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

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

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AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

The record wheat crop which is now assured in the United States has served in some measure to offset a smaller crop in Canada and reduced year-end stocks in both countries. The total supply of wheat in North America for the 1945-46 season would now appear to be about ten per cent less than in 1944-45. Wheat stocks in Argentina and Australia have declined much more sharply than in North America, while no exports from Australia have been made for some months. The movement of wheat overseas from North American ports is expected to remain somewhere near the high level attained during the latter part of the crop year which has just closed.

The latest official estimate available places production of wheat in the United States this year at an all-time record of 1,146 million bushels, the second record crop in two years, and the third in that country's history to exceed a billion bushels. The carry-over of old wheat at the end of the crop year amounted to 281 million bushels so that total supplies, exclusive of imports, are greater than those of 1943-44.

Canada's wheat crop is late and cutting did not get under way in many of those districts where yields are heaviest until nearly the end of August. While the first official estimate of production will not be made until September 12, private estimates place the western wheat crop at about 300 million bushels. If the spring wheat crop measures up to this mark, the wheat harvest for the whole of Canada will exceed 320 million bushels. A crop of this size added to the July 31 carry-over of 258 million bushels would give this country a total supply of some 215 million bushels less than in 1944-45.

Thus the United States, owing to a record crop, and despite unexpectedly large exports, was able to maintain her supply position. Canada's continued heavy outward shipments of wheat and flour, together with low yields in large sections of Saskatchewan and Alberta, have served to reduce total supplies by over one-fifth. This reduction in available supplies may well prove a limiting factor in the volume of wheat which Canada is able to export in 1945-46.

The disappearance of wheat in the Dominion during the past crop year has been about 534 million bushels or approximately the same as in 1943-44. Exports accounted for about 350 million bushels with nearly 300 million bushels being cleared to overseas destinations. The maintenance of this rate of exports during this new crop year would cut Canadian wheat supplies to some 70 million bushels at July 31, 1946. When it is remembered that this carry-over, perhaps one-third of which will be on farms, must meet domestic requirements for food and feed and enable the mills to maintain operations until new wheat can be made available, it appears that such a year-end stock would be undesirably low. The meeting of domestic requirements as well as such factors as the availability of rail and water transportation facilities will have to be taken into consideration in assessing the possible volume of exports in 1945-46.

Although Argentina's exportable surplus of wheat in commercial positions at July 15 was officially estimated at 105 million bushels, no indication of the size of farm stocks was given. In addition, some 71 million bushels which were being held "for internal consumption and earmarked for international agreements and donations" were excluded in estimating the exportable surplus. Sufficient wheat, therefore, appears to be available to permit some increase in the rate of exports which averaged about 2 million bushels per week during the first half of 1945. The availability of ocean shipping and domestic rail capacity to the ports have proved to be limiting factors during the war years.

Although prospects for the new crop in Australia, which will be harvested in December and January, are still very promising, present stocks are so low as to curtail milling operations. Supplies of wheat at the end of July were down to 33.5 million bushels so that a significant part of the new crop will be required to re-establish reserve stocks.

European Crops

Cabled advices from Europe continue to emphasize the reduction in grain production compared with a year ago and the need for very substantial imports of wheat and coarse grains. The harvesting of grain on the Continent is rapidly drawing to a close and reports continue to indicate an outturn below that of last year. With the progress of harvesting it has become increasingly evident that previous estimates of imported needs were too conservative. Almost every country in Europe is in need of grain, with the possible exception of the Danube Basin. Even there home-grown supplies will barely suffice to meet domestic requirements.

Unfortunately, lack of dependable statistical information renders impossible an accurate appraisal of Europe's import needs for the coming year. However, some private authorities have reckoned that the total European needs will amount to over 500 million bushels. When the needs of the rest of the world are included with European requirements, it becomes apparent that North American supplies are far from burdensome.

Wheat Situation in Canada

Drought is proving the most serious yield-reducing factor in the Prairie Provinces this summer, although sawflies in Saskatchewan and hail in Alberta have taken their toll. Drought conditions have been so severe throughout a widespread area in south-western Saskatchewan and south-eastern Alberta as to threaten feed supplies. The Canadian Wheat Board has stopped the eastward shipment of wheat grading No. 4 Northern of lower and is also holding wheat in country elevators in some of the more seriously stricken areas.

Some new wheat has been cut in most sections of the Prairie Provinces although harvesting is much later than usual as a result of the late cold spring. Cutting was general in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta during the third week in August but will not get under way in parts of eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba until the first part of September. Stands of both wheat and coarse grains in this region are heavy and promise excellent yields. The greatest danger now is from frost. The harvesting of these late crops is of the utmost importance owing to the poor crops in the south-western half of Saskatchewan and in south-eastern and central Alberta.

Delivery quotas are again in effect in western Canada. While these started at 5 bushels per "Authorized" acre, they have been rapidly increased owing to the smaller stocks in country elevators and the prospective low average yields at many points. Quotas have now been raised to 14 bushels per "Authorized" acre at 1,359 points.

Total wheat deliveries during the past crop year exceeded 349 million bushels as compared with 329 million bushels in 1943-44. While there is a limitation of 14 bushels per "Authorized" acre on deliveries during the present crop year, there is no possibility of total deliveries reaching the maximum of roughly 300 million bushels. Owing to the uneven distribution of yields, the reduced carry-over on farms, and the existence of the 14 bushel limitation, deliveries may not greatly exceed 200 million bushels.

DELIVERY QUOTAS ON WHEAT

Early in the spring the Dominion Government's 1945-46 grain program announced that producers in Western Canada could market a maximum of 14 bushels per "Authorized" acre during the present crop year. This is a fixed limitation and will not be altered.

At the opening of the new crop year the Wheat Board announced an initial delivery quota for wheat of five bushels per "Authorized" acre. Since August 1, the quotas have been rapidly increased owing to the smaller stocks in country elevators and the prospective low average yields at many points. By August 25, over 1,300 points had increased their quotas to the season's maximum of 14 bushels per "Authorized" acre.

Despite the limitation of 14 bushels per "Authorized" acre, the uneven distribution of yields and the reduced carry-over on farms precludes the possibility of total deliveries reaching the maximum of about 300 million bushels.

The summary of the quota position in all the western provinces, compiled by the Canadian Wheat Board as at August 25, 1945, is shown below:

<u>Delivery Quota</u>	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Alberta</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
	- points -			
5 bushels	90	143	67	2
10 bushels	129	207	95	-
14 bushels	149	777	431	2
<u>T o t a l</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>1,127</u>	<u>593</u>	<u>4</u>

Taking the western provinces as a whole the position is as follows at the close of the 4th week of the current crop year.

	<u>1 9 4 5</u>
	points
5 bushels per "Authorized" acre	302
10 bushels per "Authorized" acre	431
14 bushels per "Authorized" acre	1,359
<u>T o t a l</u>	<u>2,092</u>

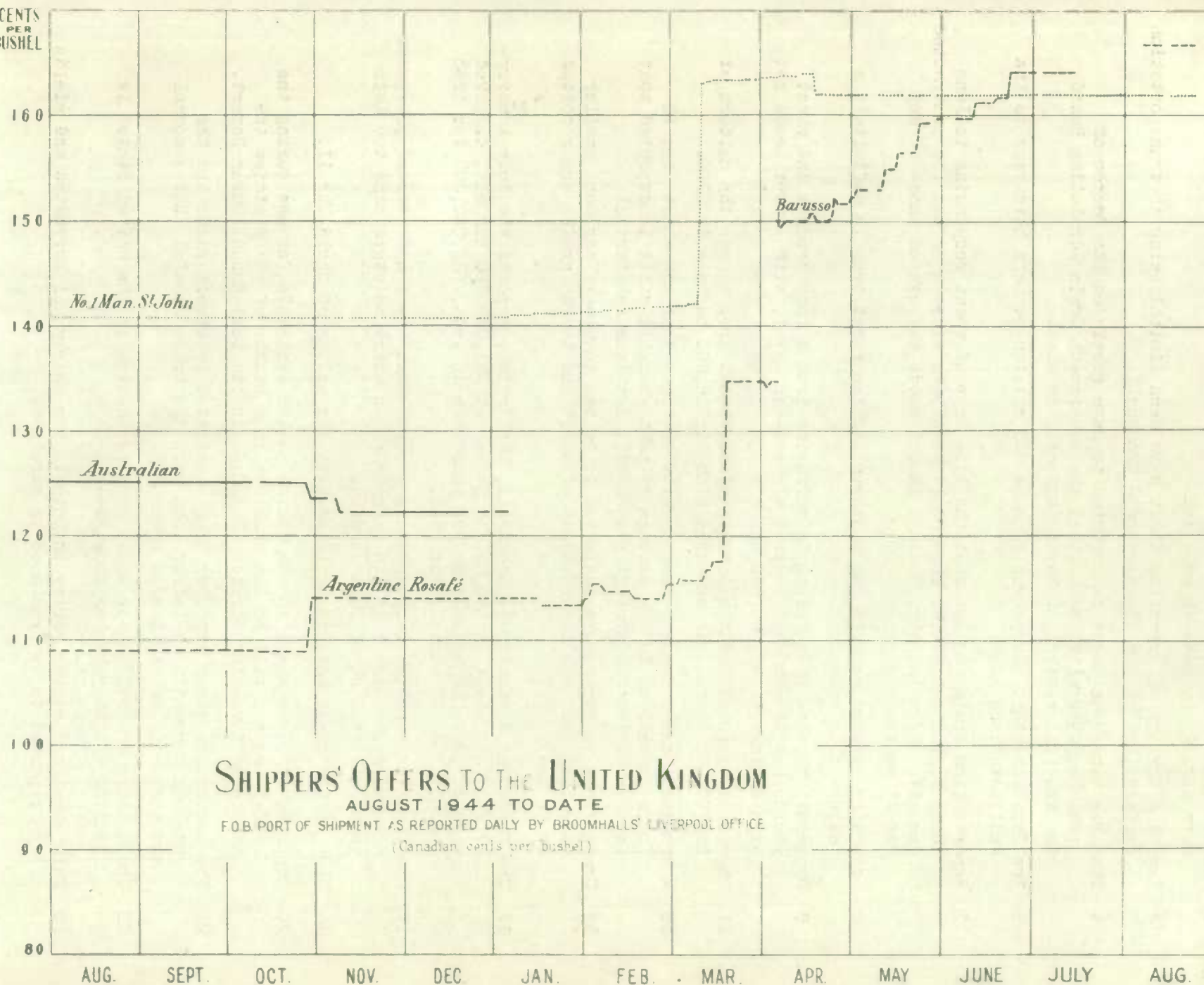
CHICAGO WHEAT FUTURES

Fluctuations ranging over 3 cents per bushel characterized the Chicago Wheat futures during the first two weeks of August as conflicting reports of Japan's surrender circulated throughout the world. Although the advent of V-J Day did exert a depressing influence on wheat futures, its effect on the market was not as severe as many in the trade expected it to be. Notwithstanding the known enormous world demand, the market has been unsettled since Japan's capitulation, owing to the uncertainty among traders over peace-time commodity prospects. During the week ending August 18 the futures market encountered some support on the scale down, but sufficient hedging and liquidation of grain futures developed to counteract any rallies. Subsequent to that date September futures have displayed a firmer undertone as gains ranged up to 2 cents.

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

<u>1944</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>July</u>
(cents and eighths per bushel)				
July 25	164/4	164/4	164/3	-
26	163/5	163/6	163/4	158/4
27	165	164/5	164	159
28	165/3	165/3	164/5	159/6
30	165/5	165/2	164/7	159/7
31	165/1	165/4	164/6	159/4
August 1	165/1	165/3	164/4	159/2
2	165/3	165/5	164/4	158/4
3	166/5	166/7	166	159/6
4	167/1	167	166/2	159/2
6	165/7	165/6	165	158/2
7	164/7	164/6	164/2	157/5
8	165/1	165	164/2	157/6
9	165/2	164/6	163/6	157/1
10	164/7	164/2	163/3	156/1
11	164	162/7	161/5	151/5
13	164/7	163/4	162	153
14	164/6	163/3	161/7	152/7
15		V-J Holiday		
16		V-J Holiday		
17	163/3	161/7	160/7	151/7
18	163/1	162/1	160/6	152/1
20	162/7	161/6	160/2	151/5
21	162/7	162	160/2	151/3
22	163/7	163	161/1	152/3
23	164/2	163	161/1	152/5
24	164/7	163/7	161/6	153/4
25	164/3	163/3	161/3	153/6

CENTS
PER
BUSHEL



SHIPPERS' OFFERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

AUGUST 1944 TO DATE

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

(Canadian cents per bushel)

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

- August 1 Canadian producers may market a maximum of 14 bushels of wheat per authorized acre during the 1944-45 crop year.
- 2 Export offerings of Argentine wheat have been limited owing to transportation difficulties within the country - Broomhall.
- 4 The Argentine Government is reported to have rescinded its Decree of April 30, 1945 which authorized the Government Grain Regulating Board to take full control of buying and selling wheat.
- 6 The Canadian wheat carry-over of some 258 million bushels this year is the smallest since 1939.
- 7 Reports from Spain suggest that the late crop of wheat responding to June rains filled out better than could have been expected after the protracted drought. Nevertheless, Spain's import needs may exceed those of any recent years.
- 8 According to some reports the southern Italian wheat crop is definitely a failure this summer.
- 9 Broomhall reports that France is suffering from a long drought and wheat yields are 55 per cent under their pre-war level, with import needs set at a minimum of 56,000,000 bushels.
- 11 The first appraisal of the Ontario winter wheat crop places the outturn at 20,777,000 bushels as compared with 20,908,000 bushels in 1944.
- 13 A Broomhall cable reports that despite the fact that the wheat crop in India is well up to the average of past year, it still is expected that imports during the present season will continue substantial.
- 14 Grain crops in Europe are estimated to be ten to twenty per cent smaller than last year and import needs of wheat and coarse grains are reported to be heavy.
- 16 The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, reports the July 1 carry-over of old wheat in the United States at 281,000,000 bushels, compared with 317,000,000 bushels on the same date in 1944, 622,000,000 for 1943 and 631,750,000 bushels for 1942.
- 17 Broomhall's Argentine correspondent reports that wheat and linseed prospects are improving except in the extreme north where moisture came too late to permit seeding of full acreages.
- 18 Most of the grain markets declined with the ending of World War II.
- 20 Supplies of durum wheat in the United States available for use during the 1945-46 season will be the smallest in a number of years states the Office of Marketing Service, U.S.D.A. in its Semi-Annual Durum Report.
- 21 The Australian wheat crop has been benefitted by timely rains and the outlook currently is fairly good with the trade hopeful that a normal outturn will be realized - Broomhall.
- 22 The quality of 1945 winter wheat crop production in the United States is grading slightly higher than 1944.
- 25 Fall wheat and winter barley in Ontario are nearly all harvested and yields are reported to be from good to excellent.

UNITED STATES

During the month of July wheat production estimates in the United States rose from 1,128 million to an all-time record of 1,146 million bushels and outdistanced the previous record of 1,079 million bushels established in 1944 by 6 per cent. This increase of 17.5 million bushels last month is attributable primarily to more favourable moisture and temperature conditions prevailing in the principal northern Great Plains States. August 1 conditions and harvest outturns indicate a winter wheat crop of about 837 million bushels, the largest ever produced in the United States and about 10 per cent greater than the 1944 production of 764 million bushels. The estimated production of all spring wheat is 309 million bushels or about 1.5 per cent less than the 315 million bushels production of a year ago. Supplies of durum wheat in the United States available for use during 1945-46 will be the smallest in several years. On July 1, the carry-over was 8.6 million bushels, which together with an estimated production of 31.9 million bushels should provide a total supply of about 40.5 million bushels. This compares with 47.6 million a year ago and the five-year average (1939-43) of 63.5 million bushels.

With an estimated carry-over of 281 million bushels from previous crops, as of July 1, the new record-breaking crop should give the United States a total wheat supply of about 1,427 million bushels for the year 1945-46. This is an increase of 32 million bushels over the previous year's supplies exclusive of exports in both years, and is substantially above the 982 million ten-year pre-war average. With disappearance estimates for the coming crop year lower than the actual disappearance a year ago, the carry-over on July 1, 1946 is expected to be the largest in the last three years.

The disappearance of wheat in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1945 amounted to 1,237 million bushels. The amount used for animal feed during the 1944-45 crop year was almost 30 per cent less than a year earlier. The extremely large consumption of wheat as animal feed in 1943-44 was necessary to supplement short feed supplies in order to maintain a record live-stock production. The following is an estimate of wheat disposition in the United States in the crop year 1943-44:

	Bushels
Human food	550,000,000
Fed on farms where grown	116,000,000
Purchased as feed	260,000,000
Alcohol production	85,000,000
Seed for 1945 crop	81,000,000
Exports, etc.	145,000,000
T o t a l	1,237,000,000

During the coming year consumption of wheat as human food is expected to reach about 560,000,000 bushels. Wheat for alcohol production and seed for the present crop year are estimated to remain about the same as last year. Short crops of feed grains, such as corn and barley, may necessitate the use of substantial amounts of wheat as live-stock feed. Now that World War II has been terminated, exports are likely to exceed those of the 1944-45 crop year by a substantial margin. It is anticipated that imports of wheat into the United States during the present year will show a further decline; some estimates have placed them as low as 15 million bushels.

In the past few weeks the United States has been able to solve what threatened to be critical transportation and storage problems. Various methods used were railroad "shuttle-service" between production areas and storage points; the use of converted cattle cars; the extensive use of barges to transport wheat down the Mississippi for export and increased storage capacity on farms. In the one week of July 21, American railroads loaded 68,552 cars of grain and grain products, mostly wheat. Wet weather played its part by delaying the movement of the new crop to market, thus releasing many cars for wheat movement to the terminals.

According to latest reports, the season so far has been quite favourable for spring wheat. Durum wheat looks very promising and is standing up well. Moisture and temperature conditions are promoting favourable filling. Absence of heavy rains or high winds has resulted in comparatively little weathering. Stem rust is negligible and leaf rust is limited.

Harvest in the northern Great Plains States should be quite general during the latter part of the month. For the most part, moisture has been sufficient in this area and, although the crop is from one to two weeks late, the absence of prolonged heat has favoured good development.

Wheat Disappearance in U.S.A.

The utilization of wheat for human consumption and live-stock feed accounts for the major portion of wheat disappearance in the United States and is further emphasized in the following table:

<u>Year beginning July 1</u>	<u>Human Food</u>	<u>Animal Feed</u>	<u>Total Disappearance</u>
	- million bushels -		
1930	489.6	179.7	865.5
1931	482.8	190.2	878.7
1932	492.4	143.1	753.9
1933	448.4	102.6	657.2
1934	459.1	113.6	668.6
1935	474.5	99.1	668.3
1936	480.4	112.7	702.0
1937	477.3	129.8	804.6
1938	485.2	153.1	823.3
1939	482.4	108.2	711.8
1940	485.9	114.0	711.6
1941	489.5	114.5	699.6
1942	526.0	306.4	985.6
1943	545.0	516.8	1,291.6
1944	550.0	376.0	1,237.0

Human consumption of wheat continued to rise during 1944-45, while animal consumption declined by about 27 per cent when compared with the 1943-44 figure. An increase in the supply of other grains for animal feeds accounts for the decreased consumption of wheat.

AUSTRALIAN CABLE

The following cable was received on August 17 from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Melbourne regarding the wheat and flour situation in Australia:

"Australian wheat stocks at the end of July totalled 33,500,000 bushels. Satisfactory rainfall was received during the past month and prospects for the new crop are very promising in all states. South Australia may be regarded as least promising. The official estimate of 1944-45 yield is 51,901,000 bushels from 8,421,000 acres.

"Flour mills are working one shift in Victoria, one and a half in New South Wales, two in West Australia and South Australia and three in Queensland and Tasmania."

Wheat acreage estimates in Australia as of August 17 show an increase over last year's acreage of less than 8 million acres, but they are substantially below last month's prospects of 13 million acres. Yield estimates indicate that there will be no significant changes in total production this year as compared with a year ago.

ARGENTINE LETTER

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following reports under dates of July 17 and August 8, 1945:

Crop Conditions

During the month of June official reports in Argentina tended to confirm those of a private nature which have described the results of the lack of rainfall in the grain-growing districts of the Republic. Ploughing and cultivation have been extremely difficult owing to the hardness of the ground. Not only have the plantings of grain and seed crops been affected, but also the crops used for winter pasture, such as oats, barley and rye. Severe June frosts caused some damage to pastures in the live-stock areas. The frost injury to grain crops has been discounted to some extent because of the destructive effects of frost on the "green fly" pest.

July reports state that the drought prevailing during the preceding months throughout the areas devoted to the cultivation of cereals and linseed crops was broken in some areas during the latter half of the month. At the time the report was issued, areas south-west and north-west of Buenos Aires, the extreme north-south and centre of Santa Fe, Cordoba, San Luis, Santiago del Estero and the Pampa were still suffering from insufficient moisture.

During July severe frosts occurred throughout the country. Hail was reported in some areas around Buenos Aires, as well as snowstorms in the north-west and south of Buenos Aires, south-west of Cordoba and north of the Pampa. Parts of Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Corrientes and Cordoba were attacked by flying locusts.

The planting of wheat, which had been retarded by the extreme drought, was speeded up following the rains. Wheat, in some sections, has been subjected to attacks of green fly. The last report states that the general condition of wheat is fair, improving in the centre of Buenos Aires, south of Cordoba and parts of Santa Fe, Entre Rios and the Pampa.

Supplies and Markets

According to statistics published by the National Grain and Elevator Board through the National Statistical Office, stocks of wheat, as of June 1, 1945, totalled 172.9 million bushels. This amount does not include any grain stored on farms by the producers, but it does include grain which is the property of the Regulating Board of Agricultural Production which may be in the possession of dealers or the National Grain and Elevator Board. Of these wheat stocks, 90.8 million bushels are made up from new crop; 68.3 million bushels represent the 1943-44 crop and the remainder is comprised of earlier crops.

Only small supplies of wheat are coming in from the country as transportation facilities are still very inadequate and, for that reason, exports have not been very brisk. Nevertheless, shipments of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat during the first five months of the current year amounted to 46.4 million bushels as compared with 45.3 million bushels for the corresponding period a year ago. Shipments from January to May this year were made up of 42.2 million bushels of wheat and 4.2 million bushels of wheat as wheat flour. This compares with 38.1 million of wheat and 7.2 million bushels of wheat as wheat flour for the same period in 1944.

The volume of business transacted in June and July was only limited. The pace was set by the official Grain Regulating Board, which appeared to adopt a very cautious attitude. Since receiving this report it has been learned that rising criticism has compelled the Argentine Government to rescind its Decree of April 30, 1945 which authorized the Government Grain Regulating Board to take full control of buying and selling wheat.

SELLING PRICES OF CANADIAN WHEAT

The price of Class 2 Canadian wheat remained unchanged at \$1.55 per bushel throughout the month. To date there has been no announcement of initial prices for wheat grades other than No. 1 Northern, which has been set at \$1.25 per bushel in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. Until recently, the price of wheat to Great Britain was fixed at \$1.46 per bushel for No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William or Port Arthur. At present negotiations are under way for the establishment of a new selling policy to replace Mutual Aid which may be discontinued in the near future.

The monthly averages of Class 2, or price to non-mutual aid countries, are as follows:

Canadian Wheat Board Prices

	<u>1 Northern</u>	<u>2 Northern</u>	<u>3 Northern</u>	<u>4 Northern</u>
	(cents and eighths 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	155	152	150	149
July	155	152	150	149
August 1 - August 25 ..	155	152	150	149

CARRY-OVER OF CANADIAN GRAIN AT JULY 31, 1945

Canada's wheat carry-over as of July 31, 1945 totalled 258,394,518 bushels compared with a total of 356,531,079 bushels on the same date a year ago. This represents a reduction of almost 30 per cent and brings the carry-over down to its lowest level since 1939, when the total was just over 100 million bushels. This year oat stocks declined by less than 10 per cent, while barley and rye show very substantial reductions of almost 40 and 65 per cent respectively. Flaxseed carry-over declined by about 20 per cent.

Farm stocks of all grains are lower than last year with the largest percentage decline being noted in wheat and rye. Declines of prairie farm grain carry-over closely parallels that of Canada as a whole with wheat and rye making the most notable decreases. The farm position in each of the three Prairie Provinces is shown below:

Farm Stocks in Prairie Provinces

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Flaxseed</u>
	- bushels -				
Manitoba	2,000,000	7,500,000	3,000,000	15,000	25,000
Saskatchewan	17,000,000	27,000,000	7,000,000	200,000	600,000
Alberta	8,000,000	20,000,000	7,000,000	250,000	125,000
Prairie Provinces ...	27,000,000	54,500,000	17,000,000	465,000	750,000

Position of Canadian Grain Stocks, July 31, 1945

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Flaxseed</u>
	- bushels -				
<u>In Canada</u>					
On Farms	28,650,000	64,825,000	17,819,000	505,000	754,000
Country & Pte. Term. Elevs.	61,625,591	5,146,131	4,099,438	118,533	278,570
Western Mills & Mill Elevs.	6,134,868	705,547	187,162	19,641	112,594
Interior Terminal Elevators	10,088,988	15,681	8,119	-	8,956
Vancouver-New Westminster .	13,989,221	411,930	11,413	5,708	-
Victoria and Prince Rupert.	1,673,157	1,209	-	-	-
Churchill	1,877,737	57	-	-	-
Fort William-Port Arthur ..	51,343,939	10,652,744	3,078,134	693,619	969,052
In Transit - Lakes	5,197,322	1,120,802	234,056	-	25,325
In Transit - Rail	24,371,296	2,746,817	939,709	57,395	223,589
Eastern Elevators	30,032,841	8,260,698	1,487,074	577,828	517,413
Eastern Mills	3,216,769	507,684	279,035	32,883	-
Total in Canada	238,201,729	94,394,300	28,143,140	2,010,607	2,889,499
Canadian Grain in U.S.A. ..	20,192,789	3,505,284	665,990	-	-
Total Canadian Grain in Canada and United States .	258,394,518	97,899,584	28,809,130	2,010,607	2,889,499
<u>Carry-over on July 31, 1944 - Revised</u>					
In Canada	338,137,557	107,745,201	45,671,344	4,384,155	3,648,642
In United States	18,393,522	734,182	277,925	1,210,130	-
Total in Canada and U.S.A..	356,531,079	108,479,383	45,949,269	5,594,285	3,648,642.

CANADIAN WHEAT CARRY-OVER 1921-1945

The total carry-over of Canadian wheat in North American positions on July 31, 1945 was the smallest since 1939. The featured decline of wheat stocks held on farms in Western Canada a year ago was continued this year as prairie farm stocks decreased from 52,850,000 bushels on July 31, 1944 to 27,000,000 bushels on the same date this year. See preceding page for details of stock positions:

Carry-over of Canadian Wheat in Canada and the United States

	Carry-over of Wheat in Canada	Stocks of Canadian Wheat in U.S. Ports	Total Carry-over of Canadian Wheat in Canada and U.S.
	bu.	bu.	bu.
September 1, 1921	13,888,694	240,786	14,129,480
1922	20,591,000	1,558,092	22,149,092
1923	11,690,296	483,324	12,173,620
August 1, 1924	45,158,819	2,958,084	48,116,903
1925	27,713,810	3,027,284	30,741,094
1926	36,475,183	3,664,179	40,139,362
1927	50,786,435	4,835,148	55,621,583
1928	77,547,071	13,609,623	91,156,694
1929	104,325,221	22,913,925	127,239,146
1930	110,516,848	16,065,242	126,582,090
1931	133,059,501	5,538,334	138,597,835
1932	130,053,092	5,888,255	135,941,347
1933	209,968,856	7,688,210	217,657,066
1934	192,947,925	9,954,252	202,902,177
1935	202,147,582	11,704,536	213,852,118
1936	108,094,277	19,268,321	127,362,598
1937	32,937,991	4,110,848	37,048,839
1938	23,553,228	982,630	24,535,858
1939	94,631,948	8,278,905	102,910,853
1940	272,927,932	27,545,533	300,473,465
1941	448,337,801	31,791,510	480,129,311
1942	404,896,791	18,855,546	423,752,337
1943	579,370,626	15,255,393	594,626,019
1944 1/	338,137,557	18,393,522	356,531,079
1945 2/	238,201,729	20,192,789	258,394,518

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

It should be pointed out that the figures in the above table are not strictly comparable because of certain omissions in the earlier years. Figures for the years 1921 to 1923, for instance, do not include wheat afloat to Canadian lake or river ports, while from 1921 to 1931, wheat afloat for United States ports was not included. It should be noted further that from 1921 to 1931, the stocks of Canadian wheat in United States lake and seaboard ports are reported for the week-end nearest to the close of the crop year. Stocks of Canadian wheat held in bond by United States flour mills were omitted each year until 1940-41 when they were included for the first time, and have since been part of the carry-over. The carry-over totals now include all Canadian wheat in North American positions, whether on farms, in store or in transit.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR

As final figures for exports of Canadian wheat and flour during the crop year 1944-45 are lacking at this time, only preliminary data are available. The preliminary figures indicate, however, that a total of over 350 million bushels was exported as compared with about 343 million bushels exported in the crop year 1943-44.

Flour exports are expected to reach a wheat equivalent of some 60 million bushels, which indicates no significant change from 1943-44 exports. Wheat exports are tentatively placed at 290 million bushels, of which almost 20 per cent represents imports of Canadian wheat into the United States. Increased demands from Europe have caused a substantial increase in shipments overseas for the crop year 1944-45 as compared with overseas shipments a year earlier. Shipments to the United States for domestic consumption, which accounted for more than half of the Canadian wheat exports in 1943-44, dwindled until they represented less than one-quarter of the total exports during 1944-45.

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

	<u>1944-45</u> ^{1/}	<u>1943-44</u>	<u>1942-43</u>	<u>1941-42</u>	<u>1940-41</u>
	- bushels -				
August 1944	24,949,875	27,716,862	15,546,739	20,391,405	11,560,065
September	26,195,518	22,215,056	9,827,484	15,556,038	9,622,992
October	26,523,023	23,844,843	14,169,255	14,314,814	10,810,971
November	23,952,950	23,188,842	15,637,315	17,752,672	13,705,174
December	17,692,186	25,419,684	8,389,775	20,259,936	8,953,630
January 1945	19,957,881	30,196,990	13,878,802	18,166,222	15,220,986
February	16,252,738	33,525,149	15,650,208	15,610,033	18,110,049
March	20,220,271	27,905,974	23,128,154	20,046,761	21,497,072
April	30,978,615	41,315,967	23,278,531	29,696,162	30,757,859
May	47,994,720	36,658,430	26,180,186	23,705,259	36,815,411
June		26,336,025	27,190,819	17,054,252	31,084,121
July		25,431,498	21,823,634	13,274,880	23,067,916
Crop Year Totals ...		343,755,320	214,700,902	225,828,434	231,206,246
Total for 10 months					
August - May	254,717,777	291,987,797	165,686,449	195,499,302	177,054,209
10 Months' Exports as % of Crop Year Total		84.94	77.17	86.57	76.58

^{1/} Subject to revision.

CONDITION OF FIELD CROPS OF CANADA, JULY 31, 1945

The condition of the wheat and principal coarse grain crops deteriorated in July this year for the country as a whole. The condition of spring wheat, based on weather factors, improved in Manitoba and Alberta during the month but lost ground in Saskatchewan. The improvement in Alberta is chiefly attributable to the very backward condition of these crops at June 30, but the average condition for the province is still poorer than in Saskatchewan. The condition of oats and barley, expressed as a percentage of the long-time average yield per acre, improved in Ontario, held constant in Manitoba, and deteriorated sharply in both Saskatchewan and Alberta. Spring rye suffered a setback in all three provinces during the month.

The condition of spring wheat and coarse grains improved in all five eastern provinces during July. Flaxseed slipped badly during the month owing to a marked recession in Alberta and Saskatchewan, although no diminution in yield prospects occurred on the small acreage in Ontario. The grain corn crop improved slightly in the principal producing area of Ontario, although it failed to hold its own on the relatively small acreage in Manitoba.

The Ontario winter wheat crop has made excellent progress, and the first appraisal places the outturn at 20,777,000 bushels as compared with 20,908,000 bushels in 1944. The acreage remaining for harvest this year is 679,000 acres, a slight increase over the 668,000 acres a year ago, while the yield per acre is estimated at 30.6 bushels as compared with 31.3 bushels per acre in 1944. The record outturn for this crop in recent years is the 23.4 million bushels which were harvested in 1942.

Fall rye production in the four provinces growing this crop is estimated at 4,274,000 bushels as compared with 5,628,000 bushels last season. Although the province of Saskatchewan usually produces nearly half of the fall rye crop, its output this year is only slightly greater than that of either Alberta or Ontario. The yield per acre for this crop is 13.7 bushels as compared with 13.5 bushels in 1944. The decline in production is attributable to a smaller seeded acreage.

Comparison with 1944

With the exception of such forage crops as hay and clover and pasture, together with sugar beets, the condition of field crops at the end of July 1945 is decidedly poorer than at July 31 a year ago. This deterioration is most marked in the case of all grains in Alberta and Saskatchewan, although less pronounced in Manitoba and Ontario. Crop conditions, generally, in New Brunswick and Quebec do not compare unfavourably with those prevailing at July 31, 1944, although crops in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island do not measure up to those of a year ago. Although conditions in British Columbia are not as good as those of last year for most crops, the margin between the two years is very small.

Forage crops, generally, are in very good condition this year, especially in eastern Canada, although drought has taken its toll in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Sugar beet prospects are better than those of 1944 and this improvement is most marked in Manitoba. Potato and turnip crops are slightly below those of last year, largely as a result of the deterioration in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The condition of dry peas and beans is poorer than in 1944 as these crops were adversely affected by the late spring.

Condition Figures

For all Canada, the condition of field crops at July 31, 1945, expressed in percentage of the long-time average yield per acre, was as follows, with the condition at June 30, 1945, and July 31, 1944, within brackets: Spring wheat 92 (101, 128); oats 71 (82, 90); barley 71 (81, 89); spring rye 67 (78, 86); peas 80 (83, 93); beans 83 (82, 93); buckwheat 91 (89, 93); mixed grains 85 (83, 95); flaxseed 68 (76, 81); corn for husking 77 (75, 90); potatoes 88 (85, 96); turnips, etc. 89 (86, 93); hay and clover 101 (95, 88); fodder corn 84 (82, 93); sugar beets 93 (90, 88); pasture 99 (99, 90).

For the Prairie Provinces, the condition of the principal grain crops at the same dates was as follows: Manitoba - Wheat 139 (135, 163); oats 83 (82, 96); barley 82 (82, 92); spring rye 78 (83, 91); flaxseed 85 (85, 93). Saskatchewan - Wheat 90 (109, 126); oats 67 (80, 93); barley 70 (80, 93); spring rye 67 (76, 89); flaxseed 62 (72, 80). Alberta - Wheat 80 (73, 127); oats 55 (84, 80); barley 56 (83, 80); spring rye 59 (82, 75); flaxseed 62 (86, 72).

Charts on Page 16

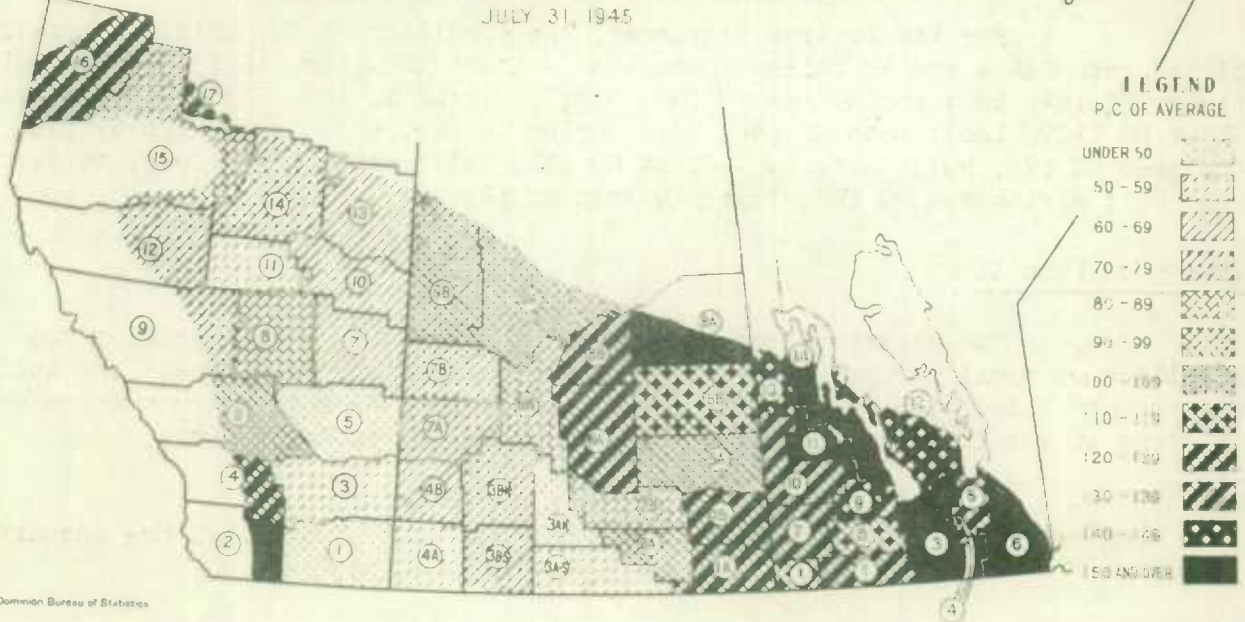
Two charts appear on the **next** page of this report showing the condition of wheat by Crop Districts in the three Prairie Provinces. The condition figures are based upon an analysis of weather factors in both years and are expressed in terms of the long-time average yields per acre for each province.

1. Area and First Estimate of the Production of Fall Wheat, Fall Rye and Alfalfa (First Cutting), 1944 and 1945

	Area		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	acres		bushels		bushels	
<u>Fall Wheat</u>						
Ontario	668,000	679,000	31.3	30.6	20,908,000	20,777,000
<u>Fall Rye</u>						
Ontario	65,000	61,000	19.1	19.3	1,242,000	1,177,000
Manitoba	34,000	19,000	13.3	18.0	453,000	342,000
Saskatchewan ..	236,700	148,000	11.4	10.2	2,700,000	1,510,000
Alberta	82,150	83,000	15.0	15.0	1,233,000	1,245,000
CANADA	417,850	311,000	13.5	13.7	5,628,000	4,274,000

CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS

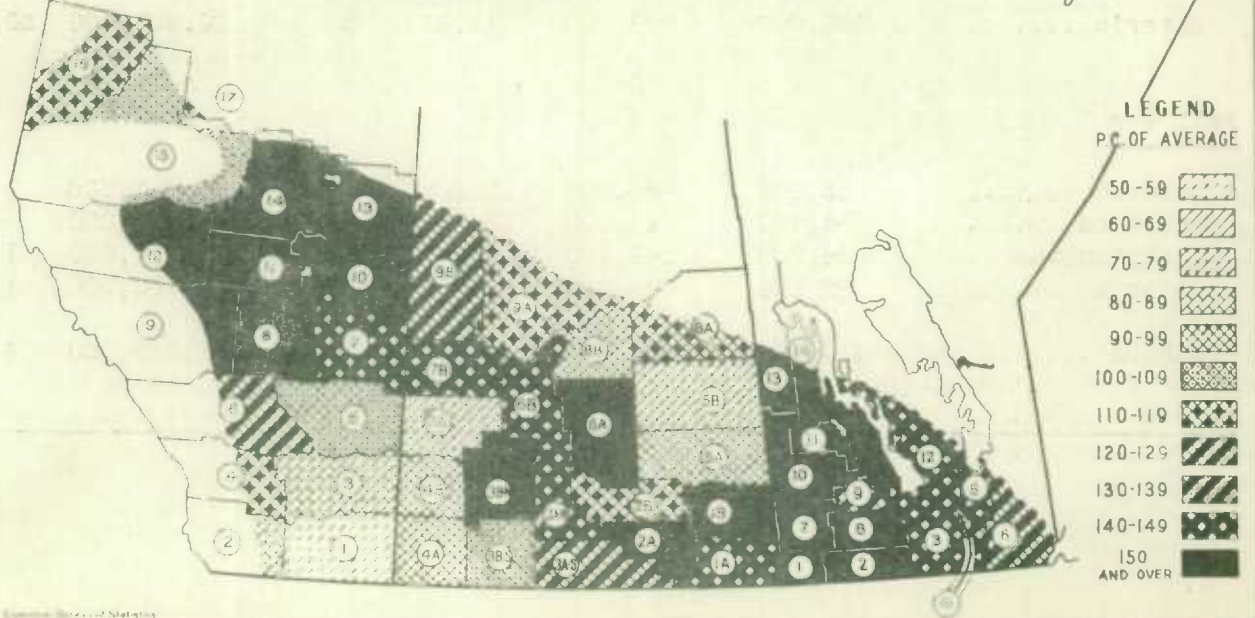
JULY 31, 1945



Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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

JULY 31, 1944



Dominion Bureau of Statistics

FARMERS' MARKETINGS 1944-45

A total of over 352 million bushels of wheat was delivered by farmers in the Prairie Provinces during the crop year 1944-45, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners. Country elevators received more than 348 million bushels of this total, the balance being delivered to interior, private and mill elevators or loaded over platforms.

The delivery, by provinces, showing common wheat and durum wheat separately are tabulated below:

	Wheat (Except Durum) bu.	Durum Wheat bu.	Total Wheat bu.
<u>MANITOBA</u>			
Country Elevators	38,352,223	2,908,308	41,260,531
Interior Private & Mills	338,503	-	338,503
Platforms	245,231	4,946	250,177
T o t a l	38,935,957	2,913,254	41,849,211
<u>SASKATCHEWAN</u>			
Country Elevators	211,582,097	4,638,620	216,220,717
Interior Private & Mills	1,859,344	113,380	1,972,724
Platforms	110,706	782	111,488
T o t a l	213,552,147	4,752,782	218,304,929
<u>ALBERTA</u>			
Country Elevators	91,120,276	2,626	91,122,902
Interior Private & Mills	1,171,071	149	1,171,220
Platforms	245,639	-	245,639
T o t a l	92,536,986	2,775	92,539,761
<u>PRAIRIE PROVINCES</u>			
Country Elevators	341,054,596	7,549,554	348,604,150
Interior Private & Mills	3,368,918	113,529	3,482,447
Platforms	601,576	5,728	607,304
T o t a l	345,025,090	7,668,811	352,693,901

WHEAT FED DURING 1944-45

At the present time there are no final figures available which cover the feeding of wheat to live stock and poultry during the past crop year, but it would appear that the total will be close to 20 per cent less than in 1943-44.

Freight Assistance claims paid during the eleven-month period ending June 30, 1945 reveal that shipments of wheat from Western Canada for feeding purposes in Eastern Canada and British Columbia have declined. More favourable crop conditions in these feed-deficit areas during 1944 have rendered them less dependent on the Prairie Provinces for supplies.

The feeding of wheat to live stock and poultry during the five years before the war averaged only 32 million bushels, but during the crop year 1943-44 it totalled almost three times as much. Even in 1944-45, the figures are expected to be over twice that amount.

LAKE SHIPMENTS IN 1944-45

Preliminary figures reveal that shipments of the five principal grains from Fort William-Port Arthur during the crop year ending July 31, 1945 broke the all-time shipments record established a year earlier.

A total of over 324 million bushels of wheat was shipped between August 1, 1944 and July 31, 1945 compared with 293 million bushels during the corresponding period 1943-44. The distribution of this wheat showed over 220 million bushels going to Canadian ports and about 104 million bushels to United States' ports.

The following is a summary of all grains shipped from the lakehead during the 1944-45 crop year with comparative figures for 1943-44.

	To Canadian Ports	To United States Ports	Crop Year 1944-45	Crop Year 1943-44
<i>REVISED</i>	<i>REVISED</i>	<i>REVISED</i>	<i>REVISED</i>	
		- bushels -		
Wheat <i>220,636,971</i>	220,387,307	104,034,021	324,417,467	292,728,915
Oats <i>33,859,973</i>	33,859,903	65,382,826	99,241,182	50,777,311
Barley <i>22,586,913</i>	22,578,999	32,981,676	55,560,653	42,212,992
Rye <i>1,678,978</i>	1,678,994	3,985,593	5,664,582	9,441,840
Flaxseed <i>1,699,266</i>	1,699,259	3,801,666	5,500,919	10,601,127
<i>280,521,161</i>	280,204,462	210,185,783	490,384,803	405,762,185
T o t a l				

WHEAT VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on August 16, 1945, along with comparative figures for approximately the same date in 1944 and 1943:

	1945	1944	1943
		- 000 bushels -	
Country Elevators - Manitoba	3,050	9,570	30,795
Saskatchewan	22,020	65,480	116,400
Alberta	27,750	51,690	78,160
T o t a l	52,820	126,740	225,355
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	5,878	5,961	6,222
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	8,939	10,991	14,329
Pacific Ports	15,772	16,810	19,497
Churchill	1,878	1,878	2,617
Fort William and Port Arthur	45,076	27,843	54,207
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	23,778	34,327	29,703
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports	8,141	21,284	10,541
United States Ports	14,232	15,103	6,863
In Transit - Lakes	5,763	2,379	1,849
In Transit - Rail	19,559	26,622	12,144
In Transit - U.S.A.	7,536	5,692	6,306
T o t a l	209,372	295,630	389,633

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE SHIPMENTS

Freight Assistance claims paid during the eleven months ending June 30 show a reduction of over 4 million bushels of grain moved from the Prairie Provinces to eastern Canada and British Columbia as compared with shipments during the corresponding period a year ago. Ontario revealed the largest absolute reduction in Western Canada grain receipts, while Prince Edward Island continued to show the largest percentage decline.

Millfeeds shipments exhibit a decline of less than 4 per cent. Actual shipments for the eleven month period of 1944-45 will be larger than these figures indicate since some claims on grain and millfeeds 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	78,282	130,670	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	85,855	119,968	29,307	328,680	2,118,007
November 1/	1,030,495	1,083,296	84,486	107,285	34,797	303,892	2,644,251
December 1/	889,618	768,663	91,330	88,652	30,023	322,758	2,191,044
January 1/	985,617	550,508	69,997	125,805	29,720	296,585	2,058,232
February 1/	878,990	441,595	53,448	85,728	22,427	260,540	1,742,728
March 1/	969,235	572,117	73,153	64,718	33,710	261,812	1,974,745
April 1/	680,203	386,433	62,413	67,775	26,497	276,760	1,500,081
May 1/	933,443	537,257	49,670	55,038	25,787	293,497	1,894,692
June	876,655	562,997	49,852	51,937	28,224	128,430	1,698,095
T o t a l	10,010,939	7,207,555	782,648	1,022,957	351,006	3,185,173	22,560,278
Same Period 1943-44	13,067,988	7,728,501	822,181	1,364,626	532,280	3,434,654	26,950,230

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 eleven months of the present crop year and the other the corresponding period a year ago.

	August 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945	August 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944
- tons -		
Ontario	209,155	227,474
Quebec	253,854	259,829
New Brunswick	46,760	44,360
Nova Scotia	54,636	50,067
Prince Edward Island	10,591	13,806
T o t a l	574,996	595,536



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RAIL MOVEMENT FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

July rail shipments of wheat from Fort William and Port Arthur to the eastern provinces were the smallest in any single month during the crop year 1944-45. Since the opening of navigation, rail shipments have steadily declined and in July they were less than 5 per cent of total rail movements in March. The total for the year ending July 31, 1945 was almost 10,000,000 bushels less than the shipments a year earlier and is the smallest movement recorded in the last four years.

The province of Quebec received most of the wheat shipped by rail during the month of July with receipts of over 33 thousand bushels of grade No. 4 Northern. Five thousand bushels of No. 2 Northern were shipped by rail to the United States last month.

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	169,603	1,547,042	600,921	143,816
October	86,572	780,035	644,926	209,376
November	97,512	711,238	1,250,952	472,194
December	1,236,339	898,565	3,871,297	1,488,427
January	1,936,038	4,364,158	1,757,163	1,781,993
February	764,629	4,397,318	3,196,248	1,436,455
March	1,091,909	1,076,142	1,997,275	1,380,199
April	196,042	107,257	3,968,148	1,066,342
May	66,154	271,533	1,135,059	396,360
June	58,642	108,739	999,605	626,520
July	52,726	47,516	983,324	888,749
Total (12 months)	5,848,057	15,300,422	20,795,182	9,980,553

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

	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>U.S.A.</u>
	- bushels -		
2 Northern	-	-	5,000
4 Northern	3,500	33,333	-
No. 5	5,290	-	-
Sample Broken	4,103	-	-
1 C.W.A.D.	1,500	-	-
Total	14,393	33,333	5,000

GRAND TOTAL 52,726