

NOT CENSURÉE  
NE PAS PRÊTER



No. 11



# MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

JULY 24, 1942

Price \$1 a year



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

(Issued July 1942)

---

Acting Dominion Statistician:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Agricultural Branch:	C. F. Wilson, Ph.D.
Statistician:	J. McAnsh.

---

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

Wheat is one commodity of which the United Nations have an abundance. So great is the present and prospective supply in the United States, the chief concern of the Government is to find storage accommodation for the river of wheat now flowing in from the south-west states. A recent census of storage facilities in the United States, exclusive of farm storage, disclosed a rated capacity of 1.6 billion bushels, but the latest official estimate of the United States winter and spring wheat crops, plus carry-over of old wheat, indicates a supply of 1.5 billion bushels, and large crops of corn and other grains have also to be reckoned with in the matter of grain storage. Canada appears to be running a close race with her neighbour to the south and has in prospect a bumper crop of wheat.

Both countries have taken steps by various means to induce farmers to cut down their wheat acreage and their efforts have met with considerable success, but this year the weather conditions have been unusually favourable both in Canada and the United States and the yield per acre is expected to be much higher as a result. It will be some weeks yet before the Canadian crop is assured, but at the moment it presents a rosy picture. The storage problem in Canada will also be quite acute in the event of a big crop being harvested, despite a reduction in the carry-over compared with a year ago, and it looks as though farmers in both countries will be compelled to provide greater accommodation on their own farms for the storage of grain crops.

If this growing pile of wheat in North America has its storage difficulties, it also contains assurance of a bread supply for the peoples of the United Nations. It will be especially reassuring to the Russians whose vast wheat fields in the Ukraine have again become the scene of gigantic tank battles just at a time when the new crop was about to be harvested. It also provides a reservoir for the needs of the people of China, Greece and other allied nations greatly in need of food supplies, and it is interesting to note here that a Memorandum of Agreement recently concluded at Washington between Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States provides for the "establishment of a pool of wheat for inter-Governmental relief in war-stricken and other necessitous areas so soon as the international situation permits."

A summary of this Memorandum of Agreement and of the Draft Convention prepared by the Washington Wheat Meeting will be found elsewhere in this Review. Among the important provisions brought into immediate operation is the arrangement for contributions to a pool, as they may be required, of 100 million bushels of wheat, while the Governments of the four exporting countries are required to adopt and maintain positive measures to control production of wheat with the object of minimizing the accumulation of excessive stocks during the war.

The most recent advices from Australia indicate that the acreage sown to wheat for harvest late this year will be about 25 per cent less than a year ago, compulsory measures having been adopted in the State of Western Australia where an accumulation from previous crops had created marketing difficulties. Argentine wheat acreage is also expected to be smaller, largely because of very dry weather in parts of the central and southern wheat zones, which has prevented the preparation of land for seeding. No official estimate has yet been made of the area sown to wheat



as there is still some time left for the planting of this crop, which will also be harvested at the end of 1942 and early in 1943.

Of the European situation there is very little new to report. Conditions in the western sections of the European Continent appear to have improved and fewer complaints of crop damage are now coming forward. Taking the Continent as a whole, however, the crops appear to have little chance of overcoming losses caused by a very severe winter and difficulties of labour and fertilizer supplies this spring. It is reported that an official German decree requisitioning all of the 1942 grain harvest has been issued and it is believed that this reflects official anxiety concerning food supplies for the next year. The scanty advices seeping out from Italy indicate a very unfavourable crop condition there with no reserves on hand.

In the United Kingdom, the outlook for wheat is said to be especially favourable, and recent trade estimates indicate that the wheat acreage there has been expanded by one-third since the war began, while the area cultivated to all crops is now about 18 million acres compared with 12 million acres before the war. Further increases involving the ploughing-up of pastures are contemplated this fall, but it is not expected that wheat will take up very much of the new area to be brought under cultivation.

In connection with the international movement of wheat only Argentina of the principal exporting countries is now publishing export statistics. Figures for the first half of 1942 show that some 41 million bushels of wheat and wheat flour were exported from Argentina, leaving for export and carry-over on July 1, a total of 192.5 million bushels. A little of this wheat is finding its way to the United Kingdom, but Spain is the principal European buyer, and is at present negotiating for the purchase of 3.7 million bushels in addition to substantial quantities already taken. Spain took 16.4 million bushels of Argentine wheat in the calendar year 1941, but is not expected to buy quite as heavily in 1942. Recently published figures show that 1,745,000 bushels of Argentine wheat were lost in sinkings during 1941.

#### Situation in Canada

The wheat situation in Canada is featured by a steady decrease in the visible supply, which covers stocks of Canadian wheat in all North American positions, with the exception of wheat held on Canadian farms. At the commencement of the season on August 1, 1941, the amount of wheat visible was 464 million bushels and this steadily rose to reach the peak of 507.5 million bushels on December 19, 1941, since when a drop of more than 100 million bushels has been recorded.

Deliveries from farms in the Prairie Provinces have shown an appreciable increase in recent weeks, due probably to the fact that farmers who were storing on their own farms and earning storage rates can now secure the full amount of six cents per bushel which the Canadian Wheat Board will pay to growers who deliver to the Board between July 9 and July 31. The fact also that only 1942 wheat can secure the new initial price of 90 cents per bushel will tend to reduce the farm holdings of old surplus wheat to a minimum.

The carry-over of wheat on western farms on July 31 last year was 11.5 million bushels and the third estimate of the crop was 279 millions, making a total supply on farms of 290.5 million bushels. Provisional estimates of seed and feed requirements for the crop year 1940-41 totalled 73.5 million bushels, and on the basis of these figures the deliveries from farms to 31st July this year could reach a maximum of 217 million bushels. Up to July 10 just over 204 millions had been delivered.

WASHINGTON WHEAT AGREEMENT

Text of a Memorandum of Agreement and of a Draft Convention drawn up and approved by the Washington Wheat Meeting was released at Washington on the night of July 1, together with the following Press Communique.

"The Wheat Meeting recently held in Washington has resulted in the approval by the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States of a Memorandum of Agreement as a first step towards the conclusion as soon as circumstances permit of a comprehensive international wheat agreement.

"The Washington Wheat Meeting comprised officials of five of the ten countries which participated in the work of the Preparatory Committee established by the International Wheat Advisory Committee at London in January 1939. The work of the Preparatory Committee was near completion when war broke out in September 1939. The war aggravated in several important respects the world wheat problem and, following an exchange of views between their Governments, officials of Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States met in Washington on July 10, 1941 to resume the discussions which were interrupted by the outbreak of war. They submitted to their Governments a preliminary report in August 1941, reconvened in October and have met at frequent intervals since then to carry on their discussions.

"The Memorandum of Agreement now concluded provides for the convening by the United States when the time is deemed propitious of a conference of all nations having a substantial interest in wheat, whether as consumers or producers; and there is attached to it for consideration at that conference a Draft Convention prepared by the Washington Wheat Meeting. In the meantime, the Memorandum of Agreement requires the adoption and maintenance on the part of the four exporting countries of positive measures to control production with the object of minimizing the accumulation of excessive stocks during the war.

"The Memorandum of Agreement provides also for the immediate establishment of a pool of wheat for intergovernmental relief in war-stricken and other necessitous areas so soon as the international situation permits. It brings into operation the arrangements in the Draft Convention for contributions to a pool as they may be required of 100 million bushels and additional quantities to be determined as the extent of the need becomes known.

"In order to prevent disorganization and confusion immediately after the war and pending the conclusion of a comprehensive international wheat agreement, the present Memorandum provides for bringing into operation for a limited period the provisions of the Draft Convention relating to the control by the four exporting countries of production, stocks and exports and for cooperation by all five countries in stabilizing prices.

"The approval of the five Governments was notified by the Government of the United States to the other four Governments on June 27 and, in accordance with the Minutes of the Final Session of the Washington Wheat Meeting, the provisions of the Memorandum of Agreement came into effect on that date."

Press Statement by Minister of Trade and Commerce

In commenting upon the announcement of the Wheat Agreement negotiated at Washington, the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce and Chairman of the Cabinet Wheat Committee, stated that the wheat agreement just concluded among the four major exporting countries and the United Kingdom is in the nature of an interim arrangement designed to tide over any possibly untoward developments in the immediate post-war period until such time as the situation can be reviewed by a full conference of all the interested nations. The countries adhering to the present



agreement have been particularly concerned to recognize the interests of countries which could not participate in the negotiations just concluded, and to avoid any commitments affecting them, leaving it to a post-war conference at which every country can be represented to decide if an international wheat agreement is needed at that time, and if so, what the nature of the agreement will be. It has been recognized, of course, that any continuing agreement should be freely negotiated by all the interested parties in order to be assured of attaining its objective in working to the mutual benefit of both the wheat exporting and importing countries. In this connection, a tentative agenda for the full conference has been prepared in the form of a draft convention, the first article of which recommends a reciprocal expansion of international trade generally between the wheat exporting and importing countries as being basic to any enduring solution to the wheat problem.

In the immediate situation, the occupied countries in particular are assured that as soon as circumstances permit, relief wheat supplies as needed will be made available to them under arrangements provided for in the present agreement.

So far as the four major exporting countries are concerned, the agreement marks an accord in the matter of export quotas, minimum and maximum carry-over stocks, and production policies thereby resolving these matters concerning themselves in anticipation of the full conference. Canada's percentage export quota of 40 per cent of the total exports of the "Big Four" countries is in line with our share of the export trade in the period between the last war and the present war. Sharing available markets by means of percentage export quotas will not commence until a date to be agreed after the cessation of hostilities, and presumably not until shipping is freely available. Minimum carry-over stocks of 80 million bushels and maximum carry-over stocks of 275 millions for Canada, with certain exceptions, were agreed upon as an adequate range to apply under peace-time conditions. Comparable ranges in stocks, as related to their yield conditions, have been accepted by Argentina, Australia and the United States. Canada's wheat production policies in 1941 and 1942 have amply anticipated the war-time provision in the agreement that production should not exceed domestic and export requirements plus an adequate war reserve. Their acceptance of this provision means that the production policies of the four countries will be patterned with mutual regard for their common problems. These provisions are to be observed for a maximum period of two years dating from the cessation of hostilities, except in the event that they are incorporated as part of a larger agreement which may be reached in the conference of all the countries to be called at the end of the war.

In regard to prices, it appeared impracticable, in view of possible changes in general price levels and freight and exchange rates, to agree now on a range of prices to prevail after the war. Instead, the United Kingdom has agreed to negotiate with the four exporting countries within the first six months after the end of hostilities a range of prices which will be mutually fair to the exporting and importing countries and which will bear a reasonable relationship to the general level of prices prevailing at that time. Within the first six months after the Armistice, pending agreement upon a satisfactory price range, prices prevailing immediately prior to the cessation of hostilities will be maintained, thereby avoiding the possibility of having to discuss prices while the latter are declining. If the five countries reach an agreement on prices, these price provisions will likewise be continued until the end of the second year after the Armistice, unless they are incorporated as part of a larger agreement. Under the present arrangements, growers can be assured that they will not be confronted by falling export prices which might result from pressure of competitive offers shortly after the end of the war. Moreover, the facilities are now available for action at the proper time to provide a measure of reasonable stability to wheat prices in the immediate post-war years.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

1942

- June 30. Further heavy rains in western Canada have created good moisture reserves and crops are progressing satisfactorily.
- July 1. Norwegian farmers have been forbidden to grow wheat and must plant oats and barley instead, according to European advices.
2. Terms of a Memorandum of Agreement regarding International Trade in Wheat, together with a Draft Convention prepared at the Washington Wheat Meeting were released at Washington for publication on July 2.
3. Sub-normal rainfall in Argentina may reduce wheat acreage in the southern areas where much of the crop is produced.
6. In Roumania, about 25 per cent of corn meal is being added to flour in the production of bread.
7. Unofficial estimates of wheat acreage in Australia indicate a reduction of between 15 and 20 per cent from a year ago.
8. Condition of wheat crops in Canada on June 30, was 135 per cent of the long-time average yield per acre, according to an official report.
9. The United States Senate has passed a bill which, if it goes through the House of Representatives would permit loans on 1942 wheat at full parity prices.
10. Argentina's wheat exports in the first 27 weeks of 1942 totalled 42.6 million bushels compared with 50.1 millions in the corresponding period last year.
11. Production of wheat in the United States this year is officially estimated at 904.3 million bushels compared with 945.9 millions a year ago, in a report issued at Washington yesterday.
13. Some improvement in the outlook for wheat crops in Europe as the result of recent good rains is indicated in reports from abroad.
14. Apart from hail and wind damage, chiefly in Saskatchewan, the wheat crop in western Canada continues to progress and the outlook is very promising.
15. Wheat acreage in England has been increased 33 per cent since the war started according to Broomhall.
16. Reports from New York intimate that there is agreement in the United States to sell 125,000,000 bushels of wheat for feeding at prices below parity levels. This is not officially confirmed yet.
17. Wheat crop conditions in the United Kingdom are reported to be particularly good at this time and some wheat should be ready for cutting about the middle of August.
18. Private estimates of wheat acreage in Australia indicate an area of 10.5 to 11.0 million acres has been sown compared with 12.6 million acres last year.
20. A process for making Butylene Glycol from wheat and corn has been developed in the United States. This is a relatively rare chemical with important commercial uses.



# PRICES

The posting of the October future at Winnipeg at a minimum price of 90 cents per bushel was the only feature of the price situation in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past month. Trading in October wheat was permitted on June 29, and since then the new crop future has closed daily at the 90 cent level. The price of old crop wheat as represented by the July future has been advancing slightly as part of an arrangement made by the Canadian Wheat Board to permit a regulated advance in price until a level of 81 1/4 cents has been reached. This was done to take care of the carrying charge of 7/8 of a cent per bushel for the month of July.

At Chicago the futures market has shown considerable fluctuation, influenced to a large extent by various measures now before Congress or being discussed in Committee. One of these was the Bill which passed the Senate, but has yet to go through the House of Representatives, which would permit a loan price on the 1942 crop equal to full parity value. This would mean that the National loan price, which now stands at \$1.14 per bushel, would be stepped up about 18 or 20 cents per bushel. The progress of this legislation has had a bullish effect on prices at Chicago, but on the other side of the market there was the bearish influence of talk that the United States would sell 125 million bushels of wheat for feeding at prices below parity levels.

# LAKE MOVEMENT

In the three and a half months since navigation was opened on the Great Lakes almost 94 million bushels of wheat have been shipped from Fort William and Port Arthur, compared with nearly 120 million bushels in a somewhat shorter period a year ago. Almost 80 per cent of the movement this year was to Canadian lake and river ports.

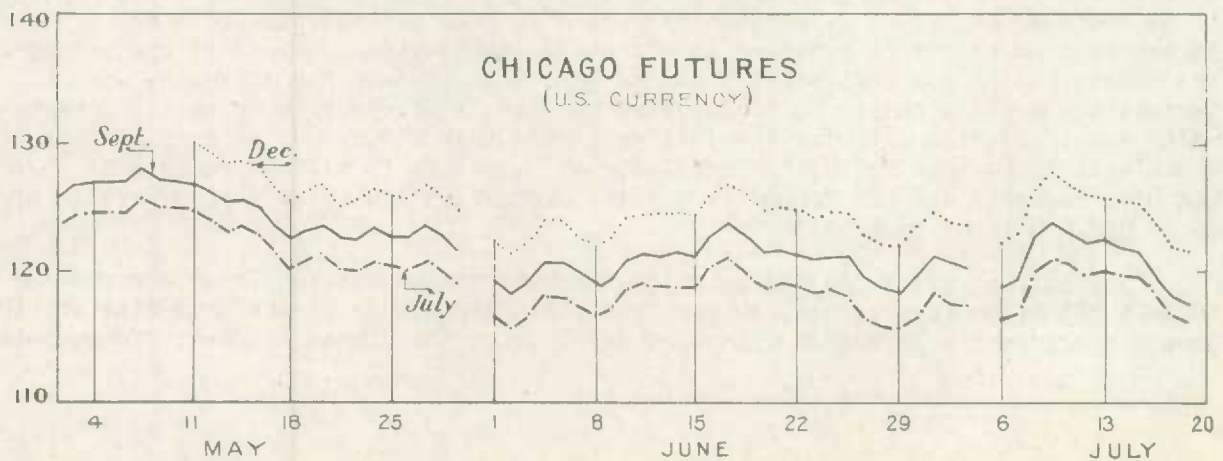
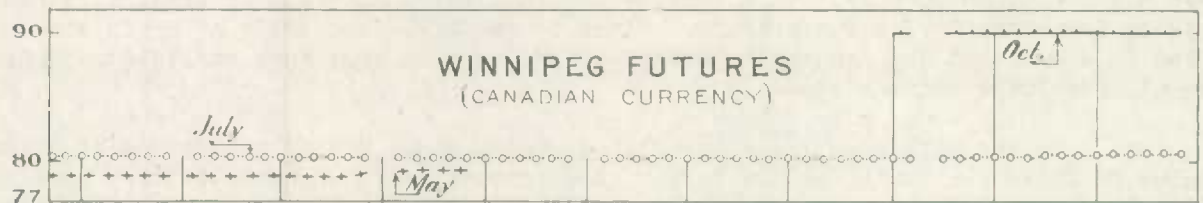
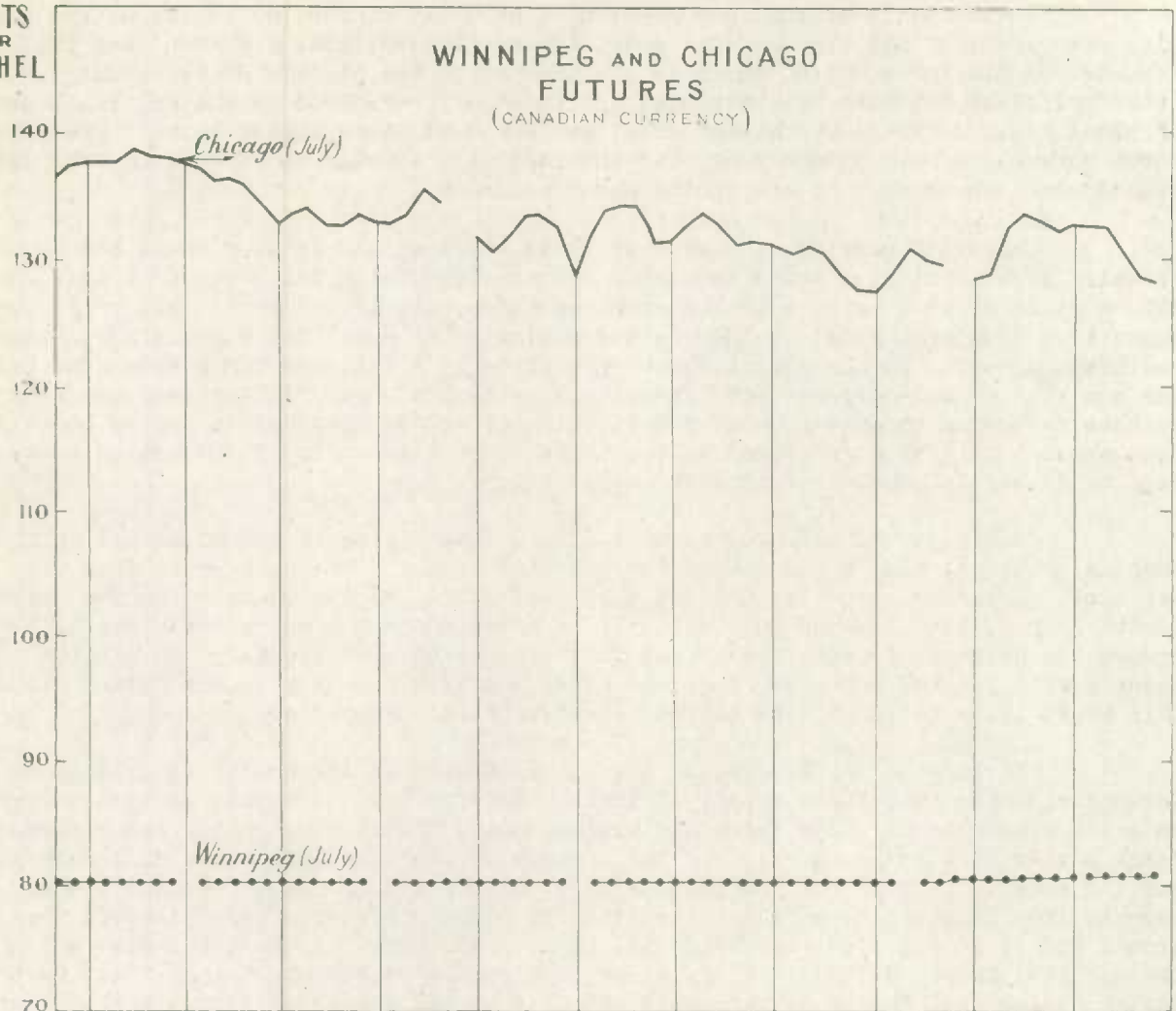
Shipments to United States ports were again largely made to Buffalo, where most of the Canadian wheat bought for milling in bond and re-export is processed. Moderate quantities also went to other United States lake ports.

<u>Vessel Destinations</u>	<u>March 28 - July 14</u>	<u>April 9 - July 14</u>
	<u>1942</u>	<u>1941</u>
	bushels	
Canadian Lower Lake Ports .....	72,732,996	91,575,273
Canadian St. Lawrence Ports .....	1,070,695	5,676,785
Buffalo, N.Y. ....	17,666,983	19,474,368
Other United States Ports .....	2,361,231	2,916,002
<b>T o t a l s .....</b>	<b>93,831,905</b>	<b>119,642,428</b>



# DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS

CENTS  
PER  
BUSHEL



UNITED STATES

On the basis of the July 1 estimate of wheat production in the United States, plus carry-over of old crop on that date, the supply available for crop year 1942-43 exceeds 1.5 billion bushels, which is the largest in the history of the country. The latest official estimate of winter and spring wheat production is 904 million bushels, of which 675.5 millions are winter wheat and 228.8 millions spring wheat. The winter wheat harvest is well underway and the combines will shortly be at work in the north-west States, where most of the spring wheat is grown.

Harvested acreage of winter wheat is the smallest in many years and actually about 3 million acres less than the area remaining for harvest in 1941, but with a yield of 18.6 bushels to the acre, compared with 17.0 bushels last year, the production of winter wheat in 1942 is now estimated at 4 million bushels more than the 1941 harvest. In the spring wheat belt there is still time for a set-back, but the position at mid-July was very favourable, with the wheat filling well and the weather favouring the development and ripening of crops. Acreage in spring wheat is down about 2 million acres from 1941, and the current estimate of production shows a drop of 45 million bushels from last year's figure.

Carry-over of old crop wheat in the United States is placed at 630 million bushels, which is also a new record for year-end stocks. The carry-over plus the new crop, therefore, provides a total supply of 1,534,288,000 bushels for the twelve months July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943. It is expected that home requirements will exceed the average of recent years and that a total of approximately 700 million bushels will be used for seed, feed and other domestic purposes in the United States. This would leave 834.3 million bushels for export and carry-over.

The biggest problem facing the United States at the moment is storage accomodation for this large supply of grain. Efforts have been made to induce farmers to erect granaries on their farms and the Commodity Credit Corporation has ordered a large number of these, not only for the storage of grain on which they will make loans, but for sale to farmers for the purpose of storing grain on farms. Recent trade reports from Kansas indicate that thousands of bushels of grain were piled on the ground and it is expected that this will be a common sight in the south-west all through the harvest period. It was shown in a recent census on storage space in the United States that the total warehouse capacity at the middle of February this year was 1,602,258,000 bushels. This excluded storage space on farms or steel bins owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Close to one billion bushels of grain were then in store, and the new wheat harvest alone would be more than sufficient to fill up all available storage space.

In the matter of price the United States wheat farmer is assured of a loan value of \$1.14 per bushel at the farm. This compares with 98 cents in crop year 1941-42 and 65 1/2 cents per bushel in 1940-41. A Bill is now before Congress which, if it becomes law, would raise the loan price to full parity values instead of 85 per cent of parity as provided in effective legislation. This Bill was passed by the Senate and is now before the House of Representatives. The effect of such legislation would probably be to increase the amount of wheat going to the Government under loan. Figures covering the 1941 crop show that almost 377 million bushels of wheat went under loan but up to the middle of June some 55 million bushels of this had been redeemed and the Commodity Credit Corporation had taken over ownership of about 212.5 million bushels.

Current prices in the principal markets of the United States are running quite a bit below loan values, so that the first marketings of new crop will probably show a considerable proportion placed under loan to the Commodity Credit Corporation.



## Parity Prices in U.S.A.

Because of the wide interest and frequent comment on parity prices in the United States, the following is quoted from an official document issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington very recently.

"The original definition of the parity principle in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 declared that it was the policy of Congress, among other things, to 'reestablish prices to farmers at a level that will give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the base period. The base period in the case of all agricultural commodities except tobacco shall be the prewar period, August 1909-July 1914. In the case of tobacco, the base period shall be the postwar period, August 1919-July 1929.'

"This formula defines a relationship or exchange ratio between prices paid by farmers generally and prices received. It applies only to those items which the farmer buys and for which prices and rates can be rather easily determined, and to those items which the farmer sells for which prices can also be rather easily determined. It is not a cost-of-production or standard-of-living formula except to the extent that such a ratio or exchange relationship would give farmers prices and farm families incomes that would have the same relative purchasing power when compared with nonagricultural prices and the incomes of nonfarm families as existed in the base period.

"Simply stated, the steps or methods used in calculating parity prices for agricultural commodities are:

(1) A base price is determined. Where satisfactory data are available this is done by averaging the prices received by farmers for the 60 months beginning August 1909 and ending July 1914. The average price of cotton during this period, for example, was 12.4 cents a pound, while corn averaged 64.2 cents a bushel and wheat averaged 88.4 cents a bushel. The base prices for tobacco and for a considerable number of fruits and vegetables are averages of the season average prices for the marketing seasons falling within the 120 months August 1919-July 1929, or the 60 months August 1934-July 1939.

(2) An index of prices paid, including taxes on real estate and interest paid, is calculated. To begin with, the prices of 86 items used in family living and 88 items used in farm production are collected. These items include clothing; household supplies; food; furniture and furnishings; building materials, automobiles, trucks, tractors, gas, oil, and tires; feed; farm machinery; fertilizer, general equipment and supplies; and seed. The estimated quantity of each commodity used by farmers is used to combine these prices into a simple index, which also includes the appropriate allowances for taxes and interest. This procedure gives an over-all index of 152 for June 15, 1942, which means that farm commodity prices would need to be 152 per cent of the prices prevailing in 1909-1914 in order to have the same per unit purchasing power as in 1909-1914.

(3) The third step in calculating parity prices is to adjust the base period prices by the index of prices paid, interest, and taxes. That is, the base period prices are multiplied by 1.52 to calculate the parity prices for June 15, 1942. The parity price for cotton, for example, is 1.52 times 12.4 cents, or 18.85 cents a pound; the parity price for corn is 1.52 times 64.2 cents, or 97.6 cents a bushel; and the parity price for wheat is 1.52 times 88.4 cents, or 134.4 cents a bushel.

"Parity prices, of course, change as the index of prices paid, interest, and taxes changes -- that is, parity is a relative rather than a fixed price concept."



ARGENTINE LETTER

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report, under date of July 4, 1942, dealing with the grain situation in Argentina.

Crop Conditions

Some of the coldest weather experienced for many years prevailed in the Republic during the month of June. Frosts were of almost nightly occurrence, and although there was at times heavy atmospheric humidity, very little rain fell. The only exception to this was in the province of Entre Rios, where there was generous precipitation.

Seeding is, of course, later than usual, with germination slow. Progress will be slow, unless and until the weather changes. But in compensation it may be anticipated that the insect pests which have had almost their own way in recent seasons will now receive a check.

A decrease in the wheat area is generally looked for this season and early private estimates place it at around 17 million acres, although it is, of course, too early for these guesses to have any value.

The monthly official crop report of the Ministry of Agriculture says that during June the prevalent drought persisted throughout the cereal zone, with the exception of the province of Entre Rios, making difficult the work of cultivation of the land and the seeding of winter crops, but on the other hand making the harvesting of maize easy.

In the province of Buenos Aires ploughing is proceeding under difficult conditions because of the hardness and dryness of the land, especially in the west and south-west, where the lack of rains has been most pronounced.

In Santa Fe seeding goes on under more normal conditions, except in the south, where the farmers are waiting for rains. In the north and centre of Cordoba seeding is general, although hampered by the dry conditions, and in Entre Rios excessive rains have fallen, delaying the work, but this is now proceeding normally again.

Generally, a decrease in the area under wheat seems probable, except in the Pampa and the province of Cordoba, where a normal acreage seems likely. The wheat already germinated has been held back by frosts and cold weather, but it is in good condition, although needing rain badly.

Supplies and Markets

Wheat exports during June totalled 7,322,000 bushels, of which 7,127,000 bushels were grain and 195,000 bushels were flour in terms of grain. The combined total in the preceding month was 7,032,000 bushels. The statistical position at the close of the half year is as follows:

Third official estimate 1941-42 crop .....	224,133,000 bushels	
Carry-over from 1940-41 crop .....	119,765,000	"
Total supplies .....	343,898,000	"
Deduction for seed and domestic needs .....	110,229,000	"
Surplus available for export .....	233,669,000	"
Shipments ) Wheat .....	40,260,000 bushels	
to June 30) Wheat as flour .	905,000	"
	41,165,000	"
Balance still available .....	192,504,000	"

Very little business was transacted with Europe during the month for lack of demand. Great Britain purchased several cargoes, paying 7.57 for new wheat ex Rosario and 7.70 ex Buenos Aires. Probably the British purchases amounted to 40,000 tons (1,470,000 bushels) or more.

Spain was the only other European country seeking Argentine wheat. Negotiations still continue for the purchase of 100,000 tons (3,674,000 bushels), and shipments are being arranged without waiting for the conclusion of the formal contract. Brazil, Paraguay and other neighbouring countries are steady buyers on a moderate scale.

More of the new crop again is moving now that the authorities have consented to allow the millers to acquire new wheat from the Board for mixing with the old. The old grain meets with little demand, most shippers giving preference to the new crop with its superior quality, but Brazil still is taking some of the old.

As mentioned elsewhere, the prospects are that a smaller area will be planted with wheat this season, and as seeding is backward and prospects not very good no reduction in price levels is at present anticipated.

#### Wheat Exports during 1941

Details of the exports of wheat during the year 1941, with the final destinations, were as follows, according to information supplied by the Director General of the Statistics of the Argentine Republic.

	<u>Bushels</u>		<u>Bushels</u>
United Kingdom .....	21,516,000	Portugal .....	175,000
Bolivia .....	1,879,000	Portuguese Africa ....	1,800
Brazil .....	35,068,000	Russia .....	76,700
Chile .....	359,000	Spain .....	16,412,000
Ecuador .....	37	Spanish Africa .....	297,000
Finland .....	276,000	Switzerland .....	1,086,000
Japan .....	271,000	United States .....	31,200
Netherlands Indies .....	700	Uruguay .....	3,763,000
Paraguay .....	1,348,000	Venezuela .....	16,400
Peru .....	3,482,000	Sunken Cargoes .....	1,745,000

T o t a l - 1941 ..... 87,804,000 bushels

T o t a l - 1940 ..... 133,749,000 bushels

#### AUSTRALIAN CABLE

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

"Growing conditions for the new season's wheat crop are the best in many years. It is expected that there will be a 25 per cent reduction in acreage sown to wheat compared with a year ago. Some orders on the basis of \$35.20 per short ton are awaiting shipment to South Africa, but otherwise the export flour market is generally dull."



Monthly Average Winnipeg Cash Price - No. 1 Northern Wheat,  
Crop Years 1934-35 to 1941-42

(cents per bushel)

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
August .....	86.0	84.5	102.2	131.8	76.6	54.9	72.2	73.3
September ...	82.3	90.3	103.9	133.6	63.3	73.9	71.7	72.6
October .....	78.2	90.8	110.9	142.3	61.5	70.3	70.4	73.7
November ....	79.6	85.7	108.4	134.6	59.0	70.5	71.8	73.2
December ....	79.2	84.7	120.2	137.4	60.6	82.4	73.4	74.4
January .....	79.0	84.8	124.7	149.1	59.9	82.8	74.2	77.0
February ....	79.5	82.1	127.0	144.6	60.4	83.8	75.2	78.0
March .....	81.9	82.1	135.7	138.4	59.5	87.0	76.2	78.0
April .....	87.6	80.5	138.9	138.4	60.5	89.2	75.7	79.0
May .....	85.7	76.8	130.6	115.2	65.5	79.7	75.9	79.5
June .....	81.7	79.5	124.2	114.3	61.8	72.3	77.0	80.0
July .....	81.4	93.4	145.6	98.4	55.3	71.4	74.7	

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 Fort William and Port Arthur)

	General Index Canada 1930=100	Board of Trade United Kingdom 1930=100	Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis 1930=100
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	101.4	107.7
1939 .....	87.1	102.8	68.5
1940 .....	95.7	136.6	82.0
1941 .....	103.9	152.6	79.3
May 1941 .....	102.2	151.3	80.6
June .....	103.9	152.4	81.7
July .....	105.2	153.2	79.3
August .....	106.0	153.2	77.8
September .....	107.6	154.3	77.1
October .....	108.4	154.6	78.2
November .....	108.5	155.2	77.7
December .....	108.1	155.9	79.0
January, 1942 .....	108.9	156.4	81.7
February .....	109.2	158.5	82.8
March .....	109.8	158.8	82.8
April .....	109.7	159.6	83.9
May .....	109.9	160.7	84.2
June .....	110.6	2/	84.9

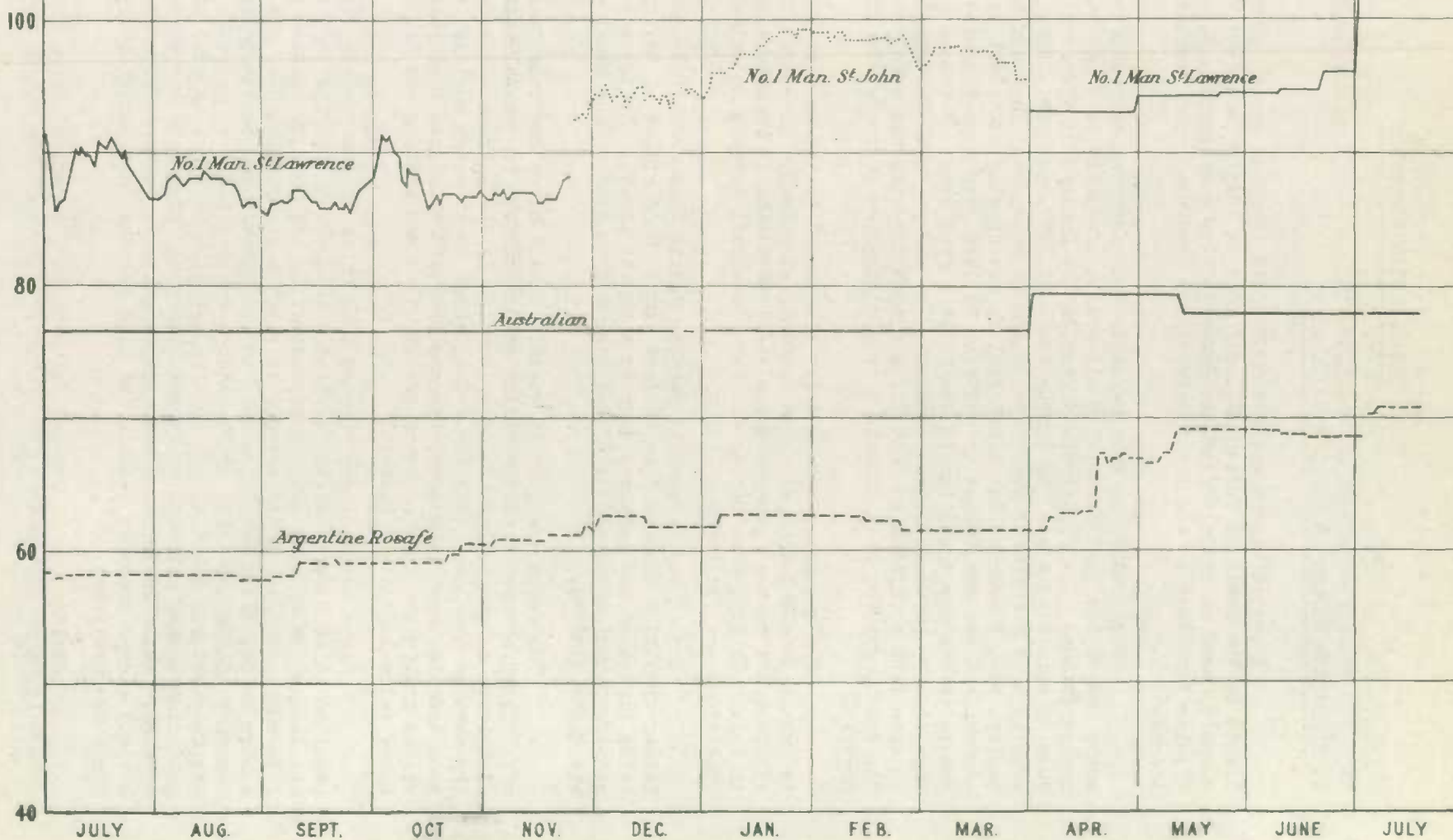
1/ Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch. 2/ Not yet available.



CENTS  
PER  
BUSHEL

## SHIPPERS' OFFERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

F.O.B. PORT OF SHIPMENT, AS REPORTED DAILY BY BROOMHALL'S LIVERPOOL OFFICE  
July 1941 to date  
(Canadian cents per bushel)



THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. CONDITION REPORT AS OF JUNE 30, 1942

A report on the condition of field crops in Canada at the end of June issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on July 8 contained the following summary based on reports from the Bureau's crop correspondents. The condition figures for wheat in the Prairie Provinces are based upon weather developments to date.

Crop conditions were maintained or improved through June to a point where one of the most favourable mid-season prospects in years has been reported across Canada. The spring wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces was in the best June 30 condition since the bumper years of 1927 and 1928. Ontario's fall wheat crop is near harvest and heavy yields are in prospect. Feed grains, including oats, barley, rye, buckwheat and mixed grains, are showing excellent promise both in eastern and western Canada in contrast to last year's poor prospects in Ontario and below-average condition in the Prairie Provinces. Potatoes and root crops were in very good condition. Fodder crops and pastures for Canada as a whole were in excellent condition at June 30, and together with the good prospects indicated for coarse grains, gave promise of ample supplies of feedstuffs from this year's harvest.

The weather has been drier than usual in the Maritimes, and field crops in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia lost somewhat in condition during June, although the current prospects are still promising if normal rainfall is received in July. In both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, average to better than average conditions are indicated.

Quebec had favourable weather during June and all crops are reported in better condition than at June 30 last year. Good yields of hay and alfalfa are being harvested and pastures have an abundant growth. Spring cereals are also showing normal development. Flood damage from some of the heavy rains in June was quite limited.

The crops are good in Ontario, and a heavy hay crop is now being taken off. Pastures are in exceptionally good condition in central and south-western districts, although they are deteriorating in the extreme eastern counties where the weather has been quite dry. Fall wheat is ripening rapidly, and in spite of some lodging, most fields appear excellent and will give high yields. Early sown spring grains are showing heavy growth, although seeding was badly interrupted by heavy rains in central Ontario.

Heavy and well-distributed June rains in the Prairie Provinces have resulted in an exceptionally favourable outlook, surpassing that of the 1939 and the 1940 crops at June 30, and approximating the June 30 condition of the 1927 and 1928 bumper crops. While several critical weeks lie ahead of the wheat, oat and barley crops, their development up to the present has been excellent. Fall rye is somewhat off in condition in Saskatchewan and Alberta as a result of frost damage, and flaxseed was dealt an appreciable set-back by frost in some of the important producing areas, although in general the yield prospects are average to better than average. While fodder corn and alfalfa likewise suffered some frost damage, the hay and clover crops in general and also pastures are particularly promising across the three provinces.

Field crops in British Columbia made normal progress through June and were well up to last year's favourable prospects at the end of the month.



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

The two charts shown on the next page of this report indicate the June 30, 1942 condition by crop districts in comparison with that of the same date in 1941. The condition figures are based upon an analysis of weather factors in both years and are expressed in terms of the long-time average yields per acre for each province, which stand at 16 bushels for Manitoba, 15 bushels for Saskatchewan and 18 bushels for Alberta.

Exceptionally favourable June rainfall materially improved prospects in Saskatchewan and Alberta this year and maintained the promising outlook in Manitoba. Temperatures in all three provinces during June were well below average, although the widespread frosts which occurred did very little damage to wheat as compared with that done to some of the more susceptible crops. The weather during the month of June was in sharp contrast to that of June 1941, when high temperatures and below-normal rainfall in Saskatchewan and Alberta sharply reduced the 1941 prospects. In contrast this year, the Saskatchewan condition figure rose from 103 at May 31 to 137 at June 30. Between the same dates last year the Saskatchewan condition dropped from 92 to 71. Alberta's wheat condition this year rose from 114 at May 31 to 139 at June 30, having dropped from 98 to 80 between the same dates last year. Manitoba's condition rose from 124 to 129 as against a decline from 128 to 121 through June in 1941.

Manitoba

By crop districts, the lowest condition figures at June 30 were 86 for District 1, 100 for District 8 and 101 for District 6. The best prospects were in the north-western sections with Districts 10, 11 and 13 having a condition of 154. District 3 has a condition of 138 compared with 126 last year.

Saskatchewan

At June 30, 1942, the district figures ranged from 97 in District 1A to 192 in 8A, whereas a year ago the range was from 37 in 3AN to 119 in 4A. A marked improvement occurred in most Saskatchewan districts between May 31 and June 30 of this year, this being particularly noticeable in the central and western districts.

Alberta

All Alberta districts improved in condition through June and prospects were most encouraging in contrast with those of last year. The June 30 condition ranged from 92 in District 5 to 209 in District 11. A year ago the range was from 40 in District 5 to 143 in District 15.

Condition of Spring Wheat on June 30, 1942, with Comparisons <sup>1/</sup>

100=Long-time Average Yield Per Acre

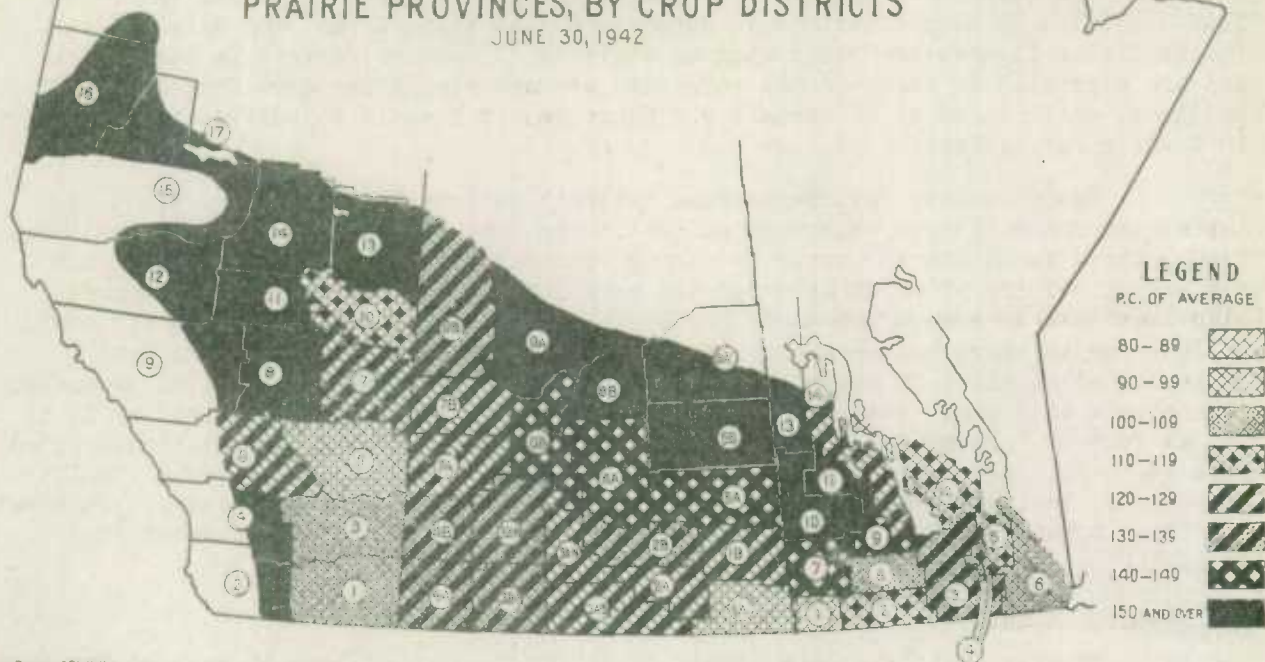
	June 30, 1941	May 31, 1942	June 30, 1942
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Manitoba .....	121	124	129
Saskatchewan .....	71	103	137
Alberta .....	80	114	139

<sup>1/</sup> Condition figures based on weather factors.



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

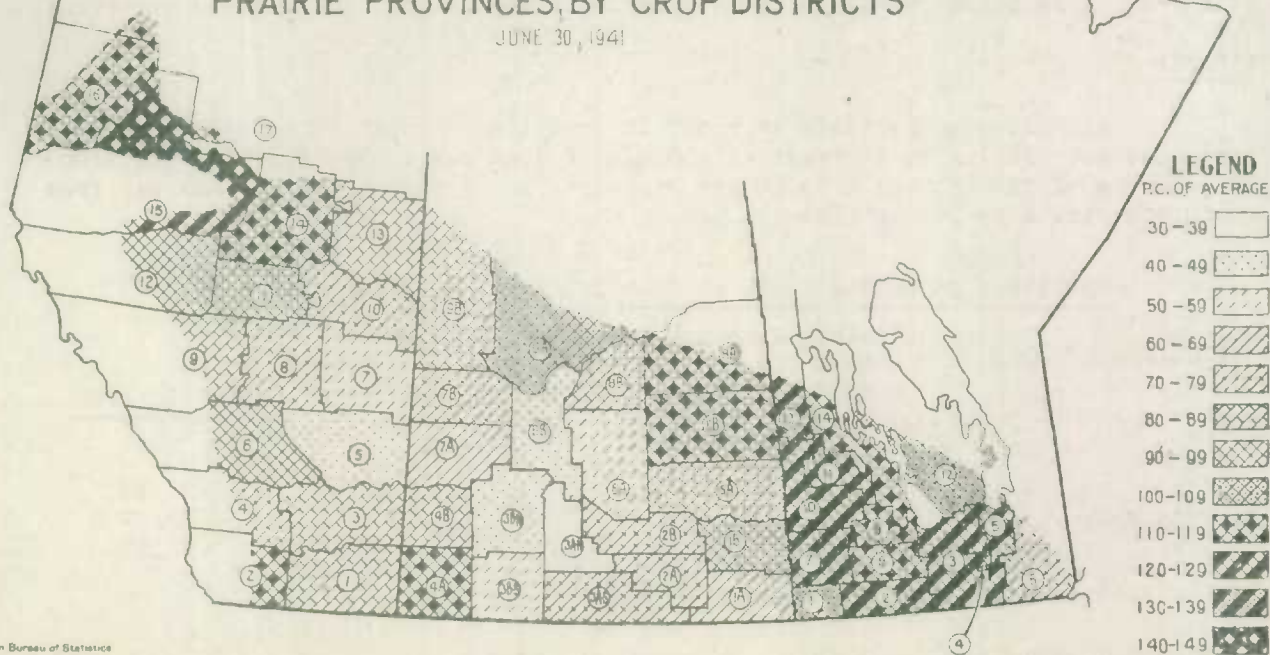
JUNE 30, 1942



Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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

JUNE 30, 1941

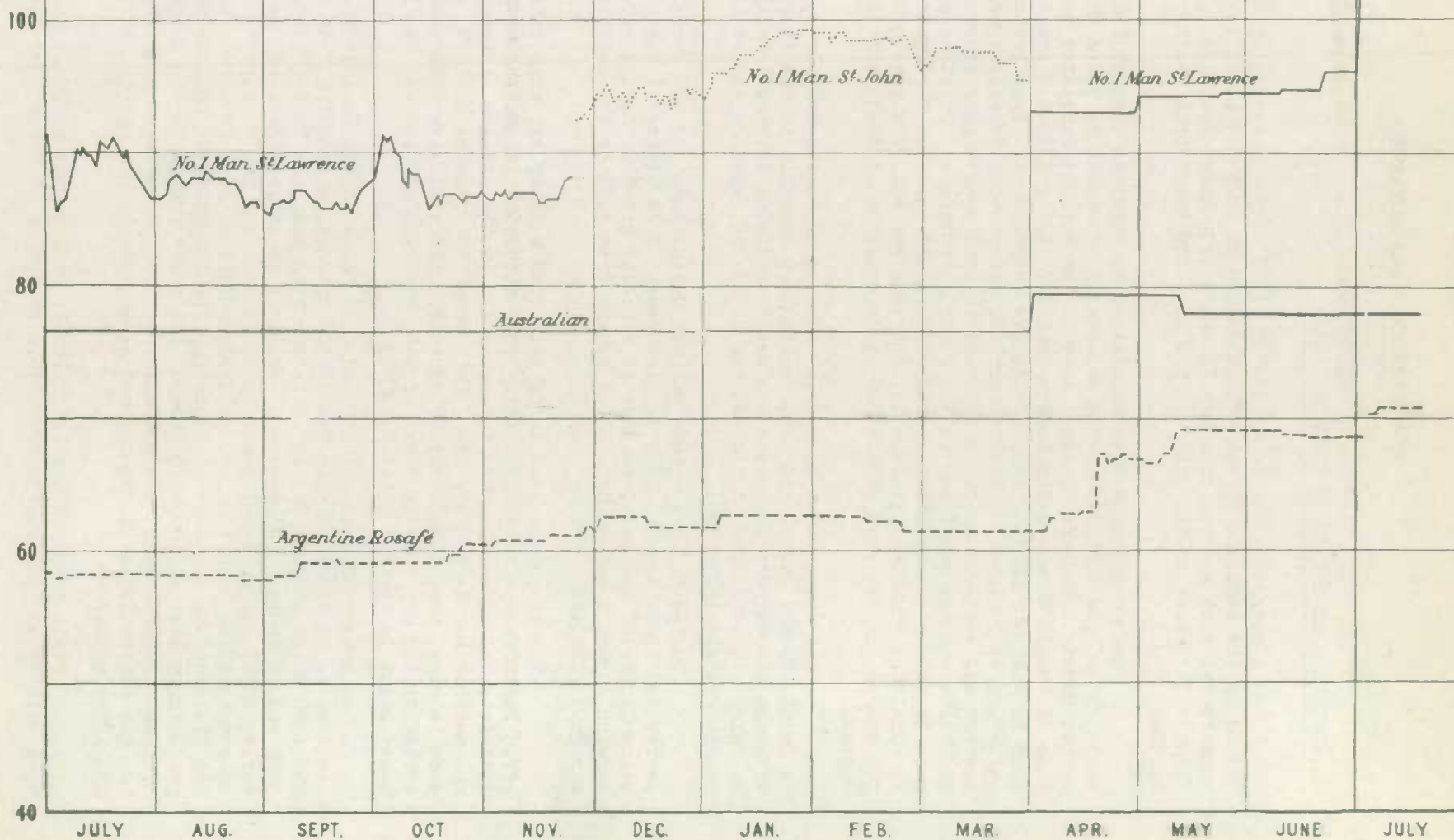


Dominion Bureau of Statistics

CENTS  
PER  
BUSHEL

## SHIPPERS' OFFERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

FOB. PORT OF SHIPMENT, AS REPORTED DAILY BY BROOMHALL'S LIVERPOOL OFFICE  
July 1941 to date  
(Canadian cents per bushel)





THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. CONDITION REPORT AS OF JUNE 30, 1942

A report on the condition of field crops in Canada at the end of June issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on July 8 contained the following summary based on reports from the Bureau's crop correspondents. The condition figures for wheat in the Prairie Provinces are based upon weather developments to date.

Crop conditions were maintained or improved through June to a point where one of the most favourable mid-season prospects in years has been reported across Canada. The spring wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces was in the best June 30 condition since the bumper years of 1927 and 1928. Ontario's fall wheat crop is near harvest and heavy yields are in prospect. Feed grains, including oats, barley, rye, buckwheat and mixed grains, are showing excellent promise both in eastern and western Canada in contrast to last year's poor prospects in Ontario and below-average condition in the Prairie Provinces. Potatoes and root crops were in very good condition. Fodder crops and pastures for Canada as a whole were in excellent condition at June 30, and together with the good prospects indicated for coarse grains, gave promise of ample supplies of feedstuffs from this year's harvest.

The weather has been drier than usual in the Maritimes, and field crops in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia lost somewhat in condition during June, although the current prospects are still promising if normal rainfall is received in July. In both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, average to better than average conditions are indicated.

Quebec had favourable weather during June and all crops are reported in better condition than at June 30 last year. Good yields of hay and alfalfa are being harvested and pastures have an abundant growth. Spring cereals are also showing normal development. Flood damage from some of the heavy rains in June was quite limited.

The crops are good in Ontario, and a heavy hay crop is now being taken off. Pastures are in exceptionally good condition in central and south-western districts, although they are deteriorating in the extreme eastern counties where the weather has been quite dry. Fall wheat is ripening rapidly, and in spite of some lodging, most fields appear excellent and will give high yields. Early sown spring grains are showing heavy growth, although seeding was badly interrupted by heavy rains in central Ontario.

Heavy and well-distributed June rains in the Prairie Provinces have resulted in an exceptionally favourable outlook, surpassing that of the 1939 and the 1940 crops at June 30, and approximating the June 30 condition of the 1927 and 1928 bumper crops. While several critical weeks lie ahead of the wheat, oat and barley crops, their development up to the present has been excellent. Fall rye is somewhat off in condition in Saskatchewan and Alberta as a result of frost damage, and flaxseed was dealt an appreciable set-back by frost in some of the important producing areas, although in general the yield prospects are average to better than average. While fodder corn and alfalfa likewise suffered some frost damage, the hay and clover crops in general and also pastures are particularly promising across the three provinces.

Field crops in British Columbia made normal progress through June and were well up to last year's favourable prospects at the end of the month.



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

The two charts shown on the next page of this report indicate the June 30, 1942 condition by crop districts in comparison with that of the same date in 1941. The condition figures are based upon an analysis of weather factors in both years and are expressed in terms of the long-time average yields per acre for each province, which stand at 16 bushels for Manitoba, 15 bushels for Saskatchewan and 18 bushels for Alberta.

Exceptionally favourable June rainfall materially improved prospects in Saskatchewan and Alberta this year and maintained the promising outlook in Manitoba. Temperatures in all three provinces during June were well below average, although the widespread frosts which occurred did very little damage to wheat as compared with that done to some of the more susceptible crops. The weather during the month of June was in sharp contrast to that of June 1941, when high temperatures and below-normal rainfall in Saskatchewan and Alberta sharply reduced the 1941 prospects. In contrast this year, the Saskatchewan condition figure rose from 103 at May 31 to 137 at June 30. Between the same dates last year the Saskatchewan condition dropped from 92 to 71. Alberta's wheat condition this year rose from 114 at May 31 to 139 at June 30, having dropped from 98 to 80 between the same dates last year. Manitoba's condition rose from 124 to 129 as against a decline from 128 to 121 through June in 1941.

Manitoba

By crop districts, the lowest condition figures at June 30 were 86 for District 1, 100 for District 8 and 101 for District 6. The best prospects were in the north-western sections with Districts 10, 11 and 13 having a condition of 154. District 3 has a condition of 138 compared with 126 last year.

Saskatchewan

At June 30, 1942, the district figures ranged from 97 in District 1A to 192 in 8A, whereas a year ago the range was from 37 in 3AN to 119 in 4A. A marked improvement occurred in most Saskatchewan districts between May 31 and June 30 of this year, this being particularly noticeable in the central and western districts.

Alberta

All Alberta districts improved in condition through June and prospects were most encouraging in contrast with those of last year. The June 30 condition ranged from 92 in District 5 to 209 in District 11. A year ago the range was from 40 in District 5 to 143 in District 15.

Condition of Spring Wheat on June 30, 1942, with Comparisons <sup>1/</sup>

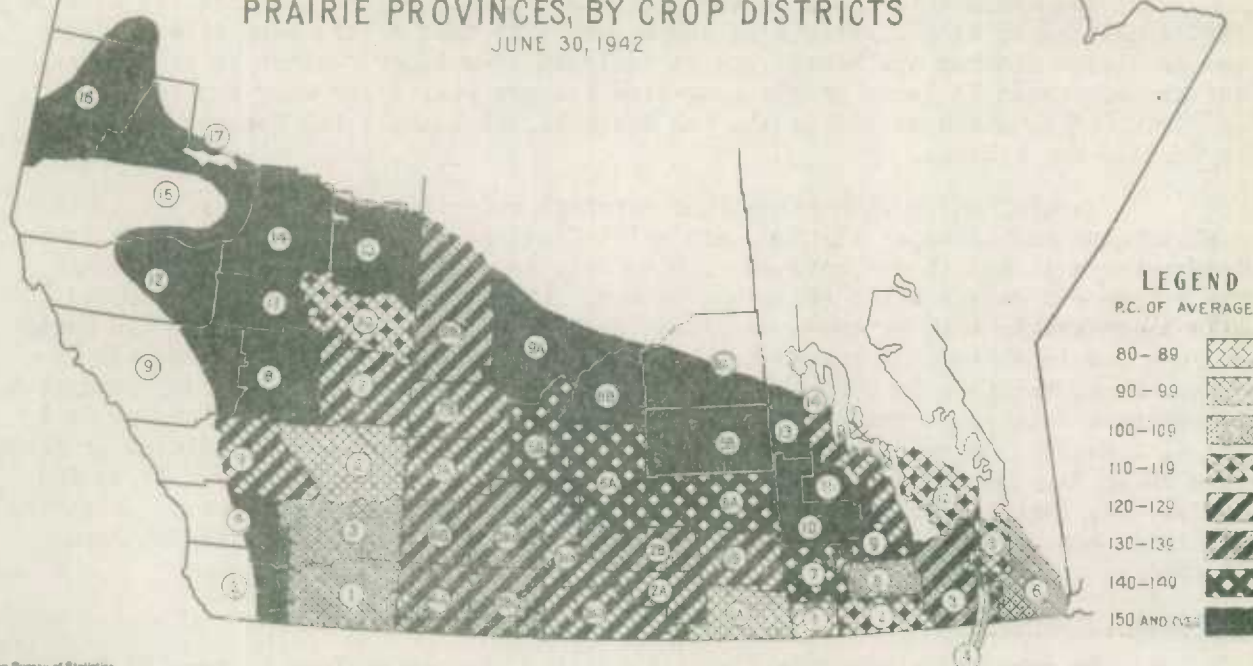
100=Long-time Average Yield Per Acre

	<u>June 30, 1941</u>	<u>May 31, 1942</u>	<u>June 30, 1942</u>
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Manitoba .....	121	124	129
Saskatchewan .....	71	103	137
Alberta .....	80	114	139

<sup>1/</sup> Condition figures based on weather factors.

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

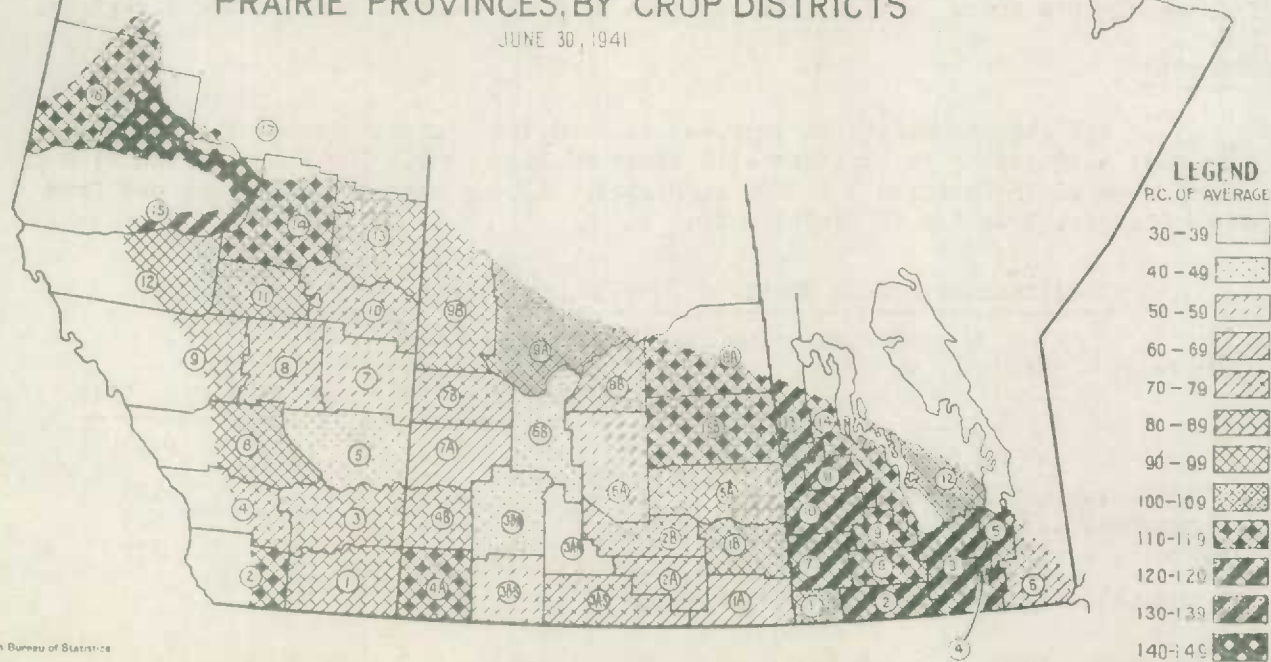
JUNE 30, 1942



Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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

JUNE 30, 1941



Dominion Bureau of Statistics



## II. GRADING OF THE WHEAT CROP 1941-42

The following table shows as a percentage of the total cars inspected the number of cars of both old and new wheat graded No. 3 Northern or better as revealed by inspection returns for the eleven months August 1941 to June 1942 with comparable figures for the same period a year ago.

	Number of Cars Grading No. 3 Northern or Better			
	1941-42		1940-41	
	Cars	Per Cent of Total Inspections	Cars	Per Cent of Total Inspections
August .....	13,918	94.0	9,919	89.3
September .....	16,247	95.2	18,900	95.0
October .....	11,648	84.1	9,601	94.7
November .....	14,101	73.1	5,343	84.6
December .....	9,732	65.8	14,928	76.9
January .....	7,146	70.0	4,759	66.6
February .....	8,397	80.0	3,392	71.7
March .....	9,194	82.2	7,453	82.9
April .....	10,983	83.4	9,041	69.3
May .....	19,126	93.2	22,785	88.6
June .....	19,790	93.8	24,989	95.8
T o t a l s .....	140,282	83.2	131,110	90.2

The breakdown of inspections by principal grades and types of wheat is shown in the following table:

Grades	Per Cent of Total Inspections	Grades	Per Cent of Total Inspections
No. 1 Hard .....	.01	No. 1 Garnet .....	.11
No. 1 Northern .....	35.80	No. 2 Garnet .....	.15
No. 2 Northern .....	37.97	Other Garnet .....	.18
No. 3 Northern .....	10.49	No. 1 Durum .....	.02
No. 4 Northern .....	.96	No. 2 Durum .....	.30
Tough .....	12.15	Other Durum .....	.49
	97.38		1.25

As the volume of wheat moving from country elevators in western Canada continues to increase, the inspections reflect more and more the quality of the 1941 crop. The record for eleven months ending June 30, show that 166,482 cars of wheat have been inspected and this represents approximately 276 million bushels, of which all but 1.4 per cent have fallen into the grades listed above.

The percentages of Nos. 1 and 2 Northern show an increase from a month ago, while decreases are registered in 3 and 4 Northern and in the tough grades. The Garnet and Durum varieties also show a slight fall as a percentage of the total inspections.

Up to the end of June approximately 200 million bushels of the 1941 wheat crop had been marketed from western farms, and only about 129 million bushels were in store in country elevators at that time, indicating that at least 71 million bushels had moved forward towards inspection points.

III. TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORTS OF JUNE 30, JULY 7, 14 AND 21.

JUNE 30

The prospects for field crops across Canada have continued favourable over the past fortnight and conditions in the Prairie Provinces are now more uniformly good. Rainfall continued below average in the Maritimes but crop prospects are still generally good. Most Quebec and Ontario districts have had fair to heavy precipitation in the past fortnight and crop prospects are mainly excellent. Very heavy hay crops are being harvested in both provinces. The Ontario fall wheat crop is turning colour with a heavy yield in sight. Some parts of the Eastern Townships in Quebec and parts of central and southern Ontario suffered from flooding of low fields, and the seeding of late crops was somewhat delayed. Pastures in both provinces are mostly in excellent condition. Following the prolonged period of cool, wet weather, the fine warm days at the end of June have materially improved crop prospects in British Columbia. Yields of grains and hay are promising in most districts.

Prairie Provinces

In spite of continued cool weather, all crops in Manitoba appear to be progressing satisfactorily. Recent heavy rains were of particular benefit to late-sown crops and moisture reserves are now ample in most districts. The general need is for more hours of sunshine and a spell of warmer weather. Early wheat, oats and barley are heading out in the south-western sections of the province but in the north-west around Dauphin, wheat is in the shot blade and coarse grains are quite backward due to late planting. Reports from central areas speak of a luxuriant growth of grain. Crop damage is negligible and grasshoppers have been held in check by the weather and spreading of poison bait. Haying has commenced and the crops are heavy.

Any deficiency of subsoil moisture that existed in Saskatchewan appears to have been eliminated by the heavy rains of the past week which fell in varying intensity in practically all parts of the province but were heaviest in those areas where there was some anxiety about reserves. Average rainfall for the week at the Meteorological Stations reporting was 1.73 inches and since April 1 the Saskatchewan average has risen to 7.79 inches compared with a normal of 5.13 inches. Crop growth has developed satisfactorily and with few exceptions the stands are strong and have a healthy appearance. Wheat on the whole is 30 to 35 per cent in shot blade, while coarse grains give excellent promise in many districts although there is some evidence of frost damage to early sown fields of oats, barley and fall rye. Warmer weather is the immediate requirement in most areas. Grasshopper and other damage is slight and the outlook generally is promising. Summer-fallowing is 55-60 per cent completed, having been delayed by wet weather. Weed growth is heavy in many parts of the province.

Continued heavy rains in Alberta have brought about exceptionally favourable moisture conditions throughout the province and the need is now for warmer weather to advance the development of the crop. During the early part of the past week the weather was cool but turned warm toward the week-end. Crops show a heavy stand generally and are very promising though a little late in some districts. In the Vulcan area early barley is headed and some wheat is coming into the shot blade while it is reported from Stettler that about ten per cent of the wheat is in the shot blade stage. Alfalfa is ready for the first cutting in southern Alberta and will be a heavy crop. Range conditions in this part of the province are ideal. The flight of the wheat-stem sawfly is approaching its peak in the south but as yet no damage has been reported.



JULY 7

Although the most critical period still lies ahead, the general prospects at the moment point in the direction of bumper crops in western Canada. Warmer weather in Alberta and Saskatchewan in the past seven days has overcome some of the lateness of crop development, but in Manitoba, showers and cool days were again experienced and there are indications that growth is six to ten days later than average in some districts. The moisture supply appears to be sufficient with the exception of west-central areas of Saskatchewan where more rain will be needed soon. About 75 per cent of the wheat is in shot blade in Saskatchewan but the stage of growth is variable in Alberta and Manitoba. Coarse grain crops are progressing favourably with the exception of flax, fall rye and barley which were damaged by frost, the first named quite severely in the Yellow Grass district of Saskatchewan. Hail and insect damage of a light character is reported but injury from all causes is not heavy. Grasshoppers are not a serious threat as yet but sawfly infestation is again severe in Alberta.

Manitoba

There is still need of warmer weather in Manitoba where cool and showery conditions have been experienced the past week. Crops in the south-central part of the province are reported to be six to ten days later than average but one correspondent in the Brandon area speaks of the unusual sturdiness of the plants. Early sown grains appear to be making good headway and give excellent promise in most districts. Oats and barley crops show good prospects in the Swan River area and are expected to yield above average, while the flax crop in that part of the country is average. Wheat and barley are heading and with moisture supplies satisfactory on the whole, the need of most crops at the moment is higher temperatures. The grasshopper threat has not developed as yet and damage from all causes appears to be slight. Haying is general and summerfallows are satisfactory.

Saskatchewan

Crops showed more rapid growth in Saskatchewan in the past seven days due to higher temperatures. No important rains have fallen in the province since the last week-end in June, and in the Senlac district in the west-central area the moisture supply is getting low and more rain will be needed soon. Taking the province as a whole, about 75 per cent of the wheat is in shot blade and stands are promising while coarse grain crops have progressed, with the exception of fall rye and some barley and flax which suffered frost damage. Some wheat is 18 inches high and some barley 20 inches but there is considerable variation in the stage of growth. Hail damage is reported north and east of Swift Current but crop injury on the whole is not serious. The flax crop in the Yellow Grass area appears to have suffered quite severely from June frost and only a 50 per cent crop is indicated for that area. Sawflies are active in the south-western areas but they appear to be less threatening than a year ago. Summerfallowing is well advanced.

Alberta

Clear, warm weather during the past week in Alberta stimulated the growth of all crops and assisted greatly in overcoming the general lateness of plant development. Rainfall was light with showers occurring at scattered points. Although a few reports indicate moisture reserves are being depleted rapidly there is generally sufficient moisture for present needs. In the southern and central districts fifty to eighty per cent of the wheat is in the shot blade stage, while in the more northerly districts early wheat and coarse grains are in shot blade. Barley is reported headed out and a heavy stand in the Vulcan area. Coarse grains on the whole are an excellent prospect. Haying is becoming general in the south and a heavy crop of alfalfa is expected. Pastures are in good to excellent condition. Sawfly infestation in southern Alberta is again severe and future damage may be heavy.

JULY 14

Although a few sections in Eastern Canada are showing need of more rain, crop conditions on the whole are being well maintained. In the Prairie Provinces somewhat higher temperatures and precipitation varying from showers to heavy rains have maintained the excellent prospects. British Columbia's crops are also in excellent condition. Nova Scotia has had a few helpful showers, although they have not been sufficient to check deterioration of pastures. New Brunswick was better supplied with moisture, and pastures are being maintained. Although the hay crop is variable, an average yield is being obtained in Nova Scotia and good yields are being harvested in New Brunswick. A good hay crop in the main is being harvested in Quebec, with a few scattered districts reporting below average yields. Pastures for the most part are likewise good, but additional rains would be welcome to maintain their condition. Spring cereals are progressing favourably and are beginning to head out. The Ontario fall wheat crop is being cut and the yield is heavy. A good hay crop is being obtained and the harvest is well advanced. Spring sown cereals are also progressing favourably and some of the early-sown grain is already headed out and turning colour. Pastures are mainly in good condition although in need of more rain in the east.

#### Prairie Provinces

Crop prospects in Manitoba continue excellent on the whole. Weather conditions the past week were of the "made to order" variety, showers being fairly general and temperatures ranging considerably higher. Moisture supplies were thus well maintained and growth given the necessary stimulation. Early sown crops look best but late grains are making progress and much wheat and barley is headed out. Flaxseed crops appear to be very good in the southern sections of the province but corn is quite backward. Oats and barley crops are doing well and stands are heavy. Damage during the week was caused chiefly by hail and wind and the areas principally affected were north of Neepawa and around Dauphin where grain was quite badly lodged. Grasshoppers are more active but have not done any serious damage.

Apart from wind and hail damage, principally in southern, central and north-western districts of the province, wheat and coarse grain crops in Saskatchewan continued to make good progress during the past week. Rainfall was heavy in spots and a considerable amount of grain became lodged. The hail storms though scattered, left considerable damage in their wake and individual losses will be quite severe. Wheat is now about 85 per cent in the shot blade and 35 per cent headed out with height of straw showing considerable variation. Oats and barley crops are heavy and much of the grain is headed out. Damage to fall rye is less severe in some areas than was previously reported and the harvest will commence in two weeks. Rain is needed at a few places but moisture supplies generally are adequate for the moment. Grasshoppers are more numerous but so far have done little damage to growing crops. Weeds are a serious complaint from a number of districts.

Favourable growing weather was experienced in most sections of Alberta during the past week although heavy rains in the central districts and parts of the north slowed crop development to some extent. Scattered showers occurred elsewhere in the province and moisture conditions are generally satisfactory. Wheat is heading out in all districts with stands from two to two and one-half feet in height. On the whole from fifty to sixty per cent of the wheat is headed. Coarse grains are beginning to head in many areas and generally are a heavy stand. Flax is reported coming into flower in a few localities. Haying is well under way in the south with heavy crops being taken off but in the central districts is being delayed by excessive rainfall. Pastures are in excellent condition. The sawfly flight in southern Alberta is practically over and the general infestation appears to be as severe as last season. Hail was reported from many points in the west-central districts.



JULY 21

Crop prospects were well maintained in western Canada during the past week, the only unfavourable development of note being hail damage at a number of places in Manitoba and Saskatchewan which resulted in serious losses to many farmers. There was fairly widespread rainfall measuring from light showers to quite heavy rains and, with few exceptions, the moisture situation over the west is very satisfactory. The immediate need of crops is more sunshine and a sustained period of heat to facilitate recovery of crops that were badly lodged and hasten the maturity of all grains which are still very late. The earliest harvest date mentioned by correspondents is August 10 for barley and August 15 for wheat in Manitoba. Between 60 and 65 per cent of the wheat crop in Saskatchewan and between 60 and 70 per cent in Alberta is headed. Flaxseed crops are generally good and the oats and barley crops on the whole give excellent promise. Some early wheat is in blossom and flaxseed has been flowering for some time. Early barley is reported in the soft dough stage in Saskatchewan. Grasshoppers are now more numerous and have reached the adult stage but damage so far is slight. In both Saskatchewan and Alberta there is fear of heavy sawfly damage later, but at the moment insects have taken no serious toll of crops.

Manitoba

Crops are filling well in Manitoba and with the exception of the Swan River area in the north-west section of the province, weather conditions during the past week were favourable. Early sown crops are much further advanced than the late sown grains but the crop on the whole is still backward. The barley harvest will commence about August 10 and wheat about August 15 in the north-central section around Teulon but there is some concern about a shortage of machinery and labour. Flaxseed crops are in flower in the Minnedosa area and look promising. Rain would be welcome in some southern areas but as yet the crops are not suffering, while in the north-west sections the great need is warm, dry weather. Grasshoppers have reached the adult stage but have caused no serious damage while rust infection is confined largely to leaf rust on Thatcher wheat and crown rust on oats, neither of serious proportions. Some rust on flax is severe in isolated centres.

Saskatchewan

Beneficial rains over most of Saskatchewan maintained crop conditions during the past week but there is need of more sunshine and sustained heat. Between 60 and 65 per cent of the wheat crop is in head and the average height of straw is 28 inches while coarse grains average about 24 inches in height. The flax crop appears to be generally good while oats and barley are mostly showing excellent promise. Some barley is in the early dough stage while early sown wheat in some districts is in blossom. Considerable lodging of grain has occurred from wind and rain storms but much of this will come up again with the right kind of weather. Some grasshopper damage is reported around Elbow in Crop District 6B but it is not heavy, while hail losses are reported to be quite extensive as the result of storms on July 8, 11, 14 and 16.

Alberta

Favourable growing weather prevailed over most of Alberta during the week and crop prospects were well maintained. Rainfall was variable with good showers falling over the greater part of the province and heavy rains occurring at scattered points in the central and northern districts. Temperatures on the whole were close to normal. Wheat is mostly headed out in the south and in the Peace River district and in the latter area early wheat is commencing to fill. Over the remainder of the province about 60 to 70 per cent of the wheat is in head. Coarse grains are a good stand and are heading rapidly. The greatest need is for warm, dry weather in the central and parts of the northern districts. Grasshoppers are reported to have hatched in enormous numbers, threatening flax and late grains.

#### IV. PRIMARY MOVEMENT

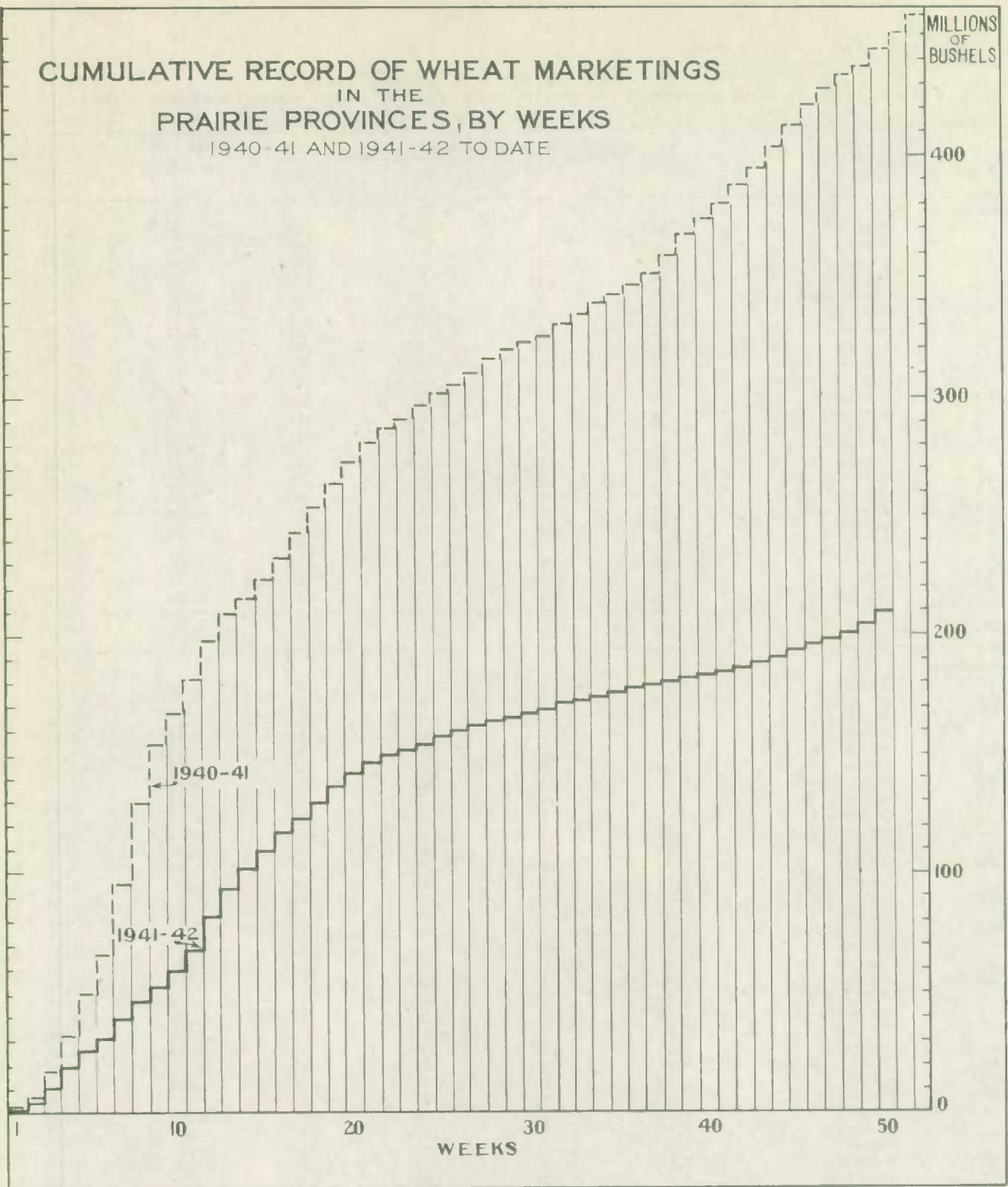
The following table shows primary receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the 1941-42 crop year along with comparative figures for 1940-41:

Week ending		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Totals	Last Year
		bushels				
August	1-8	233,953	185,573	475,343	894,869	2,644,119
	15	1,058,592	1,625,647	941,293	3,625,532	4,702,436
	22	1,585,939	3,175,816	1,504,876	6,266,631	10,322,287
	29	1,902,244	4,532,417	1,837,896	8,272,557	15,153,697
September	5	1,260,321	4,022,305	1,155,369	6,437,995	16,958,385
	12	381,573	4,143,005	1,220,869	5,745,447	16,557,664
	19	1,071,540	5,530,119	1,574,739	8,176,398	29,004,674
	26	1,291,556	4,901,461	1,397,168	7,590,185	34,523,035
October	3	705,887	4,013,644	1,380,813	6,100,344	24,739,670
	10	1,032,456	4,502,758	1,250,205	6,785,419	12,866,908
	17	1,327,425	5,130,608	2,497,553	8,955,586	13,996,674
	24	2,933,196	5,692,549	4,579,570	13,205,315	16,189,654
November	31	2,032,726	5,726,654	3,921,340	11,680,720	11,578,885
	7	1,475,991	4,125,897	2,828,511	8,430,399	6,743,125
	14	1,745,473	3,331,334	2,857,465	7,934,272	7,508,726
	21	1,408,094	3,569,290	2,592,017	7,569,401	9,496,207
December	28	1,054,838	1,794,486	1,835,392	4,684,716	10,173,053
	5	1,685,625	2,972,117	2,490,514	7,148,256	10,874,279
	12	1,634,886	2,723,229	2,834,878	7,192,993	9,693,336
	19	1,390,142	2,236,281	2,143,712	5,770,135	8,524,795
January	26	704,826	1,779,699	1,733,559	4,218,084	8,580,045
	2	701,149	1,485,970	1,143,478	3,330,597	6,758,260
	9	353,414	621,502	825,735	1,800,651	3,039,974
	16	388,472	797,758	993,093	2,179,323	5,787,214
February	23	675,018	1,236,149	1,139,070	3,050,237	5,360,755
	30	598,159	1,207,937	884,314	2,690,410	3,122,974
	6	415,170	834,039	683,186	1,932,395	4,793,056
	13	369,088	747,484	677,006	1,793,578	5,801,616
March	20	339,077	665,219	539,107	1,543,403	4,220,725
	27	335,069	484,503	374,144	1,193,716	2,773,253
	6	441,947	667,856	538,858	1,648,661	2,884,680
	13	528,425	1,026,690	700,170	2,255,285	4,925,196
April	20	490,512	946,833	573,370	2,010,715	4,527,618
	27	338,744	780,763	618,070	1,737,577	4,458,099
	3	97,722	538,174	747,411	1,383,307	3,696,828
	10	170,867	768,363	989,961	1,929,191	3,516,238
May	17	189,412	821,589	633,878	1,644,879	4,489,818
	24	199,340	915,981	487,023	1,602,344	7,800,524
	1	250,562	757,222	447,341	1,455,125	8,634,853
	8	113,058	583,125	373,259	1,069,442	7,066,790
June	15	283,596	783,231	359,527	1,426,354	6,679,294
	22	328,209	1,142,076	526,546	1,996,831	7,353,838
	29	388,241	1,189,192	429,731	2,007,164	7,141,060
	5	409,933	1,282,571	495,738	2,188,242	8,641,496
July	12	777,070	1,703,509	773,060	3,253,639	8,825,790
	19	762,023	1,590,134 <sup>1/</sup>	510,424 <sup>1/</sup>	2,862,581 <sup>1/</sup>	7,917,414
	26	677,159	710,457	634,987	2,022,603	7,766,166
	3	580,811	1,001,354	573,078	2,155,243	5,022,939
July	10	442,966	2,043,297	970,255	3,456,518	3,150,841
	17	478,708	3,011,802	1,328,836	4,819,346	7,087,773
T o t a l s		40,041,204	106,059,669	63,023,738	209,124,611	444,076,736

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



**CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WHEAT MARKETINGS**  
**IN THE**  
**PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY WEEKS**  
1940-41 AND 1941-42 TO DATE



V. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Precipitation by weeks for the Period 8 a.m. June 29 to 8 a.m. July 20 and Total Actual and Normal to date

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total April 1 to July 20	Normal April 1 to July 20
		June 29	July 6	July 13	July 20		
Manitoba							
1	Pierson	.30	.10	.46	.62	5.70	7.19
	Waskada	.94	.08	.54	.40	4.82	8.17
2	Boissevain	.29	.40	.98	.45	6.36	7.21
	Ninette	2.03	.50	1.04	.20	8.88	7.82
	Pilot Mound	1.50	.42	.76	.20	7.37	8.46
3	Emerson	.51	.46	.78	.12	5.13	7.17
	Morden	1.06	.38	1.18	.10	9.11	7.95
	Graysville	1.32	.24	.76	.14	6.75	8.24
	Morris	.90	.30	.66	.14	6.63	7.59
	Portage la Prairie	1.32	.34	.32	.94	7.76	7.58
4	Winnipeg	.76	.28	1.00	.29	7.33	8.55
6	Sprague	.20	.12	.60	.22	4.68	8.39
	Pinawa	.14	.40	.48	.14	3.58	6.18
7	Virden	.30	.24	.26	.18	10.99	6.66
	Rivers	.74	.54	.28	.63	10.38	7.58
8	Brandon	.44	.74	.60	.52	6.77	7.63
	Cypress River	.88	.12	.94	.96	7.15	7.50
9	Winnedosa	1.09	.38	.52	.62	9.23	7.52
10	Russell	.66	.30	.98	1.16	10.00	7.20
	Birtle	.24	.50	.18	1.76	9.22	7.51
11	Dauphin	.32	.37	1.16	.29	7.80	6.46
13	Swan River	.62	.28	.56	2.22	9.95	7.53
	The Pas	.36	.06	2.05	2.28	12.09	5.73
Manitoba Average		.74	.33	.74	.63	7.73	7.47
Saskatchewan							
1A	Carlyle	1.26	.12	2.30	.40	9.01	7.76
	Estevan	1.44	.15	.56	.78	7.30	7.21
1B	Broadview	.85	.13	.96	.42	6.48	6.84
	Mossomin	1.40	nil	.40	1.56	8.88	6.50
2A	Yellow Grass	1.58	.12	.08	.89	8.14	7.10
	Mildale	1.24	.18	.34	.92	8.85	7.13
2B	Moose Jaw	2.24	.04	.45	.59	9.62	7.18
	Regina	1.81	.04	1.10	1.00	10.28	7.20
	Qu'Appelle	2.30	.08	1.76	.82	10.89	8.46
	Indian Head	1.80	.06	1.10	.59	8.69	8.23
	Francois	1.34	.24	.42	.48	8.99	6.07
3AN	Chaplin	2.78	.30	.52	.44	10.28	7.50
	Gravelbourg	2.64	.18	.32	.24	10.02	6.20
3AS	Annisibola	2.38	.30	.36	.74	10.58	6.16
	Ceylon	.84	1.06	.62	1.52	9.27	8.26
3BN	Swift Current	3.16	.14	.46	.37	10.69	7.24
	Hughton	1.14	.18	1.00	N.R.	7.75	6.52
	Pennant	2.60	.38	.40	.26	9.78	7.51
3BS	Aneroid	2.84	.04	.04	.28	9.96	7.23
	Cadillac	2.86	.02	.08	.48	8.83	8.31
	Val Marie	1.88	Nil	.04	.42	7.01	6.80
	Shaunavon	2.48	.02	trace	.52	8.76	6.19
	Instow	2.53	.12	.04	.42	9.19	6.30
4A	Maple Creek	3.34	.08	.26	.16	8.61	6.96
	Consul	1.24	.07	.09	.22	8.44	5.88
4B	Roadene	1.66	.10	.18	.28	7.27	6.53
5A	Yorkton	.50	.02	2.04	1.50	10.58	7.04
	Hubbard	1.08	.14	1.10	.96	8.49 1/	6.92
	Leross	2.02	.16	.48	.68	8.32	7.28
5B	Kamsack	1.18	.18	.32	1.86	10.34	6.36
	Foam Lake	1.38	.06	.38	.92	8.25	6.90
	Lintlaw	2.02	.12	.32	2.34	10.67	7.07
	Wynyard	1.94	.10	N.R.	N.R.	8.59 1/	6.24
6A	Davidson	1.08	.44	.40	.20	10.20	5.89
	Nokomis	1.24	.14	.38	.22	8.55	5.39
	Semans	1.82	trace	.16	.62	9.76	4.71
	Strasbourg	2.24	Nil	1.54	.64	13.04	6.70
	Dilke	1.92	trace	.42	N.R.	8.73 1/	6.40
6B	Saskatoon	2.48	Nil	.98	.94	12.44	6.29
	Dundurn	1.44	.01	.40	.98	10.47	7.17
	Tugaske	3.20	.04	1.24	.44	13.01	5.94
	Elbow	2.32	Nil	.61	.37	11.22	5.97
	Outlook	2.34	.06	.48	2.24	12.96	4.69
	Harrie	1.18	.10	.98	.42	10.63	6.49



V. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES (Concluded) 2/

Precipitation by weeks for the Period 8 a.m. June 29 to 8 a.m. July 20 and Total Actual and Normal to date (Concluded)

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total April 1 to July 20	Normal April 1 to July 20
		June 29	July 6	July 13	July 20		
Saskatchewan (Concluded)							
7A	Kindersley	1.00	.62	.52	.74	7.10	5.69
	Ruthilda	.82	.17	N.R.	.60	7.39 1/	6.78
7B	Macklin	.88	.16	1.24	.66	7.27	6.81
	Scott	1.16	.02	1.68	.84	8.97	6.12
	Biggar	.76	trace	.64	.35	8.24	6.84
8A	Nipawin	1.64	.38	.90	1.48	12.63	7.07
8B	Melfort	2.58	trace	.58	1.53	10.19	6.56
	Humboldt	2.80	Nil	.24	1.41	9.07	5.78
9A	Rabbit Lake	1.44	.04	N.R.	1.54	8.28 1/	6.71
	Prince Albert	4.15	Nil	1.52	1.28	14.52	6.59
9B	Battleford	.60	Nil	.24	.98	5.91	6.54
	Waseca	.50	Nil	3.92	.48	10.13	6.52
	Lloydminster	.70	.01	2.34	1.58	7.52	6.09
	Loon Lake	.16	.06	N.R.	1.86	8.31 1/	7.64
Saskatchewan Average		1.76	.12	.74	.83	9.56	6.70
Alberta							
1	Medicine Hat	1.61	.03	.25	.19	8.16	6.04
	Foremost	.96	.01	.36	.16	7.18	8.05
	Manyberries	2.38	Nil	N.R.	.10	9.87 1/	6.12
2	Macleod	2.64	Nil	.08	.34	13.18	6.74
	Cowley	1.71	Nil	.16	.19	12.22	7.57
	Lethbridge	2.09	.15	.19	.57	10.58	6.97
	Cardston	1.92	.10	1.14	.68	14.32	10.16
3	Brooks	1.94	.28	.78	.66	8.89	5.75
	Empress	1.18	.18	.20	.30	5.29	6.47
	Vauhall	.98	Nil	.14	.45	7.02	5.61
4	Vulcan	3.60	trace	1.08	.44	9.84	7.23
	High River	3.42	trace	.24	.34	14.61	8.25
5	Drumheller	2.32	.24	.22	.22	4.38	7.28
	Hanna	2.60	.16	.72	2.00	9.83	8.00
	Naso	1.38	.08	N.R.	N.R.	5.29 1/	6.95
6	Olds	1.86	.68	1.48	.62	8.09	7.43
	Three Hills	2.72	.34	.84	1.56	8.56	6.72
	Strathmore	4.70	.24	2.04	1.06	10.94	7.02
	Gleichen	5.24	trace	1.30	.50	10.07	6.48
	Calgary	3.00	.78	2.23	.68	10.37	7.97
7	Coronation	1.98	.02	4.84	2.06	13.67	5.87
	Hughenden	1.90	.14	4.76	.58	10.91	6.50
	Hardisty	2.04	.16	4.80	1.04	11.28	6.89
	Sedgewick	2.14	.22	3.16	.92	12.35	6.86
	Viking	1.52	.12	N.R.	N.R.	6.56 1/	6.16
8	Camrose	1.56	.02	3.24	1.00	10.88	7.17
	Wetaskiwin	1.42	.04	2.34	.78	11.32	7.38
	Lacombe	2.35	.04	2.82	.82	12.94	7.92
	Alix	1.32	.02	2.36	.92	9.82	7.20
	Penhold	2.03	.25	1.29	1.78	10.51	9.22
	Stettler	1.20	Nil	4.10	1.62	12.04	8.16
9	Springdale	.76	.08	N.R.	1.86	10.10 1/	9.23
	Jasper	.31	.32	.19	.68	3.81	3.80
10	Vegreville	1.52	.12	1.94	2.14	11.72	8.27
11	Edmonton	1.85	.02	1.86	2.36	13.06	7.75
	Calmar	1.03	.96	1.72	.54	13.05	8.18
12	Edson	.60	.04	.92	2.12	10.50	7.36
13	Glendon	1.08	Nil	.78	1.74	9.39	6.69
14	Athabaska	N.R.	Nil	.68	N.R.	5.47 1/	6.83
	Campsie	.06	.32	.24	1.24	9.08	7.73
15	High Prairie	Nil	N.R.	.30	.84	7.66 1/	6.82
	Kinuso	Nil	Nil	.84	1.06	7.74	6.65
16	Fairview	.50	Nil	Nil	.26	6.26	4.97
	Beaverlodge	.21	.29	Nil	.10	6.80	5.60
17	Keg River	.50	Nil	.05	.08	5.48	6.44
	Fort Vermilion	.52	.02	.18	.16	2.80 1/	4.83
	Fort McMurray	.11	Nil	.09	.58	3.79	5.74
	Fort Smith	.02	trace	.04	.19	.66	3.96
Alberta Average		1.64	.14	1.27	.86	9.53	6.93

III. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Temperatures - Mean and Normal for the period 8 a.m. July 29 to 8 a.m. July 20

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. June 29		Week ending 8 a.m. July 6		Week ending 8 a.m. July 13		Week ending 8 a.m. July 20	
		Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal
Manitoba									
1	Pierson	58	63	60	65	71	66	68	66
	Waskada	59	64	57	66	69	67	67	67
2	Boissevain	56	64	58	66	66	66	66	67
	Minette	58	64	58	65	66	67	66	67
3	Pilot Mound	56	65	58	66	66	67	66	67
	Emerson	61	66	59	66	68	67	68	67
	Morden	60	65	60	66	68	67	67	67
	Graysville	62	64	60	66	68	67	66	67
	Morris	60	65	57	66	66	67	66	67
	Portage la Prairie	62	64	59	65	68	65	68	65
	Winnipeg	63	65	57	67	67	68	67	67
	Sprague	60	63	56	64	56	65	67	66
6	Pinawa	63	63	56	64	54	65	65	65
	Virden	58	62	60	63	66	64	67	64
7	Rivers	58	63	58	64	64	65	66	65
	Brandon	59	63	58	65	65	65	66	66
8	Cypress River	58	64	59	65	66	66	66	66
	Minnedosa	57	63	57	64	63	65	64	65
10	Russell	57	61	57	62	62	63	64	64
	Birtle	56	62	56	63	61	63	64	63
11	Dauphin	58	62	59	63	65	64	64	65
13	Swan River	57	60	59	62	64	63	63	64
	The Pas	59	62	56	64	63	65	62	65
Manitoba Average		59	63	58	65	66	66	66	66
Saskatchewan									
1A	Carlyle	58	61	55	63	64	63	62	63
	Estevan	58	63	60	66	N.R.	66	66	66
1B	Broadview	56	61	58	63	63	64	64	64
	Moosomin	56	63	59	64	65	65	66	66
2A	Yellow Grass	57	63	N.R.	64	N.R.	65	N.R.	66
	Midale	58	65	58	64	64	65	66	65
2B	Moose Jaw	57	64	62	66	65	67	66	66
	Regina	57	62	60	63	64	64	64	65
	Qu'Appelle	56	63	N.R.	64	62	65	64	64
	Indian Head	56	62	59	63	N.R.	64	65	64
3AN	Francois	58	62	60	63	64	64	65	65
	Chaplin	56	63	62	64	67	65	66	66
	Gravelbourg	N.R.	63	N.R.	64	66	65	64	66
	Assiniboia	56	64	60	65	64	66	65	65
3AS	Ceylon	N.R.	63	64	65	64	66	66	66
	Swift Current	56	63	62	64	65	65	64	66
3BN	Hughton	58	61	63	63	64	64	N.R.	64
	Pennant	58	62	65	64	66	65	64	66
	Aneroid	67	62	61	63	65	64	64	64
	Cadillac	58	62	62	63	66	64	66	65
3BS	Val Marie	57	64	63	65	66	66	63	67
	Shaunavon	56	62	63	63	N.R.	63	64	64
	Instow	N.R.	63	64	64	66	65	65	66
	Maple Creek	56	62	65	64	68	66	64	65
4A	Consul	56	60	65	61	N.R.	62	60	62
	Roadene	58	61	60	63	66	64	64	64
5A	Yorkton	63	61	59	62	62	62	64	62
	Hubbard	56	60	57	62	61	62	60	62
5B	Leross	55	59	58	61	61	62	62	63
	Kamsack	58	60	58	62	N.R.	64	66	64
	Foam Lake	55	59	58	61	62	62	63	62
	Lintlaw	54	58	57	60	59	61	60	62
6A	Wynyard	56	60	63	62	N.R.	63	N.R.	63
	Davidson	59	62	60	63	64	64	65	65
	Nokomis	57	60	58	62	62	63	63	64
	Semans	56	60	59	62	64	63	62	64
6B	Strasbourg	54	62	58	63	60	63	62	64
	Saskatoon	59	61	61	63	64	64	63	64
	Dundurn	60	61	62	62	64	64	65	65
	Tugaske	57	62	64	63	64	64	64	65
	Elbow	59	62	60	63	65	65	66	64
	Outlook	58	62	63	63	65	64	65	64
	Harris	56	61	62	63	66	64	65	64



# VI. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES (Concluded) 1/

Temperatures - Mean and Normal for the period 8 a.m. July 29 to 8 a.m. July 20 (Concluded)

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. June 29		Week ending 8 a.m. July 6		Week ending 8 a.m. July 13		Week ending 8 a.m. July 20	
		Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal
Saskatchewan (concluded)									
7A	Kindersley	58	59	64	61	64	63	63	63
7B	Macklin	57	59	64	60	63	61	62	61
	Scott	58	60	62	61	62	62	62	62
	Biggar	54	61	63	62	64	63	64	63
8A	Nipawin	58	60	62	61	64	62	64	63
8B	Melfort	58	61	59	62	62	64	62	64
	Humboldt	56	60	59	62	62	63	61	64
9A	Rabbit Lake	55	61	57	61	N.R.	62	60	62
	Prince Albert	59	62	61	64	64	64	64	64
9B	Battleford	59	63	62	64	65	65	63	66
	Waseca	56	60	62	60	60	61	64	61
	Lloydminster	57	59	62	60	63	61	62	61
	Loon Lake	57	58	59	60	N.R.	61	62	62
Saskatchewan Average		60	61	61	63	64	64	64	64
Alberta									
1	Medicine Hat	59	64	70	66	67	68	65	69
	Foremost	56	60	70	62	69	63	63	63
	Manyberries	55	64	68	67	N.R.	69	64	69
2	Macleod	54	62	71	64	66	65	64	65
	Cowley	51	-	65	-	60	-	58	-
	Lethbridge	54	63	69	64	65	65	62	65
	Cardston	62	60	66	62	63	64	61	64
3	Brooks	56	61	71	62	66	63	65	63
	Empress	62	61	70	62	66	63	66	64
	Vauxhall	64	63	68	64	64	64	62	65
4	High River	52	59	66	60	60	61	57	62
5	Drumheller	56	56	69	60	66	61	64	62
	Hanna	N.R.	56	63	59	62	60	61	61
	Maoc	56	57	66	58	N.R.	59	N.R.	59
6	Olds	52	53	66	59	59	60	58	61
	Three Hills	54	58	66	59	61	60	60	61
	Strathmore	50	58	68	60	62	61	60	62
	Gleichen	54	59	67	61	61	62	60	63
	Calgary	52	59	68	61	60	62	59	63
7	Coronation	56	58	66	59	63	60	61	60
	Hughenden	58	58	67	59	66	60	67	60
	Sedgewick	56	58	66	59	63	60	64	60
	Viking	55	58	64	59	N.R.	60	N.R.	60
8	Camrose	55	59	66	60	60	61	63	62
	Wetaskiwin	54	59	65	60	62	61	63	61
	Lacombe	N.R.	59	68	60	62	60	61	60
	Alix	56	56	68	59	63	60	62	61
	Penhold	53	58	66	59	59	59	59	60
	Stettler	54	58	66	60	63	60	66	61
9	Springdale	52	57	62	58	N.R.	59	58	60
	Jasper	54	57	67	58	60	59	58	60
10	Vegreville	54	59	63	59	60	60	60	61
11	Edmonton	57	60	66	61	62	62	62	62
	Calmar	55	60	64	60	60	61	62	61
12	Edson	54	57	64	58	56	58	58	58
13	Glendon	52	59	60	60	59	61	60	61
14	Athabasca	N.R.	59	N.R.	60	60	61	N.R.	61
	Campeie	54	56	64	59	60	60	62	61
16	High Prairie	57	59	N.R.	60	60	61	63	61
	Kinuso	56	59	62	60	59	61	60	61
16	Fairview	54	59	63	60	58	61	62	61
	Beaverlodge	56	58	66	59	60	60	64	61
17	Keg River	55	59	60	60	58	61	60	61
	Port Vermilion	55	59	59	60	59	61	67	62
	Port McMurray	56	60	61	62	61	62	63	63
	Port Smith	58	58	59	59	61	60	66	61
Alberta Average		55	59	66	60	62	61	62	62

N.R. No Report.

1/ Source: Meteorological Service of Canada.

# VII. VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on July 17, 1942 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year.

	1942		1941	
	<u>Durum</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Durum</u>	<u>Other</u>
	(000 bushels)			
Country Elevators - Manitoba .....	335	16,200	375	26,485
Saskatchewan .....	175	66,255	335	115,625
Alberta .....	-	45,680	-	71,880
T o t a l s .....	510	128,135	710	213,990
Interior Private and Mill Elevators .....	20	6,245	30	7,885
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals .....	-	16,914	1	18,335
Pacific Ports .....	-	19,139	-	19,918
Churchill .....	-	2,617	-	2,617
Fort William and Port Arthur .....	192	127,547	597	77,986
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports .....	22	39,617	393	36,013
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports .....	46	21,649	294	24,052
U. S. Lake Ports .....	-	8,080	-	20,322
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports .....	-	7,436	75	10,760
In Transit - Lake .....	-	2,010	-	4,297
In Transit - Rail .....	-	19,466	-	21,710
In Transit - U. S. A. ....	-	4,363	-	1,633
T o t a l s .....	790	403,218	2,100	459,518
	<u>404,008</u>		<u>461,618</u>	

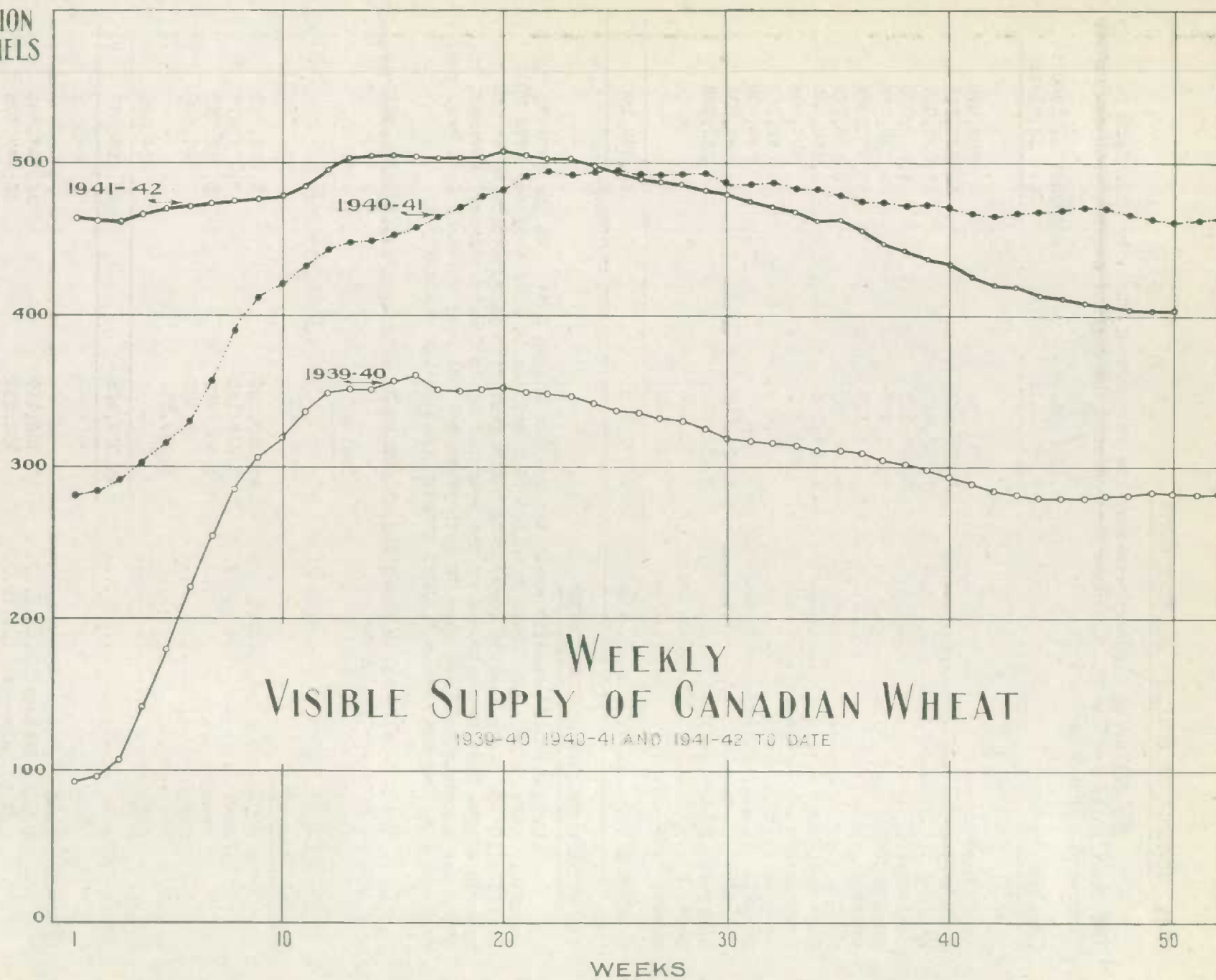
In the four weeks ending midnight July 16, the visible supply of Canadian wheat, which represents stocks in all North American positions, with the exception of supplies held on farms in western Canada, showed a net decrease of 4.5 million bushels. Country elevator stocks decreased appreciably, but the amount in store in the terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur showed an increase.

The quantity of Canadian wheat in store in United States positions was close to 20 million bushels, but was almost 13 millions less than on the same date in 1941. A substantial part of this year's stocks is held at Buffalo in both elevators and mills.

Compared with a year ago, the total visible at the middle of July is 57.6 million bushels smaller, but is still in excess of 400 million bushels with two weeks of the crop year remaining. In the last two weeks of July last year over 14 million bushels were delivered from farms, but it is hardly likely that this figure will be reached in the last fortnight of July, 1942.



MILLION  
BUSHELS



# VIII. MOVEMENT OF WHEAT TO MARITIME PORTS

The following figures represent the movement of wheat by RAIL from ports on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River during the current season, with comparative figures for last year.

Origin	August 1, 1941 to July 16, 1942	August 1, 1940 to July 17, 1941
	(bushels)	
Depot Harbour .....	1,028,256	780,575
Port McNicoll .....	15,235,144	12,057,716
Midland .....	25,943,912	12,038,081
Collingwood .....	3,529,321	2,890,018
Owen Sound .....	7,441,497	4,392,763
Goderich .....	6,611,133	3,970,024
Sarnia .....	4,585,930	2,608,979
Port Colborne .....	1,129,803	2,162,320
Humberstone .....	218,805	934,594
Toronto .....	100,000	1,691,161
Kingston .....	-	1,996,702
Prescott .....	1,624,668	4,182,531
Montreal .....	2,911,922	263,726
Sorel .....	95,313	-
Quebec .....	315,671	-
T o t a l s .....	70,771,375	49,969,190

# IX. MOVEMENT THROUGH UNITED STATES

Shipments of Canadian wheat through the United States in the period August 1, 1941 to July 10, 1942, totalled 59.3 million bushels compared with 76.1 millions in the corresponding forty-nine weeks last crop year, according to the records of the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners. Movement by water was approximately the same in both years but the rail movement last crop year was more than two and one-half times greater than in the current year.

The following table shows the shipments by lake and rail and the primary destination of these shipments:

	<u>1941-42</u>	<u>1940-41</u>
	(bushels)	
<u>Vessel Shipments</u>		
Buffalo .....	42,326,932	41,275,293
Erie .....	3,412,145	2,276,477
Oswego .....	1,481,925	3,742,743
New York .....	52,400	106,400
Chicago .....	1,089,521	-
Ogdensburg .....	-	164,336
Total by Water .....	<u>48,362,923</u>	<u>47,565,249</u>
<u>Rail Shipments</u>		
U.S.A. Seaboard .....	10,232,117	12,247,304
U.S.A. Lakeports .....	602,333	16,042,705
U.S.A. Domestic .....	118,152	284,672
Total by Rail .....	<u>10,952,602</u>	<u>28,574,681</u>



# X. RAIL MOVEMENT FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

Rail shipments of wheat from Fort William and Port Arthur showed a moderate increase during June following a slump in May. The total shipped during the eleven-month period, August-June, now exceeds 9 million bushels compared with less than 2 million bushels in the corresponding period last crop year. In the following table the shipments by months during this crop year and last are shown:

## Rail Movement of Wheat from Lakehead

	<u>1941-42</u>	<u>1940-41</u>
	bushels	
August .....	90,122	15,207
September .....	143,816	12,006
October .....	209,376	6,472
November .....	473,194	38,234
December .....	1,486,761	181,973
January .....	1,789,703	177,079
February .....	1,434,268	227,380
March .....	1,433,753	396,271
April .....	1,056,342	533,428
May .....	396,360	30,764
June .....	626,520	340,642
Total (11 months) .....	9,140,215 <sup>1/</sup>	1,959,456

1/ Subject to revision.

Ontario continues to get the bulk of the grain moving eastward on rails, but there has been a moderate increase in the quantities arriving at points in Quebec. Small lots continue to go to the Maritime Provinces and during the eleven-month period ending June 30, 1942, New Brunswick has taken about twice as much as either Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island.

The tough grades of Nos. 3 and 4 Northern continue to figure largely in these rail shipments but many other grades are also represented, and something over thirty grades appear in the June shipments tabulated on the next page.

With the approach of a new winter wheat harvest in Ontario and a crop that promises to yield considerably better than a year ago, it will not be surprising if shipments of western wheat to the eastern provinces taper off in the next few months.

General crop conditions in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were considerably better at the end of June than on the same date a year ago and up to mid-July these conditions had been well maintained. The outlook in Prince Edward Island was not so favourable on June 30 this year for cereal crops and pastures.

Details of the rail shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur during the month of June have been tabulated in collaboration with the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners to show the grades of wheat moving eastward and these have been further broken down to indicate the destinations by provinces. This tabulation follows:

Rail Shipments of Wheat from Fort William-Port Arthur

June 1942

	Ontario	Quebec	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island
	bushels				
3 Northern .....	15,813	26,233	3,000	-	2,000
4 Northern .....	68,126	4,000	-	12,000	2,667
Tough 2 Northern .....	833	-	-	-	-
Tough 3 Northern .....	45,069	180,667	-	4,000	4,982
Tough 4 Northern .....	21,108	104,418	-	-	3,333
Tough Rej. 3 Northern Sptd. ....	7,500	13,830	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 4 Northern Sptd. ....	-	1,576	-	-	-
Rej. 2 Northern .....	2,667	12,472	-	-	-
Rej. 3 N. Mxd. Gravel and Cinders.	3,506	-	-	-	-
Smitty 3 Northern .....	-	1,404	-	-	-
No. 5 .....	-	5,921	-	-	-
Tough No. 5 .....	710	4,351	-	-	-
Feed .....	4,080	-	-	-	-
1 C.W. Amber Durum .....	6,596	-	-	-	-
2 C.W. Amber Durum .....	6,705	1,333	-	-	-
3 C.W. Amber Durum .....	1,572	-	-	-	-
4 C.W. Amber Durum .....	-	7,300	-	-	-
3 C.W. Amber Durum Sptd. ....	1,000	-	-	-	-
Tough Rejected 3 Amber Durum ....	1,333	-	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 3 Amber Durum Sptd. ...	-	8,000	-	-	-
Rej. 3 Amber Durum .....	-	1,479	-	-	-
Tough 4 C.W. Amber Durum .....	-	1,333	-	-	-
Sample Durum Broken .....	2,000	-	-	-	-
2 C.W. Garnet .....	-	5,369	-	-	-
3 C.W. Garnet .....	-	6,653	-	-	-
Tough 2 C.W. Garnet .....	1,333	-	-	-	-
Tough 3 C.W. Garnet .....	500	6,014	-	-	-
1 A.W. ....	1,333	-	-	-	-
2 A.W. ....	1,549	-	-	-	-
3 A.W. ....	2,846	-	-	-	-
Tough 3 A.W. ....	3,340	-	-	-	-
Tough Sptd. Htd. ....	-	1,333	-	-	-
(Rej. Mxd. Htd.	-	-	1,333	-	-
(Mxd. Gravel and Cinders	-	-	-	-	-
<b>T o t a l s .....</b>	<b>199,519</b>	<b>393,686</b>	<b>4,333</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>12,982</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>626,520</b>			





STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010686422