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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

Supplies

Few significant developments have taken place during the month of November in the production or supply pictures of the four principal wheat exporting countries. The Australian crop which was being estimated prior to the beginning of harvesting operations at about 50 million bushels has proved to be the smallest crop in 25 years. Wheat stocks at the end of October were down to 89 million bushels with the estimated requirements for stock feed increasing as pastures suffered further deterioration. The only exports being made are against old contracts for the British Ministry of Food and no other export business is contemplated until wheat from the new crop becomes available.

Excellent rains in Argentina during the latter part of October greatly improved crop prospects in that country. Private estimates of the new crop have been in the neighbourhood of 200 million bushels. Since domestic requirements in the coming crop year will likely be somewhere between 100 and 110 million bushels this new crop promises to add from 90 to 100 million bushels to Argentina's exportable surplus.

The Government of Argentina estimated the wheat "surplus" at mid-November at 159 million bushels. This estimate excluded the unshipped portion of wheat sold to Spain or earmarked for relief. With shipments during recent months averaging around 7 million bushels it appears likely that the carry-over at December 31, excluding wheat for which contracts have now been made, will be between 140 and 150 million bushels. The prospects are, therefore, that Argentina may in calendar year 1945 have up to 250 million bushels of wheat available for export or carry-over. However, this paper "surplus" may be overestimated since some old wheat has been stored on the ground under canvas and may have deteriorated. Owing to the short crop in Brazil this neighbouring South American country, together with Spain, will likely continue as Argentina's best wheat customer in the coming year unless the shipping situation is altered.

The reduction in export supplies occasioned by Australia's probable departure from the export market during the coming year will likely be offset by the re-entrance of the United States as a wheat exporter. This large North American producer has added a record crop to an above-average carry-over and although her prospective disappearance is also high it may be possible to export up to 100 million bushels of wheat in 1944-45 without materially reducing the carry-over of 315 million bushels held at June 30, 1944.

The United States announced an acreage objective of 67.6 million acres for 1945-46, but has recently revised this objective downwards to 66.6 million acres and raised the goal for flaxseed from 5 to 6 million acres. If this recommended acreage is seeded and average yields are realized the United States will harvest around 230 million bushels of wheat. With a crop of this size it is anticipated that the American carry-over may, by July 1, 1946, be reduced to between 230 and 280 million bushels. Such a stockpile is, however, considered to be an adequate safeguard against a year of small yields.

Canada's surplus over and above domestic requirements is considerably larger than that of any of the other three principal wheat exporting countries. The geographical position of this country confers upon her an advantage over the wheat-producing countries of the southern hemisphere in supplying northern European wheat importers. This is especially true during the present wartime scarcity of shipping.

In addition to supplying a large proportion of the cereals required in liberated Europe, Canada is shipping wheat to India and other points in the Middle and Far East normally supplied by Australia. Because of these demands every effort has been made during the fall months to move as large a volume of wheat as possible into export position. Plans have already been formulated by transport officials and representatives of the Canadian Wheat Board to supplement export stocks in Eastern positions by moving wheat via the all-rail route from the lakehead to seaboard.

Total available supplies of wheat in Canada, after probable domestic requirements have been deducted, exceed 648 million bushels for the current crop year. Assuming that Canadian exports during 1944-45 are limited only by the ability to move wheat into export positions we will still have a sizable carry-over at July 31, 1945.

Prices

This month a significant development occurred in the wheat pricing policy of one of the major wheat-exporting countries. The United States Government has completed arrangements to subsidize wheat exports. The domestic price of wheat is supported by a loan and a purchase program and is now close to 95 per cent of parity. Furthermore, Congress has enacted legislation guaranteeing the continuance of a price support at 90 per cent of parity for a period varying from 2 to 3 years after the war ends.

In order to bridge the gap between the domestic price in the United States and the price at which Canadian wheat is being sold to non-mutual aid countries, the Commodity Credit Corporation established the machinery necessary to pay exporters the approximate difference between the two. These rates are established daily, but so far only one change has been announced since the inception of the program. On November 28 the subsidy at the Pacific Coast ports was increased from 29 to 30 cents per bushel.

European Conditions

The planting of fall crops on the continent has been delayed because of unfavourable weather conditions. Late rains may necessitate the seeding next spring of grains normally sown in the fall. Conditions in the Balkans are reported to have been somewhat more favourable and good acreages are expected in sections where military operations permit.

Millers in the United Kingdom are experiencing difficulties with the new crop of domestic wheat owing to the presence of a considerable proportion of sprouted grain. Some of this wheat is, therefore, being diverted to feed uses and imported wheat substituted in its place. Although seedings in Britain have been delayed, as on the continent, that wheat which has been planted is making very good progress.

QUALITY OF THE 1944 CROP

Although the 1944 western Canadian wheat crop is slightly low in protein content it is about average in baking quality according to tests carried out by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

The bulk of the crop is expected to grade 2 and 3 Northern, with the percentage of 1 Northern somewhat lower and the percentage of 4 Northern somewhat higher than in 1943. (The percentages of the principal grades for the 1943-44 crop year were: 1 Northern 17 per cent; 2 Northern 44 per cent; 3 Northern 22 per cent and 4 Northern 8 per cent. A considerable proportion of the wheat graded in 1943-44 belonged to the 1942 crop.)

The principal degrading factors are weathering, frost damage and immaturity. Bushel weight is high and about the same as for last year's corresponding grades. Dough handling quality and gassing power are satisfactory and virtually the same as in 1943. Flour colours are also considered satisfactory and yellow pigment content higher than last year. Average protein content is 13.3 per cent, which is 0.2 per cent lower than in 1943 and 0.4 per cent lower than the 17-year average. Differences in baking strength among the first four new crop grades are small.

Owing to the admixture of "old" wheat in early shipments the Laboratory obtained its samples of new wheat directly from the various firms, institutions and individuals rather than taking it from the stream of shipments. An effort was made to collect representative samples from each crop district in such a way that the number of samples was, as far as possible, proportional to the quantity of wheat produced in that district. The report deals mainly with Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Northern since too few samples of Nos. 5 and 6 were received and since Garnet seedings are relatively small and No. 1 Hard is almost non-existent.

The authors of the report regard the composites for Grades 1 and 2 Northern as being representative of the crop, but believe that their samples for Grades 3 and 4 Northern are better in quality than the universe which they represent. Since no samples were selected after September 30 they contain less weathered grain than they should.

Results of Tests on New Crop Northern Grades

Property	1 Nor.	2 Nor.	3 Nor.	4 Nor.
Bushel weight lb.	64.2	64.0	63.2	62.5
Flour yield %	71.7	71.8	71.1	70.5
Wheat protein %	13.3	13.2	12.9	13.5
Flour ash %	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.50
Yellow pigment p.p.m.	2.75	2.75	2.65	2.65
Gassing power cc.	263	298	377	450
Absorption %	60.0	61.2	62.1	63.1
Loaf volume cc.	745	755	765	755

CHICAGO WHEAT FUTURES

During the first week in November the Chicago futures market displayed some weakness, apparently because of a lessened demand for flour by millers. Prices rallied, however, later in the month as an increase in ceiling prices was expected. The return of the Democrats to office also inspired price confidence since it is expected that the Administration's loan and purchase programs will be continued. The subsidy on wheat and flour exports also exerted a bullish effect on the market, although the rates were not as high as expected in some sections of the trade, and shipments are confined to the western hemisphere for the present. The dominating factor affecting price appears to be the Government support program, rather than supply and demand conditions. Under these circumstances no important price recessions are anticipated.

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

<u>1944</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>September</u>
(cents and eighths per bushel)				
October 25	164/4	160/7	149/1	147/7
26	163/7	159/1	146/6	145/1
27	164	159/2	147/1	145/6
28	163/7	159/1	147	145/5
30	163/6	159/3	147/1	145/4
31	164	159/1	146/7	145/1
November 1	162/5	158	145/4	144
2	163/4	158/5	146	144/3
3	163/4	158/6	146/3	144/6
4	163/4	158/5	146/1	144/6
6	164	159/2	147/7	146/4
7		Presidential Election		
8	164/2	159/3	148/2	146/7
9	164/1	159/1	148/5	147/2
10	164/7	160	149	147/3
11		Armistice Day		
13	165/6	160/7	149/6	148/1
14	164/2	159	148/3	146/7
15	165/7	160/5	149/7	148/4
16	165	159/7	148/7	147/2
17	165	159/6	148/5	147/2
18	165/7	161	149/7	148/2
20	165/6	160/5	149/2	147/7
21	165/6	160/7	149/5	148/2
22	166/1	161/3	149/7	148/2
23		Thanksgiving Day		
24	166/1	161	149/4	147/7
25	165/6	161/2	151/1	149/4

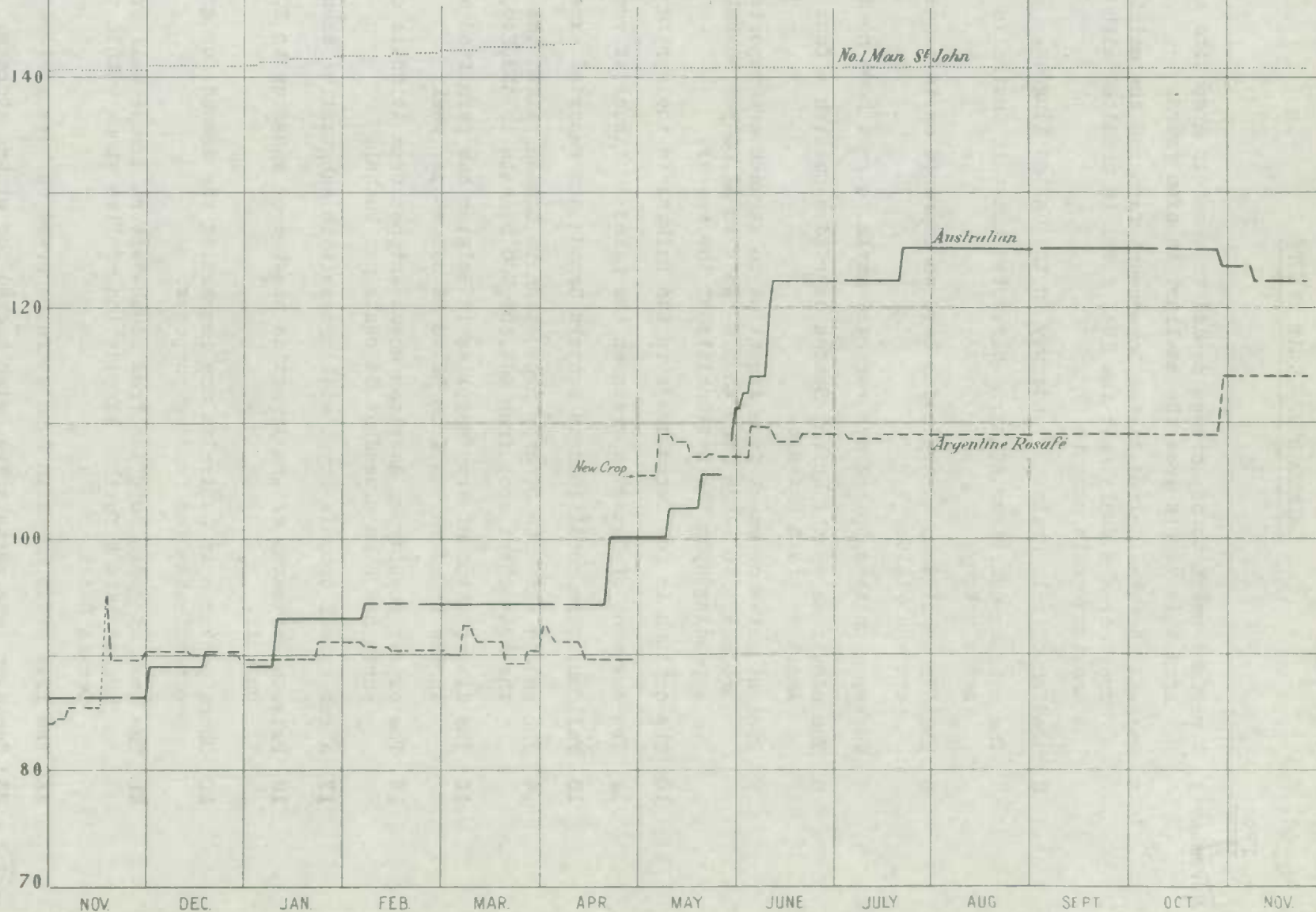
CENTS
PER
BUSHEL

SHIPPERS OFFERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

FOR PORT OF SHIPMENT, AS REPORTED DAILY BY BROOMHALL'S LIVERPOOL OFFICE

Nov. 1943 to date

(Canadian cents per bushel)



CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

1944

- November 1 A revised estimate of acreage seeded to wheat in Argentina continues to show this year's area the smallest in nine years.
- 2 Reports that the United States Government favoured the maintenance of crop acreage goals near the 1943 level is credited with depressing American grain markets.
 - 3 Seeding of fall grains is underway in the United Kingdom.
 - 4 The milling qualities of early harvested wheat in Australia are proving satisfactory.
 - 6 Weather conditions in Argentina have so improved as to suggest near-average yields.
 - 7 Turkey's wheat supplies are reported ample to meet home needs.
 - 8 The elections in the United States exerted a bullish effect on most American grain markets.
 - 9 Freight rates on wheat from Argentina to England are reported by Broomhall to range from 43 3/4 cents to \$2.00 per bushel, depending upon the nationality of the vessel.
 - 10 The outlook is for large crops in the Balkans in the spring of 1945.
 - 11 The movement of Canadian grain on the Lakes continues at record levels.
 - 13 Fall moisture conditions in western Canada are reported excellent.
 - 14 The second estimate of crop production in Canada raised the estimate of the 1944 wheat crop from 447,656,000 bushels to 453,240,000 bushels.
 - 15 The distribution of army supplies in Belgium has permitted an increase in the bread ration from 62 to 74 ounces per week.
 - 16 The export subsidy on American wheat shipped from Atlantic or Gulf ports has been placed at 34 cents per bushel.
 - 17 A sub-normal crop in Egypt will necessitate substantial wheat imports.
 - 18 Private estimates of the Argentine wheat crop range up to 200 million bushels.
 - 20 Short pastures in Australia are increasing the demand for grain concentrates for feeding purposes.
 - 21 The loss of grain supplies from south-eastern Europe will probably necessitate a further liquidation of live stock within the German Reich.
 - 22 The 1944 grain crops in Russia are reported to have yielded well.
 - 23 Canadian lake vessels are being booked for winter storage.
 - 24 The Russians are reported to have seeded 12 million acres more to winter wheat and rye than in 1943.
 - 25 Great Britain has raised the percentage of imported flour, which may be added to the National Flour, to 12 1/2 per cent.

UNITED STATES

EXPORT SUBSIDY PLAN

On November 15 the Commodity Credit Corporation announced the rate of subsidy which is to be paid on wheat exports. These deductions from the prevailing market prices were initially fixed as follows:

1. By water from Atlantic or Gulf ports, 34 cents a bushel.
2. By water from Pacific Coast ports, 29 cents a bushel.
3. By rail to Mexico or Canada, 6 cents a bushel.

These differentials are announced daily and can, therefore, be adjusted to bring the export price of American wheat into line with that of Canadian or other wheat.

The plan provides that the C.C.C. can either sell wheat in export position to the exporter or authorize exports from trade stocks. In the first case, the C.C.C. would sell government-owned wheat to the exporter at the designated export price and in the second instance, buy commercial wheat at market prices and resell to the exporter at the domestic market price less the subsidy.

A similar export plan has been set up for flour except that the domestic flour subsidy and any other export payments, such as that payable on exports to Cuba, will not be granted to the exporter in addition to this export subsidy.

The object of this subsidy plan is, of course, to maintain the higher domestic price to the producer and still permit American wheat to move into the lower priced export market with the Government absorbing the loss.

It is not known how much wheat the Commodity Credit Corporation anticipates exporting under this plan during the current crop year. Net exports from the United States during the decade of the twenties averaged 177 million bushels per year, but during the thirties decreased to an annual average of 43 million bushels. There were net imports into the United States from 1934 to 1937 as a result of sub-normal crops and in 1943 net imports amounted to about 90 million bushels owing to the large disappearance of wheat for feeding purposes.

It is possible that exports during the current year may exceed 100 million bushels. The United States has a total available supply of 1,424 million bushels when a carry-in of 315 million bushels is added to a crop of 1,109 million bushels. Domestic disappearance is expected to total about 998 million bushels, allocated as follows: food 550 million; seed 83 million; industrial use 90 million; and feed 275 million bushels. Should this prospective disappearance be realized, about 426 million bushels would be left for carry-over and export. Assuming that the carry-over on July 1, 1945 does not change greatly from the 315 million bushels carried over last July 1, exports during the current crop year may total about 110 million bushels.

Since prices to growers are supported, it seems likely that the domestic price of wheat in the United States will remain above the level of export prices for sometime to come. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942, provides price-support loans to cooperating farmers at 90 per cent of parity on wheat harvested before the expiration of the two-year period beginning the first of January following the official proclamation that hostilities have ceased. The parity price for wheat is approximately \$1.50 per bushel with the actual price received by farmers being about 95 per cent of parity.

PRODUCTION PROGRAM FOR 1945

War Food Administrator, Marvin Jones, has announced that the 1945 national production program, which is to be submitted to state agricultural leaders, will suggest about the same total crop acreage as was seeded in 1944. The goal for wheat has been placed at 67.6 million acres, as compared with a 1935-39 seeded acreage of 73.2 million acres. It is recommended that the same acreage be seeded to oats and barley as was seeded in 1944 while the goal for flax has been placed at 5 million acres, as compared with a 1944 acreage of 3.3 million acres. Assuming average yields on the recommended acreage are realized, the United States will harvest about 850 million bushels of wheat in 1945-46.

ARGENTINE LETTER

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report under date of November 20, 1944.

Crop Conditions

The official report of the Ministry of Agriculture, which made its appearance in the newspapers on the morning of the 11th instant, made it clear that whatever risks the field crops may have to face in this traditionally critical month of November there is small probability of drought being one of them.

In summary the official report is as follows: The rains which fell during October favoured the prosecution of work on the land and the development of the crops already germinated. This statement does not apply to the western, southern and south-eastern areas of the province of Cordoba, where the drought persisted up to the first week in November. Rains of varying intensity fell in the remainder of the country benefitting the crops.

The report continues: Some hailstorms occurred in the centre of the province of Buenos Aires in the centre and south of Santa Fe, in the south-east of Entre Rios and in the north of Rio Negro Territory.

Widespread and violent winds also made themselves felt. The preparation of the fields destined for maize, sorghos and rice is proceeding normally, favoured by the October rains, which supplied the moisture needed for effective ploughing. For this reason the planting of these crops will now become general.

Prospects for the wheat and linseed crops have been improved by the rains. Linseed planting has been finished, after being delayed by the intense drought preventing the cultivation of the fields.

Referring particularly to the wheat crop, the report says that prospects were improved by the rains in almost every zone. In the province of Buenos Aires the fields are judged to be from good to very good, with the exception of some parts of the north-west which are dry. Sporadic attacks of rust are to be observed and also some smut. These attacks are encouraged by the prevalent dampness but for the moment no important damage is to be observed, although it may increase, if favourable conditions develop. In Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Cordoba, Santiago, San Luis and the

Pampa there have been variable losses resulting from drought, attacks of green fly and violent winds. The crops here are backward and have not stooled well, but the rain has improved them. In the rest of the country the wheat crop generally is in good condition.

Seeded Areas - Third (and Final) Official Estimate

The statistical Department of the Ministry of Agriculture has now issued what are stated to be the definite figures of the seeded areas for the 1944-45 crops of wheat, linseed, oats, barley and rye. Unfortunately, the figures show a still further decrease in the plantings as compared with those of last season. The shrinkings apply in varying degrees to each of the crops, ranging from 7 per cent to a maximum of 39 per cent in the case of linseed. The final calculation of the area seeded for this season gives a total of 15,368,632 acres, a decrease of 1,461,844 acres, or 8.7 per cent as compared with 1943-44.

The drought mentioned in previous reports is blamed for the reduction in planted areas, which is set out in the following statement:

	<u>1944-45 Plantings</u>	<u>Decreases from 1943-44</u>
	- acres -	
Wheat	15,368,600	1,461,900
Linseed	4,693,400	949,900
Oats	4,918,000	387,700
Barley	1,757,100	17,300
Rye	3,978,800	531,800

The revised estimates of the areas seeded to wheat, linseed and barley are now below the five-year average, but on the other hand, those of oats and rye show respective increases of 17 and 16 per cent over the five-year average.

AUSTRALIAN CABLE

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

"Australian wheat stocks at the end of October totalled 89 million bushels. The estimate of the new crop remains at 50 million bushels. The only exports being made are against old contracts for British Ministry of Food and there will not be any other export business until new wheat from the harvest of 1945-46 becomes available. Flour mills in New South Wales and Victoria are gradually reducing operations. Consumption of wheat for stock food continues at same high level as last month."

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	125.0
October	142.3	61.5	70.3	70.4	73.7	90.0	124.1	125.0
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 1930=100	Board of Trade United Kingdom 1930=100	Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis 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	102.8	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
October 1943	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	167.5	132.7
September	118.1	167.1	132.7
October	118.2	2/	132.7

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

CANADIAN SUPPLY POSITION

On November 1, Canada's supply of wheat available for export during the remainder of the current crop year and/or for carry-over at July 31, 1945 amounted to 562.7 million bushels. **This balance** is 68 million bushels less than the 630.7 million bushels available on November 1, 1943.

The accuracy of this estimate is dependent upon the precision of the estimate of domestic requirements for wheat during the current crop year. The probable requirements for 1944-45 for domestic use have been placed as follows, in million bushels: human food 50, seed 30, industrial use 7, and feed 73. This compares closely with domestic disappearance in 1943-44 except that the use of wheat for feed during the current crop year is expected to be about 20 million bushels less than in 1943-44.

The anticipated decrease in the use of wheat for feeding purposes during the present crop year is based upon a prospective decline in the numbers of hogs to be fed to market weights. The number of sows expected to farrow in the last half of 1944 shows a decline of 22 per cent as compared with farrowings in the last half of 1943 and there are indications that farrowings in the Prairie Provinces during the first six months of 1945 may be substantially below the first half of 1944.

Exports of wheat and wheat flour during the first three months of the 1944-45 crop year are running about 17 million bushels ahead of last year. Should this rate be maintained Canada's exports in 1944-45 will exceed the 344 million bushels exported during 1943-44. Efforts have been made by the Wheat Board during the autumn months to move as large a volume as possible of wheat into export position before the close of navigation on the lakes. However, despite the uncertainty as to the size of total export shipments in 1944-45 Canada's supplies of wheat are such as to ensure a substantial carry-over at July 31, 1945.

Canadian Wheat Supplies

	<u>1944-45</u>	<u>1943-44</u>
	million bushels	
Carry-over in North America July 31	355.1	594.6
New crop	453.2	284.8
Total Supply	808.3	879.4
Estimated domestic requirements <u>1/</u>	160.0	180.3
Available for export or carry-over	648.3	699.1
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain August-October <u>2/</u>	71.9	55.6
Flour exports in terms of wheat August-October ..	13.7	12.8
Total exports wheat and flour	85.6	68.4
Balance on November 1 for export or carry-over ...	562.7	630.7

1/ Revised. 2/ Since export clearance figures are not yet available for the first three months of the 1944-45 crop year, Customs data have been used for this preliminary statement.

SECOND ESTIMATE 1944 WHEAT CROP

The second estimate of the 1944 wheat crop, which was released on November 14, places wheat production in Canada at 453,240,000 bushels. This represents an increase of 5.6 million bushels over the first estimate. The most substantial change was in the province of Saskatchewan, where the estimate of the crop has been raised by 6.5 million bushels, despite a reduction in the estimate of seeded acreage from 13.8 to 13.2 million acres. The estimate of the Manitoba crop has been raised by 0.9 million bushels, while Alberta's wheat crop has been reduced by 2.1 million bushels. The second estimate for Canada and for the Prairie Provinces follows:

	Area		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	ac.	ac.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
<u>CANADA -</u>						
Fall wheat	801,000	668,000	22.0	31.3	13,222,000	20,908,000
Spring wheat ...	16,248,700	22,616,200	16.6	19.1	270,438,000	432,332,000
All wheat	16,849,700	23,284,200	16.8	19.5	283,660,000	453,240,000
<u>PRAIRIE PROVINCES</u>						
Wheat	16,091,000	22,443,800	16.6	19.1	267,000,000	428,300,000

The distribution of the 1944 wheat crop among the three Prairie Provinces is now estimated as follows:

	<u>Bushels</u>
Manitoba	54,900,000
Saskatchewan	260,000,000
Alberta	113,400,000
T o t a l	<u>428,300,000</u>

The production of fall wheat in the province of Ontario in 1944 is estimated at 20,708,000 bushels or an average yield of 31.0 bushels per acre on 668,000 acres. This year's crop yielded much better than that of the preceding year when an average of only 22.0 bushels per acre was realized.

FALL WHEAT SOWINGS

The area sown to fall wheat in the autumn of 1944 is estimated at 682,000 acres, which represents a decrease of 36,000 acres or 5 per cent as compared with the area sown in 1943. The condition at October 31 was reported at 101 per cent of the long-time average yield per acre as compared with 84 per cent in 1943.

DELIVERY QUOTAS ON WHEAT

In an effort to move a maximum volume of wheat into export positions prior to the close of navigation on the lakes the Wheat Board has given priority to the shipment of wheat from country points to Fort William. At first only one carlot of coarse grains could be shipped as against one carlot of wheat. Later the shipment of all barley other than that in danger of going out of condition was prohibited.

In an effort to speed up deliveries to the Lakehead it was attempted to load from areas which allow the quickest "turn-around" of cars, i.e. **Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan.**

This accelerated movement of wheat from country points is reflected by the much higher wheat delivery quotas available. No point is now on a 5-bushel wheat quota and 81 per cent of all shipping points in the Prairie Provinces are on an open quota.

The summary of the quota position in all the western provinces, compiled by the Canadian Wheat Board as at November 24, 1944, is shown below:

Delivery Quota	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	Points	%	Points	%	Points	%	Points	%
5 bushels ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 bushels ...	-	-	116	10	53	9	-	-
15 bushels ...	-	-	176	16	54	9	-	-
Open Quota ...	368	100	835	74	486	82	4	100

Taking the western provinces as a whole the position is as follows at the close of the 16th week of the current crop year.

	Points	% of Total
5 bushels per "authorized" acre	-	-
10 bushels per "authorized" acre	169	8
15 bushels per "authorized" acre	230	11
Open Quota	1,693	81
T o t a l	2,092	100

Oats are still on a 5-bushel delivery quota, but there is now no restriction on the number of carlots of oats and barley, relative to carlots of wheat which may be shipped to the Lakehead from certain specified areas of the Prairie Provinces. At all other points no country elevator may ship to any destination more than one carlot of of oats and/or barley as against one carlot of wheat.

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:

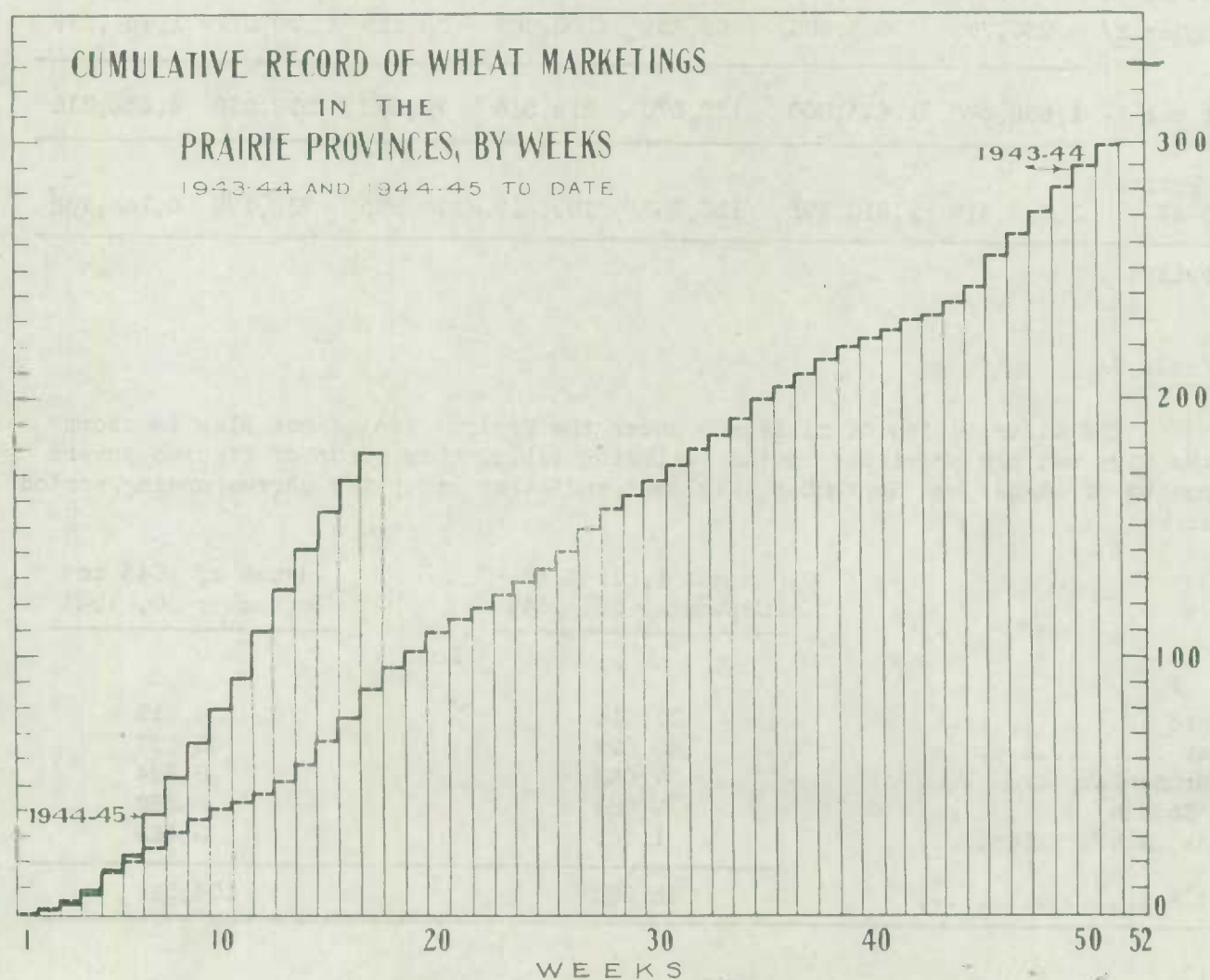
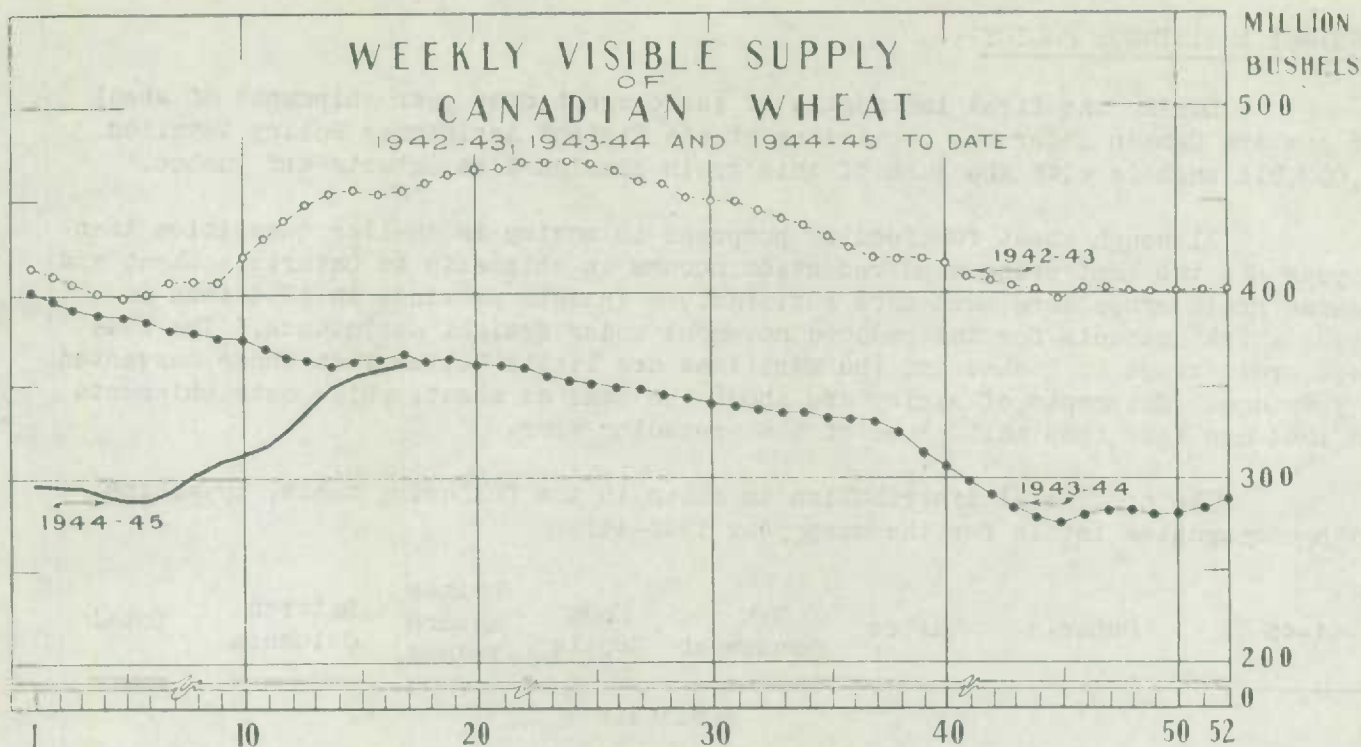
Week ending		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Totals	Last Year
		- bushels -				
August	1-3	555,480	415,651	496,881	1,468,012	584,420
	10	35,938	444,684	241,849	722,471	1,514,156
	17	92,087	1,051,440	752,355	1,895,882	3,413,073
	24	1,025,622	2,776,348	885,577	4,687,547	4,336,669
	31	2,296,542	3,955,228	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	931,482	10,255,922	3,357,451	14,544,855	6,155,213
	28	1,980,799	9,107,342	2,326,279	13,414,420	4,948,728
October	5	2,665,704	8,245,689	1,637,966	12,549,359	3,993,189
	12	2,137,984	7,313,697	2,682,451	12,134,132	3,293,058
	1/19	2,312,322	9,546,731	6,047,404	17,906,457	3,217,196
	26	2,783,438	9,228,347	5,100,705	17,112,490	4,019,942
November	2	2,567,150	9,715,890	3,600,876	15,883,916	6,568,395
	9	1,722,308	7,785,862	4,647,417	14,155,587	8,789,196
	16	968,593	8,412,483	2,902,779	12,283,855	10,096,343
	23	1,072,016	8,104,903	1,822,196	10,999,115	9,932,605
T o t a l		25,350,436	111,780,606	42,727,697	179,858,739	86,444,843

WHEAT VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on November 23, 1944, along with comparative figures for approximately the same date in 1943 and 1942:

	1944	1943	1942
		(000 bushels)	
Country Elevators - Manitoba	14,520	24,345	27,940
Saskatchewan	92,430	101,580	111,390
Alberta	66,875	76,785	67,690
T o t a l s	173,825	202,710	207,020
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	5,349	4,342	5,759
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals .	8,404	11,991	18,133
Pacific Ports	18,078	19,003	19,338
Churchill	1,878	1,877	2,617
Fort William and Port Arthur	26,847	26,247	99,035
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	39,847	35,862	41,847
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports	23,854	14,165	25,524
United States Ports	26,071	12,657	16,285
In Transit - Lake	10,663	8,510	3,610
In Transit - Rail	20,005	18,412	12,296
In Transit - U.S.A.	7,567	9,568	2,425
T o t a l s	362,388	365,344	453,889

1/ Revised.



* Revised Marketings for 1943-44 Total 325 million bushels. Weekly revisions are not yet available.

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE POLICY

During the first two months of the current crop year shipments of wheat to eastern Canada under the provisions of the Freight Assistance Policy totalled 4,052,311 bushels with the bulk of this grain consigned to Ontario and Quebec.

Although wheat for feeding purposes is moving in smaller quantities than a year ago the most pronounced reduction occurs in shipments to Ontario. Wheat and coarse grain crops were much more satisfactory in this province in 1944 than in 1943, which accounts for the reduced movement under Freight Assistance. The 1944 feed grain crops in Quebec and the Maritimes are little better than those harvested a year ago. Shipments of barley are about the same as wheat, while oats shipments in 1944 are less than half those of the preceding year.

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	941,595	760,908	69,413	115,233	40,443	362,142	2,289,734
September 1/	750,793	662,892	63,257	100,283	35,255	150,097	1,762,577
T o t a l	1,692,388	1,423,800	132,670	215,516	75,698	512,239	4,052,311
Same Period 1943-44 ..	3,360,315	1,616,195	150,737	189,817	117,895	730,179	6,165,138

1/ Revised

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 months of August and September this year and other group the corresponding period a year ago.

	August 1, 1944 to September 30, 1944	August 1, 1943 to September 30, 1943
- tons -		
Ontario	31,516	38,613
Quebec	45,277	45,137
New Brunswick	7,062	8,924
Nova Scotia	9,884	8,390
Prince Edward Island ...	1,461	3,463
T o t a l	95,200	104,527

SHIPMENTS TO UNITED STATES

According to information supplied by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners about 49.7 bushels of Canadian wheat have moved by vessel and rail to American destinations between August 1 and November 16. Shipments by vessel compare very closely with those made during the similar period of a year ago, but shipments by rail are down as compared with 1943. The bulk of these shipments of wheat to the United States will be re-exported.

Shipments August 1 to November 16

By Vessel	1944	1943
	- bushels -	
U.S.A. Pacific Ports	666,666	2,129,041
U.S.A. Atlantic Ports	-	740,219
Buffalo	28,018,584	22,818,823
Chicago	6,503,585	41,000
Duluth-Superior	4,686,936	14,429,424
Erie	2,777,371	2,380,510
Milwaukee	677,555	-
Ogdensburg	-	98,000
Oswego	1,425,110	543,044
Toledo	454,811	275,517
	45,210,618	43,455,578
By Rail		
Seaboard Ports	3,715,542	6,420,614
Other points	746,925	5,965,951
T o t a l	49,673,085	55,842,143

LAKE MOVEMENT OF GRAIN

Shipments of grain from the Lakehead by vessel during the current season of navigation greatly exceed those of last year. This larger movement reflects the increased volume of wheat exports in 1943-44 and the efforts which are being made to get a maximum amount of wheat into export position before the close of navigation. It is unlikely that shipments during the remainder of the season will prove sufficient to equal the record movement of 312 million bushels established in 1928.

Shipments between Opening of Navigation and November 21

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
	- bushels -					
1938 ...	119,886,339	7,889,356	15,990,859	1,477,134	551,660	145,795,348
1939 ...	162,347,936	15,835,742	16,058,455	3,775,008	382,497	198,399,638
1940 ...	149,688,516	13,815,719	9,192,213	2,833,786	1,162,096	176,692,330
1941 ...	197,838,766	8,268,211	9,877,059	5,601,571	1,496,620	223,082,227
1942 ...	157,317,254	9,082,102	8,362,398	991,137	2,158,334	177,911,225
1943 ...	202,711,108	37,079,059	39,511,543	1,778,154	6,532,030	287,611,894
1944 ...	271,337,511	72,572,094	53,003,159	7,339,477	6,165,034	410,417,275



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RAIL MOVEMENT FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

The movement of wheat by rail from the head of the lakes during the month of October continues to exhibit a very marked reduction from that recorded a year ago. Cars have been diverted from the eastern rail haul to the movement of grain from western country points to Fort William-Port Arthur. It is expected that, with the close of navigation on the lakes, cars will again be diverted to the eastern movement of grain.

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
	- 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		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

Wheat shipped for feeding purposes is confined to No. 4 Northern or lower grades since the drawback of 25 cents per bushel on wheat used for feed is payable only on wheat grading No. 4 Northern or lower. Grades of wheat shipped during October 1944, and the provincial distribution of the rail movement are shown in the following table:

	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island
	- bushels -				
4 Northern	9,796	35,667	2,267	1,133	1,133
Rej. 1 Nor. Mxd. Htd.	-	7,500	-	-	-
Rej. 2 Nor. Mxd. Htd.	-	3,000	-	-	-
Rej. 3 Nor. Mxd. Htd.	-	1,500	-	-	-
Rej. No. 5 Mxd. Htd. R. Kernels	-	1,268	-	-	-
Smutty 3 Nor.	-	1,500	-	-	-
Smutty 4 Nor.	-	3,000	-	-	-
Smutty No. 5	-	1,601	-	-	-
Smutty Rej. 2 Nor. Mxd. Htd.	-	1,562	-	-	-
1 C.W. Amber Durum	6,000	-	-	-	-
2 C.W. Amber Durum	2,000	-	-	-	-
Rej. 3 C.W. Amber Durum	1,500	-	-	-	-
Smutty 2 C.W. Amber Durum	-	1,560	-	-	-
Smutty 3 C.W. Amber Durum	-	1,585	-	-	-
Tf. Rej. 4 C.W. Amber Durum Sptd. ..	-	1,500	-	-	-
Rej. 2 C.W. Garnet Mxd. Htd.	-	1,500	-	-	-
T o t a l	19,296	62,743	2,267	1,133	1,133
GRAND TOTAL	86,572				