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MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION -- SUMMARY

Under former circumstances, the ushering in of a new crop year would mark an occasion both for presenting the events of the past year in review, and for exploring the prospects of the year just beginning. While the highlights of the 1939-40 season could readily be recorded, the factors usually studied in an interpretation of the prospects for the coming season have been almost entirely altered in their significance. For example the United States Department of Agriculture, partly through compilations of published official records and partly on the basis of estimates, has just issued a statement of the 1940 July 1 'world' carry-over of old-crop wheat and the 1940 'world' wheat crop. The July 1 carry-over at 1,375,000,000 bushels is the largest stock of wheat carried so far into a new crop year, and is 186 million bushels larger than a year ago. The 1940 world wheat crop, tentatively placed at 3,970,000,000 bushels, is only 300 millions less than the record world crop of a year ago. Total supplies of wheat are therefore only 114 million bushels less than in the 1939-40 season when supplies greatly exceeded effective consumption requirements.

Total world supplies of wheat are not of as much significance in actual amount as in their distribution among the exporting and importing countries. The partial crop failure this year in the Danube Basin and in the continental European countries would under other circumstances make for an enlarged international trade. Prime Minister Churchill in his statement of August 20 made the British policy perfectly clear, that the British blockade would not be relaxed to permit the movement of foodstuffs into German occupied areas at the risk of having these supplies commandeered for the use of the Germans themselves. While German occupation of adjacent countries still persists, rationing and otherwise enforced underconsumption will dissipate the demand which would have been effective at the present time for imports of wheat into Europe. Consequently neither the absolute amount of wheat supplies in relation to requirements, nor even the distribution of these supplies from country to country gives any useful clue to the 1940-41 wheat situation. Rather, attention will in all probability be concentrated upon domestic wheat policies in the major exporting countries deriving from the presently curtailed export situation, and, of course, upon the requirements of importing countries outside the British blockade.

So far as the United Kingdom market is concerned, the 50 million bushel sale on June 1 followed by the 100 million sale on August 2 (itself the largest single transaction in wheat ever recorded) has assured for Canada a dominant share in the British grist. Apart from the United Kingdom market, Canada and the other major exporting countries will have to look for the time being to Eire, the West Indies, Central and South America and to the Orient for remaining outlets. Eire's annual import requirements are 15 million bushels, of which Canada supplied approximately 4 million bushels in the past crop season. The West Indies and Central America have annual import requirements of 16 million bushels, of which Canada furnished 5 millions directly. On the other hand, the United States mills annually around 9 million bushels of Canadian wheat in bond for export to West Indian and other markets. South America's requirements are 45 million bushels, of which Canada supplied 2 millions. The temporary shortage

of Argentine wheat has resulted in a few Brazilian enquiries for Canadian wheat, although Brazil's proximity to Argentina makes Brazil a natural outlet for Argentine supplies under ordinary conditions. Similarly Oriental markets afford Australia a geographical shipping advantage, although the United States has been pressing flour sales in the East in competition with Australia. Notwithstanding, Canada sold 1.5 million bushels, mostly in the form of flour to the Orient during the past crop year. Altogether during the present crop season, Canada can hope for export markets of approximately 30 million bushels apart from the United Kingdom, and apart from the blockaded area where no Canadian wheat will be sold while the German occupation continues.

Among the exporting countries, the Australian Wheat Board has disposed of the bulk of the large surplus arising out of the 210 million bushel crop harvested last December. Latest sales are reported at 122 million bushels. Seed and feed use accounts for another 25 million bushels, so that the remaining unsold surplus in the neighbourhood of 60 million bushels cannot be considered burdensome. Australia's new crop prospects are very poor, due to drought. The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne advises that present prospects for the crop are for 110 million bushels only. If this low estimate is borne out, the Australian Government will not be faced with too difficult a problem regarding disposition of its surplus.

Until the new crop is harvested, Argentina has virtually no wheat for sale, and an embargo is at present in force against new sales to countries other than Brazil. The exceptionally rainy weather during July has moderated during August, with consequent improved prospects for the new wheat crop. If the Argentine harvest in December is approximately normal some difficulty may be experienced in finding markets if the existing European political division is continued through 1941.

The United States is completing the harvest of a 761 million bushel crop, and the carry-over of old-crop wheat amounted to 284 million bushels. With annual domestic requirements placed at 675 million bushels, the United States carry-over in 1941 may be increased, except insofar as existing flour export markets are maintained. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration will continue the same domestic production program for the 1941 wheat crop as was in force for 1940, and the national wheat acreage allotment will be continued at 62,000,000 acres. Meanwhile a fair proportion of new-crop deliveries are being placed under loan. Up to August 16, the Commodity Credit Corporation had made loans on 66.6 million bushels as compared with 45 millions up to the same date last year.

None of the aforementioned exporting countries is confronted with the serious domestic situation which faces Canada in the handling of the 1940 crop. The present crop year was commenced with a carry-over of 301 million bushels in both Canadian and United States positions, although this volume included an undetermined amount of wheat that had been sold but not yet shipped overseas. On top of the largest carry-over yet experienced in this country, the 1940 crop in the Prairie Provinces promises to be somewhat larger than a year ago when an unusually large crop was harvested. The quota system applied to deliveries from the new crop limiting initial deliveries to five bushels per seeded acre was dictated by necessity arising from limited available commercial storage space. The quota, however, ensures an equitable sharing of the available space by all the producers. As wheat can be moved into export or into domestic use and additional space becomes available, it is obviously the intention to increase the quotas accordingly. In view of the size of the new crop it is

apparent that storage space will be taxed throughout the crop year. In partial alleviation of this situation, the elevator companies are extending the construction of temporary storage bins, and the Board of Grain Commissioners is authorized by Order in Council to grant supplementary licenses for the storage of wheat to elevator companies away from elevator premises, provided the storage space is of substantial construction, weather and vermin proof.

The Wheat Situation in Canada

Customs exports of wheat and wheat flour for the 1939-40 crop year totalled 207,896,515 bushels, falling very modestly short of the 210 million bushel forecast. This was the best export volume since the 1935-36 crop year when 254 millions was exported. Undoubtedly, this past crop year's export volume was reduced by loss of markets in the Scandinavian and Low countries. The overseas clearance records show an export volume for the 1939-40 crop year of 192.6 million bushels. The difference between these and the Customs records is primarily due to a net increase in the amount of Canadian wheat held in store in the United States.

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on August 23 stood at 292.9 million bushels. The low point in the visible for the season occurred on June 14 at 279.5 million bushels. Since that date the visible increased slightly due to the heavy deliveries from the 1939 crop at the end of the old crop year. In the new crop year, primary receipts of wheat in the western provinces have risen from 4,480,568 bushels for the week ending August 16, to 11,453,630 bushels in the week ending August 23. Export clearances have averaged only 1.5 million bushels weekly for the past three weeks. This low rate of clearances is affected by the diversion of shipping and does not reflect the rate of export sales as under ordinary circumstances.

Canadian Wheat Board Prices, 1940-41

Grade	Straight Grade Price	Grade	Straight Grade Price
No. 1 Hard	70	No. 1 C.W. Garnet	60
No. 1 Northern	70	No. 2 C.W. Garnet	57
No. 2 Northern	67	No. 3 C.W. Garnet	55
No. 3 Northern	63		
No. 4 Northern	58	No. 1 Alberta Red Winter	63
No. 5 Wheat	54	No. 2 Alberta Red Winter	62
No. 6 Wheat	48	No. 3 Alberta Red Winter	60
Feed Wheat	44		
No. 4 Special	55	No. 1 Mixed Wheat	55
No. 5 Special	51	No. 2 Mixed Wheat	51
No. 6 Special	46½	No. 3 Mixed Wheat	53
No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum	62	No. 4 Mixed Wheat	48
No. 2 C.W. Amber Durum	59	No. 5 Mixed Wheat	50
No. 3 C.W. Amber Durum	56	No. 6 Mixed Wheat	46
No. 4 C.W. Amber Durum	54		
No. 5 C.W. Amber Durum	51	No. 1 Mixed Grain	35
No. 6 C.W. Amber Durum	47		
Sample Amber Durum and Broken Wheat	48		

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

1940

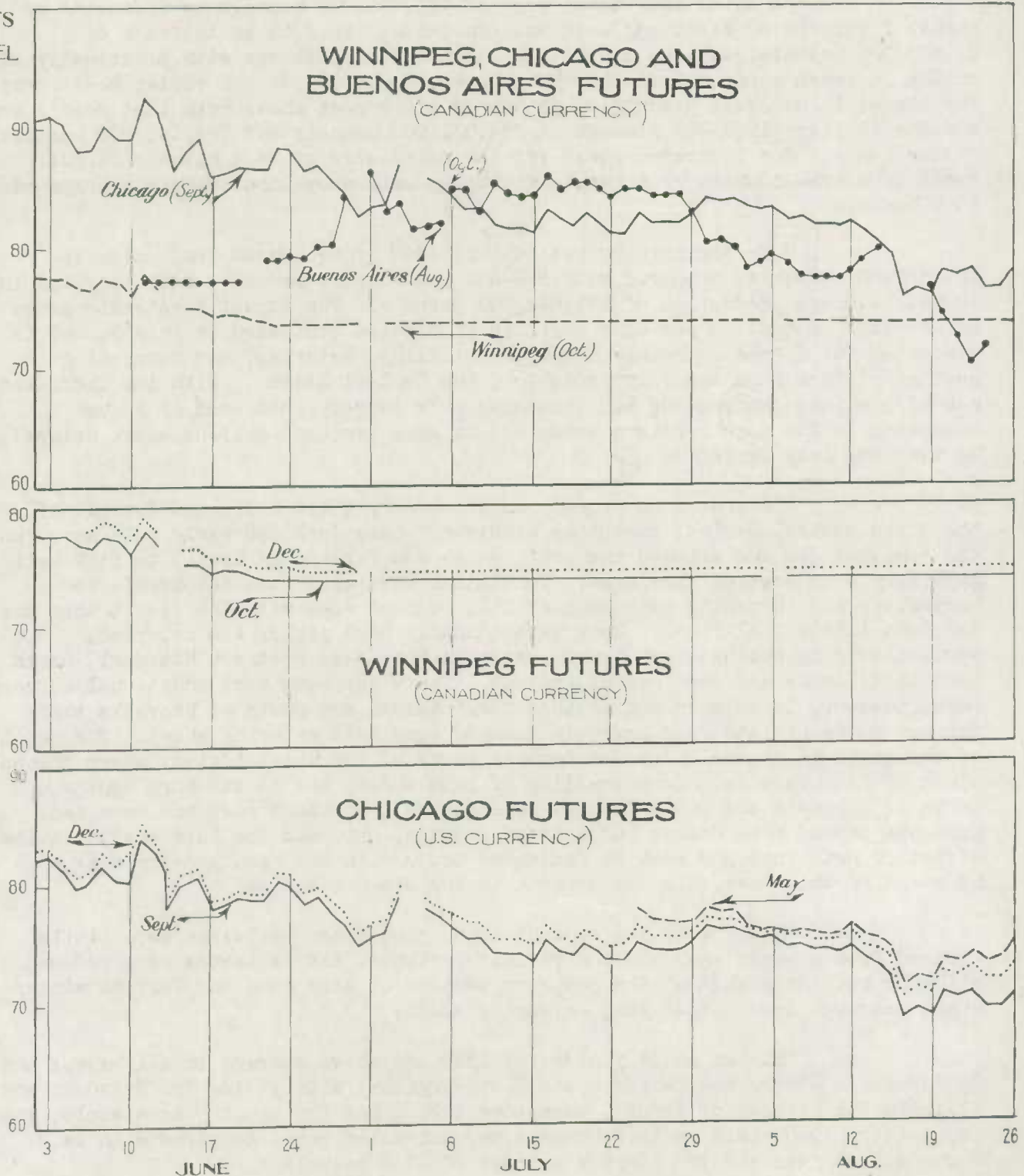
- July 24. Wheat policy for 1940 announced, including continuation of 70 cent price for No. 1 Northern basis Fort William and Vancouver, removal of 5,000 bushel limitation on deliveries, delivery quotas to be fixed, scaled Board price to allow equivalent of storage payments on farm-stored wheat, and a processing levy of 15 cents per bushel on wheat processed to be paid to the Canadian Wheat Board.
25. Italian wheat crop officially estimated at 268 million bushels compared with 294 millions last year.
26. Light to heavy showers in Alberta, southern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta.
- Germany requisitions Belgian grain crop.
- Board of Grain Commissioners announces reduction in maximum storage tariffs as follows: for country elevators and Fort William-Port Arthur terminals from 1/30 to 1/45 cent per day; Pacific coast terminals to 1/60 cent per day.
29. Heavy and fairly general rains over Prairie Provinces.
31. Beneficial showers in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.
- August 2. Sale announced of 100 million bushels of wheat by the Canadian Wheat Board to the Cereals Import Committee of the United Kingdom Ministry of Food.
7. Canadian Wheat Board announces first delivery quotas of five bushels of wheat per seeded acre and five bushels of barley per seeded acre and five bushels of oats per seeded acre.
8. United States July carry-over of old-crop wheat placed at 284,088,000 bushels compared with the 1939 carry-over of 252,160,000 bushels.
9. Condition of Canadian spring wheat crop estimated at 87 as of July 31, compared with 89 a year ago.
10. United States total wheat crop officially estimated at 760.6 million bushels, compared with 755 million bushels in 1939.
12. July 31 carry-over of Canadian wheat 273.1 million bushels in Canada; 300.7 million bushels in Canada and the United States.
13. Argentine weather reported improving.
14. C.N.R. and C.P.R. relax rail embargo to Lake Head to extent of permitting a movement of a total of 400 cars daily.
17. Light frost in north-eastern Alberta.
19. Argentine Government abolishes minimum prices on all grains except corn.
20. Prime Minister Churchill announces that British blockade will not be lifted to permit entry of food into German-occupied areas while German occupation continues.
22. Heavy frost in north-eastern Saskatchewan and in north-western Manitoba.
23. Daily carloading quota for grain in the Prairie Provinces to the Lake Head increased from 400 to 570 cars daily.
- Australian drought continues and crop condition is reported as serious.
26. Barley delivery quota increased from 5 to 10 bushels per seeded acre.

PRICES

Winnipeg October and December wheat futures continued at the pegged levels during the past month. Between July 30 and August 16 Chicago wheat futures displayed continued weakness with the September future declining from 76 1/8 to 68 1/2 cents in American funds between these dates. Up to August 26, the September future had recovered to 70 3/8 cents. Improving North American crop prospects and war developments influenced the earlier decline. In Buenos Aires, wheat futures declined abruptly following August 19, when the Argentine Government withdrew the minimum prices on wheat futures in that market.

DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS

CENTS
PER
BUSHEL



THE UNITED STATES

On August 9, the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture released the General Crop Report as of August 1, from which the following section relating to wheat is quoted:

"A total 1940 wheat crop of 760,623,000 bushels is indicated by August 1 reports on yield per acre and condition. This is an increase of 31,979,000 bushels over the production indicated a month ago with practically all of the increase accounted for by the unexpected outturn of the winter wheat crop. The August 1 indicated production is nearly 1 per cent above both last year's crop and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 754,971,000 bushels and 754,685,000 bushels, respectively. The indicated yield per harvested acre at 14.4 bushels for all wheat is somewhat above last year's yield and well above the 10-year average of 13.2 bushels.

"The preliminary estimate of 1940 winter wheat production is 555,839,000 bushels, compared with 563,431,000 bushels produced last year and the 10-year average production of 571,067,000 bushels. The August 1 estimate shows an increase of about 6 per cent over the production indicated on July 1, and is accounted for by the extremely favourable filling, maturing, and harvesting weather of late June and July in most of the Central States. With the increased use of combines, harvesting and threshing were largely completed by August 1 excepting in the more northern areas and in some eastern sections where delayed by the late July rains.

"Increases in production since July 1 are indicated for all of the north central States, excepting Michigan. Late June and early July were cool and somewhat dry and allowed the crop, which was later than usual, to fill well generally over most of this area. Conditions have also been favourable for harvesting and threshing over most of this central area with the result that there has been little field loss. Many exceptionally high yields are reported, particularly in northeastern Kansas, eastern Nebraska, northern Missouri, north central Illinois and sections of Indiana. There has been some additional acreage loss, however, in western and north central Kansas and parts of Nebraska where the hot winds of late July severely damaged some late maturing wheat. The quality of the grain is generally good except in parts of the Great Plains, where the hot winds of late July caused shrivelling of late wheat, and in the more southern parts of Illinois and Indiana where some damage from black rust was reported. Scab has caused some damage in parts of Indiana, Ohio and the Northeast, but the effect of both rust and scab on indicated production has been greatly over balanced by the remarkable improvement in the crop otherwise.

"Outside of the central area, production estimates were little changed from a month ago. In the Pacific Northwest the estimates were reduced slightly but the effect of the hot, dry weather of late June and July on winter wheat was much less marked than on spring wheat.

"Winter wheat yields for 1940 are above average in all except the Southwestern States and Nebraska and West Virginia, with yields for Missouri and Illinois the highest of record, excepting 1931. For the country as a whole, the preliminary 1940 yield is 15.9 bushels per harvested acre, compared with 14.9 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 14.3 bushels.

"The 1940 spring wheat crop (including durum) is estimated at 204,784,000 bushels on the basis of August 1 conditions. This estimate is only slightly higher than the July 1 forecast and compares with 191,540,000 bushels produced in 1939; and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 183,619,000 bushels. Prospects for production of durum wheat are lower than on July 1, but production of other spring wheat increased enough to more than offset the decline.

"Production of durum wheat in 1940 is estimated at 34,179,000 bushels compared with 34,360,000 bushels produced in 1939 and 29,619,000 bushels, the 10-year (1929-38) average.

"Dry weather in North Dakota reduced prospective durum wheat production by 1,342,000 bushels during July. Late fields are expected to benefit from heavy rains during the last few days of July. Prospects in South Dakota improved with cool weather and beneficial rains during the first half of the month.

"Production of other spring wheat in 1940 is estimated at 170,605,000 bushels, compared with 157,180,000 bushels produced in 1939 and the 10-year average of 154,000,000 bushels. Dry weather caused some damage to other spring wheat in parts of North Dakota, but the crop was earlier than durum and suffered less. Deterioration was checked in Montana by rains during the last half of July, and the late wheat promises to fill well. The production outlook improved in South Dakota and in Minnesota, where the grain is generally well-filled. Prospects for production in the Pacific Northwest were sharply lower, due to drought and heat during June and July."

AUSTRALIAN CABLE

The following cable was received on August 15 from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Melbourne:

"Sales of wheat and flour by Australian Wheat Board to date approximately 122,250,000 bushels, representing 63,000,000 for Britain, 22,000,000 bushels for local consumption and remainder for overseas. China interested buyer during past month. Boards prices for wheat on trucks terminal port three shillings eleven pence farthing per bushel bulk, approximately sixty-nine cents Canadian. Further payment of four pence per bushel being made to growers bringing average payments to two shillings eight pence bulk and two shillings ten pence bagged, per bushel country sidings, approximately forty-seven cents and fifty cents Canadian respectively, equivalent to three shillings sixpence per bushel f.o.b., approximately sixty-one cents Canadian. Out of £A34,000,000 advanced by Federal government on wheat delivered to Board £A27,000,000 paid to growers while £A7,000,000 required for handling charges. Government receipts to date £A12,000,000. Moisture conditions throughout majority wheat-growing belts unsatisfactory. Even with normal rainfall for remainder growing period, production for coming season estimated at only 110 million bushels compared with previous ten years production average of 177 million bushels. In spite of good demand for feeding stuffs immediate flour milling outlook poor and new sales difficult to arrange. Greater demand reported for 49 pound calico bags at nine pounds five shillings per ton than for 150 pound sacks at nine pounds three shillings sixpence per ton equivalent to thirty-two dollars sixty cents and thirty-two dollars thirty cents Canadian, respectively."

ARGENTINE LETTER

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report, under date of August 5, 1940, dealing with the grain situation in Argentina.

Crop Conditions

The abnormally rainy weather of the previous two months continued throughout July, and it is many years since an equal period of detrimental crop weather has been experienced in the Republic.

In the province of Buenos Aires, normally producing nearly half the Argentine wheat crop, about a third of the land which had been destined for wheat is either under water or is so supersaturated as to be unworkable. Entre Rios, a much smaller producer, is in about equally bad shape. In the Pampa and in the provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fe conditions are much better, seeding having been effected under more nearly normal moisture conditions. But as it is now very late for planting wheat, the acreage under that crop in the country as a whole will probably show a reduction instead of the hoped for increase.

In the case of linseed the acreage may not be affected to the same extent, as later planting is possible, although some risk is involved.

The official monthly report on crop conditions made its appearance two days ago. Its principal features are reproduced below.

The Weather: During July the frequency of the rains was unfavourable for the crops and for rural work throughout the eastern part of the cereal regions, i.e., the provinces of Entre Rios and Santa Fe, the eastern parts of Buenos Aires, and the portions of Cordoba bordering on Santa Fe. In the remainder of the country climatic conditions were relatively favourable.

The Wheat Crop: The state of the wheat fields is considered below normal. There are various plagues, the propagation of which is favoured by the excessively humid weather. In western Entre Rios and central Santa Fe rust is prevalent, particularly striped rust, also some leaf rust. In the low lands of western Buenos Aires and in Entre Rios the wetness of the soil and the lack of sunny days have yellowed the wheat plants. For these reasons the condition of the wheat crop at the present time must be regarded as below normal.

In general the crop was seeded late, the greatest delay being in Entre Rios, where a substantial decrease in area is anticipated. In Cordoba also a lower area is probable, due to a lack of seed grain of good quality. In the Pampa, on the other hand, there is a greater area seeded than in recent years.

The Linseed Crop: Planting of this seed in the provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fe has been late, this being due not alone to the excessive rains but also to the delay in removing the maize crop. Should weather conditions improve, it is anticipated that linseed planting will be normalized. The plants above ground in Cordoba and Santa Fe look very well. But this does not apply to Entre Rios, where the soil is far too wet, and where in some fields which were planted very early, the leafage is now too far advanced.

The Maize Crop: Picking of the maize crop is practically finished; but quite the contrary is the case with the shelling, which has been only commenced in order to fulfil contracts for delivery.

The yields of the few lots shelled during the month of July did not fundamentally modify the calculations which had previously been made. The quality up to now is good, but the moisture content is in excess of the maximum admitted, and there are already some cribs with weevil damage. The quality must deteriorate since the majority of the cribs are roofless.

In the central part of Cordoba the corn in some of the cribs on being shelled shows a proportion of heated grains, which is attributed to the poor conditions under which the picking was done. In the north of the same province rats, which have multiplied extraordinarily, are causing damage in the cribs.

The Barley Crop: In the south-west of Buenos Aires and the Pampa lands are being prepared for the crop of malting barley, the planting of which has been commenced here and there. In the Andean provinces seeding is already finished. An increase in the area under this crop is probable. The condition of the plants already above ground is generally good.

Supplies and Markets

Shipments in July showed a further decline in volume, the wheat and flour combined total only reaching 9,069,000 bushels (9,006,000 bushels of wheat and 63,000 bushels of flour in terms of wheat), as against the June combined total of 15,422,000 bushels.

In the middle of the month the Ministry of Agriculture issued a revised calculation of the exportable surplus of wheat on hand, which added 27,557,000 bushels to the old figures. No indication is given as to whether the extra grain is derived from the 1939-40 crop or is an addition to the carry-over from 1938-39. The statistical statement appearing below has been adjusted in accordance with the new official figures:

Third official estimate 1939-40 crop	119,452,000 bushels	
Carry-over from 1938-39 crop	68,566,000	"
Official addition to stocks, July 17, 1940	27,557,000	"
Total supplies	215,575,000	"
Deduct for seed and domestic needs	101,044,000	"
Surplus available for export	114,531,000	"
Shipments) Wheat	90,806,000 bushels	
to July 31) Wheat as flour ..	469,000	"
	91,275,000	"
Balance still available	23,256,000	"

A note accompanying the official memorandum with regard to the exportable surplus of wheat states that the investigation of the stocks was delayed for fear of embarrassing the official Grain Control Board in its operations.

It is now understood that all the holdings of old-crop wheat of the official Board have been sold, although there is still a quantity in the ports awaiting shipment to Europe.

At the close of the month a Decree was issued by the Government prohibiting any further exports of wheat as from the date of the Decree (July 29th), except under permits which the Ministry of Agriculture was empowered to grant in the case of shipments to neighbouring countries, or in the case of contracts entered into prior to the date of the Decree, and provided always that the domestic requirements remained covered.

While some grain trade organizations took exception to the Decree, which apparently caught them unprepared, the measure was generally considered reasonable in view of the comparatively small surplus on hand and the time which must elapse before wheat of the new crop could become available.

Prior to the issuing of the Decree business during the month had been fairly satisfactory, shippers for Brazil being active purchasers and the British buying Commission coming repeatedly into the market. Activity on the part of the local millers also helped to sustain prices, which were fairly firm until the Decree caused a slump which brought them down to the official minimum and completely paralyzed business.

At the close of the month Spot wheat was quoted 8.65 pesos per 100 kilos, equal to 70 1/4 cents United States per bushel at official rates of exchange; and the October option 9.02 (73 1/4 cents); while in Winnipeg on the same day October wheat closed at 73 5/8 cents.

WEEKLY WORLD SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

(Broomhall's Records)

Week ending	North America	Argentina	Australia ^{1/}	Russia	Danube	India	Other	Totals
(thousand bushels)								
Aug. 5, 1939	3,920	3,240	880	-	480	-	488	9,008
12	4,856	3,544	880	256	488	-	344	10,368
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	-	-	8,088
Apr. 6	5,040	4,056	-	-	616	-	-	9,712
13	3,808	4,288	-	-	1,040	-	-	9,136
20	4,696	2,640	-	-	904	-	-	8,240
27	4,544	2,992	-	-	1,096	-	-	8,632
May 4	4,928	4,280	-	-	1,232	-	-	10,440
11	3,544	2,752	-	-	1,304	-	-	7,600
18	4,672	6,296	-	-	1,232	-	-	12,200
25	6,384	3,768	-	-	696	-	-	10,848
June 1	5,720	3,096	-	-	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	4,192	2,728	-	-	592	-	-	7,512
20	2,688	2,768	-	-	520	-	-	5,976
27	3,952	3,344	-	-	448	-	-	7,744
Aug. 3	3,424	3,592	-	-	208	-	-	7,224
Totals	214,120 ^{2/}	177,264	36,368 ^{2/}	912	84,512 ^{2/}	-	2,760	515,936 ^{2/}
Comparative 1938-39								
52nd week	3,112	2,080	1,696	-	2,232	-	448	9,568
Totals	245,008	120,256	100,176	36,992	79,312	3,392	15,720	600,856

^{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.

BUSHEL
'000,000

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

(BROOMHALL'S REVISED FIGURES)
1939-40

LEGEND

* Australian Shipments based
on weekly allocations of of-
ficial monthly figures cover-
ing August 1939-February
1940 inclusive

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

400

300

200

100

0

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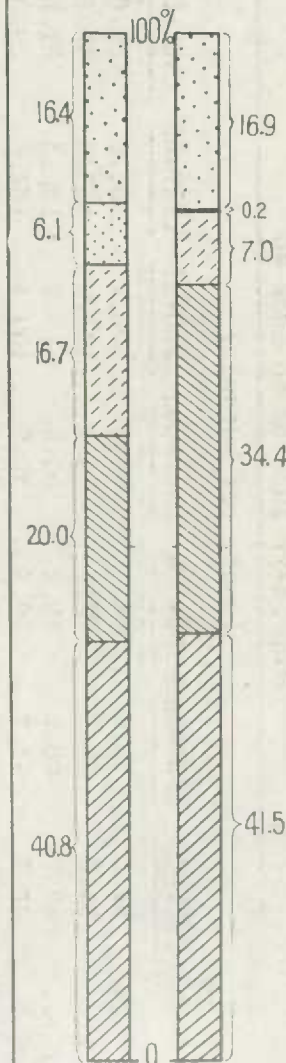
45

50

WEEKS

* A large part of the increase in the cumulative total
in the 50th week is due to a revision in the shipments
which had not been distributed by weeks.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SHIPMENTS CROP YEARS 1938-39 1939-40



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

	(cents per bushels)							
	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	71.4

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	Board of Trade United Kingdom	Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis
	1930=100	1930=100	1930=100
1929	110.4	114.3	142.5
1930	100.0	100.0	100.0
1931	83.3	87.8	62.4
1932	77.0	85.6	59.0
1933	77.5	85.7	64.8
1934	82.7	88.1	79.4
1935	83.3	89.0	89.6
1936	86.1	94.4	99.5
1937	97.7	108.8	142.3
1938	90.8	101.5	107.7
July, 1939	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	87.9
February	95.6	128.3	89.0
March	96.1	128.8	92.4
April	96.0	132.2	94.7
May	94.8	133.7	84.6
June	94.2	134.6	76.8
July	95.2	-	75.8

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

FOREIGN EXCHANGE ^{1/}

(July 23 - August 26)

Official buying and selling rates set by the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board for sterling and United States funds remained unchanged at \$4.43-\$4.47 and \$1.10-\$1.11 during the five-week period ended August 26. There was no change in Australian pounds during this interval, quotations remaining at \$3.5760 while Argentine pesos (official rate) continued at 33.04 cents. At New York sterling free market rates advanced from \$3.81 on July 22 to \$4.03 on August 26 as restrictions on the use of free rates tightened. Due largely to slackening demand Canadian funds at New York eased from 88 ³/₄ to 87 cents between July 22 and August 26 for a net loss of 1 ³/₄ cents.

Exchange Quotations at Montreal, February 5, 1940 to August 26, 1940.

Monday Rates	United Kingdom Pounds 4.8667	United States Dollars 1.0000	Australia Pounds 4.8667	Argentina ^{2/} Pesos .4244
February 5, 1940	4.4500 ^{3/}	1.1050 ^{3/}	3.5760 ^{3/}	.3304
12	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	-
19	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
26	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
March 4	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
11	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
18	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
26	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
April 1	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
8	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
15	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
22	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
29	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
May 6	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
13	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
20	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
27	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
June 3	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
10	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
17	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
24	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
July 2	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
8	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
15	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
22	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
29	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
August 5	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
12	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
19	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304
26	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.3304

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

^{2/} Official rates.

^{3/} Since September 16, 1939, quotations shown are the average of the daily buying and selling rates set by the Foreign Exchange Control Board. The current buying and selling rates for sterling are \$4.43 and \$4.47 and for United States funds \$1.10 and \$1.11.

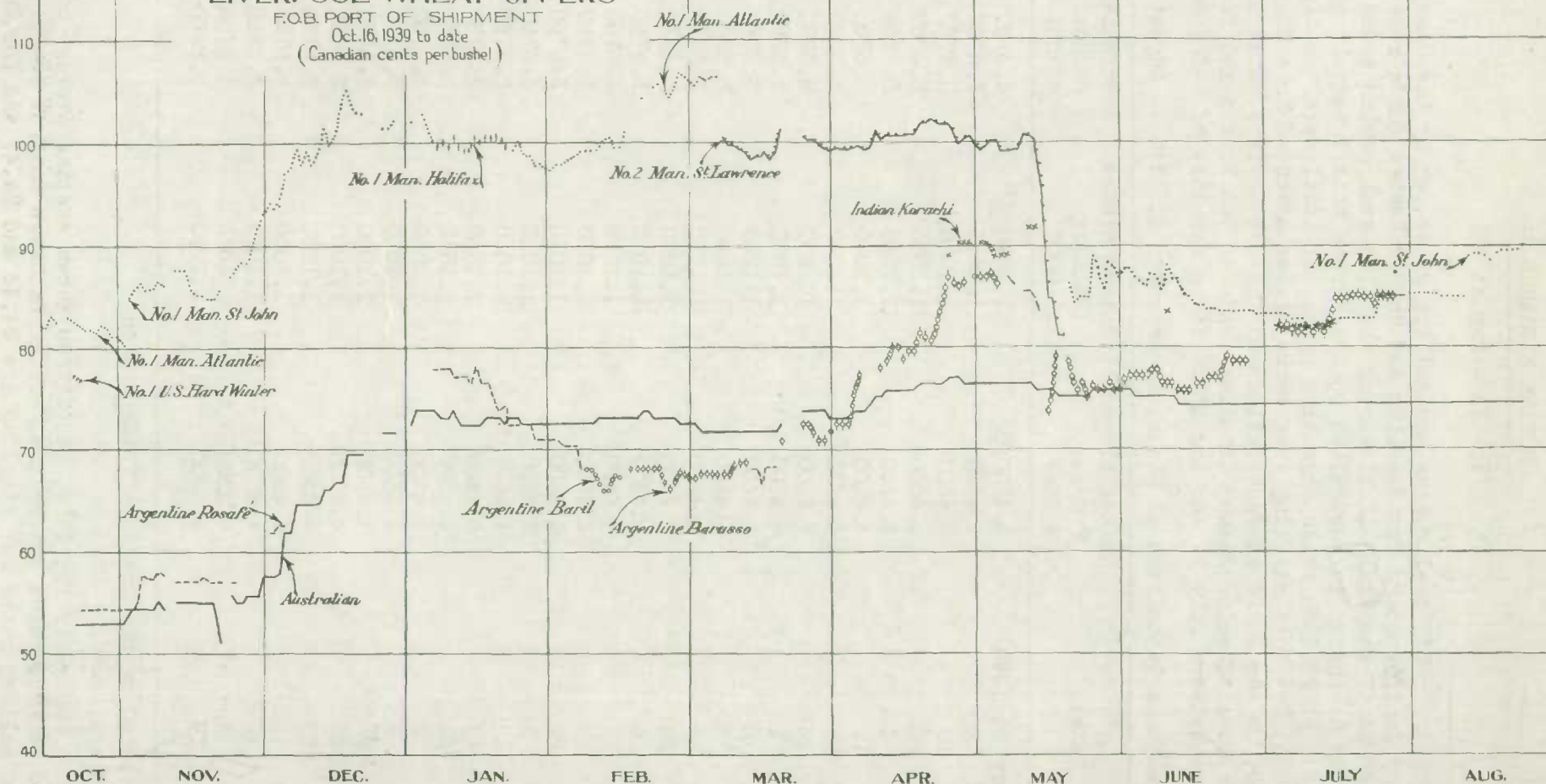
CENTS
PER
BUSHEL

LIVERPOOL WHEAT OFFERS

F.O.B. PORT OF SHIPMENT

Oct. 16, 1939 to date

(Canadian cents per bushel)



THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. GRADING OF THE 1939 WHEAT CROP

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

	Number of Cars Grading No. 3 Northern or Better			
	1939-40		1938-39	
	Cars	Per Cent of Inspections	Cars	Per Cent of Inspections
August	13,478	94.55	9,905	95.84
September	58,166	95.82	34,715	89.71
October	24,123	92.78	30,778	82.40
November	12,153	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
July	17,681	94.35	6,603	88.63
Totals	194,376	91.87	133,886	86.79

Omitting special grades such as Garnets, Durums, White Springs and Winters, the number of cars of new wheat inspected in July 1940 totalled 18,740, of which 17,681 or 94.35 per cent graded No. 3 Northern, or higher. July 1940 inspections of new Durum wheat amounted to 280 cars, of which 263 or 93.93 per cent graded No. 3 Amber Durum or higher. In July 1939, new Durum inspections numbered 482 cars of which 471 or 97.72 per cent graded No. 3 Amber Durum or higher.

II. 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
(b u s h e l s)						
Aug. 21, 1940	72,751,481	5,788,361	15,014,083	7,183,851	-	100,737,776
Aug. 21, 1939	63,173,955	8,549,127	5,933,925	5,945,555	225,026	83,832,588

From April 25 to August 21, this year, 101 million bushels of wheat have been cleared from the Head of the Lakes, showing an increase of 17 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.

III. CONDITION REPORT AS OF JULY 31, 1940

On August 9, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a bulletin compiled from the returns of crop correspondents giving the condition of field crops on July 31, expressed numerically in percentages of the long-time average yields per acre and a preliminary estimate of the production of fall wheat, fall rye and alfalfa (first cutting).

Summary

The condition of the spring wheat crop in Canada at July 31, 1940, is estimated at 87 per cent of the long-time average yield per acre. Compared with the condition at June 30 this represents a reduction of 5 points, but is only 2 points below that of July 31 last year. Coarse grains in Canada declined appreciably from the June 30 condition and, with the exception of spring rye, are about the same as last year. The condition of other field crops, including peas, beans, buckwheat, potatoes, roots and sugar beets, showed little change during July and was slightly higher than a year ago. Hay and clover meadows and pastures declined slightly during the month but their condition remained considerably above that at July 31 last year.

The production of fall wheat for 1940 is estimated at 22,880,000 bushels compared with the 1939 crop of 22,271,000 bushels. While the yield per acre of fall wheat is below that of last year, an increased acreage accounts for this year's higher production. Fall rye production for the whole of Canada is estimated at 10,710,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,468,000 bushels from last year's crop, the reduction resulting from a considerably smaller acreage. The total yield of the first cutting of alfalfa in 1940 is placed at 1,839,000 tons compared with 1,534,000 tons last year.

In the Maritime Provinces the condition of field crops at July 31, 1940, for the most part showed little change from June 30. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick some slight improvement occurred during July in the condition of most crops, while in Prince Edward Island all crops recorded small losses in condition. Hay and clover meadows and pastures slipped 2 to 4 points during July in all three provinces.

The condition of most field crops in Quebec at July 31 recorded a small improvement over the June 30 condition, with hay and clover meadows, pasture and fodder corn declining a few points during the month. Ontario crops, generally, gained a few points in condition during July and the condition of pastures registered only a small reduction. All crops, except corn, are well above last year's July 31 condition, with pastures showing the greatest gain over last year.

During July the condition of field crops in Manitoba and Saskatchewan declined, but in Alberta gains in condition were recorded. Heat and insufficient rainfall during the first two weeks of the month, as well as low soil moisture reserves, were responsible for the decline in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. On the other hand, except in the extreme south, crop conditions in Alberta steadily improved during the month. Compared with crop conditions at the end of July a year ago Alberta shows a marked improvement, Manitoba is slightly better, while Saskatchewan is lower. However, during the last two weeks of July and the first few days of August, cooler temperatures and precipitation prevailed over Manitoba and Saskatchewan, which will benefit late-sown crops.

British Columbia field crops suffered an appreciable reduction during July with almost all crops from 3 to 10 points below the June 30 condition. The protracted dry spell during the month caused considerable deterioration, especially of pastures, which dropped 13 points from the condition of June 30. The July 31 condition is well below that of a year ago for most crops.

Condition of Field Crops at July 31, 1940, as compared with May 31, and
June 30, 1940, and with July 31, 1939.
(100=long-time average yield per acre)

Province and Crop	July 31 1939	May 31 1940	June 30 1940	July 31 1940	Province and Crop	July 31 1939	May 31 1940	June 30 1940	July 31 1940
Canada -	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	Saskatchewan -	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Spring wheat	89	96	92	87	Spring wheat	89	94	89	81
Oats	87	92	92	88	Oats	80	89	87	74
Barley	84	91	92	84	Barley	83	88	87	73
Spring rye	93	93	92	85	Spring rye	97	91	89	79
Peas	91	91	94	93	Mixed grains	83	91	88	74
Beans	90	-	92	92	Flaxseed	84	-	91	81
Buckwheat	93	-	93	95	Potatoes	87	-	92	90
Mixed grains	94	92	96	97	Turnips, etc.	80	-	91	88
Flaxseed	85	-	92	85	Hay and clover	94	82	84	76
Corn, husking	91	-	83	83	Fodder corn	79	-	92	86
Potatoes	94	-	94	95	Pasture	101	82	88	82
Turnips, etc.	93	-	93	94					
Hay and clover	94	99	100	98					
Fodder corn	90	-	87	86					
Sugar beets	92	-	95	94					
Pasture	90	98	102	99					
Manitoba -					Alberta -				
Spring wheat	85	98	96	86	Spring wheat	90	98	96	99
Oats	76	92	93	75	Oats	86	95	95	99
Barley	76	91	92	75	Barley	87	95	95	99
Spring rye	81	90	89	79	Spring rye	93	97	96	97
Peas	89	90	90	87	Peas	92	95	99	100
Buckwheat	76	-	81	72	Beans	90	-	94	97
Mixed grains	82	91	92	80	Mixed grains	87	94	94	99
Flaxseed	83	-	93	86	Flaxseed	91	-	94	96
Potatoes	84	-	86	85	Potatoes	91	-	97	103
Turnips, etc.	82	-	89	82	Turnips, etc.	91	-	97	100
Hay and clover	79	79	82	67	Hay and clover	91	100	100	100
Fodder corn	84	-	87	84	Fodder corn	92	-	94	92
Sugar beets	-	-	91	82	Sugar beets	86	-	96	95
Pasture	76	80	88	75	Pasture	91	101	101	103

Production of Fall Wheat, Fall Rye and Alfalfa

The first estimate places the production of fall wheat in Canada in 1940 at 22,880,000 bushels from 775,400 acres, a yield per acre of 29.5 bushels, as compared with 22,271,000 bushels from 735,000 acres in 1939, a yield per acre of 30.3 bushels.

Fall rye in Canada in 1940 is estimated to have yielded 10,710,000 bushels from 785,600 acres, as compared with 12,178,000 bushels from 890,800 acres in 1939, yields per acre of 13.6 and 13.7 bushels respectively.

The first cutting of alfalfa yielded 1,839,000 tons from 986,500 acres in 1940, a yield per acre of 1.86 tons, as compared with 1,534,000 tons from 946,900 acres or 1.62 tons per acre in 1939.

CHARTS SHOWING THE CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

AT JULY 31, AND JUNE 30, 1940, AND JULY 31, 1939.

On pages 19-21 of this Review the charts picture the condition of spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces on the above-mentioned dates. The patterns for the same ranges are identical, facilitating direct comparisons between the charts.

The expected decline in the condition figure for spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces occurred between the end of June and the end of July. The condition reported was 87 per cent of the long-time average yield as compared with 92 per cent at the end of June and 89 per cent at the end of July a year ago. High temperatures in the first two weeks of July and insufficient precipitation to maintain the crop prospects caused the decline of 5 points. The condition figures for Manitoba and Alberta were 1 point and 9 points higher than at the same date a year ago, while in Saskatchewan the crop condition was 8 points lower. During July the greatest decline occurred in Manitoba, chiefly in some of the central areas of the province and along the western boundary. In Saskatchewan, districts in the south-central region suffered the most. In these areas the stubble crop, lacking soil moisture reserves shows prospect of complete failure or only light yields, but summer-fallow fields withstood the heat and will give fair returns. In Alberta, declines in the southern part of the province were more than offset by gains in the central and northern sections and crop prospects improved by 3 points.

Manitoba

The provincial condition figure of 86 at the end of July showed an appreciable decline from the condition figure of 96 reported for the wheat crop at the end of June, although it was one point higher than the July condition figure of a year ago. With the exception of District 5 in north-eastern Manitoba where the condition was maintained during the month, all other sections of the province showed declines. Heavy loss in condition occurred in the districts along the western boundary and in Districts 3, 8 and 12 in the central part of Manitoba.

Saskatchewan

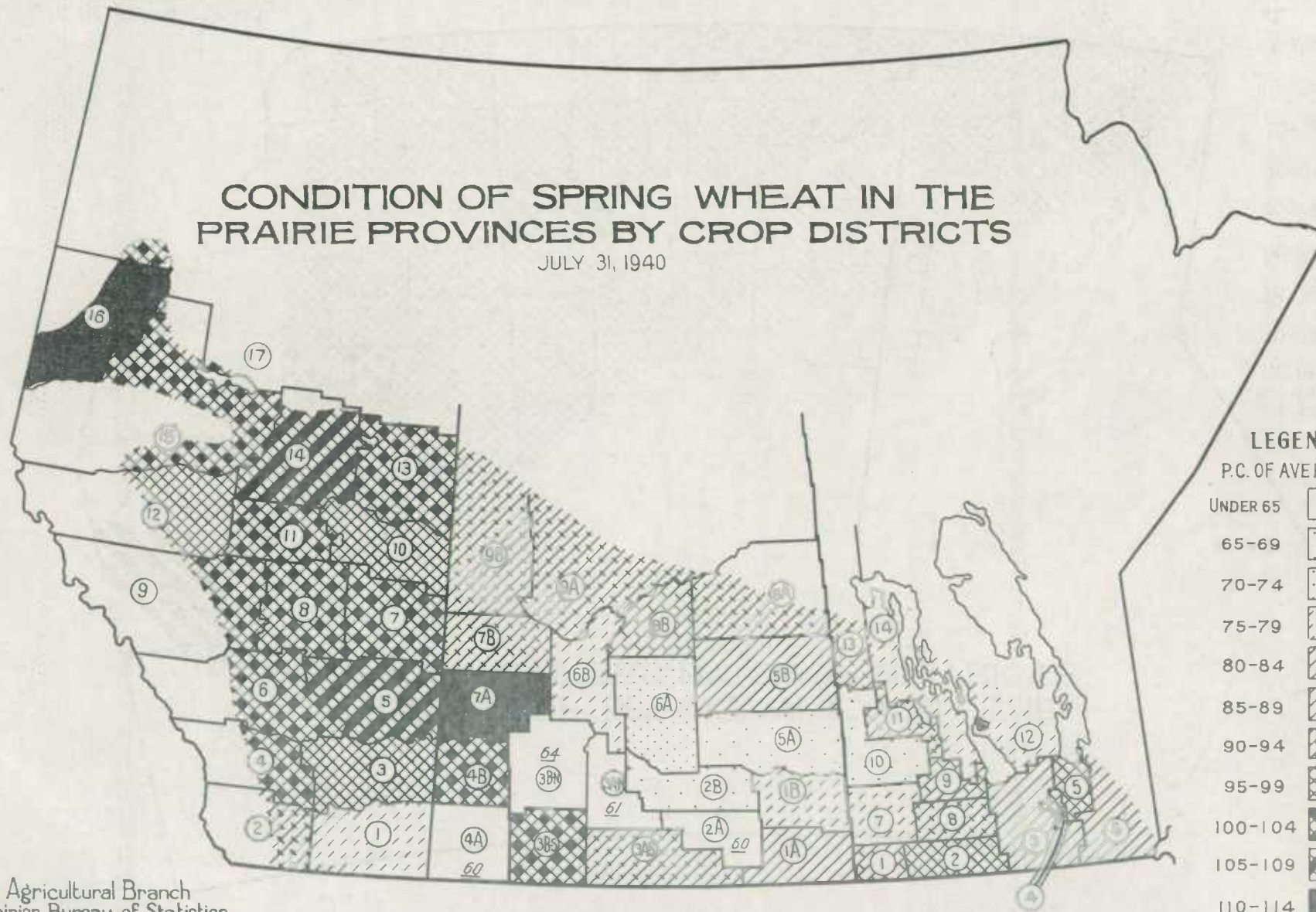
A decline of 8 points in the condition of the wheat crop during the month carried the condition figure from 89 at the end of June to 81 at the end of July. A very sharp drop in condition occurred in the south section of the province, including the Regina-Weyburn area. In the south-western section, improvement took place in Districts 3BS and 4B. Marked improvement and the best crop prospects are reported from District 7A in west-central Saskatchewan. Declines in crop conditions in the north-central districts were slight.

Alberta

The condition of the wheat crop in Alberta at July 1, 1940, was 93, registering a 3 point gain over the June 30 condition figure of 96, and exceeding last year's July 31 condition by 9 points. Appreciable reductions in condition occurred in Districts 1 and 2 in the south as a result of inadequate moisture supplies during the first three weeks of July and continued grasshopper infestation. In the central and northern districts improvement in condition during the month resulted from generous rainfall and moderate temperatures. Districts 4, 5, 6, 12, 14 and 16 showed good gains over the June 30 condition, while slight losses of 1 point occurred in Districts 11 and 17.

CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS

JULY 31, 1940



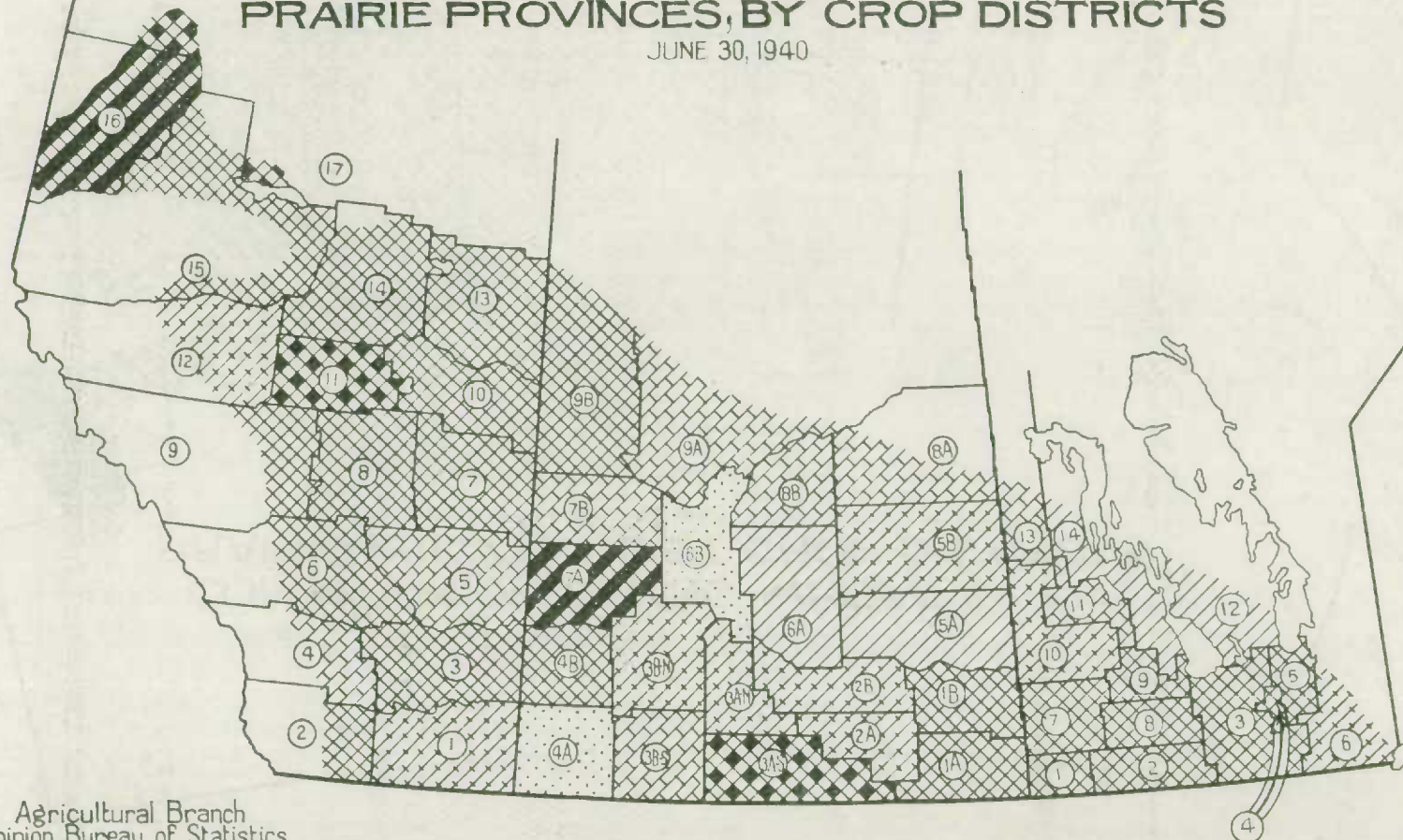
LEGEND

P.C. OF AVERAGE

UNDER 65	
65-69	
70-74	
75-79	
80-84	
85-89	
90-94	
95-99	
100-104	
105-109	
110-114	

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

JUNE 30, 1940



LEGEND

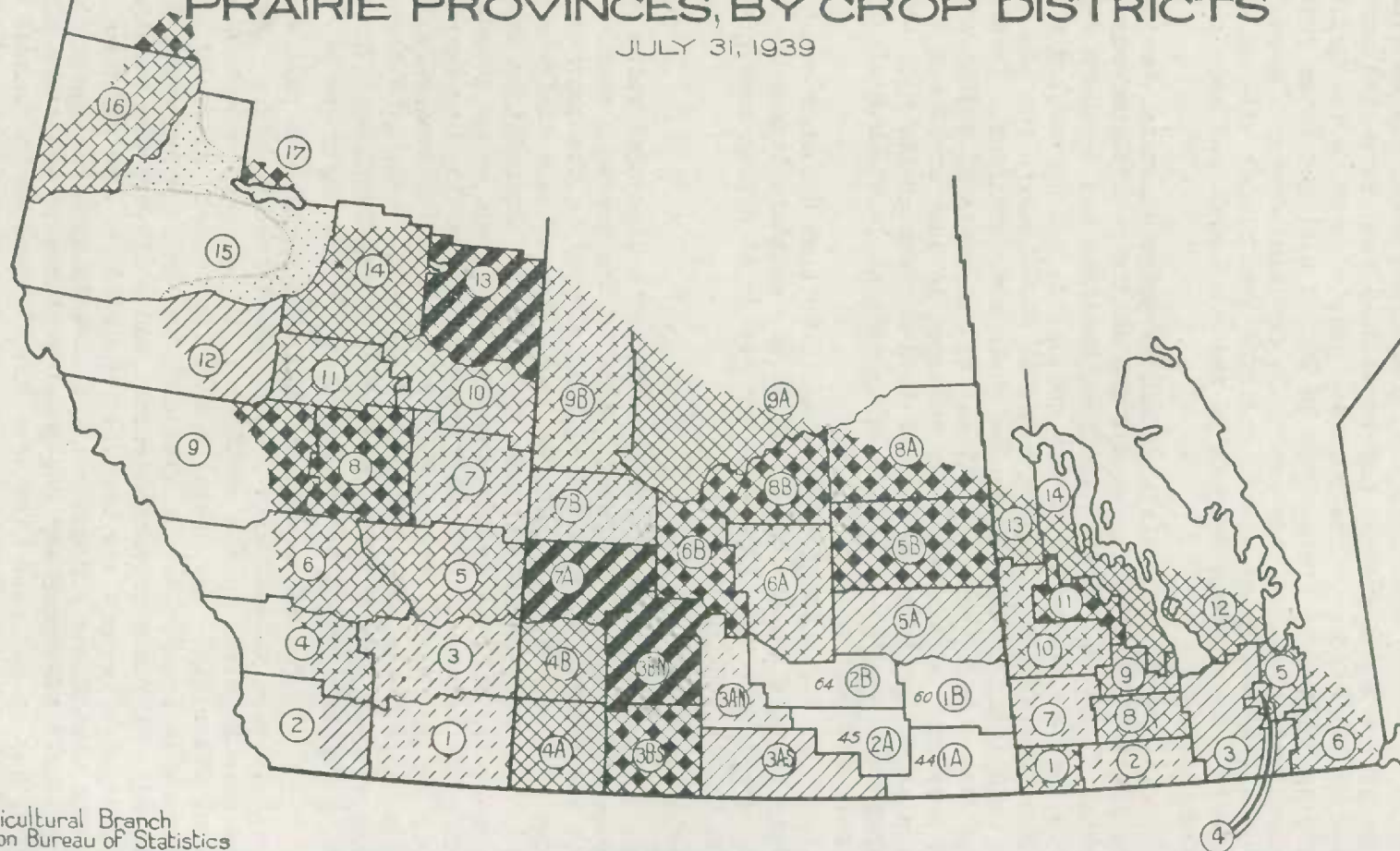
P.C. OF AVERAGE

70-74	
75-79	
80-84	
85-89	
90-94	
95-99	
100-104	
105-109	

Agricultural Branch
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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

JULY 31, 1939



LEGEND

P.C. OF AVERAGE

UNDER 70 44

70-74

75-79

80-84

85-89

90-94

95-99

100-104

105-109

IV. TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORTS OF JULY 30, AUGUST 7, 13, 20 AND 27.

July 30.

Two weeks of warm, humid weather in the eastern provinces brought rapid crop development and growth. Haymaking is about completed with good crops reported in Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick about average hay crops have been harvested and some delay was caused by wet weather. The root and potato crops in the Maritime Provinces are promising. Yield of grain crops in Quebec will not be as great as the above-average crops obtained last year. In Ontario, however, growth of grain crops has been good and heavy stands indicate that yields will be very satisfactory. Damage from disease and insects in Eastern Canada has been relatively light to date this season.

In the Prairie Provinces somewhat cooler weather and timely precipitation benefited crops and the condition of late crops particularly will be improved. In some parts of southern Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan harvesting of rye, barley and oat crops has commenced, but harvesting will not be general in Manitoba for a week or ten days and in Saskatchewan for ten days to two weeks. Crop conditions in Alberta on the whole are excellent. Considerable damage is being caused to gardens in Manitoba and in parts of southern Saskatchewan by the beet webworm. Grasshoppers are numerous in some areas but are causing little damage at the present time. Hail took a considerable toll at many points in southern and central Manitoba, in central and west-central Saskatchewan, and in southern and central Alberta.

The long, dry period in British Columbia was broken by heavy rains on July 24-25 along the coast and in the southern interior. Harvesting of fall-sown cereals has been completed and yields of spring-sown grains will be light owing to the lack of rainfall.

Prairie Provinces

In Manitoba cooler weather and general rains benefited crops and to some extent offset the heat damage of the previous week. In earlier districts, wheat cutting has started and will be general in the southern and central sections of the province in a week or ten days. In southern Manitoba the wheat has filled well. Some oats and barley have been cut and indications are that yields of coarse grains will be disappointing. Late-grain crops, however, should benefit from recent rains. In northern Manitoba harvesting has commenced and will be fairly general by the end of this week. Wheat on summer-fallow will make fair yields but stubble wheat and coarse grain yields will be light. Hail caused some damage at points in central and north-western Manitoba. The beet webworm is causing serious damage to gardens, alfalfa and sugar beets.

The weather in Saskatchewan during the past week ranged from moderately warm to cool with frequent scattered showers. Over the week end heavy rains were received in the south-east, in the Regina-Weyburn and in the east-central districts. The cooler weather and timely moisture supplies have been of considerable benefit to the late crop and in many sections prospects have been improved. In parts of south-central and south-western Saskatchewan further declines have taken place because precipitation has not been sufficient to maintain conditions. Practically all wheat in Saskatchewan is headed. Harvesting will not get under way for about ten days to two weeks although odd fields of rye, barley and oats have been cut. Prospects in central and northern Saskatchewan have been well maintained during the past week. In north-eastern Saskatchewan wheat yields will be fair but prospects for the coarse grain crops are not favourable. Considerable damage from hail during storms of the past two weeks was reported from many points in central and west-central Saskatchewan.

Heavy general rains of the past week in southern Alberta have removed the threat of drought, and moisture conditions are now very favourable. Over the rest of the province fair weather with scattered showers promoted generally rapid growth and crop prospects continue to be good. The growth of grains is heavy in the central and northern districts, and some areas will require more rain to ensure plump filling. Grasshopper migration from the south-east as far north as Empress and Brooks threatens damage to late crops in that region. Severe hail damage at scattered points in the south and centre has been reported.

August 7

Crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces were improved last week by generous rains, showers and moderate temperatures. The heaviest rains were received in Manitoba where cutting of the crop was considerably delayed. Late crops were benefited by the rains and the condition of forage and root crops has shown decided improvement. Prospects for the wheat crop in Manitoba vary from fair in the northern sections to good in the south, but yields of coarse grains will be light. In Saskatchewan cutting of wheat has commenced but the harvest will not be general for another week. Although too late to benefit the stubble crops, the rains and more moderate temperatures benefited summer-fallow and late-sown fields. The best crops are in the north-east and on the heavy land in the west-central and south-western districts. In other sections, there will be a wide variation in returns. Hail damage has been heavy this season and a narrow strip in south-eastern Saskatchewan has been completely destroyed during the past week. Crop prospects in Alberta continue to be excellent and cooler weather with light scattered showers during the past week promoted satisfactory filling. Some hail damage occurred in the east section and in limited areas in the southern part of the province.

Manitoba

Cutting of the wheat crop was delayed by general rains over the province last week. In many districts in the south and east, wind and rain have caused serious lodging of grain. Corn, roots and potatoes are heavy crops. Feed will be plentiful and pastures have benefited greatly. In central Manitoba, harvesting of the grain crops is well advanced. The condition of pastures and gardens has improved. In northern Manitoba, cutting has commenced with satisfactory yields expected from wheat on summer-fallow. Other grain crops, however, will be light with considerable acreages of oats and barley cut for hay. The beet webworm has done extensive damage to gardens. Some serious damage from hail occurred at local points in the province during the past week.

Saskatchewan

Cutting of wheat has commenced in Saskatchewan. Fields in the southern, east-central and north-western districts have been harvested. In these areas cutting will be general by the end of this week while in other parts of the province where the crop is heavier, cutting will not be general before the middle of August. More moderate temperatures and good rains at many points in the southern part of the province during the past two weeks have materially benefited the summer-fallow and late-sown grain crops. Rains have arrived too late, however, to be of much benefit to stubble crops. The best crops in the province are in the north-east and on the heavy land in the west-central and south-western districts. In other sections, wide variations are evident not only from district to district but from field to field within the same area. Grasshopper damage during the past two weeks has not been great, but some damage from head clipping may occur before harvesting is completed. Hail damage has been heavy this season at widely scattered points. A narrow strip in south-eastern Saskatchewan was completely destroyed by a storm on August 1.

Alberta

Cool weather with light scattered showers prevailed over Alberta during the past week. Moisture supplies are sufficient to ensure satisfactory filling in almost all sections of the province, although inadequate reserves are reported in the Lacombe area. All grains are late and clear, warm weather is needed to advance the maturity of the crops. Heads are filling well and some

early fields of wheat are turning colour, but crops for the most part are still green. Grasshoppers continue to spread over southern Alberta. Sawflies are reported cutting wheat in many localities in the southern districts. Considerable hail damage occurred in the east-central section and in limited areas in the south.

August 13

Canada's crop prospects appear generally favourable, as the 1940 harvest gets under way. In the Maritime Provinces a fair crop of hay has been cut and satisfactory yields of feed grains are anticipated. In Quebec, although the yield of grains will not be as great as last year, the harvest will be quite satisfactory. In Ontario, harvesting of oats and other spring grains has commenced and good yields are expected.

On the Prairies, a week of hot, dry weather brought the crop along rapidly to maturity. In Manitoba, over fifty per cent of the wheat has been cut and early samples from the 1940 crop are grading high. Threshing is under way and deliveries will begin in volume this week. In Saskatchewan harvesting is general in the south-east and is well under way in the south-central, east-central and central sections. By the middle of this week the harvest will be general over the province. Some deterioration of late-sown crops was caused by the extreme heat but in general the speeding up of maturity has been beneficial. Cutting of wheat is under way in southern Alberta and in the Peace River country. Harvesting should be general by next week. Crop prospects continue to be very favourable. Insect damage has not been great although grasshoppers are still causing slight damage. The beet webworm has been causing serious losses in gardens in Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan.

Spring grains in southern British Columbia are being cut and promise good yields.

Prairie Provinces

Weather in Manitoba during the past week was ideal for harvesting with high temperatures and practically no rain. About fifty per cent of the crop has been cut and threshing has started in most districts. Yields vary greatly throughout the province with the stand of late-sown crops in the south looking particularly good. Coarse grains are promising in southern districts and the corn crop is expected to be heavy. In the central districts cutting is almost completed and threshing is commencing with deliveries of the new crop to elevators. Harvesting is well under way in the north. Some early fields have already been combined and the quality of the grain is excellent. Further damage by the beet webworm was reported during the week with sugar beets and gardens, together with alfalfa in the interlake region, suffering severely. Local hail damage occurred at some points.

In Saskatchewan the extremely warm, bright weather and lack of precipitation during the past week resulted in rapid maturing of the grain crop. Although this may cause some decline in yield prospects, the danger of frost and rust injury has been minimized. Wheat cutting is general in the south-east and is well under way in the south-central, east-central and central parts of the province. Cutting will be general towards the end of this week. On the whole, prospects remain about the same as a week ago.

Hot, dry weather prevailed over Alberta during the past week hastening the maturity of all grains. While most sections report adequate moisture reserves to support rapid filling and ripening, some areas, particularly Lacombe and in the north-east, need more rain to prevent premature ripening of late grains and shrinking of kernels. Cutting of wheat is well started in the south and in the Peace River district and should be general by the end of this week. In the remainder of the province, wheat is turning colour rapidly with heads well filled, but late crops for the most part are still green. Grasshoppers are beginning to damage oats and barley fields in southern Alberta. The wheat stem sawfly is causing up to fifteen per cent damage in fields in some areas in the south with marginal infestation in other localities. Extensive hail damage is reported from sections in the north-east.

August 20

Good progress was made in the harvesting of the 1940 crops on the Prairies during the past week. Although threshing was delayed in Manitoba by heavy rains in the middle of the week, ideal weather speeded up cutting and combining operations in Saskatchewan and in Alberta. In Manitoba cutting and swathing is nearing completion except in a few late areas. Early threshed grain is grading well and yields are a little higher than was anticipated. In Saskatchewan about thirty-five per cent of the wheat has been cut and in the southern part of the province threshing will be general toward the end of this week. Some damage is still being caused by grasshoppers. In Alberta harvesting is well under way in the south and cutting and combining will be general by the end of this week. Yields from early threshed fields are very good and the grain is grading No. 1. Cutting is well started in the Peace River district and will be general by the end of the week. Light frost was experienced in some localities in northern Alberta but no damage was caused to fields or gardens.

Manitoba

Heavy general rains in the middle of the week followed by unsettled weather held up threshing. Cutting and swathing is generally nearing completion except in a few areas. The grain is grading well and in the better districts yields are somewhat higher than was anticipated prior to harvest. Some farmers have been confronted with grain storage problems where deliveries have been of considerable volume.

Saskatchewan

Ideal harvest weather during the past week speeded up cutting and combining operations. About thirty-five per cent of the wheat and thirty to thirty-five per cent of the coarse grains have been cut. Progress in harvesting the wheat crop varies, with sixty to sixty-five per cent of the cutting completed in the south-eastern section, forty to fifty per cent in central and east-central Saskatchewan, twenty to thirty per cent in the northern districts, while in the south-western part of the province less than ten per cent has been cut. While it is too soon for reliable estimates of average yields, indications from early threshing returns are that yields will be at least as good as expected. Considerable threshing has been done at points in the south-eastern and Regina-Weyburn districts and will be general over much of southern, east-central and central Saskatchewan toward the end of this week or the beginning of next. Damage from rust this season will be very light with no large areas affected. Some further grasshopper damage has occurred and in local areas head clipping has been extensive. Sawfly is prevalent in many districts and doing some damage. Cutting of coarse grains has been rushed in some districts to prevent further grasshopper injury particularly in southern Saskatchewan.

Alberta

Harvesting is well under way in southern Alberta with cutting general and combining expected to be general by the end of this week. Ideal weather for harvesting prevailed during the past week. Yields from early threshed fields are very encouraging with wheat for the most part grading No. 1. In the Peace River district cutting is well started and should be general by the end of the week. In the remainder of the province crops are maturing rapidly under the influence of clear, warm weather. While some early fields have been harvested, cutting is not expected to be general until next week. Some localities in northern Alberta experienced light frost with no damage to fields or gardens while other adjacent areas reported temperatures close to freezing. Grasshopper migrations continue from the south-east to better crop areas and sawflies are still damaging fields in the south. There was no hail damage reported during the week.

August 27

Canada's 1940 harvest is in full swing with generally satisfactory yields reported from all provinces. Early maturing grain fields in the Maritime provinces have been cut and good yields of average quality are reported. Much needed rains were received last week which will help late crops. Harvesting is

well advanced in western Quebec. In eastern Quebec grain yields are below last year's. Cutting and threshing is general in Ontario and the yields and quality of grain crops are satisfactory.

In the Prairie Provinces, temperatures moderated during the past week. Cool weather and rains were experienced in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan in the latter part of the week. Threshing was well advanced in Manitoba and in the extreme south of Alberta, but elsewhere in the Prairies it was just nicely started during the week. Cutting varies from completion in the earlier districts to about thirty per cent completed in the latest districts. Wheat yields are good on the whole in Manitoba, and are very favourable in Saskatchewan with some notable exceptions between Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, north-east of Weyburn, and in the extreme south-west where the crops are poor. Alberta yields are exceptionally good. Coarse grains in Manitoba and Saskatchewan do not give much better promise than a year ago, although the yields of these grains are expected to be considerably better this year in Alberta. The flaxseed crop is late, but promising. Light frosts occurred during the week between Edmonton and Lloydminster, while a heavier frost was experienced in north-eastern Saskatchewan and north-western Manitoba. Where wheat still remained to be cut in these areas some damage to the grade has occurred.

The yield and quality of spring grains in British Columbia was not up to earlier expectations due to the prolonged drought in July and wet weather at harvest.

Prairie Provinces Threshing was well under way in Manitoba, until light to heavy rains on Friday and Saturday interfered with operations. In the east and south threshing is about half completed, and is at varying stages but generally not so far advanced in the rest of the province, except in the north-west districts where the wheat harvest will soon be completed. Wheat yields throughout the province are spotty, but on the whole very satisfactory. The early samples of threshed grain are predominantly Nos. 1 and 2 Northern. Coarse grains were ready for cutting very soon after wheat. Oats and barley yields are not very much better than last year, although flaxseed fields are still in very good condition. A heavy frost last Thursday morning in the north-western districts damaged gardens and coarse grains which were still standing. The wheat crop in this area, which was practically all cut, largely escaped the frost damage, although there were some fears of loss in grade.

Cutting is nearing completion in south-eastern Saskatchewan and threshing is just becoming general. While the crops are later in south-western districts cutting is now well under way and straight combining is beginning. In the west-central districts wheat is approximately half cut, as is the case in the north-central and east-central districts. Threshing is just getting under way in the south-east and south-central areas. Elsewhere threshing has barely begun. The most promising wheat yields are in the western and northern districts, while light crops will be harvested between Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, north-east of Weyburn and in the south-western corner of the province. Grades in the southern and central districts are expected to be high. Coarse grains are in about the same condition as a year ago. Some frost damage occurred to both wheat and the coarse grains in the north-east last Thursday. Damage from wheat stem sawflies is showing up in the south-centre.

Harvesting is general in southern Alberta with cutting and combining operations proceeding under favourable weather conditions. Threshing has been started in several localities and both yield and grades of wheat are good. In the central districts all grains are ripening rapidly and cutting is expected to be general by the end of this week. The crop is heavy and lodged in some places. For the province as a whole, wheat yields are very high. The yields in combination with this year's heavy sown acreage will result in a record wheat crop for Alberta. Harvesting is well under way from Edmonton north with cutting general in all northern districts. Yields and grades vary considerably in the north-east where uneven ripening is evident, and slight frost damage has occurred. Other districts promise good yields and grades. Some threshing has been done north of Peace River.

V. STOCKS OF GRAIN IN CANADA ON JULY 31.

On August 12, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a report covering the total stocks of Canadian grain in Canada at the end of the crop year, July 31, 1940, as compared with stocks on the same date in 1933 and 1939.

Total Stocks of Grain in Canada, at July 31, 1933-1940

	<u>July 31, 1938</u>	<u>July 31, 1939</u>	<u>July 31, 1940</u>
	(b u s h e l s)		
Wheat	23,553,228	94,631,948	273,086,845
Oats	19,498,653	48,796,155	46,414,089
Barley	6,447,695	12,784,186	11,507,402
Rye	985,576	1,975,871	2,025,680
Flaxseed	219,027	118,822	583,307

The following table gives in detail the stocks of grain in Canada at July 31, 1940. The quantities on farms are compiled from the reports of crop correspondents.

Stocks of Grain in Canada at the end of the Crop Year, July 31, 1940

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Flaxseed</u>
	(b u s h e l s)				
On Farms	17,286,000	39,731,000	7,075,000	619,000	26,800
Country & Private Term. Elevs.	52,743,793	1,724,878	1,019,669	537,449	195,600
Western Mills & Mill Elevators	6,225,974	771,418	1,373,270	14,743	27,956
Interior Terminal Elevators ..	14,342,472	65,362	5,504	475	-
Fort William - Port Arthur ...	80,176,632	1,122,423	848,011	357,402	207,045
Vancouver-New Westminster	15,393,777	78,402	28,878	11,315	-
Victoria & Prince Rupert	1,748,490	-	-	-	-
Churchill	2,494,610	-	-	-	-
Eastern Elevators	59,499,624	669,140	638,011	308,141	55,163
Afloat for Eastern Elevators ..	2,275,678	20,474	58,399	30,000	20,749
In Eastern Mills	1,300,800	905,400	96,000	29,100	-
In Transit - Rail	19,592,945	1,275,592	364,660	118,055	49,994
TOTALS 1940	273,086,845	46,414,089	11,507,402	2,025,680	583,307
TOTALS 1939 (Revised)	94,631,948	48,796,155	12,784,186	1,975,871	118,822

The total stocks of wheat in Canada at July 31, 1940 were 273,086,845 bushels. This amount is 178,454,897 bushels greater than the carry-over (revised) of a year ago and is the largest recorded, exceeding the previous record at July 31, 1933, by over 61 million bushels.

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store in the United States and en route to that country at July 31, 1940, totalled 27,654,217 bushels in comparison with 8,278,905 bushels at the same date a year ago.

The total amount of Canadian wheat in Canada and the United States at July 31, 1940, was 300,741,062 bushels showing an increase of 197,830,209 bushels over the 102,910,853 bushels held in similar positions at July 31, 1939.

This year's carry-over on farms is estimated at 17,286,000 bushels as compared with only 4,682,000 bushels a year ago.

VI. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Precipitation by weeks for the Period 8 a.m. July 29 to 8 a.m. August 26 and Total Actual and Normal to Date

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.					Total	Normal
		July 29	August 5	August 12	August 19	August 26	April 1 to August 26	April 1 to August 26
Manitoba								
1	Pierson	2.36	2.46	Nil	.90	.70	15.71	9.83
	Waskada	2.26	1.86	Nil	.68	1.68	17.19	10.28
2	Boissevain	1.60	2.56	Nil	1.42	1.02	16.15	9.79
	Ninette	2.48	2.52	.02	1.46	.76	18.02	10.30
	Pilot Mound	2.44	1.76	Nil	1.18	.36	15.03	10.98
3	Emerson	1.54	.96	Nil	.60	.06	9.80	9.73
	Morden	1.78	2.66	Nil	.94	.10	13.50	10.23
	Graysville	1.37	2.46	Nil	.54	.20	13.08	10.30
	Morris	1.36	2.76	Nil	.34	.20	13.23	10.23
	Portage la Prairie	1.75	.66	Nil	.89	.12	10.80	10.02
4	Winnipeg	.41	.52	Nil	.69	.22	9.92	11.58
6	Sprague	1.54	.22	Nil	.50	.60	7.20	10.67
	Pinawa	.32	.12	Nil	.20	.16	4.84	8.75
7	Virden	.86	1.63	Nil	.40	1.02	9.86	8.82
	Rivers	.81	1.10	Nil	1.10	.60	9.78	10.27
8	Brandon	1.87	1.47	Nil	.84	.79	11.07	10.45
	Cypress River	1.64	1.92	Nil	1.20	.34	11.88	10.30
9	Minnedosa	.79	.99	Nil	.97	.12	9.21	10.14
10	Dropmore	2.10	1.66	Trace	.16	.36	9.73	10.30
	Russell	.92	1.26	Nil	.18	.28	9.06	9.67
	Birtle	.90	.96	Nil	1.38	.48	8.94	10.29
11	Dauphin	.71	.79	.04	.58	.51	8.03	8.97
13	Swan River	.96	.48	.02	Nil	.26	5.92	10.38
	The Pas	.51	.42	.01	.75	Trace	5.23	8.33
Manitoba Average		1.39	1.42	.00	.75	.45	10.97	10.03
Saskatchewan								
1A	Carlyle	1.44	1.24	Nil	.98	.68	13.46	10.23
	Estevan	1.24	1.01	Nil	.22	.70	12.95	9.59
1B	Broadview	1.46	.83	Trace	.08	.48	10.90	9.25
	Moosomin	1.30	.56	Nil	.90	1.02	11.77	9.23
2A	Yellow Grass	1.95	1.26	Nil	.06	.42	9.77	8.91
	Midale	.72	1.74	Nil	.10	2.06	10.70	9.71
2B	Moose Jaw	.76	.48	Nil	Nil	.15	7.71	9.27
	Regina	.89	.23	Trace	Nil	.61	6.22	9.37
	Qu'Appelle	1.34	.44	Nil	Nil	1.02	10.58	11.01
	Indian Head	1.10	.60	Nil	Nil	.66	7.80	10.56
	Francis	2.00	.66	Nil	Nil	.12	6.79	7.91
3AN	Chaplin	1.00	.22	Nil	Nil	.08	6.04	9.78
3AS	Assiniboia	1.70	.42	Nil	Nil	.04	10.18	7.50
	Ceylon	2.56	1.34	Nil	Nil	.20	15.18	11.12
	Gravelbourg	1.78	.08	Nil	Nil	Nil	7.71	8.07
3EN	Swift Current	.75	.65	Nil	Trace	Nil	7.26	9.56
	Hughton	.56	.28	Nil	.14	N.R.	5.80 1/	8.40
	Pennant	1.36	.04	Nil	Nil	Nil	4.86	9.05
3ES	Aneroid	1.90	.34	Nil	Nil	Trace	10.42	9.35
	Cadillac	1.96	.22	Nil	Nil	Nil	10.84	10.20
	Val Marie	1.02	N.R.	Nil	Nil	Nil	8.49 1/	8.45
	Shaunavon	1.15	.78	Nil	Nil	.04	11.48	7.80
	Instow	1.50	.14	Nil	Nil	N.R.	6.82 1/	8.26
4A	Maple Creek	1.32	.22	Nil	Trace	Nil	9.30	8.65
	Consul	1.20	1.14	Nil	Nil	.04	10.02	7.29
4B	Roadene	1.35	.22	Nil	Nil	Trace	8.06	8.40
5A	Yorkton	1.24	.64	Trace	Nil	.62	11.65	9.72
	Hubbard	1.44	.42	Nil	Nil	.30	9.70	9.43
5B	Kamsack	.90	.54	Trace	Nil	.40	5.82	8.90
	Foam Lake	1.08	.16	Trace	Trace	.58	8.02	9.21
	Lintlaw	.66	.56	.08	.26	.18	8.03	9.23
6A	Davidson	1.10	.50	Nil	.02	.18	6.96	7.64
	Nokomis	1.60	.08	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	7.47 1/	6.61
	Semans	1.60	.76	Trace	Nil	.30	9.24	6.02
	Strasbourg	2.24	.22	Nil	.04	.34	9.25	8.55
	Dilke	1.64	N.R.	Nil	N.R.	.24	6.29 1/	8.00
6B	Rosthern	.48	.32	Nil	N.R.	N.R.	6.40 1/	8.87
	Saskatoon	.62	.24	Nil	Nil	.50	6.89	8.93
	Dundurn	1.20	.36	Trace	Trace	.34	8.62	9.03
	Tugaske	1.58	.36	Nil	Nil	.34	8.34	7.60
	Elbow	.84	.53	Nil	.22	.06	6.33	7.59
	Outlook	1.20	.30	Nil	Nil	.24	7.33	7.07
	Harris	1.04	.44	Nil	Trace	Trace	7.93	8.16

N.R. No Report.

1/ Incomplete.

VI. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 4/ - Concluded

Precipitation by Weeks for the Period 8 a.m. July 29 to 8 a.m. August 26 and Total Actual and Normal to Date. (Concluded)

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.					Total April 1 to August 26	Normal April 1 to August 26
		July 29	August 5	August 12	August 19	August 26		
Saskatchewan (Concluded)								
7A	Alsask	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1/	8.27
	Kindersley	.40	.13	Nil	Trace	.08	8.75	8.07
7B	Macklin	.34	.04	.04	Nil	.02	8.37	9.08
	Scott	.22	.06	Nil	Nil	Trace	7.32	8.52
	Bigger	.26	1.16	Nil	Nil	Trace	7.49	9.21
8A	Nipawin	.16	1.01	Nil	Nil	Nil	6.46	8.79
	Naicam	.50	.48	Nil	Nil	.28	8.88	10.00
8B	Melfort	.06	1.08	Nil	Nil	.02	8.46	9.33
	Dana	.34	1.00	Nil	Nil	.10	8.24	11.21
	Humboldt	.70	.46	Nil	Nil	.26	6.62	7.68
9A	Rabbit Lake	.02	.02	.20	.01	.20	6.64	9.26
	Prince Albert	.08	.52	.07	Trace	Trace	6.67	9.22
9B	Battleford	.29	.06	Nil	Nil	Trace	5.73	8.88
	Waseca	.44	N.R.	.12	Trace	.12	9.03 2/	8.68
Saskatchewan Average		1.06	.52	.01	.06	.27	8.46	8.84
Alberta								
1	Medicine Hat	1.29	.05	Nil	Nil	Nil	8.34	7.81
	Foremost	1.78	.16	Nil	Nil	Nil	7.35	10.53
	Manyberries	1.24	.32	Nil	Nil	.04	7.53	7.92
2	Macleod	2.42	.04	Nil	Nil	.10	14.04	8.75
	Cowley	1.58	.08	Nil	Nil	.01	8.10	9.77
	Lethbridge	1.82	.10	Nil	Nil	Nil	8.18	8.65
	Cardston	2.74	.08	Nil	Nil	Nil	9.20	12.62
3	Brooks	1.66	.02	Nil	Nil	.02	9.38	7.52
	Empress	.40	.20	Nil	Nil	.02	6.98	7.99
	Vauxhall	1.34	.04	Nil	Nil	Nil	3/	7.61
4	Vulcan	1.18	Trace	Trace	Nil	Nil	8.85	8.72
	High River	1.54	Nil	Nil	Nil	Trace	9.25	10.89
5	Drumheller	.63	.02	.01	Nil	Nil	7.73	9.59
	Hanna	.42	Nil	Nil	Nil	.08	10.39	10.19
	Neco	.10	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.R.	7.70 2/	8.85
6	Olds	.56	.12	.02	Nil	.68	10.99	10.74
	Three Hills	1.86	.04	.01	Nil	Nil	10.29	9.14
	Strathmore	.54	.02	Nil	Nil	.02	10.66	9.53
	Gleichen	.44	Nil	Nil	Nil	.28	5.96	8.85
7	Calgary	.77	.18	Nil	Nil	.02	10.66	10.82
	Coronation	.62	.22	Nil	.02	.02	8.72	7.73
	Hughenden	.30	.38	.02	Nil	.08	9.55	8.67
	Hardisty	.44	.10	.18	Nil	Nil	10.15	9.22
	Sedgewick	.34	.10	.06	Nil	.14	12.86	9.50
	Viking	.20	.18	.10	.02	.02	10.17	8.88
8	Camrose	.32	.24	.14	Nil	.04	11.59	9.48
	Wetaskiwin	.38	.40	.10	.08	.02	11.01	10.28
	Lacombe	.12	.22	.10	.02	.24	10.11	10.79
	Alix	.66	.36	.30	Nil	Nil	7.71	9.86
	Penhold	.50	.13	.06	Nil	.55	9.80	12.66
	Stettler	.86	.82	.10	Nil	.06	8.12	10.71
9	Springdale	.98	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	12.60 2/	12.81
10	Vegreville	.06	.38	.20	Nil	.01	9.64	11.49
	Vermilion	.04	.12	Nil	.04	Nil	10.27	11.25
	Lloydminster	.72	.36	.22	Nil	.17	8.57	8.24
11	Edmonton	.20	.13	Nil	.18	.16	10.96	11.01
	Calmar	.52	.10	.04	Nil	.04	12.00	11.60
12	Edson	.36	.44	.10	.16	.24	11.23	10.99
	Jasper	.64	.06	.18	.06	.63	5.68	5.42
13	Glendon	.82	.78	Nil	Nil	.16	8.12	9.08
14	Athabaska	.20	.30	Nil	.34	.20	8.38	10.12
	Campsie	.32	.44	Nil	.02	.10	10.65	11.04
15	High Prairie	1.48	.36	Nil	.31	.02	9.00	9.14
	Kinuso	.40	.90	Nil	.22	.08	7.35	8.84
16	Fairview	.29	.06	Nil	.08	Nil	5.94	6.96
	Beaverlodge	.57	.06	Nil	.19	Nil	7.28	7.65
17	Keg River	.03	.09	.06	.49	.17	4.99	8.70
	Fort Vermilion	.04	.16	.10	.16	.06	6.40	7.17
	Fort McMurray	Nil	.01	Nil	.45	Nil	2.66	8.89
	Fort Smith	Nil	.23	.07	.07	.49	3.11	6.03
Alberta Average		.73	.20	.04	.08	.10	8.90	9.41

N.R. No Report.

1/ No report since April 15. 2/ Incomplete. 3/ No report until May 27. 4/ Source: Meteorological Service of Canada.

VII. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Temperatures - Actual and Normal by weeks for the Period 8 a.m. July 29 to 8 a.m. August 26.

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. July 29		Week ending 8 a.m. Aug. 5		Week ending 8 a.m. Aug. 12		Week ending 8 a.m. Aug. 19		Week ending 8 a.m. Aug. 26	
		Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
Manitoba											
1	Pierson	65	65	67	65	71	63	67	62	59	61
	Waskada	65	67	67	66	72	64	66	63	59	61
2	Boissevain	65	66	67	66	72	65	67	64	58	62
	Ninette	67	66	68	66	73	65	68	64	58	62
3	Pilot Mound	66	66	67	66	72	64	67	63	57	61
	Emerson	70	66	71	66	72	65	70	64	59	62
	Morden	69	66	69	66	73	65	69	64	59	62
	Graysville	N.R.	66	68	65	74	64	69	62	59	61
	Morris	68	66	68	66	74	65	72	63	58	62
4	Portage la Prairie	69	65	69	65	74	64	71	63	59	61
	Winnipeg	69	67	69	66	74	65	71	64	59	62
5	Sprague	67	65	65	65	71	64	N.R.	63	55	61
	Pinawa	67	64	68	63	72	62	68	60	55	59
7	Virden	66	64	68	63	73	62	68	61	58	60
	Rivers	55	65	67	64	73	63	N.R.	62	58	60
8	Brandon	67	65	68	64	73	63	69	62	58	60
	Cypress River	68	65	69	65	73	64	69	62	58	60
9	Minnedosa	64	64	66	63	70	62	65	61	56	60
	Dropmore	62	65	64	64	68	62	65	60	54	57
10	Russell	62	63	64	62	71	61	63	60	57	58
	Birtle	63	63	65	62	71	61	64	60	57	59
11	Dauphin	67	64	68	63	75	62	67	61	58	59
13	Swan River	64	63	66	62	71	60	63	58	54	56
	The Pas	63	64	66	63	71	62	63	61	57	59
Manitoba Average		66	65	67	64	72	63	67	62	57	60
Saskatchewan											
1A	Carlyle	64	63	67	62	70	61	66	60	58	58
	Estevan	65	65	68	64	73	63	67	62	60	61
1B	Broadview	61	63	64	63	70	62	63	60	58	59
	Moosomin	64	65	67	64	74	63	66	61	58	59
2A	Yellow Grass	63	65	66	65	71	64	63	63	60	61
	Midale	66	65	68	64	74	63	66	63	61	61
2B	Moose Jaw	64	66	68	65	75	64	66	63	64	62
	Regina	65	64	67	63	74	62	65	61	62	60
	Qu'Appelle	60	63	64	63	73	62	63	62	60	61
	Indian Head	63	63	66	62	72	61	64	60	61	59
	Francis	63	64	64	63	70	63	62	62	60	60
3AN	Chaplin	64	65	64	64	72	63	64	61	64	59
3AS	Assiniboia	62	65	65	64	71	63	64	62	62	61
	Ceylon	65	65	N.R.	65	70	64	68	63	60	60
3BN	Gravelbourg	62	65	66	64	72	63	64	62	60	60
	Swift Current	62	66	64	66	71	65	65	63	64	62
3BS	Hughton	58	64	64	63	71	62	67	61	N.R.	59
	Pennant	64	65	64	65	73	64	64	63	66	61
	Aneroid	64	63	64	63	70	62	62	61	64	59
	Cadillac	63	64	64	63	68	62	N.R.	61	64	59
	Val Marie	66	66	N.R.	65	69	64	64	62	63	60
4A	Shaunavon	63	63	65	63	69	62	63	61	64	59
	Instow	60	66	62	65	68	64	63	63	N.R.	61
4B	Maple Creek	62	65	62	64	68	64	61	63	67	62
	Consul	63	62	62	62	67	61	62	61	64	60
5A	Roadene	64	64	63	63	72	62	64	61	66	59
	Yorkton	63	62	N.R.	62	72	61	64	60	67	58
5B	Hubbard	59	62	62	62	67	61	60	60	56	58
	Kamsack	62	63	N.R.	62	69	60	62	58	53	57
6A	Foam Lake	59	62	64	61	70	60	64	59	56	57
	Lintlaw	58	61	64	60	70	59	60	57	54	55
	Davidson	61	64	66	63	72	62	64	60	61	58
	Nokomis	62	63	66	62	N.R.	61	N.R.	59	N.R.	57
	Semans	62	63	66	62	71	61	64	59	60	58
6B	Strasbourg	60	63	62	62	70	61	64	60	68	58
	Dilke	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	Rosthern	60	63	66	62	71	61	N.R.	60	N.R.	58
	Saskatoon	60	63	65	62	72	61	63	60	62	58
	Dundurn	62	64	65	63	73	62	64	61	64	59
	Tugaske	61	64	64	64	72	63	64	61	62	59
	Elbow	61	64	65	63	74	62	65	61	63	60
	Outlook	60	63	65	63	72	62	64	61	65	60
	Harris	59	63	64	63	71	62	64	60	62	58

N.R. No Report.

VII. Temperatures in the Prairie Provinces 1/ (Concluded)

Temperatures - Actual and Normal by weeks for the period 8 a.m. July 29 to 8 a.m. August 26 (Concluded).

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. July 29		Week ending 8 a.m. Aug. 5		Week ending 8 a.m. Aug. 12		Week ending 8 a.m. Aug. 19		Week ending 8 a.m. Aug. 26	
		Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
Saskatchewan (Concluded)											
7A	Alsask	N.R.	63	N.R.	62	N.R.	61	N.R.	60	N.R.	58
	Kindersley	58	62	63	62	70	61	62	60	66	58
7B	Macklin	60	60	62	60	68	59	59	58	63	57
	Scott	58	61	63	61	68	60	64	59	62	57
8A	Biggar	60	63	65	62	72	61	62	60	62	59
	Nipawin	61	62	68	61	70	61	61	60	56	58
8B	Naicam	58	62	63	61	70	60	63	59	56	58
	Melfort	59	63	64	63	70	62	61	60	58	58
9A	Dana	56	62	61	61	73	60	64	59	63	58
	Rumboldt	60	62	65	61	72	60	63	59	58	58
9B	Rabbit Lake	N.R.	61	N.R.	61	66	60	N.R.	59	58	57
	Prince Albert	61	63	66	62	71	61	62	60	60	58
9B	Battleford	59	65	64	64	71	63	62	62	62	60
	Waseca	56	61	N.R.	60	65	59	58	57	61	55
Saskatchewan Average		61	63	65	63	71	62	63	61	61	59
Alberta											
1	Medicine Hat	64	68	65	68	72	67	66	65	70	63
	Foremost	64	62	64	62	70	61	65	61	67	60
2	Manyberries	64	69	65	68	71	67	66	65	68	63
	Macleod	63	64	62	64	70	63	64	62	65	61
3	Cowley	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	Lethbridge	62	64	64	64	71	64	65	63	68	61
4	Cardston	61	63	61	62	68	61	61	60	64	59
	Brooks	63	63	63	62	69	62	63	61	67	59
5	Empress	63	63	65	63	72	62	65	61	69	60
	Vauxhall	61	64	62	64	66	63	61	62	64	61
6	Vulcan	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	High River	58	61	56	60	64	59	58	58	62	57
7	Drumheller	61	61	63	60	69	60	63	59	65	57
	Hanna	N.R.	60	57	60	68	59	N.R.	57	60	55
8	Naco	58	59	N.R.	58	68	58	60	57	N.R.	55
	Olds	58	60	58	58	64	57	59	55	62	54
9	Three Hills	59	60	58	60	67	59	N.R.	58	61	56
	Strathmore	60	62	59	60	68	59	64	57	64	55
10	Gleichen	60	63	60	62	66	61	60	59	63	57
	Calgary	58	62	59	62	65	62	59	60	63	58
11	Coronation	58	60	60	59	65	58	57	57	61	55
	Hughenden	58	60	62	59	68	58	56	57	61	55
12	Hardisty	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	Sedgewick	58	60	59	60	66	59	58	59	61	57
13	Viking	57	60	60	59	64	58	57	57	62	56
	Camrose	N.R.	61	58	61	66	60	58	58	62	57
14	Wetaskiwin	58	61	58	60	64	59	56	58	63	57
	Lacombe	58	59	58	59	66	58	N.R.	57	62	55
15	Alix	60	61	62	60	67	60	60	58	66	57
	Penhold	58	59	58	59	64	58	58	56	62	55
16	Stettler	59	60	62	60	67	59	59	58	63	56
	Springdale	55	59	N.R.	58	N.R.	57	N.R.	55	N.R.	53
17	Vegreville	58	60	61	59	66	59	58	57	63	55
	Vermilion	56	60	60	59	65	58	57	56	60	55
18	Lloydminster	57	60	63	59	N.R.	58	N.R.	57	61	55
	Edmonton	58	62	58	61	63	60	56	59	61	58
19	Calmar	58	60	58	60	64	59	56	57	61	56
	Edson	58	57	N.R.	57	62	56	54	55	58	54
20	Jasper	57	59	54	57	60	55	54	53	61	52
	Glendon	56	60	56	59	60	58	54	56	56	54
21	Athabaska	50	60	60	59	64	58	56	56	58	54
	Campsie	58	60	58	60	61	59	N.R.	57	60	55
22	High Prairie	60	61	60	60	62	60	N.R.	58	58	56
	Kinuso	60	61	60	60	62	59	56	58	60	56
23	Fairview	60	60	58	60	62	59	57	58	62	56
	Beaverlodge	61	60	58	60	62	59	56	58	63	56
24	Keg River	56	61	60	60	62	60	57	58	59	56
	Fort Vermilion	60	61	58	60	64	59	58	57	61	56
25	Fort McMurray	58	62	61	61	64	60	57	58	60	57
	Fort Smith	58	60	60	59	62	57	57	55	60	54
Alberta Average		59	61	60	60	66	60	59	58	62	57

N.R. No Report

1/ Source: Meteorological Service of Canada.

VIII. VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on August 23, 1940 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year.

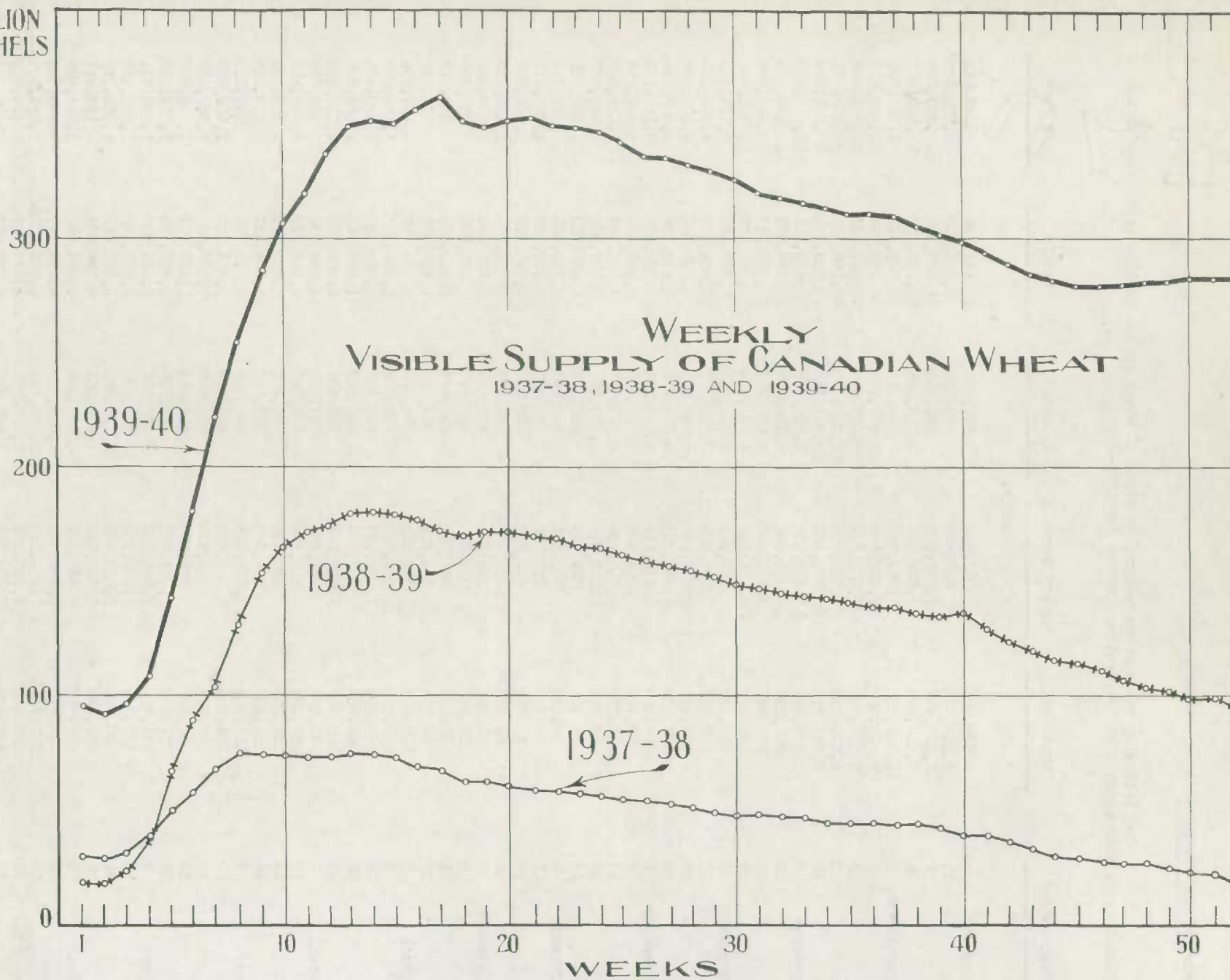
	1940		1939	
	Durum	Other	Durum	Other
	(000 bushels)			
Country Elevators - Manitoba	670	6,800	740	3,810
Saskatchewan	385	34,110	190	7,430
Alberta	-	19,915	-	5,230
Totals	1,055	60,825	930	16,470
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	40	6,032	30	5,030
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	1	16,883	-	2,703
Pacific Ports	-	17,201	-	5,255
Churchill	-	2,495	-	2,396
Fort William and Port Arthur	1,431	77,384	1,026	10,918
In Transit - Lake	8	3,612	241	3,747
In Transit - Rail	-	11,525	-	8,283
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	2,047	38,786	4,167	27,605
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports	840	21,498	630	12,131
U. S. Lake Ports	-	11,665	25	2,527
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	3,178	12,172	2,850	1,299
In Transit - U.S.A.	-	4,197	-	-
Totals	8,600	284,275	9,899	98,364
	292,875		108,263	

The visible supply of Canadian wheat at 292.9 million bushels on August 23 showed a substantial increase over the 284.6 millions in store in the previous week. This increase was mainly a reflection of the 11.5 million bushels of new deliveries from farms during the week.

The low point for the visible supply in the present season actually occurred on June 14, when 279.5 million bushels were in store. Since that time the rush to deliver the balance of the 1939 crop before the end of the crop year resulted in small increases in the visible during a period in which it usually declines. During the next few weeks the total visible supply is expected to increase rapidly as producers make deliveries within their five-bushel-per-acre quotas. By the time these quotas are delivered the ceiling of the available commercial storage capacity will have been reached.

Wheat in store in western country elevators at July 31 reached a low point for the season of 53.1 million bushels. By August 23 these stocks had risen to 61.9 million bushels.

MILLION
BUSHELS



IX. PRIMARY MOVEMENT

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

Week ending		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Totals	Last Year
		(bushels)				
August	1-4	458,088	97,009	136,699	691,796	608,014
	11	2,160,625	587,503	270,100	3,018,228	2,231,338
	18	3,558,474	1,197,013	938,441	5,693,928	6,562,985
	25	7,839,377	5,753,392	3,314,378	16,907,147	14,920,847
September	1	11,291,828	16,384,227	5,628,266	33,304,321	33,112,502
	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	32,142,351
	29	2,887,312	26,351,552	16,670,849	45,909,713	30,241,394
October	6	1,085,811	14,639,656	6,704,944	22,430,411	21,443,468
	13	786,183	13,525,654	8,326,484	22,638,321	11,142,554
	20	625,126	9,975,918	6,600,273	17,201,317	14,555,994
	27	603,830	8,136,255	6,891,987	15,632,072	11,975,646
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	236,448	3,811,030	3,244,035	7,291,513	4,675,524
	24	383,509	4,225,313	4,809,472	9,418,194	4,032,904
December	1	359,035	2,696,694	4,211,757	7,267,486	3,145,123
	8	103,348	2,232,409	3,007,672	5,343,429	2,968,568
	15	214,770	1,712,443	2,161,877	4,089,090	2,226,832
	22	94,412	1,119,484	1,720,459	2,934,355	1,936,373
	29	98,743	804,324	728,656	1,631,723	1,338,021
January	5	36,452	761,144	408,057	1,205,653	618,772
	12	66,425	453,370	580,563	1,100,358	1,062,913
	19	52,858	482,310	515,537	1,050,705	1,241,384
	26	40,059	307,367	372,148	719,574	1,163,712
February	2	41,854	381,577	476,654	900,085	1,062,065
	9	50,502	537,742	614,595	1,202,839	593,952
	16	86,039	691,763	636,449	1,414,251	313,052
	23	64,992	674,854	691,213	1,431,059	581,247
March	1	119,634	648,251	574,902	1,342,787	1,267,806
	8	103,896	843,513	741,024	1,688,433	1,350,226
	15	141,804	1,054,627	757,267	1,953,698	1,275,403
	22	203,803	977,104	688,045	1,868,952	1,153,291
	29	130,888	1,019,163	758,437	1,908,488	1,110,455
April	5	143,676	856,267	799,900	1,799,843	988,796
	12	130,539	815,753	430,003	1,376,295	1,442,613
	19	131,023	608,485	346,252	1,085,760	1,418,731
	26	154,407	806,371	375,817	1,336,595	1,079,917
May	3	113,565	1,051,306	248,880	1,413,751	891,512
	10	124,214	1,104,520	453,789	1,682,523	1,056,368
	17	167,397	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	1,230,283	843,438	2,203,448	1,086,973
	21	195,550	2,018,455	1,271,305	3,485,310	1,099,572
	28	221,898	2,334,542	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	231,393 ^{1/}	2,722,693 ^{1/}	1,204,909 ^{1/}	4,158,995 ^{1/}	1,981,306
	26	267,442	2,176,308	1,630,326	4,074,076	1,279,609
	31	440,404	2,074,514	2,467,516	4,982,434	
TOTALS		53,759,500	237,906,512	134,914,678	426,580,690	290,442,906

^{1/} Revised since last issue of this Review.

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

June 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 June, 1940, exports calculated on this basis amounted to 12,042,247 bushels, as compared with 22,366,323 bushels in May, 1940, and 13,502,421 bushels in June 1939.

Countries of Final Destination	June, 1940				Aug.-June 1939-40	Aug.-June 1938-39
	Wheat (Other than Durum)	Durum Wheat	Wheat Flour (expressed as Wheat)	Total Wheat and Wheat Flour	Cumulative Total Wheat and Wheat Flour	Comparative Total Wheat and Wheat Flour
	(b u s h e l s)					
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7,941,130	160,000	1,292,126	9,393,256	122,545,113	79,226,662
Eire	321,600	-	3,213	324,813	3,661,684	4,268,116
Belgium	-	-	-	-	7,861,346	10,331,884
Belgian Colonies	-	-	-	-	648	919
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	74,078
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	-	38,134
Denmark	-	-	-	-	2,789,596	2,890,727
Finland	-	-	-	-	253,350	924,306
France	-	-	-	-	1,110,497	5,321,588
French Colonies	-	-	26,095	26,095	118,023	58,931
Germany	-	-	-	-	292,444	6,538,782
Greece	-	-	-	-	261,305	1,039,092
Greenland-Iceland	-	-	3,488	3,488	22,456	34,388
Italy	-	-	-	-	46,394	697,245
Latvia	-	-	-	-	547,535	-
Malta and Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	135,307	489,749
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	9,508,986	5,938,812
Netherlands Colonies	-	-	22,487	22,487	145,019	116,253
Norway	-	-	-	-	6,553,100	4,453,128
Portugal	316,000	206,500	-	522,500	533,750	5,440
Portuguese Colonies	11,200	-	927	12,127	118,520	174,495
Spain	-	-	-	-	212,945	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	1,042,670	1,429,634
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	4,002,536	4,778,527
British East Africa	-	-	-	-	-	324
British South Africa	5,600	-	-	5,600	51,876	34,137
British West Africa	-	-	9,085	9,085	106,189	71,610
Southern Rhodesia	-	-	-	-	9,334	7,192
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	693,778
Egypt	-	-	-	-	19,751	21,055
Liberia	-	-	76	76	4,413	7,159
Morocco	-	-	-	-	10,309	882
Aden	-	-	-	-	3,667	1,170
China	-	-	18,167	18,167	122,991	451,948
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	123
Hong Kong	-	-	46,575	46,575	382,627	568,987
India	-	-	-	-	54	294,037
Japan	-	-	36,054	36,054	379,720	1,093
Fiji Islands	-	-	-	-	206	868
Philippine Islands	83	-	58,172	58,255	605,098	583,356
Straits Settlements	-	-	873	873	16,189	15,057
Palestine and Syria	-	-	-	-	194,548	868,341
Persia	-	-	-	-	4,293	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	643	1,034
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	675	108,750
Brazil	-	-	2,529	2,529	57,288	37,277
British Guiana	-	-	77,863	77,863	674,530	394,004
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	1,845
Colombia	130,050	1,516	-	131,566	879,382	507,907
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	225	-
Peru	-	-	765	765	4,220	-
Uruguay	-	-	126	126	126	-
Venezuela	-	-	13,657	13,657	115,043	122,628
Bermuda	-	-	11,975	11,975	92,378	102,479
West Indies	5,750	-	456,076	461,826	3,945,215	3,090,755
Central America	1,335	-	23,102	24,437	230,059	126,703
Newfoundland	-	-	147,280	147,280	1,365,066	1,219,340
Alaska	-	-	-	-	27	54
U.S.A. - For Home Consumption	7,565	-	41,175	48,740	934,447	632,383
For Milling in Bond.	562,037	-	-	562,037	8,573,910	8,951,433
(Wrecked)	55,995	24,000	-	79,995	79,995	117,200
T o t a l s	9,358,345	392,016	2,291,886	12,042,247	180,627,718	147,865,799

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

Week ending		1939-40	1938-39
		(bushels)	
August	1-4	697,722	406,135
	10	3,434,081	1,878,644
	17	2,973,100	1,411,201
	24	1,904,389	1,728,930
	31	1,538,471	1,936,384
September	7	3,187,047	1,466,006
	14	1,059,101	3,303,207
	21	4,110,848	2,899,842
	28	2,696,100	4,822,415
October	5	2,409,468	4,632,709
	12	1,300,394	2,947,849
	19	1,336,664	7,357,314
	26	1,777,115	6,318,680
November	2	966,858	4,196,129
	9	3,188,408	4,249,266
	16	2,836,442	5,297,487
	23	3,653,635	5,389,455
	30	5,041,608	2,655,249
December	7	4,259,672	1,535,921
	14	1,131,433	810,961
	21	2,443,261	1,913,867
	28	2,907,273	1,109,866
January	4	1,000,940	1,938,138
	11	2,977,967	2,080,553
	18	4,646,021	2,262,082
	25	4,523,437	1,727,413
February	1	3,744,769	2,716,171
	8	2,468,909	1,075,031
	15	3,094,719	1,532,663
	22	2,973,409	1,550,175
	29	3,998,053	2,280,293
March	7	4,174,655	1,369,336
	14	5,426,124	1,850,702
	21	3,282,345	745,793
	28	3,161,034	868,992
April	4	3,674,028	1,290,758
	11	2,489,469	961,138
	18	2,430,304	1,071,287
	25	3,189,016	759,321
May	2	3,895,378	1,564,365
	9	4,678,236	3,280,433
	16	4,726,567	3,307,808
	23	4,801,997	3,560,564
	30	3,308,085	3,288,377
June	7	3,316,227	2,387,038
	14	1,968,745	3,076,182
	21	803,002 ^{1/}	2,089,565
	28	2,578,419 ^{1/}	2,732,455
July	5	1,911,121 ^{1/}	2,407,609
	12	2,012,384 ^{1/}	2,744,308
	19	2,428,512 ^{1/}	1,650,752
	26	3,202,665	1,616,680
	31	964,092	1,035,031
TOTALS		152,703,719	129,088,530

^{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	8,628	812,700	821,326
June	7,565	562,037	569,602
Totals	250,734	8,573,910	8,824,644

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
June	-	125,002
Totals - August-June	10,306	1,558,551

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

July exports of wheat and flour, based on overseas clearance records from Canadian and United States ports, amounted to 12,016,796 bushels. This amount is 1.3 million bushels less than the Customs export total for the month of July.

	Overseas Clearances of Canadian Wheat	U. S. Imports of Canadian wheat for con- sumption and milling in bond	Customs Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour	Totals	Customs Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour
	(bushels)				
1938-39					
August	6,878,655	9,924	1,288,215	8,176,794	7,554,270
September ..	13,798,454	924,770	1,438,826	16,162,050	14,053,684
October	22,668,632	1,224,923	2,378,705	26,272,260	26,958,075
November	19,091,220	895,531	2,150,437	22,137,188	23,853,951
December	6,767,988	499,883	1,642,882	8,910,753	17,625,408
January	8,585,226	855,884	1,707,921	11,149,031	9,586,884
February	7,280,330	1,017,813	1,308,447	9,606,590	7,054,780
March	5,452,361	897,365	1,623,384	7,973,110	8,187,661
April	3,862,253	878,034	1,238,738	5,979,025	4,070,350
May	14,674,858	1,000,717	2,321,001	17,996,576	15,976,267
June	10,711,089	985,981	1,805,350	13,502,420	16,442,366
July	9,317,464	1,035,725	1,815,197	12,168,386	15,595,751
Totals	129,088,530	10,226,550	20,719,103	160,034,183	166,959,447
1939-40					
August	10,547,763	944,372	1,706,742	13,198,877	11,979,671
September ..	12,120,504	693,835	1,874,489	14,688,828	17,515,631
October	6,225,133	996,611	1,998,648	9,220,392	18,847,495
November	15,218,051	1,030,351	2,577,645	18,826,047	23,212,844
December	11,011,279	406,637	4,062,213	15,480,129	38,474,661
January	15,946,245	938,657	3,263,922	20,148,824	13,621,527
February	13,212,338	827,327	2,517,021	16,556,696	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	569,602	2,291,886	12,042,247	15,861,993
July	10,004,408	600,000 ^{1/}	1,412,388	12,016,796 ^{1/}	13,279,904
Totals	152,703,719	9,424,644 ^{1/}	30,516,152	192,644,515 ^{1/}	207,896,515

^{1/} Subject to revision.

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