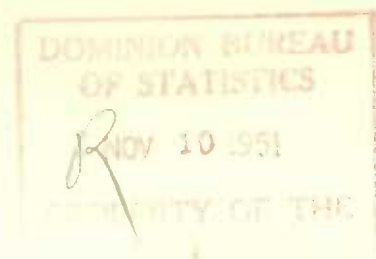


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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AGRICULTURE DIVISION

THE WHEAT REVIEW



OCTOBER, 1951

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Department of Trade and Commerce

THE
WHEAT REVIEW

OCTOBER, 1951

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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Current Supplies The latest available estimates indicate that supplies of wheat remaining on or about October 1, 1951 in the four major exporting countries for export and carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 1,165 million bushels, slightly below the 1,172 million available a year ago. The location of exportable supplies this year, however, varies considerably from the position at the same time in 1950, an estimated increase of some 175 million bushels in Canada offsetting decreases in the other three major exporting countries.

Supplies at October 1 this year (to nearest million bushels) were held as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: United States, 539 (697); Canada, 572 (397); Australia, 38 (61), and Argentina, 16 (17). Data for all countries include both commercial and on farm stocks. It is emphasized that current Canadian supplies are based on the September estimate of production and in view of the extremely unfavourable weather experienced through most of the normal harvesting season, later estimates may result in downward revisions of Canadian supplies. It is now almost certain that a significant proportion of the 1951 Canadian wheat crop, particularly in Alberta and Saskatchewan, will remain in the fields over the winter. The extent of loss attributable to extended exposure to winter conditions and to the hazards attendant upon a spring harvest cannot be fully determined until the remainder of the crop is in the bin next spring.

Wheat Exports The Food and Agriculture Organization reports that International
Increase in trade in wheat during the year July, 1950 to June, 1951 was larger
1950-51 than in the previous twelve months, the expansion being most marked in the latter part of the season. Total world wheat movement for the year is provisionally estimated at 25.0 million metric tons compared with 22.6 million tons in 1949-50.

The Outlook Total world wheat production in 1951 may be somewhat higher than in
for 1951-52 1950 but the distribution is such that import requirements are expected to remain at a high level. The burden of supplying deficit areas will fall largely on the United States and Canada since current supplies in Australia and Argentina are nearing exhaustion and the new crops in those countries are expected to be unusually small. With adverse weather having delayed completion of the Canadian harvest until spring the general supply situation may be rather tight for some months to come. Reflecting the existing situation, export prices for wheat outside I.W.A. have been strong in recent weeks with wheat moving under I.W.A. remaining at the maximum agreement price.

International Wheat Transactions under the I.W.A. recorded by the International
Agreement Sales Wheat Council up to October 19, totalled 236.2 million
and Purchases bushels or about 41 per cent of the 1951-52 guaranteed quantities. Leading purchasers under the Agreement for the current crop year, with totals in millions of bushels, were: India, 37.5; United Kingdom, 37.2; Germany, 22.7; the Netherlands, 14.5; Italy, 13.4, and Brazil, 11.8. Sales by the four exporting countries, in millions of bushels were as follows: the United States, 104.0; Canada, 76.2; Australia, 55.9 and France, nil.

International Wheat Agreement Sales and Purchases, as of October 19, 1951
Together with Annual Quantities Guaranteed, Crop Year 1951-52

Importing Countries	Guaranteed Purchases	Source				Total Purchases
		Australia	Canada	France	U.S.A.	
- thousand bushels -						
Austria	11,023	-	-	-	1,532	1,532
Belgium	20,209	-	6,193	-	2,107	8,300
Bolivia*	2,756	-	2,029	-	766	2,795
Brazil	13,228	-	2,450	-	9,367	11,817
Ceylon	6,614	3,961	-	-	1,448	5,410
Costa Rica*	1,213	-	800	-	417	1,218
Cuba	7,422	-	3,935	-	3,465	7,399
Denmark	1,617	-	534	-	-	534
Dominican Republic*..	876	-	537	-	348	886
Ecuador*	1,286	-	470	-	832	1,302
Egypt	14,697	-	-	-	4,155	4,155
El Salvador*	404	-	173	-	240	414
Germany	66,139	2,904	2	-	19,790	22,696
Greece	15,726	-	-	-	4,960	4,960
Guatemala	919	-	177	-	146	323
Haiti*	1,029	-	419	-	684	1,102
Honduras Republic*...	367	-	170	-	197	368
Iceland	404	-	48	-	51	99
India	55,116	7,400	14,933	-	15,126	37,460
Indonesia	3,674	864	3	-	886	1,752
Ireland	10,105	1,493	5,227	-	254	6,974
Israel	5,879	-	1,008	-	1,206	2,214
Italy	40,418	3,879	3,845	-	5,645	13,369
Japan	18,372	-	2,007	-	-	2,007
Lebanon*	2,388	-	8	-	2,441	2,449
Liberia*	37	-	25	-	11	36
Mexico	12,860	-	-	-	3,202	3,202
Netherlands	24,802	2,856	3,998	-	7,672	14,525
New Zealand	4,593	4,520	-	-	-	4,520
Nicaragua*	331	-	195	-	145	339
Norway	7,716	-	1,493	-	4,076	5,570
Panama*	625	-	303	-	321	624
Peru	5,512	-	2,205	-	2,105	4,309
Philippines	7,202	2	644	-	566	1,212
Portugal	5,626	71	97	-	1,253	1,421
Saudi Arabia	1,837	52	-	-	117	169
Spain	4,373	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	2,756	1,493	-	-	1,045	2,539
Switzerland	6,430	-	3,024	-	2,078	5,102
Union of S. Africa ..	11,023	-	5,600	-	2,053	7,653
United Kingdom	177,068	26,450	9,000	-	1,764	37,214
Venezuela*	6,246	-	4,696	-	1,552	6,248
Totals	580,917	55,945	76,249	-	104,024	236,218
Guaranteed Sales		88,700	232,979	4,089	255,149	580,917
Balance		32,755	156,730	4,089	151,125	344,699

* Guaranteed quantity fulfilled.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Supply Position Canadian wheat supplies for 1951-52, comprised of carryover stocks of 186.4 million bushels and the 1950 crop estimated, on the basis of conditions at August 31, at 579.3 million, are currently placed at 765.7 million bushels. Should the crop estimate be fully realized, supplies for 1951-52 would be some 192 million greater than in 1950-51. Supplies of the magnitude indicated for 1951-52 have been exceeded only in the five-year period, 1940-41 to 1944-45, when carryover stocks were at unusually high levels. Peak supplies occurred in 1942-43 when the total reached 980.4 million bushels, while the greatest supplies available prior to World War II were recorded in 1928-29 at 659.2 million bushels.

It must be noted, however, that extremely unfavourable weather conditions prevailed through most of the normal harvesting season and it now appears that a significant proportion of the 1951 crop, particularly in Alberta and Saskatchewan, will remain in the fields over the winter. This being the case, losses in yield are certain to occur, the extent of loss being governed by the nature of the winter and by harvesting conditions next spring. The crop has already suffered considerable grade loss due largely to excessive moisture, sprouting and bleaching, but frost damage was much less extensive than last year and the proportion of milling grades in the current crop is running considerably higher than in 1950.

Canadian Wheat Supplies

Item	1951-52 <u>1/</u>	1950-51
	- million bushels -	
Carryover in North America at July 31	186.4	112.2
New crop	579.3 <u>2/</u>	461.7
Imports of wheat, August	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Total estimated supplies	765.7	573.9
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year	150.0	145.6
Available for export and carryover	615.7	428.3
Deduct:		
Overseas clearances of wheat as grain,		
August 1 to September 30	33.6	25.1
Exports of Canadian wheat to U.S.,		
August 1 to September 30	4.6	1.4
Total exports of wheat	38.3	26.5
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat,		
August 1 to September 30	5.3	5.3 <u>4/</u>
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	43.6	31.8
Balance on October 1 for export and carryover	572.1	396.5

1/ Preliminary.

2/ September estimate.

3/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

4/ Adjusted for time lag in returns made by Customs.

Farmers' Marketings Farmers in Western Canada, hindered by unusually adverse harvesting conditions during the past two months, had delivered only 111.8 million bushels of wheat (both old and new crop) up to October 18 of the current crop year. Last year's total for the comparable period was 144.4 million bushels. Despite the relatively light volume of current crop-year wheat marketings to date, a new record for deliveries in the Friday to Thursday period was set in the week ending October 18 when the total reached 43.7 million bushels. Board of Grain Commissioners' records indicate that the previous weekly peak marketings were the 39.5 million bushels delivered during the week ending September 8, 1939. Farmers in Saskatchewan have delivered some 64.9 million bushels of this year's marketings to date while those in Alberta and Saskatchewan accounted for 27.0 million and 19.9 million bushels, respectively, of the total.

Farmers' Marketings of Wheat in the Prairie Provinces, 1951-52

Week ending		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total	Last Year
- bushels -						
August	9	59,493	620,562	1,338,831	2,018,886	942,807
	16	93,082	524,729	211,439	829,250	187,897
	23	112,590	497,186	242,210	851,986	884,628
	30	403,058	679,813	235,332	1,318,203	3,004,682
September	6	477,903	209,692	118,184	805,779	17,079,804
	13	850,575 ^{1/}	2,122,084 ^{1/}	1,267,183 ^{1/}	4,239,842 ^{1/}	20,915,650
	20	2,286,507	8,117,947	3,442,011	13,846,465	18,618,298
	27	3,990,641	12,437,527	3,671,494	20,099,662	36,817,488
October	4	1,140,960	4,811,683	1,580,259	7,532,902	20,757,886
	11	3,642,881	8,909,082	4,002,911	16,554,874	9,913,670
	18	6,829,154	25,964,251	10,890,756	43,684,161	15,242,219
Totals		19,886,844	64,894,556	27,000,610	111,782,010	144,365,029

^{1/} Revised basis amended returns.

Delivery Quotas The Canadian Wheat Board's Summary of the number of Western Canadian shipping points in each quota group for wheat as of October 26 indicated that 1,201 points, or approximately 57 per cent of the total, were still on the initial quota of 6 bushels per seeded acre.

Summary of Elevator Shipping Points in Each Quota Group
for Wheat in the Prairie Provinces as at October 26, 1951

Province	Quota in Bushels Per Seeded Acre							Total
	6	8	10	12	15	20	Open	
Manitoba	-	-	254	64	53	1	-	372
Saskatchewan	874	157	88	6	-	-	-	1,125
Alberta and British Columbia ...	327	104	135	17	9	-	2	594
Totals	1,201	261	477	87	62	1	2	2,091

Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat, October 18, 1951 Compared with
Approximately the Same Date, 1950 and 1949

Position	1951	1950	1949
- thousand bushels -			
Country elevators - Manitoba	10,619	10,147	9,571
Saskatchewan	60,255	65,075	51,070
Alberta	26,066	40,215	40,373
Totals	96,940	115,437	101,013
Interior private and mill elevators	5,287	4,430	3,864
Interior terminals	11,257	1,935	105
Vancouver-New Westminster	3,974	8,799	9,848
Churchill	1,599	461	126
Fort William-Port Arthur	35,349	23,498	9,827
In transit rail (Western Division)	12,949	7,859	11,385
Eastern elevators lake ports	16,246	13,036	18,175
St. Lawrence and seaboard ports	8,684	9,489	13,941
In transit lake	4,250	2,802	8,877
In transit rail (Eastern Division)	2,977	464	2,663
United States ports	1,492	73	40
Totals	201,006	188,282	179,864

Grading of Wheat Inspected, August-September, 1951 and 1950

Grade	August-September, 1951			August-September, 1950		
	New Crop	Total	Proportion 1/	New Crop	Total	Proportion 1/
	cars	cars	per cent	cars	cars	per cent
1 Northern ...	37	752	2.0	964	2,975	14.1
2 Northern ...	897	3,690	9.9	2,698	8,099	38.3
3 Northern ...	1,888	5,697	15.3	1,359	2,330	11.0
4 Northern ...	306	4,269	11.5	1,145	1,574	7.4
5 Wheat	40	8,590	23.1	1,883	2,501	11.8
6 Wheat	5	7,430	19.9	840	1,054	5.0
Feed Wheat ...	1	1,070	2.9	179	197	0.9
Garnet	2	155	0.4	134	334	1.6
Amber Durum ..	131	1,093	2.9	285	726	3.4
Alberta Winter	110	176	0.5	224	309	1.5
Toughs 2/	1,517	3,767	10.1	546	631	3.0
Dumps 2/	24	40	0.1	12	13	0.1
All Others ...	81	531	1.4	81	404	1.9
Totals ..	5,039	37,260	100.0	10,350	21,147	100.0

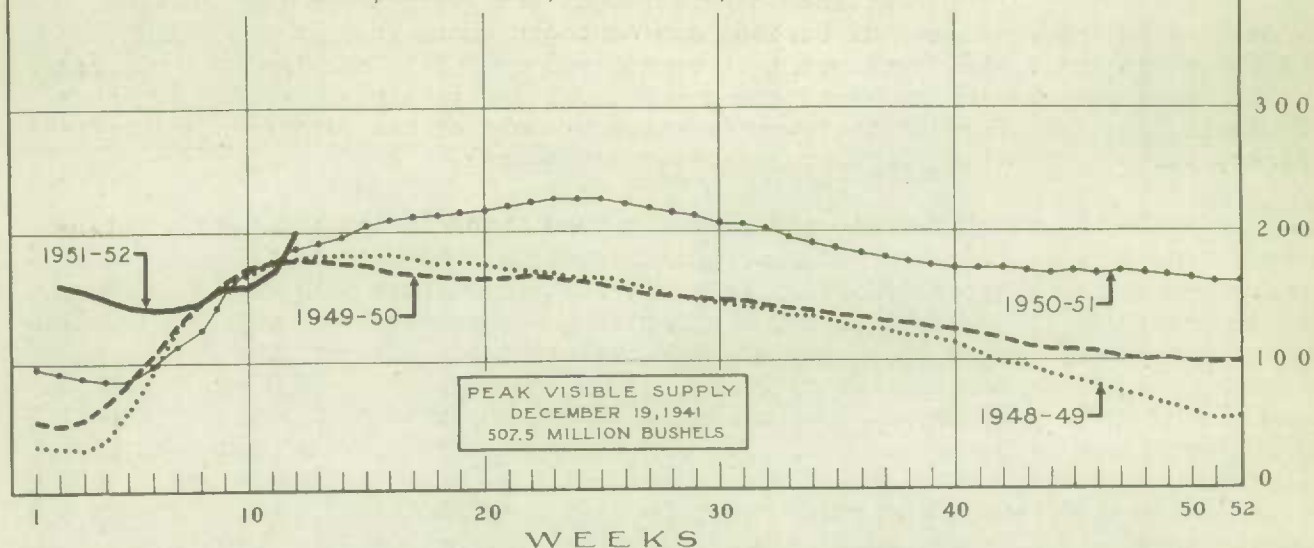
1/ Proportion that each grade or group of grades of both old and new crop wheat is of the total inspections.

2/ All varieties and grades.

MILLION
BUSHELS

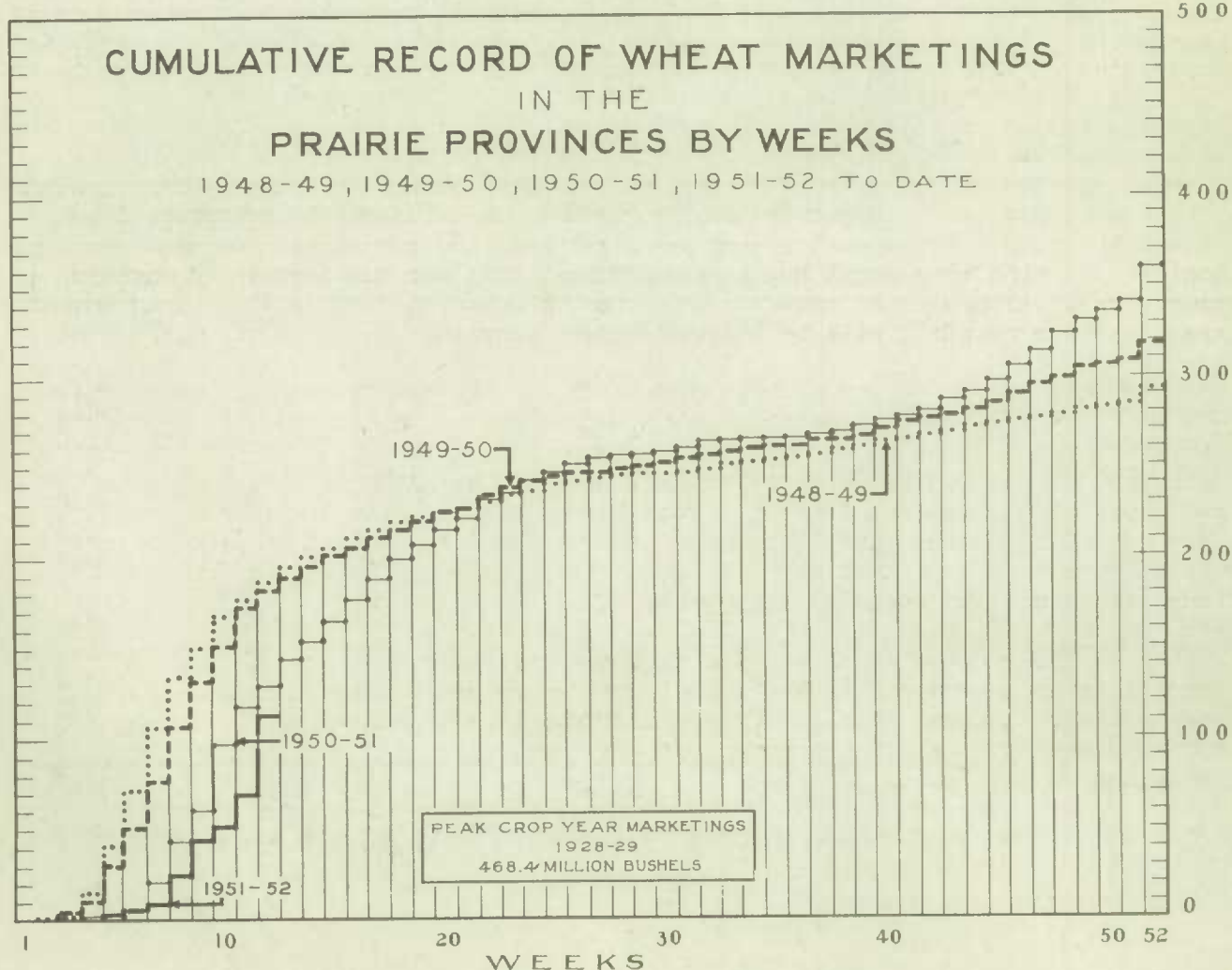
WEEKLY VISIBLE SUPPLY OF CANADIAN WHEAT

1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52 TO DATE



CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WHEAT MARKETINGS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY WEEKS

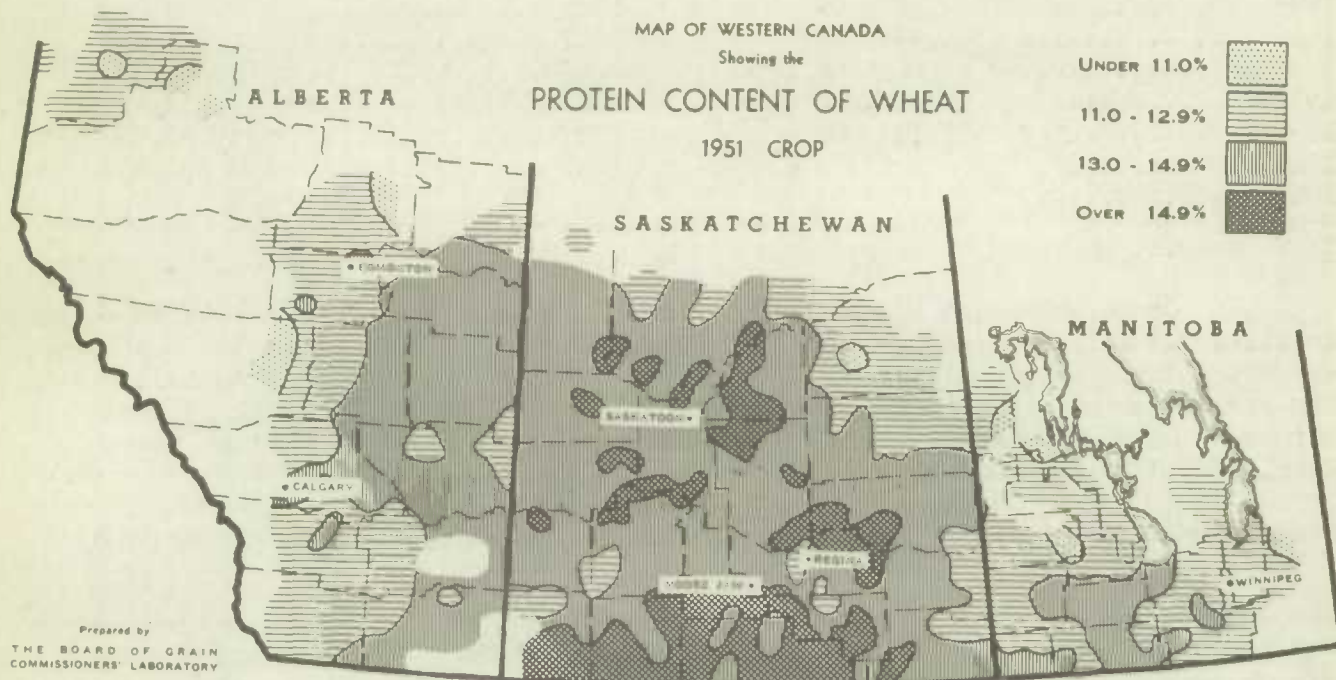
1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52 TO DATE



(Data in both charts for crop years beginning August 1)

Protein Content of
Western Canadian 1951
Hard Red Spring Wheat

According to a survey made by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Canada's 1951 hard red spring wheat crop shows a preliminary protein level of 13.9 per cent. This value is the same as the preliminary figure for last year. The final value for last year was 13.6 per cent, and with such a large crop in prospect, the Board's Chemists suggested that the final protein level may be slightly lower this year. The long-time average protein content for Canadian wheat is 13.6 per cent.



The above map shows origins of hard red spring wheat of different protein levels and indicates that areas producing the wheat with highest protein content this year are located almost entirely in Saskatchewan. According to the survey, the protein content of the wheat grown in most areas of Saskatchewan will equal or exceed 13 per cent, with relatively large areas in the south-central, southwestern and central regions exceeding 14.9 per cent. Wheat-growing areas in both Alberta and Manitoba appear to be about equally divided between wheat of protein content falling within the ranges 11.0 to 12.9 per cent and 13.0 to 14.9 per cent, with a few scattered areas falling outside these ranges.

The interim protein values by provinces are as follows:

Province	1951	1950	
	Preliminary	Preliminary	Final
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Manitoba	12.8	12.3	12.5
Saskatchewan	14.4	14.2	14.0
Alberta	12.9	14.1	13.7
Prairie Provinces	13.9	13.9	13.6

Ocean Shipments of Wheat from Churchill, 1931-1951

Year	Shipments ^{1/}	Year	Shipments ^{1/}
	bushels		bushels
1931	545,000	1942	-
1932	2,736,000	1943	740,000
1933	2,708,000	1944	-
1934	4,050,000	1945	-
1935	2,407,000	1946	2,929,000
1936	4,294,000	1947	4,976,000
1937	604,000	1948	5,314,000
1938	917,000	1949	5,528,000
1939	1,772,000	1950	6,768,000
1940	-	1951	7,278,000
1941	-		

^{1/} To nearest thousand bushels.

Ocean shipments of wheat from Churchill during the 1951 navigation season totalled 7.3 million bushels, setting a record for the fifth consecutive year and exceeding the previous high level established in 1950 by 0.5 million bushels. With the resumption of overseas shipping from Churchill in 1946, the volume of wheat shipments has **climbed** steadily from 2.9 million to the current navigation season's total of 7.3 million bushels.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from the Opening of Navigation to October 18, 1951 and to Approximately the same Date, 1941 to 1950

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Totals
- thousand bushels -						
1941	176,063	6,928	7,308	4,825	1,069	196,193
1942	136,304	3,158	4,855	905	588	145,810
1943	154,517	33,296	36,688	1,332	3,715	229,548
1944	233,201	60,131	39,078	6,617	5,227	344,254
1945	267,064	68,641	32,567	3,432	2,845	374,549
1946	93,485	45,440	22,229	1,289	1,175	163,618
1947	116,564	31,946	17,942	4,936	1,340	172,728
1948	80,638	20,827	20,287	4,004	5,449	131,205
1949	129,367	27,937	25,020	7,508	5,080	194,911
1950	96,910	15,853	17,291	3,717	2,816	136,586
1951	129,787	45,511	34,260	5,813	1,178	216,549

Lake shipments of the five major grains from Fort William-Port Arthur from the beginning of the current navigation season to October 18 amounted to 216.5 million bushels, the largest of any comparable period since 1945. Wheat shipments, at 129.8 million bushels, accounted for about 60 per cent of this year's movement of all grains and exceeded last year's wheat shipments for the comparable period by 32.9 million. Shipments of oats, at 45.5 million bushels, were almost three times those of last year, while barley shipments, at 34.3 million, were practically double the 1950 total.

Wheat Shipments to the United States by Destination
August 1 to October 18, 1951
Compared with Approximately the Same Period, 1950 and 1949

Destination	1951	1950	1949
	bu.	bu.	bu.
<u>By Vessel</u>			
Buffalo	4,274,132	1,968,666	2,144,252
Oswego	514,005	-	-
Duluth-Superior	1,581,629	62,138	-
Chicago	332,807	-	-
Milwaukee	120,426	-	-
Totals, Vessel Shipments	6,822,999	2,030,804	2,144,252
<u>By Rail</u>			
U.S.A. Seaboard Ports	1,400	29,494	-
Other U.S.A. Points	904,051	41,030	17,500
Totals, Rail Shipments	905,451	70,524	17,500
Grand Totals	7,728,450	2,101,328	2,161,752

Wheat shipments to the United States, either for re-export or retention for domestic use, from the beginning of the current crop year to October 18 amounted to 7.7 million bushels, more than three times the volume shipped during the comparable period in each of the two preceding crop years. Of the 6.8 million bushels shipped by vessel during the current crop year, approximately 4.3 million bushels went to Buffalo. The next largest shipments, totalling 1.6 million bushels, went to Duluth-Superior, with smaller amounts going to Oswego, Chicago and Milwaukee. Rail shipments, at 0.9 million bushels, were up sharply from the 70,524 bushels and 17,500 bushels shipped in the corresponding period of 1950 and 1949, respectively.

Rail Shipments of Wheat to Maritime Ports from Bay Ports

Ports	August 1 to October 18, 1951	August 1 to October 19, 1950
	- bushels -	
Midland	1/	62,450
Port McNicoll	215,647	-
Totals	215,647	62,450

1/ Shipments of 1,273,247 bushels shown in the September issue of this publication should have been reported as going to St. Lawrence, rather than Maritime, ports.

Rail shipments of wheat to Maritime ports from Bay ports during the period August 1 to October 18 of the current crop year totalled 215,647 bushels compared with 62,450 bushels for the corresponding period last year. It should be noted that the current crop year total has been revised to make allowance for shipments incorrectly reported in the September issue.

Rail Shipments of Wheat from Fort William-Port Arthur, 1948-49 to 1951-52

Month	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49
- bushels -				
August	283,914	122,532	158,893	51,283
September	435,068	123,256	131,711	30,017
October		73,543	122,482	46,274
November		133,847	92,334	138,600
December		1,517,624	342,946	1,740,405
January		4,394,047	277,502	3,794,391
February		3,303,248	240,087	3,720,733
March		3,476,161	423,774	1,511,072
April		1,196,236	2,305,727	659,467
May		462,676	124,533	884,171
June		356,443	96,626	330,348
July		199,603	52,122	469,797
Totals		15,359,216	4,368,737	13,376,558

Rail shipments of wheat from the Lakehead during September amounted to 435,068 bushels, the highest monthly total since last May. While rail movement accounts for only a very small proportion of the wheat moving out of Lakehead terminals, this September's total is considerably above that for the same month during recent years. In the two preceding crop years only slightly more than 100,000 bushels were shipped by rail from the Lakehead while in September 1948 the total was only 30,000 bushels. Distribution of this year's September shipments by grade and destination is shown in the table below. All but some 15,000 bushels of the September 1951 shipments went to destinations in Quebec and Ontario.

Distribution of Rail Shipments of Wheat from Fort William-Port Arthur, September, 1951

Grade	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.
- bushels -				
2 Northern	-	-	21,333	-
3 Northern	-	-	25,000	-
5 Wheat	-	-	3,416	1,916
6 Wheat	-	1,500	55,192	3,000
Feed Wheat	-	167	3,000	-
Amber Durum	-	-	25,911	96,756
Alberta Winter	-	-	-	32,257
Tough Contract	-	-	39,000	1,666
All Others	7,174	6,610	60,822	50,348
Totals	7,174	8,277	233,674	185,943

Freight Assistance Shipments Claims filed for payment under the freight assistance plan up to September 30 represent shipments of 754,000 bushels of wheat from the Prairie Provinces to Eastern Canada and British Columbia during August 1951. Revised data for August 1950 indicate that freight-assisted wheat shipments during that month amounted to 1,432,000 bushels. The difference between the August shipments for the two years, however, is not as pronounced as these figures show since data for August of the current crop year are subject to revision with the filing of additional claims. Some indication of the possible size of the revision is given by the fact that by September 30, 1950 claims had been filed for only about 70 per cent of the August 1950 shipments.

Provincial Distribution of Freight-Assisted Wheat Shipments,
August 1951 and 1950

Month	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	B.C.	Total
- thousand bushels -								
August 1951	1	24	33	34	371	290	3	754
August 1950	4	31	60	37	564	476	261	1,432

Preliminary data on millfeed shipments during August 1951 under the freight assistance plan also show a sharp drop from the August 1950 total but, as with wheat shipments, fairly substantial increases may be expected with the filing of additional claims. Up to September 30, 1951 claims had been filed for 14,464 tons in August this year compared with a revised total of 44,107 tons for August 1950. However, at the same time last year claims had been filed representing slightly less than half the August 1950 total.

Provincial Distribution of Freight-Assisted Millfeed Shipments,
August 1951 and 1950

Province	August, 1951	August, 1950
- tons -		
Newfoundland	28	239
Prince Edward Island	268	1,275
Nova Scotia	1,271	3,259
New Brunswick	1,110	2,511
Quebec	8,547	20,908
Ontario	3,195	11,803
British Columbia	45	4,112
Totals	14,464	44,107

Monthly Export Clearances, Etc., in Comparison with the Customs Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour

Year and Month	Overseas Clearances of Canadian Wheat	U. S. Imports ^{1/} of Canadian Wheat for Domestic Use and Grinding in Bond	Customs ^{2/} Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour	Total	Customs ^{3/} Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour
- thousand bushels -					
<u>1949-50</u>					
August	16,639	62	3,898	20,599	24,013
September	14,947	881	3,771	19,599	18,294
October	18,420	1,675	3,240	23,335	21,903
November	20,680	2,020	4,410	27,110	27,292
December	9,751	867	3,798	14,416	21,002
January	10,607	411	3,279	14,297	15,102
February	7,419	495	3,551	11,465	11,216
March	10,232	964	3,712	14,908	13,607
April	8,460	515	3,076	12,051	12,628
May	18,103	3,466	5,317	26,886	23,993
June	17,949	1,460	4,140	23,549	23,870
July	12,762	672	3,487	16,921	17,222
Totals	165,970	13,487	45,680	225,137	230,142
<u>1950-51</u> ^{4/}					
August	11,956	459	3,060	15,475	15,247
September	13,172	704	2,273	16,349	15,257
October	12,950	900	3,652	17,502	19,715
November	15,801	2,007	5,669	23,477	20,140
December	8,030	2,149	4,157	14,336	20,424
January	9,891	1,935	5,700	17,526	16,315
February	9,259	929	4,727	14,915	14,180
March	9,969	1,097	5,221	16,287	17,663
April	9,604	3,105	5,809	18,518	16,870
May	15,140	2,558	6,677	24,375	21,748
June	23,302	2,198	4,813	30,313	25,968
July	25,662	2,062	5,356	33,080	33,097
Totals	164,736	20,303	57,114	242,153	236,624
<u>1951-52</u> ^{4/}					
August	16,921	2,240	3,141	22,302	27,182
September	16,726	2,376	2,206	21,308	22,161
Totals	33,647	4,616	5,347	43,610	49,343

^{1/} U.S.A. official figures for imports of wheat for domestic use 1949-50. From August 1949 to date imports for grinding in bond, and from August 1950 to date imports for domestic use compiled from returns of Canadian elevator licensees and advice from American grain correspondents.

^{2/} Exports for crop year 1949-50 and August, 1950 to June, 1951 revised to remove effect of time lag in the returns made by Customs. Subsequent months to be revised as data become available.

^{3/} Unadjusted as published by the International Trade Division, D.B.S.

^{4/} Subject to revision.

Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour
September and August-September, 1951

Destination	September		August-September	
	Wheat Flour 1/	Wheat 2/	Wheat Flour 1/	Wheat 2/
	- bushels -		- bushels -	
<u>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</u>				
United Kingdom	495,229	6,516,320	736,519	16,123,840
<u>Africa</u>				
Union of South Africa	-	-	-	416,080
<u>British West Africa</u>				
Gold Coast	34,699	-	42,007	-
Nigeria	7,070	-	8,757	-
Sierra Leone	4,248	-	9,531	-
<u>Asia</u>				
British Malaya	-	-	2,295	-
Ceylon	-	-	77,216	-
Hong Kong	129,870	-	231,944	-
India	90	-	90	-
<u>Europe</u>				
Gibraltar	26,897	-	37,044	-
Malta	-	-	-	26,135
<u>North America</u>				
Bahamas	11,713	-	35,464	-
Barbados	10,098	-	58,856	775
Bermuda	6,687	-	16,470	-
British Honduras	5,027	-	9,999	-
Jamaica	134,905	-	326,146	-
Leeward-Windward Is.	68,661	-	136,535	-
Trinidad and Tobago	141,377	-	291,735	-
<u>South America</u>				
British Guiana	44,514	-	112,230	-
<hr/>				
Totals, Commonwealth Countries	1,121,085	6,516,320	2,132,838	16,566,830

Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour
September and August-September, 1951

Destination	September		August-September	
	Wheat Flour <u>1/</u>	Wheat <u>2/</u>	Wheat Flour <u>1/</u>	Wheat <u>2/</u>
	- bushels -		- bushels -	
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>				
<u>Africa</u>				
Azores and Madeira	3,402	-	3,402	-
Belgian Congo	27,747	-	53,829	-
Canary Islands	25,214	-	25,214	-
Egypt	-	369,600	-	424,015
Liberia	860	-	860	-
Morocco	25,947	-	87,179	-
Portuguese Africa	6,597	-	9,972	-
Tripoli	-	212,047	-	407,847
<u>Asia</u>				
Indonesia	459	-	3,901	-
Iraq	513	-	513	-
Japan	70,164	364,704	71,289	1,324,891
Philippine Islands	215,483	-	261,797	-
Portuguese Asia	4,590	-	9,180	-
Siam	7,736	-	15,426	-
Syria	45,198	-	83,304	-
<u>Europe</u>				
Belgium	-	3,139,318	-	3,585,678
France	-	900,071	-	900,071
Germany	1,836	-	82,260	19,600 <u>2/</u>
Greece	112	-	112	-
Iceland	11,110	-	11,110	-
Ireland	-	467,115	-	1,726,515
Italy	6,867	-	492,476	1,111,677
Netherlands	-	2,623,975	-	3,270,354 <u>4/</u>
Norway	-	186,667	6,075	550,667
Sweden	-	220,533	-	590,133
Switzerland	-	37,333	-	1,463,744 <u>5/</u>
Yugoslavia	6,655	-	8,032	-
<u>North America</u>				
Costa Rica	39,505	-	108,954	16,667
Cuba	177,786	-	569,088	-
Dominican Republic	12,051	-	24,669	-
El Salvador	35,600	-	47,304	-
French West Indies	459	-	630	-
Guatemala	12,884	-	44,694	-
Haiti	12,987	-	63,882	-
Honduras	-	-	230	-

Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour

September and August-September, 1951

Destination	September		August-September	
	Wheat Flour <u>1/</u>	Wheat <u>2/</u>	Wheat Flour <u>1/</u>	Wheat <u>2/</u>
	- bushels -		- bushels -	
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>				
<u>North America</u>				
Netherlands Antilles	6,867	-	21,717	-
Nicaragua	3,046	-	13,549	-
Panama	15,286	-	33,484	-
St. Pierre-Miquelon	2,327	-	3,933	-
<u>United States</u>				
Flour in terms of wheat .	35,442	-	187,794	-
For grinding in bond	-	72,417	-	72,417
For domestic use <u>6/</u>	-	2,304,075	-	4,544,076
Virgin Islands	436	-	4,657	-
<u>South America</u>				
Brazil	-	1,326,102	-	1,326,102
Chile	-	362,133	-	362,133
Colombia	22,347	-	37,733	-
Ecuador	26,937	-	56,435	-
Surinam	7,740	-	15,646	-
Venezuela	213,147	-	754,623	-
<hr/>				
Totals,				
Foreign Countries	1,085,337	12,586,090	3,214,953	21,696,587
Grand Totals	2,206,422	19,102,410	5,347,791	38,263,417

1/ In terms of wheat equivalent. Source: Canadian Customs returns. Conversion rate: 4 1/2 bushels of wheat equal 1 barrel of 196 pounds of wheat flour.

2/ Overseas clearances as reported by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners, for all countries except the United States. Subject to revision.

3/ August exports should read 19,600 bushels, not "nil".

4/ August exports should read 646,379, not 397,179 bushels.

5/ August exports should read 1,426,411, not 1,695,211 bushels.

6/ Compiled from returns of Canadian elevator licensees and advice from American grain correspondents.

Canadian Wheat Board Weekly Average Cash Wheat Prices
Basis in Store Fort William—Port Arthur or Vancouver

Class and Grade	Week ending			
	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Oct. 20
- cents and eighths per bushel -				
<u>Initial Payment to Producers 1951-52 Pool</u>				
1 Hard	140	140	140	140
1 Northern	140	140	140	140
2 Northern	137	137	137	137
3 Northern	134	134	134	134
4 Northern	126	126	126	126
5 Wheat	116	116	116	116
6 Wheat	106	106	106	106
Feed Wheat	100	100	100	100
<u>Domestic and Export ^{1/}</u>				
<u>(International Wheat Agreement)</u>				
1 Hard	189/7	189/7	189/4	189/2
1 Northern	189/7	189/7	189/4	189/2
2 Northern	187/7	187/7	187/4	187/2
3 Northern	185/7	185/7	185/4	185/2
4 Northern	178/2	178/7	179/4	179/2
5 Wheat	165/7	165/7	165/4	166/3
6 Wheat	153/4	152/4	152/4	154/7
Feed Wheat	146/7	146/7	146/4	148/2
1 C.W. Garnet	186/7	186/7	186/4	186/2
2 C.W. Garnet	185/7	185/7	185/4	185/2
3 C.W. Garnet	181/7	181/7	181/4	181/2
1 Alberta Red Winter	189/7	189/7	189/4	189/2
2 Alberta Winter	187/7	187/7	187/4	187/2
3 Alberta Winter	182/7	182/7	182/4	182/2
1 C.W. Amber Durum	189/7	189/7	189/4	189/2
2 C.W. Amber Durum	187/7	187/7	187/4	187/2
3 C.W. Amber Durum	185/7	185/7	185/4	185/2
<u>Export - Class II</u>				
1 Hard	239/7	239/7	239/4	239/4
1 Northern	239/7	239/7	239/4	239/4
2 Northern	237/7	237/7	237/4	237/4
3 Northern	235/7	235/7	235/4	235/4
4 Northern	228/2	228/7	229/4	229/4
5 Wheat	171/7	171/7	171/4	172/3
6 Wheat	159/4	158/4	158/4	160/7
Feed Wheat	152/7	152/7	152/4	154/2
1 C.W. Amber Durum	239/7	239/7	239/4	239/4
2 C.W. Amber Durum	237/7	237/7	237/4	237/4
3 C.W. Amber Durum	235/7	235/7	235/4	235/4

^{1/} Plus 6 cents carrying charge.

CANADIAN FLOUR MILLING SITUATION

Production Wheat flour production reported by Canadian mills for September 1951 amounted to 1.8 million barrels, somewhat below the same month a year ago, but above the August 1951 output of 1.7 million barrels. Mills reporting operations during September this year had a rated capacity of 98,389 barrels per day and, on the basis of a 24-day working period, 76.1 per cent of this capacity was effective. Mill grindings during the month totalled 8.2 million bushels of wheat, compared with 8.3 million in September last year and 7.7 million in August 1951.

Exports Exports of Canadian flour during September, according to preliminary Customs returns, amounted to 490,316 barrels (2.2 million bushels of wheat equivalent). The largest shipments to an individual country, amounting to 495,229 bushels of wheat equivalent, went to the United Kingdom. Other shipments in excess of 100,000 bushels of wheat equivalent went to the Philippine Islands (215,483), Venezuela (213,147), Cuba (177,786), Trinidad and Tobago (141,377), Jamaica (134,905) and Hong Kong (129,870). Altogether, shipments of Canadian wheat flour during September 1951 went to more than fifty countries and colonies.

Wheat Milled for Flour, and Production and Exports of Wheat Flour, Canada,
1935-36—1939-40 average, and 1940-41 to 1951-52

Crop Year	Wheat Milled for Flour	Wheat Flour	
		Production	Exports ^{1/}
	- bushels -	- barrels of 196 pounds -	
1935-36—1939-40 average	67,845,114	15,002,781	4,899,970
1940-41	87,819,472	19,575,833	10,288,827
1941-42	89,315,195	19,905,741	10,205,778
1942-43	105,010,822	23,590,516	12,575,215
1943-44	107,140,749	24,303,833	13,464,371
1944-45	109,236,954	24,634,905	13,923,832
1945-46	118,074,774	26,435,341	14,470,177
1946-47	127,775,176	28,588,456	16,896,233
1947-48	109,822,011	24,159,696	13,661,573
1948-49	90,896,984	20,379,997	10,687,561
1949-50	90,082,917	20,259,200	10,151,090
1950-51	106,703,533 ^{2/}	23,620,600 ^{2/}	12,692,002
<u>1951-52</u>			
August	7,747,885	1,699,569 ^{2/}	698,082
September	8,173,807	1,797,624 ^{2/}	490,316
Totals	15,921,692	3,497,193 ^{2/}	1,188,398
Same period 1950-51 (Revised).	15,846,136	3,568,020	1,185,135

^{1/} Based on Customs returns. Exports for the crop years 1945-46 to 1949-50, and August, 1950 to June, 1951 revised to remove effect of time lag in the returns made by Customs. Subsequent months to be revised as data become available.

^{2/} Subject to revision.

UNITED STATES SITUATION

Supply Position The 1951 wheat crop was again revised slightly downward in the official October 1 estimate, placing total domestic supplies for the current crop year at 1,388.6 million bushels, 65 million less than in 1950-51. Imports of Canadian feed wheat for the July-September period of the current crop year exceed six million bushels and U.S. official sources have indicated that total imports of feed wheat for the crop year may reach quite substantial levels.

Exports of wheat as grain during the first three months of the current crop year totalled 98.4 million bushels, more than double the 43.0 million exported during the same period of 1950-51. Exports of wheat flour and macaroni in terms of wheat for the first quarter of the crop year amounted to 9.8 million bushels as against an outward movement of 8.1 million bushels during the same quarter of the 1950-51 crop year. Combined exports of wheat and wheat flour for the July-September period were 108.2 million bushels, compared with 51.1 million in the same three months last year. The balance remaining for export and carryover on October 1, 1951 was estimated at 539.0 million bushels as against 697.4 million a year ago.

United States Wheat Supplies

Item	1951-52 <u>1/</u>	1950-51
	- million bushels -	
Carryover at July 1	395.0	426.8
New crop	993.6 <u>2/</u>	1,026.8
Total estimated domestic supplies	1,388.6	1,453.6
Imports of wheat for domestic use, July-September	6.6	0.1
Total estimated supplies <u>3/</u>	1,395.2	1,453.7
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year <u>4/</u>	748.0	705.2
Available for export and carryover	647.2	748.5
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, July-September	98.4	43.0
Exports of wheat flour and macaroni in terms of wheat, July-September	9.8	8.1
Total exports of wheat, wheat flour and macaroni	108.2	51.1
Balance on October 1 for export and carryover	539.0	697.4

1/ Preliminary

2/ Official estimate as of October 1, 1951.

3/ Excluding imports for October-June period.

4/ Includes allowances for shipments of United States wheat and wheat products to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and Wake Island. These shipments are not included in exports as set out in the table.

Stocks of Wheat The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported on October 25 that
October 1, 1951 1,127 million bushels of wheat were stored in all positions as
 of October 1. These stocks, while smaller than the 1,207 million
bushels in store a year earlier, virtually equal the 1941-50 average for October 1.

Current wheat reserves include 482 million bushels on farms, nearly 132 million in merchant mills and 271 million at interior mills, elevators and warehouses, all estimated by the Crop Reporting Board. Also included are over 238 million bushels of commercial stocks at terminals, as reported by the Production and Marketing Administration, and nearly 4 million bushels owned by Commodity Credit Corporation reported in storages under CCC control. Of the 1,127 million bushel total, 645 million bushels were in off-farm positions, a quantity exceeded in only 3 previous years. Farm stocks were smaller than average on October 1, stocks at terminals and interior mills, elevators and warehouses, were at relatively high levels, while those at merchant mills were near usual for October 1. Disappearance from the domestic supply of about 1,390 million bushels on July 1 is indicated at about 263 million bushels, which is more than the 247 million in the July-September quarter of 1950, but less than in that period of any other year since 1942.

Grain Exports in 1950-51 An analysis of the United States' exports of grain and
Near Record Level grain products appears in the October 8 issue of
 Foreign Crops and Markets. The article reads in part
as follows: "Exports of grain and grain products from the United States during 1950-51 (July-June) were the second highest on record, totalling 16,043,000 long tons (grain equivalent) compared with 12,846,000 tons in 1949-50, an increase of 25 per cent. At this level, the past season's exports were only 1.8 million tons under the all-time record of 17,850,000 tons in 1948-49. Before the War (1934-35 through 1938-39), exports averaged only 2,171,000 tons annually.

Approximately 10,159,000 tons, or 63 per cent of the exports, consisted of breadgrains (wheat, wheat flour and rye) and 5,884,000 tons, or 37 per cent, of coarse grains (corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums). During 1949-50, breadgrains represented 67 per cent of the total and coarse grains 33 per cent. In 1948-49, the season when United States grain exports were not only the largest in history but also the largest ever exported by any one country in a single year, breadgrains constituted 77 per cent and coarse grains 23 per cent of the total.

The huge volume of United States grain moving into export channels during the season just ended exceeded earlier expectations by a considerable margin. Contributing factors were the reduction in export availabilities of both bread and coarse grains from other sources, the continuation of foreign aid programs, increased purchasing power in many countries as a result of the improved dollar position, and a desire to build up and maintain reserves of foodgrains in a number of countries, especially following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. The development of extraordinary requirements in India and Yugoslavia also entered into the picture.

..... Wheat and wheat flour have always constituted the principal items in United States breadgrain exports, far outranking rye in importance. During the past year, when exports of breadgrains totalled 10,159,000 tons, wheat in its various forms (i.e., grain, flour, macaroni and semolina) accounted for 99 per cent of the total and rye for only 1 per cent. Despite the marked measure of recovery that has taken place in the world's production of breadgrains since the end of the War, United States exports of wheat, flour and rye during 1950-51 continued at

levels far above those prevailing during the 5-year period immediately preceding the outbreak of the War.

Actual exports of wheat (i.e., excluding flour) amounted to 8,615,000 long tons, or 21 per cent more than the 7,103,000 tons exported a year earlier. European countries took 5,513,000 tons, or 64 per cent of the total, compared with 4,706,000 tons, or 66 per cent in 1949-50. The principal European buyers were the United Kingdom, Greece, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and Austria. Much less wheat was shipped to Germany, Belgium and Austria than in 1949-50, but much more went to the United Kingdom, Ireland, Switzerland, Spain, Italy and Greece.

Asiatic markets took 2,085,000 tons, or 24 per cent of the wheat exports compared with 1,755,000 tons, or 25 per cent of the total in 1949-50. The principal markets in that area were Japan and India. Exports to Japan, however, show a large reduction while those to India increased greatly compared with the preceding year. There were also substantial increases in shipments to Korea and Israel-Palestine.

Western Hemisphere countries accounted for 10 per cent of the 1950-51 wheat exports compared with 9 per cent a year earlier. The outstanding developments here were the large increases in exports to Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia, Chile and Ecuador, and the substantial reduction in exports to Peru.

A large increase took place also in shipments of wheat to the African area, especially to Egypt.

The year's flour exports totalled approximately 1,400,000 tons (wheat equivalent) compared with 1,325,000 tons in 1949-50. In both years, flour made wholly from United States wheat, constituted more than 80 per cent of the total. The percentage distribution of the season's exports by geographical areas, with comparisons for 1949-50 in parenthesis, were as follows: Western Hemisphere 37 (34) per cent; Europe 32 (39) per cent; Asia 24 (21) per cent and Africa 7 (6) per cent."

Flour Production The Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, estimates August wheat flour production at 19,679,000 sacks, or an average of 856,000 sacks per working day, compared with 860,000 sacks per working day in July, and 916,000 sacks per day in August 1950. Slight increases in wheat flour production were recorded for all states. Wheat flour mills in August operated at 75.5 per cent of capacity, compared with 75.7 per cent in July.

August wheat grindings amounted to 45,882,000 bushels, compared with 42,115,000 in July. Wheat offal output was 395,000 tons, compared with 363,000 tons the previous month.

These figures represent the production of all commercial flour mills in the United States. About 96 per cent of the totals are reported by the 400 largest mills and the balance estimated. The estimated portion is derived from an annual survey of the smaller mills.

Daily Cash Wheat Prices on the Kansas City and Minneapolis Markets

No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City			No. 1 Northern Spring, Minneapolis		
Date	Price		Date	Price	
	cents per bushel			cents per bushel	
September 24, 1951	238 3/4 - 239 1/2		September 24, 1951	228 1/8 - 232 1/8	
25	237 - 240 1/4		25	228 1/2 - 231 1/2	
26	238 1/2 - 240 3/4		26	231 3/4 - 233 3/4	
27	240 - 240 1/2		27	232 5/8 - 234 5/8	
28	239 3/4 - 240 1/4		28	233 - 235	
29	240		29	232 3/4 - 234 3/4	
October 1, 1951	237 1/4 - 253 1/2		October 1, 1951	233 - 235	
2	237 3/4 - 245 3/4		2	233 1/4 - 235 1/4	
3	238 3/4 - 242 3/4		3	234 1/8 - 236 1/8	
4	240 - 249		4	233 1/2 - 235 1/2	
5	236 1/2 - 242		5	234 3/8 - 236 3/8	
6	not available		6	not available	
8	237 - 252		8	236 - 239	
9	237 1/2 - 241		9	235 5/8 - 238 5/8	
10	237 - 246		10	236 1/4 - 239 1/4	
11	238 - 241		11	237 - 240	
12	Columbus Day		12	Columbus Day	
13	242		13	238 1/2 - 241 1/2	
15	243 - 244 1/2		15	238 3/4 - 241 3/4	
16	241 - 244 1/2		16	242 1/4 - 246 1/4	
17	245 1/2 - 250		17	241 3/4 - 245 3/4	
18	246 - 252 1/4		18	243 1/2 - 247 1/2	
19	247 3/4 - 252 1/2		19	243 1/8 - 247 1/8	
20	246 1/4 - 256		20	242 3/4 - 247 3/4	
22	245 - 254 3/4		22	242 1/8 - 247 1/8	
23	246 1/2 - 256 1/2		23	243 3/8 - 247 3/8	

Chicago Wheat Futures, High Points of Closing

Date	December	March	May	July
	- cents and eighths per bushel -			
September 25, 1951	244/1	248/2	248/3	242/4
26	246/7	250/6	250/6	244/6
27	247/4	251/2	251/1	244/7
28	246	250	250	243/6
29	246	249/7	250	243/6
October 1, 1951	246/6	250/5	250/6	244/5
2	246/5	250	250	243/6
3	247/6	250/6	250/4	244
4	247/2	250/3	249/7	243/2
5	247	250/4	250/6	243/6
6	246/5	250/4	250/3	244/1
8	247/3	251/2	251/4	245
9	246/5	250/5	250/5	244/4
10	247	251	251	244/5
11	246/4	250/2	250/2	244
12		Columbus Day		
13	249	252/6	252/5	246/1
15	250/1	254	253/7	246/5
16	252/6	256/3	255/6	247/4
17	252/1	256/1	255/4	247/3
18	255	259	258	249
19	254/6	258/2	256/7	247/4
20	254	257/6	256/5	247/6
22	253/5	257/2	256/1	247/2
23	253/6	256/6	255/2	246/6

ARGENTINE SITUATION

Supply Position While no recent official estimates are available on the size of the 1950 Argentine wheat crop, trade and other sources continue to place it somewhat higher than the official 5.5 million metric tons. Latest trade estimates place the crop at 5.8 million metric tons or 213.1 million bushels, some 11 million greater than the official estimate published last January. In view of the relatively heavy export movement of Argentine wheat during the first ten months of the current crop year, some increase above the level of the early official estimate appears to be reasonable. Domestic requirements for the current crop year are estimated at 117.6 million bushels, made up of 95.5 million bushels for milling requirements, 18.4 million for seed and 3.7 million for feed and waste.

Exports of wheat (including relatively small amounts of wheat flour in terms of wheat) during the ten months ending September 30, 1951 amounted to 86.6 million bushels, compared with 90.8 million for the comparable period of 1949-50. The bulk of current crop year exports have gone to Brazil, India and Italy. On the basis of the revised supply situation, the balance remaining for export and carryover on October 1, 1951, was estimated at 16.3 million bushels compared with 16.9 million on the same date last year.

Argentine Wheat Supplies

Item	1950-51 ^{1/}	1949-50 ^{2/}
	- million bushels -	
Carryover at beginning of crop year (December 1)	7.4	44.1
New crop	213.1	189.0
Total estimated supplies	220.5	233.1
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year ..	117.6	125.4
Available for export and carryover	102.9	107.7
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, December 1--September 30.	85.9	90.8
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, December 1--September 307	3/
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	86.6	90.8
Balance on October 1 for export and carryover	16.3	16.9

^{1/} Preliminary; based on information obtained from trade and other sources.

^{2/} Revised.

^{3/} Less than 50,000 bushels of wheat equivalent.

The following account of the Argentine wheat situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) at Buenos Aires, and is reproduced with the kind permission of the Trade Commissioner Service.

Weather and Crops The Ministry of Agriculture in their monthly survey of crops for September consider that the grain crops are lost over a wide area in the provinces of Cordoba and northern Santa Fe. In the other parts of these provinces the development is considered only fair and the same applies to La Pampa and the southwest of the province of Buenos Aires. In the province of Entre Rios, southern Santa Fe and throughout most of the province of Buenos Aires, the condition of the crop is considered normal.

The Ministry reports that weather conditions in the grain belt during the month of September were unfavourable in general. Conditions were characterized by a continuation of drought, scattered showers, sharp changes in temperature, frosts in some zones and strong winds, which retarded the development of the grain crops which had already suffered from dry weather.

General heavy rains on October 4th and 5th and again from the 11th to 13th have improved the outlook for the Argentine wheat and grain crop although they are too late to have any effect on the acreage. Rain fell over most of the cereal belt which was badly needed particularly in those areas such as the west of the province of Buenos Aires and territory of La Pampa and part of Santa Fe, where farmers were able to sow, but the crops have suffered from continued dry weather.

It is reported that in the north of the province of Santa Fe and Cordoba, including Villa Maria, San Francisco, Rafaela, and Rio Cuarto districts, the drought continues and the wheat and flax crops are lost.

The recent moisture will improve the condition of the pastures and will create a more favourable situation for preparing land for corn. For several months Argentina in general has been suffering from various degrees of drought conditions. Although the recent rains have bettered conditions throughout wide areas further rainfall will be required before harvest.

1951-52 Wheat Crop No official estimate on the acreage of the 1951-52 wheat crop has been published. The trade are estimating the current wheat acreage at 4.5 million hectares (11.1 million acres) as compared with last year's 6,553,900 hectares (16.2 million acres). This represents a reduction of 31 per cent from last year and constitutes the lowest figure for many years. With the sharply reduced sowings the Argentine wheat crop is not expected to be over 4 million tons (147 million bushels) as against 5.8 million tons (213.1 million bushels) last year.

The reduced wheat acreage this year is attributed to (1) drought conditions in many areas in the cereal belt where growers were prevented from sowing their intended acreage; (2) general shortage of labour and machinery; (3) a general dissatisfaction over official prices and (4) preference of many to switch to live stock.

The drought was most serious in the northern grain zone which includes the provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fe. In this concentrated wheat and flaxseed zone no grain has been sown. Conditions continue dry in most of this area, which accounts for over a third of the Argentine wheat crop.

In the southern zone, sowings of wheat are down about 20 per cent in the Tres Arroyos district and by the same amount in the west of the province of Buenos Aires and territory of La Pampa. In the western zone the soil was hard and sowing was accomplished under difficult conditions while in the Tres Arroyos area where moisture conditions were satisfactory, there is a tendency to switch to sheep and cattle.

New Prices for Coarse Grains On September 20th the Ministerio de Economia announced new basic official prices for 1951-52 oats, barley and rye. As in the past, the announcement of the new prices was delayed until the season was well advanced and could not have any effect on sowings. It will be recalled that the official prices for wheat and flax were announced at seeding time and those for corn and sunflower almost a year before harvest.

The official prices are to the grower on the basis of 100 kilos in sacks, railcar, Buenos Aires. The new prices together with those previously announced are shown in the following table:

Argentine Grain Prices

Grain	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
- Argentine pesos per 100 kilos -			- U. S. \$ per bushel -			
Wheat	34.00	30.50	23.50	1.85	1.66	1.28
Flax	50.00	41.00	34.00	2.54	2.08	1.73
Corn	30.00	27.00 ^{1/}	16.00 ^{1/}	1.52	1.37	.81
Rye	28.00	23.50	16.50	1.42	1.19	.84
Oats	25.50	21.00	14.00	.79	.65	.43
Barley ...	29.50	23.50	17.00	1.28	1.02	.74

^{1/} Does not include bonuses.

Grain Shipments The following table shows the grain shipments in recent months:

Argentine Grain Shipments, May--September, 1951

Month	Wheat	Corn	Flax	Oats	Rye	Barley
- thousand bushels -						
September ...	4,476	2,007	79	633	4	1,648
August	7,139	1,701	446	318	40	718
July	6,973	765	239	1,481	117	494
June	11,688	39	721	330	1,613	-
May	8,271	605	677	389	1,042	-

Argentine Grain Shipments, January—September, 1951

Destination	Wheat	Corn	Flax	Oats	Rye	Barley
- thousand bushels -						
Austria	-	-	-	-	321	-
Belgium	1,698	738	626	313	699	777
Brazil	26,309	-	-	77	-	46
Chile	1,019	-	10	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.	-	-	-	-	390	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	574	-
Egypt	563	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	131	37	-	1,220	-
France	1,344	3,229	2,371	-	-	-
French Africa .	2,758	39	-	-	-	-
Germany	4,510	387	90	1,018	1,872	1,546
Holland	1,331	520	985	1,286	1,740	462
India	17,838	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	15,234	-	260	-	-	139
Norway	-	-	411	195	-	-
Paraguay	1,543	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	1,983	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	236	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	154	-	-	-
Sweden	1,102	3	118	529	166	-
Switzerland ...	1,931	337	217	362	-	211
United Kingdom.	1,764	162	965	529	4	-
Uruguay	-	-	-	223	-	-
Totals	80,925	5,546	6,478	4,532	6,985	3,182

AUSTRALIAN SITUATION

Supply Position Exports of Australian wheat and wheat flour continue in relatively large volume despite this year's smaller exportable supplies and prospects for further reductions in the 1951-52 crop year. Combined exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat up to September 27 of the current Australian crop year amounted to 110.6 million bushels, an increase of 12.8 million over the comparable period of 1949-50. Of the 74.3 million bushels exported in the form of grain, 17.0 million went to the United Kingdom, 14.4 million to Egypt and 11.2 million to Italy. Altogether, these three countries have provided markets for approximately 57 per cent of Australian wheat exports to date.

Exports of wheat flour from December 1, 1950 to September 27, 1951 amounted to 675,716 long tons, or 36.3 million bushels of wheat equivalent. Ceylon has been the largest individual purchaser of Australian wheat flour, accounting for 143,087 long tons during the period under review. Malaya, Egypt

and the United Kingdom have also bought substantial quantities. The quantity of Australian wheat remaining on September 28, 1951 for export and carryover was estimated at 37.5 million bushels as against 61.2 million a year ago.

Australian Wheat Supplies

Item	1950-51 <u>1/</u>	1949-50
	- million bushels -	
Carryover at November 30 (including flour as wheat)	43.9	19.1
New crop	183.4	218.2
Total estimated supplies	227.3	237.3
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year	79.2	78.3
Available for export and carryover	148.1	159.0
Deduct:		
Exports of wheat as grain, December 1—September 27 ...	74.3	67.8
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat		
December 1—September 27	36.3	30.0
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	110.6	97.8
Balance on September 28 for export and carryover	37.5	61.2

1/ Preliminary.

Australian Cable The following cable, dated October 12, 1951, has been received from the Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural) in Melbourne: "Australian wheat stocks at September 27th totalled 47,795,000 bushels. Wheat exports from December 1, 1950 to September 27 totalled 74,312,000 bushels with shipments during preceding two weeks mainly to the United Kingdom, Italy and India. Flour exports for the same period were 675,716 long tons with 9,006 going to Ceylon, 3,500 to the United Kingdom, 2,297 to Malaya and 2,000 to Sudan. Reports indicate that coming wheat harvest is likely to fall short of Commonwealth commitments."

New Crop Prospects Recent information on the Australian wheat crop has been somewhat more favourable as a result of improved weather conditions. However, current indications are for the crop not likely to exceed 150 million bushels, well below last year's outturn of 183.4 million. Unfavourable weather conditions throughout much of the growing season, together with a reduction in wheat acreage, have been the main factors in this year's smaller crop.

Concern Expressed over Current and Future Supply Position Further to the article on "The Outlook for Wheat" reproduced in the September issue of this publication, recent Australian press releases have emphasized the concern currently expressed over both domestic and export requirements for Australian wheat. In an official press release, the Acting Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, Senator McLeay, stated that "The total marketable wheat available from the 1951-52 harvest cannot yet be stated in exact terms at this date, but it will be of the order of 145,000,000 bushels. Our

requirements, however, will be approximately 174,700,000 bushels, so that we will have a shortage of about 30,000,000 bushels. For local consumption we need 68 million bushels; for the International Wheat Agreement 88.7 million bushels; required for "free" wheat buyers 10 million bushels, and to rebuild carryover 8 million bushels." In the same release Senator McLeay observed that "During the last five years the total area sown to wheat has declined by 3,280,000 acres. While the acreage was 13,880,000 in 1947-48, it fell to 10,600,000 in 1951-52, the biggest reduction being in New South Wales where it fell by 2,043,000 acres or 40.5 per cent. Victoria declined by 727,000 acres (22.5 per cent) and South Australia by 875,000 acres or 36.8 per cent. The overall reduction was 23.6 per cent.

In the opinion of the Australian Wheat Board, the following factors have contributed to the steady decline in acreages:

- (1) Shortages of labour, machinery and materials.
- (2) A tendency towards greater diversification of farm production and longer rotations.
- (3) A switch-over to a farm economy largely based upon sheep husbandry rather than upon wheat.
- (4) Greater incentive to increase acreage of oats, barley, grain sorghum, maize, etc., all of which are sold internally and externally at export parity and most of which are more suitable to support sheep husbandry than wheat.
- (5) A growing sense of injustice in the minds of farmers, based upon a belief that the plan has operated to harness the wheat-growers to the service of other industries rather than to stabilise their own economy.

After analysing these features carefully, the Board came to the conclusion that reduced wheat acreages would continue under the present circumstances and would, in fact, be aggravated. It recognized that it would not be possible to rectify quickly the shortages in labour, machinery and materials, but it believed it would be possible to give wheat growers a better return. This could be done by bringing selling prices nearer to world parity, thereby restoring a competitive incentive to grow more wheat instead of switching to other grain production.

Proposal to Increase Domestic Price of Feed Wheat On October 17, Senator McLeay announced a change in policy re feed wheat prices. His statement reads in part as follows: "For a number of years wheat has been sold in Australia by the Wheat Board for stock feed purposes at the same price as the home consumption price of wheat for flour. This has been criticized by wheat growers on the score that it imposes a liability upon them to subsidize other primary producers to the extent of the difference between the local price (7/10d. a bushel) and the price of wheat (16/1d. a bushel under the International Wheat Agreement).

The Government has now decided that this state of affairs should not be allowed to continue, and that the price of wheat for stock feed should be based upon the price established for quota wheat under the International Wheat Agreement.

It has, therefore, requested the States to concur in the passing of the necessary legislation to effect this change. This matter was considered at a conference of State Ministers of Agriculture in Canberra two days ago, when a resolution was carried agreeing that the Commonwealth Government's proposals should be referred back to the various Governments for further considerations.

The proposals are that wheat for stock feed should be sold at the International Wheat Agreement price of 16/ld. per bushel; that freight on wheat to Tasmania and to Queensland during periods of shortage should be paid by the Australian Wheat Board, and that the Commonwealth Government should subsidize the egg industry as from December 1, 1951.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

- October 3 - The Canadian Wheat Board has temporarily lifted delivery quota restrictions in respect of the higher grades of wheat thus making it possible for producers who have threshed grain of milling grades to deliver such grain in any volume at any delivery point.
- 5 - The Board of Grain Commissioners has been given authority by Order in Council to defer the weighover of grain in terminal elevators until such time as there will be least interruption to the movement of grain. Authority has also been granted to permit the use of supplementary "off-track" or special annex space for the warehousing of grain. The former measure is deemed necessary to avoid delay in unloading of cars and to facilitate the use of transportation facilities while the latter step should provide substantial additions to storage space so that as much as possible of the large Canadian crop will be suitably stored.
- 13 - The Canadian Wheat Board today announced that, "With the approval of the Transport Controller, the railways have been requested to concentrate their efforts on the prompt shipment of milling grades of wheat to Vancouver and to the Lakehead. With only about six to seven weeks remaining before the normal close of navigation on the Great Lakes, a major effort must now be made to move as much wheat as possible even though this means that the railways will concentrate for the time being on nearby stocks and the fastest possible turn around of cars."
- 18 - Following several days of good harvesting weather, western farmers, in the week ending October 18, marketed 43.7 million bushels of wheat, an all-time weekly record.
- 21 - The visible supply of Canadian wheat stocks at 201 million bushels as against 188 million bushels at the same time a year ago.
- 23 - Effective midnight, delivery point restrictions and quotas as established for all delivery points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan again become effective. The Wheat Board states that owing to the limited wheat deliveries to date in Alberta, the temporary removal of delivery quotas on high grade wheat, as authorized October 3, remains in effect in that province until further notice.

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