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AGRICULTURAL DIVISION

# MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

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The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA  
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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Exports from North America Accelerated - In an all-out effort to meet commitments abroad both Canada and the United States have cleared huge quantities of wheat and wheat flour in recent weeks. During the month of May, Canada's exports of wheat and flour equivalent reached 28.2 million bushels, the highest monthly movement since November of 1945. Exports of wheat and flour equivalent during the ten-month period August 1946 to May 1947 inclusive amounted to 184 million bushels. Indications are that a high rate of shipment has been maintained through June and should nothing occur to retard movement in July Canada's exports for the season should reach or even exceed 240 million bushels. Farmers have been marketing their wheat freely at an average rate of well over 6 million bushels a week for the four weeks ending June 27. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in all positions stood at 70.4 million bushels on that date, some 23.4 million bushels higher than on the same date a year ago. In addition to these factors which are favourable to the satisfactory completion of Canada's export programme, the part currently being played by the railways is of great importance. As evidence of the railways' activity, the Minister of Transport is quoted in Hansard for June 30, as saying " .... the request was made by the Canadian Wheat Board that we move 1,126 cars of wheat and grain daily and the railways have far exceeded that. The average for June was 1,360 cars. Grain is moving as fast as it can to lakehead ports ...."

In the United States the Department of Agriculture has estimated that a record 1,704,000 long tons (66,444,000 bushels) of United States grain and grain products were exported in May. These clearances raised the export total for the eleven months, July through May to 12,699,000 long tons (493,915,000 bushels, of which 351,119,000 bushels were wheat and flour equivalent). It has been subsequently estimated that United States exports of wheat and flour equivalent for the crop year ending June 30, will pass the 375 million mark. July and August grain and grain products export quotas have been announced at 58.5 million and 53 million bushels respectively. The share of wheat and flour equivalent in these quotas stands at approximately 37 million bushels for July and 39 million bushels for August. Advances from Washington indicate that the tentative export goal for 1947-48 has been set at 16 million tons of all grains as compared with the approximately 14 million tons shipped in the current crop year.

Supply Situation Still Uncertain - As new information concerning the growing crops comes forward the over-all supply picture is changed in some respects. However, the consensus of opinion still is that there will be a ready market for all wheat harvested during the next crop year at least. The huge United States crop currently estimated at 1,410 million bushels is, perhaps, the brightest spot in the supply picture at the moment. The exportable surplus which may accrue from this crop has been variously estimated at from 350 to 500 million bushels, depending upon the weight given to factors such as the size of the new corn crop, the transport situation, and the prospects for the 1948 crop next spring when it is time to decide how low a carry-over may be commensurate with safety.



While it is too early to hazard a quantitative estimate of the Canadian wheat crop, current conditions are such that at least an average crop is a very distinct possibility. Seeding conditions have been generally good in the Argentine but no indication of the probable acreage is available. Reports from Australia suggest that wheat acreage there may reach 15 million acres and that crop prospects are fairly good in all states except Victoria where the newly planted crops are badly in need of heavy rains. Crop conditions have recently improved in the Balkans and optimistic reports from Russia have revived speculation as to whether that country may become a wheat exporter in the near future. While no reliable estimates as to seeded acreages in the U.S.S.R. are available, it is interesting to note that recent press reports speak of trade negotiations between Great Britain and Russia, whereby the former hopes to obtain Soviet wheat and timber in return for certain concessions in respect to repayment of a loan made to Russia early in the war.

Less favourable reports are received from India where the crop estimate has been still further reduced due to rust. Wheat production in Holland, Sweden, France, Spain, Italy, the United Kingdom and many other areas will almost certainly be below average, and world import requirements will still be very heavy. In recognition of this and in response to a request from the International Emergency Food Council, the Director-General of F.A.O. has called a Special Cereals Conference in Europe to discuss courses of action which might be taken by member governments to ensure the maximum collection and efficient distribution of supplies of cereals. Invitations have been issued by the Director-General to attend the conference, which is scheduled for Paris on July 9.

#### CANADIAN SITUATION

Government Announces New Ontario Winter Wheat Policy - Speaking in the House of Commons on June 26, the Minister of Finance stated:

"In announcing the 1946-47 policy last July, it was pointed out that the government at that time had in mind an increase in the ceiling price applicable to Ontario wheat, but that, owing to developments in price control last summer, it was necessary to continue the ceiling at \$1.26 for the crop year ending June 30, 1947. The position of the Ontario wheat producer, however, was improved by the inclusion of a subsidy of nine cents per bushel and a payment of five cents per bushel at the time of delivery, as a fixed and final payment from the Ontario wheat flour equalization fund. For 1946-47 the Ontario wheat producer, therefore, received the ceiling price of \$1.26 per bushel, Montreal basis, plus an additional 14 cents per bushel, bringing the total price up to \$1.40 per bushel.

For the crop year beginning July 1, 1947, the government has decided to increase the ceiling price of Ontario wheat to \$1.55 per bushel, Montreal basis, bringing it approximately into line with the domestic price at which the Wheat Board sells western hard wheat. Appropriate adjustments will be made in ceiling prices applicable to products of Ontario winter wheat. With this increase in the ceiling price, a direct subsidy will not be required during the coming year.

In addition to the increased price authorized by the new ceiling of \$1.55 per bushel Montreal basis, producers will receive at time of delivery a payment in respect to equalization fees collected on exports of Ontario winter wheat flour. This payment will be eight cents per bushel. The amount of equalization fees collected by the government will vary depending on the difference between \$1.55 and prices on world markets, but it is considered desirable, in order to reduce administrative costs and to give a measure of certainty to producers, to fix the producers' payment at a definite figure, representing the estimated total receipts during the year.

In accordance with government policy, steps will be taken to prevent fortuitous profits in respect of stocks of Ontario winter wheat and flour on June 30."

Supply Position - Exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat amounted to approximately 28.2 million bushels during the month of May, bringing the total for the first ten months of the current crop year to 184.0 million bushels. During the same period last year, 306.3 million bushels of wheat and flour equivalent were exported. An estimated 131.7 million bushels remained on June 1 for export or carry-over at the end of the crop year.

Canadian Wheat Supplies

	<u>1946-47</u>	<u>1945-46</u>
	million bushels	
Carry-over in North America July 31 .....	69.9	258.1
New Crop .....	420.8 <u>1/</u>	318.5 <u>2/</u>
Total Supply .....	490.7	576.6
Estimated domestic requirements .....	175.0	167.0 <u>2/</u>
Available for export or carry-over .....	315.7	409.6
Deduct:		
Overseas Clearances of wheat as grain August 1-May 31 ...	120.8	243.1
United States imports of Canadian wheat .....	1.7	11.2
Total wheat exports .....	122.5	254.3
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat August 1-May 31.	61.5	52.0
Total exports wheat and wheat flour .....	184.0	306.3
Balance on June 1 for export or carry-over .....	131.7	103.3

1/ Subject to revision.

2/ Final estimate.

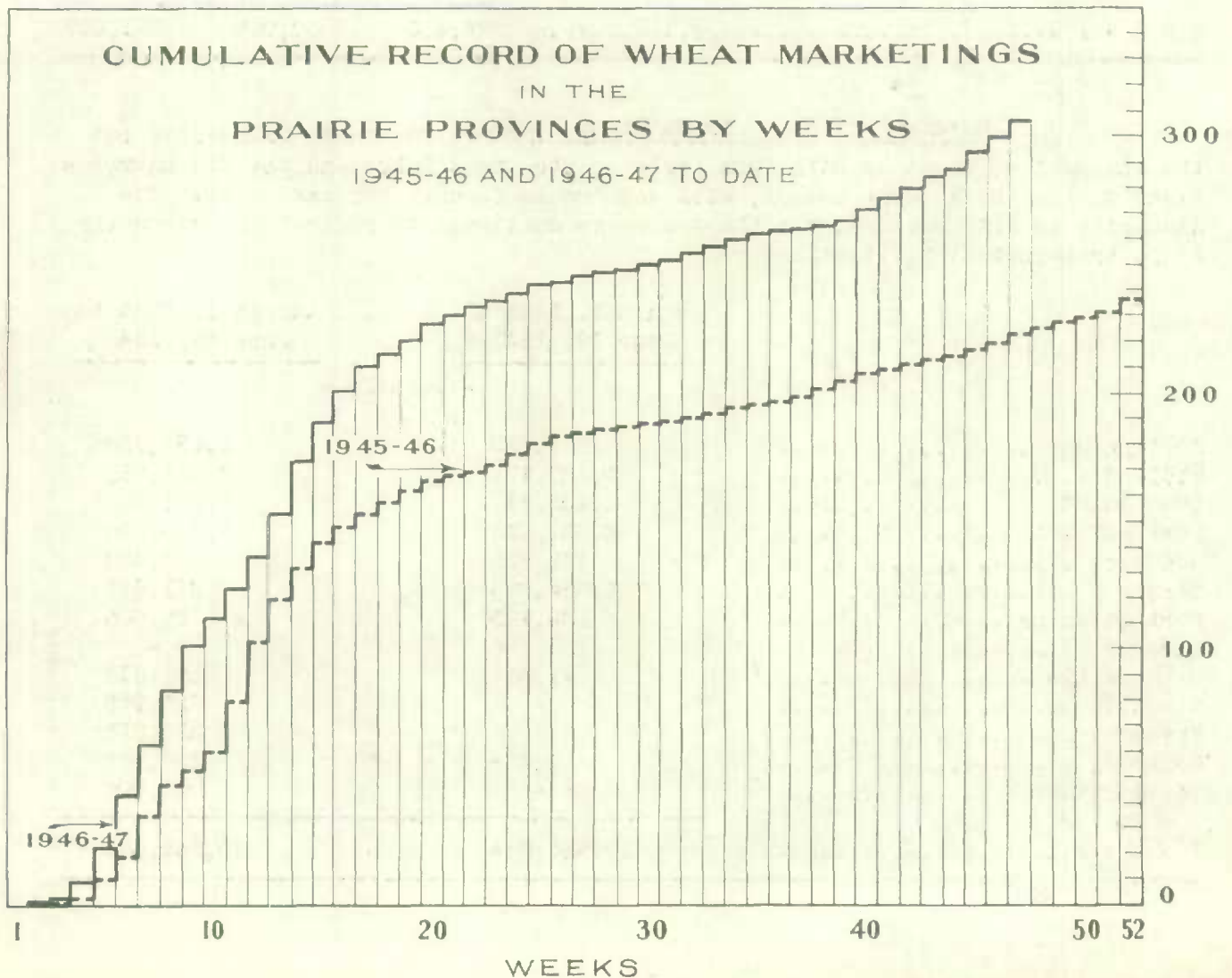
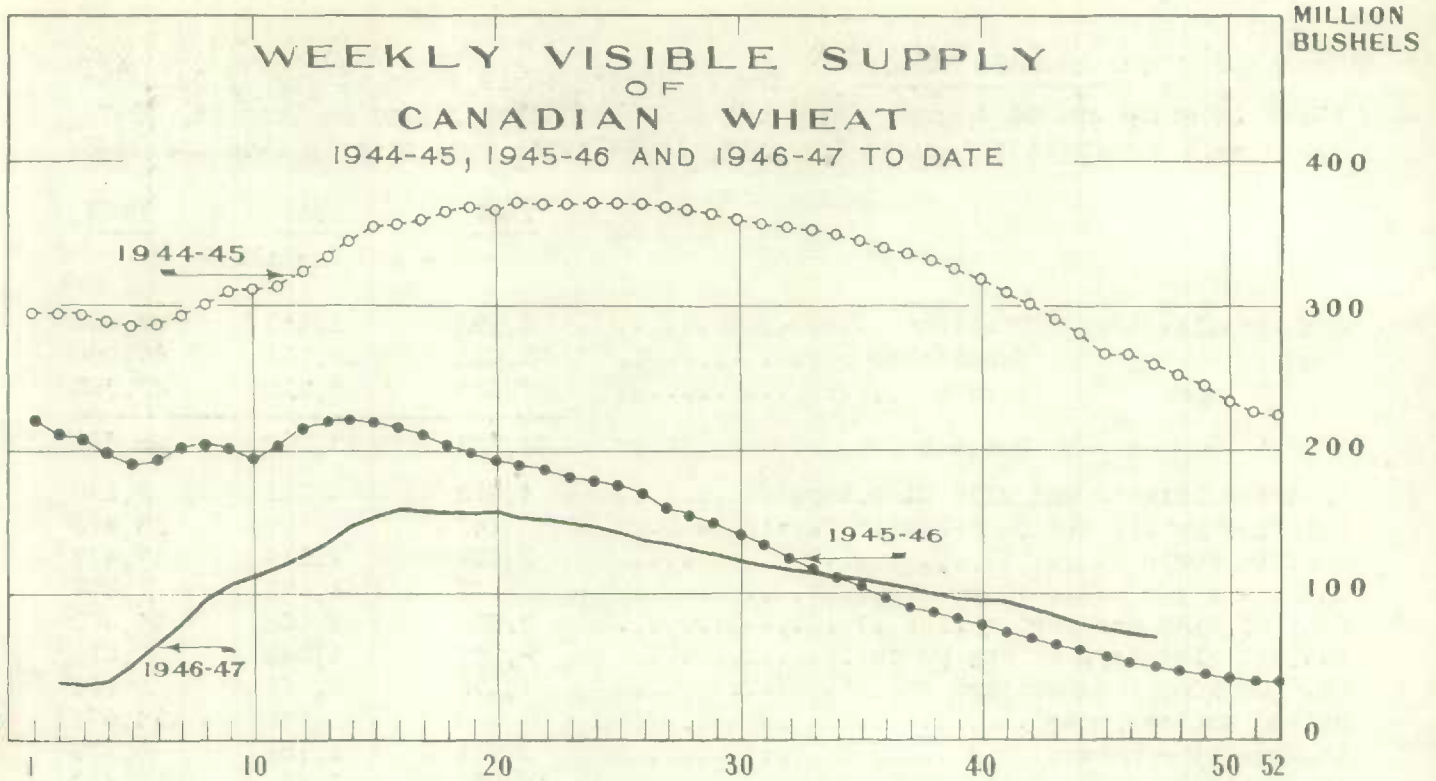


Farmers' Marketings - The following table shows primary receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the 1946-47 crop year along with comparative figures for 1945-46:

<u>Week ending</u>	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Alberta</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Last Year</u>
- bushels -					
August 1-8	225,324	396,627	797,492	1,419,443	605,679
15	665,222	679,789	1,019,934	2,364,945	423,014
22	1,700,523	2,026,729	1,585,626	5,312,878	2,044,285
29	5,360,908	7,254,234	1,965,910	14,581,052	7,113,392
September 5	4,993,343	11,916,951	2,733,362	19,643,656	9,358,343
12	4,653,986	12,712,510	2,283,827	19,650,323	15,193,544
19	3,986,469	15,047,267	2,838,144	21,871,880	11,822,333
26	1,892,442	9,173,163	5,246,998	16,312,603	5,445,459
October 3	1,313,287	6,231,719	3,248,141	10,793,147	7,112,538
10	1,995,033	6,911,412	2,782,356	11,688,801	19,991,064
17	734,685	4,983,080	6,632,554	12,350,319	24,041,587
24	1,338,741	8,340,613	8,043,332	17,722,686	15,725,692
31	1,756,616	10,128,806	8,218,988	20,104,410	11,604,812
November 7	1,246,737	7,731,400	5,989,216	14,967,353	10,510,916
14	1,058,969	6,499,519	4,925,980	12,484,468	5,351,009
21	1,044,603	5,411,116	3,505,063	9,960,782	4,740,836
28	785,594	2,026,657	1,958,926	4,771,177	4,504,852
December 5	733,235	2,006,180	2,072,693	4,812,108	4,957,763
12	779,599	2,730,715	2,509,304	6,019,618	3,878,858
19	561,032	1,221,075	1,462,492	3,244,599	2,370,691
26	559,641	954,169	1,449,232	2,963,042	2,048,895
January 2	313,963	865,717	1,050,774	2,230,454	2,100,993
9	429,560	805,685	1,547,759	2,783,004	4,687,443
16	613,282	1,083,451	2,026,944	3,723,677	4,178,327
23	162,835	430,858	1,204,067	1,797,760	2,418,082
30	233,677	729,581	1,502,475	2,465,733	1,427,216
February 6	152,320	387,709	615,159	1,155,188	871,835
13	77,464	122,907	797,975	998,346	1,017,366
20	126,417	510,564	1,191,498	1,828,479	1,096,857
27	194,358	802,119	1,335,337	2,331,814	1,636,700
March 6	253,625	1,088,529	818,469	2,160,623	1,753,760
13	440,083	1,234,798	989,986	2,664,867	1,609,023
20	314,981	1,245,466	1,286,369	2,846,816	1,643,608
27	292,665	1,033,743	599,348	1,925,756	1,032,930
April 3	213,607	604,913	276,974	1,095,494	1,182,771
10	128,369	240,842	383,231	752,442	2,157,979
17	188,945	262,269	693,278	1,144,492	2,623,127
24	284,477	1,131,103	1,037,184	2,452,764	3,518,652
May 1	384,059	2,836,735	1,330,750	4,551,544	2,759,402
8	433,034	2,643,243	1,670,545	4,746,822	2,069,450
15	474,952	2,238,467	1,458,182	4,171,601	2,209,567
22 <sup>1/</sup>	411,812	1,896,820	1,316,594	3,625,226	1,971,575
29	506,527	2,461,494	1,408,876	4,376,897	2,688,162
June 5	513,496	4,220,189	1,647,601	6,381,286	2,194,872
12	428,252	3,266,067	1,321,251	5,015,570	2,033,228
19	637,024	4,368,435	1,836,170	6,841,629	2,804,386
T o t a l	45,595,773	160,895,435	100,616,366	307,107,574	222,532,873

<sup>1/</sup> Revised.





Wheat Visible Supply -

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on June 19, 1947 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date in 1946 and 1945:

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1945</u>
	- 000 bushels -		
Country Elevators - Manitoba .....	2,195	1,415	8,995
Saskatchewan .....	11,035	10,165	45,980
Alberta .....	9,625	5,810	43,785
T o t a l .....	22,855	17,390	98,760
Interior Private and Mill Elevators .....	4,690	4,312	5,630
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals ....	142	79	13,971
Pacific Ports .....	7,701	1,314	17,427
Churchill .....	43	1,878	1,878
Fort William and Port Arthur .....	8,836	9,038	44,400
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports .....	9,007	6,342	21,216
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports .....	2,676	2,778	6,933
United States Ports .....	8	256	14,571
In Transit - Lake .....	5,821	1,156	6,255
In Transit - Rail .....	10,651	5,476	26,410
In Transit - U.S.A. ....	-	-	3,576
T o t a l .....	72,430	50,019	261,027

Movement of Wheat to Maritime Ports -

The table below sets out the movement of wheat by RAIL from ports on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river during the current season, with comparable figures for last year. The disparity in shipments between the two years continues to reflect the currently tight transportation situation.

	<u>August 1, 1946 to June 19, 1947</u>	<u>August 1, 1945 to June 20, 1946</u>
	- bushels -	
Collingwood .....	523,925	1,099,955
Midland .....	4,373,171	7,224,061
Owen Sound .....	1,453,217	2,021,566
Port McNicoll .....	4,302,518	7,469,290
Goderich .....	122,658	597,473
Sarnia .....	1,834,894	291,625
Port Colborne .....	136,195	50,000
Toronto .....	133,188	-
Walkerville .....	71,622	195,873
Kingston .....	-	717,978
Prescott .....	-	330,815
Montreal .....	1,496	130,967
Three Rivers .....	-	220,000
T o t a l .....	12,952,884	20,349,603

Grading of Wheat - The following table shows the grading of wheat inspected during the ten-month period August to May 1947. Comparable figures for 1946 are also included in the table:

	Inspections			
	August-May 1947		August-May 1946	
	Cars	Per Cent	Cars	Per Cent
1 Northern .....	19,841	12.5	46,666	30.4
2 Northern .....	68,245	43.0	59,846	39.0
3 Northern .....	19,118	12.1	15,925	10.4
4 Northern .....	4,253	2.7	5,400	3.5
Garnet .....	752	0.5	1,511	1.0
Amber Durum .....	3,438	2.2	1,630	1.0
Alberta Winter .....	1,672	1.0	1,028	0.7
Tough - All varieties and grades ...	35,356	22.3	17,005	11.1
All Others .....	5,818	3.7	4,491	2.9
T o t a l .....	158,493	100.0	153,502	100.0

Gradings during the first ten months of the current crop year illustrate clearly the relatively low quality of the 1946 wheat crop. Only one-eighth of the inspections during the August-May period graded No. 1 Northern as compared with a proportion of nearly one-third for the same period in the previous crop year. The percentage graded tough has continued to increase throughout the season, with 22.3 per cent of the August-May inspections now falling into this classification.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from the Opening of Navigation to June 21

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Flaxseed</u>	<u>Total</u>
	- bushels -					
1939	42,978,720	4,569,988	4,065,166	364,818	-	51,978,692
1940	71,396,379	7,007,792	2,249,979	1,401,349	181,190	82,236,689
1941	96,925,249	3,823,791	2,018,075	2,266,161	386,527	105,419,803
1942	82,133,011	897,570	1,130,974	600,592	237,226	84,999,373
1943	62,547,931	14,499,022	15,347,245	1,158,229	662,680	94,215,107
1944	92,205,807	28,498,966	15,847,100	4,864,568	3,582,858	144,999,299
1945	105,929,327	34,234,406	16,813,304	2,379,167	1,575,304	160,931,508
1946 <sup>1/</sup>	36,121,299	23,447,790	7,488,563	615,649	417,925	68,091,226
1947	51,412,097	15,349,514	6,852,756	1,596,639	27,709	75,238,715

<sup>1/</sup> Opening of navigation to June 30.

Lake shipments of wheat and total grains since the opening of navigation this season now exceed last year's movements for, roughly, the same period. It will be remembered, however, that at this time last year the seamen's strike was in progress and, in addition, available stocks were very limited. Apart from last year, lake movements to date this season of wheat and of total grains are the lowest for any year since 1939. Among the factors accounting for this situation are the late opening of navigation this year (April 19) and the relatively low level of working stocks at the lakehead.



Rail Movement from Fort William-Port Arthur - Rail shipments of wheat from the lakehead during May amounted to 0.4 million bushels as compared with 0.6 million bushels in April and 0.5 million bushels in May of 1946. The current low rate of rail movement out of the lakehead reflects the usual seasonal decline which follows the opening of lake navigation. It is worth noting that rail shipments during April and May in both 1946 and 1947 have exceeded shipments in the corresponding months of 1944 and 1945. This presumably reflects the shortage of feed in eastern Canada and the efforts being made to increase the supplies of feed wheat to feeders in the deficit areas. The grades of wheat being shipped appear to bear this out.

Shipments month-by-month during the past four crop years are shown in the following table:

	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44
- bushels -				
August .....	187,825	23,255	91,891	990,879
September .....	175,773	57,533	169,603	1,547,042
October .....	255,754	73,776	86,571	780,035
November .....	256,249	99,197	97,512	711,238
December .....	1,601,883	2,280,636	1,236,339	898,566
January .....	2,462,002	4,533,707	1,936,038	4,364,157
February .....	1,816,087	1,127,764	764,629	4,397,318
March .....	1,711,013	2,223,266	1,091,909	1,076,193
April .....	566,006	1,015,730	196,042	107,257
May .....	361,386	536,462	66,154	269,533
June .....		920,233	58,642	108,739
July .....		130,276	52,726	47,517
Total - 12 months .....		13,021,835	5,848,056	15,298,474

The grades of wheat shipped during May 1947 and the provincial distribution of this rail movement are shown in the following table:

	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island
- bushels -					
4 Northern .....	16,630	23,033	1,500	1,500	-
No. 5 .....	27,966	14,533	3,267	-	-
Feed .....	6,000	25,000	-	-	-
Tf. 4 Nor. ....	21,667	37,967	1,500	1,133	900
Tf. No. 5 .....	4,575	16,806	-	6,800	-
Rej. 4 Nor. ....	1,133	17,000	-	-	1,133
Rej. No. 5 .....	-	10,667	-	-	-
Tf. Rej. 4 Nor. ....	3,167	34,867	-	-	-
Tf. Rej. No. 5 .....	18,667	27,133	-	-	-
Smutty 2 Nor. ....	3,000	6,000	-	-	-
1 C.W.A.D. ....	3,000	1,500	-	1,500	-
3 C.W.A.D. ....	6,000	-	-	-	-
1 A.R.W. ....	3,035	-	-	-	-
2 A.W. ....	12,807	-	-	-	-
Total .....	127,647	214,506	6,267	10,933	2,033
GRAND TOTAL -	361,386				

Freight Assistance Shipments - Claims filed for payment on freight assistance shipments of wheat indicate that, during the first nine months of the current crop year, total assisted shipments were down some 24 per cent from the level recorded during the same period of the previous crop year. Declines have been registered in all provinces except British Columbia where a small increase in shipments is indicated. However, in connection with the current data, particularly, it should be pointed out that the filing of late claims will necessitate upward revisions in the shipment figures. Thus, it is anticipated that the actual decline in shipments as between the two years may turn out to less than the table now indicates.

The provincial distribution of wheat shipments is shown in the following table, by months, with comparative totals for the crop year 1945-46:

1946-47	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	British Columbia	Total
- bushels -							
August ....	575,938	507,603	58,888	71,892	34,130	408,933	1,657,384
September .	422,340	419,042	56,213	74,710	28,572	412,993	1,413,870
October ...	1,090,188	716,533	88,977	73,313	30,502	372,525	2,372,038
November ..	1,190,300	948,543	107,557	141,058	56,203	407,628	2,851,289
December ..	903,155	818,623	76,367	122,703	54,478	358,353	2,333,679
January ...	777,200	707,208	85,130	93,013	46,586	365,232	2,074,369
February ..	535,117	533,978	56,555	55,278	28,183	325,643	1,534,754
March .....	552,220	467,439	47,365	63,182	26,315	280,955	1,437,476
April .....	568,133	319,305	38,408	53,584	16,752	47,799	1,043,981
T o t a l .	6,614,591	5,438,274	615,460	748,733	321,721	2,980,061	16,718,840
Same Period							
1945-46 ..	10,128,168	7,044,008	756,019	844,561	424,541	2,845,332	22,042,629

Millfeed shipments on which claims have been filed under the freight assistance policy during the August-April period exceed by a margin of about 6 per cent those recorded for the same period in the previous crop year. This increase is closely related to the substantial increase in the amount of wheat being milled during the current crop year. It is anticipated that the filing of late claims will widen the spread still further.

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

	August 1, 1946 to April 30, 1947	August 1, 1945 to April 30, 1946
- tons -		
Ontario .....	214,308	192,030
Quebec .....	242,704	235,127
New Brunswick .....	43,547	42,423
Nova Scotia .....	44,896	44,533
Prince Edward Island .....	12,113	11,996
T o t a l .....	557,568	526,109



Monthly Overseas Clearances, Etc., In Comparison With The Customs Exports Of  
Wheat and Wheat Flour

	Overseas Clearances of Canadian Wheat	U. S. Imports <sup>1/</sup> of Canadian Wheat for consumption and milling in bond	Customs Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour	Total	Customs Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour
- 000 bushels -					
<u>1944-45</u>					
August	12,351	9,043	3,391	24,785	19,899
September	11,798	8,940	5,470	26,208	32,107
October	15,428	5,758	4,908	26,094	33,624
November	14,658	4,891	4,417	23,966	27,601
December	9,972	2,169	5,591	17,732	32,815
January	14,730	1,413	3,781	19,924	8,944
February	10,858	766	4,642	16,266	11,998
March	13,890	763	5,571	20,224	15,665
April	22,703	2,157	6,154	31,014	21,606
May	39,351	2,499	6,307	48,157	35,432
June	34,366	1,725	7,257	43,348	50,552
July	38,322	1,737	5,168	45,227	43,362
T o t a l	238,427	41,861	62,657	342,945	333,605
<u>1945-46</u>					
August	35,358	1,114	4,979	41,451	48,074
September	26,645	1,143	4,294	32,082	34,428
October	37,551	1,265	4,789	43,605	36,139
November	29,679	2,139	4,501	36,319	42,817
December	20,163	1,582	4,344	26,089	42,443
January	19,984	1,988	5,125	27,097	20,373
February	19,592	351	5,111	25,054	14,959
March	22,780	587	4,690	28,057	20,075
April	16,220	559	6,651	23,430	20,095
May	15,131	465	7,507	23,103	23,003
June	16,161	754	4,771	21,686	14,718
July	6,471	386	5,275	12,132	18,910
T o t a l	265,735	12,333	62,037	340,105	336,034
<u>1946-47 <sup>2/</sup></u>					
August	5,981	227	8,896	15,104	17,339
September	10,134	241	5,563	15,938	11,338
October	12,478	437	4,436	17,351	23,653
November	20,494	441	6,156	27,091	23,008
December	10,815	124	3,248	14,187	17,488
January	14,303	77	6,208	20,588	20,406
February	10,439	75	5,538	16,052	13,639
March	8,121	31	6,102	14,254	14,085
April	10,273	4	5,015	15,292	12,152
May	17,803	3/	10,385	28,188	28,701
T o t a l	120,841	1,657	61,547	184,045	181,809

1/ U.S.A. official figures.

2/ Subject to revision.

3/ U.S.A. imports for May not available.



Overseas Clearances of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour (including U.S.A. Imports)

August 1946 to May 1947 - The following statistics on monthly overseas clearances have been compiled by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners:-

	April		May		August-May	
	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 1/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 1/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat
	- bushels		bushels		bushels	
<u>BRITISH EMPIRE</u>						
United Kingdom	2,816,185	9,156,105	5,201,919	14,211,067	26,204,769	92,897,945
Ire	-	-	231,858	-	264,006	1,244,391
<u>Africa</u>						
Br. E. Africa	-	-	1,836	-	6,426	-
Br. S. Africa	1,147	-	-	-	461,596	1,708,645
<u>Br. W. Africa</u>						
Gambia	-	-	7,717	-	14,355	-
Gold Coast	2,484	-	2,147	-	76,856	-
Nigeria	-	-	459	-	34,124	-
Sierra Leone	19,931	-	459	-	89,452	-
<u>Asia</u>						
Ceylon	-	-	-	-	170,667	-
Hong Kong	30,987	-	22,954	-	164,821	-
India	23,895	-	569,169	-	689,949	2,008,905
Malaya	-	-	-	-	182,264	-
<u>Europe</u>						
Gibraltar	23,450	-	18,063	-	125,478	-
Malta	-	112,000	70,025	372,867	70,025	1,765,431
<u>North America</u>						
Bahamas	7,200	-	12,825	-	117,000	-
Barbados	27,922	1,770	50,571	-	417,249	2,770
Jamaica	109,719	381	256,644	-	2,199,951	16,803
St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	-	27
Trinidad-Tobago	217,359	-	140,877	-	2,057,215	3,078
Other Br. W. Indies	41,062	-	121,176	-	851,404	2,291
Bermuda	10,579	-	16,330	-	113,507	-
Br. Honduras	5,175	-	3,092	-	42,638	-
Newfoundland	24,233	-	132,655	-	1,094,215	-
<u>South America</u>						
British Guiana	78,642	-	125,523	-	705,082	-
Total Br. Empire	3,439,970	9,270,256	6,986,299	14,583,934	36,153,049	99,650,286
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>						
<u>Africa</u>						
Azores & Madeira	11,133	-	21,397	-	57,856	-
Belgium Congo	10,561	-	6,755	-	84,515	-
Egypt	25,474	-	130,892	-	2,015,069	4,409,373*
French N. Africa	2,088	-	1,377	-	24,053	-
Liberia	-	-	801	-	10,287	-

Overseas Clearances of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour - Cont'd.

	April		May		August-May	
	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 1/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat 1/	Wheat Flour 2/	Wheat
	bushels		bushels		bushels	
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>						
<u>Africa</u>						
Portuguese Africa	4,095	-	1,607	-	62,055	-
Spanish Colonies (Canary Islands)	-	-	-	-	17,820	-
<u>Asia</u>						
China	64,323	-	394,429	-	6,255,841	-
Iraq-Iran	-	-	-	-	-	632,573
Nether. E. Indies	-	-	-	-	180,360	-
Portuguese Asia	-	-	-	-	24,354	-
Philippine Is.	190,264	-	219,821	-	2,786,621	-
<u>Europe</u>						
Austria	-	-	-	-	25,020	-
Belgium	-	649,626	9,180	1,488,894	132,895	5,162,180*
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	41,265	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	5,580	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	3,447	-
France	-	-	33,165	-	33,165	698,459
Germany	-	-	284,134	-	983,286	-
Greece	3,600	-	5,850	-	845,424	26,133*
Italy	820,818	-	1,616,544	-	4,599,634	-
Netherlands	-	338,725	6,885	1,708,720	9,135	5,082,222
Norway	167,085	-	231,039	-	1,641,996	1,441,721
Poland	-	-	-	-	61,897	-
Portugal	67,518	-	3,717	-	176,455	655,176
Spain	-	-	-	-	13,599	-
Switzerland	-	-	2,295	-	6,885	1,009,702
Yugo-Slavia	-	-	-	-	2,466	-
<u>North America</u>						
Costa Rica	21,798	-	29,952	-	158,422	33,333
Cuba	2,295	-	6,750	-	55,417	3,619*
Dominican Rep.	5,450	-	10,899	-	175,311	10,011
Fr. W. Indies	-	-	49,815	-	325,719	-
Greenland	-	-	-	-	35,973	-
Guatemala	3,659	-	7,115	-	121,910	-
Haiti	-	-	30,064	-	168,776	-
Honduras	-	-	-	-	27,846	10,000
Iceland	18,198	-	61,902	-	247,123	-
Mexico	1,665	-	-	-	8,816	-
Nether. W. Indies	5,301	-	8,968	-	150,408	-
Nicaragua	977	-	5,909	-	38,277	-
Panama	-	-	13,117	-	109,907	-
Salvador	1,607	-	-	-	32,175	16,667
St. Pierre-Miquelon	-	-	923	-	10,989	-

Overseas Clearances of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour - Concluded

	April		May		August-May	
	Wheat Flour <u>2/</u>	Wheat <u>1/</u>	Wheat Flour <u>2/</u>	Wheat <u>1/</u>	Wheat Flour <u>2/</u>	Wheat
	bushels		bushels		bushels	
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>						
<u>United States</u>						
For grinding in bond	-	-	-	<u>3/</u>	-	1,489,044
For human consumption	491	3,937	162	<u>3/</u>	5,463	139,997 <sup>4/</sup>
Unfit for human consumption	-	-	-	<u>3/</u>	-	28,094
Alaska	-	-	-	-	670	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	900	-	14,184	-
<u>South America</u>						
Bolivia	918	-	-	-	918	-
Brazil	42,138	-	32,877	-	1,959,030	1,061,898*
Colombia	4,590	14,110	-	21,373	42,296	557,093*
Ecuador	15,840	-	1,606	-	175,819	52,103
French Guiana	-	-	31,108	-	62,068	-
Netherlands Guiana	2,997	-	41,985	-	110,817	-
Peru	-	-	3,326	-	14,108	328,533
Venezuela	79,844	-	91,589	-	1,240,853	-
Total For Countries	1,574,727	1,006,398	3,398,855	3,218,987	25,394,275	22,847,931
<u>Grand Total</u>						
Exported	5,014,697	10,276,654	10,385,154	17,802,921	61,547,324	122,498,217

<sup>1/</sup> Subject to revision.

<sup>2/</sup> Canadian Customs Returns - Conversion Rate - 4 1/2 Wheat Bushels = 1 barrel.

<sup>3/</sup> U.S.A. Imports for May not available.

<sup>4/</sup> Revised to include April U. S. A. Imports.

\* Includes Seed Wheat to the following countries:

Belgium	89,585 bushels	Greece	26,133 bushels	Egypt	30,327 bushels
Brazil	18,666 "	Colombia	237,308 "	Cuba	3,619 "



Current Wheat Prices - The table below sets out the weekly averages of both domestic and export prices of western Canadian wheat for the weeks ending May 24 through June 21. Prices of wheat for domestic use and for export to the United Kingdom remain unchanged. Prices of the 'commercial' class—for export to countries other than the United Kingdom—have declined to the extent that the average for the week ending June 21 stands 35 7/8 cents below the level of the week ending May 24. This drop coincides with the decline on the principal United States markets and is largely attributable to the huge United States wheat crop which is now beginning to appear in trade channels.

Average Prices for the weeks ending -					
	May 24	May 31	June 7	June 14	June 21
- cents and eighths per bushel -					
<u>Wheat 1/</u>					
(1) Class I Domestic					
(A) Domestic Use 2/					
1 Hard .....	155	155	155	155	155
1 Northern .....	155	155	155	155	155
2 Northern .....	152	152	152	152	152
3 Northern .....	150	150	150	150	150
4 Northern .....	145	145	145	145	145
Number 5 .....	142	142	142	142	142
Number 6 .....	138	138	138	138	138
Feed .....	136	136	136	136	136
1 C. W. Garnet .....	150	150	150	150	150
2 C. W. Garnet .....	148	148	148	148	148
3 C. W. Garnet .....	146	146	146	146	146
1 Alberta Red Winter ...	165	165	165	165	165
2 Alberta Winter .....	164	164	164	164	164
3 Alberta Winter .....	161	161	161	164 1/6	164 1/6
1 C. W. Amber Durum ....	165	165	165	165	165
2 C. W. Amber Durum ....	162	162	162	162	162
3 C. W. Amber Durum ....	160	160	160	160	160
(B) Country Points - 20 cents per bushel under Schedule A.					
(2) Class II Export					
(A) United Kingdom 2/					
1 Hard .....	155	155	155	155	155
1 Northern .....	155	155	155	155	155
2 Northern .....	152	152	152	152	152
3 Northern .....	150	150	150	150	150
(B) Commercial					
1 Hard .....	288	296/5	276/4	258/3	252/1
1 Northern .....	288	296/5	276/4	258/3	252/1
2 Northern .....	285	293/5	273/4	255/3	249/1
3 Northern .....	283	291/5	271/4	253/3	247/1
1 C. W. Amber Durum ....	298	306/5	286/4	268/3	262/1
2 C. W. Amber Durum ....	295	303/5	283/4	265/3	259/1
3 C. W. Amber Durum ....	293	301/5	281/4	263/3	257/1

1/ Price - Basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver.

2/ Plus 3 1/2 cents per bushel carrying charge.

Flour Milling Situation - During the first ten months of the current crop year wheat flour production amounted to 23.8 million barrels, exceeding the output for the same period of the previous crop year by 1.6 million barrels. With only two months remaining in this crop year, and taking into consideration the current high rate of milling, it seems almost certain that a new record for Canadian flour production will be set in 1946-47.

During May 1947 the mills turned out a record 2.6 million barrels of flour. Mills reporting operations for May had a total rated milling capacity of 92,820 barrels per 24-hour day and on the basis of a 26-day working period in the month 108.8 per cent of the rated capacity was effective.

Exports of wheat flour (based on Customs returns) during the ten months of the present season have amounted to 13.7 million barrels as compared with 11.6 million barrels for the same period in 1945-46.

In the following table the record of production and exports during the past nine years is shown, together with statistics for the first ten months of the current crop year.

Production and Exports of Wheat Flour  
(barrels of 196 pounds)

<u>Crop Year</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Exports</u>
1937-38 .....	12,867,728	3,609,656
1938-39 .....	15,197,297	4,604,245
1939-40 .....	17,778,311	6,781,367
1940-41 .....	19,575,833	10,288,827
1941-42 .....	19,905,741	10,205,778
1942-43 .....	23,590,516	12,575,215
1943-44 .....	24,303,833	13,464,371
1944-45 .....	24,634,905	13,923,832
1945-46 .....	26,435,341	13,786,177
1946-47 August .....	2,158,627	1,977,008
September .....	2,227,748	1,236,125
October .....	2,432,875	985,726
November .....	2,518,555	1,368,060
December .....	2,350,040	721,744
January .....	2,477,865	1,379,676
February .....	2,212,207	1,230,635
March .....	2,354,128	1,356,020
April .....	2,399,074	1,114,377
May .....	2,625,176	2,307,812
Total - 10 months .....	23,756,295	13,677,183
Same Period 1945-46 .....	22,087,548	11,553,563



Telegraphic Crop Report - Prairie Provinces - The following is the telegraphic crop report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on June 24, covering crop conditions in the Prairie Provinces:

Summary - Based upon conditions at the present time and barring the development of adverse weather and moisture conditions during the critical period between now and early August, prospects are good for at least an average crop in the Prairie Provinces this year. Perhaps the most serious hazard the current crop may have to face is the possibility of frost damage. The stage of development of nearly all grains is from ten days to two weeks later than normal and the probability of damage from early frosts is thereby greatly increased.

Rainfall since April 1 is now above normal in Manitoba and approaching normal in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Moisture is fairly well distributed except in rather wide areas of central and northern Saskatchewan, and in parts of the Peace River country. Rains are now needed in these districts. Subsoil moisture reserves accumulated from precipitation last fall were generally above average. Pest infestations have not been overly severe to date but weed growth is heavy and loss from this source, as well as from hail, may yet be considerable.

Heavy rains have fallen over the greater part of Manitoba during the past week. One point reported just under seven inches while three to four inches of precipitation fell in a number of districts. Growing conditions have been good and crops are generally making very satisfactory progress, although the stage of development is still well behind normal for this time of year. Weed growth is very heavy this season and chemical control is being attempted in some districts. Fairly serious infestations of cutworms are reported at some points but the damage does not appear to be widespread. The rains have materially improved pasture condition and hay crop prospects.

Crop conditions in southern Saskatchewan are generally satisfactory with all crops continuing to make good growth. In central and northern areas, however, lack of surface moisture is holding up advancement and timely rains are required to promote growth. Subsoil moisture reserves in most areas are still reported sufficient. In a normal year the wheat crop would be well advanced in the shot blade stage but it is still behind normal with only a moderate part of the southern area having reached this stage. Spring frost damage is not considered to have been serious except in some fields of fall rye. While moderate wireworm damage to wheat on summerfallow is widespread throughout the open prairie area, reports do not indicate that loss of crops due to pest damage will reach serious proportions. Good progress is being made with summerfallow operations and about 50 per cent is now reported completed. Live stock and pastures generally are reported in fair to good condition except in northern areas.

Crop prospects in Alberta continue to be very favourable. Showers in most districts during the past week maintained satisfactory moisture conditions, except in the Peace River district where rain is required. Temperatures during the week remained somewhat below normal but crop progress generally was satisfactory. Crops are later than usual, with wheat averaging seven inches in height and about twenty per cent in the shot blade. Coarse grains are five inches above ground. Pastures are reported good to excellent. Hail storms ranged widely over southern and central Alberta during the week causing some damage to crops.

Manitoba - Good growing conditions have prevailed quite generally during the past week and crops have made satisfactory progress. High winds were depleting the soil moisture in some areas but extremely heavy rains over the week-end improved conditions materially. Fairly serious cutworm damage has been reported in some local areas but indications are that the infestations are not widespread. Weed growth is heavy but chemicals are being tried out in a number of districts. Fall rye is starting to head and early wheat is covering the ground well.



In the south-central portion of the province rains have promoted growth and greatly improved pasture conditions. Moisture supplies are adequate for the present and sunflower, flax and corn crop prospects are much improved. Warmer weather would again be welcome. In the Melita area in the south-west corner of the province very heavy rains have occurred since the 20th and a good deal of low-lying land is under water. It will be several days before the extent of the damage, if any, can be determined.

Brandon in the west-central part of the province has received heavy rains and crop prospects are reported to be bright. Weeds, however, are bad and along with cutworms and mildew will cause failures in numerous fields of flax. Grass hay is only fair in the Brandon district and sweet clover is sparse due to weevil damage. Prospects for alfalfa are good, but all crops remain generally two weeks behind normal growth. West of Brandon, around Woodnorth, very heavy rains occurred over the week-end and crop conditions are now deemed excellent with hay prospects much improved and pastures in good condition.

Favourable reports are received from north-central districts following heavy week-end rains. Some water is still lying on fields but damage should not be excessive. Pastures are in excellent condition and the hay crop is promising. With moisture supplies adequate for the time being more heat is now required to promote growth. Considerable cutworm damage has been reported in gardens and some in crops. In the Neepawa area, moisture conditions are excellent and despite the lateness of the season prospects are good. Fall rye was seeded last week. Earlier grain crops are now up seven and one-half inches. Damage to flax crops from earlier frosts has not been of a serious nature. Pastures to date have been poor but prospects are now good. Slight crop damage has been reported due to soil-drifting and gardens are backward with poor germination indicated. Cutworms and sweet clover weevils have caused damage at some points.

On June 23 our correspondent at Dauphin reported that 40 per cent of the crops in that area was submerged with rain still falling. Until Friday (June 20) crops were progressing favourably under good growing conditions. Chemical weed control measures are being employed and good results were apparent before the rain although only a small percentage of the fields has been covered. Gardens in this area are in good condition.

The Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Brandon reports that cutworm damage is still continuing in fields and gardens. Average precipitation since April 1 has been 9 per cent above normal as compared with 32 per cent below normal a week ago. Last year at this time average precipitation for the province since April 1 had been 46 per cent below normal. Mean temperature for the week ending June 23 this year was approximately one degree above normal.

Saskatchewan - There were heavy rains during the past week in south-east and east-central districts and considerable crop is lying under water at Indian Head. Warm, dry weather is required to force late crops. Early wheat and pastures are in good condition. Except in small areas where rains were exceptionally heavy they were most opportune and arrived before plants began to draw on subsoil moisture. Hail damage on June 19 ranging from 25 to 100 per cent is reported at Radville, Bengough, Willow Bunch, Forward, Pangman, Ogema and Viceroy but since inspections have not yet been made the extent of the damage is not known.

Crop prospects in south-central and south-west areas are being well maintained with pastures and live stock generally in very good condition.

The Dominion Experimental Station at Scott reports that warm weather with a few scattered showers during the past week has promoted good growth but that rain is needed throughout the whole north-west area. Early-sown crops at Prince are suffering for lack of moisture and if timely rains are not received a very limited crop will be harvested in this area. Late-sown grains are still in fair condition.

Pastures in the Melfort area are poor and the first hay cut will be light and weedy. This condition applies also to the area from White Fox to Prince Albert. No general rains have been received in the northern districts and growth is uneven and slow with below-normal stooing.

The Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Saskatoon reports severe damage by pale western cutworms in a few fields in the Mantario and Eston districts and widespread but moderate wireworm damage on medium soils throughout the open prairie areas of southern and central Saskatchewan. On the whole, insect damage does not appear to be a very serious hazard at present. The most urgent requirement is for general rains over the central and northern areas.

The average precipitation for the province since April 1 is now 10 per cent below normal compared with 20 per cent below normal a week ago. Mean temperature for the week ending June 23 was approximately one degree above normal.

Alberta - Showers over most of Alberta during the past week maintained the generally satisfactory moisture conditions, except in the Peace River district where weather continues to be dry. Prospects are good throughout the province, in spite of the lateness of the crops. However, rain is needed in some areas to maintain the favourable outlook. Crops are making satisfactory progress with wheat averaging seven inches high and twenty per cent in the shot blade. Coarse grains show five inches above ground. Warmer weather is needed to hasten crop development. Pastures are reported good to excellent. Hail storms during a four-day period last week ranged over a wide area in south-western and west-central Alberta, causing considerable damage to fall wheat and rye. Good recovery on spring grains is anticipated.

In southern Alberta wheat and coarse grains are reported in good condition. Previously frozen rye in the vicinity of Medicine Hat is re-stooling and with good rains may make a crop. Our Vulcan correspondent reports good growing conditions with flax doing well.

Very favourable prospects are indicated in central Alberta, but warmer weather is needed to accelerate plant growth. Wheat is six to ten inches in height, generally well stooled, with some early fields in the shot blade stage. Coarse grains are making good progress. From Edmonton the stand of wheat is reported generally good, and previous frost damage to crops has been overcome.

Warmer weather in the northern districts has improved the crop outlook. Unusually good prospects are reported by our Athabaska correspondent in spite of crops being about twelve days late. In the Peace River district the greatest need is for rain to replenish diminished moisture supplies. The crop outlook is, however, good.

Average precipitation for the province since April 1 has been 7 per cent below normal as compared with 6 per cent below normal a week ago. Mean temperature for the week ending June 23 was approximately one degree below normal.



## UNITED STATES SITUATION

Wheat Production Estimate Again Revised Upward - On June 10 the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture issued its crop report based on conditions as at June 1. The section of the report dealing with wheat is reproduced herewith:

"The indicated total wheat production of 1,409,893,000 bushels is 254 million bushels larger than last year's 1,155,715,000 bushel crop, and the fourth consecutive crop (and the fifth on record) of over a billion bushels.

Winter wheat production reaches a new record at 1,093,071,000 bushels, well above last year's record crop of nearly 874 million bushels and the 10-year average of 654 million. The whole Great Plains area has an unequalled winter wheat crop in prospect, with production records in sight for 5 major States, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. Yield prospects improved during May in all States of the area except South Dakota, where some deterioration set in due to dry top soil, but subsoil moisture reserves are still satisfactory. Growth and development of the crop was delayed by the cold, wet spring in all areas excepting the Pacific Coast States, resulting in a later harvest than last year. Losses from wet weather have been slight to date. Ample moisture sustained the heavy plant growth, but some deterioration of prospects in eastern Kansas and some sections of the Corn Belt is imminent unless drier weather occurs.

Harvest got under way around June 1 in the earliest sections of Texas and Oklahoma, at least 10 days later than last year, but the danger of harvest-time loss due to the continued wet weather in those States appears to have been moderate and localized. The May 28 freeze damaged the crop in north central Kansas, with some loss in production prospects. In the Pacific Coast States yield prospects have been cut by the dry spring. Timely rains in Idaho, and in some sections of Washington and Oregon at the close of the month and in early June have relieved somewhat the dry conditions that had prevailed during most of May.

The indicated harvested yield of 20.1 bushels per acre exceeds the previous record yield of 19.5 bushels in 1942, and is 2 bushels above last year. High yield prospects prevailed particularly in most of the Great Plains area.

June first prospects indicated an all spring wheat production of 316,822,000 bushels. This production is 12 per cent larger than the 1946 crop of 281,822,000 bushels and 34 per cent above the 10-year average of 236,413,000 bushels.

Durum production is forecast at 46,069,000 bushels compared with 35,836,000 bushels produced in 1946, and other spring wheat at 270,753,000 bushels compared to 245,986,000 bushels in 1946. The indicated durum acreage for 1947 in the three important producing States is up approximately 11 per cent from last year.

Fairly favourable weather conditions early in May enabled growers in the major spring wheat producing States to plant close to their intended acreage, although seeding was somewhat later than usual. In Montana, an increase above March intentions occurred as some abandoned winter wheat acreage was replanted to spring wheat.



In the North Atlantic region, where the spring wheat acreage is of minor importance, weather was extremely unfavourable, and in New York, very little spring wheat was seeded up to June 1. In the East North Central area seeding was late, but the intended acreage was mostly seeded.

In the Dakotas and Minnesota, where approximately three-fourths of the acreage is grown, the crop went into the ground several weeks later than usual, but under favourable moisture conditions. Cool weather during May has promoted a strong root growth, and current conditions are better than average, except in South Dakota where dry top soil was developing. Recent rains in that area have relieved the dry conditions to some extent. In Montana, about 80 per cent of the rather large abandoned winter wheat acreage was reseeded to spring wheat. In Colorado, the indicated yield is much above average, although the crop is a little later than usual. Moisture conditions in that State are very favourable at this time.

In the Pacific Coast States, May weather was dry and retarded progress of spring grains, but late May and early June rains have relieved this condition materially. Idaho growing conditions during May were quite spotted with a wide variation in stage of development. However, timely rains, which began to fall in this area during early June, have already brought some relief."

Late reports indicate that realization of the official estimate is quite probable. Good harvesting weather has prevailed fairly generally in southern areas and spring wheat is making good progress in most of the area devoted to that crop.

Flour Production Declines in April - The Bureau of the Census has reported that United States flour mills produced 24.7 million sacks of wheat flour in April. This represents a decrease of 10 per cent from the total of 27.4 million sacks reported for March. Reporting mills operated at 82.3 per cent of capacity as compared with 91.4 per cent of capacity in the previous month. April production was 24 per cent above the low output in April 1946. These figures were reported by about 1,100 mills which are believed to account for 98 per cent of the total wheat flour production in the United States.

The United States A Major Wheat Exporter For two years the United States has led the world in the amount of wheat exported. In the crop year 1945-46 clearances of wheat and flour equivalent amounted to 391 million bushels. Exports for the crop year 1946-47 are currently estimated at 375 million bushels. With a huge wheat crop in sight and world requirements at an extremely high level there are good reasons to believe that exports of wheat from the United States in the new crop year will again be in the vicinity of the 400 million bushel mark. Exports could even exceed this figure but the possibility of a short corn crop has now led some experts to the conclusion that increased quantities of wheat may have to be fed domestically to live stock in the 1947-48 crop year. The carry-over at June 30 this year has been estimated at around 75 million bushels which, when added to the estimated crop of 1,410 million bushels, would provide supplies available for the 1947-48 season of 1,485 million bushels. Should 950 million bushels be required for all domestic purposes, the carry-over at June 30, 1948 could be increased to 135 million bushels and still leave 400 million bushels available for export.

Chicago and Minneapolis Cash Wheat - At Chicago offerings during the period under review have been very sporadic. A few cars of new wheat have arrived but most, if not all, were transhipped from other markets. Prices during the week ending June 19 were nominally quoted at 20 cents to 25 cents over the July futures for No. 2 Hard Winter and 25 cents to 30 cents over for No. 2 Red Winter. At Minneapolis, premiums were higher on spring wheat and lower on winter wheat. Mill demand, though narrow, was active enough to absorb the limited offerings and force the premiums (on springs) to higher levels. The July future at Minneapolis closed on June 19 at 2.31 1/4 with ordinary protein No. 1 Dark Northern Spring selling at 40 to 45 cents over the July price.

The following are the daily cash prices by grades on the Chicago and Minneapolis markets:

Chicago -				Minneapolis -			
		Grade	Price			Grade	Price
May	24	None		1 Heavy Dark Nor.	271 3/8	-	275 3/8
	26	1 Mixed	265	1 Heavy Dark Nor.	270	-	274
	27	None		1 Heavy Dark Nor.	268 7/8	-	272 7/8
	28	None		1 Heavy Dark Nor.	277 1/2	-	281 1/2
	29	1 Hard	265	1 Heavy Dark Nor.	272 5/8	-	276 5/8
	30		Memorial Day				
	31	1 Mixed	240	1 Heavy Dark Nor.	265 1/2	-	269 1/2
June	2	None		1 Heavy Dark Nor.	255 1/4	-	259 1/4
	3	1 Red	267	1 Heavy Dark Nor.	261 1/4	-	265 1/4
	4	2 Red	270	1 Heavy Dark Nor.	266	-	270
	5	None		1 Heavy Dark Nor.	268	-	272
	6	1 Hard	254	1 Heavy Dark Nor.	267 3/4	-	272 3/4
	7	None		1 Heavy Dark Nor.	263 1/2	-	268 1/2
	9	2 Hard	244 1/2	1 Heavy Dark Nor.	259 1/2	-	264 1/2
	10	None		1 Heavy Dark Nor.	258 1/2	-	263 1/2
	11	None		1 Heavy Dark Nor.	255	-	260
	12	5 Red	232	1 Heavy Dark Nor.	257	-	262
	13	2 Red	239 1/4	1 Heavy Dark Nor.	258 1/2	-	263 1/2
	14	None		1 Heavy Dark Nor.	264 1/2	-	269 1/2
	16	1 Hard	234 1/2	1 Heavy Dark Nor.	260 1/2	-	265 1/2
	17	None		1 Heavy Dark Nor.	262 1/4	-	267 1/4
	18	None		1 Heavy Dark Nor.	268 1/4	-	273 1/4
	19	None		1 Heavy Dark Nor.	272 1/4	-	277 1/4
	20	S. G. Mixed	235	1 Heavy Dark Nor.	275 5/8	-	279 5/8
	21	None		1 Heavy Dark Nor.	281 1/2	-	285 1/2
	23	None		1 Heavy Dark Nor.	283	-	287
	24	None		1 Heavy Dark Nor.	283 7/8	-	287 7/8



# Chicago Wheat Futures -

The downward trend in futures reflects the impact of the record production forecast and the adjustment to a new crop basis. The spread between the nearby and deferred months has also narrowed with the appearance of new wheat on the market. However, it is noted that strength was again being shown during the last week of the period. The Government announced heavy export allocations for August, and this, along with the unsatisfactory new corn crop situation, is having a definite bullish effect. With smaller crops of the major feed grains indicated there is a strong possibility of high potential demand for wheat for feed in the coming season. Prospects of strong foreign demand throughout the next crop year remain good. These and other factors will likely maintain wheat futures at relatively high levels.

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

		<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>May</u>
		- cents and eighths per bushel -				
May	26	251	235	224/4	221/4	217/4
	27	252/4	235/6	226/4	223/2	219/4
	28	256	241/6	232/2	229/2	225/4
	29	250	235/6	227/6	224/6	221/2
	30			Memorial	Day	
	31	-	231	223/2	220/4	217/6
June	2	249/6	225/6	219/6	217/2	214/2
	3	249/6	230	223/2	220/6	217/2
	4	252	229	222/6	220	216/6
	5	254	228/2	223	220/4	217/2
	6	248	228/2	224	221/2	218
	7	-	224	221/2	219	216/4
	9	240	221/2	219/2	217	214/5
	10	242/2	220/2	217/4	215/2	213
	11	237/4	216/6	214/2	213	210/2
	12	235	214/6	212/6	211/4	209
	13	234/4	212/6	210/6	209/4	206/2
	14	231/6	211/4	209/6	209	205/6
	16	228/6	210/2	207/6	207/6	205/6
	17	231/4	213	210/4	209/4	206/6
	18	231/4	216/4	214/3	213	210/4
	19	232	217/6	215	213/6	211
	20	233/4	215/6	212/6	212	208/6
	21	-	217/4	214/4	213/6	211
	23	-	218/2	215/2	214/2	211/2
	24	-	217	213	211/6	209/2
	25	-	217/4	213/4	212/6	210/4
	26	-	217/6	213/4	212/2	209/6



## ARGENTINE SITUATION

Weather and Crop Conditions - Soil conditions at the end of June remain generally favourable but no official or private sources have yet hazarded an estimate of the probable acreage. The wheat seeding season is now well advanced and recent clear, cool weather has facilitated work on the land. It appears, however, that the wide differential between the price granted the farmer and the price obtained by the Government is not conducive to intensive cultivation. Accordingly, some trade sources consider that many farmers will likely utilize their land for purposes other than wheat growing.

Difficulties Experienced in Marketing Argentine Wheat - Reports still indicate that while exports of wheat are proceeding at a greater rate than was achieved earlier in the season, shipments are still far behind schedule. According to Broomhall, recent advices state that no appreciable progress toward overtaking arrears is likely within the next two months. A shortage of jute bags, together with dissatisfaction with the prices paid to farmers, has seriously held up movement to the ports. In addition, a number of the ports are congested and labour trouble is reported from the province of Santa Fe. With the Trade Promotion Institute holding export prices at high levels the demand for Argentine wheat may soon be expected to decline at least temporarily in conjunction with the appearance on world markets of large quantities of much lower-priced United States wheat. It is already reported that negotiations have been carried out between the United States and at least one South American country for substantial quantities of United States wheat.

Final Estimate of 1946-47 Wheat Crop - The final official estimate of Argentina's 1946-47 wheat harvest revises production downward by 15,022,000 bushels. The reduction is attributed to excessive losses following rain, hail and wind storms during early harvest time (December). This latest estimate placed the 1946-47 Argentine wheat crop at 206.3 million bushels as compared with 143.5 million bushels in 1945-46, and 150.1 million bushels in 1944-45. The details of the estimate are set out below.

### Final Estimate of 1946-47 Argentine Wheat Acreage and Production

<u>Province</u>	<u>Seeded Acreage</u>	<u>Production</u>
	acres	bushels
Buenos Aires .....	6,898,000	105,000,000
Cordoba .....	5,462,000	60,000,000
Santa Fe .....	1,839,000	24,000,000
La Pampa .....	1,340,000	13,000,000
Others .....	926,000	4,300,000
T o t a l .....	16,465,000	206,300,000

Average yield per seeded acre ..... 12.5 bushels.

Acreage seeded in 1946-47 was well below prewar. In the years 1935-39 the average seeded acreage, according to Broomhall, amounted to 18.6 million acres and produced an average crop of 222 million bushels. In 1939 wheat acreage was 21.2 million acres and production reached 379 million bushels.

## AUSTRALIAN SITUATION

During the month the following cable was received from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Melbourne:

"Australian wheat stocks at the end of May totalled 64 million bushels. Exports during May totalled 8,913 long tons of wheat to New Zealand and 114,667 long tons of flour to Ceylon, United Kingdom, Indo-China, Hong Kong, Malaya, Middle East and Pacific Islands. Crop prospects are fairly good in all states except Victoria where heavy rainfall is badly needed for newly planted crops. Flour mills are working one shift in New South Wales and three shifts in other states. No agreement has been reached yet between the wheat industry and government on the wheat stabilization plan."

Weather and Crop Conditions - Detailed current crop reports are not available for Australia as a whole but late advices indicate that wheat seedings may reach the 15 million acre mark indicated last month. The official May crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture for New South Wales has been received, and since this state is normally the largest wheat producer in Australia the report is reproduced herewith in full:

"Wheat" - Although conditions throughout the wheat belt were somewhat uncertain during the early part of May the position improved towards the end of the month. This particularly applied to parts of the State where planting was held up pending good soaking rains. Large areas have already been planted and a record area is generally anticipated.

Early crops benefited considerably from the recent rains, and a good to excellent germination is anticipated for late sown areas.

On the heavier soils of the North West, where soil moisture is lacking, some farmers are hesitant and will, no doubt, wait for further rain before completing their sowing programme. Some cutworm damage in this area has occurred to a few early sown crops; birds have helped to check the pest to a notable extent.

The position has considerably improved in the Central West and it is now anticipated that sowing operations will be completed by mid June. The late May rains resulted in a good germination of all areas including those sown in dry seed bed.

Cropping conditions in the Western Districts are very good in most parts, but around West Wyalong and adjacent areas the prospects are somewhat doubtful. The rather dry and warm weather experienced during the month have caused many crops to "Spindle" and feeding off in some cases has been necessary.

Some anxiety has arisen around the Orange and Cowra districts where patchy germinations were experienced. If these do not recover sufficiently it is feared that in some cases resowing will be necessary.

A general satisfactory outlook now exists in the South Eastern part of the State; but conditions within South Western Riverina are not satisfactory.

Oats - Reports indicate that farmers are sowing their usual area of oats and that the germination has generally been satisfactory. Some valuable grazing has already been obtained and this has proved invaluable in those areas which have been suffering from drought conditions."



## CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

- May 30 Winnipeg reports indicate that many Canadians will take their combines south again this year to assist in the harvest of the United States wheat crop. Many operators will go as far as Texas and work northward as the crops become ready for harvest. The quotas reported are: Manitoba 60, Saskatchewan 360 and Alberta 40 machines.
- June 2 Broomhall states that a semi-official estimate now places the outturn of the wheat crop in India at 301,000,000 bushels in contrast to an earlier estimate of 320,000,000 bushels. Late season deterioration is attributed to rust.
- 6 The Canadian Information Service states that Count Jean de Hautecloque, French Ambassador to Canada, told an Ottawa Press Conference that his country this year would take all the wheat she could get from Canada and other grain producing countries. The Ambassador described the food situation in France as "grave" and said the bread ration in that country had been reduced to six ounces per day.
- 7 Farm marketings of wheat in western Canada amounted to 6.4 million bushels for the week ending June 6, bringing the season's total to date to 295.3 million bushels, approximately 36 per cent over the marketings for the previous crop year at the same date.
- 10 It is reported that movement of grains out of the Argentine is still slow. Jute, promised by India, is not arriving as scheduled and farmers lack sufficient bags with which to market their crops. As a result, much grain is still not under cover.
- 11 The United States Government released the June 1st crop report yesterday. The 1947 anticipated United States wheat crop, if realized, will be the largest in history. Total estimated production of both winter and spring wheat is 1,409,893,000 bushels.
- 12 Argentina is in the midst of the wheat seeding season, but apart from reports that soil conditions have been satisfactory in most sections there have been no indications of the probable acreage.
- 13 The Italian Government has announced that it will pay 4,000 to 4,600 lira per quintal (\$4.90 to \$5.63 per bushel) for 1947 crop bread wheat. Last year's official prices ranged from \$2.75 to \$3.06 per bushel.
- 13 The United States' Secretary of Agriculture stated that "Farmers in America should guard against producing too much wheat in 1948 when the European crops may be much larger than this year and when Russia might possibly become an exporter". - Broomhall.
- 16 China's current wheat crop is estimated at 926.5 million bushels as compared with the 1931-1937 average of about 800 million. The increase is attributed mainly to expanded acreage.
- 18 France's new wheat crop is now estimated by the trade at 184 million bushels.
- 23 The wheat harvest in Morocco is forecast at 32 million bushels, almost 40 per cent above the 1935-39 average.
- 26 The Canadian Government announces its 1947-48 programme for Ontario winter wheat. The new ceiling price will be \$1.55 per bushel, Montreal basis, plus an equalization payment of eight cents per bushel.



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