

22-005
1940
July
c. 1



CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH



DOES NOT CIRCULATE
NE PAS PRETER

Vol. 10

No. 11

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

JULY 30 , 1940

Published by Authority of the Hon. Jas. A. MacKinnon, M. P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce
Ottawa

Price \$1 a year

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

(Issued July 30, 1940)

Dominion Statistician:

R.H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C.

Statistician, Agricultural Branch:

C.F. Wilson, Ph.D.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

For the past five weeks, Winnipeg wheat futures have rested on their pegged minimum levels, with trading confined mainly to the October and December futures. During this period, Chicago prices have drifted slightly lower while Buenos Aires prices have risen. The latter market has been reflecting a local situation in which remaining Argentine wheat supplies are very small. Chicago prices, on the other hand, are dominated by a domestic supply situation for the 1940-41 season which is somewhat more than ample for domestic requirements and normal carry-over needs. As far as the United States is concerned, there is small prospect of any appreciable exports in the coming season, except in so far as wheat flour can be shipped to South American and Oriental markets. Chicago prices firmed last week on reports of lack of moisture and heat damage in the United States spring wheat belt, but the gains were not held.

Occasional periods of activity have developed at Winnipeg involving the exchange of futures for cash wheat in connection with previously negotiated export sales. Wheat and flour exports have been somewhat slow, due to the partial diversion of available shipping to the carrying of more immediately required commodities. The United Kingdom is reported to be well stocked with wheat supplies at the present time. Export clearances of Canadian wheat (only) have been averaging 2 million bushels weekly, although this volume has been augmented by flour exports and United States imports of wheat for milling-in-bond, at a combined rate of an additional three-quarters of a million bushels weekly.

On July 24, Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, made a statement in the House of Commons outlining the present wheat policy as recommended by the Government. Regarding the handling of the 1940 crop in the western provinces, a quota system of farm deliveries has been recommended. With a net available storage capacity of 150 to 160 million bushels, total farm deliveries will require to be regulated accordingly, until exports and domestic consumption permit further deliveries. Each producer, by regulation of the Canadian Wheat Board, will be given a delivery quota "designed to permit the equitable use of available storage space by all the producers." The actual quota delivery regulations will be announced very shortly.

The quota system will require considerable quantities of wheat to be stored on farms which ordinarily would be delivered in the early autumn months. In compensation for storing on farms the wheat that will need to be so stored, the Government has recommended an allowance to be made to the producer in addition to the Wheat Board's initial payment. The basis of this allowance is to be announced as soon as possible. The initial payment remains unchanged at 70 cents for No. 1 Northern, basis in store at Fort William.

Based upon a strong recommendation from the Cereals Import Committee of the United Kingdom Ministry of Food, the Government is not requesting closure of the Winnipeg wheat futures market at the present time. The pegged minimum prices for cash wheat and futures are to be continued at or about their present levels.

The 5,000 bushel limitation on deliveries from any one producer is to be removed from the Canadian Wheat Board Act. An Advisory Committee to assist the Wheat Board is to be appointed shortly.

Finally a processing levy at the rate of 15 cents per bushel on all wheat utilized in the manufacture of wheat flour and other wheat products entering domestic human consumption, was made effective as of midnight, July 23, 1940. The processing levy is to be collected against delivery of the wheat product by the processor to the purchaser thereof, and will cover all existing contracts for future deliveries. Imports of wheat and wheat flour are to be subject to licence by the Canadian Wheat Board. When such imports are licensed, they too will be subject to the processing levy.

A bill providing the necessary amendments to the Canadian Wheat Board Act to permit administration of the policy outlined above was given first reading in the House of Commons on July 25.

European Wheat Production Estimates.

On the basis of official production estimates for seven southern European wheat producing countries, the 1940 European wheat crop is indicated at 17.8 per cent below the crop in 1939. These estimates confirm the severe winter damage and flooding which occurred in the Danubian countries. In addition, the Italian crop, which was reported as being one of the least damaged of the European crops, shows a substantial reduction as compared with the Italian crop of 1939. Spain alone among the European countries so far reporting shows a production in 1940 higher than in 1939. The United Kingdom is likely to be the only other country with an increased production, due to a considerably increased acreage last autumn. Detailed production estimates are as follows, with comparisons for 1939.

	1940 Production	1939 Production	1940 Percentage Increase or Decrease
	bushels		
Roumania	109,778,000	163,611,000	- 32.9
Hungary	83,664,000	112,765,000	- 25.8
Bulgaria	57,000,000	71,155,000	- 19.9
Yugoslavia	63,360,000	105,658,000	- 40.0
Italy	268,225,000	293,945,000	- 8.8
Spain	121,252,000	111,773,000	+ 8.5
Greece	34,171,000	38,291,000	- 10.8
Total	737,450,000	897,198,000	- 17.8

Southern Hemisphere Crop Prospects

While no report on the acreage sown to the new wheat crop in Australia has yet been published, private reports indicate a small reduction in acreage as compared with last year. Light scattered rains occurred in the wheat-growing provinces last week, but the rains were quite insufficient to germinate the late-sown areas or to promote growth elsewhere. Frequent and ample rains will be needed if the Australian crop is to overcome the early handicap of drought.

Argentina, on the other hand, has been suffering from too much rain and the new wheat crop is reported to be hard hit by prolonged rain and lack of cold weather. An Associated Press despatch of July 29 stated that farmers doubt whether there will be much more wheat in November than home consumption will require. The Argentine Government consequently issued a decree yesterday prohibiting further sales of wheat for export, except by special permit. It is understood that permits will be issued to cover existing export contracts as well as additional exports to neighbouring countries as long as the home supply is not endangered.

THE WHEAT SITUATION IN CANADA

The Prairie Wheat crop at the end of June showed prospects of 10 per cent below last year's condition. Up to June 30, most areas with the exception of central Saskatchewan had received timely showers which helped to maintain surface moisture, but so far this year there had not been one good, soaking rain of the order of those received during June in 1939. Since July 1, showers have alternated with high temperatures, but further deterioration has taken place in central and south-eastern Saskatchewan, in parts of southern Alberta, and in the northern inter-lake area of Manitoba. On the other hand, there is no wide area in which the wheat crop will be a total failure, although in the above-mentioned districts, yields are expected to be low.

On July 26, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics published the 1940 wheat acreages in the Prairie Provinces, based upon the returns from the June survey. The total wheat area in the Prairie Provinces in 1940 is reckoned at 27,750,000 acres, an increase of 7.5 per cent over the 25,813,000 acres sown in 1939. The present wheat acreage in the west is the largest yet sown on the Prairies. It will be remembered, of course, that the seeding took place before it became apparent that continental European markets would be inaccessible for the time being.

For the past eight weeks, western producers have been hastening to deliver the balance of their 1939 crops, and the primary movement has risen from a little over one million bushels per week, to a weekly volume in the neighbourhood of 4 million bushels. Up to July 19, the total primary movement in the Prairie Provinces had reached 417.2 million bushels, of which 53 millions were delivered in Manitoba, 233.5 millions in Saskatchewan, and 130.7 millions were delivered in Alberta. On the other hand, weekly overseas clearances of Canadian wheat since the week ending June 7 have averaged just 2 million bushels weekly, due to the utilization of available shipping for more pressing commodities. The net result of the increased primary deliveries of wheat in the Prairie Provinces, and the slow outward movement of wheat, has been a contraseasonal increase in the visible supply of Canadian wheat which has risen from 279.5 million bushels for the week ending June 14, to 282.1 million bushels for the week ending July 19.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

- June 20. Winnipeg July future trades at minimum of 71 3/8 cents. Light showers in Alberta and central Saskatchewan.
- 22. Showers fairly general over prairies. Winnipeg October future reaches peg of 73 5/8 cents.
- 24. Light to heavy showers over prairies. Roumanian wheat crop privately estimated at 91,858,000 bushels.
- 25. Winnipeg December future reaches minimum of 74 5/8 cents. Fighting ceases in France.
- 26. Council of Winnipeg Grain Exchange announces minimum levels for cash wheat prices. Elevator companies cease buying wheat basis market price at pegged levels.
- 27. U.S.S.R. occupies Bessarabia. Good rains over prairies, particularly in northern Saskatchewan. United States Department of Agriculture estimates domestic total wheat supply 1940-41 season at 1,000,000,000 bushels. World wheat supplies in the 1940-41 season were forecasted at 200,000,000 bushels less than in 1939-40. While the world carry-over is 250,000,000 higher, the 1940 world crop is expected to be 350,000,000 to 450,000,000 bushels less than in 1939.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS (Concluded)

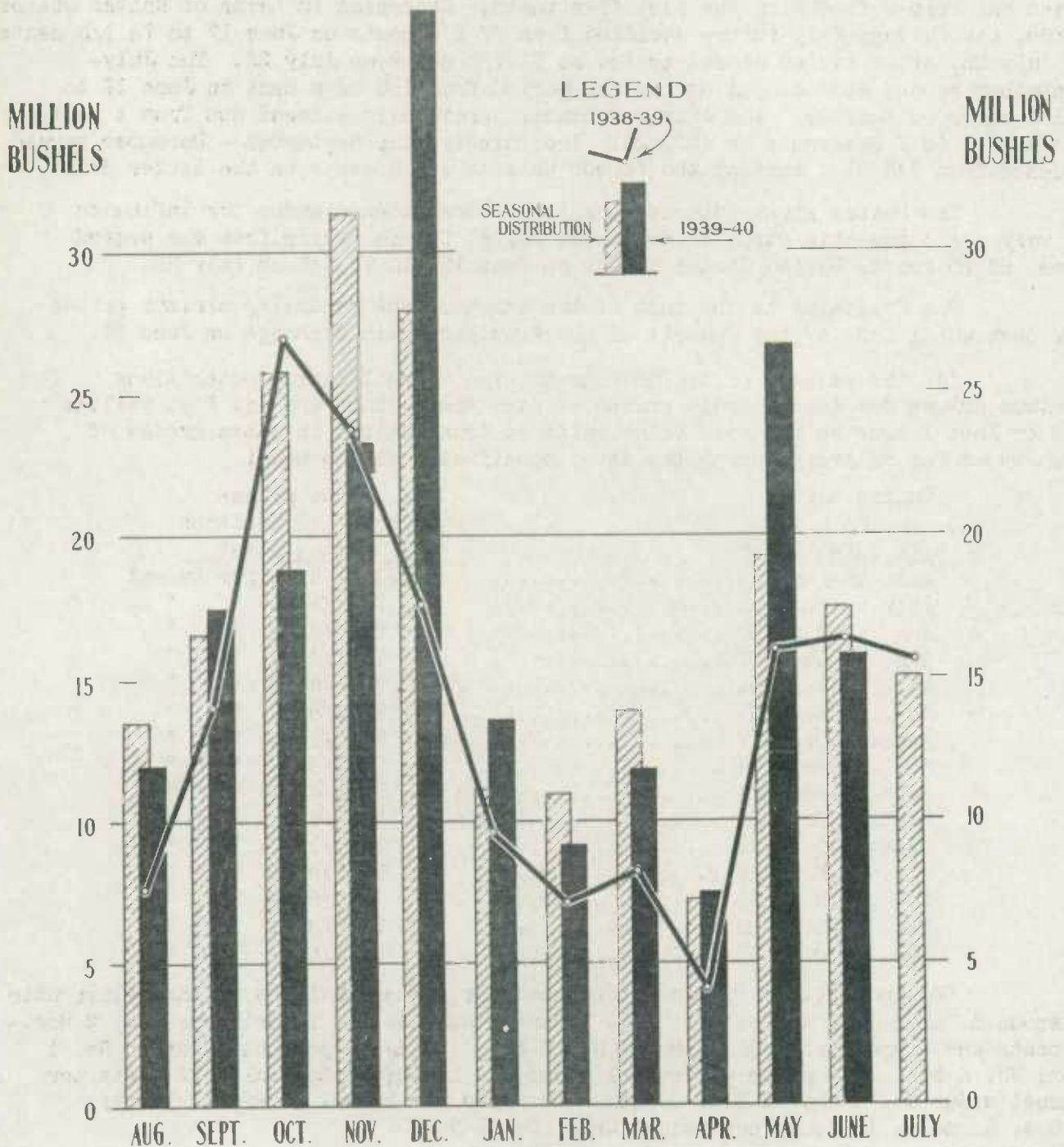
- June 28. Rains in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.
- July 3. High temperatures over prairies and United States spring wheat states. Average of six private United States crop estimates show winter wheat 499,000,000; spring wheat 222,000,000; total wheat 721,000,000 bushels.
6. General showers over prairies, fairly heavy in Alberta and Manitoba, but light in Saskatchewan.
8. Fairly general showers over Prairies, heaviest in south-eastern Alberta and south-western Saskatchewan. United States sells 600,000 bushels of Pacific Northwest wheat to China under subsidy. Swedish wheat crop privately estimated at 18,370,000 bushels compared with 31,384,000 bushels in 1939.
9. June 30 condition of prairie wheat crop, with last year's June 30 condition in brackets: Manitoba 96 (97); Saskatchewan 89 (101); Alberta 96 (105).
10. United States crops officially estimated at winter wheat 523,990,000; spring wheat 204,654,000; total wheat 728,644,000 bushels.
11. Variable rains in Prairie Provinces.
12. Roumanian wheat crop officially estimated at 109,788,000 bushels.
13. Japanese wheat crop estimated at 47,000,000 bushels compared with 61,000,000 last year.
15. Australian Wheat Board announced that 118,000,000 bu. of the 1939-40 crop had been sold and that another 26,000,000 bushels will probably be sold for local consumption and flour exports, leaving a market to be found for 52,000,000 bushels.
16. United States Department of Agriculture extends flour subsidy to cover shipments from any United States ports to the Americas.
17. Good general rains in Alberta.
20. Ontario winter wheat price for the No. 1 grades, basis, Montreal export freight rates, set at 70 cents, unchanged from last year.
22. Light to heavy rains in southern districts of prairies.
23. Hungarian wheat crop officially estimated at 83,664,000 bushels.
24. The newly seeded Australian wheat crop is reported to be deteriorating over a wide area for want of rain.
25. Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announces 1940 wheat policy.
26. Prairie wheat acreage in 1940 estimated from June Survey returns at 27,750,000 acres, compared with 25,813,000 acres sown in 1939.

AN APPRAISAL OF THE CANADIAN EXPORT MOVEMENT

Customs wheat and flour shipments for the month of June amounted to 15,861,993 bushels, making the total Customs export movement 194,616,611 bushels for the first eleven months of the crop year. This latter amount is virtually in line with the seasonal allocation to the end of June of 194.9 million bushels. Customs exports during the month of July will need to total 15.4 million bushels to realize the 210 million bushel estimate for the total crop year. Weekly export clearances to date during July, which have been somewhat retarded in volume, suggest that July exports may fall two or three million bushels short of the amount needed to fulfill the estimate.

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

For more than a month, Winnipeg wheat futures have rested on their minimum pegged levels with trading mainly confined to the October future, and occasional spreading taking place between October and December futures. Since June 17, the July future held fractionally above the minimum on June 18 and 19, and finally settled upon the peg on June 20. The October future reached its pegged level on June 22, followed by the December future on June 25. Cash wheat prices, as set out below, were placed on a minimum price basis consistent with the futures minimum levels, on June 26.

Meanwhile, trading in Chicago futures has been unrestricted, and their trend has been soft during the past five weeks. Expressed in terms of United States funds, the Chicago July future declined from 77 3/4 cents on June 17 to 74 1/8 cents on July 25, after having closed as low as 71 7/8 cents on July 23. The July-September spread widened out during the period from 1/8 of a cent on June 17 to 1 1/4 cents on July 25. The July - December spread also widened out from 1 cent on June 17 to 2 3/4 cents on July 25. Accordingly, the September - December spread widened from 7/8 of a cent on the former date to 1 1/2 cents on the latter date.

The Buenos Aires futures market has strengthened under the influence of very small domestic supplies, with the August future rising from the pegged level of 70 cents, United States funds, on June 17, to 73 5/8 on July 25.

The following is the text of the announcement regarding minimum prices for cash wheat made by the Council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on June 26:

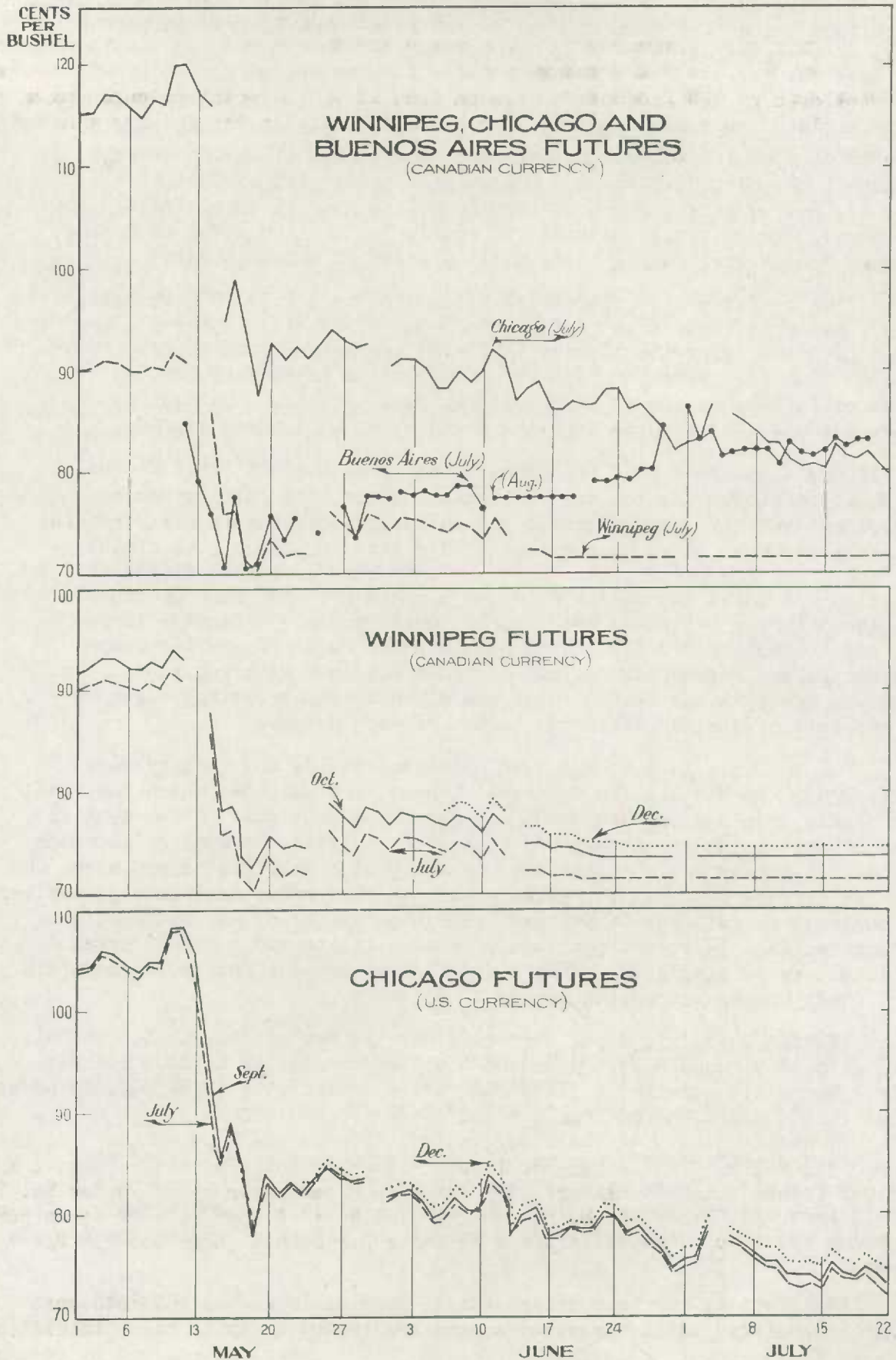
"At the request of the Government, the council hereby establishes minimum prices for the contract grades of cash wheat "in store" at Fort William and or Port Arthur as follows, below which no transactions in these grades of cash wheat for delivery during the dates specified shall be made:

During the period both dates inc.	Min. prices for No. 1 Manitoba North. wheat
June 26-June 29	71 1/8 c. per bushel
July 1-Aug. 3	71 3/8 c. " "
Aug. 5-Aug. 10	71 5/8 c. " "
Aug. 12-Aug. 17	71 7/8 c. " "
Aug. 19-Aug. 24	72 1/8 c. " "
Aug. 26-Aug. 31	72 3/8 c. " "
Sept. 2-Sept. 7	72 5/8 c. " "
Sept. 9-Sept. 14	72 7/8 c. " "
Sept. 16-Sept. 21	73 1/8 c. " "
Sept. 23-Sept. 28	73 3/8 c. " "
Sept. 30-Nov. 9	73 5/8 c. " "
Nov. 11-Nov. 16	73 7/8 c. " "
Nov. 18-Nov. 23	74 1/8 c. " "
Nov. 25-Nov. 30	74 3/8 c. " "
Dec. 2-Dec. 31	74 5/8 c. " "

"Minimum prices for the other contract grades shall be at the deliverable discounts, which are as follows: No. 1 Hard - same as No. 1 Northern: No. 2 Nor.- 3 cents per bushel under No. 1 Nor; No. 3 Nor. - 8 cents per bushel under No. 1 Nor; No. 4 Nor. - 18 cents per bushel under No. 1 Nor; 4 Special - 22 cents per bushel under No. 1 Nor; 1 C.W. Garnet - 12 cents per bushel under No. 1 Nor; 2 C.W. Garnet - 15 cents per bushel under No. 1 Nor.

The aforesaid minimum prices shall apply as from June 26, 1940, and shall remain in force until cancelled or changed by authority of the council."

DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS



-o-

THE UNITED STATES

On July 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:

"A 1940 wheat crop of 728,644,000 bushels is indicated by the July report of condition and probable yield. This is 3.5 per cent less than both last year's crop of 754,971,000 bushels and the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 754,685,000 bushels. The July 1 acreage for harvest of all wheat is 52,680,000 acres, a net decline from last year of approximately one million acres. There was an increase of nearly two million acres in spring wheat and a decrease of nearly three million acres in winter wheat.

"The estimate of winter wheat production is 523,990,000 bushels, which is 7 per cent lower than last year's crop of 563,431,000 bushels and about 8.5 per cent below the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 571,067,000 bushels. This prospective production is being harvested on an estimated 34,922,000 acres, nearly 11 per cent less than the average harvested acreage, but with an expected yield 5 per cent above average.

"Conditions were good for plant growth over most of the soft red winter wheat territory east of the Mississippi River, but rust and scab have developed and have reduced yield prospects considerably in the northern part of this section. However the indicated yields in most of the States east of the River are better than last year and above average. Yields at harvest also are above the yields expected a month ago over most of these States, excepting in Delaware, Maryland and Ohio, where scab damage is reported, and in Indiana and parts of Illinois where rust already has caused serious damage and further damage may occur to the late maturing wheat. In the southern Great Plains States wheat has ripened and harvesting began unevenly and late. This increased the threat of rust damage.

"On the acreage that has been harvested yields and quality were generally good. In the area in Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma where the final outcome of the crop has been the most uncertain the continued improvement in the moisture situation and timely occurrence of the rains brought an increase in prospective production. In addition to somewhat higher yields per acre, the acreage for harvest has been increased. Much of this additional acreage earlier seemed destined to fail but it improved sufficiently during May and June to warrant harvesting. However, shortage of precipitation and water reserves during June lowered yields in the Northern Plains section, and in the Mountain and West Coast States, excepting Nevada.

"Winter wheat yield per harvested acre is now placed at 15.0 bushels, compared with 14.9 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 14.3 bushels. The July 1 harvested acreage is 34,922,000 acres, compared with 37,802,000 acres harvested in 1939, and the 10-year average of 39,453,000 acres.

"All spring wheat production (including durum) is estimated at 204,654,000 bushels. This compares with 191,540,000 bushels raised on a smaller acreage in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 183,619,000 bushels. Yields per acre are expected to exceed average in all the important spring wheat producing States.

"Rainy, cold spring weather delayed seeding in much of the mid-west area, but apparently did not prevent farmers seeding up to their March intentions. In parts of the Dakotas the straw is short and heads have been damaged by drought and excessive heat during June. Grasshoppers have hatched in large numbers, but are late compared with small grain crops, so that little damage is anticipated from this source. The large proportion of rust resistant varieties has reduced the

probability of widespread damage from rust this year. The seeded acreage of all spring wheat is estimated at 19,374,000 acres, 10.5 per cent more than in 1939. July 1 conditions indicate an abandonment of 8.3 per cent, leaving 17,758,000 acres for harvest. This is about 12 per cent more than harvested last year and exceeds the 10-year average of 17,416,000 acres harvested by nearly 2 per cent.

"Production of durum wheat in 1940 is estimated at 34,954,000 bushels, compared with 34,360,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 29,619,000 bushels. Yields are forecast below last year, but well above average, particularly in North Dakota which has about four-fifths of the acreage and prospective production. The seeded acreage in 1940 was 3,564,000 acres, 11 per cent above that of 1939, but 3 per cent below the 10-year average. A loss of 6.6 per cent of the seeded acreage, as indicated by July 1 conditions, would leave 3,330,000 acres for harvest, which is 9 per cent more than harvested in 1939 and 10 per cent above the 10-year harvested average of 3,035,000 acres.

"Other spring wheat production will reach 169,700,000 bushels, on the basis of July 1 indications, compared with 157,180,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 154,000,000 bushels. Indicated yields per harvested acre, while below those of 1939 in Nebraska, North Dakota and most Western States, still exceed the 10-year average in most important spring wheat areas."

AUSTRALIAN CABLE

The following cable was received on July 16 from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Melbourne:

"Sales of wheat and flour by Australian Wheat Board to date approximately 118,000,000 bushels, excluding 2,100,000 bushels cancelled owing to closing of French, Swiss, and Norwegian markets. A further 26,000,000 bushels expected to be sold for local consumption and export flour, leaving a carry-over of approximately 52,000,000 bushels. Only 33,012,000 bushels out of total amount sold has been shipped at beginning of July. Official quotations for wheat remain unchanged. Wheat Board overdraft for advances to farmers stands at approximately £15,750,000. Outlook for new crop unpromising and immediate rains throughout wheat belts awaited to improve prospects. Lack of moisture most pronounced in western Australia and conditions in south Australia, New South Wales and Victoria all unsatisfactory. Wheat Board releasing to farmers at reduced price wheat below f.a.q. standard or affected by weevil, owing to shortage of bran and pollard for stock feed and in view of possible difficulty in providing sufficient facilities for storing heavy carry-over. Under this latter stimulus rapid construction of silos in country districts being supported by Victoria State Government. Flour market very quiet and report welcomed that £100,000 sterling made available for purchase of 200,000 bushels of flour for north China. Export quotations for flour are nine pounds ten shillings per ton in 49 pound calico bags, equivalent to thirty-three dollars forty-four cents Canadian, and nine pounds five shillings per ton in 150 pound sacks equivalent to thirty-two dollars fifty-six cents Canadian. Freights at reasonable rates appear plentiful for voyages outside risk areas, otherwise position obscure."

ARGENTINE LETTER

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

Crop Conditions

Weather conditions during the month of June were very unsatisfactory for the grain producer. Temperatures were unseasonably mild, and there was an almost entire absence of frost. Rains were frequent and abundant, causing large tracts of low lying land to be inundated. Wheat seeding was delayed, and the anticipated increase in acreage may not now be realized. Planting of linseed also was held up in some of the most productive zones, but as this crop can be put in much later than can wheat, the delay is not serious as yet. The gathering and conditioning of the maize crop has been interfered with, and there may be further losses in the standing crop.

The great need now is for a spell of cold and dry weather.

Below are reproduced the contents of the official government report on crop conditions in the Republic, which made its appearance this morning.

The abundance and frequency of the rains during June were unfavourable for agriculture and to a certain extent also for live stock, especially in the south-east of Buenos Aires, where inundation of the fields made it necessary to move animals to other districts.

Picking and shelling of maize was delayed, with deterioration of the grain and the definite loss of many fields in the centre and south of Buenos Aires.

Work on the land in preparation for the new crops of cereals was made difficult, particularly in the coastal area. In the centre conditions were better owing to the lighter rainfall and also to the lighter and sandier soils.

In the south-east of Buenos Aires work on the land was practically stopped. In the north of the same province it was slowed up, but the delay is not yet serious, and in the west ploughing was finished under conditions which may be described as from good to very good.

In Santa Fe and Cordoba cultivation for the wheat crop is virtually finished, and ploughing for linseed is proceeding.

The condition of the wheat fields already growing is considered generally good, although some cold and dry weather is needed to stimulate development of the roots, and also to permit completion of seeding in districts where this has been interrupted.

For lack of seed and also for fear of green aphids, which is very prevalent in the north, there is little interest amongst the farmers of Santa Fe, Cordoba and Entre Rios to increase the wheat area.

The condition of the growing fields is good to excellent in western Buenos Aires and the Pampa, which embraces the greater part of the area that will be planted this season.

Supplies and Markets

Although wheat shipments fell off in June as compared with the preceding month, the volume was very satisfactory under existing conditions. Exports were 15,392,000 bushels of wheat and 30,000 bushels of flour in terms of wheat, a combined total of 15,422,000 bushels, as against 18,920,000 bushels in May and 15,013,000 bushels in April.

The current statistical position is now as shown below:

Third official estimate 1939-40 crop	119,452,000 bushels	
Carry-over from 1938-39 crop	<u>68,566,000</u>	"
Total supplies	188,018,000	"
Deduct for seed and domestic needs	<u>101,044,000</u>	"
Surplus available for export	86,974,000	"
Shipments) Wheat	81,799,000 bushels	
to June 30) Wheat as flour.. <u>407,000</u>	"	<u>82,206,000</u> "
Balance still available	4,768,000	"

The above figures have official statistics as their basis, but some experienced grain men continue to hold the view that production has been greater than officially calculated. A recent announcement of the Department of Agriculture indicates that a special investigation of wheat stocks is being made, the result of which will be announced at an early date.

Even assuming that it be found that stocks are greater than has been supposed, it is unlikely that they will prove big enough to be embarrassing. Any reasonable quantity will easily be absorbed by Brazil and other neighbouring countries.

It is understood that there are still only about 1,100,000 bushels of old crop wheat remaining in the hands of the official Board as yet unsold. The rest of its stocks have been sold, even though not yet shipped. Both the British and Spanish Governments have some cargoes still to take away.

Some small stocks of wheat still remain in the hands of the farmers, but it is understood to be inferior grain of light weight.

Market conditions during June were very difficult. Late in May the Government in order to combat the excessive speculation then in vogue fixed minimum prices. These, however, soon proved to be above world values, and as no provision had been made for the Government to purchase grain at the fixed minima, business on the exchanges became practically paralyzed. Towards the end of June, apparently unlooked for, a rise in prices took place which quickly carried wheat beyond the pegged level and made it relatively higher than the Winnipeg quotations. The change was ascribed to various causes, the principal one being a sudden realization of the smallness of the stocks remaining in the country.

The British official buying authority made a number of purchases during the month, but dropped out of the market when the rise in prices came.

At the close of the month Spot wheat was 9.15 pesos per 100 kilos, equal to 74 1/4 cents United States per bushel at current official exchange rates; July 9.30 (75 1/2 cents); and September 9.65 (78 1/4 cents per bushel); while in Winnipeg the October option closed at 73 5/8 cents.

1939 Wheat Exports

Below are reproduced the particulars of Argentine exports of wheat and wheat flour, with the final destinations so far as obtainable, for the year 1939. The information was kindly supplied by the Director General of National Statistics.

<u>Destinations</u>	<u>Wheat</u> (bushels)	<u>Wheat Flour</u>
United Kingdom	60,499,000	596,000
British African Possessions	15,000	-
British Central American Possessions	-	150
British European Possessions	-	220
Belgium	21,185,000	11,000
Bolivia	1,248,000	234,000
Brazil	36,470,000	608,000
Cuba	40	-
Chile	660	169,000
Denmark	230,000	110
Finland	438,000	620
France	240,000	34,000
Greece	4,810,000	12,400
Germany	1,727,000	180
Hungary	-	440
Italy	3,134,000	266,000
Irish Free State	1,976,000	-
Japan	-	110
Latvia	-	40
Norway	4,551,000	1,700
Netherlands	10,925,000	88,000
Palestine	108,000	40
Panama	-	1,100
Paraguay	445,000	565,000
Peru	4,648,000	-
Poland	-	1,500
Portugal	588,000	660
Portuguese Africa	11,000	-
Roumania	-	330
Spain	14,058,000	8,200
Spanish African Possessions	766,000	156,000
Sweden	233,000	1,800
Switzerland	3,474,000	87,000
Union of South Africa	36,000	-
United States of America	52,000	762,000
Uruguay	4,600	2,500
Venezuela	-	260
Yugoslavia	-	770
Destinations Unknown and Lost Cargoes	2,472,000	18,600
For orders	37,000	-
Totals	174,381,300	3,627,730

CENTS
PER
BUSHEL

LIVERPOOL WHEAT OFFERS

F.O.B. PORT OF SHIPMENT

Oct. 16, 1939 to date

(Canadian cents per bushel)

110

100

90

80

70

60

50

40

OCT.

NOV.

DEC.

JAN.

FEB.

MAR.

APR.

MAY

JUNE

JULY

No. 1 Man. Atlantic

No. 1 Man. Halifax

No. 2 Man. St. Lawrence

Indian Karachi

No. 1 Man. St. John

No. 1 Man. Atlantic

No. 1 U.S. Hard Winter

Argentine Rosafé

Australian

Argentine Baril

Argentine Barusso

WEEKLY WORLD SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

(Broomhall's Records)

Week ending	North America	Argentina	Australia	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	480	-	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	3,328	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	-	-	8,068
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	3,096	-	-	968	-	-	9,784
8	4,904	3,256	-	-	1,432	-	-	9,592
15	2,968	2,976	-	-	1,752	-	-	7,696
22	2,296	3,992	-	-	1,144	-	-	7,432
29	2,520	5,184	-	-	432	-	-	8,136
July 6	3,184	3,416	-	-	736	-	-	7,336
13	4,194	2,726	-	-	216	-	376	7,512
20	2,683	2,771	-	-	64	-	456	5,974
Totals	206,741 2/	170,329	36,368	912	55,024	-	3,592	472,966 2/
Comparative 1938-39								
51st week	4,056	2,280	1,112	-	880	-	488	8,816
Totals	241,896	118,176	98,480	36,992	77,080	3,392	15,272	591,288

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

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

BUSHELS
'000,000

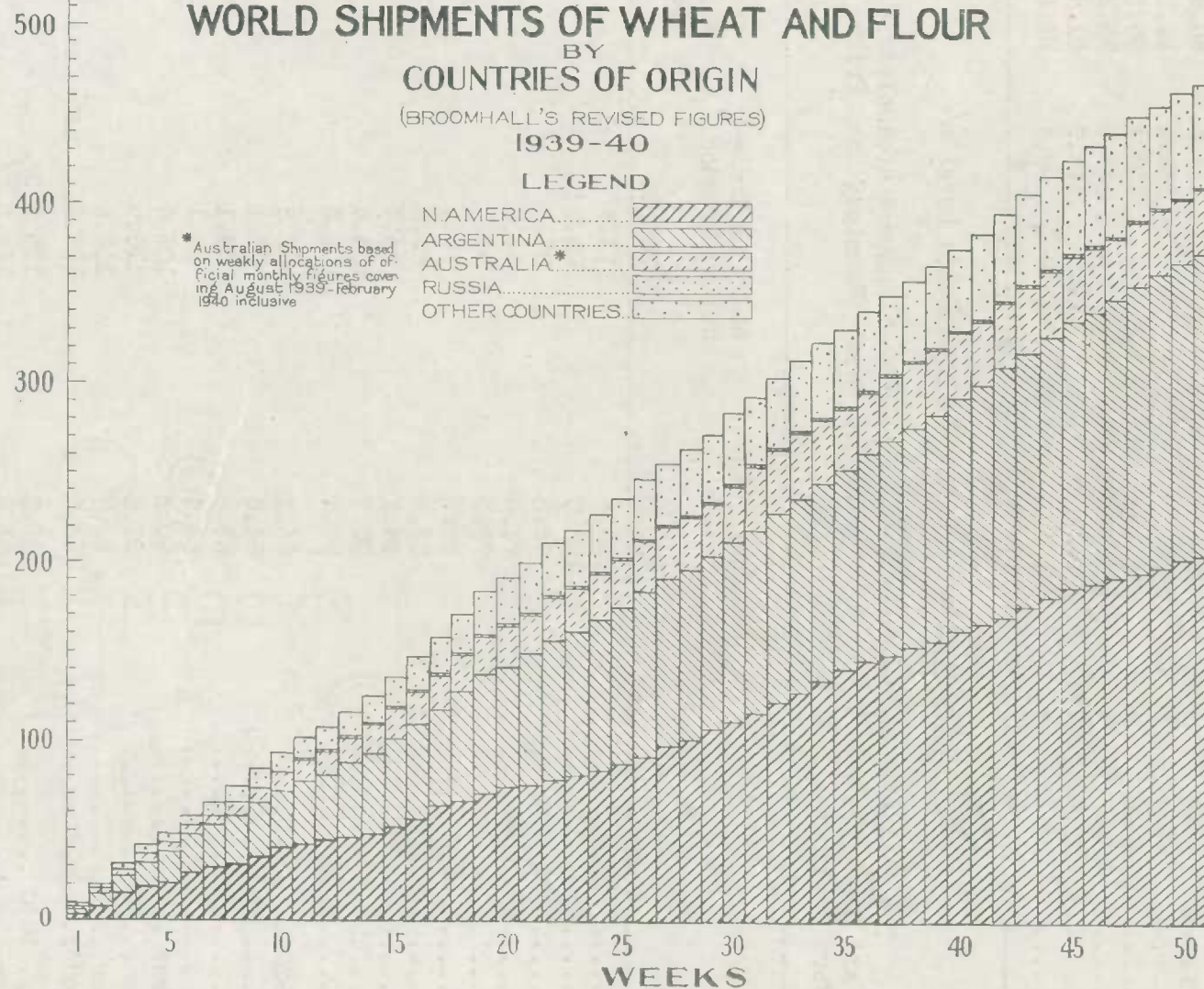
CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WORLD SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

(BROOMHALL'S REVISED FIGURES)
1939-40

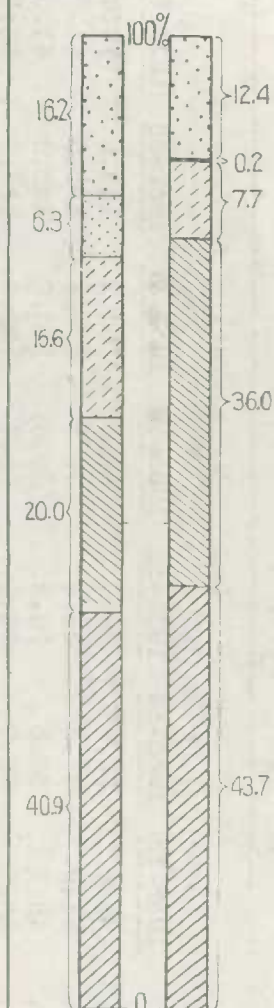
LEGEND

N.A.MERICA.....
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	72.3
July.....	83.4	82.0	81.4	93.4	145.6	98.4	55.3	

Wheat Prices and the General Price Level ^{1/}

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

	General Index Canada 1930=100	Board of Trade United Kingdom 1930=100	Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis 1930=100
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	125.3 ^{2/}	87.9
February	95.6	128.3 ^{2/}	89.0
March	96.1	128.8 ^{2/}	92.4
April	96.0	132.2 ^{2/}	94.7
May	94.8	133.7	84.6
June	94.2	-	76.8

^{1/} Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.

^{2/} Revised.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE 1/

(June 18-July 22)

There was no change in official buying and selling rates set by the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board for sterling and United States funds during the five week period ended July 22. These were \$4.43-\$4.47 and \$1.10-\$1.11 respectively. Quotations for the Australian pound also remained unaltered at \$3.5760, while Argentine pesos (free rates) following a drop from 24.31 cents on June 17 to 23.42 cents on July 2 subsequently stiffened to finish 39 points higher at 24.70 cents. At New York sterling free market rates fluctuated between a low of \$3.54 1/4 on June 20th and a peak of \$4.00 on the 27th while the close at \$3.81 showed a net rise of 16 cents. In the same period Canadian funds at New York, reacting to increased seasonal demand, advanced from 80 1/8 cents on June 17 to a nine months peak of 88 3/4 cents at the close. Since July 18 trading in sterling free market rates has been extremely limited due to new London regulations requiring the use of official sterling in payment for all British exports as from that date.

Exchange Quotations at Montreal, January 2, 1940 to July 22, 1940.

Monday Rates	United Kingdom Pounds	United States Dollars	Australia Pounds	Argentina 2/ Paper Pesos
	4.8667	1.0000	4.8667	.4244
January 2, 1940	4.4500 3/	1.1050 3/	3.5760 3/	.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
24	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2420
July 2	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2342
8	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2348
15	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2403
22	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2470

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

THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. CONDITION REPORT AS OF JUNE 30, 1940

On July 9, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a report giving the numerical condition of field crops at the end of June, as compiled from the returns of crop correspondents. A summary of the report follows:

A moderate decline of four per cent occurred in Canadian spring wheat prospects during June. Irregular conditions have developed in several sections of the wheat area of Saskatchewan, while only slight declines in the condition of the wheat crop in Manitoba and Alberta were recorded since May 31. On the other hand, the June 30 condition of the total spring wheat crop was reported to be ten per cent lower than on June 30, 1939, following an exceptional June rainfall last year. The fall wheat crop in Ontario improved slightly during June, and compared favourably with last year's prospects at June 30. Coarse grains throughout Canada showed very little change in prospects during June, and were only moderately below last year's promising condition. On the other hand, forage crops and pastures improved during June, with above-average prospects throughout Eastern Canada, and with prospects somewhat improved in Saskatchewan as well. Potatoes gave better promise at June 30 than a year ago in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, although the remaining provinces all reported small declines in the condition of this crop as compared with last year.

The condition of field crops in the Maritime Provinces was almost unchanged at June 30 as compared with May 31 of this year. Hay and clover fields continued in average to better than the average condition, while pastures improved with the frequent showers. Potatoes and root crops are in very promising condition as compared with a year ago in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. The same crops, while somewhat more backward in New Brunswick, were approximately at last year's condition as of June 30, and were only slightly below average.

The oat crop and other coarse grain in Quebec declined slightly in condition during June. At the end of the month they were also somewhat below last year's June 30 condition. Rain and cold weather during the month delayed crops considerably except in the case of hay and pastures. A period of warm weather would bring most crops along to normal condition, and would facilitate the curing of the hay crop.

Ontario field crops showed some improvement at June 30 as compared with May 31. Forage crops and pastures were in particularly good condition at the end of June. Very frequent rains during June delayed the completion of the seeding of spring grains and late crops, although the crops that were sown, in addition to fall wheat and the forage crops, made very good growth. Cutting of early alfalfa and hay and clover was delayed beyond the end of the month due to wet weather conditions.

Rainfall over the Prairie Provinces during June was about average in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and an inch below average in Alberta. In Manitoba, the precipitation and accompanying low temperatures were enough to maintain crop prospects at approximately their May 31 level, although the wheat crop experienced a small decline of two per cent. In Saskatchewan only an average rainfall in combination with somewhat uneven distribution and a deficiency in subsoil moisture reserves resulted in a loss of condition in central and south-central districts, while improvement occurred in the northern districts. The Saskatchewan wheat crop condition as a whole declined by five per cent during the month. Although Alberta precipitation was below normal during June, the more adequate subsoil reserves helped to maintain crop prospects which were very little altered during June. The wheat crop showed a decline of only two per cent.

A dry, warm June caused some decline in the prospects of field crops in British Columbia, which dropped from average condition to somewhat below-average condition during the month.

Weather Conditions since June 30

Rains late last week helped to prevent crop deterioration in Manitoba, although the rainfall across Saskatchewan was not sufficient to prevent further serious declines in the Regina-Weyburn and central Saskatchewan districts. Alberta benefited from fair to good rains last week and crop conditions were maintained. Above average temperatures prevailed in the three Prairie Provinces during the week. In Eastern Canada higher temperatures and less frequent rains have been beneficial to all crops.

Condition of Field Crops at June 30, 1940, as Compared with May 31, 1940
and June 30, 1939

Note:- 100=Long-time Average Yield per Acre

Crops	June 30, 1939 p.c.	May 31, 1940 p.c.	June 30, 1940 p.c.	Crops	June 30, 1939 p.c.	May 31, 1940 p.c.	June 30, 1940 p.c.
<u>Canada</u>				<u>Saskatchewan</u>			
Fall wheat	98	98	99	Spring wheat	101	94	89
Spring wheat	102	96	92	Oats	100	89	87
All wheat	102	96	92	Barley	97	88	87
Oats	98	92	92	Fall rye	96	84	83
Barley	96	91	92	Spring rye	101	91	89
Fall rye	92	88	86	All rye	97	85	84
Spring rye	100	93	92	Mixed grains	102	91	88
All rye	94	89	88	Flaxseed	93	-	91
Peas	95	91	94	Potatoes	97	-	92
Beans	94	-	92	Turnips, etc.	96	-	91
Buckwheat	95	-	93	Hay and clover	100	82	84
Mixed grains	95	92	96	Alfalfa	101	89	92
Flaxseed	94	-	92	Fodder corn	88	-	92
Corn, husking	95	-	83	Pasture	107	82	88
Potatoes	96	-	94				
Turnips, etc.	95	-	93				
Hay and clover	93	99	100				
Alfalfa	94	100	102				
Fodder corn	93	-	87				
Sugar beets	96	-	95				
Pasture	96	98	102				
<u>Manitoba</u>				<u>Alberta</u>			
Spring wheat	97	98	96	Spring wheat	105	98	96
Oats	94	92	93	Oats	102	95	95
Barley	94	91	92	Barley	99	95	95
Fall rye	82	91	88	Fall rye	94	99	93
Spring rye	90	90	89	Spring rye	102	97	96
All rye	83	91	88	All rye	97	98	94
Peas	97	90	90	Peas	98	95	99
Buckwheat	94	-	81	Beans	93	-	94
Mixed grains	94	91	92	Mixed grains	100	94	94
Flaxseed	93	-	93	Flaxseed	99	-	94
Potatoes	95	-	86	Potatoes	98	-	97
Turnips, etc.	95	-	89	Turnips, etc.	96	-	97
Hay and clover	87	79	82	Hay and clover	99	100	100
Alfalfa	90	83	85	Alfalfa	97	102	100
Fodder corn	90	-	87	Fodder corn	93	-	94
Sugar beets	-	-	91	Sugar beets	98	-	96
Pasture	92	80	88	Pasture	106	101	101

Chart Showing the Condition of Spring Wheat in the Prairie Provinces,
by Crop Districts, June 30, 1940

The chart on page 21 of this Review presents condition figures by crop districts at June 30, 1940. The patterns used in the chart are directly comparable with those in the charts accompanying the reports of condition at May 31, 1940, and at June 30, 1939.

Slight declines in the condition of the wheat crops in Manitoba and Alberta were experienced during June, while a more serious loss in condition was suffered in Saskatchewan. Expressed in percentages of the provincial long-time average yields per acre, Manitoba and Alberta wheat conditions both declined from 98 to 96 during June. Manitoba's condition at the end of the month was just one point lower than on June 30, 1939, while Alberta's condition was reduced 9 points from the exceptionally fine condition showing at June 30 a year ago. In Saskatchewan the wheat condition declined 5 points from 94 at May 31, this year, to 89 at June 30. The June 30 condition was 12 points below that indicated on June 30, 1939.

Manitoba

The wheat crop progressed during June with practically no loss in condition in southern Districts 1 and 2 and in the Red River District 3. The Winnipeg District 4 improved during June, while conditions in District 5 to the north-east were very little changed. District 6 in the east showed some decline, while Districts 7, 8 and 9 in the west-centre and centre also showed minor declines. Districts 10 and 11 in the north-west showed very small declines, while Districts 13 and 14 registered improvement. District 12 in the interlake area, however, showed considerable loss in condition during the month.

Saskatchewan

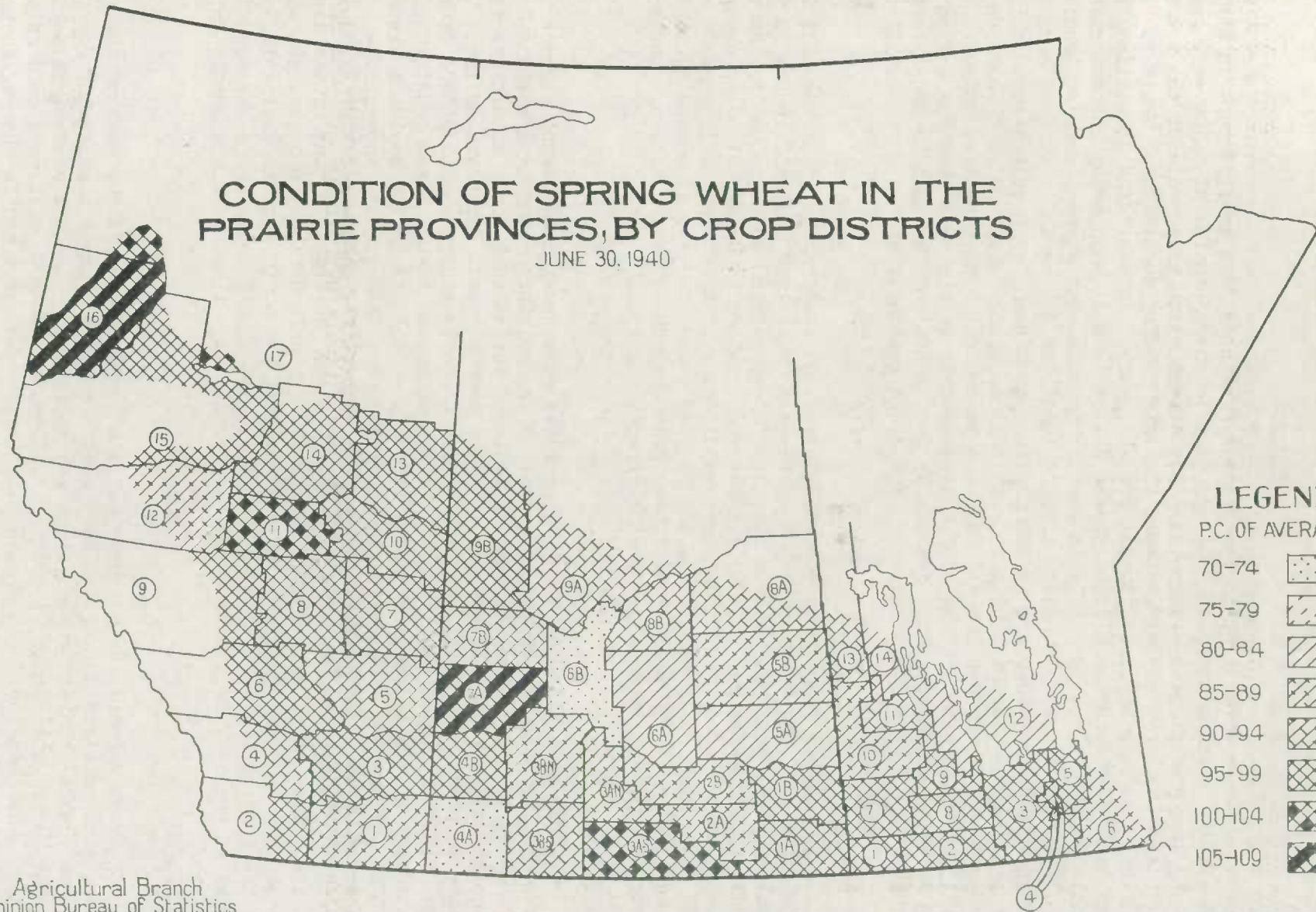
Most Saskatchewan districts registered some decline in condition during June, although there were a few notable exceptions. District 3AS gained 5 points during the month, while Districts 7A and 8A each gained 9 points. District 9A improved slightly, while District 9B showed a gain of 5 points. Losses in condition were recorded in Districts 1A, 2A, 2B, 3AN, 3BS, 3BN, 4A, 4B, 5A, 6A, 6B, 7B and 8B. The poorest condition was indicated in District 4A where heavy grasshopper damage was reflected in the condition figure of 71. The next poorest condition occurred in District 6B where the light rainfall, which has reduced prospects in most central Saskatchewan districts, was responsible for a condition figure of 74.

Alberta

Although rainfall in Alberta was on the light side during June, a majority of crop districts registered slight improvement in prospects during the month. District 1 showed a sharp reduction in condition, due particularly to grasshopper damage, while District 2 in the south-west also showed some loss in condition. Districts 5, 6 and 8 in the central areas also showed somewhat lower prospects at the end of June. Because of the heavy wheat acreages in these districts, their decline in condition slightly more than offset the improvement elsewhere in the province.

CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY CROP DISTRICTS

JUNE 30, 1940



Agricultural Branch
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

II. TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORTS OF JUNE 25, JULY 3, 9, 16, 23.

JUNE 25

Showers were light in the Prairie Provinces last week, except in Manitoba, south-eastern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta where beneficial rains were received. Wheat is in the shot blade stage over wide areas, which is normal for the present period, with the crop having overcome the late seeding conditions. Manitoba has sufficient moisture supplies for the present, except in scattered localities, although central and northern Saskatchewan districts will need heavy current rains to maintain prospects, particularly in central Saskatchewan where irregular conditions have already developed. Southern Alberta benefited during the week from good rains, and crop conditions elsewhere in the province continued favourable except in scattered areas. Grasshoppers have continued to damage crops in south-eastern Alberta and south-western Saskatchewan. A second outbreak threatens in south-central Manitoba, although the cool, rainy weather of the past week has helped to check their development. Pastures are in good condition in Manitoba and Alberta, although only fair in Saskatchewan. Live stock generally are in good condition.

Manitoba

Excellent rains were received during the week ranging from one-half inch in the north-west and in the extreme south-east to one and one-half inches in the central and southern parts of the province. Temperatures were low during the week and some frost damage was done to gardens and potatoes. The cereal crops escaped damage, however, except in a few northern districts. Wheat generally shows a heavy stand; much of it is in shot blade and in some cases the crop is beginning to head. The cool, wet weather has helped to keep grasshoppers in check, although there is a heavy infestation in south-central districts.

Saskatchewan

Except in the south-east where rains were heavy, only light showers occurred during the week in Saskatchewan. Where moisture reserves are light, particularly in the central districts, a marked variation in crop conditions is developing, with present stands ranging from poor to good, depending on local moisture supplies. On the other hand, crops in north-eastern and northern Saskatchewan have made a good recovery as a result of recent rains. Crop conditions in these areas may now be regarded as favourable, as well as in the southern districts, except in the extreme south-west where grasshoppers have created appreciable permanent damage. Generally throughout the central and northern districts, however, frequent and heavy rains will be needed to sustain the crops in view of the light subsoil moisture reserves. Temperatures were variable during the past week, with a few degrees of frost occurring in east-central and north-eastern districts. While the frost affected some low lying spots, no significant damage was reported. Pastures at present are generally only fair, although live stock are mostly in good condition.

Alberta

Heavy showers in the south and scattered showers in the rest of the province were received during the past week, and crop prospects generally continue to be favourable. Moisture conditions are satisfactory for the present in most districts though some areas in southern and central Alberta will need good rains to support the luxuriant crop growth. In the Lacombe area and in the region north of Vermilion rain is urgently needed to check deterioration of the crop and to replenish moisture reserves. Good showers were received in the Peace River district although further soaking rains would be welcome. Crop growth has been rapid throughout the province and wheat has entered the shot blade stage in all districts. Grasshoppers continued to take a heavy toll of the crop in the south-east but elsewhere damage has been very light. Pastures and live stock are generally in fair to good condition.

July 3

Cool, wet weather across eastern Canada during the past two weeks has retarded crop progress. While conditions are favourable in Prince Edward Island, it was impossible to complete seeding in some instances in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and growth of crops in the past fortnight, has not been as rapid as during the first half of June. Prospects remain favourable, however, and a period of warm, dry weather would improve the outlook considerably. Quebec and Ontario crops have also suffered from the continued cool and wet weather. While hay crops were heavy, they have been difficult to cure. Fall wheat in Ontario is in very good condition, however. During the past week, rainfall was satisfactory over most of Manitoba, in northern Saskatchewan and in northern Alberta. Only light showers were received in southern and central sections of Saskatchewan and in southern Alberta. On the whole, crop prospects have been fairly well maintained, although considerable variability is evident in south-central and central Saskatchewan districts which are suffering from lack of sufficient moisture to carry the crop as it reaches the heading stage. Grasshopper damage has been minimized by active control campaigns, and losses during the week were comparatively light. British Columbia conditions continue favourable, although soil moisture reserves have been depleted, and rains are now needed to maintain prospects.

Cool weather over the Prairies during the past week favoured crop development but precipitation varied considerably. Manitoba received well distributed local showers, while parts of central and northern Saskatchewan reported good rains. Only light scattered showers occurred in southern Alberta but in northern and Eastern Alberta moderate to heavy rains improved crop conditions. About thirty per cent of the wheat is headed in Manitoba and heading is well started in Saskatchewan. Some premature heading has occurred in the Regina-Weyburn and central districts of Saskatchewan. Early wheat in Alberta has commenced to head. Grasshopper damage has been heavy in local areas in south-western Saskatchewan. Hail was reported in western Saskatchewan but little damage occurred. Generous rains are needed over many areas of southern and central Saskatchewan and in southern Alberta to maintain crop prospects. Live stock are generally doing well and pastures have benefited from the cool and showery weather.

Prairie Provinces.

Well distributed local showers and continued cool weather during the past week were favourable to development of cereal crops in Manitoba. About thirty per cent of the wheat is headed. Crop stands are heavy in the Red River valley, about average in central Manitoba and light in the northern section of the province where moisture supplies have been more limited. Grasshoppers are active in the southern and central districts of the province but an active control campaign is minimizing the loss. The stands of oats and barley in the central and northern sections are uneven due to poor germination. In the northern part of the province hay and clover crops are a very poor stand and yields will be very light. Warmer weather is needed for the development of the corn crop in southern Manitoba.

Considerable variation in crop conditions continued in Saskatchewan. During the greater part of last week the weather was cool and showery with precipitation varying from light showers to heavy rains. Rainfall was heaviest in northern districts and in parts of central Saskatchewan, while moderate showers were received in the west-central section and in the south-east. At some points in the Regina-Weyburn and central districts rain is urgently needed as crops are burning badly. In south-eastern, south-western, west-central and over most of northern Saskatchewan crop prospects have been fairly well maintained but in the Regina-Weyburn and south-central districts deterioration has taken place and wheat is being forced into head prematurely. With the exception of the south-western area where heavy damage has already occurred, the grasshopper outbreak is scattered and damage patchy. Hail storms were reported in the west-central and south-western districts but the damage was slight. Frequent and ample supplies of moisture will be required during the next two weeks to maintain present crop prospects.

With only light scattered showers in southern Alberta during the past week, moisture conditions are becoming less favourable. Good rains are needed to replenish moisture reserves and to support the rapid crop growth. In the northern and central districts moderate to heavy rains were general and the crop outlook continues to be very favourable. In the north-east recent heavy rains have considerably improved moisture conditions and crop prospects in this region are now much more encouraging. In the Peace River district moderate rains of the past week maintained the favourable outlook but a general soaking rain is still desired. In the south wheat is well into the shot blade stage and in some sections early wheat is reported to be heading out. In the north crops are somewhat late and early wheat is entering the shot blade. Serious damage from grasshoppers remains confined to the south-east district with some slight injury around Lethbridge. A serious outbreak of wheat-stem sawfly is reported in the region from Stettler south to the border.

July 9

Rainfall over the Prairies during the past week varied considerably. Manitoba received light to moderate rains and moisture supplies in Alberta were generally sufficient to maintain the favourable crop prospects. In Saskatchewan, however, rainfall was quite light and in many sections of the province deterioration of crops took place. In Manitoba the crop is well headed with stands varying from fair in the northern part of the province to good in the southern sections. In Saskatchewan about half the wheat is in head with the best stands located in south-central, south-western and west-central areas. Heading has started in Alberta. Crops in the south have deteriorated and in the extreme south-east grasshoppers have destroyed most of the stubble crop. Hail damage was reported from scattered points in Manitoba, southern and central Saskatchewan and in central Alberta. Adequate moisture supplies will be required during the next two weeks or serious deterioration will take place in many areas, particularly where reserve moisture has been heavily drawn upon. Unless good rains are received in northern Manitoba, in the Regina-Weyburn and central areas of Saskatchewan and in southern Alberta the total outturn will be considerably reduced as compared with the more favourable prospects of two weeks ago.

Manitoba

Although temperatures throughout the province were considerably higher during the week, light to moderate rains aided in maintaining crop prospects. The crop outlook in southern Manitoba continued to be good as further moisture supplies were received. However, more rainfall will be needed to carry the crop to maturity and to ensure filling. Wheat stands are about medium with the crop well headed. In central Manitoba conditions are not as favourable and good rains are greatly needed to improve prospects. There has been little change in crop conditions in northern Manitoba. The warm weather of the past week greatly speeded up growth and moisture supplies were heavily drawn upon. Hail occurred at several points and caused moderate local damage.

Saskatchewan

A week of warm, dry weather caused serious declines in crop prospects in many sections of the province. The most serious deterioration has taken place in parts of south-eastern Saskatchewan, in the Regina-Weyburn district and in central Saskatchewan where subsoil moisture conditions were poor at the commencement of the season. At several places in these areas total crop failures and extremely light yields are inevitable. In the extreme south-eastern, south-central, south-western, west-central and north-eastern sections of the province, crops range from fair to good. Within the east-central and north-western districts, however, there is considerable variation due to the scattered nature of precipitation received during the past month. More moisture is needed in the better crop areas to maintain present prospects. For the province as a whole about ninety per cent of the wheat has reached the shot blade and about forty-five per cent is in head. Further grasshopper damage has occurred in south-western Saskatchewan and losses are also reported from other scattered districts. During the past week claims for hail damage were received from points in south-central, south-western and central Saskatchewan.

Alberta

Beneficial rains were received over most of the province during the past week and were generally sufficient to maintain the favourable crop outlook. In the extreme south and in the Peace River district precipitation was light and good rains are needed to build up moisture reserves. Some areas in the west-central and north-eastern districts, which lacked moisture earlier in the growing season, have benefited greatly by recent rainfall but more rain is needed to bring on the short-strawed crop. Wheat is well into the shot blade stage with generally good stands. In the south, wheat is heading out while early wheat is beginning to head at some points in the north. Most of the stubble crop in south-eastern Alberta has been destroyed by grasshoppers but damage elsewhere has been very light. A serious infestation of wheat-stem sawfly is indicated with widespread flight from Stettler southward to the border. Says grain bug is reported penetrating wheat fields at some points in the south.

July 16

Throughout the eastern provinces, moderately warmer weather during the past fortnight has resulted in favourable crop progress. In the Maritime Provinces crop conditions are now promising on the whole, although on the mainland some seeding was carried over into July. The warmer weather has helped crops in Ontario and Quebec. Spring cereals and corn are still very backward, although the fall wheat crop in Ontario is ripening rapidly. Favourable weather conditions in the Prairie Provinces last week brought improvement to general crop prospects. Good rains fell at many points in southern Manitoba, in central and northern Saskatchewan and in central and northern Alberta. Cooler weather brought relief to crops in sections where moisture reserves have been heavily drawn upon. Some damage from hail was reported at several points. Grasshoppers are still active, but are causing relatively little damage. Drought conditions have adversely affected growing field crops in British Columbia.

Crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces were moderately improved with cooler weather and fairly general showers and rains. Although crop conditions are poor in northern Manitoba, in central and south-western Saskatchewan and parts of southern Alberta, no large area is yet affected by total crop failure. Elsewhere over the Prairies, crop conditions are generally good, but timely and well distributed precipitation will be required during the next two to three weeks to maintain present yield prospects. In southern Manitoba, wheat is filling well. In Saskatchewan, about ninety per cent of the wheat crop has headed. Although from sixty to eighty per cent of the crop in southern Alberta has headed, in other sections of the province much of the grain is late.

Prairie Provinces Precipitation in Manitoba during the past week varied from light showers in the central and northern sections to good rains in the southern districts. With moderately cool weather grain crops showed very satisfactory progress although the growth of corn was retarded. The crop is filling well in southern Manitoba but more moisture is required to ensure plump kernels. In central Manitoba crops on summer-fallow are developing satisfactorily but stubble crops are greatly in need of moisture. In the northern sections of the province the stand is shorter than last year and rain is needed to promote growth and the filling of heads as the grain approaches maturity. Grasshoppers are still active in many districts of the province but damage being done at the present time is relatively light. Some hail damage in local areas occurred.

The progressive decline in crop conditions in Saskatchewan resulting from warm, dry weather in late June and early July was checked last week by cooler weather and more plentiful supplies of moisture. Good rains were received in south-eastern, west-central and northern Saskatchewan and at some places in the central part of the province. Although stubble crops show further deterioration in south-central and south-western districts the summer-fallow fields have stood up fairly well. In central Saskatchewan, the stubble crop is poor and summer-fallow crops range only from poor to fair. Between Saskatoon and North Battleford improvement has occurred in feed prospects as a result of the rain. About ninety per cent of the wheat crop is in head. Some damage is still being caused by grasshoppers, and hail has also caused slight damage at scattered points.

In southern Alberta only light scattered showers occurred during the past week and moisture reserves are being rapidly depleted. The crop on summer-fallow is standing up well but the stubble crop is suffering from lack of moisture. In central and northern Alberta moderate to heavy rains were received and the crop outlook continues to be very favourable. Moisture conditions are particularly good in the western sections. About sixty to eighty per cent of wheat has headed out in southern Alberta, and in the east-central and northern areas, where crops are later, early wheat is heading rapidly. Coarse grain stands are generally good, although these crops are somewhat late in the east-central and northern areas. Grasshoppers are reported moving in a northerly direction from the south-east where they have done serious permanent damage.

July 23

Prairie grain crops continued to make fair progress during the past week in spite of high temperatures over Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The amount of damage from heat was minimized by showers and some good rains particularly in southern Manitoba, in parts of central and northern Saskatchewan and in central and northern Alberta. Warm weather speeded up ripening in southern Manitoba and wheat cutting is expected to commence by the end of this week. In central Manitoba crops suffered from premature ripening, while in northern Manitoba serious deterioration took place due to the heat and lack of rain. In Saskatchewan, stubble crops have suffered severely in the southern section and in parts of the central district. On the other hand, general improvement has taken place in west-central and northern Saskatchewan. Approximately ninety-five per cent of the wheat is in head. In general crop conditions in Alberta continue to be very favourable except in the extreme southern districts. Crops have been ripening prematurely in the south-east as a result of high temperatures. In central Alberta growth is quite heavy and moisture conditions are excellent. Grasshoppers are still causing minor damage at some points. Hail storms also took a toll of the crop during the past week.

Manitoba Fairly general showers reduced the amount of damage resulting from the high temperatures which prevailed over the province during most of the week. Crops are filling well except in areas where precipitation has been light. In central Manitoba crops are suffering from premature ripening and as a result the yield and quality of the grains will be lowered. In northern Manitoba, especially in the inter-lake area, the heat and lack of rain are causing serious deterioration and feed grain crops will be very light. Cutting of barley has commenced and by the end of this week some wheat will be cut. Some damage from hail was reported in the central section of the province.

Saskatchewan High temperatures during the past week caused some decline in general crop prospects although beneficial rains brought improvement in some districts. In the southern section and in parts of the central area of the province stubble crops have suffered severely and yields will be extremely poor. Summer-fallows, however, have stood up fairly well, but rains are badly needed. In the east-central section, heavy rains fell at many points and will effect some improvement in crops which had not been severely damaged. General improvement has taken place in crop prospects in west-central and northern Saskatchewan. Approximately ninety-five per cent of the wheat is in head. Although light traces of rust have been found on susceptible varieties of wheat and barley in south-eastern Saskatchewan there will be little if any rust damage. Smut is reported to be severe in oats and barley. Hail storms caused serious damage at several points in the province. About ninety per cent of the summer-fallowing is completed.

Alberta With ninety-five per cent of the wheat crop headed in this province, crop conditions continue to be very favourable except in the extreme southern districts. In the south light to moderate showers of the past week relieved the general drought conditions, but rain is still urgently needed especially in the south-east where high temperatures are causing premature ripening of the grain. Over the rest of the province good rains were received with precipitation heavy at scattered points. Moisture conditions are excellent with some sections reporting reserves sufficient to carry the crop to harvest. Growth is heavy particularly in central Alberta. Heading of wheat is nearly completed and coarse grains are seventy per cent headed. There has been no further damage from grasshoppers but northerly migration from the south-east may cause some injury later. Extensive damage from hail is reported at points in central Alberta.

III. ESTIMATES OF AREAS SOWN TO PRINCIPAL GRAIN CROPS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, 1940

On July 26 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a bulletin giving the estimates of acreages sown to the five principal grain crops in the Prairie Provinces based upon returns from the annual June survey.

Increases in the acreages of wheat, barley and flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces are shown by the returns from the annual June survey of crop acreages, while the acreages of oats and rye show reductions from the previous year. The 1940 area sown to wheat is estimated at 27,750,000 acres, which is 1,937,000 acres greater than the area sown in 1939. Increases occurred in all three provinces, the greatest being recorded in Saskatchewan where the gain amounted to 1,338,000 acres. Reductions in the acreage sown to oats occurred in each of the provinces, with the greatest decrease in Saskatchewan. The total area sown to oats for 1940 is 7,818,000 acres, a reduction of 409,000 acres from the 1939 sowings. The area in barley is increased by 15,000 acres with the 1940 sowings in Alberta and Saskatchewan higher, while Manitoba sowings declined by 88,000 acres. Rye sowings were smaller in each province and the total acreage declined from 1,014,100 to 943,000 for 1940. Flaxseed acreage has increased in each province, the total for the Prairie Provinces in 1940 being placed at 372,700 acres as compared with 297,500 acres last year.

Areas Sown to Principal Grain Crops in the Prairie Provinces in 1940 with Comparisons for 1939

Province	Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
		acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Manitoba.....	1940	3,512,000	1,293,000	1,256,000	159,300	89,500
	1939	3,201,000	1,377,000	1,344,000	178,200	70,300
Saskatchewan.	1940	15,571,000	3,880,000	1,251,000	606,700	232,200
	1939	14,233,000	4,144,000	1,149,000	647,000	187,200
Alberta.....	1940	8,667,000	2,645,000	1,115,000	177,000	51,000
	1939	8,379,000	2,706,000	1,114,000	188,900	40,000
TOTALS -						
Prairie Provinces -						
	1940	27,750,000	7,818,000	3,622,000	943,000	372,700
	1939	25,813,000	8,227,000	3,607,000	1,014,100	297,500

IV. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Precipitation by weeks for the Period 8 a.m. June 24 to 8 a.m. July 22 and Total Actual and Normal to Date

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.					Total April 1 to July 22	Normal April 1 to July 22
		June 24	July 1	July 8	July 15	July 22		
Manitoba								
1	Pierson	1.00	.48	.40	.41	1.18	9.29	7.33
	Waskada	1.66	.54	.96	.42	.92	10.81	8.32
2	Boissevain	1.51	.64	1.30	.94	.70	9.55	7.34
	Ninette	1.44	.76	1.24	1.45	.54	10.78	7.94
	Pilot Mound	1.74	.52	.16	.96	.64	9.29	8.61
3	Emerson	.84	.40	nil	1.08	.28	6.64	7.34
	Morden	1.48	.28	.06	.56	.36	8.02	8.10
	Graysville	1.54	.60	.32	.82	Nil	8.51	8.39
	Morris	.86	.92	.32	.92	.01	8.57	7.75
	Portage la Prairie	1.31	.58	.26	.44	.24	7.37	7.75
4	Winnipeg	1.21	1.53	.27	.25	Nil	8.08	8.75
6	Sprague	.04	.30	.10	.64	.16	4.34	8.57
	Pinawa	.36	.68	.06	.26	Nil	4.04	6.31
7	Virden	.72	.56	.30	.04	.24	5.95	6.77
	Rivers	1.33	.31	.36	.06	.96	5.95	7.73
8	Brandon	1.02	.28	.48	.16	.90	6.63	7.78
	Cypress River	1.50	.38	.38	.32	.10	6.78	7.67
9	Minnedosa	1.59	.20	.59	.03	.81	6.34	7.67
10	Dropmore	.56	N.R.	1.08	N.R.	.66	4.85 1/	7.56
	Russell	.58	.40	.50	.34	1.34	6.42	7.35
	Birtle	1.14	.52	.22	.22	.46	5.22	7.69
11	Dauphin	.49	.46	.66	.14	.32	5.40	6.62
13	Swan River	.40	.78	.08	.08	.06	4.20	7.70
	The Pas	.35	.02	.57	.06	.55	3.54	5.88
Manitoba Average		1.03	.53	.44	.44	.48	6.94	7.62
Saskatchewan								
1A	Carlyle	1.04	1.02	Trace	.82	1.32	9.12	7.91
	Estevan	.68	.40	.20	.94	.16	9.78	7.32
1B	Broadview	1.63	.84	.30	.43	.89	8.05	7.02
	Moosomin	1.48	.80	.48	.15	1.24	7.99	6.61
2A	Yellow Grass	.16	.64	.04	.42	.52	6.09	7.21
	Midale	.26	.42	.08	nil	Nil	6.08	8.00
2B	Moosé Jaw	.24	.24	.06	.24	.81	6.32	7.30
	Regina	.33	.36	.41	.16	.35	4.49	7.34
	Qu'Appelle	.36	.70	.54	.70	.24	7.78	8.62
	Indian Head	.13	.58	.46	.46	.02	5.44	8.38
	Francis	.16	.38	.06	.30	.56	4.01	6.15
3AN	Chaplin	.38	.32	.22	N.R.	.08	4.56 1/	7.64
3AS	Assiniboia	.16	.20	.70	.13	.40	8.02	6.25
	Ceylon	.24	.59	.60	.72	.64	11.08	8.96
	Gravelbourg	.58	.28	.14	.38	.22	5.85	6.24
3EN	Swift Current	.11	.45	.24	.02	.22	5.86	7.37
	Hughton	.08	.72	.59	N.R.	N.R.	3.96 1/	6.62
	Pennant	.02	N.R.	.66	.06	.02	3.46	7.58
3ES	Aneroid	.62	.26	.20	.20	.38	8.18	7.34
	Cadillac	.42	.38	.26	.26	.04	8.66	8.38
	Val Marie	.42	nil	.28	.16	.22	7.47	6.91
	Shaunavon	.30	nil	.52	.04	.54	9.51	6.32
	Instow	.40	.40	.10	.14	.10	5.29	6.41
4A	Maple Creek	.34	.06	.66	.46	.16	7.76	7.10
	Consul	.22	nil	.50	.08	.72	7.64	5.97
4B	Roadene	.10	.32	.82	.28	.22	6.48	6.64
5A	Yorkton	.19	.94	.08	.34	3.96	9.15	7.22
	Hubbard	1.00	.55	.54	.60	N.R.	6.95 1/	7.09
5B	Kamsack	.05	.35	.34	.26	.64	3.98	6.54
	Foam Lake	.08	1.04	.12	.38	.94	6.20	7.05
	Lintlaw	.02	1.48	.36	.86	.24	6.29	7.24
6A	Davidson	.06	.48	.02	.88	.60	5.16	5.99
	Nokomis	.02	N.R.	.02	1.26	N.R.	4.43 1/	5.48
	Semans	.10	.58	Trace	1.16	1.84	6.58	4.82
	Strasbourg	.10	.50	.54	.94	1.44	6.41	6.81
	Dilke	.12	N.R.	.06	.54	Trace	4.05	6.49
6B	Rosthern	.08	1.22	.04	.54	.34	5.60	6.61
	Saskatoon	.28	1.28	.04	.92	.72	5.53	6.46
	Dundurn	Trace	1.44	.02	1.78	1.04	6.72	7.28
	Tugaske	.30	.24	.42	.72	.22	6.06	6.04
	Elbow	.04	.30	.34	.52	.44	4.68	6.06
	Outlook	.08	.98	.40	.92	.86	5.59	4.81
	Harris	.04	.98	Trace	1.02	.30	6.45	6.59

N.R. No Report. 1/ Incomplete.

IV. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 4/- Concluded

Precipitation by weeks for the Period 8 a.m. June 24 to 8 a.m. July 22 and Total Actual and Normal to Date (concluded)

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.					Total April 1 to July 22	Normal April 1 to July 22
		June 24	July 1	July 8	July 15	July 22		
Saskatchewan (Concluded)								
7A	Alsaak	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1/	6.35
	Kindersley	.36	.62	.84	1.06	.64	8.14	5.84
7B	Macklin	.18	.54	.10	.50	.66	7.93	6.96
	Scott	Trace	.84	.02	1.44	.64	7.04	6.27
	Biggar	.20	.96	.08	1.30	.36	6.07	7.01
8A	Nipawin	.20	2.50	.16	.24	.14	5.29	7.16
	Naicam	.04	2.96	.20	1.38	.20	7.62	7.39
8B	Melfort	.02	2.69	.04	.46	.05	7.29	6.76
	Dana	.06	2.32	.06	.94	.36	6.80	9.21
	Humboldt	nil	1.60	.76	.84	.19	5.20	5.92
9A	Rabbit Lake	.18	.52	.10	.72	.76	6.19	6.88
	Prince Albert	.05	.85	.15	.27	.50	6.00	6.73
9B	Battleford	.20	.97	nil	1.61	.66	5.38	6.67
	Waseca	.20	.90	.58	.32	2.16	8.35	6.65
Saskatchewan Average		.27	.77	.28	.60	.58	6.54	6.88
Alberta								
1	Medicine Hat	.43	.01	.52	.01	.79	7.00	6.14
	Foremost	.36	.18	.38	.01	.12	5.41	8.17
	Manyberries	.16	.18	.10	Trace	.46	5.93	6.22
2	Macleod	1.64	.42	.96	.04	1.12	11.48	6.90
	Cowley	1.38	nil	.04	.83	.59	7.11	7.65
	Lethbridge	.42	.35	.38	.05	.07	6.14	7.06
	Cardston	.58	Trace	.36	.10	Trace	6.38	10.28
3	Brooks	.16	nil	1.32	.92	.82	7.68	5.87
	Empress	.18	nil	1.04	.52	.12	6.36	6.57
	Vauxhall	.10	.26	.86	.12	.12	2/	5.73
4	Vulcan	nil	.02	.78	.24	.52	7.67	7.34
	High River	.16	.02	.76	.36	1.44	7.71	8.35
5	Drumheller	Trace	.59	.92	.30	.60	7.07	7.40
	Hanna	.10	.71	1.08	1.52	1.58	9.79	8.15
	Naco	.04	.48	.64	.64	.46	7.60	7.09
6	Olds	nil	.44	.90	.80	1.38	9.61	7.57
	Three Hills	.10	.28	1.18	.96	.52	8.38	6.93
	Strathmore	.28	.04	1.96	.24	.40	10.08	7.14
	Gleichen	.10	N.R.	1.40	.10	.20	5.24 3/	6.62
	Calgary	.53	.26	1.34	.55	1.34	9.69	8.12
7	Coronation	Trace	.45	.28	1.54	2.08	7.84	5.99
	Hughenden	.01	.76	.04	.74	1.56	8.77	6.66
	Hardisty	Trace	.82	.08	1.74	1.84	9.43	7.07
	Sedgewick	Nil	1.80	.49	1.18	2.44	12.22	6.82
	Viking	.02	1.40	2.01	1.44	.84	9.65	6.28
8	Camrose	.26	1.00	1.58	1.24	N.R.	9.91 3/	7.34
	Wetaskiwin	.10	.86	.54	1.60	.44	10.03	7.55
	Lacombe	.01	1.14	.94	1.42	.26	9.41	8.08
	Alix	Nil	.86	.30	.78	.36	6.39	7.36
	Penhold	Nil	.82	.61	1.08	.44	8.56	9.40
	Stettler	Nil	.32	.66	.92	.52	6.18	8.33
9	Springdale	.50	1.77	.30	.72	N.R.	11.09 3/	9.39
10	Vegreville	.09	1.54	1.14	1.06	1.22	8.99	8.45
	Vermilion	.12	1.61	1.58	1.54	2.01	10.07	8.09
	Lloydminster	.20	.79	.62	.54	1.50	7.10	6.24
11	Edmonton	.20	1.22	.75	1.23	.85	10.34	7.96
	Calmar	.08	.98	1.24	1.12	.94	11.30	8.40
12	Edson	.06	.56	.60	.72	1.74	9.83	7.53
	Jasper	Trace	.49	Nil	.12	.47	4.01	3.89
13	Glendon	.42	.72	.60	.14	.16	6.36	6.80
14	Athabaska	.14	.72	1.04	.24	.30	7.34	7.05
	Campsie	.08	.72	.16	.66	2.40	9.77	7.93
15	High Prairie	.72	.92	.20	.52	.44	6.83	7.00
	Kinuso	.06	.46	Nil	.22	1.28	5.75	6.78
16	Fairview	.44	.71	.32	1.00	.42	5.51	4.96
	Beaverlodge	.34	.23	N.R.	1.16	.95	6.36 3/	5.72
17	Keg River	.17	.19	.02	.46	.18	4.15	6.42
	Fort Vermilion	.36	1.12	Nil	.06	Trace	5.88	4.99
	Fort McMurray	.10	.11	.07	Nil	Nil	2.20	6.17
	Fort Smith	.30	Nil	.40	.11	Nil	2.25	4.11
Alberta Average		.23	.60	.68	.67	.80	7.75	7.08

N.R. No Report.

1/ No report since April 15.

2/ No report until May 27.

3/ Incomplete.

4/ Source: Meteorological Service of Canada.

V. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Temperatures - Actual and Normal by weeks for the Period 8 a.m. June 24 to 8 a.m. July 22

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. June 24		Week ending 8 a.m. July 1		Week ending 8 a.m. July 8		Week ending 8 a.m. July 15		Week ending 8 a.m. July 22	
		Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
Manitoba											
1	Pierson	58	61	59	63	67	65	65	66	72	66
	Waskada	58	63	N.R.	64	68	66	66	67	72	67
2	Boissevain	56	62	58	64	68	66	63	66	72	67
	Ninette	57	62	59	64	70	65	65	67	73	67
	Pilot Mound	56	63	59	65	68	66	64	67	71	67
3	Emerson	59	63	60	65	71	66	68	67	74	67
	Morden	58	63	N.R.	65	71	66	66	67	74	67
	Graysville	N.R.	62	N.R.	64	70	66	64	67	74	67
	Morris	56	63	58	65	68	66	62	67	74	67
	Portage la Prairie	57	63	60	64	71	65	66	65	76	65
4	Winnipeg	56	64	58	65	68	67	64	68	74	67
5	Sprague	53	61	56	63	64	64	62	65	70	66
	Pinawa	53	61	56	63	65	64	62	65	74	65
7	Virden	58	61	56	62	70	63	66	64	74	64
	Rivers	56	61	57	63	69	64	64	65	73	65
8	Brandon	57	61	59	63	68	65	65	65	74	66
	Cypress River	57	62	60	64	69	65	65	66	72	66
9	Minnedosa	55	62	57	63	66	64	62	65	70	65
10	Dropmore	56	60	N.R.	62	66	64	N.R.	65	68	65
	Russell	57	60	57	61	68	62	62	63	70	64
	Birtle	56	60	56	62	68	63	63	63	71	63
11	Dauphin	57	61	61	62	70	63	63	64	72	65
13	Swan River	56	59	56	60	66	62	61	63	70	64
	The Pas	56	61	56	62	68	64	61	65	67	65
Manitoba Average		56	62	58	63	68	65	64	66	72	66
Saskatchewan											
1A	Carlyle	58	59	57	61	67	63	64	63	72	63
	Estevan	61	61	59	63	68	65	67	66	68	65
1B	Broadview	57	59	57	61	66	63	62	64	70	64
	Moosomin	58	61	N.R.	63	70	64	67	65	74	66
2A	Yellow Grass	57	61	58	63	67	64	64	65	72	66
	Midale	60	61	60	63	64	64	N.R.	65	75	65
2B	Moose Jaw	56	62	60	64	69	66	66	67	75	66
	Regina	59	60	59	62	67	63	65	64	74	65
	Qu'Appelle	58	61	56	63	66	64	62	65	72	64
	Indian Head	59	60	58	62	68	63	62	64	73	64
	Francis	58	60	58	62	67	63	64	64	74	65
3AN	Chaplin	58	62	N.R.	63	68	64	N.R.	65	74	66
3AS	Assiniboia	59	63	60	64	66	65	66	66	72	65
	Ceylon	60	61	N.R.	63	68	65	65	66	72	66
	Gravelbourg	61	62	64	63	67	64	65	65	74	66
3EN	Swift Current	59	62	61	63	65	64	65	65	73	66
	Hughton	58	59	60	61	65	63	N.R.	64	N.R.	64
	Pennant	61	60	N.R.	62	65	64	66	65	74	66
3BS	Aneroid	60	60	61	62	65	63	65	64	72	64
	Cadillac	60	60	62	62	66	63	66	64	72	65
	Val Marie	62	62	63	64	67	65	69	66	72	67
	Shaunavon	60	60	N.R.	62	64	63	66	63	71	64
	Instow	60	61	62	63	65	64	66	65	69	66
4A	Maple Creek	61	60	62	62	64	64	67	65	68	65
	Consul	60	59	63	60	64	61	67	62	71	62
4B	Roadens	60	59	61	61	65	63	64	64	72	64
5A	Yorkton	59	59	59	61	68	62	63	62	72	62
	Hubbard	56	58	N.R.	60	65	62	60	62	N.R.	63
5B	Kamsack	56	58	55	60	66	62	68	64	68	64
	Foam Lake	56	58	56	59	65	61	N.R.	62	70	62
	Lintlaw	55	57	56	58	65	60	58	61	68	62
6A	Davidson	60	60	59	62	66	63	62	64	70	65
	Nokomis	58	58	N.R.	60	66	62	61	63	N.R.	64
	Semans	60	59	60	60	70	62	63	63	73	64
	Strasbourg	55	60	54	62	67	63	59	63	69	64
	Dilke	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
6B	Rosthern	58	60	58	61	66	62	61	63	68	63
	Saskatoon	60	60	58	61	67	63	60	64	68	64
	Dundurn	60	60	60	61	69	62	63	64	69	65
	Tugaske	60	60	58	62	66	63	64	64	73	65
	Elbow	61	60	N.R.	62	68	63	65	65	73	64
	Outlook	61	60	60	62	66	63	61	64	70	64
	Harris	58	60	58	61	65	63	60	64	68	64

N.R. No Report.

V. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES ^{1/} - Concluded

Temperatures - Actual and Normal, by weeks, for the Period 8 a.m. June 24 to 8 a.m. July 22 - Concluded

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. June 24		Week ending 8 a.m. July 1		Week ending 8 a.m. July 8		Week ending 8 a.m. July 15		Week ending 8 a.m. July 22	
		Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
Saskatchewan (Concluded)											
7A	Alsask	N.R.	58	N.R.	59	N.R.	61	N.R.	63	N.R.	63
	Kindersley	60	57	58	59	65	61	60	63	68	63
7B	Macklin	57	57	58	59	65	60	61	61	66	61
	Scott	56	59	57	60	64	61	59	62	68	62
	Biggar	60	59	61	61	67	62	61	63	68	63
8A	Nipawin	60	58	56	60	68	61	62	62	67	63
	Naicam	55	59	55	60	64	62	58	63	65	64
8B	Melfort	56	60	57	61	66	62	58	64	66	64
	Dana	60	59	58	60	66	62	N.R.	63	66	63
	Humboldt	56	59	57	60	65	62	59	63	N.R.	64
9A	Rabbit Lake	53	60	52	61	N.R.	61	57	62	62	62
	Prince Albert	57	60	58	62	68	64	61	64	68	64
9B	Battleford	58	62	59	63	67	64	59	65	68	66
	Waseca	54	59	56	60	63	60	58	61	64	61
Saskatchewan Average		58	60	59	61	66	63	63	64	70	64
Alberta											
1	Medicine Hat	64	62	66	64	66	66	70	68	72	69
	Foremost	64	59	N.R.	60	66	62	70	63	72	63
	Manyberries	63	62	65	64	66	67	68	69	71	69
2	Macleod	66	60	64	62	65	64	68	65	71	65
	Cowley	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	Lethbridge	63	61	64	63	65	64	69	65	71	65
	Cardston	64	57	64	60	63	62	67	64	69	64
3	Brooks	63	59	64	61	66	62	65	63	70	63
	Empress	63	59	64	61	66	62	65	63	71	64
	Vauxhall	N.R.	61	64	63	64	64	67	64	68	65
4	Vulcan	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	High River	57	57	58	59	62	60	62	61	N.R.	62
5	Drumheller	62	56	64	58	66	60	65	61	69	62
	Hanna	56	56	N.R.	58	62	59	59	60	N.R.	61
	Naco	58	56	59	57	63	58	60	59	66	59
6	Olds	58	57	59	58	63	59	60	60	N.R.	61
	Three Hills	56	56	59	58	62	59	61	60	66	61
	Strathmore	60	56	61	58	63	60	64	61	67	62
	Gleichen	60	58	N.R.	59	63	61	66	62	66	63
	Calgary	58	57	58	59	61	61	62	62	64	63
7	Coronation	58	56	57	58	63	59	60	60	65	60
	Hughenden	56	56	58	58	64	59	59	60	64	60
	Hardisty	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	Sedgewick	58	57	58	58	63	59	60	60	65	60
	Viking	56	57	58	58	64	59	58	60	63	60
8	Camrose	57	57	N.R.	59	65	60	59	61	N.R.	62
	Wetaskiwin	57	58	62	59	63	60	60	61	62	61
	Lacombe	58	58	58	59	64	60	64	60	64	60
	Alix	60	58	60	58	66	59	64	60	66	61
	Penhold	56	56	59	58	63	59	61	59	63	60
	Stettler	58	57	N.R.	58	58	60	65	60	68	61
9	Springdale	56	56	N.R.	57	60	58	59	59	N.R.	60
10	Vegreville	56	58	60	59	64	59	58	60	62	61
	Vermilion	55	58	59	59	63	60	58	61	63	61
	Lloydminster	56	58	58	59	65	60	58	61	64	61
11	Edmonton	58	59	60	60	62	61	58	62	62	62
	Calmar	58	58	60	60	62	60	60	61	62	61
12	Edson	60	56	56	57	60	58	60	58	58	58
	Jasper	58	56	56	57	60	58	65	59	61	60
13	Glendon	51	57	54	59	N.R.	60	56	61	64	61
14	Athabaska	52	58	57	59	60	60	59	61	63	61
	Campsie	58	57	60	58	60	59	60	60	60	61
15	High Prairie	58	58	58	59	60	60	62	61	64	61
	Kinuso	56	58	59	59	58	60	61	61	61	61
16	Fairview	56	58	57	59	60	60	62	61	62	61
	Beaverlodge	58	56	58	58	N.R.	59	61	60	61	61
17	Keg River	53	58	56	59	58	60	57	61	63	61
	Fort Vermilion	56	58	58	59	61	60	58	61	64	62
	Fort McMurray	53	58	57	60	61	62	60	62	64	63
	Fort Smith	49	56	53	58	60	59	60	60	61	61
Alberta Average		58	58	59	59	63	60	62	61	65	62

N.R. No Report. ^{1/} Source: Meteorological Service of Canada.

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:

<u>Week ending</u>		<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Alberta</u> (bushels)	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Last Year</u>
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	958,441	5,693,928	6,562,985
	25	7,859,377	5,755,592	5,514,378	16,907,147	14,920,847
September	1	11,291,828	16,584,227	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	24,786,608	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	14,639,856	6,704,944	22,430,411	21,445,468
	13	786,183	15,525,854	8,326,484	22,638,321	11,142,554
	20	625,128	9,975,918	6,600,273	17,201,317	14,555,994
	27	605,850	8,136,255	6,891,987	15,632,072	11,975,646
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	256,448	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	105,348	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	307,387	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	348,252	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	920,855	584,098	1,672,350	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	129,727 1/	1,230,283 1/	843,438 1/	2,203,448 1/	1,086,973
	21	195,550	2,018,455	1,271,305	3,485,310	1,099,572
	28	221,898	2,384,542	1,630,050	4,236,490	1,137,447
July	5	229,777	1,630,129	1,214,342	3,074,248	2,068,982
	12	215,913	2,449,939	1,508,618	4,174,470	2,489,054
	19	172,402	2,541,820	1,115,016	3,829,238	1,981,306
Totals		52,992,663	233,474,817	130,726,943	417,194,423	289,163,297

1/ 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

1939-40

1938-39

400

300

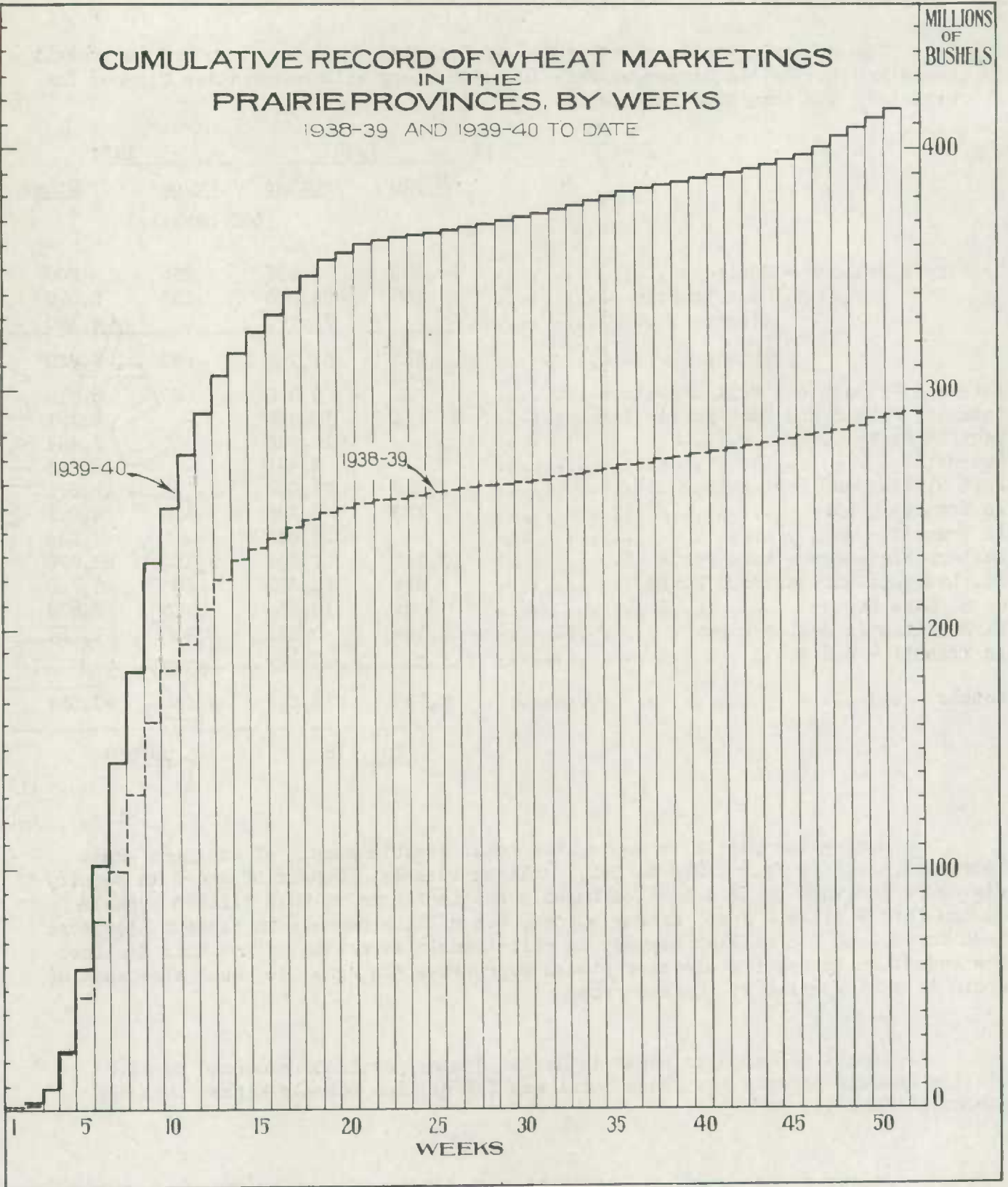
200

100

0

WEEKS

1 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50



VII. VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on July 19, 1940 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year.

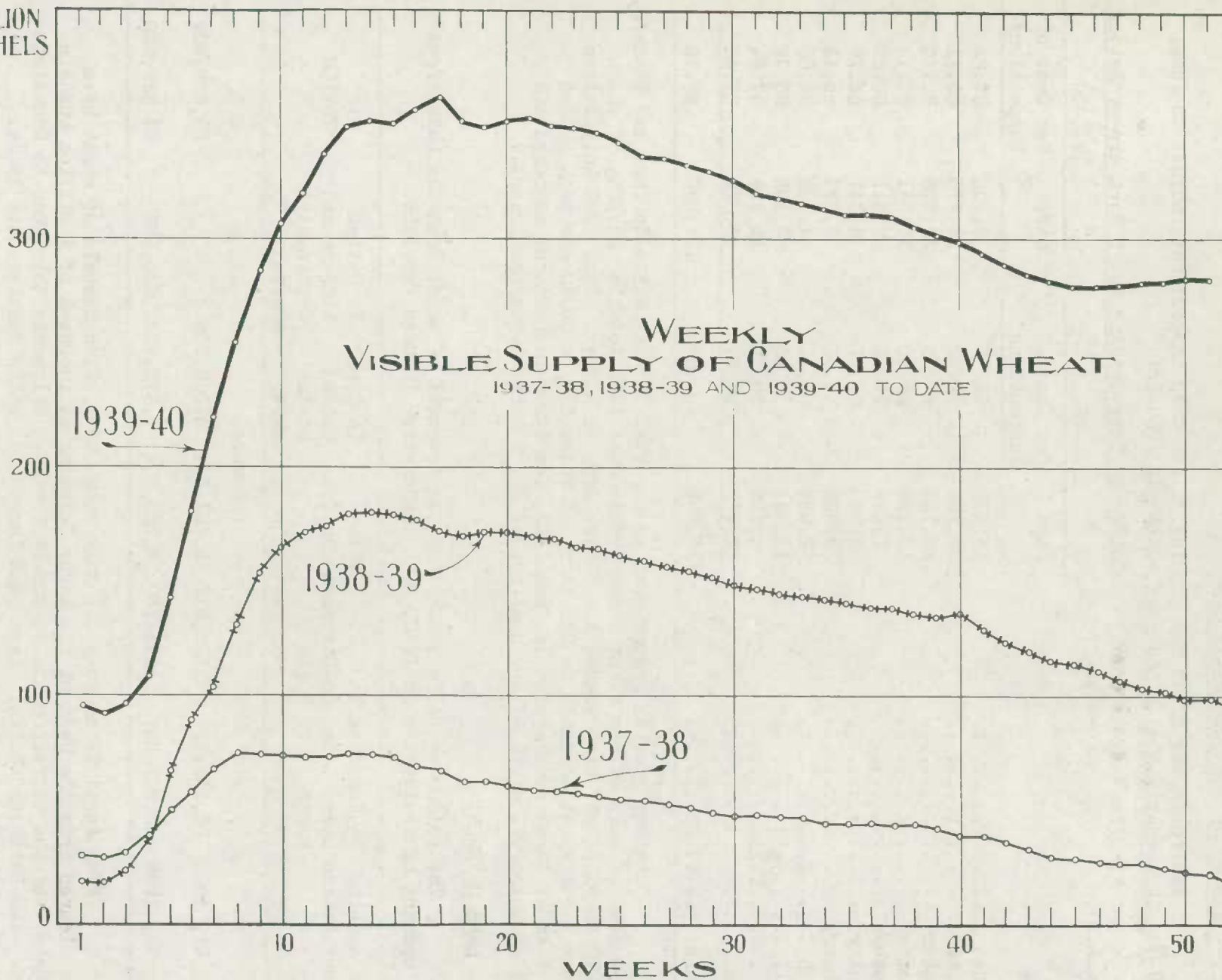
	1940		1939	
	<u>Durum</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Durum</u>	<u>Other</u>
	(000 bushels)			
Country Elevators - Manitoba	505	3,995	265	500
Saskatchewan	450	29,960	295	5,070
Alberta	-	21,770	-	4,360
Totals	955	55,725	560	9,930
Interior Private and Mill Elevators.....	23	5,910	50	5,910
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals ..	1	12,649	-	3,791
Pacific Ports	-	16,946	-	7,464
Churchill	-	2,495	-	2,213
Fort William and Port Arthur	1,384	74,084	1,696	13,532
In Transit - Lake	120	2,498	468	4,027
In Transit - Rail	-	22,445	-	7,284
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	2,172	37,708	3,453	22,978
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports	891	20,439	355	8,720
U. S. Lake Ports	24	10,859	25	2,878
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	3,138	9,148	2,948	1,357
In Transit - U.S.A.	-	2,504	-	-
Totals	8,708	273,410	9,555	90,084
	<u>282,118</u>		<u>99,639</u>	

During the past five weeks, the total visible supply of Canadian wheat increased slightly from 279.5 to 282.1 million bushels. Stocks of wheat in country elevators declined by 27.4 million bushels but increases of 20.6 million bushels in the Fort William - Port Arthur stocks, 5.3 million bushels in Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports, and 2.8 million bushels in rail transit more than offset this decline. The reduction in country elevator stocks represents the usual seasonal clearance of grain in anticipation of the new crop.

Stocks of Canadian wheat in United States positions amounted to 25.7 million bushels on July 19. This total was 3.1 million bushels higher than the stocks at June 14.

Stocks of Durum wheat at July 19 amounted to 8.7 million bushels as compared with 8.9 million bushels in store at June 14.

MILLION
BUSHELS



VIII. GRADING OF THE 1939 WHEAT CROP

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

	<u>Number of Cars Grading No. 3 Northern or Better</u>			
	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	72.62	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	4,600	82.66
April	11,961	90.05	4,105	80.78
May	6,726	90.39	12,236	87.94
June	22,978	96.81	3,870	87.48
Totals	176,695	91.63	127,283	86.70

Omitting special grades such as Garnets, Durums, White Springs and Winters, the number of cars of new wheat inspected in June 1940 totalled 23,735, of which 22,978 or 91.63 per cent graded No. 3 Northern, or higher. June 1940 inspections of new Durum wheat amounted to 239 cars, of which 228 or 95.40 per cent graded No. 3 Amber Durum or higher. In June 1939, new Durum inspections numbered 278 cars of which 275 or 98.92 per cent graded No. 3 Amber Durum or higher.

IX. 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)						
July 21, 1940	53,252,297	3,116,212	9,461,444	4,068,956	-	69,898,909
July 21, 1939	48,628,097	7,013,150	5,320,904	4,679,723	225,026	65,866,900

From April 25 to July 21, this year, 70 million bushels of wheat have been cleared from the Head of the Lakes, showing an increase of 4 million bushels to date over the corresponding volume last year. Shipments this year to Canadian Lower Lake Ports and Buffalo have been increased, while consignments to St. Lawrence ports have declined.

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

May 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 to indicate the destinations of the total export movement of wheat and wheat flour. The total May, 1940, exports calculated on this basis amounted to 22,366,323 bushels, as compared with 16,831,280 bushels in April, 1940, and 17,996,576 bushels in May, 1939.

Countries of Final Destination	May, 1940				Aug.-May 1939-40	Aug.-May 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
	(bushels)					
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15,979,276	1,136,345	2,419,821	19,537,442	113,151,857	71,262,346
Ireland	477,175	-	6,426	483,601	3,336,871	3,710,903
Belgium	-	-	-	-	7,861,346	9,685,170
Belgian Colonies	-	-	378	378	648	816
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	74,078
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	-	38,134
Denmark	-	-	-	-	2,789,596	2,720,701
Finland	-	-	-	-	253,350	912,439
France	343,251	-	-	343,251	1,110,497	4,935,976
French Colonies	-	-	8,784	8,784	91,923	55,470
Germany	-	-	-	-	292,444	5,967,175
Greece	-	-	-	-	261,305	754,338
Greenland-Iceland	-	-	2,529	2,529	18,968	34,388
Italy	-	-	-	-	46,394	697,245
Latvia	-	-	-	-	547,535	456,622
Malta and Gibraltar	-	-	481	481	135,307	-
Netherlands	-	-	9,473	9,473	9,508,986	5,457,030
Netherlands Colonies	-	-	13,644	13,644	122,532	104,751
Norway	-	-	-	-	6,553,100	4,151,179
Portugal	-	-	-	-	11,250	5,440
Portuguese Colonies	-	-	2,561	2,561	106,393	165,742
Spain	106,400	-	-	106,400	212,945	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	1,042,670	1,380,113
Switzerland	75,407	40,000	-	115,407	4,002,536	4,494,618
British East Africa	-	-	-	-	-	324
British South Africa	13,067	-	3,195	16,262	46,276	31,773
British West Africa	-	-	12,195	12,195	97,104	62,623
Southern Rhodesia	-	-	-	-	9,334	6,796
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	693,778
Egypt	-	-	157	157	19,751	21,055
Liberia	-	-	324	324	4,337	6,151
Morocco	-	-	-	-	10,309	882
Aden	-	-	-	-	3,667	1,170
China	-	-	10,688	10,688	104,824	399,077
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	123
Hong Kong	-	-	17,888	17,888	336,052	491,834
India	-	-	-	-	54	294,037
Japan	-	-	40,545	40,545	343,666	904
Fiji Islands	-	-	-	-	206	778
Philippines Islands	-	-	65,790	65,790	546,843	510,805
Straits Settlements	-	-	927	927	15,316	14,814
Palestine and Syria	-	-	-	-	194,548	865,056
Persia	-	-	-	-	4,293	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	643	1,034
New Zealand	-	-	675	675	675	108,750
Brazil	18,664	-	1,260	19,924	54,759	34,694
British Guiana	-	-	79,632	79,632	596,667	354,390
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	1,845
Colombia	66,167	-	-	66,167	747,816	452,908
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	225	-
Peru	-	-	891	891	3,455	-
Venezuela	-	-	10,404	10,404	101,386	111,752
Bermuda	-	-	8,761	8,761	80,403	92,615
West Indies	3,900	-	344,384	348,284	3,483,389	2,838,703
Central America	31,663	-	21,857	53,525	205,622	117,519
Newfoundland	-	-	130,963	130,963	1,217,786	1,113,117
Alaska	-	-	-	-	27	54
U.S.A. - For Home Consumption.	8,626	-	37,044	45,670	885,707	572,706
For Milling in Bond .	812,700	-	-	812,700	8,011,873	7,979,436
(Wrecked)	-	-	-	-	-	117,200
Totals	17,936,301	1,178,345	3,251,677	22,366,323	168,585,471	134,363,377

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

<u>Week ending</u>		<u>1939-40</u>	(bushels)	<u>1938-39</u>
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
March	29	3,998,053		2,280,293
	7	4,174,655		1,369,336
	14	5,426,124		1,850,702
	21	3,282,345		745,793
April	28	3,161,034		868,992
	4	3,674,028		1,290,758
	11	2,489,469		961,138
	18	2,430,304		1,071,287
May	25	3,189,016		759,321
	2	3,895,378		1,564,365
	9	4,678,236 1/		3,280,433
	16	4,726,567 1/		3,407,808
June	23	4,801,997 1/		3,560,564
	30	3,308,085 1/		3,288,377
	7	3,316,227 1/		2,387,038
	14	1,968,745 1/		3,076,182
July	21	803,002		2,089,565
	28	2,763,682		2,732,455
	5	1,746,401		2,407,609
	12	2,112,205		2,744,308
	19	2,689,439		1,650,752
Totals		148,918,253		126,436,819

1/ Revised since the last issue of this Review.

XII. 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
May	8,626	812,700	821,326
Preliminary Weekly Figures-			
June 6	-	188,000	188,000
13	-	232,000	232,000
20	1,000	105,000	106,000
27	4,000	137,000	141,000
July 4		Not Available	
11		" "	
18		" "	
Preliminary Totals			
August 1 to June 27	248,169	8,673,873	8,922,042

XIII. 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
May	272	327,904
Totals - August-May	10,306	1,433,549

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

June exports of wheat and flour, based on overseas clearance records from United States ports, amounted to 12,139,645 bushels. This amount is 6.7 million bushels less than the customs export total for the month of June.

	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	873,034	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

<u>1939-40</u>					
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	821,326	3,251,677	22,366,323	26,717,997
June.....	9,180,759	667,000 1/	2,291,886	12,139,645	1/15,861,993
Aug.-June 1939-40.....	142,699,311	8,922,042 1/	29,103,764	180,725,117	194,616,611
Aug.-June 1938-39.....	119,771,066	9,190,825	18,903,906	147,865,797	151,363,696

1/ Subject to revision.

XV. THE STATISTICAL POSITION

(a) In Canada only: The table below summarizes the statistical position of wheat in Canada at July 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-June. Supplies available for export or carry-over at July 1, 1940, are shown at 262.0 million bushels, representing an increase in current supplies of 152.4 million bushels, compared with those of a year earlier.

	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1939-40</u>
	(bushels)	
Carry-over in Canada, July 31	23,555,228	95,013,476
New Crop	<u>360,010,000</u>	<u>489,623,000</u>
Total Supplies	383,563,228	584,636,476
Domestic Requirements	<u>122,563,689</u>	<u>128,000,000 1/</u>
Available Supplies	260,999,539	456,636,476
Exports, August-June	<u>151,363,696</u>	<u>194,616,611</u>
Balance for Export or Carry-over July 1	<u>109,635,843</u>	<u>262,019,865</u>

(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 283.1 million bushels on July 1, available for export or for the July 31 carry-over in Canada and the United States, compared with 114.1 million bushels a year earlier, indicating an increase of 168.9 million bushels in the current available supplies between the two years.

	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1939-40</u>
	(bushels)	
Carry-over in Canada and the United States, July 31	24,535,858	102,161,568
New Crop	<u>360,010,000</u>	<u>489,623,000</u>
Total Supplies	384,545,858	591,784,568
Domestic Requirements	<u>122,563,689</u>	<u>128,000,000 1/</u>
Available Supplies	<u>261,982,169</u>	<u>463,784,568</u>
Export Movement, August-June		
Overseas clearances	119,771,066	142,699,311
United States' imports	9,190,825	8,922,042
Flour as wheat	<u>18,903,906</u>	<u>29,103,764</u>
	<u>147,865,797</u>	<u>180,725,117</u>
Balance for Export or Carry-over, July 1	114,116,372	283,059,451

1/ Tentative.

XVI. 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> (bushels)	<u>1936-37</u>
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	7,878,963	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.....	13,570,107	14,637,016	7,275,376	12,180,068
July.....		<u>13,780,554</u>	<u>7,248,115</u>	<u>8,602,689</u>
Totals.....		<u>146,240,344</u>	<u>76,713,595</u>	<u>174,858,160</u>

	<u>F L O U R</u>			
	<u>1939-40</u>	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1937-38</u> (barrels)	<u>1936-37</u>
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.....	509,308	401,189	299,503	389,995
July.....		<u>403,377</u>	<u>282,985</u>	<u>334,964</u>
Totals.....		<u>4,604,245</u>	<u>3,609,656</u>	<u>4,525,665</u>

	<u>WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR</u>			
	<u>1939-40</u>	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1937-38</u> (bushels)	<u>1936-37</u>
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.....	15,861,993	16,442,366	8,623,139	13,935,046
July.....		<u>15,595,751</u>	<u>8,521,548</u>	<u>10,110,027</u>
Totals.....		<u>166,959,447</u>	<u>92,957,047</u>	<u>195,223,653</u>

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010686398