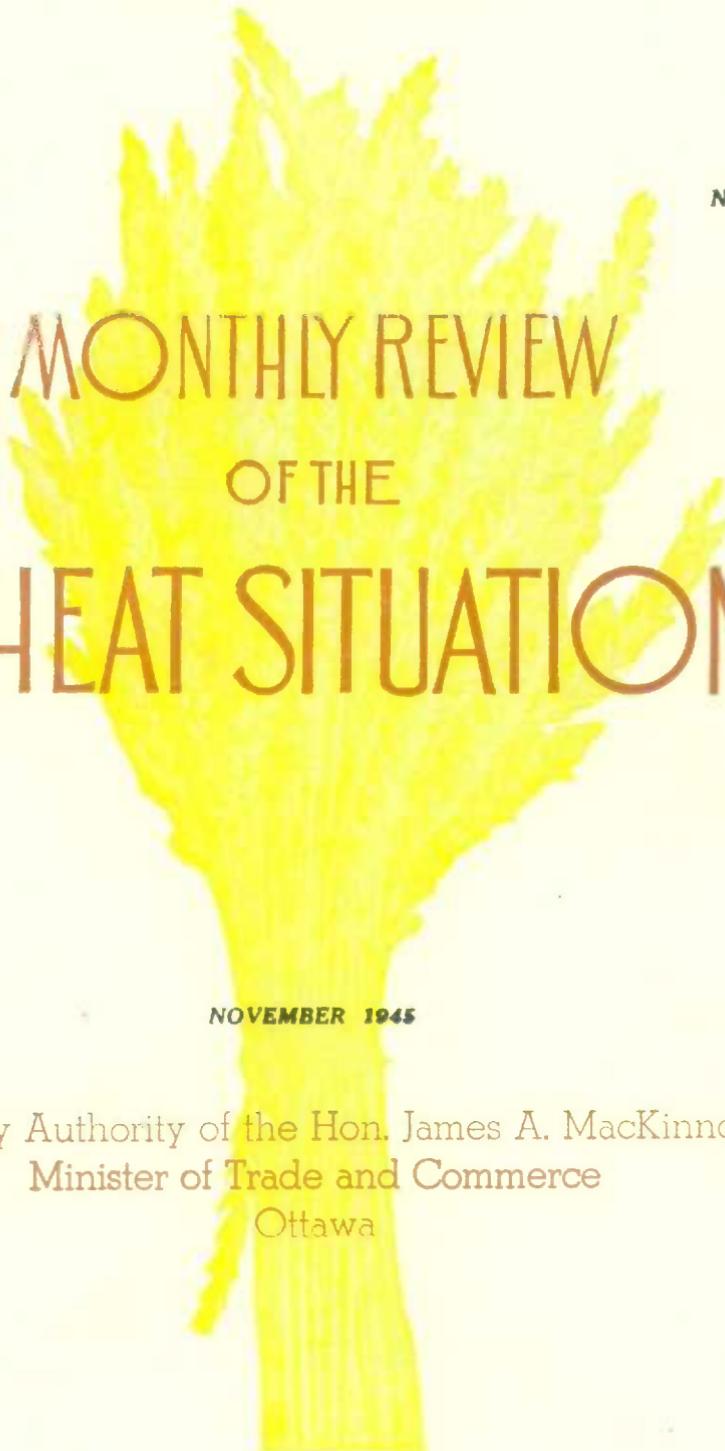


CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

Vol. 16

No. 3

A large, stylized yellow wheat stalk is positioned vertically in the center of the cover, behind the title text.

MONTHLY REVIEW  
OF THE  
WHEAT SITUATION

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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

With the cutting of the new wheat crop under way in southern Australia, and the Argentine crop approaching the time of harvest, the total production and supply picture of the four major exporting countries will soon be complete. While the current anticipated Southern Hemisphere crop of about 300 million bushels is well below average it is, nevertheless, unusually welcome in the light of the present conditions of short supply and urgent need.

Cabled reports advise that Australia's 1945-46 wheat production is estimated to be about 125 million bushels, which, although much greater than last year's 51.9 million bushel crop, is about 25 per cent less than the pre-war average of 165 million bushels. Preliminary estimates of the 1945 Australian wheat acreage indicate an increase of about 30 per cent over that of a year ago, which would place it at about 12.0 million acres. Increases in wheat acreages this year were made possible by the removal of restrictions on expansion which had been in effect during recent years. At the end of October wheat stocks totalled about 15.3 million bushels. With increasing amounts of wheat consumed domestically in recent years, it will require substantial quantities of the current crop to replenish depleted reserves before export commitments can be considered. Assuming a domestic consumption of 90 to 100 million bushels, exportable surplus may approximate 25 to 35 million bushels.

The Argentine Grain Board has announced that the new basic wheat price to farmers will be \$1.21 3/8 in terms of United States dollars in bags at the seaboard. This compares with the guaranteed price of 72 3/4 cents (U.S.) for the 1944-45 wheat crop and 64 3/4 cents (U.S.) in 1943-44. Exporters have to buy through the Grain Regulating Board, which has not yet fixed the export price on the new crop. The export surplus of Argentine wheat for European relief still remains problematical. Official estimates of wheat stocks at the end of October place them at about 60.5 million bushels. At the present rate of disappearance, the country will have about 50 millions of old wheat left at December 31 for carry-over into the new season. Present estimates of production vary from 175 to 200 million bushels which, when added to the above carry-over, give a total stockpile of 225 to 250 million bushels. After taking care of domestic requirements and other South American needs, it is felt that about 75 to 100 million bushels may remain for other export demands.

Of the four principal wheat exporters, the United States seems in the best position to increase its exports during the current crop year. Exports from that country are currently estimated at 300 to 325 million bushels as compared with 139 million bushels exported during 1944-45. With a total domestic supply of some 1,431 million bushels and an estimated domestic consumption of 817 million bushels, carry-over might be expected to amount to approximately 300 million bushels at July 1, 1946. Despite the potential exportable surplus, it is feared that, unless delays in handling at ports and in replacing lend-lease with financial and credit arrangements are remedied, total exports may fall below the estimated level.

Cash wheat prices in the United States are generally at ceiling levels owing to heavy buying by the Commodity Credit Corporation for export purposes and purchases by the milling industry.

### The Canadian Situation

The second estimate of Canada's wheat production issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the middle of November did nothing to augment the short supply of exportable surpluses. From a total estimated production of 321.4 million bushels, the November revision lowered the current crop production to 308.6 million bushels. Most of the reduction occurred in Saskatchewan, where the outturn is placed at 158 million bushels as compared with 167 million bushels in the first estimate. Using the new estimate and allowing for domestic consumption and carry-over totalling 235 to 250 million bushels, Canadian wheat exports during the current crop year might range from 320 to 335 million bushels.

Most of the crop has been threshed and, while unfavourable harvesting weather adversely affected the grade to some extent, the bulk of the crop will grade Nos. 1 and 2 Northern. The protein content of the present wheat crop is higher than it was a year ago and above the average for the past eighteen years. From the standpoint of baking quality, the 1945 crop is rated high by the research laboratories of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Export clearances of Canadian wheat for the first three months of the 1945-46 crop year continue to outstrip clearances made during the corresponding period a year ago. Overseas shipments, exclusive of wheat flour, totalled about 112.6 million bushels to November 16, which is about 67.0 million more than were cleared during the same period a year ago. Total exports to the end of October 1945, including wheat flour in terms of wheat, amounted to over 111 million bushels as compared with 74.9 million for the same period a year ago. Canada is exporting wheat and flour to the United Kingdom and the European Continent at the maximum export capacity of the nation's transport, elevator and mill facilities, when approximately 35 million bushels of wheat and a million pounds of flour are shipped each month. With a balance of about 310 million bushels on hand at November 1 for export and carry-over, it will be readily seen that the present rate of export cannot be maintained for the remainder of the crop year.

### The European Situation

Favourable weather conditions have aided seeding operations and reports indicate the probability of fair acreage increases in some countries. A number of sections are suffering from lack of fertilizers and it is feared that 1946 yields may be adversely affected.

Reports from Europe are somewhat less pessimistic lately but, at the same time, the people are suffering from much privation and a bad winter is anticipated. The United Kingdom has been importing wheat from the United States to feed the population in her zone of occupation in order to check the death rate and prevent rioting. It has been reported that Russia will have sufficient food this year and has been lending some wheat to Poland. The Danubian countries will have little food to spare for export purposes during the coming year.

## QUALITY OF THE 1945 CROP

The 1945 western Canadian wheat crop is high in protein content and baking strength according to tests carried out by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners. In both properties the new crop is superior to last year's crop.

The bulk of the crop is grading 1 and 2 Northern. The chief forms of damage are expected to be immature, frosted, weathered and, to a lesser extent, shrunken kernels. Bushel weight is lower this year and the values decrease with the grade. Absorption tends to increase with decrease in grade and compared with samples representing the complete 1944 crop, the new crop is about the same for grades 1, 2 and 4 Northern and higher for 3 Northern.

Differences in dough handling quality among the first four grades are negligible; the doughs are lively, springy and elastic but somewhat softer this year. In general, the new-crop grades are lower in both diastatic activity and gassing power. Grade for grade, yellow pigment content of flour is higher this year.

Average protein content is 14.2 per cent, which is 1.2 per cent higher than in 1944, and 0.6 per cent higher than the mean for the past eighteen years. The values increase with decrease in grade and while this relationship is not usual, it did occur, in lesser degree, in 1941. Increases in protein with decrease in grade are not found in average samples representing all wheat - old and new, and mixed old and new - inspected at Winnipeg; in these samples the trend is in the opposite and customary direction.

Baking strength of the first four new-crop grades increases with decrease in grade. This trend does not occur very often, but this year it parallels protein content. Some lowering in both the protein content and baking strength of grades 3 and 4 Northern can be expected later in the season. The baking strength of Winnipeg average samples is about the same for the first three grades after which it falls off sharply with grade. The new-crop grades are excellent for importing strength to weaker wheats.

### Results of Test on 1945 Crop Northern Grades

<u>Property -</u>	<u>1 Nor.</u>	<u>2 Nor.</u>	<u>3 Nor.</u>	<u>4 Nor.</u>
Bushel weight - lb. ....	64	63	61	59
Flour yield - p.c. ....	71	71	69	66
Wheat protein - p.c. ....	13.3	13.9	14.8	15.9
Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> , - ug/g ....	3.77	3.85	4.27	4.48
Flour ash - p.c. ....	0.50	0.51	0.51	0.53
Yellow pigment - p.p.m. ....	2.57	2.56	2.69	2.73
Gassing power - cc. ....	277	274	276	269
Absorption - p.c. ....	60.5	60.4	61.1	61.4
Loaf Volume - cc. ....	780	835	850	900

# CHICAGO WHEAT FUTURES

For the past month wheat prices on the Chicago futures market have displayed decided strength. During the past week, December and May futures were at ceiling levels, 180/4, while July and September were off slightly from the season's best and within 4 to 6 cents of the maximums. Cash wheat remained at the ceiling and visible supplies continued to disappear rapidly with totals less than 116 million bushels compared with over 152 million bushels a year ago. The decreasing visible stocks are the result of the large domestic and export needs of wheat and flour, plus the fact that the country producer is not an anxious seller currently for tax purposes. At the same time, box-car shortages have prevented large movements to market.

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

<u>1945</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>September</u>
(cents and eighths per bushel)				
October 29	177/4	175/6	169/2	167/3
30	177/1	175/4	168/7	166/6
31	177/3	175/6	168/7	166/4
November 1	178/2	176/4	170/1	168/3
2	178/4	176/4	170/4	168/5
3	178/5	<b>176/6</b>	171/3	169/4
5	179	177/1	172/1	170/3
6	180/2	178/3	175	172/4
7	180/1	178/2	173/5	171/5
8	180/2	178/5	174/3	172/4
9	180/4	179/6	175/6	174/2
10	180/4	180/4	177/1	175/4
12		Armistice	Day	
13	180/4	180/4	176/3	174/6
14	180/4	180/4	175/6	173/6
15	180/4	179/6	174/7	172/4
16	180/4	179/7	175	172/4
17	180/4	180	176	173/6
19	180/4	180/2	175/6	173/4
20	180/4	180/4	176/5	174/1
21	180/4	180/4	176/1	173/7
22		Thanksgiving	Day	
23	180/4	180/4	175/6	173/4
24	180/4	180/4	175/7	173/4

CENTS  
PER  
BUSHEL

170

160

150

140

130

120

110

100

90

NOV.

DEC.

JAN.

FEB.

MAR.

APR.

MAY

JUNE

JULY

AUG.

SEPT.

OCT.

NOV.

*No.1 Man. St. John*

*Barusso*

*Basil*

*Old Crop*

*Australian*

*Argentine Rosale'*

## SHIPPERS' OFFERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

NOV. 1944 TO DATE

F.O.B. PORT OF SHIPMENT AS REPORTED DAILY BY BROOMHALLS' LIVERPOOL OFFICE

(Canadian cents per bushel)

## CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

- Nov. 1 The 1945 crop year in the Prairie Provinces has been declared an emergency crop year under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, and farmers whose crops suffered from drought or other causes are to receive assistance.
- 3 A further reduction in the compulsory admixture of home-grown wheat in millers' grist has been decreed for the London, Liverpool, Hull and Bristol areas which produce a very important percentage of the total output. These areas now will use 80 per cent Manitobas and 20 per cent native wheat as compared with 30 per cent native wheat in October - Broomhall.
- 6 The third and final estimate of the Argentine grain acreages now places the seeded wheat area at 14,186,000 acres.
- 7 Reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that the Australian wheat acreage this year is about 30 per cent larger than a year ago, which would place it at around 12.0 million acres.
- 10 India's wheat production this year was officially placed at 388,456,000 bushels as compared with 362,000,000 in 1944 and 409,000,000 in 1943. This was somewhat above average but nevertheless imports of wheat have been, and continue to be heavy.
- 13 An official report from the United Kingdom reviewing conditions during the month of October states that "ploughing and seeding made good progress and was more advanced than usual." Native wheat marketings have been small due to the reduced harvest this year and the fact that farmers have been busy in the fields.
- 14 Canada's 1945 wheat production is now placed at 308.6 million bushels in the second estimate issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
- 15 The Argentine Grain Board announced the new basic price of \$1.21 3/8 (U.S.) to farmers for the 1945-46 wheat crop. This compares with the guaranteed price of 72 3/4 cents for the 1944-45 crop and 64 3/4 cents in 1943-44. Although the farmer is guaranteed a minimum price of \$1.21 3/8 a bushel for his new wheat, he must pay the charges to the seaboard in bags - Broomhall.
- 17 It is reported that the shipments of wheat and flour from the Argentine have almost ceased with only 206,000 bushels cleared this week.
- 20 The wheat acreage seeded for the 1945 harvest in the United Kingdom was approximately 2.3 million acres, much below the level of the previous war seasons. For the 1946 season, the Government has set a goal of about 2.5 million acres.
- 23 According to our Broomhall correspondent, United States' flour millers ground 165.7 million bushels of wheat during the first quarter of this season or an increase of 18.8 million bushels compared to a year ago.
- 25 Harvesting of wheat is now starting in northern Argentina, but will not become active in the central areas for another few weeks and not until late December or January in the more southerly districts.

## UNITED STATES

The wheat situation report for September-October, published by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates that the general wheat supply and disappearance prospects for 1945-46 still allow a carry-over at July 1, 1946 of about 300 million bushels. Estimated domestic disposition figures for the current crop year, with the 1944-45 figures in brackets, reveal that food for both civilian and war services will require 540 (559) million bushels; feed 170 (281) million and seed 82 (81) million bushels. Industrial alcohol needs for war purposes have been sharply reduced and those for the production of beverage spirits so restricted that the total use for these purposes is not expected now to exceed 25 million bushels as compared with 96 million a year ago.

Exports of wheat are currently estimated at 300 to 325 million bushels, including flour in terms of wheat. The storage of cars, delay in handling at ports, and delay in replacing lend-lease with financial and credit arrangements are at least temporarily working to hold down the movement. Unless conditions are improved, the total exports may fall below the 300-325 million bushel mark.

Cash wheat prices have advanced since early September until now they are generally at about ceiling levels. This advance can be attributed to two factors. One is the heavy purchases by the Commodity Credit Corporation for liberated areas, while the other important factor is that the demand for wheat is greater than the supplies moving into trade channels. Not only is the C.C.C. having difficulty in obtaining wheat in quantity for its requirements, but millers have been unable to replace the wheat which they are grinding currently. Mills are operating at about maximum capacity and at the highest monthly rate in their history. With prospects that the large demand for wheat will continue, prices may be expected to remain at about ceiling levels.

The increased November subsidy rates on wheat ground for flour have relieved the price squeeze under which the United States millers have been caught most of the time during the past two months. The present subsidies are the highest for any month since the inauguration of the plan in 1943. For wheat milled outside of the Pacific area, millers will receive subsidy payments of 30 cents per bushel, 3 1/2 cents above the October rate and 2 cents above the previous high of 28 cents paid in April, May and June of this year. Wheat milled for flour in the Pacific Coast area commanded a subsidy of 33 cents during November as compared with 27 1/2 cents paid in October and the previous high of 28 cents paid in June 1945.

With some relief from the price squeeze prevailing during September and October, millers were in a position to offer flour somewhat below the ceiling early in November and a heavy volume of business developed. However, the flour business lapsed later in the month after the November subsidy rush was ended and mills raised their prices back to or near the ceiling.

## THE ARGENTINE SITUATION

Early in November the Argentine Minister of Agriculture issued the third and final estimate of the acreages seeded to grains this season. The wheat area is now placed at 14,186 thousand acres as compared with 15,373 thousand in 1944, and 16,833 thousand acres in 1943. Partially offsetting the small wheat acreage sown this year, are reports of favourable weather conditions prevailing in most parts of the country.

A letter from Argentina under date of November 2, reports rains over extensive areas. Precipitation was heaviest in North-East Buenos Aires and isolated districts in the centre of the same province, with lighter rains reported from many districts of Buenos Aires, South Santa Fe, Cordoba and South Entre Rios. However, taking the rains as a whole, they fell in zones already well supplied with moisture, while none was received by extensive areas in western Buenos Aires where rain is short. At the time of writing, the weather was warm and cloudy with more rain in prospect, while sunshine would have been more favourable for the new wheat and linseed and for ploughing and sowing for the new maize crop.

Some observers were inclined to agree that the Argentine wheat crop had entered the middle stage of growth in a hardy and healthy condition. Nevertheless, the crucial period of growth is between the first week in November and the first week in December when hot winds, frost and other setbacks can do a great deal of damage.

### Supplies and Markets

On October 24, the Argentine Minister of Agriculture published figures giving the exportable surplus of wheat as of October 15. The total is arrived at as follows:

	<u>Bushels</u>
Total stocks, December 1, 1944 .....	332,387,000
Less:	
Seed .....	23,880,000
Consumed to date, exported, loss in weight and inferior quality grain .....	203,833,000
Reserved for local consumption, donations and guaranteed exports .....	44,125,000
	<u>271,838,000</u>
Balance available for export, October 15 .....	60,549,000

While Argentina still has, in theory, a substantial wheat surplus available for exportation, very little has been released for export lately. This may be accounted for by Argentina's wish to retain a reserve for domestic consumption against the possible failure of future crops; the lack of adequate means of internal transportation; and the fuel shortage.

## AUSTRALIAN CABLE

The following cable was received on November 19 from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Melbourne:

"Australian wheat stocks at the end of October totalled 15,250,000 bushels. Good rainfall was received in Victoria, southern New South Wales and South Australia during the past month. However, the new crop estimate for Australia still remains at 125,000,000 bushels. Flour mills are working at the same capacity as reported last month."

## SELLING PRICES OF CANADIAN WHEAT

The export price of Canadian wheat to overseas destinations remains unchanged at \$1.55 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern in Store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver.

The monthly averages of Canadian Wheat Board prices 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 .....	155	152	150	149
September .....	155	152	150	149
October .....	155	152	150	149
November 1 - November 24	155	152	150	149

## CANADIAN SUPPLY POSITION

Canada's supply of wheat at November 1 available for export during the remainder of the crop year and/or carry-over at July 31, 1946 amounts to 308.1 million bushels. This balance is almost 250 million bushels less than it was at the same date a year ago.

The Director of the Wheat and Grain Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce has stated that Canada is exporting wheat and flour to the United Kingdom and the European Continent at the maximum capacity of the nation's transport, elevator and mill facilities, when approximately 35 million bushels of wheat and a million pounds of flour are shipped each month. With nine months left in the present crop year it will be readily seen that the present rate of exports cannot be maintained for the remainder of the year.

Exports of Canadian wheat to the United States is estimated to be less than one-third as large as they were at the same date a year ago. Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat this year closely approximate those of a year ago.

### Canadian Wheat Supplies

	<u>1945-46</u>	<u>1944-45</u>
	million bushels	
Carry-over in North America July 31 .....	258.4	356.5
New Crop .....	321.4 <u>1/</u>	435.5
Total Supply .....	579.8	792.0
Estimated domestic requirements .....	160.0 <u>1/</u>	160.0
Available for export or carry-over .....	419.8	632.0
Deduct:		
Overseas clearances of wheat as grain Aug. 1 - Oct. 31 .	90.1	36.9
United States imports of Canadian wheat .....	7.5 <u>2/</u>	23.7 24.2
Total wheat exports .....	<del>69.9</del> 97.6	<del>40.8</del> 61.1
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat Aug. 1 - Oct. 31 .	14.1	13.8
Total exports wheat and wheat flour .....	111.7	74.9
Balance on Nov. 1 for export or carry-over .....	308.1	557.1

1/ Subject to revision.

2/ Revised estimate.

## SECOND ESTIMATE 1945 WHEAT CROP

Canada's 1945 wheat production is now placed at 308.6 million bushels in the second estimate, which was released on November 14 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This represents a reduction of 12.8 million bushels below the first estimate. Most of the reduction occurs in Saskatchewan, where the outturn is now placed at 158 million bushels as compared with the September estimate of 167 million bushels. The reductions in the wheat crop estimates for Manitoba and Alberta amount to 2 million bushels each. The second estimate for Canada and for the Prairie Provinces follows:

	Area		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	acres		bushels		bushels	
<u>CANADA -</u>						
Fall wheat .....	668,000	675,000	31.3	30.8	20,908,000	20,790,000
Spring wheat ....	22,616,200	22,739,100	18.3	12.7	414,627,000	287,820,000
All wheat .....	23,284,200	23,414,100	18.7	13.2	435,535,000	308,610,000
<u>PRAIRIE PROVINCES -</u>						
Wheat .....	22,443,800	22,566,000	18.3	12.6	410,600,000	284,000,000

The distribution of the 1945 wheat crop among the three Prairie Provinces is now estimated as follows:

	<u>Bushels</u>
Manitoba .....	43,000,000
Saskatchewan .....	158,000,000
Alberta .....	83,000,000
T o t a l .....	284,000,000

The production of fall wheat in the province of Ontario in 1945 is estimated at 20,790,000 bushels or an average of 30.8 bushels per acre on 675,000 acres. This year's crop compares very favourably with that of 1944 when 31.3 bushels per acre were realized on 675,000 acres to make total production 20,908,000 bushels.

### FALL WHEAT SOWINGS

The area sown to fall wheat in the autumn of 1945 is estimated at 480,000 acres, a decrease of 216,000 acres or 31 per cent as compared with the 696,000 acres sown in 1944. The condition at October 31 was reported at 81 per cent of the long-time average yield per acre as compared with 101 per cent in 1944.

## FARMERS' MARKETINGS

The following table shows primary receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the 1945-46 crop year along with comparative figures for 1944-45:

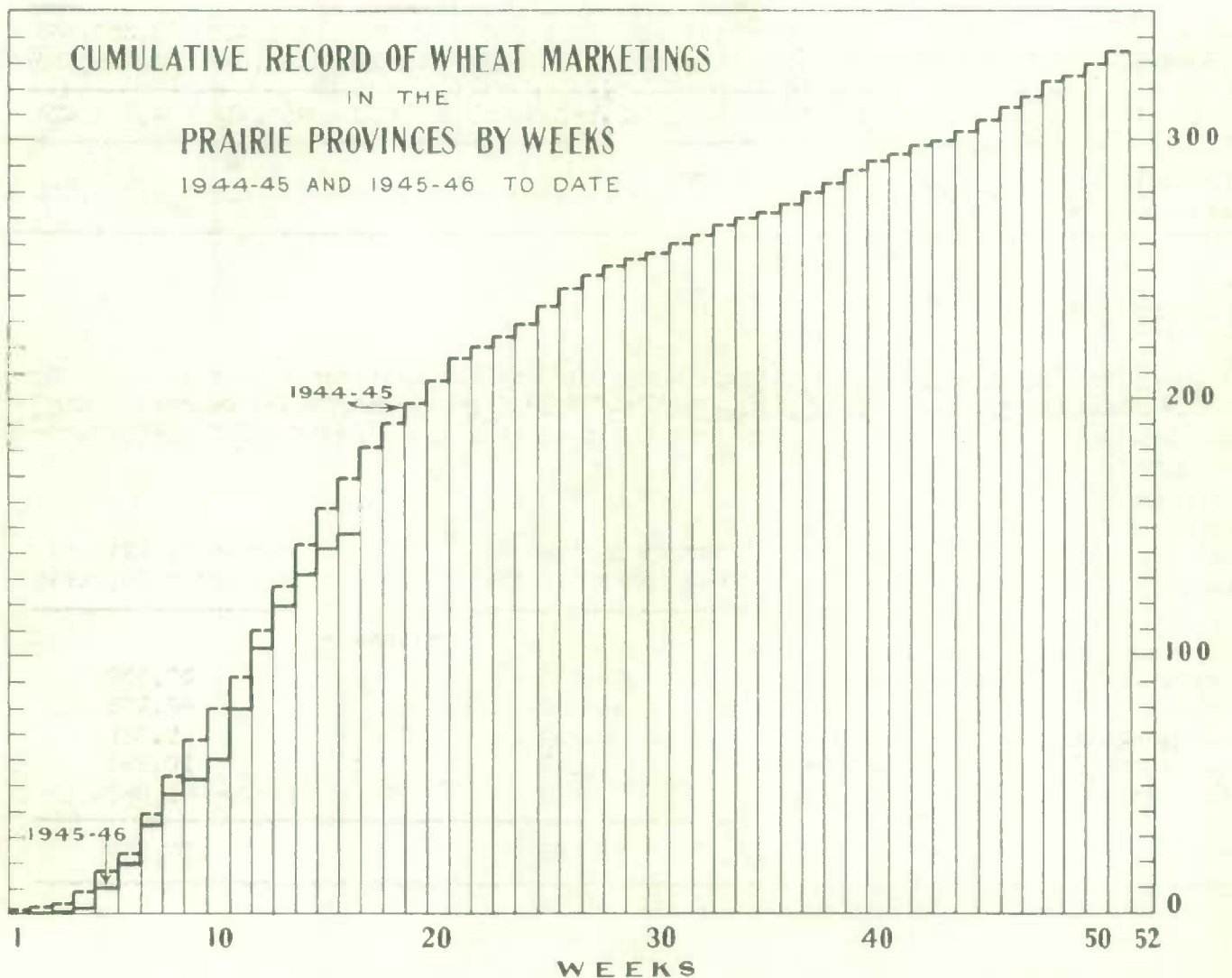
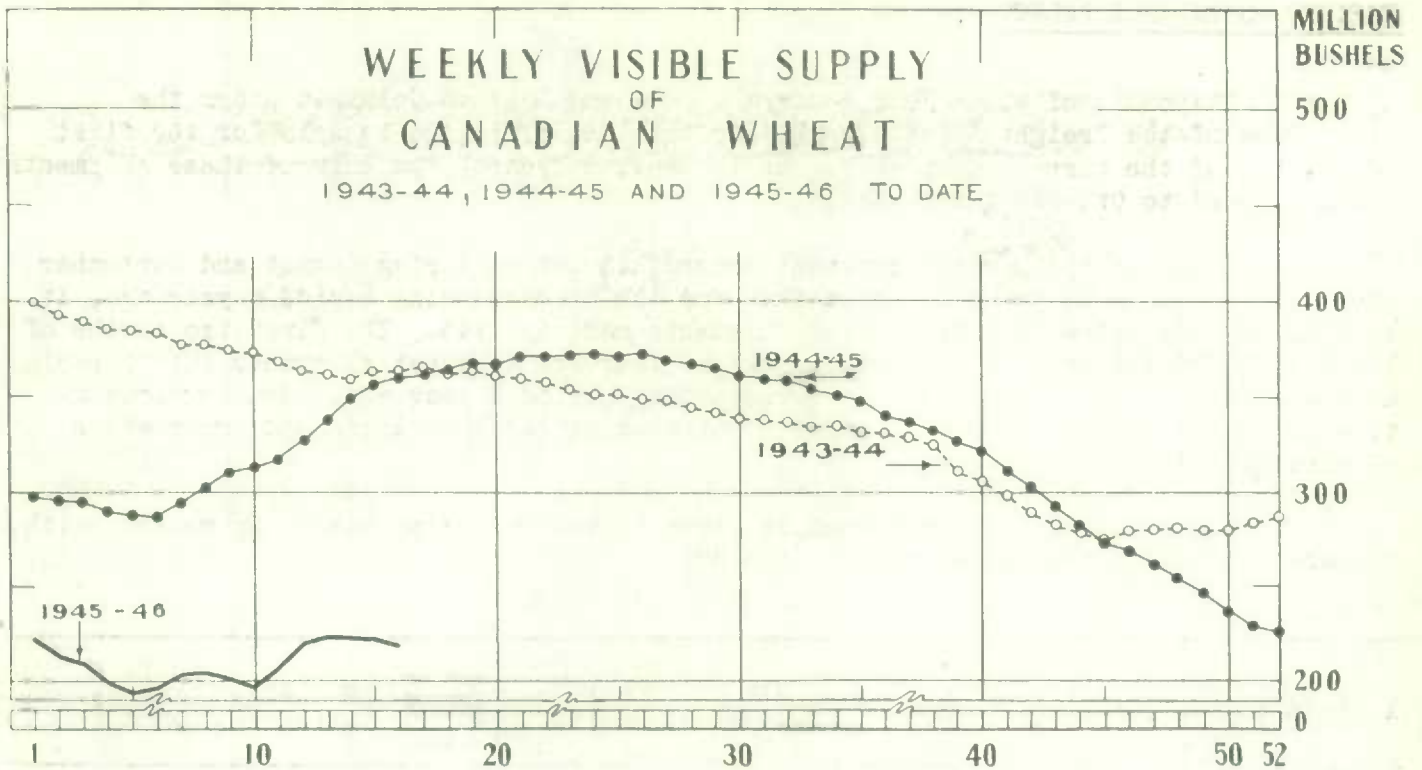
<u>Week ending</u>	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Alberta</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Last Year</u>
	- bushels -				
August 1-2	-	-	112,355	112,355	1,468,012
9	29,396	79,152	137,853	246,401	722,471
16	8,686	123,772	249,883	382,341	1,895,882
23	96,463	755,302	921,069	1,772,834	4,687,547
30	1,271,860	4,568,677	1,685,584	7,526,121	7,328,883
September 6	2,240,434	4,665,078	2,139,568	9,045,080	7,472,016
13	2,444,009	9,681,705	3,518,952	15,644,666	15,291,695
20	963,800	7,020,619	3,844,220	11,828,639	14,544,855
27	444,784	3,974,279	1,024,858	5,443,921	13,414,420
October 4	2,067,492	3,428,517	1,613,780	7,109,789	12,549,359
11	4,198,777	10,147,043	5,047,547	19,993,367	12,134,132
18 <sup>1/</sup>	2,686,475	14,274,064	7,079,466	24,040,005	17,906,457
25	1,236,158	9,375,221	5,120,006	15,731,385	17,112,490
November 1	1,275,290	7,071,685	3,256,083	11,603,058	15,883,916
8	983,850	7,259,954	2,266,876	10,510,680	14,155,587
15	546,664	3,396,889	1,328,352	5,271,905	12,283,855
T o t a l	20,494,138	85,821,957	39,946,452	146,262,547	168,851,577

1/ Revised.

## WHEAT VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on November 15, 1945, along with comparative figures for approximately the same date in 1944 and 1943:

	<u>1945</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1943</u>
	- 000 bushels -		
Country Elevators - Manitoba .....	6,225	14,610	24,090
Saskatchewan .....	37,865	94,030	102,775
Alberta .....	36,840	66,000	76,250
T o t a l .....	80,930	174,640	203,115
Interior Private and Mill Elevators .....	5,196	5,472	4,448
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals .....	5,821	9,874	12,219
Pacific Ports .....	7,721	18,131	19,042
Churchill .....	1,878	1,878	1,877
Fort William and Port Arthur .....	24,504	29,740	31,504
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports .....	20,747	40,110	33,074
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports .....	22,731	24,382	14,102
United States Ports .....	17,658	22,767	8,251
In Transit - Lake .....	8,753	6,513	8,167
In Transit - Rail .....	16,053	19,171	18,621
In Transit - U.S.A. ....	5,096	7,296	9,366
T o t a l .....	217,088	359,974	363,726



## FREIGHT ASSISTANCE POLICY

Shipments of wheat into eastern Canada and British Columbia under the provisions of the Freight Assistance Policy totalled 4,314,424 bushels for the first two months of the current crop year. As in previous years, the bulk of these shipments was consigned to Ontario and Quebec.

Although total wheat movement under this scheme during August and September 1945 was less than 10 per cent below that for the corresponding period a year ago, it is considerably below the substantial shipments made in 1943. The first two months of the current crop year have witnessed a slight increase in wheat shipments into Ontario as compared with shipments for the corresponding period a year ago. Smaller production of coarse grains in Ontario in 1945 may account for this increased importation of wheat for feeding purposes.

The provincial distribution is shown in the following table, by months, with comparative totals for the crop year 1944-45.

1945-46	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	British Columbia	Total
- bushels -							
August ....	1,145,388	854,277	69,642	79,757	63,820	342,385	2,555,269
September .	788,765	693,688	54,312	58,648	37,715	126,027	1,759,155
T o t a l	1,934,153	1,547,965	123,954	138,405	101,535	468,412	4,314,424
Same Period 1944-45	1,892,275	1,627,342	162,444	256,052	90,513	712,219	4,740,845

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

	August 1, 1945 to September 30, 1945	August 1, 1944 to September 30, 1944
- tons -		
Ontario .....	29,583	37,952
Quebec .....	46,232	48,178
New Brunswick .....	8,352	8,281
Nova Scotia .....	9,137	10,993
Prince Edward Island .....	1,892	1,833
T o t a l .....	95,196	107,237

11. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* content of the leaves was determined by the method of Arnon and Whistler (1940).

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and the following table:

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# RAIL MOVEMENT FROM FORT WILLIAM--PORT ARTHUR

Although October shipments of wheat by rail from Fort William--Port Arthur showed an increase over those of the previous two months and were somewhat comparable with October shipments a year ago, they continue relatively small as compared with previous years, due to the heavy movement of grain by boat.

Quebec received over 75 per cent of the October total of 73,776 bushels moved by rail from the lakehead or more than three times as much as was shipped to all other destinations. No. 4 Northern represented the largest volume of any one grade, while small quantities of No. 1 Northern found their way into the United States and Quebec.

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>1945-46</u>	<u>1944-45</u>	<u>1943-44</u>	<u>1942-43</u>
	- bushels -			
August .....	23,255	91,891	990,879	390,264
September .....	57,533	169,603	1,547,042	600,921
October .....	73,776	86,572	780,035	644,926
November .....		97,512	711,238	1,250,952
December .....		1,236,339	898,565	3,871,297
January .....		1,936,038	4,364,158	1,757,163
February .....		764,629	4,397,318	3,196,248
March .....		1,091,909	1,076,142	1,997,275
April .....		196,042	107,257	3,968,148
May .....		66,154	271,533	1,135,059
June .....		58,642	108,739	999,605
July .....		52,726	47,516	983,324
Total (12 months) .....		5,848,057	15,300,422	20,795,182

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

	Ontario	Quebec	Nova Scotia	U.S.A.
	- bushels -			
1 Northern .....	-	1,245	-	1,265
2 Northern .....	-	4,500	-	-
4 Northern .....	9,699	50,634	2,333	-
No. 5 .....	2,100	-	-	-
1 C.W.A.D. ....	2,000	-	-	-
T o t a l .....	13,799	56,379	2,333	1,265

GRAND TOTAL ..... 73,776

## 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.

	<u>August 1, 1945 to November 15, 1945</u>	<u>August 1, 1944 to November 16, 1944</u>
	- bushels -	
Collingwood .....	854,155	1,900,627
Midland .....	1,687,095	4,414,656
Owen Sound .....	654,698	1,615,543
Port McNicoll .....	4,323,618	5,436,247
Goderich .....	281,264	904,751
Walkerville .....	195,873	-
Kingston .....	187,796	-
Prescott .....	-	-
Montreal .....	41,385	1,598
<u>T o t a l .....</u>	<u>8,225,884</u>	<u>14,273,422</u>

## GRADING OF 1945 WHEAT

The following table sets forth the grading of wheat inspected during the three-month period August to October 1945:

	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
No. 1 Northern .....	27,312	40.35
No. 2 Northern .....	26,333	38.91
No. 3 Northern .....	5,110	7.55
No. 4 Northern .....	1,362	2.01
Garnet .....	367	.54
Amber Durum .....	1,183	1.75
Alberta Winter .....	249	.37
Toughs .....	4,036	5.96
All Others .....	1,732	2.56
<u>T o t a l .....</u>	<u>67,684</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Some increase in the amount of lower-grading wheat was anticipated later in the marketing season as cold, wet weather in September and the forepart of October caused some bleaching and sprouting. Of the total number of cars inspected in each of the months, September and October, the number of cars grading No. 3 and 4 Northern increased almost 9 per cent during the last month, while those grading tough and damp increased almost 7 per cent.

MONTHLY OVERSEAS CLEARANCES, ETC., IN COMPARISON WITH THE CUSTOMS EXPORTS OF

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

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Overseas Clearances of Canadian Wheat	U. S. Imports of Canadian Wheat for consumption and milling in bond	Customs Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour	Total	Customs Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour
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- 000 bushels -

1943-44

August .....	13,926	8,744	5,047	27,717	23,143
September .....	8,950	9,332	3,933	22,215	21,426
October .....	7,424	12,597	3,824	23,845	23,791
November .....	7,900	11,429	3,860	23,189	28,733
December .....	10,639	9,802	4,979	25,420	43,022
January .....	10,956	14,178	5,063	30,197	22,336
February .....	8,977	20,704	3,844	33,525	24,655
March .....	7,859	14,529	5,518	27,906	20,566
April .....	9,394	24,979	6,943	41,316	40,092
May .....	14,148	15,420	7,090	36,658	40,009
June .....	11,720	8,617	5,999	26,336	31,061
July .....	11,444	9,497	4,490	25,431	29,640
<b>T o t a l .....</b>	<b>123,337</b>	<b>159,828</b>	<b>60,590</b>	<b>343,755</b>	<b>348,474</b>

1944-45 1/

August .....	12,181	9,048	3,391	24,620	19,899
September .....	10,629	8,928	5,470	25,027	32,107
October .....	14,115	6,187	4,908	25,210	33,624
November .....	17,427	4,879	4,417	26,723	27,601
December .....	8,671	2,129	5,591	16,391	32,815
January .....	11,377	1,447	3,781	16,605	8,944
February .....	14,750	752	4,642	20,144	11,998
March .....	13,041	759	5,571	19,371	15,665
April .....	15,839	2,121	6,154	24,114	21,606
May .....	46,420	2,338	6,307	55,065	35,432
June .....	31,647	1,725	7,257	40,629	50,552
July .....	41,805	1,737	5,168	48,710	43,362
<b>T o t a l .....</b>	<b>237,902</b>	<b>42,050</b>	<b>62,657</b>	<b>342,609</b>	<b>333,605</b>

1945-46 1/

August .....	34,227	2,459 2/	4,979	41,665	48,074
September .....	22,454	2,373 2/	4,294	29,121	34,428
October .....	33,330	2,668 3/	4,789	40,787	35,139

1/ Subject to revision.    2/ Revised estimates.    3/ Estimate.