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AGRICULTURAL BRANCH



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# MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

JUNE 21, 1940

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

In the month which has elapsed since the Canadian, United States and Argentine governments have acted to stabilize wheat prices by introducing minimum prices for futures, the various wheat markets have been under pressure both from adverse war news and from reports of improving crops. Although the North American and Buenos Aires markets strengthened appreciably during the week following May 20, the sudden capitulation of King Leopold followed by the German progress through France has weighed heavily on wheat prices, with more of the European continent rendered inaccessible to overseas wheat supplies. While the pegs at Chicago and other United States markets were withdrawn on June 14, evidently for the purpose of ensuring adequate hedging machinery for the marketing of the new crop, Chicago prices on June 13 came to rest on the pegs for the first time since they had become operative on May 20. At Winnipeg during the present week the July future has rested on the peg at different times, while the October and December futures have held fractionally above their respective pegs. At Buenos Aires, wheat futures have been at the pegged levels for several days.

While some improvement on the whole has been noted in European crops during the past month, the United States winter wheat crop registered an appreciable gain during the month, and both the United States and Canadian spring wheat crops have been making very favourable progress since seeding. Several weeks of warm weather have benefited European crops, stimulating growth and helping to overcome part of the backwardness resulting from a severe winter and poor seeding conditions. Although improvement has occurred, European crops, with the exception of Italy, continue to have prospects below normal, and well below the large harvests of the past few years. The United States winter wheat crop estimated at 489 million bushels as of June 1 showed an increase of 29 million bushels over the May 1 estimate. Since the beginning of June, winter wheat conditions have continued favourable, and while much attention has been paid to the spread of black stem rust, only the late-germinated fields are suffering much damage, and the loss to the total crop is not expected to be great. The forecast of spring wheat production at 239 million bushels ranks appreciably above the previous ten-year average of 184 million bushels. In the Prairie Provinces, the May 31 condition was placed slightly higher than a year ago. During the first half of June, rainfall across the Prairie Provinces averaged an inch less than during the same period of 1939, although very good showers have been received during the present month, and rainfall from April 1 to date has approximated normal.

On June 1, the Honourable James A. MacKinnon announced the sale to the United Kingdom of 50 million bushels of wheat at a price considerably above the existing market. The sale involved the transfer of wheat futures from the Canadian Wheat Board to the British Cereals Import Committee, so that the latter might exchange the futures for cash wheat as required for oversea shipment. This transaction assured a continuing export volume from Canada well into the future. In the meantime, exports of Canadian wheat and flour were quite heavy during May, and eased off appreciably only during the second week of June. Up to June 13, total overseas wheat clearances, United States imports, and flour exports since



August 1 last, were estimated at 176 million bushels, while the Customs wheat and flour export figures were running somewhat higher due to larger stocks of Canadian wheat being carried in United States positions. Altogether, the 210 million bushel forecast for wheat and flour exports during the full crop year continues to appear easily possible of attainment. With this export volume realized, the carry-over of wheat in Canada at July 31 will be in the neighbourhood of 245 million bushels. This compares with the 210 million bushels carried over in Canadian positions in 1933, which so far has been the largest wheat volume carried over from one crop year to the next.

#### Foreign Crop Conditions

Much concern is presently expressed for the populations of German-occupied countries, almost all of which have annual wheat deficiencies that have previously been made by overseas imports. At the present time it can be assumed that the enemy can only obtain wheat imports from the Danubian countries and the U.S.S.R. Bearing in mind that European wheat and flour imports apart from the British Isles have averaged 200 million bushels within the past three crop years, during which production was above average, the following crop summary lends point to the wheat shortage facing Europe next winter under the existing political situation.

In the U.S.S.R. crop conditions have been irregular in the Volga and Transvolga regions with dry soil conditions reported. In the southern Ukraine and Crimea winter wheat conditions are more satisfactory. Although spring seeding was delayed in the Caucasus, weather conditions have since been favourable. In the current descriptions of Russian crop progress, there is nothing to indicate that Russian exports can be increased during the new crop season. Russian exports have averaged 27 million bushels in the past three crop years.

In the Danube Basin, the winter wheat crop of Roumania was not fully seeded last autumn, the winter was severe, and unfavourable weather accompanied by floods marked the spring. In Hungary, similar untoward weather was experienced, and at the end of May the winter wheat crop was reported as backward and weed-infested, although the spring wheat crop was faring better. Yields of all cereals were expected to be below average. In Yugoslavia the winter wheat acreage has been reduced. Although spring flood damage occurred, the loss has not been extensive. Crops are also in fair condition in Bulgaria. Exports from the Danube Basin averaged 76 million bushels during the past three crop years, under favourable production conditions. The export surplus in the Danubian countries from this year's harvest will unquestionably be reduced.

Elsewhere in Europe Italy is the only country with definitely favourable crop prospects, although the wheat crop in Spain has been improving. Reports are meagre from France and Germany, but both countries suffered severe winter weather and crop conditions are reported as unfavourable. Recent improvement in the weather should help the crops, although military operations in northern France have caused some crop destruction. In Belgium, the Netherlands and Scandinavian countries, crop conditions are below average, with some military damage also done. In French North Africa, the crops have been reported in good condition. Seeding conditions for the new crop have been favourable in Argentina, although drought conditions have been complained of in Australia.

#### United States Crop Conditions

Since June 1 sufficient precipitation has been received to maintain the winter wheat prospects indicated at 489 million bushels. Black stem rust is

commonly found in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas fields, but the infestation so far has been light, affecting most seriously the late-germinated fields where yields will be light in any event. If the weather becomes warm and humid in the next ten days an increased amount of damage could develop. Otherwise it appears that the June 1 estimate will be well maintained. The United States spring wheat crop has made a very favourable start with adequate supplies of moisture. In some areas, particularly in Montana, grasshopper hatchings are heavy.

#### The Wheat Situation in Canada

Up to May 31 the Prairie wheat crop showed a slight advantage over the 1939 crop at that date. The rains which made the 1939 crop came in June, and so far during the present month average precipitation across the Prairies while occurring in normal amounts has totalled an inch less than during the first half of June in 1939. Notwithstanding, the Prairie wheat prospects remain very favourable at this time. The rainfall by now has become unusually well distributed across the Prairies, with no large areas in imminent danger of drought. At present central Saskatchewan is most in need of additional rains having very little sub-soil reserves, and the crop showing a somewhat stunted growth on that account. Grasshopper outbreaks, while becoming common across the southern positions of the provinces, are severe only in extreme south-western Saskatchewan and south-eastern Alberta.

The visible supply of Canadian wheat has declined rather slowly during the past four weeks, and stood at 279.5 million bushels on June 14. The primary movement of wheat from farms to country elevators has accelerated during the past three weeks, having averaged over 2 million bushels weekly during this period. On the other hand, the weekly export clearances of Canadian wheat have been slackening off from the unusually heavy weekly volumes cleared during May. The increased primary movement and the smaller export clearances for the time being have accounted for the "sluggishness" in the visible supply which has declined only 8.7 million bushels within the past four weeks.

#### CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

##### 1940

- May 20. Canadian export sales placed between 750,000 and 1,500,000 bushels. Heavy buying takes place at Chicago.
- 21. Wide break in securities.  
Heavy flour bookings in United States following establishment of minimum prices.  
Argentine Government sets daily fluctuation limits on wheat futures at equivalent of 4 cents per bushel from previous day's close.
- 22. Third estimate of Argentine crop 119,442,000 bushels, showing an increase of only 1.4 million bushels above second estimate.
- 23. Second estimate of Indian wheat crop 398,496,000 bushels compared with 366,688,000 bushels a year ago.
- 24. Black stem rust reported spreading northward into Oklahoma and Kansas from Texas.
- 25. U.S.D.A. placed world carry-over at 1,433,000,000 bushels at July 1 next compared with 1,189,000,000 bushels a year earlier.
- 28. King Leopold capitulates to Germans leaving British forces with an undefended flank.  
U.S.S.R. reports 69 per cent of spring wheat plan seeded up to May 10, compared with 72 per cent at the same date a year ago.



CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS (Concluded)

1940

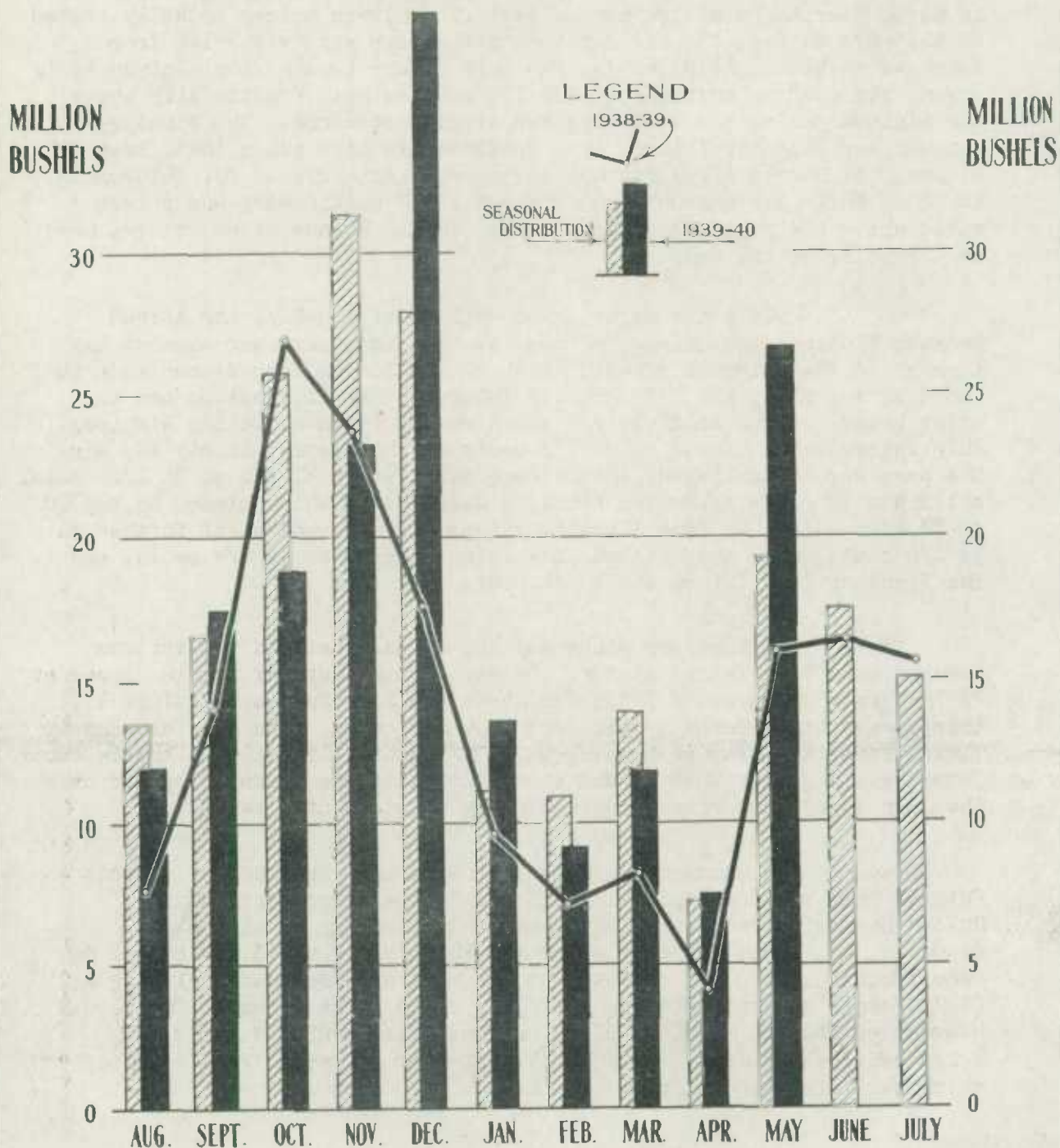
- May 29. Argentine Government fixed minimum prices for all grain futures and abolished the daily fluctuation limits established on May 21. The minima for wheat in United States, cents per bushel, are as follows: June 68  $\frac{3}{8}$ , July 69  $\frac{1}{8}$ , and August 70 cents.
30. Evacuation from Dunquerque commences.
31. United States Commodity Credit Corporation places 1940 wheat loans on a demand basis.
- June 1. The Hon. James A. MacKinnon announced the sale of 50 million bushels of wheat to the United Kingdom at a price considerably over the market. He also announced that the Winnipeg Grain Exchange would be kept open at least for the balance of the present crop year. Arrangements have been concluded between the U.S.D.A. and the American Red Cross for purchases of surplus food supplies, including wheat flour at one-half the market cost.
3. General showers over Prairies, heavy in south and light in north.
4. United States private estimates average 489 million bushels for winter wheat and 234 million bushels for spring wheat.
5. Battle of France commences. Showers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and over most of United States grain belt.
6. Winnipeg trading in December future authorized with minimum price set at 74  $\frac{5}{8}$  cents. Further showers in Prairies and United States grain areas.
7. May 31 Canadian wheat condition estimated at 96 compared with 94 a year ago.
8. Further rains in Prairies.
10. Italy declares war. President Roosevelt promises material aid to the Allies. United States official estimate for winter wheat 488,858,000 bushels, spring wheat 239,000,000 bushels. General rains over Prairies, heavy in south and including United States spring wheat areas.
11. Good mill buying at Winnipeg for flour export. U.S.S.R. reports dry soil conditions in Volga, with favourable conditions elsewhere.
13. Further crop damage reported in Roumania.
14. Germans occupy Paris. Heavy showers in northern half of Prairies. United States F.S.C.C. calls for tenders on 2 million barrels of wheat flour. Chicago minimum levels on wheat futures withdrawn.
16. Premier Reynaud resigns, succeeded by Premier Petain.
17. Premier Petain asks terms for Armistice.
19. New crop deliveries in United States south-west go into storage under loan.

An Appraisal of the Canadian Export Movement

The Customs records showed May exports of wheat and wheat flour at 26,811,878 bushels. This brings the total Customs export movement for the period August 1939--May 1940 to 178,754,618 bushels as compared with 177.5 millions needed to maintain the seasonal allocation for this period out of a total crop year's exports of 210 million bushels. In order to reach this forecast, remaining exports of 31.2 million bushels, or an average of 15.6 million bushels during June and July will be required.

# COMPARISON OF EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IN 1939-40 WITH 1938-39 EXPORTS

AND A  
SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CROP YEAR EXPORTS  
OF  
210 MILLION BUSHELS





## PRICES

Following the establishment of minimum levels for wheat futures at Winnipeg and Chicago on May 20, both markets were firm up to May 28, when King Leopold's unexpected surrender caused new concern. Since then the trend in wheat prices has been irregularly downward while the Germans have extended their gains in France. In addition to the influence of war developments on wheat prices, the improving crop prospects in North America have also been a factor. Chicago prices actually rested on the pegs on June 13, one day before the pegs were withdrawn from American markets. At Winnipeg, the July future touched the minimum early during the trading session on June 17, and has held fractionally above the minimum during the following two trading sessions. The Winnipeg October and December futures have continued to hold above their respective minima. At Buenos Aires minimum levels were established for futures on May 29. While the announcement created local confidence, and prices ruled above the pegs for a time, since June 10 Buenos Aires futures have been resting on the pegs.

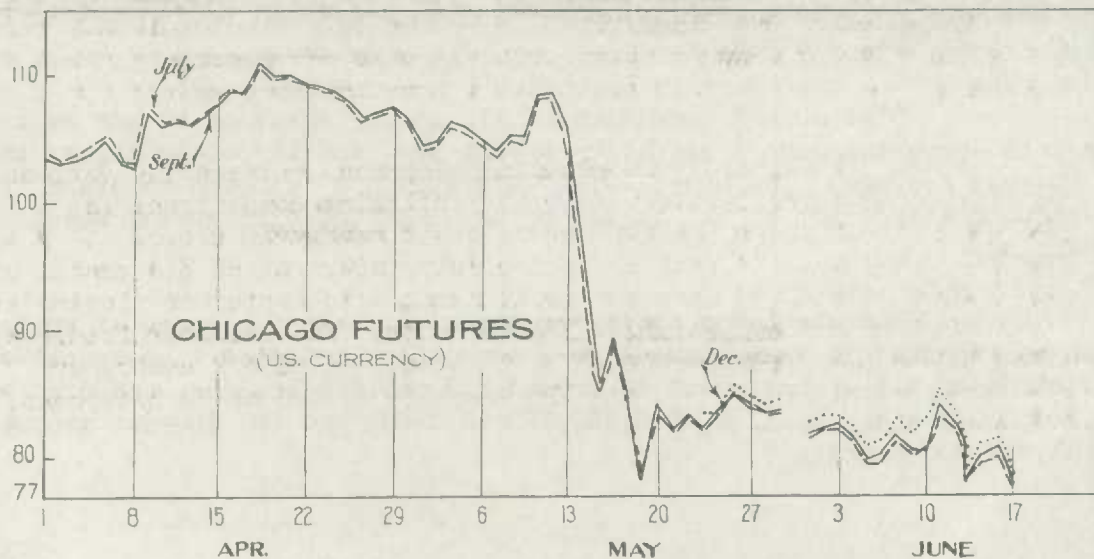
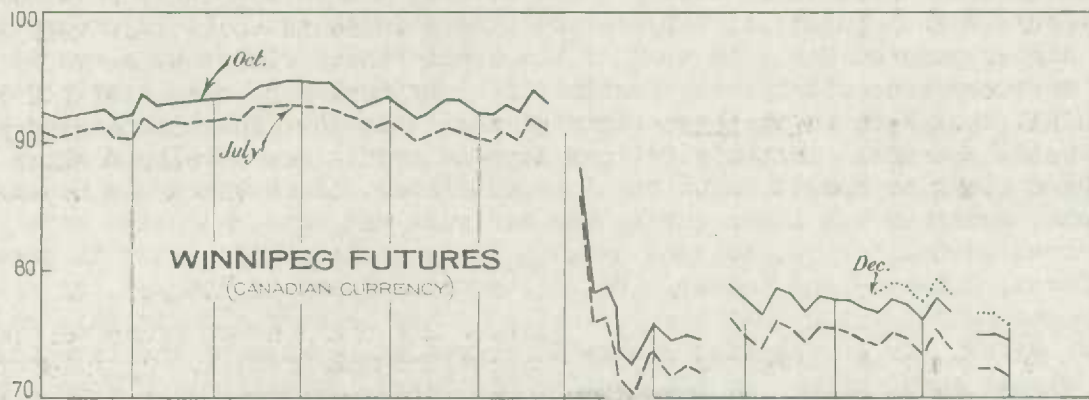
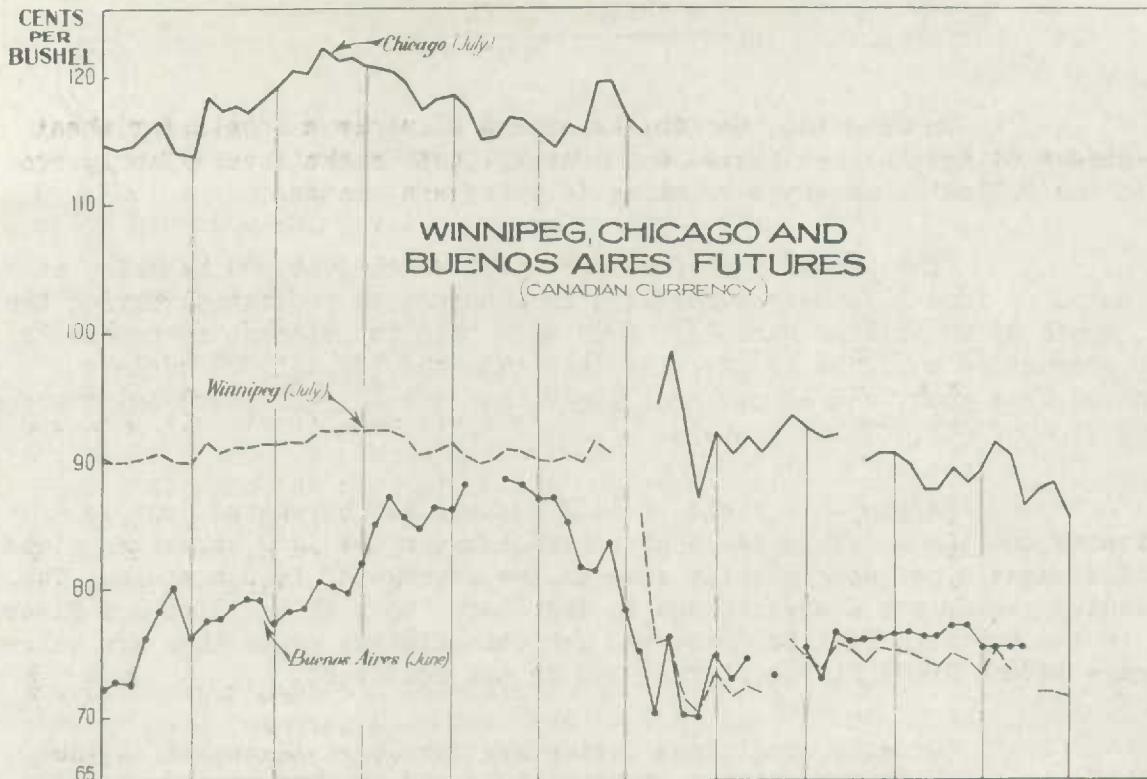
Since the major price decline of mid-May, the spread between Winnipeg and Chicago prices has been much narrower than at any time since the outbreak of war. With the following comparisons made in Canadian currency, the Chicago July future on May 11, just before the major break, closed at \$1.19 7/8 which was 29 cents above the Winnipeg July future which closed at 90 7/8 cents on that date. At May 20, when the pegs were established, the Chicago July future closed at 92 1/2 cents, which was 19 cents above the Winnipeg July future which closed on May 20 at 73 1/2 cents. By June 17, this spread had narrowed still further to 14 3/8 cents, when the Chicago July future closed at 85 7/8 cents, and the Winnipeg July future at 71 1/2 cents.

\*At Winnipeg since May 20, spreads between the various futures have been fairly steady. On May 20, the October future closed at 75 7/8 cents which was 2 3/8 cents above the July future. By June 17, this spread had widened a half cent to 2 7/8 cents, with July closing at 71 1/2 cents and October closing at 74 3/8 cents. Trading in the December future was begun on June 6, and since that date the December spread over the July future has remained practically constant at 4 cents.

At Chicago, changes in the spreads between the various futures have been negligible. With the following comparisons in United States currency, the September future on May 20 closed at 84 cents, which was 1/4 cent above the July future at 83 3/4 cents. On June 17 this spread had narrowed to 1/8 cent with September closing at 77 7/8 cents and July closing at 77 3/4 cents. The December future was boarded on May 23, with the close on that date at 83 3/8 cents, or 1 1/4 cents above July. On June 17, December closed at 78 3/4 cents, which was 1 cent above July.



# DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS



THE UNITED STATES

On June 10, the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture issued the General Crop Report as of June 1, from which the following excerpts relating to wheat are quoted:

"The production of winter wheat of 488,858,000 bushels, as indicated on June 1, shows an increase in prospective production during the past month of 29 million bushels. Even with this improvement in prospects, this production would be 13 per cent less than the 563,431,000 bushels produced last year, and 14 per cent lower than the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 571,067,000 bushels.

"A probable yield of 14.3 bushels per harvested acre is indicated on June 1. This is .6 of a bushel under the 1939 harvested yield of 14.9 bushels per acre but the same as the average of 14.3 bushels. The indicated yields are above average in the States east of the Missouri River, and in the Northern Pacific Coast and Mountain States, while they are below average in the Great Plains States, and in the Southwest.

"Growing conditions during May were very favorable in the North Central and Eastern winter wheat States, and in that area production prospects show substantial improvement over a month ago. Yield prospects are higher than on May 1 in most of the Great Plains States as a result of the recovery made possible by continuation during May of more nearly normal rainfall, but even in the best parts of that area the June 1 indicated yields are below average. In two locations adverse conditions developed which reduced yield prospects below May 1 expectations. In Montana and South Dakota, moisture was short during May and rust and cutworm damage were reported in California, Arizona and New Mexico. Black stem rust is present in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. While its development is not yet far enough advanced to determine what the full effects may be on yields in this and other areas, the prospective damage is increased because of the lateness of the winter wheat crop. In the Pacific Northwest, conditions on June 1 were about the same as a month earlier and expected yields in those States are a little better than average.

"The June 1 condition of all spring wheat of 88 per cent is 17 points above the June 1 condition a year ago, and 12 points higher than the 10-year average. The benefits of this spring's improved moisture situation are apparent in all States of any importance in spring wheat production.

"On the basis of the prospective planted acreage of spring wheat as reported in March, the June 1 condition indicates a prospective production of all spring wheat of around 239 million bushels, compared with 191,540,000 bushels in 1939, 243,569,000 in 1938, and the 10-year average of 183,619,000 bushels."



# AUSTRALIAN CABLE

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

"Sales of wheat by Australian Wheat Board to date 115,500,000 bushels. Seventy-seven million bushels of wheat and 21 million bushels of flour "in terms of wheat" are sold for shipment overseas, of which 30 million bushels remain unshipped. Current prices fixed are by the Wheat Board on trucks at terminal ports, four shillings threepence per bushel bagged "approximately 75 cents Canadian" and four shillings per bushel bulk. Government receipts to date £8,250,000 against advances of £23,500,000 to growers. An unsold carry-over of only 15,500,000 bushels is anticipated, and with settlement of the coal strike a normal movement of grain from the country has been resumed with consequent removal of fear of plague. Sowings for coming season are begun and fair area has been seeded under satisfactory conditions. Before further sowings a general rain is awaited in all wheat country especially in western Australia where acreage may be reduced as a result of poor moisture conditions. There is very little demand for flour. Enquiry from the Orient is exceptionally quiet. Export quotations for flour are nine pounds twelve shillings sixpence per ton in 49 pound calico bags, equivalent to thirty-three dollars eighty-eight cents Canadian, and nine pounds five shillings per ton in 150 pound sacks, equivalent to thirty-two dollars and fifty-six cents Canadian. Very little tonnage outside Empire vessels is available, and there is little evidence of U.S.A. steamers becoming available for voyage charters."

# ARGENTINE LETTER

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report, under date of June 4, 1940, dealing with the grain situation in Argentina.

## Third Official Forecast of Crops

With its calculations based upon returns received from the threshers on 104,000 farms, the Ministry of Agriculture on May 22 published its third forecast of the volume of the five principal field crops, excluding maize. The figures are reproduced below, with those of the second forecast for comparison.

	Third Estimate	Second Estimate	Percentage Change
	bushels	bushels	p. c.
Wheat .....	119,452,000	118,019,000	+ 1.2
Linseed .....	39,935,000	44,368,000	-10.0
Oats .....	56,581,000	59,914,000	- 5.6
Barley .....	39,091,000	36,744,000	+ 6.4
Rye .....	13,582,000	15,196,000	-10.6
Totals .....	268,641,000	274,241,000	- 2.0

It is to be noted that of the barley crop of 39,091,000 bushels, 27,558,000 bushels are classified as Malting grain and the balance of 11,533,000 bushels Feed grain.

The official memorandum points out that the differences in the estimates are principally due to a readjustment made in the average yields of the several grains and seeds, and a special investigation which was made of the stocks of each in order to secure greater exactitude.

To facilitate comparisons, the new crop figures are reproduced hereunder together with the final totals of last season and the five and ten year averages.

	Wheat	Linseed	Oats	Barley	Rye
	(bushels)				
1939-40 third estimate.	119,452,000	39,935,000	56,581,000	39,091,000	13,582,000
1938-39 final .....	336,199,000	55,509,000	47,335,000	20,209,000	10,826,000
5-year average 1935-39.	230,607,000	66,629,000	47,256,000	24,054,000	8,900,000
10-year average 1930-39	229,459,000	67,516,000	54,615,000	23,606,000	8,262,000

### Crop Conditions

Generally speaking, during the month of May the weather was unseasonably warm, with frequent and abundant rains. The conditioning of the heavy crop of maize was thus hampered considerably. But on the other hand the preparing of the land for the planting of the new wheat and other crops was facilitated, and in spite of occasional stoppages satisfactory progress has been made with the work.

The official monthly crop report which was released on June 1 contains the following information:

The frequent rains and excessive humidity caused delay in the preparation of the land to be seeded with wheat, but the conditions were very favourable for the pastures of natural grass and the alfalfa fields.

Throughout the Republic ploughing for the new wheat crop has been proceeded with, and the work generally has been done under good conditions, exception being made of the central and south-western parts of the province of Buenos Aires and the northern portion of Entre Rios, where the excessive moisture of the soil slowed up the work.

In the south-west of Buenos Aires and in the Pampa planting of slow growing varieties of wheat has been finished, and the intermediate kinds are being sown. In the west of Buenos Aires seeding of Lin Calel, Black Hull and Acero wheats is proceeding; and in Central Cordoba planting of 38MA wheat and Klein 32 has begun. In the rest of Buenos Aires and Cordoba and in Santa Fe and Entre Rios wheat seeding has not yet commenced. The delay in the picking of maize has contributed greatly to the delay in planting wheat.

No linseed has yet been planted, but the fields are being very actively prepared in Santa Fe, Cordoba, Entre Rios and northern Buenos Aires.

According to a crop report published yesterday by the Buenos Aires Provincial Department of Agriculture, the seeding of wheat in that province is being accelerated everywhere, and a somewhat larger acreage than last season is anticipated.

The condition of the sprouted fields is from good to very good.



# Supplies and Markets

Wheat shipments overseas during the month of May were fairly heavy, 18,855,000 bushels of wheat and 65,000 bushels of flour in terms of wheat, a combined total of 18,920,000 bushels, were exported. This compares with a combined total of 15,013,000 bushels in the preceding month.

On the basis of the new official estimate of the volume of the crop the following is now the statistical situation:

Third official estimate 1939-40 crop .....	119,452,000 bushels	
Carry-over from 1938-39 crop .....	68,566,000	"
<hr/>		
Total supplies .....	188,018,000	"
Deduct for seed and domestic needs .....	101,044,000	"
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Surplus available for export .....	86,974,000	"
Shipments) Wheat .....	66,407,000 bushels	
to May 31) Wheat as flour .....	377,000	"
<hr/>		
Balance still available .....	20,190,000	"

It may be mentioned that some members of the grain trade are of the opinion that the volume of wheat still to be disposed of is somewhat greater than is here shown. The doubtful factor is the quantity of wheat of the old crop still in the hands of the official Board, as to which no figures have been given out. But the quantities used in the above statement are based upon official data so far as available.

Trading during the month was far from active. In the early days the market was strong. The export demand was slow, but speculation was active, and prices tended upward. Then the invasion of the Low Countries completely changed the picture, and a sharp drop in prices followed, with an extremely nervous market and violent fluctuations. An effort was made by the National Government to steady the situation by limiting the daily fluctuations permitted in the option markets, but the result did not fulfill expectations. Hence the further step was taken of fixing minimum prices for the several grains traded in on the futures markets, but without undertaking to purchase produce offered for sale at those prices. This practically put a stop to business, as exporters and millers were unable to pay the minimum prices fixed. Traders on the futures markets have no prospect of being able to cover their positions when contracts mature if there are no buyers at the official pegged prices. It is anticipated that some new measures will be devised which will be both effective and practical in protecting grain values, and the Government is understood to be carefully studying the situation to that end.

During the month the British buying agency purchased about 2,939,000 bushels of Bahia Blanca and Rosafe wheats, but not for immediate delivery. No other sales of importance were recorded.

Remaining stocks are not of such proportions as to cause uneasiness. Brazil and other South American markets will absorb most of what unsold wheat is still on hand.

The closing quotations were 8.50 for Spot Wheat and 8.82 for August delivery, equivalent to 69 cents and 71 1/2 cents United States per bushel respectively at current official exchange rates. These prices compare with 74 1/4 cents for July wheat in Winnipeg at the end of the month.

WEEKLY WORLD SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

(Broomhall's Records)

Week ending	North America	Argentina	Australia <sup>1/</sup>	Russia	Danube	India	Other	TOTALS
(thousand bushels)								
Aug. 5, 1939	3,920	3,240	1,020	-	480	-	488	9,148
12	4,856	3,544	1,020	256	488	-	344	10,508
19	5,832	2,672	1,020	-	736	-	496	10,756
26	3,840	4,240	1,020	-	984	-	400	10,484
Sept. 2	2,616	2,784	1,020	192	696	-	328	7,636
9	4,800	4,672	897	-	704	-	88	11,161
16	2,352	2,832	897	-	1,024	-	-	7,105
23	3,104	2,976	898	-	1,512	-	-	8,490
30	5,016	2,936	898	-	600	-	-	9,450
Oct. 7	3,824	1,840	1,410	-	1,664	-	-	8,738
14	1,744	2,688	1,410	464	1,296	-	-	7,602
21	2,512	2,696	1,410	-	1,112	-	-	7,730
28	2,040	3,968	1,410	-	1,296	-	-	8,714
Nov. 4	2,040	3,896	1,164	-	1,280	-	-	8,380
11	3,552	5,152	1,164	-	1,872	-	40	11,788
18	4,208	3,088	1,164	-	1,320	-	80	9,860
25	4,408	4,328	1,164	-	1,600	-	96	11,596
Dec. 2	6,408	4,072	1,164	-	1,632	-	120	13,396
9	4,648	4,264	790	-	2,064	-	32	11,798
16	2,664	2,440	790	-	1,448	-	-	7,342
23	1,408	5,776	790	-	1,824	-	48	9,846
30	3,312	3,344	790	-	1,880	-	56	9,382
Jan. 6, 1940	2,464	2,736	1,106	-	792	-	72	7,170
13	3,248	3,656	1,106	-	1,208	-	40	9,258
20	3,216	3,048	1,106	-	824	-	-	8,194
27	5,832	3,776	1,106	-	976	-	24	11,714
Feb. 3	4,616	2,384	1,106	-	928	-	-	9,034
10	4,232	1,936	1,882	-	1,136	-	-	9,186
17	4,424	2,000	1,882	-	1,120	-	-	9,426
24	4,312	3,712	1,882	-	992	-	-	10,898
Mar. 2	4,272	2,672	1,882	-	272	-	-	9,098
9	7,376	2,088	-	-	1,440	-	-	10,904
16	5,248	1,536	-	-	1,160	-	-	7,944
23	4,728	2,984	-	-	976	-	-	8,688
30	5,400	1,864	-	-	824	-	-	8,088
Apr. 6	5,040	4,056	-	-	616	-	-	9,712
13	3,808	4,288	-	-	1,040	-	-	9,136
20	4,696	2,640	-	-	904	-	-	8,240
27	4,544	2,992	-	-	1,096	-	-	8,632
May 4	4,928	4,280	-	-	1,232	-	-	10,440
11	3,544	2,752	-	-	1,304	-	-	7,600
18	4,672	6,296	-	-	1,232	-	-	12,200
25	6,384	3,768	-	-	696	-	-	10,848
June 1	5,720	3,094	-	-	592	-	376	9,782
8	4,898	3,267	-	-	1,016	-	416	9,597
15	2,961	2,972	-	-	992	-	760	7,685
Totals	191,851	2/ 152,245	36,368	912	50,880	-	4,312	436,568 2/

Comparative 1938-39

46th week	5,232	7,808	1,336	-	2,040	-	744	17,160
Totals	221,304	98,808	90,672	35,904	70,200	3,392	12,376	532,656

<sup>1/</sup>Weekly allocations from monthly figures published by the Australian Wheat Board for the August-February period.

<sup>2/</sup>Total revised by Broomhall, with weekly figures not yet changed.



BUSHEL  
'000,000

# CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WORLD SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

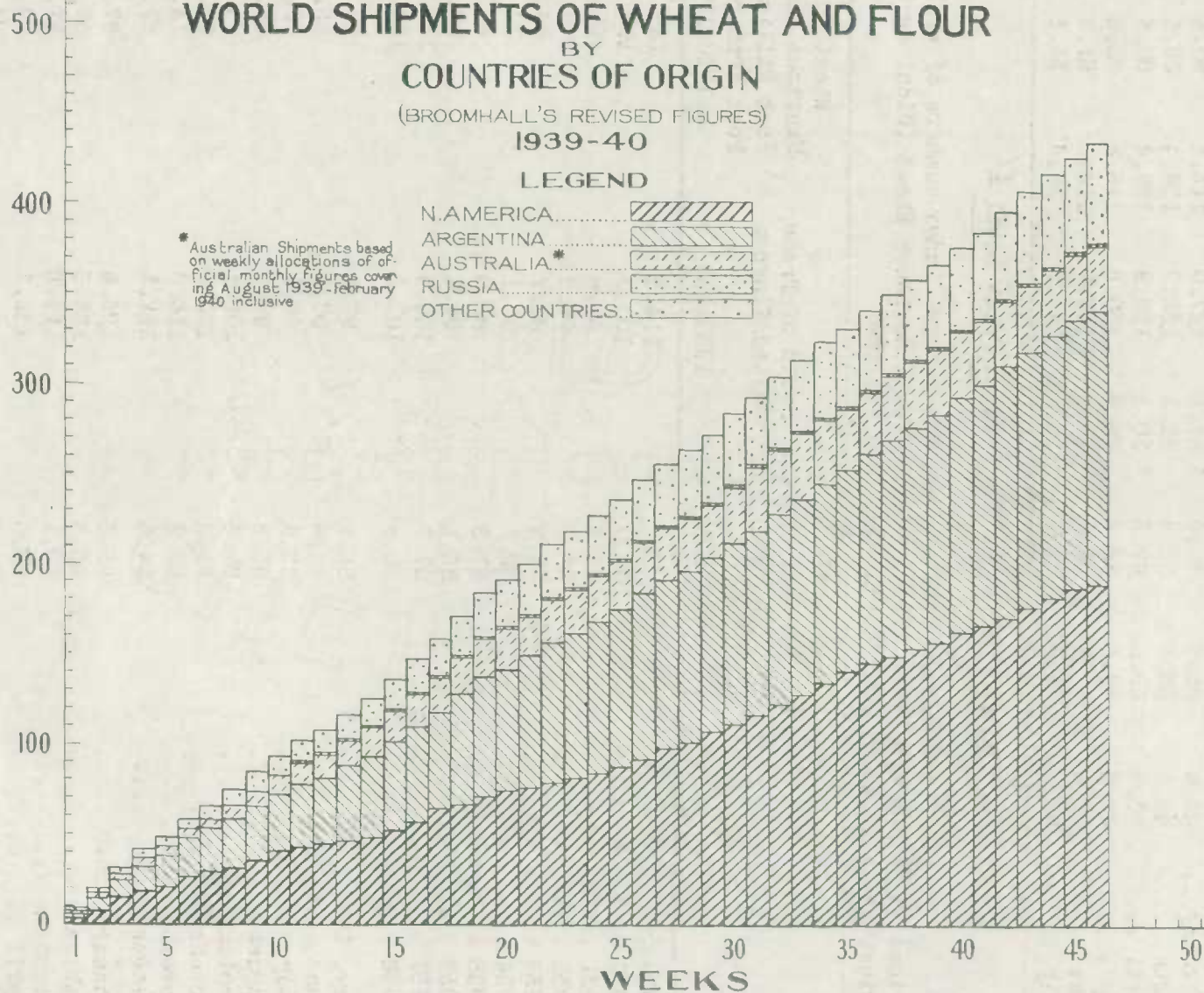
(BROOMHALL'S REVISED FIGURES)

1939-40

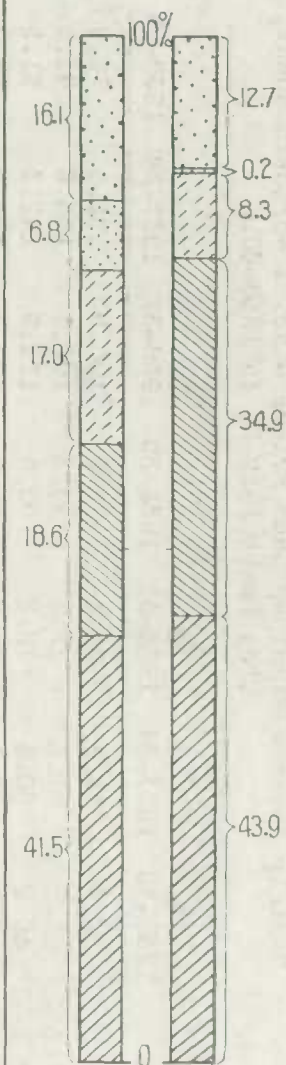
## LEGEND

N.AMERICA.....  
ARGENTINA.....  
AUSTRALIA\*.....  
RUSSIA.....  
OTHER COUNTRIES.....

\* Australian Shipments based on weekly allocations of official monthly figures covering August 1939-February 1940 inclusive



PERCENTAGE  
OF  
TOTAL SHIPMENTS  
TO DATE  
1938-39 1939-40



Monthly Average Winnipeg Cash Prices - No. 1 Northern Wheat,  
Crop Years 1932-33 to 1939-40.

	(cents per bushel)							
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
August .....	56.3	73.4	86.0	84.5	102.2	131.8	76.6	54.9
September ..	51.9	67.2	82.3	90.3	103.9	133.6	63.3	73.9
October ....	48.2	60.5	78.2	90.8	110.9	142.3	61.5	70.3
November ..	46.7	63.7	79.6	85.7	108.4	134.6	59.0	70.5
December ..	42.4	60.3	79.2	84.7	120.2	137.4	60.6	82.4
January ....	44.2	65.0	79.0	84.8	124.7	149.1	59.9	82.8
February ..	45.8	65.6	79.5	82.1	127.0	144.6	60.4	83.8
March .....	49.1	66.4	81.9	82.1	135.7	138.4	59.5	87.0
April .....	53.6	65.5	87.6	80.5	138.9	138.4	60.5	89.2
May .....	63.3	70.6	85.7	76.8	130.6	115.2	65.5	79.7
June .....	66.8	77.1	81.7	79.5	124.2	114.3	61.8	
July .....	83.4	82.0	81.4	93.4	145.6	98.4	55.3	

Wheat Prices and the General Price Level <sup>1/</sup>

The following table shows the general index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada and Great Britain and of No. 1 Northern Wheat (Winnipeg Cash Price, basis in store Port Arthur and Fort William)

	General Index Canada	Board of Trade United Kingdom	Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis
	1930=100	1930=100	1930=100
1929 .....	110.4	114.3	142.5
1930 .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1931 .....	83.3	87.8	62.4
1932 .....	77.0	85.6	59.0
1933 .....	77.5	85.7	64.8
1934 .....	82.7	88.1	79.4
1935 .....	83.3	89.0	89.6
1936 .....	86.1	94.4	99.5
1937 .....	97.7	108.8	142.3
1938 .....	90.8	101.5	107.7
May, 1939 .....	85.1	97.8	69.5
June .....	84.6	98.1	65.6
July .....	83.8	98.1	58.7
August .....	83.6	98.1	58.3
September .....	90.3	105.6	78.5
October .....	91.6	110.9	74.6
November .....	92.7	118.6	74.8
December .....	94.3	122.3	87.5
January, 1940 .....	95.3	125.6	87.9
February .....	95.6	128.5	89.0
March .....	96.1	129.5	92.4
April .....	96.0	132.7	94.7
May .....	94.8	-	84.6

<sup>1/</sup> Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.



FOREIGN EXCHANGE

(May 21 - June 17)

Official buying and selling rates set by the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board for sterling and United States funds remained unchanged during the four-week period ended June 17th at \$4.43-\$4.47 and \$1.10-\$1.11 respectively. In fact they have remained unaltered since the formation of the Board on September 16, 1939. Australian funds also were steady in terms of the Canadian dollar at \$3.576 while the Argentine peso (free rate) showed weakness. Quotations in the latter unit declined irregularly from 25.20 cents on May 20 to a low of 23.98 cents on June 12th while the final rate of 24.31 cents indicated a net loss of 89 points. At New York sterling free market rates fluctuated erratically between \$3.16 1/2 on May 28 and \$3.85 on June 7, while the close at \$3.65 showed a net advance of 38 cents. The advance in sterling largely reflected commercial short covering which followed the announcement by the British Government that free sterling would no longer be permitted in payment for British exports. During the same period Canadian funds dropped from 79 5/8 cents on May 20th to a ten-year low of 78 cents on the 23rd. Subsequently quotations recovered to 81 1/8 cents on June 15 before reacting again to 80 1/8 cents on the 17th.

Exchange Quotations at Montreal, December 4, 1939 to June 17, 1940.

Monday Rates		United Kingdom	United States	Australia	Argentina 2/
		Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Paper Pesos
		4.8667	1.0000	4.8667	.4244
December	4, 1939	4.4500 3/	1.1050 3/	3.5760 3/	.2547
	11	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2536
	18	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2520
	27	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2509
January	2, 1940	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2503
	8	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2491
	15	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2519
	22	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2531
	29	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2526
February	5	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2536
	12	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	-
	19	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2581
	26	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2587
March	4	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2597
	11	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2603
	18	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2603
	26	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2586
April	1	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2570
	8	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2525
	15	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2542
	22	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2553
	29	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2553
May	6	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2531
	13	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2514
	20	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2520
	27	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2503
June	3	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2498
	10	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2512
	17	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2431

1/ Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch. 2/ Free Rates. 3/ Since September 16, 1939, quotations shown are the average of the daily buying and selling rates set by the Foreign Exchange Control Board. The current buying and selling rates for sterling are \$4.43 and \$4.47 and for United States funds \$1.10 and \$1.11.

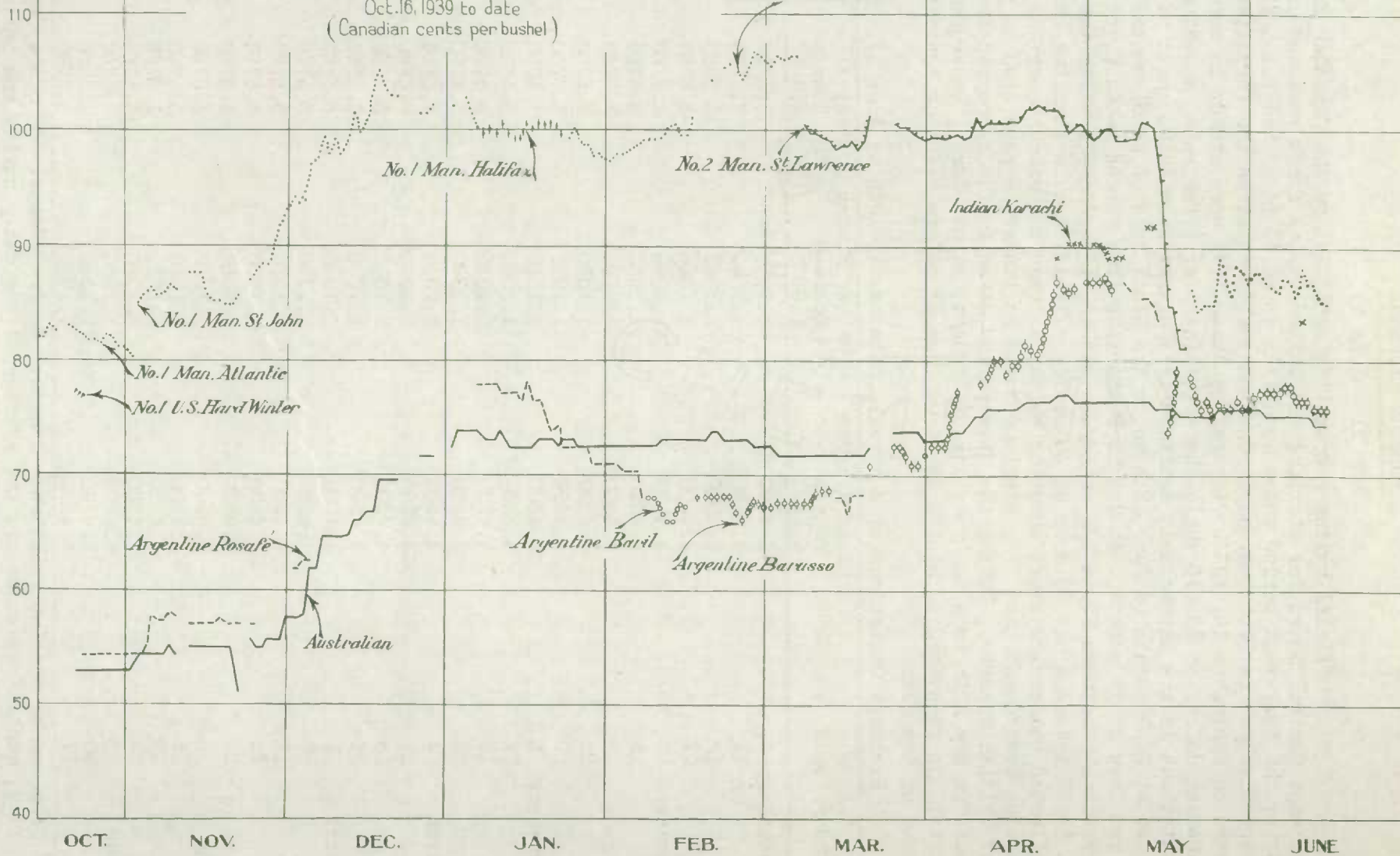
CENTS  
PER  
BUSHEL

# LIVERPOOL WHEAT OFFERS

F.O.B. PORT OF SHIPMENT

Oct. 16, 1939 to date

(Canadian cents per bushel)





## THE CANADIAN SITUATION

### I. CONDITION REPORT AS OF MAY 31, 1940.

On June 7, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a report on the numerical condition of field crops in Canada at the end of May as compiled from the returns of the Bureau's corps of crop correspondents. Excerpts from the report follow:

#### Summary

Spring wheat prospects at May 31 were slightly more promising than at the same date a year ago. On the other hand, the condition of oats and barley was hardly up to last year's level at the end of May. Pastures and fodder crops including hay, clover and alfalfa, however, were in appreciably better condition at May 31, 1940, than on the same date last year. Fall wheat prospects in Ontario were unchanged from last year and were about average. The small spring wheat areas of eastern Canada showed poorer prospects than a year ago, but in the main producing areas of the Prairie Provinces the better spring rainfall this year has raised the condition of the wheat crop above last year's prospects at the end of May. It will be recalled that last year's heavy rains did not occur until June. Coarse grains in Saskatchewan and Alberta showed poorer condition at May 31, primarily because of delayed seeding this year. Forage crops and pastures were in notably better condition in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario this year, although in somewhat backward condition in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Alberta and British Columbia both showed appreciably better pasture and forage crop conditions, however, than they did a year ago.

A wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces of close to average prospects was indicated at the end of May. While autumn rainfall was deficient in Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta, spring rains have replenished the subsoil moisture in Alberta and across southern Saskatchewan. The best wheat prospects at May 31 this year are indicated across the south of each of the three provinces. North-western Manitoba, north-eastern, central and northern Saskatchewan have been deficient in spring rainfall, and ample rains will be needed to maintain prospects in these areas. Central and northern Alberta with the exception of the Peace River districts are below last year's condition, primarily because of the late spring which delayed seeding. Spring rainfall in the central and northern districts has been adequate. Coarse grains are equal to last year's May 31 condition in Manitoba, but below last year's prospects in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The drop in the latter two provinces is due largely to the late seeding. Pastures and forage crops were only fair in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, although well up to average in Alberta at May 31 this year.

#### Weather Conditions Since June 1

Heavy showers were received across the Prairie Provinces on May 31 and June 1, which benefited northern Saskatchewan districts as well as southern Saskatchewan and central Alberta. The dry areas in north-western Manitoba and central-eastern Saskatchewan received very little benefit, however. Light showers in Manitoba and northern Saskatchewan occurred on June 5. Since June 1, scattered thunder showers across eastern Canada, together with warm weather in Ontario and Quebec have made for favourable growing conditions.

#### Numerical Condition of Field Crops

For all Canada, the condition of the principal field crops at May 31, 1940, expressed in percentages of the long-time average yields per acre, was as follows, with the condition figures at the same date last year within brackets: fall wheat 98 (98); spring wheat 96 (94); all wheat 96 (94); oats 92 (93); barley 91 (93); fall rye 88 (85); spring rye 93 (95); all rye 89 (87); peas 91 (93); mixed grains 92 (93); hay and clover 99 (94); alfalfa 100 (95); pastures 98 (92).

In the Prairie Provinces, the condition of the principal grain crops at May 31 was as follows, with last year's condition at the same date within brackets: Manitoba - wheat 98 (94); oats 92 (91); barley 91 (91); rye 91 (88). Saskatchewan - wheat 94 (92); oats 89 (91); barley 88 (92); rye 85 (85). Alberta - wheat 98 (96); oats 95 (97); barley 95 (97); rye 98 (89).

Charts Showing Condition of Spring Wheat by Crop Districts  
in the Prairie Provinces

The charts shown on the opposite page permit a direct comparison of spring wheat conditions by crop districts at the end of May in 1939 and 1940.

All three of the Prairie Provinces show somewhat better prospects at May 31 this year than they did at the same date a year ago. It will be recalled that the heavy rains which made the 1939 crop did not occur until June, so that the May 31, 1939 condition figures could not reflect the subsequent upturn in 1939 crop prospects. Manitoba's provincial-average condition figure at the end of May this year stood at 98 per cent of the long-time average, which was 4 per cent higher than a year ago. Saskatchewan's provincial average condition stood at 94 at May 31 this year as compared with 92 a year ago. Alberta's condition figure at May 31, 1940, was likewise two points higher than a year ago, standing at 98 as compared with 96 in 1939. Although the greater part of Saskatchewan and central and north-eastern Alberta suffered virtual drought last autumn, rainfall since April 1 of this year has been close to normal in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while exceeding normal in Alberta. This rainfall has not been distributed evenly over the provinces, however, and local deficiencies, particularly in north-western Manitoba and in north-eastern and northern Saskatchewan, are emphasized in the variations in the crop district condition figures as illustrated in the charts and described below by provinces.

Manitoba

The south-western Crop Districts 1, 2, 7 and 8 and the important Red River Valley District 3 all show better conditions this year than at the end of May a year ago. Crop District 4 in the vicinity of Winnipeg is below last year's condition and Districts 5 and 6 in the east are practically unchanged from a year ago. Crop Districts 10 to 14 embracing the interlake and north-western areas all show appreciably poorer prospects than in 1939, although they fall considerably short of offsetting this year's improvement in the other crop districts of Manitoba.

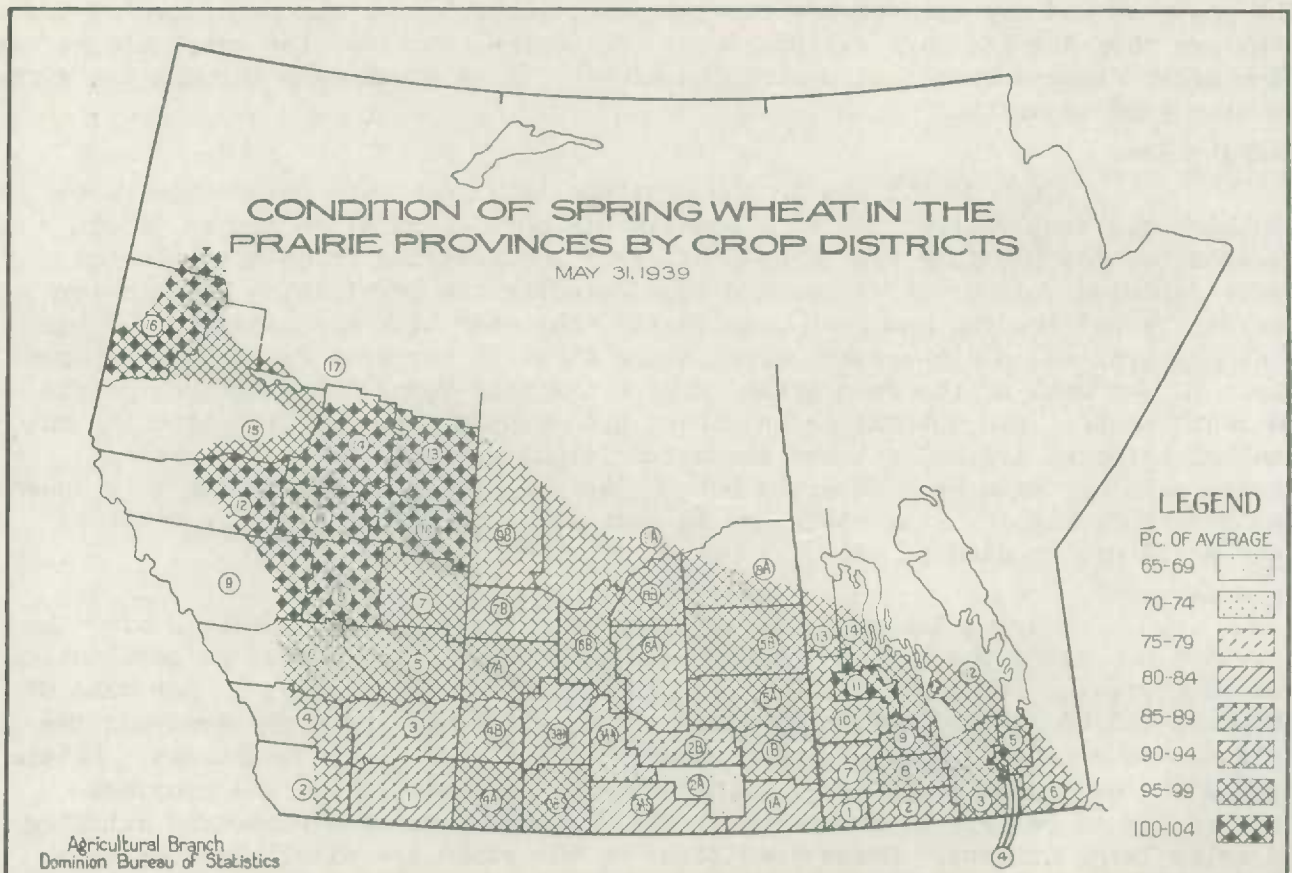
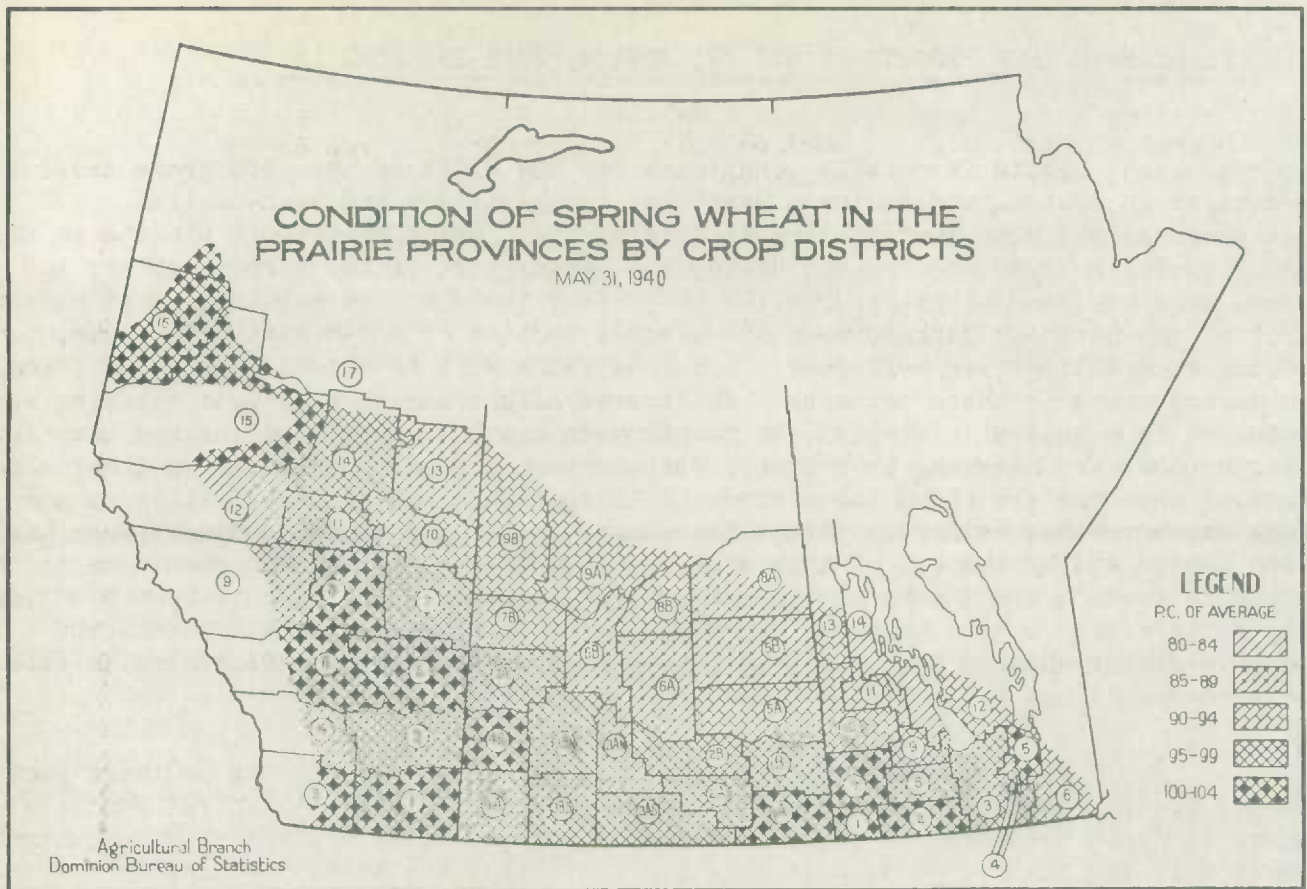
Saskatchewan

All Saskatchewan's southern crop districts and particularly the south-eastern districts show better prospects at May 31 this year than they did a year ago, with the exception of District 4A in the extreme south-west. Good spring moisture has been received across the south of the province, and while moisture conditions are good in District 4A, the 1940 grasshopper infestation is heaviest in that district. Seeding was late there as well. While conditions in Districts 7A, 7B and 9B are very little changed from last year, the remaining crop districts embracing the north-eastern, central and north-central areas of the province all showed poorer prospects at May 31 than they did a year ago because of the scantier rainfall to date this season.

Alberta

Southern Alberta districts including the Calgary area are in better condition this year than at the same date a year ago. On the other hand central and northern Alberta districts are in somewhat poorer condition than last year, although their apparent deterioration is not due to lack of current rainfall but rather to the very late seeding conditions this year. This handicap will be overcome rapidly if moderate temperatures and rainfall are maintained. The Peace River districts are in approximately the same condition as last year.





II. TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORTS OF MAY 28, JUNE 4, JUNE 11, JUNE 18.

MAY 28

Quite favourable conditions for the start of the 1940 grain crops prevailed in central and southern Manitoba, south-western and west-central Saskatchewan and over most of Alberta this spring. Rainy weather in Alberta in the early spring delayed seeding but during the latter part of May warmer weather and ideal moisture conditions brought the crop along rapidly. In northern Manitoba and central and northern Saskatchewan and a small portion of north-eastern Alberta, moisture conditions are very poor. Generous rains will be needed during the summer to ensure crops in these sections. While some slight damage from soil drifting was reported from several districts, there has been little damage from insects thus far. Grasshoppers are hatching in southern Saskatchewan and parts of southern Alberta but control measures are being taken where it is considered necessary. Little damage from wireworms has occurred. About three-quarters of the coarse grain acreage has been seeded and by the end of this week practically all of the crop should be in the ground. Pasture conditions in the areas where moisture supplies have been plentiful are satisfactory but in northern Manitoba and central and northern Saskatchewan pasture conditions are poor. Live stock generally came through the winter in fair to good condition.

Manitoba

Wheat seeding has been practically completed. In the southern part of the province moisture conditions are excellent and throughout central Manitoba there is ample moisture for the present. In the Swan River valley in the northern section of the grain growing area moisture conditions are poor. Germination of the crop has been satisfactory and early wheat is covering the ground at a height of about four inches. No frost or insect damage has yet been reported. Some slight damage has occurred through soil drifting. In the southern part of the province the pastures and hay meadows are in fine condition but over the remainder of the province they are not very satisfactory. In central Manitoba the sweet clover has been badly damaged by weevil during the winter. Live stock came through the winter in very good condition.

Saskatchewan

Crop conditions in the province vary from very favourable in the southern and west-central parts to poor in the north-central sections. Most sections of the province are in need of early and generous rains to replenish badly depleted moisture reserves and to accelerate the germination of late-sown fields. Wheat seeding has been practically completed with the exception of the south-central and south-western areas where about 10 per cent remains to be sown. About 70 per cent of the feed grain acreage has been sown. At scattered points in south-central and central Saskatchewan grasshoppers are reported hatching but control measures are being taken where conditions warrant. A few reports of wireworm injury have been received but on the whole crop damage so far this season has been very light. Live stock are in fair to good condition but pastures in many areas are in need of rain.

Alberta

During the past week ideal growing weather has prevailed over the province but along the eastern boundary rains would greatly assist in germination and crop growth. About 97 per cent of the wheat has been seeded, 80 per cent of the oats and 60 per cent of the barley. Germination has been very even and the crop has responded to the warm weather and excellent moisture conditions. Little damage has occurred from insects. In the north-east section of the province rain is needed badly. In southern Alberta, grasshoppers have commenced hatching in quite large numbers. Grass conditions on the range are excellent. Pasture growth has been generally good throughout the province. Live stock came through the winter well and are in excellent condition.



JUNE 4

Unsettled weather in Eastern Canada through the greater part of May has delayed spring field work beyond the usual period. Clearing weather within the past ten days, however, has accelerated seeding and the growth of crops and pastures. Hay and clover meadows and pastures in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec came through the winter in exceptionally good condition. Ontario experienced unusually heavy rainfall during May. Field crops have an abundance of subsoil moisture and are now making rapid progress. Northern Ontario districts, however, are very late. Seeding will be completed on the Prairies this week. Crop prospects are very favourable over the southern part of Manitoba, in southern and western Saskatchewan and over most of Alberta, but rains are urgently needed in northern Manitoba and central and northern Saskatchewan. In British Columbia the season is well advanced, with ideal weather conditions prevailing for field crops and small fruits.

Warm weather prevailed during the past week in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and southern Alberta. Precipitation over the Prairies was scattered, with southern and west-central Saskatchewan and Alberta receiving beneficial rains. Crop prospects in southern Manitoba, southern and west-central Saskatchewan and over most of Alberta continue to be very favourable. In parts of central and northern Manitoba, and in central and northern Saskatchewan rain is urgently needed to improve growing conditions. While the crop in these sections has germinated and is showing above ground, soil moisture conditions are deficient and considerable damage will result unless moisture is soon received. Seeding has been completed in Manitoba, while in Saskatchewan about ten per cent of the coarse grain crops remains to be put in the ground. In Alberta, wheat seeding will be finished this week. From twenty to twenty-five per cent of the coarse grains are still to be sown. Fall rye in southern Manitoba is in the shot blade. Grasshoppers have been hatching at many points over the southern part of the Prairies but control measures are being taken. Little damage has been reported from cutworms. Pasture conditions in northern Manitoba and central and northern Saskatchewan are below average.

#### Prairie Provinces

In Manitoba seeding was completed during the past week. Crops already in the ground advanced rapidly in response to the high temperatures which prevailed during the week. Only light scattered showers were received in the province and rain is badly needed over most of the central and northern sections. In south-western Manitoba fall rye is in the shot blade. Further reports of serious losses from the sweet clover weevil were received. Flea beetles also are a serious pest in gardens. Grasshoppers are hatching in fair numbers in the western part of the province but control measures are under way. Pastures in the interlake area, and in the central and the northern parts of the province are very short. Summer-fallowing has started.

Wheat seeding in Saskatchewan is completed and about ninety per cent of the coarse grain acreage has been sown. During the past week growth has been generally good and eighty-five to ninety per cent of the wheat crop is showing green. About half the coarse grains have emerged and fair to good growth has taken place. While rains were reported at many points in the province during the past week, there was a great deal of variation in the amount received. In the extreme south and at points in west-central, north-eastern and north-central Saskatchewan heavy rains occurred, while in the north-west and along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Moose Jaw east and in the Elbow and Outlook districts light to moderate rains were received. More moisture is urgently needed in the north-western and east-central and most of the central areas of the province. Damage from cutworms and wireworms is reported at some points. A serious outbreak of grasshoppers has occurred in the extreme south-west and at many points grasshoppers are reported hatching. A poisoning campaign is in progress. Summer-fallowing is now under way in many districts.



Weather conditions in Alberta during the past week continued very favourable for plant development. At many points showers occurred and germination of late-sown grain was hastened. In southern Alberta, grasshoppers have been hatching and control measures are now being applied. Ranges are in good condition. In the Lethbridge district, sugar beets are an excellent stand and thinning is proceeding rapidly. In central Alberta, general conditions are fair with the crop making rapid progress. In spite of the late start, growth is about as far ahead as it was at this time last year. Pastures are good. In the northern sections of the province cooler weather was experienced but the crop continued to make progress. Generous rains have been received. Little damage has occurred from cutworms and rootrot.

#### June 11

General improvement in crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces occurred during the past week as a result of rains and cool weather. In northern Manitoba and in central and northern Saskatchewan where moisture conditions were inadequate, rains brought relief to the crop at many points. Further rains in the parts are needed to bring the crop along. At several points in central Saskatchewan moisture conditions are still very poor and crops are making little progress. Grasshopper outbreaks in southern Manitoba, south-western Saskatchewan and south-eastern Alberta are threatening serious damage. In south-western Saskatchewan stubble crops have already suffered severely. Early wheat over the southern part of the prairies is stooling well and growth has been healthy. Coarse grain stands are not as satisfactory due to poor germination. Fields of fall rye are heading in central Manitoba.

#### Manitoba

A week of cool weather and general rains over the past week-end have greatly improved crop prospects in the province. The rains were particularly welcome in central and northern sections where moisture to date has been limited. Crops in southern Manitoba are making good growth. Stands are good and wheat is stooling well. Grasshoppers are active in the south but cool weather has restricted the damage. Wireworm damage has been extensive throughout the province and has caused considerable thinning of the crops. Fall rye is heading at points in central and south-western Manitoba. While hay crops will be short in the central and northern areas, the recent rains will bring about some improvement.

#### Saskatchewan

Further rainfall during the past week again improved crop prospects generally. In the south, where moisture conditions were fairly satisfactory, the rainfall was particularly heavy and moisture conditions are now very favourable. In the central and northern parts of the province the amount of precipitation varied and many points still require timely rains to promote growth and carry the crop as the season progresses. Wheat has reached an average height of about five and one-half inches and on the whole presents a healthy appearance. Coarse grains have made fair progress but slow germination in the drier parts of the province has resulted in some uneven stands. Grasshoppers have caused serious damage to stubble crops in the badly infested area in the extreme south-west. Control measures to minimize crop losses are under way. Live stock and pastures are in fair to good condition.

#### Alberta

Conditions for crop growth continued to be favourable during the past week. Rains were general throughout the province, though scattered areas received only light showers. Subsoil moisture is generally sufficient except in the north-east. Cool weather promoted healthy growth and early wheat is stooling well. Grasshoppers are a serious threat to crops in the south-east where some damage has been reported. Seeding of coarse grains is practically completed. Pastures are in excellent condition.



June 17

Rainfall has been ample for crop growth throughout Eastern Canada within the past two weeks, and in a few instances some spring seeding still remains to be done. On heavy lands in the Maritime Provinces, field work has been particularly delayed. On the other hand, the rains have resulted in excellent growth of pastures and forage crops. Quebec and Ontario have also had additional rains, and except for the delay in completion of seeding, all crops have made good to excellent growth. Fall wheat in Ontario has developed rapidly, although some lodging is occurring. In the Prairie Provinces, the rainfall last week was distributed in the northern and central districts where most needed. The wheat crop has advanced satisfactorily on the whole, although there are some short stands in central Saskatchewan due to inadequate moisture, and in central Alberta where the season is late. Grasshoppers are being kept in check except in the south-western corner of Saskatchewan and the south-eastern corner of Alberta. British Columbia crops have progressed favourably during a period of fine, warm weather.

Rainfall over the Prairie Provinces during the past week was concentrated in the northern and central districts. North-western Manitoba, north-eastern and northern Saskatchewan districts particularly received good rains which helped to compensate for the earlier drought conditions that prevailed in these areas. Central and northern Alberta districts also received beneficial showers. Crops on the whole made good growth during the week, although southern Manitoba and central Saskatchewan districts particularly reported need of further rainfall immediately to replenish inadequate moisture reserves. High winds caused excessive evaporation in southern Manitoba. The grasshopper outbreak in extreme south-western Saskatchewan and south-eastern Alberta continued to do damage to stubble crops. Elsewhere, grasshoppers are being kept in check by control measures and weather conditions unfavourable for their development. Pastures are showing some improvement across the Prairies and live stock are in fair to good condition.

#### Prairie Provinces

North-western Manitoba districts received much-needed rainfall during the past week and crop prospects in that area have improved considerably. Elsewhere in the province showers were light, and high winds in the southern districts dried up surface moisture. Crop development during the week was favourable on the whole, however, and grains are showing a heavy stand. Grasshopper infestations are reported across the south of the province, but weather conditions and poison baiting are holding the grasshoppers in check. Current rains will be needed throughout the province to maintain present prospects, as subsoil moisture reserves are generally lacking.

Heavy rains over the greater part of northern Saskatchewan during the past week greatly improved moisture conditions and crop prospects are now more encouraging in this area. Only light scattered showers fell over the rest of the province. While most districts had sufficient moisture reserves to carry the crop along, only fair stands were reported in some of the central areas and at a few points in the south-centre and in the north, growth having been stunted by inadequate moisture reserves. Elsewhere growth of wheat and coarse grains has been good with wheat stooling heavily. For the province as a whole, wheat averages ten inches in height, and coarse grains average about six inches. In the extreme south-west, grasshoppers continued to cause severe damage to crops on stubble fields, while slight damage was reported at scattered points in other districts. Wireworms have been active at many points and some damage was reported from that source. Rains of the past two weeks have improved pastures, particularly in the north, and live stock are in generally fair to good condition.

Light to heavy showers were received over most of Alberta during the past week, and moisture conditions are generally satisfactory. Scattered areas in south-eastern and north-western Alberta are in need of moisture, while in the north-eastern districts good rains are needed to replenish soil-moisture reserves. Crop growth has been vigorous in most of the province, and wheat is stooling well. In the Lacombe area growth is reported as slow, however. Grasshoppers continued to cause severe damage on stubble fields in the extreme south-east, but elsewhere they are being successfully checked. Some wireworm damage has occurred in the Peace River district. Pastures and meadows are in good condition, and live stock are doing well.

III - PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Precipitation by Weeks for the Period 8 a.m. May 27 to 8 a.m. June 17

And Total Actual and Normal to Date.

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total	Normal
		May 27	June 3	June 10	June 17	April 1 to June 17	April 1 to June 17
Manitoba							
1	Pierson	.04	.24	1.34	.02	5.82	4.65
	Waskada	Trace	.30	1.42	N11	6.31	4.46
2	Boissevain	.12	.16	.65	.01	4.46	4.71
	Ninette	N11	.08	.50	.18	5.35	5.14
	Pilot Mound	.08	.52	.80	N11	5.27	5.13
3	Emerson	Trace	.36	.68	Trace	4.04	4.19
	Morden	N11	.42	.38	.02	5.28	4.87
	Graysville	N11	.46	.52	N.R.	3.64/1	5.00
	Morris	Trace	1.65	.72	N.R.	5.48/1	4.58
	Portage la Prairie	N11	.12	.90	.60	4.54	4.56
4	Winnipeg	N11	.36	1.08	.78	4.82	5.17
6	Sprague	.20	.56	.28	.04	3.10	5.11
	Pinawa	N11	.08	.70	.32	2.68	3.55
7	Virden	N11	.22	.74	Trace	4.09	3.96
8	Rivers	.04	.07	.49	1.00	2.93	4.46
	Brandon	Trace	.08	.92	.14	3.79	4.54
	Cypress River	N11	.04	.82	.04	4.10	4.67
9	Minnedosa	N11	.08	.77	.61	3.12	4.52
10	Dropmore	.20	.04	.90	.70	2.55	4.16
	Russell	N11	.12	1.56	.54	3.26	4.24
	Birtle	Trace	.04	.98	.40	2.66	4.25
11	Dauphin	N11	.02	1.14	.52	3.33	3.69
13	Swan River	.04	.14	1.04	1.42	2.80	4.13
	The Pas	N11	.91	.15	.33	1.99	3.19
Manitoba Average		.03	.29	.81	.35	3.98	4.45
Saskatchewan							
1A	Carlyle	.68	.52	.76	.54	4.92	4.77
	Estevan	.10	.44	1.12	.14	7.40	4.55
1B	Broadview	.48	.43	.91	Trace	3.96	4.02
	Moosomin	N11	.30	1.44	.04	3.84	4.04
2A	Yellow Grass	N11	.73	1.20	.15	4.31	4.37
	Midale	N11	.70	.72	.26	5.32	4.84
2B	Moose Jaw	Trace	.44	2.55	.07	4.73	4.35
	Regina	Trace	.34	1.16	.06	2.88	4.17
	Qu'Appelle	Trace	.36	2.18	.04	5.24	5.10
	Indian Head	N11	.42	1.42	.04	3.79	4.84
	Francis	N11	.58	1.36	.02	2.55	3.41
3AN	Chaplin	N11	.60	2.02	.01	3.56	4.75
3AS	Assiniboia	N11	1.02	2.90	.03	6.43	3.66
	Ceylon	.04	1.32	2.34	.50	8.29	5.52
	Gravelbourg	.12	.70	1.88	N11	4.25	3.77
3BN	Swift Current	N11	.70	2.33	.03	4.82	4.32
	Hughton	N11	.52	1.26	.26	2.57	4.32
	Pennant	Trace	.64	1.18	.04	2.70	4.76
3BS	Aneroid	N11	.86	2.68	Trace	6.52	4.44
	Cadillac	N11	.96	3.60	Trace	7.30	5.74
	Val Marie	N11	.90	1.36	N11	6.39	4.11
	Shaunavon	N11	1.10	3.04	N11	8.11	3.63
	Instow	N11	.34	1.60	N11	4.15	3.79
4A	Maple Creek	Trace	1.12	1.36	N11	6.08	4.20
	Consul	N11	1.36	1.06	N11	6.12	3.86
4B	Roadene	N11	.74	1.42	.06	4.74	4.33
5A	Yorkton	Trace	.14	1.70	.30	3.64	4.10
	Hubbard	N11	.30	1.96	.18	4.26	3.89
5B	Kamsack	N11	.07	1.16	.48	2.34	3.29
	Poam Lake	Trace	.56	1.64	.54	3.64	4.04
	Lintlaw	.01	.12	1.06	1.68	3.33	4.18
6A	Davidson	N11	.34	1.64	.54	3.12	3.66
	Nokomis	N11	.70	1.64	.50	3.13	3.06
	Semans	N11	.84	1.34	.28	2.90	2.80
	Strasbourg	N11	.34	2.01	.10	2.89	4.16
	Dilke	N.R.	.72	1.90	.04	3.32/1	4.02
6B	Rosthern	.04	1.20	.12	1.42	3.38	3.63
	Saskatoon	N11	.93	.42	.43	2.29	3.45
	Dundurn	Trace	.92	.40	.56	2.44	4.17
	Tugueke	N11	.46	1.96	.18	4.16	3.63
	Elbow	N11	.50	1.24	.31	3.04	3.63
	Outlook	N11	.42	.70	.40	2.36	2.87
	Harris	N11	1.36	.88	.56	4.11	3.26

N.R. - No Report.  
/1 - Incomplete.



III -PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES <sup>4/</sup> - Concluded

Precipitation by Weeks for the Period 8 a.m. May 27 to 8 a.m. June 17  
and Total Actual and Normal to Date. (Concluded)

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total April 1 to June 17	Normal April 1 to June 17
		May 27	June 3	June 10	June 17		
Saskatchewan (Concluded)							
7A	Alsask	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	- /2	4.28
	Kindersley	.02	.62	1.30	.22	4.62	3.24
7B	Macklin	.04	1.68	1.04	1.38	5.95	4.32
	Scott	.04	1.18	1.02	.64	4.10	3.50
	Biggar	Nil	.78	.82	.68	3.17	3.81
8A	Nipawin	Nil	.96	.06	.80	2.05	3.98
	Naicam	Nil	1.04	.14	1.00	2.94	3.64
8B	Melfort	Trace	1.25	.17	1.54	3.99	3.68
	Dana	.02	1.56	.10	.58	3.06	5.52
	Humboldt	Nil	.78	.09	.72	1.61	3.39
9A	Rabbit Lake	Nil	.62	.42	1.60	3.91	3.61
	Prince Albert	Nil	1.32	.25	1.56	4.18	3.82
9B	Battleford	.03	.32	.36	.53	1.52	3.75
	Waseca	.24	1.02	.52	1.32	4.19	3.80
Saskatchewan Average		.03	.73	1.30	.42	4.12	4.03
Alberta							
1	Medicine Hat	.10	1.53	.74	Trace	5.24	3.69
	Foremost	.04	1.00	.26	Nil	4.36	5.57
	Manyberries	.22	1.02	.64	Trace	5.03	4.04
2	Macleod	Nil	1.06	.36	Nil	7.30	4.14
	Cowley	Nil	.84	.45	Nil	4.27	5.14
	Lethbridge	.01	.19	.33	Nil	4.87	4.45
	Cardston	Trace	.38	.58	Nil	5.34	6.95
3	Brooks	.02	.35	.56	Nil	4.46	3.63
	Empress	.04	.36	.90	.26	4.50	3.93
	Vauxhall	.06	.24	.32	Nil	- /3	3.52
4	Vulcan	Nil	.30	.38	Nil	6.11	4.29
	High River	Nil	.24	.74	Nil	4.97	5.58
5	Drumheller	Nil	.64	.52	.36	4.66	4.37
	Hanna	Nil	.38	1.26	.62	4.80	4.74
	Neco	.06	.92	1.29	.52	5.34/1	4.47
6	Olds	Nil	.84	.54	.26	6.09	4.78
	Three Hills	.02	.62	1.26	Nil	5.34	4.06
	Strathmore	Trace	.04	2.20	Nil	7.16	4.45
	Gleichen	Nil	.42	.28	Nil	3.44	3.93
	Calgary	.15	.54	.82	.06	5.67	4.82
7	Coronation	Nil	.88	.54	.80	3.49	3.62
	Hughenden	.16	1.02	1.00	1.26	5.66	3.86
	Hardisty	Nil	1.38	1.04	.60	4.85	3.34
	Sedgewick	Nil	1.60	1.18	.64	6.31	3.57
	Viking	Nil	.80	.48	.58	3.94	3.98
8	Camrose	.08	1.30	.48	.70	5.83	4.24
	Wetaskiwin	.01	.94	.50	.92	6.49	4.16
	Iacombe	.14	.87	.20	.28	5.64	4.61
	Alix	.04	.86	.32	.36	4.09	4.23
	Penhold	.01	1.11	.53	.27	5.61	5.56
	Stettler	Nil	.62	.76	.30	3.76	5.14
9	Springdale	Nil	1.20	.24	N.R.	6.24/1	5.20
10	Vegreville	Trace	.82	.64	.98	3.94	4.75
	Vermilion	.26	.74	.62	.30	3.21	4.11
	Lloydminster	.20	.68	.80	.70	3.45	3.44
11	Edmonton	Nil	1.79	.23	.84	6.09	4.18
	Calmar	Nil	2.62	.30	.68	6.94	4.93
12	Edson	.18	1.50	.30	.48	6.25	3.87
	Jasper	.31	.57	.15	.56	2.93	2.39
13	Glendon	Trace	1.64	.38	.68	4.32	3.77
14	Athabaska	Nil	1.48	.40	.40	4.90	3.93
	Campsie	.42	1.42	.36	.64	5.75	4.22
15	High Prairie	.42	.60	.16	1.08	4.03	3.66
	Kinuso	.96	.28	.18	.78	3.63	3.87
16	Fairview	.71	.09	.14	.62	2.62	2.87
	Beaverlodge	.39	.58	.05	.69	3.68	3.33
17	Keg River	.73	.27	.64	.76	3.13	3.20
	Fort Vermilion	1.50	.12	.54	1.01	4.34	2.68
	Fort McMurray	Nil	Nil	.15	.84	1.92	3.10
	Fort Smith	Nil	Nil	Nil	.14	1.44	2.16
Alberta Average		.14	.79	.55	.42	4.77	4.13

N.R. - No Report. <sup>1/</sup> Incomplete. <sup>2/</sup> No report since April 15. <sup>3/</sup> No report until May 27.

<sup>4/</sup> - Source: Meteorological Service of Canada.

IV. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Temperatures - Actual and Normal, by weeks, for the Period 8 a.m. May 27 to 8 a.m. June 17.

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. May 27		Week ending 8 a.m. June 3		Week ending 8 a.m. June 10		Week ending 8 a.m. June 17	
		Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
Manitoba									
1	Pierson	53	53	63	55	57	57	63	59
	Waskada	52	54	64	57	55	59	62	61
2	Boissevain	53	54	61	56	56	58	63	60
	Ninette	54	53	63	56	60	58	64	60
	Pilot Mound	53	53	60	56	56	59	64	61
3	Emerson	53	54	65	57	60	59	65	61
	Morden	54	54	63	56	59	59	64	61
	Graysville	54	53	64	56	59	58	N.R.	60
	Morris	51	54	64	57	59	59	N.R.	61
	Portage la Prairie	54	54	65	57	62	59	62	61
4	Winnipeg	52	55	64	58	59	60	63	62
6	Sprague	50	52	60	55	54	58	59	60
	Pinawa	48	52	62	55	58	57	58	60
7	Virden	54	53	63	55	58	57	62	59
8	Rivers	53	53	62	55	57	58	62	60
	Brandon	53	53	62	56	57	58	64	60
	Cypress River	53	53	62	56	58	58	64	60
9	Minnedosa	52	53	61	55	56	58	60	60
10	Dropmore	53	52	62	54	54	56	57	58
	Russell	54	51	63	54	56	56	60	58
	Birtle	53	52	62	54	56	56	60	58
11	Dauphin	56	52	63	55	60	57	62	59
13	Swan River	54	51	58	53	56	55	58	57
	The Pas	58	51	58	54	56	56	55	59
Manitoba Average		53	53	62	56	57	58	61	60
Saskatchewan									
1A	Carlyle	54	52	62	54	57	56	61	58
	Estevan	54	52	64	55	57	57	65	59
1B	Broadview	53	53	61	55	55	57	62	58
	Moosomin	57	53	64	55	56	57	63	59
2A	Yellow Grass	55	52	63	55	55	57	61	59
	Midale	55	52	64	54	56	56	63	59
2B	Moose Jaw	56	55	65	57	58	58	64	60
	Regina	57	53	65	55	56	57	64	59
	Qu'Appelle	56	53	64	56	55	58	62	59
	Indian Head	56	52	64	55	N.R.	56	62	58
	Francis	55	52	64	55	56	57	62	59
3AN	Chaplin	58	54	62	56	58	58	60	60
3AS	Assiniboia	58	52	63	54	55	57	63	61
	Ceylon	54	53	62	56	N.R.	58	66	60
	Gravelbourg	59	53	64	55	54	57	63	60
3BN	Swift Current	60	54	60	57	55	59	63	60
	Hughton	60	52	58	55	56	57	60	58
	Pennant	57	53	60	55	54	57	63	59
3BS	Aneroid	58	51	62	54	56	56	62	58
	Cadillac	59	51	62	53	56	55	64	58
	Val Marie	58	50	62	53	56	56	66	59
	Shaunavon	59	50	60	53	58	55	64	58
	Instow	60	52	56	54	54	57	64	59
4A	Maple Creek	60	53	59	55	55	57	66	59
	Consul	56	51	59	53	55	55	62	57
4B	Roadene	59	52	60	55	56	57	63	58
5A	Yorkton	56	52	64	54	57	56	62	58
	Hubbard	55	52	62	53	56	54	59	56
5B	Kamsack	52	50	60	53	54	55	58	57
	Foam Lake	55	50	60	52	52	55	59	57
	Lintlaw	56	49	60	51	53	53	56	55
6A	Davidson	N.R.	51	64	54	56	56	62	58
	Nokomis	58	51	64	53	58	55	60	57
	Semans	58	50	64	53	58	55	62	57
	Strasbourg	56	52	61	54	55	56	60	58
	Dilke	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
6B	Rosthern	61	52	60	54	56	56	60	58
	Saskatoon	60	52	61	54	57	56	62	58
	Dundurn	62	52	63	54	58	56	62	58
	Tugaske	58	52	62	54	56	57	62	59
	Elbow	60	53	N.R.	55	57	57	64	59
	Outlook	61	53	62	55	58	57	63	59
	Harris	62	51	58	54	56	56	61	58

N.R. No Report.



IV. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES <sup>1/</sup> - Concluded

Temperatures - Actual and Normal, by weeks, for the Period 8 a.m. May 27 to 8 a.m. June 17 - Concluded

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. May 27		Week ending 8 a.m. June 3		Week ending 8 a.m. June 10		Week ending 8 a.m. June 17	
		Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
Saskatchewan (Concluded)									
7A	Alsask	N.R.	50	N.R.	52	N.R.	54	N.R.	56
	Kindersley	62	49	57	51	55	53	63	55
7B	Macklin	61	49	54	52	55	54	61	56
	Scott	62	52	54	54	54	56	60	58
8A	Biggar	63	51	59	53	58	55	62	58
	Nipawin	59	50	58	53	56	55	57	57
8B	Naicam	58	52	58	54	54	56	60	58
	Melfort	60	52	58	54	55	56	58	58
9A	Dana	62	51	60	53	58	55	62	58
	Humboldt	59	52	61	54	55	56	60	58
9B	Rabbit Lake	60	52	53	54	53	56	55	58
	Prince Albert	62	52	58	54	55	56	58	58
	Battleford	64	55	56	57	57	58	60	60
	Waseca	64	51	52	53	55	55	57	57
Saskatchewan Average		58	52	61	54	56	56	62	58
Alberta									
1	Medicine Hat	62	55	60	57	57	58	66	60
	Foremost	61	51	58	53	55	55	67	57
2	Manyberries	59	55	60	57	56	59	64	60
	Macleod	63	52	57	54	54	56	67	58
3	Cowley	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	Lethbridge	61	54	56	56	55	58	65	60
4	Cardston	60	49	55	51	53	53	65	55
	Brooks	60	53	57	55	56	56	64	58
5	Empress	63	53	59	55	58	57	66	58
	Vauxhall	59	54	56	56	55	58	62	60
6	Vulcan	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	High River	N.R.	50	52	52	52	54	60	56
7	Drumheller	63	49	56	51	57	53	63	54
	Hanna	60	49	55	50	52	52	60	54
8	Naco	60	50	54	52	56	53	60	55
	Olds	60	51	53	53	52	54	60	55
9	Three Hills	60	50	54	51	54	53	59	54
	Strathmore	62	50	56	51	53	53	60	54
10	Gleichen	62	51	58	53	53	55	60	57
	Calgary	59	52	53	53	52	55	61	56
11	Coronation	58	49	52	51	54	53	61	55
	Hughenden	61	49	51	51	50	53	59	55
12	Hardisty	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	Sedgewick	62	51	54	53	55	54	60	56
13	Viking	60	51	52	53	55	55	59	56
	Camrose	62	50	51	51	54	53	62	55
14	Wetaskiwin	62	51	50	53	54	55	60	57
	Lacombe	64	51	N.R.	53	54	54	60	56
15	Alix	62	52	53	54	54	55	62	57
	Penhold	59	51	50	52	52	54	58	55
16	Stettler	63	51	52	52	54	54	59	55
	Springdale	56	49	57	51	50	53	N.R.	55
17	Vegreville	62	50	51	52	55	54	59	56
	Vermilion	59	50	50	52	54	54	58	56
18	Lloydminster	62	49	51	51	54	54	59	56
	Edmonton	61	53	49	55	54	56	57	58
19	Calmar	60	52	48	54	54	55	58	57
	Edson	56	52	46	53	52	54	56	55
20	Jasper	54	50	49	52	49	54	54	55
	Glendon	58	50	50	52	47	54	55	55
21	Athabasca	60	51	43	53	48	55	56	56
	Campsie	60	51	48	53	52	54	56	56
22	High Prairie	58	53	49	55	54	56	60	57
	Kinuso	58	52	48	54	52	55	56	56
23	Fairview	57	52	50	54	52	56	54	57
	Beaverlodge	57	51	48	53	54	54	55	55
24	Keg River	56	52	47	52	49	54	50	56
	Fort Vermilion	60	51	50	53	52	55	53	57
25	Fort McMurray	63	51	50	53	54	55	55	57
	Fort Smith	57	47	49	50	47	52	48	54
Alberta Average		60	51	52	53	53	55	59	56

N.R. No Report. <sup>1/</sup> Source: Meteorological Service of Canada.

THE CANADIAN SITUATION

V. PRIMARY MOVEMENT

The following table shows primary receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the 1939-40 crop year along with comparative figures for 1938-39:

Week ending		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Totals	Last Year
		(bushels)				
August	1-4	458,088	97,009	136,699	691,796	608,014
	11	2,160,625	587,503	270,100	3,018,228	2,231,338
	18	3,558,474	1,197,013	938,441	5,693,928	6,562,985
	25	7,839,377	5,753,392	3,314,378	16,907,147	14,920,847
September	1	11,291,828	16,384,227	5,628,266	33,304,321	23,112,502
	8	7,692,208	25,431,366	9,437,192	42,560,766	31,342,019
	15	5,223,075	29,425,707	8,157,845	42,806,627	20,725,068
	22	2,566,334 <sup>1/</sup>	24,786,608 <sup>1/</sup>	10,322,263	37,675,205	32,148,351
	29	2,887,312	26,351,552	16,670,849	45,909,713	30,241,394
October	6	1,085,811	14,639,656	6,704,944	22,430,411	21,443,468
	13	786,183	13,525,654	8,326,484	22,638,321	11,142,554
	20	625,126	9,975,918	6,600,273	17,201,317	14,555,994
	27	603,830	8,136,255	6,891,987	15,632,072	11,973,646
November	3	562,108	4,941,737	3,424,264	8,928,109	8,619,449
	10	486,845	5,345,085	3,529,371	9,361,301	4,502,145
	17	236,448	3,811,030	3,244,035	7,291,513	4,675,524
	24	383,509	4,225,213	4,809,472	9,418,194	4,082,904
December	1	359,035	2,696,694	4,211,757	7,267,486	3,145,123
	8	103,348	2,232,409	3,007,672	5,343,429	2,968,568
	15	214,770	1,712,443	2,161,877	4,089,090	2,226,832
	22	94,412	1,119,484	1,720,459	2,934,355	1,936,373
	29	98,743	804,324	728,656	1,631,723	1,338,021
January	5	36,452	761,144	408,057	1,205,653	618,772
	12	66,425	453,370	580,563	1,100,358	1,062,913
	19	52,858	482,310	515,537	1,050,705	1,241,384
	26	40,059	307,367	372,148	719,574	1,163,712
February	2	41,854	381,577	476,654	900,085	1,062,065
	9	50,502	537,742	614,595	1,202,839	593,952
	16	86,039	691,763	636,449	1,414,251	313,052
	23	64,992	674,854	691,213	1,431,059	581,247
March	1	119,634	648,251	574,902	1,342,787	1,267,806
	8	103,896	843,513	741,024	1,688,433	1,350,226
	15	141,804	1,054,627	757,267	1,953,698	1,275,403
	22	203,803	977,104	688,045	1,868,952	1,153,291
	29	130,888	1,019,163	758,437	1,908,488	1,110,455
April	5	143,676	856,267	799,900	1,799,843	988,796
	12	130,539	815,753	430,003	1,376,295	1,442,613
	19	131,023	608,485	346,252	1,085,760	1,418,731
	26	154,407	806,371	375,817	1,336,595	1,079,917
May	3	113,565	1,051,306	248,880	1,413,751	891,512
	10	124,214	1,104,520	453,789	1,682,523	1,056,368
	17	167,397 <sup>1/</sup>	920,855 <sup>1/</sup>	584,098 <sup>1/</sup>	1,672,350 <sup>1/</sup>	1,288,097
	24	92,610	651,462	419,894	1,163,966	1,102,829
	31	151,560	1,004,882	651,163	1,807,605	1,274,992
June	7	161,710	1,386,684	782,203	2,330,597	1,458,711
	14	114,045	1,165,561	786,018	2,065,624	1,086,973
Totals		51,941,441	222,385,210	123,930,192	398,256,843	280,386,936

<sup>1/</sup>Revised since the last issue of this Review.



# CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WHEAT MARKETINGS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY WEEKS

1938-39 AND 1939-40 TO DATE

MILLIONS  
OF  
BUSHELS

400

300

200

100

0

1939-40

1938-39

WEEKS

1

5

10

15

20

25

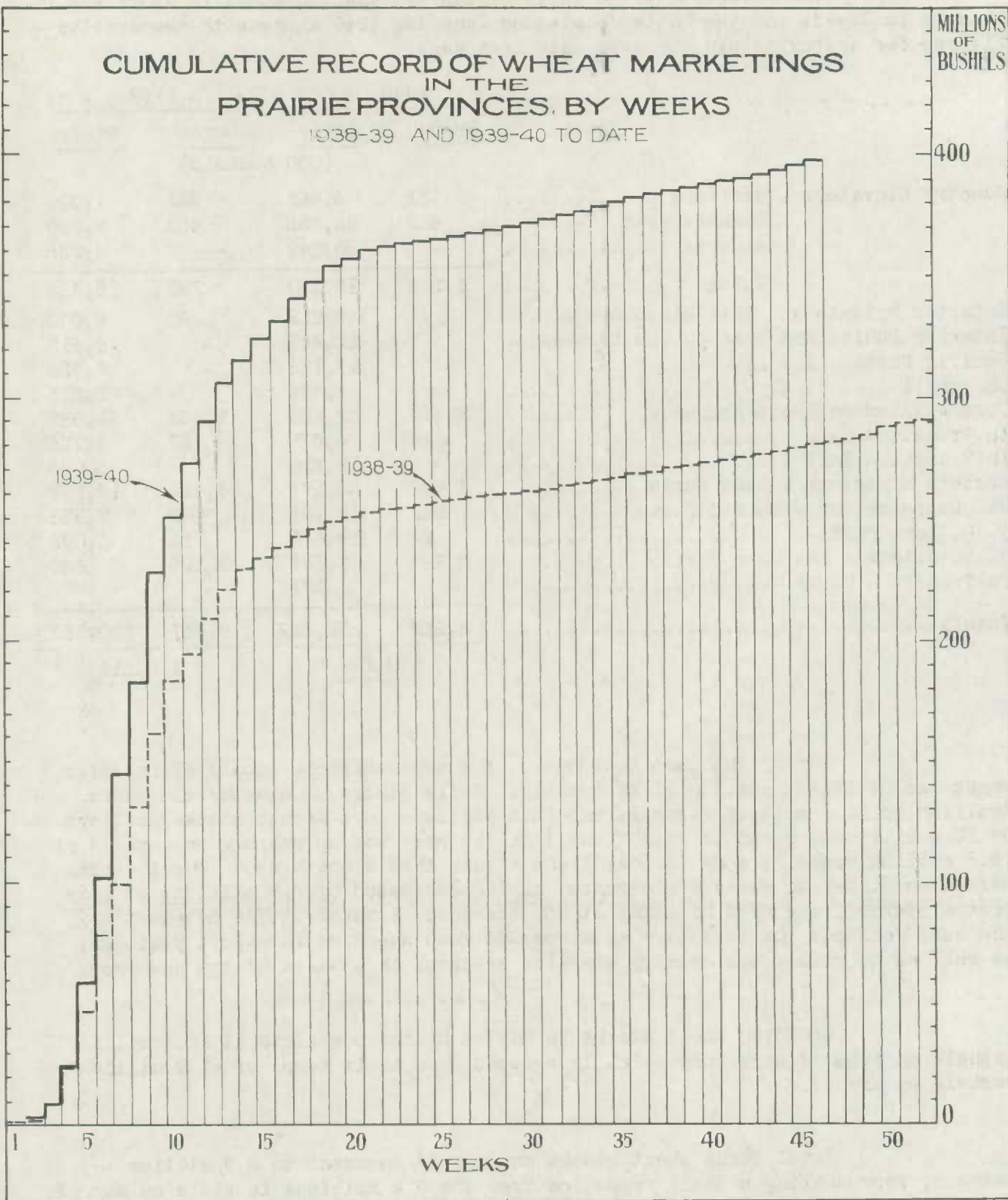
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# VI. VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on June 14, 1940 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year.

	1940		1939	
	Durum	Other	Durum	Other
	(000 bushels)			
Country Elevators - Manitoba .....	735	6,965	365	1,000
Saskatchewan .....	470	45,655	425	7,220
Alberta .....	-	30,240	-	4,235
Totals .....	1,205	82,860	790	12,455
Interior Private and Mill Elevators .....	11	6,212	60	6,000
Interior Public and Semi-public Terminals. ....	1	12,401	-	8,313
Pacific Ports .....	-	17,135	-	8,936
Churchill .....	-	2,495	-	2,213
Fort William and Port Arthur .....	2,311	52,529	2,469	31,083
In Transit - Lake .....	20	4,638	57	4,753
In Transit - Rail .....	-	19,628	-	3,096
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports .....	1,428	33,176	3,426	14,397
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports .....	925	19,991	380	7,938
U. S. Lake Ports .....	24	10,563	25	1,093
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports .....	2,994	8,583	2,150	580
In Transit - U.S.A. ....	-	373	-	-
Totals .....	8,919	270,589	9,357	100,857
	279,508		110,214	

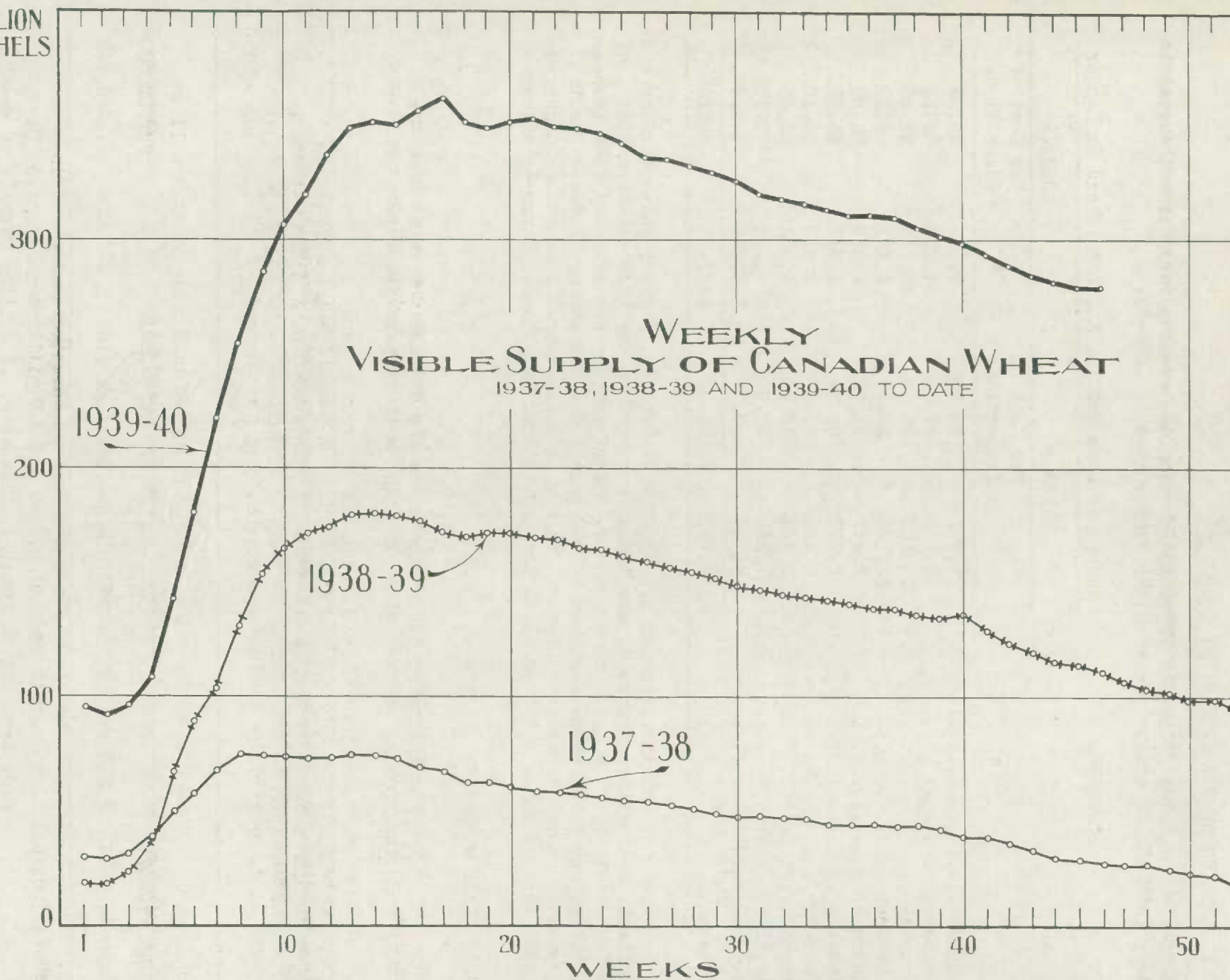
During the past four weeks, the total visible supply of Canadian wheat has declined by 8.7 million bushels. While stocks at country elevators declined by 13.5 million bushels, and Fort-William-Port Arthur stocks declined by 12.4 millions, wheat in rail transit in the west was up sharply on June 14 at 19.6 million bushels, some 12.9 millions higher than a month ago. Wheat stocks were also higher in eastern elevators, having increased by 6.8 millions at Lake port elevators, and by 2 millions at St. Lawrence elevators. The movement to the east reflects the customary endeavour to keep supplies in export position, as well as to reduce the country elevator holdings in advance of the new crop.

Canadian wheat stocks in United States positions at 22.5 million bushels on June 14 were only slightly reduced from their level of 22.9 million bushels on May 17.

Total Durum wheat stocks on June 14 amounted to 8.9 million bushels, representing a small reduction from the 9.2 millions in store on May 17.



MILLION  
BUSHELS



# VII. GRADING OF THE 1939 WHEAT CROP

The following shows the grading of new-crop inspections, August to May, 1939-40, in comparison with the same months in 1938-39:

	Number of Cars Grading No. 3 Northern or Better			
	1939-40		1938-39	
	Cars	Per Cent of Inspections	Cars	Per Cent of Inspections
August .....	13,478	94.55	9,905	95.84
September .....	58,166	95.82	34,715	89.71
October .....	24,123	92.78	30,778	82.40
November .....	12,158	84.30	12,341	83.18
December .....	7,449	72.82	7,413	88.69
January .....	6,880	85.97	4,647	85.79
February .....	9,822	88.83	2,673	85.13
March .....	2,954	80.45	4,800	82.66
April .....	11,961	90.05	4,105	80.78
May .....	6,726	90.39	12,236	87.94
Totals .....	153,717	90.91	123,413	86.68

Omitting special grades such as Garnets, Durums, White Springs and Winters, the number of cars of new wheat inspected in May 1940 totalled 7,441, of which 6,726 or 90.39 per cent graded No. 3 Northern, or higher. May 1940 inspections of new Durum wheat amounted to 192 cars, of which 180 or 93.75 per cent graded No. 3 Amber Durum or higher. In May 1939, new Durum inspections numbered 1,251 cars of which 1,221 or 97.60 per cent graded No. 3 Amber Durum or higher.

# VIII. LAKE MOVEMENT

The following table summarizes the movement of wheat down the Lakes from the opening of navigation in 1940, with comparative figures for 1939.

From opening of navigation to	To Canadian Lower Lake Ports	To St. Lawrence Ports	To Buffalo	To Other United States Ports	To United Kingdom and Continental Ports	TOTALS
(bushels)						
June 14, 1940	41,202,388	2,797,212	6,756,537	1,275,243	-	52,031,380
June 14, 1939	27,218,278	3,751,430	2,753,888	3,637,126	225,026	37,585,748

From April 25 to June 14, this year, 52 million bushels of wheat have been cleared from the Head of the Lakes, showing an increase of 14.4 million bushels to date over the corresponding volume last year. The increased shipments this year have been consigned mainly to the Canadian Lower Lake ports, with a larger volume also routed to Buffalo.



IX. CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY COUNTRIES OF FINAL DESTINATION.

April export clearances and United States imports of Canadian wheat are shown in the table below, with the final destination of each cargo or parcel traced by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada as far as present conditions permit. To complete the description of the export movement, the Customs records of wheat flour exports by countries of consignment, as declared on the flour export entries, have been added in to indicate the destinations of the total export movement of wheat and wheat flour. The total April, 1940, exports calculated on this basis amounted to 16,831,280 bushels, as compared with 21,268,086 bushels in March, 1940, and 5,979,025 bushels in April, 1939.

Countries of Final Destination	April, 1940				Aug.-Apr. 1939-40	Aug.-Apr. 1938-39
	Wheat (Other than Durum)	Durum Wheat	Wheat Flour (expressed as Wheat)	Total Wheat and Wheat Flour	Cumulative Total Wheat and Wheat Flour	Comparative Total Wheat and Wheat Flour
	( b u s h e l s )					
Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	10,924,257	1,042,579	1,408,685	13,375,521	93,614,415	62,551,402
Eire .....	554,733	-	-	554,733	2,853,270	2,974,807
Belgium .....	974,349	44,997	2,304	1,021,650	7,861,346 1/	7,871,071
Belgian Colonies .....	-	-	-	-	270	645
Cyprus .....	-	-	-	-	-	74,078
Czechoslovakia .....	-	-	-	-	-	38,134
Denmark .....	-	-	-	-	2,789,596	2,358,630
Finland .....	-	-	5,292	5,292	253,350	810,873
France .....	47,986	-	-	47,986	767,246	4,565,512
French Colonies .....	-	-	11,880	11,880	83,144	52,460
Germany .....	-	-	-	-	292,444	5,281,955
Greece .....	-	-	-	-	261,305	492,402
Greenland-Iceland .....	-	-	2,749	2,749	16,439	16,487
Italy .....	-	-	-	-	46,394	680,045
Latvia .....	-	-	-	-	547,535	-
Malta and Gibraltar .....	-	-	-	-	134,826	396,272
Netherlands .....	-	-	36,482	36,482	9,499,513 1/	4,059,323
Netherlands Colonies .....	-	-	14,750	14,750	108,888	94,451
Norway .....	-	-	120,204	120,204	6,553,100	3,358,043
Portugal .....	-	-	-	-	11,250	5,440
Portuguese Colonies .....	-	-	2,277	2,277	103,832	127,593
Spain .....	18,642	-	-	18,642	106,545	-
Sweden .....	-	-	-	-	1,042,670	1,203,049
Switzerland .....	44,000	-	-	44,000	3,887,129	4,128,224
British East Africa .....	-	-	-	-	-	324
British South Africa .....	833	-	-	833	30,014	27,521
British West Africa .....	-	-	7,807	7,807	84,909	52,917
Southern Rhodesia .....	-	-	-	-	9,334	6,432
Algeria .....	-	-	-	-	-	693,778
Egypt .....	-	-	576	576	19,594	20,385
Liberia .....	-	-	540	540	4,013	5,233
Morocco .....	-	-	1,606	1,606	10,309	882
Aden .....	-	-	-	-	3,667	945
China .....	-	-	37,445	37,445	94,156	303,551
Hawaii .....	-	-	-	-	-	123
Hong Kong .....	-	-	54,648	54,648	318,164	410,879
India .....	-	-	-	-	54	294,037
Japan .....	-	-	52,749	52,749	303,121	850
Fiji Islands .....	-	-	-	-	206	778
Philippine Islands .....	85	-	88,047	88,132	481,053	455,362
Straits Settlements .....	-	-	2,115	2,115	14,389	13,540
Palestine and Syria .....	15,329	-	-	15,329	194,548	779,963
Persia .....	-	-	-	-	4,293	-
Australia .....	-	-	-	-	643	1,034
New Zealand .....	-	-	-	-	-	80,750
Brazil .....	-	-	2,524	2,524	34,835	30,847
British Guiana .....	-	-	68,652	68,652	517,035	296,457
Chile .....	-	-	-	-	-	225
Colombia .....	61,250	-	-	61,250	681,649	367,495
Ecuador .....	-	-	-	-	225	-
Peru .....	-	-	887	887	2,564	-
Venezuela .....	-	-	13,118	13,118	90,982	96,848
Bermuda .....	-	-	12,474	12,474	71,642	86,076
West Indies .....	10,950	810	291,401	303,161	3,135,105	2,497,662
Central America .....	12,500	-	15,418	27,918	152,097	112,496
Newfoundland .....	-	-	70,637	70,637	1,086,823	978,193
Alaska .....	-	-	-	-	27	54
U.S.A. - For Home Consumption.	29,261	-	14,148	43,409	840,037	510,531
For Milling in Bond .	709,304	-	-	709,304	7,199,173	6,982,537
(Wrecked) .....	-	-	-	-	-	117,200
T o t a l s .....	13,403,479	1,088,336	2,339,415	16,831,280	146,219,148	116,366,801

1/ Revised.

X. WEEKLY EXPORT CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN WHEAT FROM CANADIAN AND AMERICAN SEABOARD  
PORTS, 1939-40 WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1938-39.

Week ending		1939-40	1938-39
		(bushels)	
August	1-4 .....	697,722	406,135
	10 .....	3,434,081	1,878,644
	17 .....	2,973,100	1,411,201
	24 .....	1,904,389	1,728,930
	31 .....	1,538,471	1,936,384
September	7 .....	3,187,047	1,466,006
	14 .....	1,059,101	3,303,207
	21 .....	4,110,848	2,899,842
	28 .....	2,696,100	4,822,415
October	5 .....	2,409,468	4,632,709
	12 .....	1,300,394	2,947,849
	19 .....	1,336,664	7,357,314
	26 .....	1,777,115	6,318,680
November	2 .....	966,858	4,196,129
	9 .....	3,188,408	4,249,266
	16 .....	2,836,442	5,297,487
	23 .....	3,653,635	5,389,455
	30 .....	5,041,608	2,655,249
December	7 .....	4,259,672	1,535,921
	14 .....	1,131,433	810,961
	21 .....	2,443,261	1,913,867
	28 .....	2,907,273	1,109,866
January	4 .....	1,000,940	1,938,138
	11 .....	2,977,967	2,080,553
	18 .....	4,646,021	2,262,082
	25 .....	4,523,437	1,727,413
February	1 .....	3,744,769	2,716,171
	8 .....	2,468,909	1,075,031
	15 .....	3,094,719	1,532,663
	22 .....	2,973,409	1,550,175
	29 .....	3,998,053	2,280,293
March	7 .....	4,174,655	1,369,336
	14 .....	5,426,124	1,850,702
	21 .....	3,282,345	745,793
	28 .....	3,161,034	868,992
April	4 .....	3,674,028	1,290,758
	11 .....	2,489,469	961,138
	18 .....	2,430,304	1,071,287
	25 .....	3,189,016	759,321
May	2 .....	3,895,378	1,564,365
	9 .....	4,804,736	3,280,433
	16 .....	4,856,222	3,307,808
	23 .....	4,854,011	3,560,564
	30 .....	2,977,398	3,288,377
June	7 .....	3,448,117	2,387,038
	14 .....	1,839,739	3,076,182
T o t a l s .....		138,783,890	114,812,130



XI. IMPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT INTO THE UNITED STATES

	For Consumption Duty Paid	For Milling in Bond	Totals
		(bushels)	
Final Monthly Figures-			
August, 1939 .....	5,634	938,738	944,372
September .....	7,185	686,650	693,835
October .....	78,410	918,201	996,611
November .....	92,959	937,392	1,030,351
December .....	4	406,633	406,637
January, 1940 .....	1,390	937,267	938,657
February .....	17,000	810,327	827,327
March .....	2,700	854,661	857,361
April .....	29,261	709,304	738,565
Preliminary Weekly Figures-			
May 3, 1940 .....	-	225,000	225,000
10 .....	-	73,000	73,000
17 .....	-	267,000	267,000
24 .....	-	141,000	141,000
31 .....	-	195,000	195,000
June 6 .....	-	188,000	188,000
13 .....	-	232,000	232,000
Preliminary Totals			
August 1 to date .....	234,543	8,520,173	8,754,716

XII. IMPORTS OF UNITED STATES WHEAT INTO CANADA

	Customs Imports	
	1939-40	1938-39
		(bushels)
August .....	29	323,740
September .....	4,036	124,167
October .....	1,006	291,250
November .....	2,025	52,204
December .....	-	122,117
January .....	1,000	138,383
February .....	1,938	11,853
March .....	-	37,866
April .....	-	4,065
Totals - August-April .....	10,034	1,105,645

XIII. MONTHLY OVERSEAS CLEARANCES, ETC., IN COMPARISON WITH THE CUSTOMS EXPORTS OF  
WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR.

May exports of wheat and flour, based on overseas clearance records from United States ports, amounted to 22,445,997 bushels. This amount is 4.3 million bushels less than the Customs export total for the month of May. This difference is somewhat more than accounted for by the increase of 4.7 million bushels in Canadian wheat stocks in United States positions between May 3 and May 31. It will be recalled that a month ago, comparison of the clearance and Customs records revealed a discrepancy of 4.3 million bushels which could only be explained by the failure of the April Customs total to include exports made during the last week of the month. This discrepancy is now evidently carried over into June, due to failure of the Customs totals to record exports made during the last week of May.

	Overseas Clearances of Canadian Wheat	U. S. Imports of Canadian wheat for con- sumption and milling in bond	Customs Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour	Totals	Customs Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour
(bushels)					
1938-39					
August .....	6,878,655	9,924	1,288,215	8,176,794	7,554,270
September ..	13,798,454	924,770	1,438,826	16,162,050	14,053,684
October ....	22,668,632	1,224,923	2,378,705	26,272,260	26,958,075
November ...	19,091,220	895,531	2,150,437	22,137,188	23,853,951
December ...	6,767,988	499,883	1,642,882	8,910,753	17,625,408
January ....	8,585,226	855,884	1,707,921	11,149,031	9,586,884
February ...	7,280,330	1,017,813	1,308,447	9,606,590	7,054,780
March .....	5,452,361	897,365	1,623,384	7,973,110	8,187,661
April .....	3,862,253	878,034	1,238,738	5,979,025	4,070,350
May .....	14,674,858	1,000,717	2,321,001	17,996,576	15,976,267
June .....	10,711,089	985,981	1,805,350	13,502,420	16,442,366
July .....	9,317,464	1,035,725	1,815,197	12,168,386	15,595,751
Totals .....	129,088,530	10,226,550	20,719,103	160,034,183	166,959,447
1939-40					
August .....	10,547,763	944,372	1,706,742	13,198,877	11,979,671
September ..	12,120,504	693,835	1,874,489	14,688,828	17,515,631
October ....	6,225,133	996,611	1,998,648	9,220,392	18,847,495
November ...	15,218,051	1,030,351	2,577,645	18,826,047	23,212,844
December ...	11,011,279	406,637	4,062,213	15,480,129	38,474,661
January ....	15,946,245	938,657	3,263,922	20,148,824	13,621,527
February ...	13,212,338	827,327	2,517,021	16,556,686	9,115,258
March .....	17,190,619	857,361	3,220,106	21,268,086	11,848,383
April .....	13,753,300	738,565	2,339,415	16,831,280	7,421,151
May .....	18,293,320	901,000 1/	3,251,677	22,445,997 1/	26,717,997
Aug.-May 1939-40 ...	133,518,552	8,334,716 1/	26,811,878	168,665,146 1/	178,754,618
Aug.-May 1938-39 ...	109,059,977	8,204,844	17,098,556	134,363,377	134,921,330

1/Subject to revision.



#### XIV. THE STATISTICAL POSITION

(a) In Canada only: The table below summarizes the statistical position of wheat in Canada at June 1, 1940, with comparative figures for the same date in 1939. The calculation is based upon available supplies for the crop year in Canada only, from which are deducted the Customs exports for the months of August-May. Supplies available for export or carry-over at June 1, 1940, are shown at 277.9 million bushels, representing an increase in current supplies of 151.8 million bushels, compared with those of a year earlier.

	1938-39	1939-40
	(bushels)	
Carry-over in Canada, July 31 .....	23,553,228	95,013,476
New Crop .....	360,010,000	489,623,000
Total Supplies .....	383,563,228	584,636,476
Domestic Requirements .....	122,563,689	128,000,000 <sup>1/</sup>
Available Supplies .....	260,999,539	456,636,476
Exports, August-May .....	134,921,330	178,754,618
Balance for Export or Carry-over June 1 ...	126,078,209	277,881,858

(b) In Canada and the United States: A second method of calculating the statistical position takes into account stocks in the United States as well as in Canada, then works from the elevator returns of overseas clearances, plus United States' imports for consumption and milling in bond. The calculation shown below, based on this method, indicates a balance of 295.1 million bushels on June 1, available for export or for the July 31 carry-over in Canada and the United States, compared with 127.6 million bushels a year earlier, indicating an increase of 167.5 million bushels in the current available supplies between the two years.

	1938-39	1939-40
	(bushels)	
Carry-over in Canada and the United States, July 31 .....	24,535,858	102,161,568
New Crop .....	360,010,000	489,623,000
Total Supplies .....	384,545,858	591,784,568
Domestic Requirements .....	122,563,689	128,000,000 <sup>1/</sup>
Available Supplies .....	261,982,169	463,784,568
Export Movement, August-May		
Overseas clearances .....	109,059,977	133,518,552
United States' imports .....	8,204,844	8,334,716
Flour as wheat .....	17,098,556	26,811,878
	134,363,377	168,665,146
Balance for Export or Carry-over, June 1 ...	127,618,792	295,119,422

<sup>1/</sup> Tentative.

XV. CUSTOMS EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

The following tables give the Customs totals of wheat and flour exports during the 1939-40 crop year with comparative figures for preceding years:

	<u>W H E A T</u>			
	<u>1939-40</u>	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1937-38</u>	<u>1936-37</u>
		(bushels)		
August .....	10,272,929	6,266,055	6,554,967	21,157,268
September .....	15,641,142	12,614,858	5,903,060	20,720,316
October .....	16,848,847	24,579,370	10,055,102	26,917,096
November .....	20,635,199	21,703,514	14,542,227	33,308,840
December .....	34,412,448	15,982,526	6,636,261	20,427,916
January .....	10,357,605	7,873,963	7,193,986	9,789,027
February .....	6,598,237	5,746,333	2,838,804	5,362,031
March .....	8,628,277	6,564,277	3,487,449	4,748,599
April .....	5,081,736	2,831,612	1,617,703	3,617,803
May .....	23,466,320	13,655,266	3,370,545	8,026,507
June .....		14,637,016	7,275,376	12,180,068
July .....		13,780,554	7,248,115	8,602,689
Totals .....		146,240,344	76,713,595	174,858,160

	<u>F L O U R</u>			
	<u>1939-40</u>	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1937-38</u>	<u>1936-37</u>
		(barrels)		
August .....	379,276	286,270	288,608	387,728
September .....	416,553	319,739	306,655	378,318
October .....	444,144	528,601	336,478	464,013
November .....	572,810	477,875	405,921	408,653
December .....	902,714	365,085	337,678	475,282
January .....	725,316	379,538	295,776	313,923
February .....	559,338	290,766	272,488	347,884
March .....	715,579	360,752	301,735	390,315
April .....	519,870	275,275	184,703	285,724
May .....	722,595	515,778	297,126	348,866
June .....		401,189	299,503	389,995
July .....		403,377	282,985	334,964
Totals .....		4,604,245	3,609,656	4,525,665

	<u>WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR</u>			
	<u>1939-40</u>	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1937-38</u>	<u>1936-37</u>
		(bushels)		
August .....	11,979,671	7,554,270	7,843,703	22,902,044
September .....	17,515,631	14,053,684	7,283,008	22,422,747
October .....	18,847,495	26,958,075	11,569,253	29,005,155
November .....	23,212,844	23,853,951	16,368,871	35,147,778
December .....	38,474,661	17,625,408	8,155,812	22,566,685
January .....	13,621,527	9,586,884	8,524,978	11,201,680
February .....	9,115,258	7,054,780	4,065,000	6,927,509
March .....	11,848,383	8,187,661	4,845,256	6,505,017
April .....	7,421,151	4,070,350	2,448,867	4,903,561
May .....	26,717,997	15,976,267	4,707,612	9,596,404
June .....		16,442,366	8,623,139	13,935,046
July .....		15,595,751	8,521,548	10,110,027
Totals ..		166,959,447	92,957,047	195,223,653





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