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MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

With new production, plus carry-over stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada approaching astronomical totals, it is difficult in 1942 to recall the days of the "dust bowl" in the American south-west and the time not so long ago when the fertility of the soil in western Canada was being very seriously questioned. Official estimates of the 1942 crop in the United States, and unofficial surveys of crop prospects in Canada this year point to the production of about one and one-half billion bushels of wheat in the two countries from the smallest wheat acreage sown in either country in at least the past seventeen years. In addition, the two North American countries have a combined carry-over of more than one billion bushels of old wheat.

Thumbing back through the pages of historical statistics it is revealed that not since the billion-bushel wheat crop of 1915 has the United States approached a production figure equal to the prospective crop in 1942, the great bulk of which has now been harvested, while western Canada appears to be going out after a new record if the official estimate to be issued on September 10 confirms the unofficial forecasts of production now in circulation. And most of this prolific production in 1942 can be attributed to rains both timely and generous.

But North America is not alone in this matter of bountiful wheat harvests. From Great Britain comes the news that a bumper wheat crop is now being gathered. Official estimates have been discontinued since the war but private observers are of the opinion that 100 million bushels of wheat will be harvested in the Old Country this year which would be in the neighbourhood of double the normal harvest. There is a difference to be noted, however, and it is that in Canada and the United States in recent years, efforts have been made to restrict wheat production through curtailment of acreage, while in Great Britain there has been decided expansion of wheat acreage which will continue in 1943 according to present plans.

In far off Australia the war situation has completely upset trade in wheat and compulsory reduction of wheat acreage has been applied to the crop now in the ground. It is estimated that the reduction ranges from 10 to 20 per cent but present prospects for the harvest which begins in November are "above average to very bright". It should be noted also that Australia had a carry-over of old wheat at the end of last November, of approximately 100 million bushels, so that this surplus added to North American and United Kingdom crops spells abundance for the United Nations in the matter of wheat supplies.

Argentina may also show a reduction of between 10 to 20 per cent in the acreage sown to wheat for harvest next December and January but unlike Australian conditions, the outlook at the moment is not promising. Unusually cold weather and severe drought combined to reduce sowings and hinder germination in Argentina and much will depend on spring rains. The wheat that has taken root will respond well to favourable weather but the next three months will be very critical for the South American crop.

The position in Nazi dominated Europe is somewhat obscure but there are many signs of an unfavourable harvest outlook. We have reports that Italy is loaning wheat to Germany at a time when the Italian civil population is under strict and severe bread rationing, and the latest news from Roumania, a former exporter of sizable quantities of wheat, is to the effect that the 1942 harvest will not be equal to domestic requirements.

In Germany itself, there is little doubt that the severity of last winter did irreparable damage to crops. It is also very doubtful whether the Nazis benefited much from the Ukraine territory taken from the Russians because of the lack of men, machines and fertilizer, but on the other hand it is very certain that occupied countries will be relieved of much of their grain crops for the benefit of German soldiery and the German civil population with consequent aggravation of food supplies in those countries.

The plight of the people of Greece is being partially met by shipments of Canadian wheat of which three cargoes, or 550,000 bushels are now afloat in Swedish steamers bound for Greek ports. In the case of Russia whose wheat and rye acreage has been further reduced by the invasion of the Caucasus, the stock pile in North America will be available. Recent estimates made by an official of the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that approximately 10 per cent of Russia's total wheat production comes from the North Caucasus, or an average of about 100 million bushels.

International Trade

From the storehouse of wheat which has been pictured in preceding paragraphs a very meagre amount will be drawn in the crop year 1942-43 on the basis of Broomhall's estimate of world trade in wheat and wheat flour for this season. Only Switzerland, Spain, Portugal and Turkey remain as prospective buyers in continental Europe, while Great Britain continues to be the bulwark with Russia a possible market for considerable quantities of North American grain. Excluding Russia, the volume of international trade in wheat and flour will total only 280 million bushels, according to Broomhall's calculation and the bulk of this will go to the United Kingdom.

Argentina is negotiating an agreement with Spain for the disposal of some of her wheat and it is reported that more than 36,000,000 bushels are involved, but apart from shipping space difficulties there will be the question of navi-certs for the shipment of such a large quantity of wheat to Spain. Some shipments have been made but the latest advices suggest that the deal has not yet been completed. Argentina will take Spanish products in payment.

The sum total of purchases by Switzerland, Portugal and Turkey added to the amounts likely to go to Eire will not make much of a dent in the available supply of surplus wheat, but the United Kingdom purchases for home use and shipment to garrisons abroad are again expected to be the main hope of exporting countries. In the first two war years, the importations of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom were placed at approximately 240 million bushels by the Food Research Institute but home production of wheat in the United Kingdom since has increased very considerably.

No figures have been compiled yet on the 1941-42 volume of international trade but in 1940-41 it was estimated that this amounted to almost 500 million bushels, and in the two preceding seasons totalled more than 600 million bushels. These figures make the prospective demand for 1942-43 look very puny, and if one goes back to the pre-depression years the huge total of more than 920 million bushels stands out for the banner year of 1928-29.

The United Kingdom has been furnishing wheat to Turkey since last November and figures recently published indicate that a total of 5,000,000 bushels has been shipped to that country while very recently it was reported that Turkey was inquiring for 100,000 tons (about 3.7 million bushels) of United States wheat. It is also believed that Turkish growers will be required to deliver to the Government about 25 per cent of the wheat produced this year. The balance may be sold on the open market.

Wheat Situation in Canada

On the home front the wheat position in Canada points definitely to greater supplies in 1942-43 than in the crop year just closed, despite a reduction of 56 million bushels in the carry-over stocks of old wheat on July 31, 1942. It will be September 10 before the first official estimate of wheat production in Canada is issued, but private estimates of the western Canada crop now in circulation suggest a record size crop of wheat in the Prairie Provinces this year.

The harvest is later than usual in western Canada and marketings of new wheat in the first two weeks of August were negligible, but in any case the Canadian Wheat Board has established a general marketing quota of 5 bushels per authorized acre, and under the law, not more than 280 million bushels of wheat can be marketed by western growers during the crop year 1942-43.

Storage is a problem at this time and a survey made by the Canadian Wheat Board at the end of July revealed that total space available for the receipt of all grains at country elevators in the west amounted to only 170,000,000 bushels, while other storage available totalled only 35,000,000 bushels, making a combined figure of 205,000,000 bushels (less working space) to take care of all grains. The probability of larger deliveries of oats, barley, and flaxseed this year in the light of heavy prospective yields in 1942 complicates the storage situation, and in view of the congested situation at Fort William and Port Arthur the movement of grain will be slower this fall and cars will be scarce for the movement of supplies from country elevators.

Farmers will be forced by circumstances to store very considerable quantities of grain on their farms and, while many western farmers have erected additional storage in recent years it is doubtful if facilities are sufficient to take care of the prospective crop in 1942 without further building of granaries. A recent survey made by the Winnipeg Tribune indicated that farm storage in the Prairie Provinces was equal to the housing of about 766 million bushels of all grains, but it was pointed out that this was inadequate for 1942-43 conditions.

Storage facilities in Canada have been enormously increased since the war. The total amount of licensed storage in the Dominion on December 1, 1939 was 423 million bushels, but one year later this total had risen to 508.7 million bushels which included some 73 million bushels of temporary or special annexes. The building program continued through 1941 with large annexes erected at Fort William and Port Arthur, and by December 1, 1941, the rated storage capacity under license at that date was 599.4 million bushels. This represents an increase in the two years of more than 175 million bushels.

The large terminals at the head of the lakes together with their temporary annexes are now able to store 145.3 million bushels of grain and on August 14 the amount in store was just over 132 million bushels.

DISPOSITION OF THE 1941 PRAIRIE WHEAT CROP

Preliminary disposition data available at this time indicates that the 1941 wheat crop in western Canada was under-estimated by 14,259,000 bushels or about 5 per cent. This tentative adjustment would raise the Prairie crop for 1941 to 293.3 million bushels compared with 279 millions in the third estimate, but because figures relating to deliveries from farms and the amounts of wheat fed on farms are still subject to revision, no change will be made in the third estimate of 279 million bushels until final figures are made available. These will appear in a report scheduled for issue on January 21, 1943.

Wheat Supplies and Disposition in the Prairie Provinces,

1941-42 Season

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Prairie Provinces
	(000 bushels)			
Carry-over on farms, July 31, 1941	1,000	4,500	6,000	11,500
January estimate 1941 crop	54,500	136,000	88,500	279,000
Total Available	55,500	140,500	94,500	290,500
Deliveries <u>1/</u>	41,683	113,874	69,027	224,584
Seed	2,837	14,329	8,154	25,320
Feed <u>2/</u>	6,000	18,000	20,000	44,000
Country Millings	525	650	480	1,655
Carry-over on farms, July 31, 1942	1,200	2,500	5,500	9,200
Total Disposition	52,245	149,353	103,161	304,759
Extent of error indicated	+3,255	-8,853	-8,661	-14,259
Production Estimates as indicated by preliminary disposition data	51,245	144,853	97,161	293,259

1/ Subject to revision.

2/ Based on 1942 June Survey.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

1942

- July 28 The wheat harvest in Italy and Spain is completed and both countries are reported to have less than normal requirements.
- 30 England is on the eve of harvesting a bumper wheat crop which Broomhall has suggested might total 100 million bushels.
- 31 Searle Grain Company estimates wheat crop of western Canada will yield 553.5 million bushels, based on end of July conditions.
- Aug. 1 Turkey reported to be inquiring for 100,000 tons (3,700,000 bushels) of United States wheat.
- 3 Wheat acreage in Argentina may be 10 to 20 per cent below last year, according to an official report.
- 4 Export payments of flour will be continued in the United States. The subsidy until August 10 was set at \$1.25 per barrel.
- 5 Private estimates of the United States wheat crop range as high as 932 million bushels compared with 946 millions harvested in 1941.
- 6 Turkey continues to receive wheat from Great Britain and has taken 137,000 tons (approximately 5,000,000 bushels) since last November.
- 7 Winnipeg Free Press indicates that the western Canada wheat crop will total 550,000,000 bushels.
- 8 Canadian wheat shipments totalling 550,000 bushels are now afloat on Swedish steamers for relief of the population in Greece.
- 10 Official estimate of the United States wheat crop based on August 1 conditions places production at 955.2 million bushels which is about nine million bushels more than a year ago.
- 11 Up to August 1, loans had been granted on 31,000,000 bushels of 1942 wheat in the United States.
- 12 Broomhall estimates world wheat and flour requirements in 1942-43 at only 280 million bushels, exclusive of wheat that may be needed by Russia.
- 13 Carry-over stocks of Canadian wheat in Canada and the United States on July 31, 1942 totalled 424,048,429 bushels, compared with 480,129,311 bushels a year earlier.
- 14 The wheat crop in India has been revised upward and Broomhall now quotes an official estimate of 375.9 million bushels compared with 374.3 millions a year ago.
- 15 Roumania's wheat harvest is said to be very poor this year and not sufficient to meet home requirements. Formerly this country was a heavy exporter of wheat.
- 17 Canada's wheat visible dropped 5.0 million bushels the past week and now totals 406.4 million bushels.
- 18 Rain has interfered with the harvest in western Canada but prospects are still bright.

PRICES

The futures market at Winnipeg has displayed very little activity during the past month. The old crop, represented by the July future, went off the board at 81 1/4 cents and October wheat, which was posted on June 29 at the new minimum price level of 90 cents traded from day to day at this level without any change occurring in the closing quotation.

Up to the end of July cash wheat was based on the July future but the change in price for the new crop year brought cash wheat to the basis of October as from August 1. This meant that No. 1 Northern wheat rose from 81 1/4 cents per bushel, basis in store Fort William, on July 31, to a new price level of 88 3/8 cents on August 1, based on 90 cents for the October future.

In the Chicago market, volume of business was heavier and since the beginning of August the September future has fluctuated within a range of 2 1/2 cents, while December and May futures have moved within a range of 2 to 2 1/4 cents with an upward tendency. Hedging of new wheat has been light and fears entertained in the early days of August about hedging pressure seem to be lessening. It would now appear that much wheat is going under loan and remaining on farms.

Figures released on August 8, show that a total of 47,000,000 bushels of 1942 wheat were under loan at that date, this being an increase of about 16,000,000 bushels for the week and more than four times the amount cleared through the Commodity Credit Corporation loan records on August 12, 1941. It is believed in trade circles that much spring wheat will also go under loan.

Wheat Board Prices 1942-43

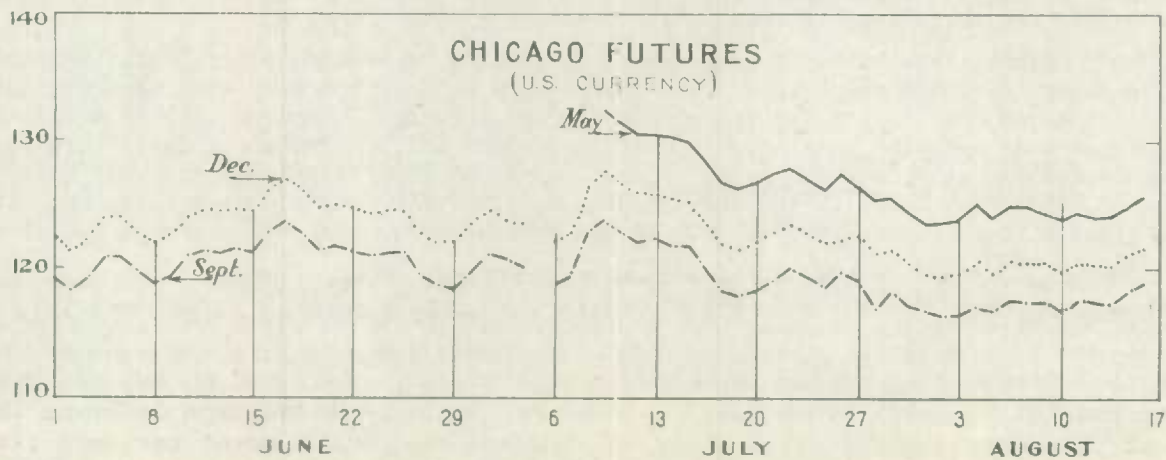
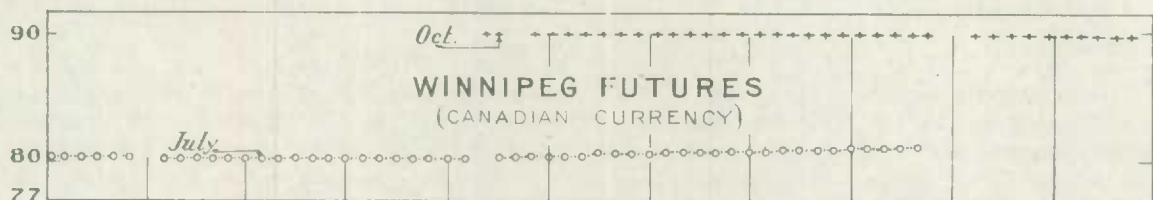
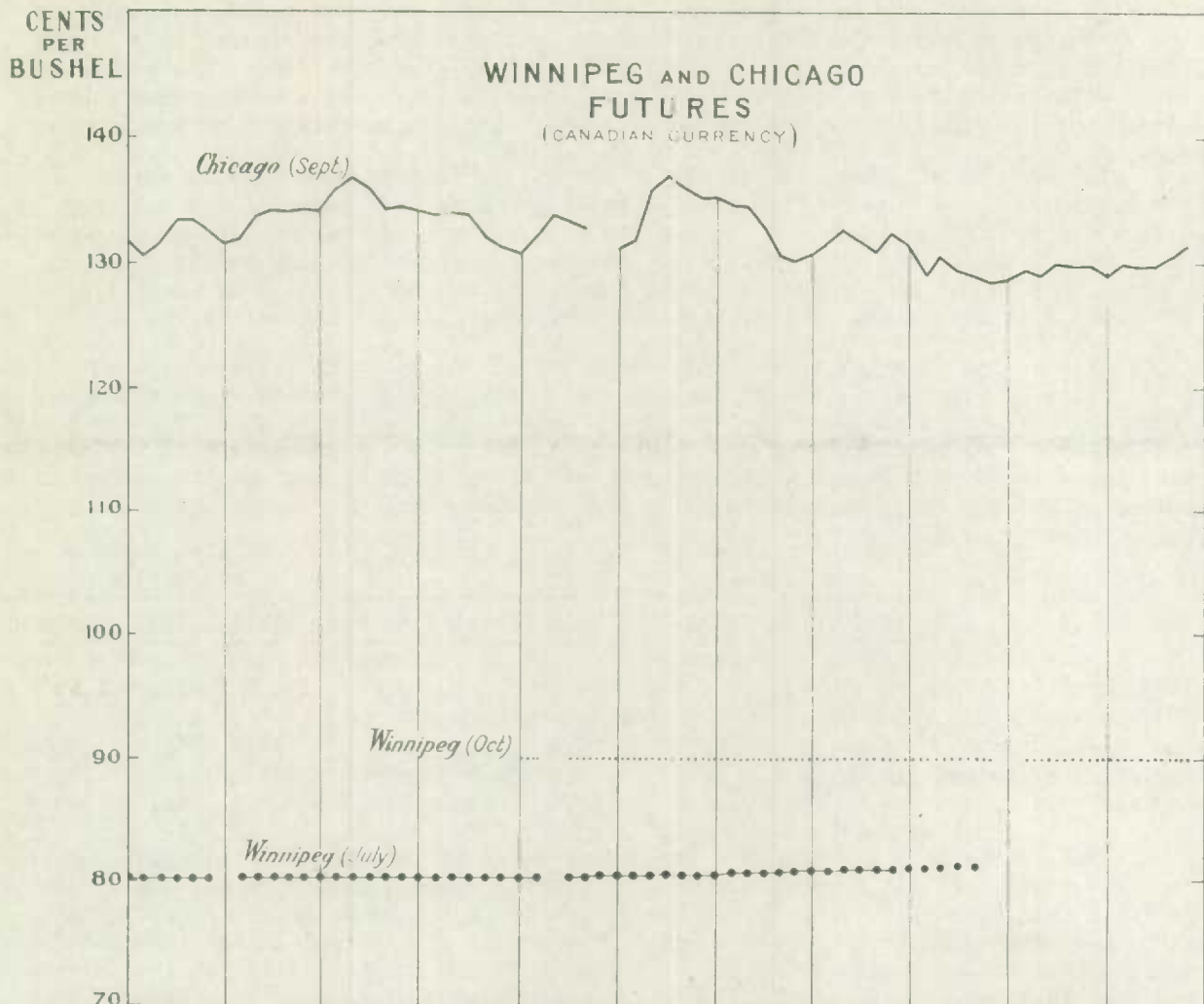
The Canadian Wheat Board has announced the fixed minimum prices for carlots of certain grades of wheat from the 1942 crop. The list covers only the top grades of northerns, durums and red winters but prices for other grades will be fixed as quickly as possible, together with the discounts for the off-grades.

The following are the fixed minimum carlot prices for wheat, basis in store Fort William or Vancouver, which have been set by the Board and approved by Order-in-Council of August 4th, 1942:

	<u>Cents per bushel</u>
No. 1 Hard	90
No. 1 Northern (statutory price)	90
No. 2 Northern	87
No. 3 Northern	83 1/2
No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum	90
No. 2 C.W. Amber Durum	87
No. 3 C.W. Amber Durum	83 1/2
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter	87
No. 2 Alberta Winter	86
No. 3 Alberta Winter	84

In connection with the lower grades of wheat, particularly Nos. 5 and 6 and Feed wheat, there has been a strong upward tendency in the prices of these grades. At the beginning of August they were quoted at 16, 17 1/2 and 20 cents per bushel respectively under the October future price of 90 cents, but on August 11, the spread for No. 5 wheat improved 3 cents per bushel and two days later an improvement of one cent more was noted while on the same day, No. 6 wheat narrowed its discount by 2 1/2 cents and Feed wheat by 3 cents per bushel.

DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS



UNITED STATES

What promises to be the second largest wheat crop in the history of the United States is now being harvested. The total production based on August 1 conditions is now estimated at 955.2 million bushels and if realized will be surpassed only by the billion-bushel wheat crop in 1915. Production of winter wheat in 1942 is now estimated at 697.7 million bushels compared with 671.3 millions in 1941, while spring wheat is expected to total 257.5 millions compared with 274.6 million bushels a year ago.

Acreage of all wheat remaining for harvest in 1942 is 50.6 million acres compared with 55.8 millions in 1941 but the yield per acre this year is 18.9 compared with 16.9 bushels in 1941. Thus a combination of excellent weather conditions throughout the present season and relatively small losses from winter killing in the winter wheat belt, may result in the production of some 9,000,000 more bushels of wheat from an acreage 5.2 million acres smaller than the area remaining for harvest in 1941.

Production of wheat in western Kansas exceeds anything on record for that area and piles of wheat are lying on the ground for the lack of storage space which is very short in all parts of the United States. The bulk of the winter wheat crop is now harvested and spring wheat cutting and threshing is making rapid progress with yields better than average in all important spring wheat States. The spring wheat crop now estimated at 257.5 million bushels includes 38.4 million bushels of durum wheat.

	Million Acres for Harvest			Yield Per Acre			Million Bushels Production		
	1942	1941	1930-39 average	1942	1941	1930-39 average	1942	1941	1930-39 average
	(acres)			(bushels)			(bushels)		
Winter wheat	36.4	39.5	39.1	19.2	17.0	14.4	697.7	671.3	569.4
Spring wheat(ex-durum)	12.0	13.7	13.9	18.2	16.9	10.7	219.0	232.8	150.5
Durum wheat	2.2	2.5	2.8	17.8	16.4	9.3	38.4	41.8	27.6

The estimated yield per acre for winter wheat in 1942 establishes a new record. Last year's figure of 17.0 bushels to the acre was the highest on record but the indicated yield this year is 19.2 bushels. Record yields in spring wheat crops including durum wheat appear also to be in the making. The spring wheat yield in the important producing State of North Dakota exceeds anything on record for that area and the harvest is expected to total approximately 136 million bushels, including a durum crop of 31.5 million bushels.

Old Crop Wheat

A month ago the carry-over of old wheat in the United States was estimated at 630 million bushels but this has now been reduced to 620 millions while the prospective domestic demand for 1942-43 has been raised from the earlier estimate of 700 million bushels to 725 millions. New crop, plus carry-over, now make a total supply of 1,575 million bushels and after deducting 725 millions for domestic use the surplus remaining for export and carry-over in 1942-43 is about 850 million bushels.

Almost two-thirds of the carry-over is held by the Commodity Credit Corporation or is under loan, and about 11 million bushels are held by the Crop Insurance Corporation. Farm stocks on July 1, 1942, totalled 159.5 million bushels compared with 87.4 millions a year earlier and with the ten-year average of 59.7 million bushels. While this year's farm stocks are at a new high point it is pointed out in official reports that disappearance of wheat from farms in the three months April 1 to July 1 was very heavy and totalled 111 million bushels compared with 106 in the corresponding period a year ago and 71 million bushels in 1940.

In an effort to make full use of the tremendous reserves of wheat in the United States, a wheat feeding plan has been evolved following the recent approval by Congress to permit the sale of 125 million bushels of Government-owned wheat. This amount of wheat can be sold at a price not less than 85 per cent of the parity price for corn and farmers and others will be able to purchase wheat for feeding at 74 to 99 cents per bushel for August delivery.

Feed wheat prices for September delivery will be one-half cent per bushel higher than the August prices and a further increase of one-half cent per bushel will take effect for October delivery. It is estimated that such selling prices in October will closely approximate 85 per cent of corn parity prices and consequently will be very near the corn loan rate for the 1942 crop.

Farmers who have re-sealed 1941 loan wheat stored on farms may redeem their loans at the wheat feed price for feeding only, except in soft red winter wheat areas. Because of the increasing shortage of soft red winter wheat supplies for milling and seed, there will be no further sales or redemptions of this class of wheat for feed.

Wheat versus Corn

In a radio address to farmers in the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture strongly advocated the feeding of wheat on farms. He pointed out that corn was being used at a rate greater than its production and intimated that this year the consumption of corn would be 150 million bushels more than was raised last year, while next year, unless more feeding of wheat develops, the United States will use 200 million bushels more corn than is expected to come from the 1942 harvest.

Secretary Wickard spoke of his own profitable experience with the feeding of wheat and said that wheat was fully equal to corn in feeding value, while hogs and beef cattle utilize the nutrients in wheat slightly better than those in corn. Often the best results were obtained from feeding wheat in a mixture with other grains and those mixtures can be at least 50 per cent wheat and sometimes more. Apart from the feeding value, however, Secretary Wickard stressed the feeding of wheat as a means of easing the grain storage problem.

As an indication of the growing feed requirements of the United States, official reports state that looking into 1943, the numbers of live stock on farms and ranches at the beginning of the year will be the largest on record. In hogs alone, it is estimated that some 20 millions more are being raised this year compared with 1941, an increase of about 25 per cent. The number of laying hens is up about 14 per cent.

Other items of interest on the United States farm front include the announcement that subsidies will be continued on wheat-flour exports. Wheat flour export programs have been in operation continuously since September 1938 with only minor changes from time to time in the limitations as to the countries of destination to which payments on exports would be made.

Under the program now announced, the Agricultural Marketing Administration will make payments in connection with flour exported from continental United States ports to the Virgin Islands and to any country or place in the Americas and adjacent islands except Puerto Rico, Alaska, and the Canal Zone, and to the islands east of the Americas lying on or west of 40 degrees West Longitude.

Rates of payment under previous programs have been announced on each market day except Saturday, but under the new program they may be announced daily or at any interval up to 15 market days and will remain in effect until a date to be named in the announcement. The rate announced on August 3, 1942, was \$1.25 per barrel which was to remain in effect until August 10.

Marketing Quota 1943

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard on August 5 proclaimed a marketing quota for the 1943 wheat crop. A Nationwide referendum will be held in the Spring, before June 10, 1943, to determine whether growers wish to have the quota remain in force. Similar marketing quota programs have been in force for the 1941 and 1942 wheat crops.

In making the announcement, the Secretary said the proclamation may be made anytime prior to May 15, 1943 — under terms of the law making quotas mandatory in years of excessive supply — but explained that he wished to get the word out early to all farmers now planning their fall wheat seeding operations.

The marketing quota will apply to wheat grown on 1943 wheat acreage allotments, announced June 17 at 55 million acres, the minimum provided by law.

ARGENTINE LETTER

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report, under date of August 5, 1942, dealing with the grain situation in Argentina.

Crop Conditions

The month of July, like June, was for the greater part dry and cold, far more so than is the usual experience in the Republic where the traditional winter is mild and wet. The inadequate rainfall in the grain belt has caused the land to be too hard and dry for cultivation, with the result that the planting of wheat and small grains has been retarded, which almost undoubtedly means a reduced acreage of at least 5 per cent and possibly 10 per cent as compared with last season.

The grains which have been planted have made little or no progress, owing to the continued very cold weather with repeated severe frosts. But this does not necessarily mean that fair and even good crops will not be produced. On the contrary, with timely rains and adequate sunshine the well rooted wheat may yield as heavily on its reduced area as in a normal season on an average area.

At the moment the only districts with apparently favourable prospects are the province of Entre Rios and the North and Centre of Santa Fe, where subsoil moisture is reported to be plentiful. Future weather conditions may bring about a considerable change.

A summary of the monthly official report on the crop situation follows:

Generally the drought has made itself felt throughout the cereal producing regions, obstructing the work of planting, affecting the germination of the newly sown grain, and deteriorating the condition of the pastures and consequently that of the live stock. As a result there is anticipated a drop in the area which will be planted with winter grains and linseed, although the cold weather by stimulating the better rooting of the plants will make it possible to obtain better yields per acre, provided that present weather conditions do not persist.

Wheat seeding is backward in Buenos Aires, the southern part of Cordoba and Santa Fe, Entre Rios, San Luis, and especially in the Pampa, where only one-fourth part of the area normally planted has been put in. In the north of Santa Fe and Cordoba and in Santiago del Estero, wheat seeding has been completed.

In Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, Santa Fe and Cordoba the wheat fields have generally germinated satisfactorily, but in the Pampa and San Luis a great part of the seed has not germinated and the fields have visibly suffered from the drought. In north-west Buenos Aires green fly has caused a certain amount of damage in the wheat fields, some of which will have to be re-seeded. In general a decrease in the area planted is noticeable, which varies from 10 to 20 per cent as compared with last season.

Supplies and Markets

Exports of wheat during July were 7,913,000 bushels, of which 6,000 bushels consisted of flour in terms of wheat. The combined total in the previous month was 7,322,000 bushels. The statistical position is now as shown below:

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	48,166,000 bushels
to July 31) Wheat as flour ..	911,000 "
	49,077,000 "
Balance still available	184,592,000 "

Continued inactivity was the feature of the wheat market in common with other grain markets during July. Negotiations are being continued with commercial delegates from Spain for the sale to that country of about one million tons (36,743,000 bushels) of wheat, with a value of approximately 70 million pesos. The deal proposed is practically a barter, with the Argentine taking in exchange from Spain iron and other metals of which she is badly in need, as well as some machinery and other manufactured products. Settlement for cotton and grain already shipped to Spain is involved, the total transaction reaching in the neighbourhood of 130 million pesos. Some boats are already here waiting to load grain, the securing of the necessary "navi-certs" not having yet been completed.

There was practically no demand from the United Kingdom during the month, and apparently the purchases already made by the British Buying Commission are not required to be shipped until about October. Brazil was almost the only buyer in July, making relatively small purchases at frequent intervals. Notwithstanding the dearth of buyers the Grain Board made a slight increase in its selling price, from 7.20 to 7.60, for wheat in bulk at Buenos Aires, with an additional charge for grain shipped in bags.

Local millers are actively engaged now that they are permitted to acquire wheat of the last crop to grade up their flour to standard. Some of the inferior grain is being crushed for the sake of the bran, for which there is a brisk demand at satisfactory prices. This is an unusual condition in this country.

The Grain Storage Problem

With all available storage space fully occupied, the last two crops of maize (Argentina's biggest grain crop) still lying on the farms, mostly in makeshift cribs with inadequate protection from the weather and from insect and animal pests, and the grain and seed crops of another season being planted as rapidly as adverse weather conditions will permit, provision of storage and the necessary handling facilities remains one of the major problems of the Republic.

The much talked of national grain elevator system, after many years of study and controversy, is still an unrealized dream. Construction of some of the terminals in the ports was commenced, and proceeded in leisurely fashion until the war in Europe, by cutting off supplies of materials, brought about the closing down of the work.

At the same time war conditions interfered with and finally prevented the transportation from India of the bags and bag material upon which the Argentine relies for the handling of her crops. Two million new bags are annually required for this purpose. Many ships are needed to bring the bags or the jute to this country, and the ships have gradually ceased to be available.

For the last harvest there was a great shortage of bags. For the coming harvest, a recent survey shows that by scraping up every available old or new bag 72 millions can be got together.

In this emergency every feasible substitute for a grain elevator of the Canadian type or flat warehouse as used in other countries is being planned and discussed. There are thousands of flat warehouses in the country, mostly in the railway stations, but they are intended for and only fit for storage of bagged grain, and it is necessary to release every possible bag for handling and transport.

AUSTRALIAN CABLE

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

"Wheat crop conditions generally are very satisfactory with prospects above average to very bright. Acreage restrictions vary from State to State from ten to twenty per cent reduction. Manpower and fertilizer shortages facilitated reductions but the labour supply is believed adequate for harvesting. Preliminary end of November carry-over estimate of wheat is 100 million bushels. Wheat exports are limited to available shipping. Flour exports to remaining adjacent markets continue in small volume at old prices".

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	79.3
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	80.8

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)

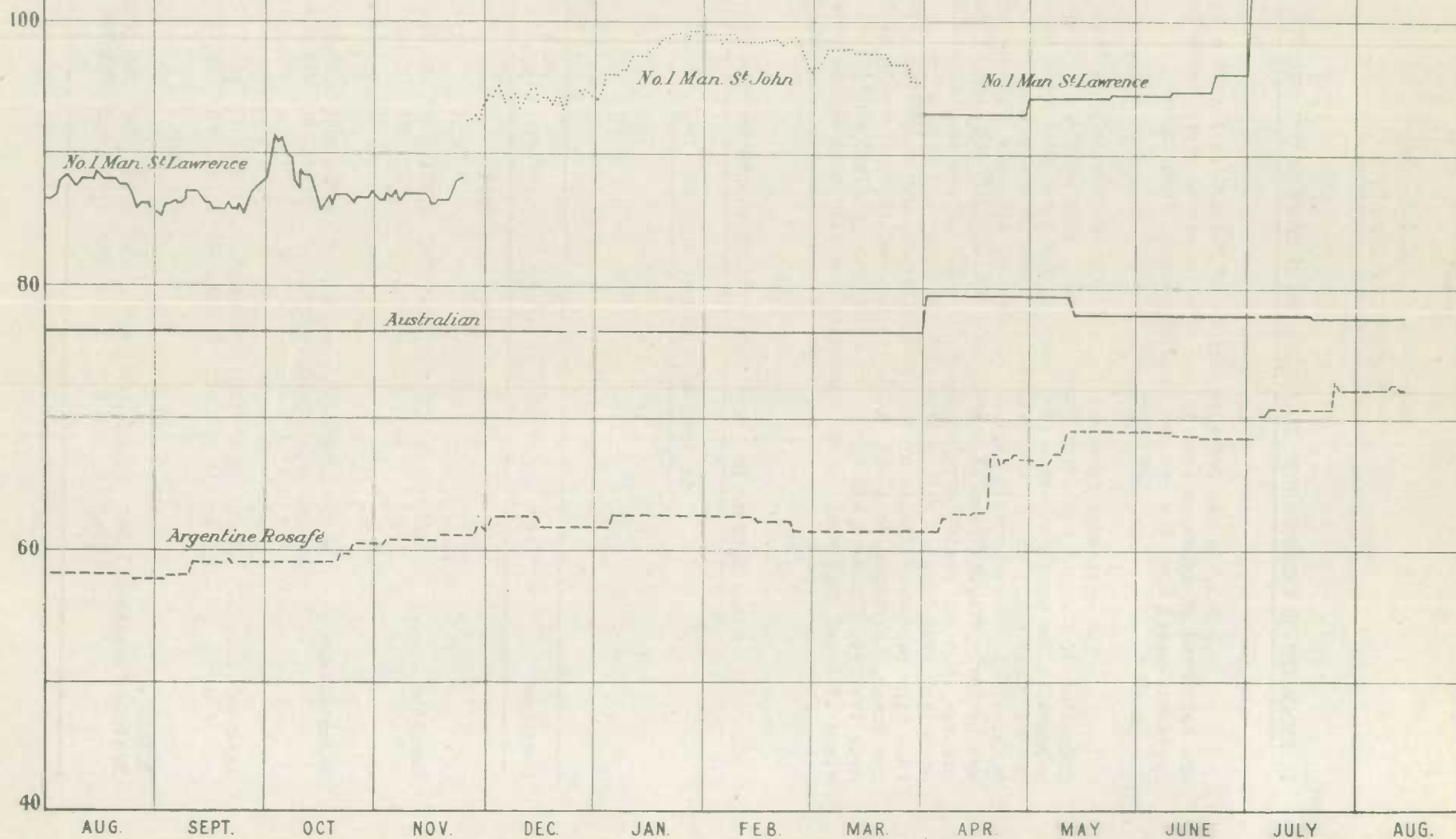
	General Index Canada	Board of Trade United Kingdom	Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis
	1930=100	1930=100	1930=100
1930	100.0	100.0	100.0
1931	83.3	87.8	62.4
1932	77.0	85.6	59.0
1933	77.5	85.7	64.8
1934	82.7	88.1	79.4
1935	83.3	89.0	89.6
1936	86.1	94.4	99.5
1937	97.7	108.8	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
July, 1941	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	159.8	84.9
July	111.0	2/	85.8

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
Aug. 1941 to date
(Canadian cents per bushel)



THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. ESTIMATES OF AREAS SOWN TO PRINCIPAL GRAIN CROPS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, 1942

On July 24 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a bulletin giving the estimates of acreages sown to the five principal grain crops in the Prairie Provinces based upon the returns from the annual June survey.

The area sown to wheat in the Prairie Provinces in 1942 shows a slight reduction of 2.3 per cent from that of 1941. This year's 20,653,000 acres represents the smallest wheat area sown in the three western provinces since 1925. On the other hand, the acreages of all the coarse grains and of flaxseed show substantial increases over last year's levels, with new high acreages sown to oats and barley. The oat area at 9,666,000 acres is 18.8 per cent above last year's sowings, and the barley area at 6,414,000 acres shows an increase 35.5 per cent above the 1941 level. Fall rye at 935,000 acres and spring rye at 311,000 acres show high percentage gains of 46.6 and 39.5 per cent respectively over last year's rye areas. Flaxseed at 1,466,000 acres represents an increase of 49.3 per cent over the 1941 flaxseed sowings. The area sown to flaxseed in 1942 is the largest since 1912 and 1913 when it was common to sow this crop on newly-broken land.

Areas Sown to Principal Grain Crops in the Prairie Provinces

in 1942 with Comparisons for 1941

Province	Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Fall Rye	Spring Rye	Flax-seed
(acres)							
Manitoba	1942	1,930,000	1,480,000	2,021,000	145,000	39,000	227,000
	1941	2,442,000	1,308,000	1,531,000	149,000	27,000	170,000
Saskatchewan	1942	12,353,000	4,902,000	2,468,000	650,000	197,000	1,056,000
	1941	12,217,000	4,030,000	1,661,000	384,000	141,000	681,000
Alberta	1942	6,370,000	3,284,000	1,925,000	140,000	75,000	183,000
	1941	6,481,000	2,799,000	1,543,000	105,000	55,000	131,000
TOTALS -							
Prairie Provinces	1942	20,653,000	9,666,000	6,414,000	935,000	311,000	1,466,000
	1941	21,140,000	8,137,000	4,735,000	638,000	223,000	982,000

II. CONDITION REPORT AS OF JULY 31, 1942

The condition of field crops in Canada at the end of July was as follows, according to a summary based on reports from the crop correspondents of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

July furnished another month of favourable weather conditions for field crops across Canada. In the eastern provinces and British Columbia conditions were well maintained, and in the Prairie Provinces substantial gains in yield prospects have been recorded. The spring wheat crop at 149 per cent of average is giving promise of yields comparable with the best ever experienced in western Canada. Similarly, the outlook for feed grains is particularly promising. For Canada as a whole, the July 31 condition of oats at 111 per cent and of barley at 112 per cent represent the most promising prospects for these crops ever recorded at this time of the year. The spring rye and flaxseed crops are also well above average. The condition of fodder crops was fairly well maintained in the eastern provinces during July and they are now showing much better promise than a year ago. In the Prairie Provinces these crops made excellent gains during the month.

The production of fall wheat in Ontario is estimated at 23,997,000 bushels, with a record yield of 31.7 bushels per acre. Fall rye production for all Canada is placed at 19,381,000 bushels, which is more than double last year's crop. The first cutting of alfalfa yielded 1,841,000 tons as compared with 1,393,000 tons in 1941.

While field crops in Prince Edward Island at July 31 were in somewhat poorer condition than a year ago because of fairly dry weather, the crop situation in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was very close to normal and up to last year's prospects.

Crop prospects in Quebec were unchanged during July, with somewhat better yields in sight than in 1941. While droughty conditions have reduced the yields of oats and barley in the Ottawa Valley, these are offset by favourable conditions in other districts. Late hay and clover crops and pastures are in much better condition than a year ago.

Ontario crop conditions as a whole have continued favourable. The spring grain crops are promising much better yields than a year ago, although they were badly lodged by mid-July rains in central and western districts. Pastures are holding up well except in eastern Ontario where lack of adequate rainfall caused some deterioration.

All the major field crops in the three Prairie Provinces made notable gains during July in contrast with the deterioration which is commonly experienced during that month. The condition of spring wheat, based on weather factors, is up substantially as compared with the June 30 indications and the condition of coarse grains and flaxseed, as reported by crop correspondents is likewise up substantially. Unless adverse weather conditions, which may beset a late crop such as this year's, materially alter the present yield prospects, the Prairie Provinces will enjoy the most productive year in their history.

Field crop prospects in British Columbia are unchanged from a month ago and are generally excellent.

Charts Showing the Condition of Spring Wheat in the Prairie Provinces
at July 31, 1942 and 1941

The two charts shown on the next page of this report indicate the July 31, 1942 wheat condition by crop districts in comparison with that at 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.

All three provinces recorded a gain in condition during July. In each province the average July rainfall was above normal, thereby improving the yield prospects. At the same time temperatures were considerably below normal, and since absence of heat favours plant development, the yield prospects were additionally enhanced. July temperatures in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were the lowest for that month in the twenty-two year period covered in the weather-yield analysis. The Manitoba provincial condition at July 31 of 145 showed a gain of 16 points from June 30, and was 22 points over the July 31, 1941 condition. Saskatchewan's July 31 condition at 147 gained 10 points during the month and was considerably more than double the condition of 65 indicated at July 31 a year earlier. In Alberta the average condition figure gained 16 points through July to 155 at the month end. This also contrasted with 65 per cent of the long-time average at July 31, 1941.

Manitoba

Gains in condition were fairly uniform through July with each of the districts showing some improvement. Crop Districts 1 and 6 have the lowest condition of 120 and 126 respectively, and even these are well above average. Crop District 3 has a condition figure of 149, while the best prospects are indicated in the north-western districts which range from 159 in District 9 to 170 in District 13. All districts are in better condition than at July 31, 1941.

Saskatchewan

All but five of the Saskatchewan crop districts registered gains through July. The exceptions were in Districts 3BS, 4A, 4B, 5A and 6A where the recessions were negligible in each case. Crop Districts 1A, 2A, 4B and 7B have the lowest prospects, but these are ranging from 120 to 128 per cent of normal. Southern Saskatchewan districts are in the best condition for years, and central districts are in excellent condition. The northern districts from 8A to 9B show condition figures ranging from 184 to 210 per cent of the long-time average.

Alberta

Northern Alberta including the Athabaska and Peace River districts was the only substantial area to show a recession in condition during July. These districts had below-average rainfall for the month, but their condition remains at 160 to 183 per cent of normal. The July 31 conditions were excellent throughout the province, except in Districts 1, 3 and 5 where the condition figures ranging from 100 to 113 are just around average.

Condition of Spring Wheat on July 31, 1942, with Comparisons ^{1/}

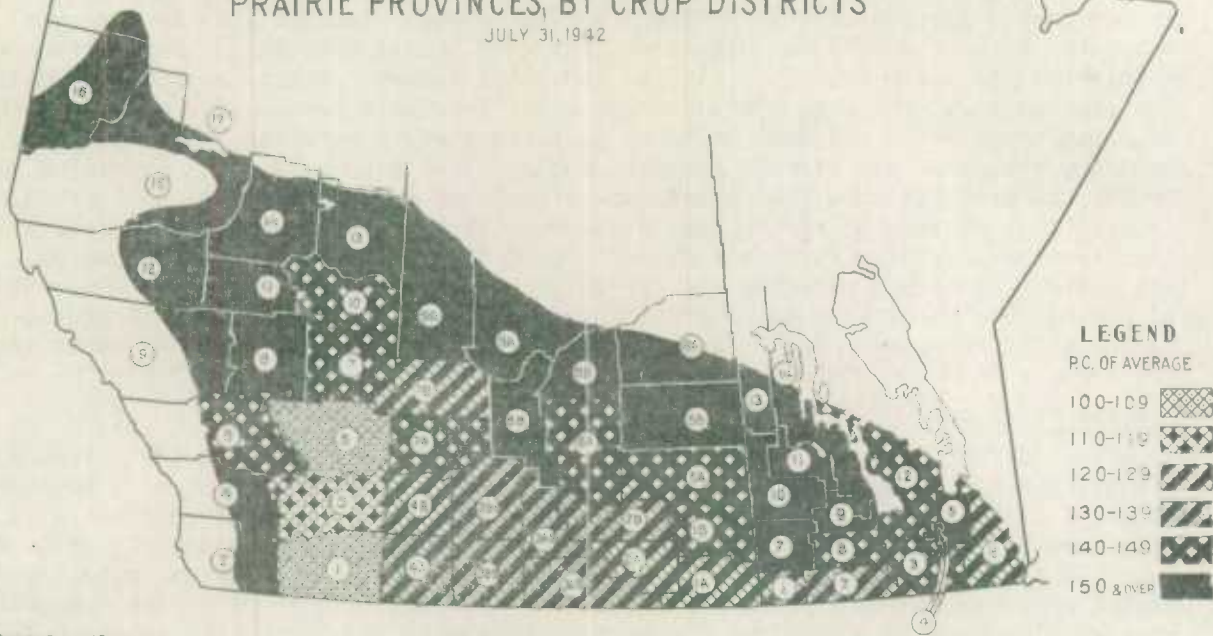
100 = Long-time Average Yield per Acre

	<u>May 31, 1942</u>	<u>June 30, 1942</u>	<u>July 31, 1942</u>	<u>July 31, 1941</u>
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Manitoba	124	129	145	123
Saskatchewan ..	103	137	147	65
Alberta	114	139	155	65

^{1/} Condition figures based on weather factors.

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

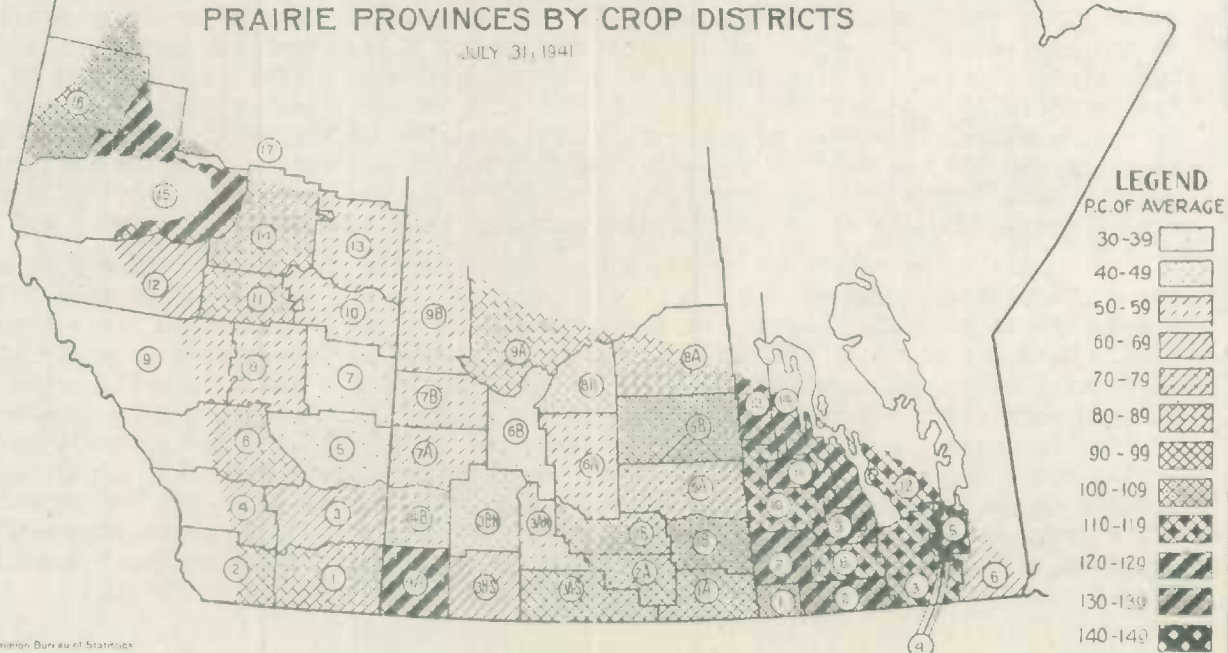
JULY 31, 1942



Division Bureau of Statistics

CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS

JULY 31, 1941



Division Bureau of Statistics

III. TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORTS OF JULY 28, AUGUST 5, 11, AND 18.

JULY 28

Crop prospects generally continue excellent in western Canada, with some improvement in the Maritimes, while much of Quebec and eastern Ontario are dry. Crop conditions are generally good in the Maritimes following beneficial rains in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Haying is well advanced and the crop was harvested in good condition. Potatoes look good in all provinces. Prospects are for a fair but not large apple crop in the Annapolis Valley. Rains are still needed over the greater part of Quebec where drought conditions have caused late oats and barley to ripen prematurely and have dried up pastures thereby retarding the milk flow. A good hay crop has been stored, however, and all late crops are still promising well. Ontario is well into the fall wheat harvest and heavy yields are being obtained. There is also some cutting of spring grains although the latter were lodged by week-end thunderstorms. The moisture situation is good in central and southern Ontario, but in the eastern districts pastures and spring grains still need rain badly. Harvesting of grains, hay and fruits is proceeding rapidly in British Columbia with excellent yields being reported. The Okanagan apple crop is sizing well and some early varieties are already moving to market.

Prairie Provinces

Crops appear to be filling satisfactorily in Manitoba and the moisture situation seems to be generally good. Some wheat is turning colour and cutting of fall rye and early-sown barley will commence in a few days in certain districts. Early-sown corn has shown some improvement recently but the late stuff is poor, while flax is a variable crop with some of it quite good. On the Portage plains, wheat is fully headed and oats and barley are 90 per cent in head with all crops in that important area showing excellent promise. Harvesting generally is expected to be about two weeks later than last year, but from the end of July onwards there will be harvesting of fall rye and early-sown coarse grains at a number of points. Some of the heavy stands of grain are still lodged but a spell of dry, hot weather would probably correct this condition. Grasshoppers are maturing about ten days later than usual but have done marginal damage to barley and flax in some areas. Hail caused further loss at several points during the past week.

Although prospects are still very favourable in Saskatchewan, there are points at which rain is needed to complete the filling of the heavy stands of grain. Deterioration will take place unless this moisture is received shortly. All but 10 per cent of the wheat crop is headed and early barley and fall rye are nearing maturity. In the east-central district of the province around Willowbrook, an average yield of 30 bushels of wheat is forecast by the correspondent with 40 for fall rye and 50 for barley which will be cut before mid-August. Flax is a little late in some areas due to cool weather. Progress of crops is a little slower in the north-eastern portions of Saskatchewan and the Melfort district does not expect harvesting to be general for a month. Hail damage was reported in several districts and sawfly infestation is serious around Scott. Fodder crops are abundant although haying has been delayed by wet weather.

All crops made good progress in Alberta during the week and crop prospects on the whole were well maintained. Rainfall was light in the northern districts but elsewhere fair to good showers were received with heavy rains at points in the extreme south-west. Moisture supplies are still satisfactory except in the south-east where timely rains will be needed to ensure proper filling of the crop. Wheat is well headed out in the southern and northern districts and in the central part of the province, where warmer weather is needed, about 90 per cent of the wheat is in head. Oats and barley are headed in the south and north but are a little later in the central districts. Some barley is turning colour in the south. Flax is promising. The hay crop is good in central Alberta but showery weather is hindering the taking off of the crop. The wheat stem sawfly is abundant in the south and is now reported to be developing in the stems of wheat. Grasshoppers are plentiful, but damage so far has been limited.

AUGUST 5

While crop prospects in western Canada are still good to excellent there is some apprehension about the lateness of the harvest in view of the presence of rust and the danger of frost. The rust appears to be more serious on flaxseed crops than on coarse grains or wheat of the old varieties and infection is quite severe in parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Cutting of rye and the early-sown coarse grains is under way at a number of points but will not be general in Manitoba until mid-August, while in Saskatchewan a number of places report cutting of wheat three to four weeks away. The position in Alberta is mixed but the crops in northern areas appear to have made greater progress as the result of warmer and drier weather earlier in the season. These northern areas, especially the Peace River district, are now in need of rains. Hail damage has occurred in all three provinces the past week and while individual losses were heavy the area affected represents only a small part of the total acreage. Grasshoppers appear to be doing more damage in Saskatchewan than elsewhere, especially to rye and flax. Light frosts in north-western districts of Alberta were experienced during the week but no serious damage to crops resulted.

Manitoba

Weather conditions on recent days have been very favourable for the development of crops in Manitoba and all grains are filling well, but the lateness of the general harvest and the presence of rust on flax over most of the province may result in serious losses in this crop. Harvesting of rye and early-sown oats and barley is under way but cutting will not be general before the middle of August. Complaints of barley ripening on the ground come from the Dauphin area while in other sections hailstorms on July 29 caused further lodging of crops. Grasshopper damage appears to be light on the whole, while hail losses, though heavy in individual cases, represent a relatively small part of the sown acreage. Moisture supplies seem to be sufficient to carry crops to maturity and the great need now is warm, dry weather.

Saskatchewan

The crop outlook in Saskatchewan remains good to excellent on the whole but there is need of moisture in south-western districts and in the Senlac area west of Saskatoon to ensure proper filling of heads. Lateness of crops and the presence of rust on flax and coarse grains is causing some concern, particularly as to the final effect on the flax crop which is carrying heavy infection. The general harvest appears to be two to three weeks late and around the Yellow Grass district wheat cutting will not be general for about four weeks. Warmer weather is badly needed in some districts to minimize danger of rust and frost damage. The oats crop gives excellent promise over a large area but is late. Hail damage occurred at a large number of points in the storm of July 29. Grasshoppers have severely damaged fall rye and are infesting flax fields.

Alberta

Showers were again general over Alberta during the week except in the northern districts, and some heavy rains were received in the south-west. In the southern and central districts moisture reserves appear to be sufficient to ensure proper filling of the crops but in the north, particularly in the Peace River, general rains are needed. Wheat, oats and barley are headed out in practically all parts of the province but crops are still somewhat late and warm, dry weather is needed to hasten their maturity. While heads appear to be filling well on the whole, there are a few reports of poor development. Harvesting may possibly begin in parts of the north and centre in two to three weeks but cutting of barley is already under way in southern areas. Light frosts were experienced in the Athabaska and Peace River districts but damage to grains was slight.

AUGUST 11

Canadian crop conditions continue to present a very fine prospect as a whole. Recent rains have improved pastures and late crops in the Maritimes. Haying is about completed and the grain harvest is under way. Above average crops are in prospect in most areas. The Nova Scotia apple crop is expected to be slightly below that of last year. Quebec has almost completed the harvest of good crops of hay and clover and alfalfa. Cereal crops were forced along during the dry weather of the past fortnight and cutting of spring grains has already begun. Good yields of oats and barley are expected in spite of some instances of premature ripening. Potatoes and roots are also promising well. Heavy week-end rains have brought relief to late crops and pastures which were drying up. The same rains benefited particularly the eastern Ontario districts which have been dry this season. Harvesting of spring grains is general across Ontario with normal yields in prospect. A record yielding fall wheat crop has been harvested. Pastures continue in good condition in central and western Ontario and the recent rains are expected to revive pastures in the eastern counties. Fine, warm weather has facilitated the completion of haying operations in British Columbia and grain harvesting is now under way. Peaches are now moving from the Okanagan Valley and pears and apples are sizing well.

Prairie Provinces

Weather conditions have favoured the filling and ripening of grain crops in Manitoba during the past week and a good start has been made in the harvesting of early barley and occasional fields of wheat and oats. It is expected that harvesting will be general about the end of this week. Wheat crops are uniformly heavy over the province but other crops show more variation due to late seeding, poorer land and weed infestation. Barley is badly lodged in places but the first barley threshed in the Portage area yielded 50 bushels to the acre. Rust on flax is more general than in any previous year but present indications are that the bulk of the crop will not be seriously damaged although the yield will be reduced in some fields. Grasshopper damage is not serious.

Very little wheat will be cut in Saskatchewan before the middle of August and reports from the Swift Current area indicate that the crops are still very green with the peak of the harvest not expected there until September 10. A few fields of early barley are already in stock but there is much less activity in the Saskatchewan grain fields than in a normal year. The general appearance of wheat and coarse grain crops continues to indicate favourable prospects although there is an area around Senlac in the west centre which is suffering from lack of rain. The oats crop there is still green and needs moisture to fill. Oats and barley appear to be badly lodged on summer-fallow and will be difficult to harvest. Wheat stem sawfly is more apparent as the harvest period approaches but damage to date is not serious. Warm weather is needed to hasten maturity in a large number of districts.

Although lateness characterizes conditions in Alberta the wheat and coarse grain crops are filling well and continue to give promise of excellent yields. Some barley is ready for cutting and the oats harvest will follow almost immediately, but wheat appears to be some weeks away from general harvest with the exception of winter wheat some of which will be cut next week-end. Moisture conditions are satisfactory and continuation of warm sunny weather is the need of most crops. Harvesting of fall rye is well under way. The flax crop looks promising though a little weedy. Damage from grasshoppers is noticeable in spots but not serious on the whole. No other damage of serious proportions is reported. Webworm is prevalent in sugar beet areas.

AUGUST 18

Crop prospects on the whole continue to be very promising in western Canada. Warmer weather favoured the ripening of grain crops the past week but in Manitoba where most grains were ready for cutting, heavy rains interrupted field work and caused further lodging of heavy crops, adding to the difficulty and expense of harvesting. Rains were heavy also in many parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta but harvesting operations there were less advanced and apart from additional lodging the wet weather had no serious consequences. Early fields of coarse grain crops are being cut in all three provinces and the wheat harvest will be in full swing in Manitoba as soon as weather conditions permit, but in Saskatchewan the wheat crop will not be ready until the end of August or early September while Alberta reports indicate that the general harvesting date will be in the first week of September. An exception to this Alberta condition is the Peace River district where cutting has been under way for some days under dry weather conditions. Early threshing returns on barley show excellent yields and reports from all provinces indicate that grains are filling well. Moisture supplies are ample.

Manitoba

Wet weather has delayed the harvest in Manitoba the past week. Grain was ready for cutting in most districts but light to heavy showers were experienced over the greater part of the province and in some districts the heavy crops have become badly tangled which will add to the difficulties of harvesting. In a few of the earlier districts about one-third to one-half of the grain is cut or swathed but the percentage of wheat harvested is small and very little has been threshed. The outlook for yields continues promising except that flax in the Morden district appears to have suffered severely from rust. A spell of warm, sunny weather is now needed for the safe gathering of what appears to be a heavy crop.

Saskatchewan

Very heavy rains in south-eastern and east-central districts of Saskatchewan caused additional lodging of heavy crops but with very little cutting under way the wet weather did not seriously interfere with harvesting. Some wheat is being cut in districts along the International boundary but taking the province as a whole, the wheat harvest will not be general until the last week of August and in some cases very little will be cut before early September. Prospects continue good to excellent and threshing returns on barley show good yields. Grasshopper damage is expected in late crops and sawfly damage is beginning to show in some areas. Some early fields of oats and barley are cut and stooked and in the district around Prince in the north-west, the cutting of wheat and barley is in full swing.

Alberta

Although the harvesting of barley has begun in all districts of Alberta and some wheat cutting is under way in the south, the harvest over the province will not be general until the first week of September. The Peace River district appears to be making rapid progress under dry weather conditions but elsewhere there were light to heavy showers the past week. Crops are filling well and the prospects for a heavy yield remain good, taking the province as a whole. Some barley has threshed 50 to 60 bushels to the acre. Some lodging has resulted from heavy rains and this may delay ripening. Sawfly damage is reported from some districts in the south. Flax prospects are generally good but much of the crop will not be ready until well in September.

IV. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Precipitation by weeks for the Period 8 a.m. July 27 to 8 a.m. August 17 and Total Actual and Normal to date

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total April 1 to August 17	Normal April 1 to August 17
		July 27	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Aug. 17		
Manitoba							
1	Pierson	.02	1.46	.58	1.36	9.12	9.19
	Waskada	.96	1.44	1.28	.76	9.26	9.85
2	Boissevain	.04	.96	.02	.64	8.02	9.16
	Ninette	.58	2.04	.16	.50	12.16	9.68
	Pilot Mound	.58	2.20	.08	.52	10.75	10.42
3	Emerson	.28	2.38	1.02	.48	9.29	9.15
	Morden	.64	1.46	.10	.28	11.59	9.72
	Grayville	.24	1.38	.12	.10	8.59	9.86
	Morris	.26	.82	2.22	.26	10.19	9.60
	Portage la Prairie	.12	.41	nil	.14	8.43	9.49
4	Winnipeg	trace	3.74	.16	1.08	12.31	10.90
6	Sprague	1.85	1.92	2.44	.24	11.13	10.20
	Pinawa	.67	.36	.02	.62	5.25	8.14
7	Virden	trace	.60	.32	1.66	13.57	8.30
	Rivers	.80	.68	.65	1.08	13.59	9.65
8	Brandon	.24	1.16	trace	.76	8.93	9.80
	Cypress River	.42	1.12	.24	.98	9.91	9.67
9	Minnedosa	.04	.66	nil	2.65	12.63	9.54
10	Russell	.48	1.26	.30	1.52	13.56	9.11
	Birtle	nil	.80	1.70	2.66	14.48	9.73
11	Dauphin	.61	.51	.03	.34	9.29	8.45
13	Swan River	trace	.42	.10	.19	10.66	9.74
	The Pas	.85	.65	nil	.01	13.60	7.73
Manitoba Average		.42	1.24	.50	.82	10.71	9.44
Saskatchewan							
1A	Carlyle	nil	1.74	.34	2.48	13.57	9.68
	Estevan	nil	.34	1.18	1.94	10.76	8.99
1B	Broadview	nil	1.05	.38	2.83	11.10	8.80
	Moosomin	nil	1.20	1.40	2.48	13.96	8.50
2A	Yellow Grass	.10	.64	.04	1.04	9.96	8.49
	Midale	.14	1.34	.04	2.20	12.57	9.34
2B	Moose Jaw	1.75	.30	.23	.24	12.81	8.80
	Regina	.07	.45	.69	.30	11.79	8.91
	Qu'Appelle	nil	.64	trace	1.00	12.53	10.49
	Indian Head	nil	.88	.34	1.20	11.11	10.04
	Francis	nil	.70	.20	1.34	11.23	7.43
3AN	Chaplin	.10	.06	.16	.18	10.78	9.26
	Gravelbourg	nil	.46	.22	.38	11.08	7.44
3AS	Assiniboia	.24	.72	.42	.50	12.46	7.20
	Ceylon	nil	.34	nil	.74	10.35	10.10
3BN	Swift Current	.11	.76	.89	.51	12.96	9.07
	Hughton	.06	.64	.20	.06	9.16	7.97
	Pennant	.30	N.R.	.18	.22	10.48 1/	8.65
3BS	Aneroid	.30	1.24	1.18	.90	13.58	8.84
	Cadillac	.12	1.23	.02	N.R.	10.20 1/	9.66
	Val Marie	.18	.46	.50	.30	8.45	8.10
	Shaunavon	.24	.48	.10	1.02	10.60	7.47
	Instow	.24	.04	.56	1.18	11.21	7.79
4A	Maple Creek	.68	.24	.08	1.68	11.29	8.32
	Consul	.96	.18	.84	.79	11.21	6.95
4B	Roadene	.32	.09	.28	.32	8.28	7.98
5A	Yorkton	.06	.72	.92	4.76	17.04	9.17
	Hubbard	.04	1.06	.56	1.00	10.80 1/	8.93
	Leross	trace	.42	N.R.	.24	9.48 1/	8.91
5B	Kamsack	.12	1.38	.86	.82	13.52	8.47
	Foam Lake	nil	.30	.58	.06	9.19	8.82
	Lintlaw	nil	.56	.24	.52	12.19	8.82
	Wynyard	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	8.59 1/	7.71
6A	Davidson	.16	.74	nil	.08	11.18	7.26
	Nokomis	.38	.58	N.R.	N.R.	9.51 1/	6.38
	Semans	.12	.82	trace	.34	11.04	5.77
	Strasbourg	.14	.70	.14	.74	14.76	8.14
	Dilke	.54	.38	.62	N.R.	10.27 1/	7.55
6B	Saskatoon	.04	.42	.48	.12	13.50	8.39
	Dundurn	.04	.72	.34	.46	12.03	8.59
	Tugaske.	.04	1.78	.06	.18	15.07	7.23
	Klbow	.70	1.26	trace	.22	13.40	7.23
	Outlook	.26	.76	.14	.50	14.62	6.48
	Harris	1.08	.66	.22	.26	12.85	7.85

IV. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 2/ - Concluded

Precipitation by weeks for the Period 8 a.m. July 27 to 8 a.m. August 17 and Total Actual and Normal to date (Concluded)

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total April 1 to August 17	Normal April 1 to August 17
		July 27	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Aug. 17		
Saskatchewan (concluded)							
7A	Kindersley	.03	.32	.36	.36	8.17	7.58
7B	Ruthilda	trace	.62	N.R.	.16	8.80 1/	8.68
	Macklin	.14	.52	.30	.36	8.95	8.65
	Scott	nil	1.14	.46	.42	10.99	8.02
	Biggar	trace	.46	.26	.28	9.24	8.75
8A	Nipawin	nil	.38	nil	.02	13.08	8.35
8B	Melfort	.14	.08	.61	.05	11.07	8.80
	Humboldt	.34	.36	.01	trace	9.78	7.34
9A	Rabbit Lake	.08	.54	.32	1.10	13.67	8.76
	Prince Albert	.33	.39	.15	1.26	16.65	8.56
9B	Battleford	.24	1.06	.47	.53	9.72	8.34
	Waseca	.10	.16	.06	1.08	11.53	8.19
	Lloydminster	.44	nil	nil	2.74	10.70	7.85
	Loon Lake	nil	.26	trace	.22	10.23	9.78
Saskatchewan Average		.20	.64	.34	.83	11.74	8.34
Alberta							
1	Medicine Hat	1.03	.42	.24	.64	10.49	7.40
	Foremost	.70	.08	.14	.26	8.36	9.91
	Manyberries	.52	.30	N.R.	.08	11.34 1/	7.46
2	Macleod	2.52	1.78	.40	.16	18.04	8.28
	Cowley	.84	1.68	.93	.27	15.94	9.16
	Lethbridge	1.51	2.13	.07	.20	14.49	8.24
	Cardston	1.10	1.28	.20	.42	17.32	12.00
3	Brooks	.22	1.64	trace	.52	11.17	7.16
	Empress	.24	.48	.20	.42	6.63	7.64
	Vauxhall	.86	N.R.	nil	N.R.	7.88 1/	7.15
4	Vulcan	.94	.46	.08	.70	12.02	8.43
	High River	1.68	3.62	1.64	.54	22.09	10.18
5	Drumheller	.16	.22	.60	1.00	6.47	9.03
	Hanna	.64	1.88	.30	1.02	13.67 1/	9.79
	Neco	.18	1.51	N.R.	N.R.	8.95 1/	8.50
6	Olds	.46	.26	.12	.48	9.41	9.87
	Three Hills	.30	.78	.44	1.02	11.10	8.53
	Strathmore	.14	.66	.24	1.20	13.18	8.89
	Gleichen	.22	.26	trace	.20	10.75	8.31
	Calgary	.33	1.07	.02	.74	12.53	10.15
7	Coronation	nil	nil	.08	.70	14.45	7.31
	Hughenden	.22	.08	.66	.86	12.73	8.25
	Hardisty	.86	.32	nil	N.R.	12.46 1/	8.87
	Sedgewick	.62	.22	.04	1.66	14.89	8.81
	Viking	.36	.04	nil	2.56	14.34	8.17
8	Camrose	.42	.40	.04	.62	12.36 1/	9.04
	Wetaskiwin	.32	trace	.70	.50	12.84	9.60
	Lacombe	.38	.40	.08	.84	14.64	10.10
	Alix	1.10	.14	.12	.92	12.10	9.30
	Penhold	.04	.23	nil	1.27	12.05	11.81
	Stettler	.96	.26	.20	.76	14.22	10.23
	Springdale	.36	.10	nil	.46	14.01	12.05
	Jasper	.09	.31	.03	.29	4.53	5.02
10	Vegreville	.16	nil	nil	2.28	14.16	10.81
11	Edmonton	.05	.13	.09	.97	14.40	10.37
	Calmar	.44	.42	.52	N.R.	14.43 1/	10.87
12	Edson	.56	.78	.06	.54	12.44	10.17
13	Glendon	nil	nil	.10	1.70	11.19	8.56
14	Athabaska	.06	.06	.56	1.18	7.91 1/	9.40
	Campsie	.40	.14	nil	.04	9.94	10.39
15	High Prairie	.80	.10	nil	.52	9.10	8.67
	Kinuso	.26	.10	.02	trace	8.12	8.37
16	Fairview	.02	nil	nil	nil	6.37	6.42
	Beaverlodge	.03	.57	.04	.11	7.55	7.20
17	Keg River	nil	.17	nil	.24	5.89	8.57
	Fort Vermilion	nil	.52	N.R.	nil	3.32 1/	6.63
	Fort McMurray	nil	.36	.40	.73	5.28	8.18
	Fort Smith	.05	.19	nil	.03	.93	5.45
Alberta Average		.48	.56	.22	.67	11.44	8.85

N.R. No Report. 1/ Incomplete. 2/ Source: Meteorological Service of Canada.

V. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Temperatures - Mean and Normal for the Period 8 a.m. July 27 to 8 a.m. August 17

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. July 27		Week ending 8 a.m. Aug. 3		Week ending 8 a.m. Aug. 10		Week ending 8 a.m. Aug. 17	
		Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal
Manitoba									
1	Pierson	67	65	64	65	65	63	N.R.	62
	Waskada	67	67	62	66	66	64	64	63
2	Boissevain	66	66	61	66	65	65	61	64
	Ninette	65	66	62	66	65	65	62	64
	Pilot Mound	66	66	61	66	66	64	62	63
3	Emerson	67	66	65	66	67	65	64	64
	Morden	69	66	64	66	68	65	65	64
	Graysville	66	66	62	65	66	64	66	62
	Morris	68	66	62	66	66	65	63	63
	Portage la Prairie	70	65	64	65	68	64	65	63
4	Winnipeg	68	67	64	66	68	65	65	64
6	Sprague	N.R.	65	62	65	64	64	61	63
	Pinawa	67	64	58	63	66	62	64	60
7	Virden	67	64	61	63	67	62	62	61
	Rivers	65	65	60	64	66	63	63	62
8	Brandon	65	65	61	64	65	63	62	62
	Cypress River	67	65	62	65	66	64	64	62
9	Minnedosa	65	64	60	63	65	62	61	61
10	Russell	64	63	56	62	64	61	61	60
	Birtle	64	63	58	62	64	61	62	60
11	Dauphin	69	64	61	63	68	62	62	61
13	Swan River	67	63	58	62	66	60	63	58
	The Pas	66	64	61	63	67	62	63	61
Manitoba Average		67	65	61	64	66	63	63	62
Saskatchewan									
1A	Carlyle	64	63	58	62	64	61	61	60
	Estevan	66	65	63	64	66	63	64	62
1B	Broadview	64	63	58	63	64	62	62	60
	Moosomin	66	65	60	64	66	63	62	61
2A	Yellow Grass	64	65	60	65	N.R.	64	N.R.	63
	Midale	66	65	62	64	66	63	64	63
2B	Moose Jaw	65	66	60	65	67	64	65	63
	Regina	64	64	59	63	65	62	63	61
	Qu'Appelle	64	63	58	63	66	62	63	62
	Indian Head	64	63	59	62	N.R.	61	62	60
	Francis	64	64	60	63	64	63	62	62
3AN	Chaplin	65	65	58	64	67	63	65	61
	Gravelbourg	64	65	59	64	67	63	65	62
3AS	Assiniboia	64	65	57	64	64	63	64	62
	Ceylon	67	65	62	65	68	64	66	63
3BN	Swift Current	64	66	59	66	67	65	64	63
	Houghton	N.R.	64	58	63	68	62	63	61
	Pennant	65	65	N.R.	65	66	64	64	63
3BS	Aneroid	64	63	59	63	66	62	66	61
	Cadillac	65	64	59	63	66	62	N.R.	61
	Val Marie	64	66	60	65	66	64	64	62
	Shaunavon	64	63	58	63	67	62	64	61
	Instow	67	66	N.R.	65	70	64	66	63
4A	Maple Creek	66	65	60	64	65	64	66	63
	Consul	64	62	58	62	64	61	63	61
4B	Roadene	66	64	N.R.	63	68	62	66	61
5A	Yorkton	66	62	58	62	63	61	63	60
	Hubbard	N.R.	62	56	62	62	61	61	60
	Leross	63	63	57	62	N.R.	61	62	60
5B	Kamsack	68	63	58	62	64	60	63	58
	Foam Lake	64	62	58	61	64	60	64	59
	Lintlaw	62	61	56	60	62	59	62	57
	Wynyard	N.R.	62	N.R.	61	N.R.	59	N.R.	58
6A	Davidson	67	64	60	63	67	62	N.R.	60
	Nokomis	65	63	59	62	N.R.	61	N.R.	59
	Semans	65	63	59	62	66	61	64	59
	Strasbourg	62	63	56	62	62	61	62	60
6B	Saskatoon	66	63	59	62	67	61	64	60
	Dundurn	64	64	57	63	68	62	64	61
	Tugaske	64	64	61	64	66	63	64	61
	Elbow	67	64	59	63	68	62	65	61
	Outlook	67	63	60	63	69	62	65	61
	Harris	65	63	57	63	66	62	62	60

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

Temperatures - Mean and Normal for the period 8 a.m. July 27 to 8 a.m. August 17 (Concluded)

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. July 27		Week ending 8 a.m. Aug. 3		Week ending 8 a.m. Aug. 10		Week ending 8 a.m. Aug. 17	
		Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal
Saskatchewan (Concluded)									
7A	Kindersley	65	62	59	62	66	61	65	60
7B	Macklin	64	60	59	60	64	59	64	58
	Scott	62	61	58	61	64	60	63	59
	Biggar	66	63	58	62	68	61	64	60
8A	Nipawin	68	62	60	61	68	61	64	60
8B	Melfort	64	63	59	63	68	62	63	60
	Humboldt	64	62	59	61	65	60	64	59
9A	Rabbit Lake	60	61	55	61	62	60	60	59
	Prince Albert	67	63	58	62	68	61	64	60
9B	Battleford	66	65	59	64	67	63	65	62
	Waseca	64	61	57	60	64	59	64	57
	Lloydminster	65	60	59	59	66	58	64	57
	Loon Lake	62	61	57	60	64	59	63	57
Saskatchewan Average		65	63	58	63	65	62	64	60
Alberta									
1	Medicine Hat	68	68	61	68	70	67	67	65
	Foremost	66	62	62	62	68	61	65	61
	Manyberries	66	69	61	68	68	67	64	65
2	Macleod	65	64	61	64	67	63	64	62
	Cowley	60	-	57	-	63	-	62	-
	Lethbridge	64	64	60	64	67	64	65	63
3	Cardston	61	63	58	62	63	61	62	60
	Brooks	68	63	61	62	69	62	66	61
	Empress	70	63	62	63	68	62	67	61
4	Vauxhall	69	64	N.R.	64	66	63	N.R.	62
	High River	60	61	54	60	63	59	63	58
	5	Drumheller	65	61	61	60	69	60	N.R.
Hanna		64	60	59	60	66	59	62	57
Naco		64	59	N.R.	58	N.R.	58	N.R.	57
6	Olds	61	60	56	58	66	57	62	55
	Three Hills	64	60	57	60	64	59	62	58
	Strathmore	62	62	58	60	66	59	64	57
7	Gleichen	63	63	57	62	64	61	62	59
	Calgary	61	62	56	62	64	62	63	60
	Coronation	65	60	60	59	67	58	64	57
3	Hughenden	69	60	63	59	N.R.	58	66	57
	Sedgewick	64	60	58	60	66	59	64	59
	Viking	62	60	57	59	64	58	62	57
9	Camrose	64	61	58	61	66	60	62	58
	Wetaskiwin	64	61	55	60	65	59	63	58
	Lacombe	62	59	57	59	64	58	64	57
10	Alix	64	61	58	60	66	60	62	58
	Penhold	62	59	56	59	65	58	62	56
	Stettler	64	60	59	60	66	59	63	58
11	Springdale	59	59	52	58	60	57	58	55
	Jasper	63	59	59	57	64	55	61	53
	Vegreville	64	60	59	59	68	59	64	57
12	Edmonton	65	62	57	61	67	60	62	59
	Calmar	62	60	56	60	64	59	N.R.	57
	Edson	62	57	54	57	65	56	62	55
13	Glendon	62	60	56	59	65	58	60	56
	Athabaska	62	60	56	59	N.R.	58	61	56
	Campsie	62	60	N.R.	60	64	59	62	57
15	High Prairie	62	61	59	60	68	60	64	58
	Kinuso	66	61	60	60	69	59	62	58
	Fairview	64	60	60	60	68	59	64	58
16	Beaverlodge	65	60	59	60	67	59	64	58
	Keg River	61	61	60	60	64	60	63	58
	17	Fort Vermilion	63	61	58	60	N.R.	59	62
Fort McMurray		66	62	58	61	68	60	63	58
Fort Smith		63	60	58	59	66	57	64	55
Alberta Average		63	61	58	60	66	60	63	58

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

VI. 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:

<u>Week ending</u>		<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Alberta</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Last Year</u>
		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	510,424	2,862,581	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
August	10	442,966	2,043,297	970,255	3,456,518	3,150,841
	17	481,089 ^{1/}	3,038,326 ^{1/}	1,367,515 ^{1/}	4,886,930 ^{1/}	7,087,773
	24	514,354	3,270,796	1,907,291	5,692,441	6,187,194
	31	1,125,700	4,516,622	4,057,111	9,699,433	8,118,681
T o t a l s		41,683,639	113,873,611	69,026,819	224,584,069	458,382,611

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

VII. CARRY-OVER STOCKS OF CANADIAN GRAIN AT JULY 31, 1942

The total carry-over of Canadian wheat in all Canadian and United States positions at July 31, 1942 amounted to 424,048,429 bushels. Of this amount 404,232,003 bushels were in store, in transit or on farms in Canada, while 19,816,426 bushels were in store or in transit in the United States. The total 1942 carry-over is 56,080,882 bushels lower than the record amount of 480,129,311 bushels on hand in all positions on July 31, 1941. This year's carry-over is second only to last year's record volume.

The wheat carry-over on farms in Canada at July 31, 1942 is estimated at 10,446,000 bushels, as compared with 13,954,000 bushels carried over on farms a year ago.

Total Stocks of Canadian Grain in Canada and the United States, at July 31, 1940-42

	July 31, 1940	July 31, 1941 ^{1/}	July 31, 1942
	bu.	bu.	bu.
Wheat	300,473,465	480,129,311	424,048,429
Oats	46,931,028	41,563,379	28,592,913
Barley	12,653,875	10,908,001	10,846,754
Rye	5,351,661	4,919,122	3,386,361
Flaxseed	583,307	620,313	1,027,040

Detailed Stocks of Canadian Grain, July 31, 1942

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Flaxseed</u>
	(bushels)				
<u>In Canada</u>					
On Farms	10,446,000	24,173,000	5,112,000	203,000	22,000
Country & Private Terminal Elev.	133,406,134	1,407,606	924,577	348,020	51,504
Western Mills & Mill Elevators..	6,412,748	724,213	1,129,834	91,494	77,590
Interior Terminal Elevators	18,202,591	10,462	37,561	-	-
Vancouver-New Westminster Elevs.	16,880,911	17,318	34,054	24	-
Victoria & Prince Rupert Elevs..	2,051,485	-	-	-	-
Churchill Elevator	2,617,396	-	-	-	-
Fort William-Port Arthur Elevs..	127,754,292	800,732	1,345,429	1,087,761	631,234
In Transit - Lakes	2,264,939	-	-	-	-
In Transit - Rail	16,421,935	748,352	353,057	103,688	156,782
Eastern Elevators	65,373,972	396,930	1,800,742	173,674	87,930
Eastern Mills	2,399,600	314,300	109,500	49,700	-
Total in Canada, July 31, 1942 .	404,232,003	28,592,913	10,846,754	2,057,361	1,027,040
Total Canadian Grain in United States, July 31, 1942	19,816,426	-	-	1,329,000	-
Total Canadian Grain in Canada and United States, July 31, 1942	424,048,429	28,592,913	10,846,754	3,386,361	1,027,040

Comparative Stocks July 31, 1941 ^{1/}

In Canada	448,337,801	41,252,114	10,425,898	1,859,871	620,313
In United States	31,791,510	311,265	482,103	3,059,251	-
Total in Canada & United States	480,129,311	41,563,379	10,908,001	4,919,122	620,313

^{1/} Revised

VIII. VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on August 14, 1942 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year.

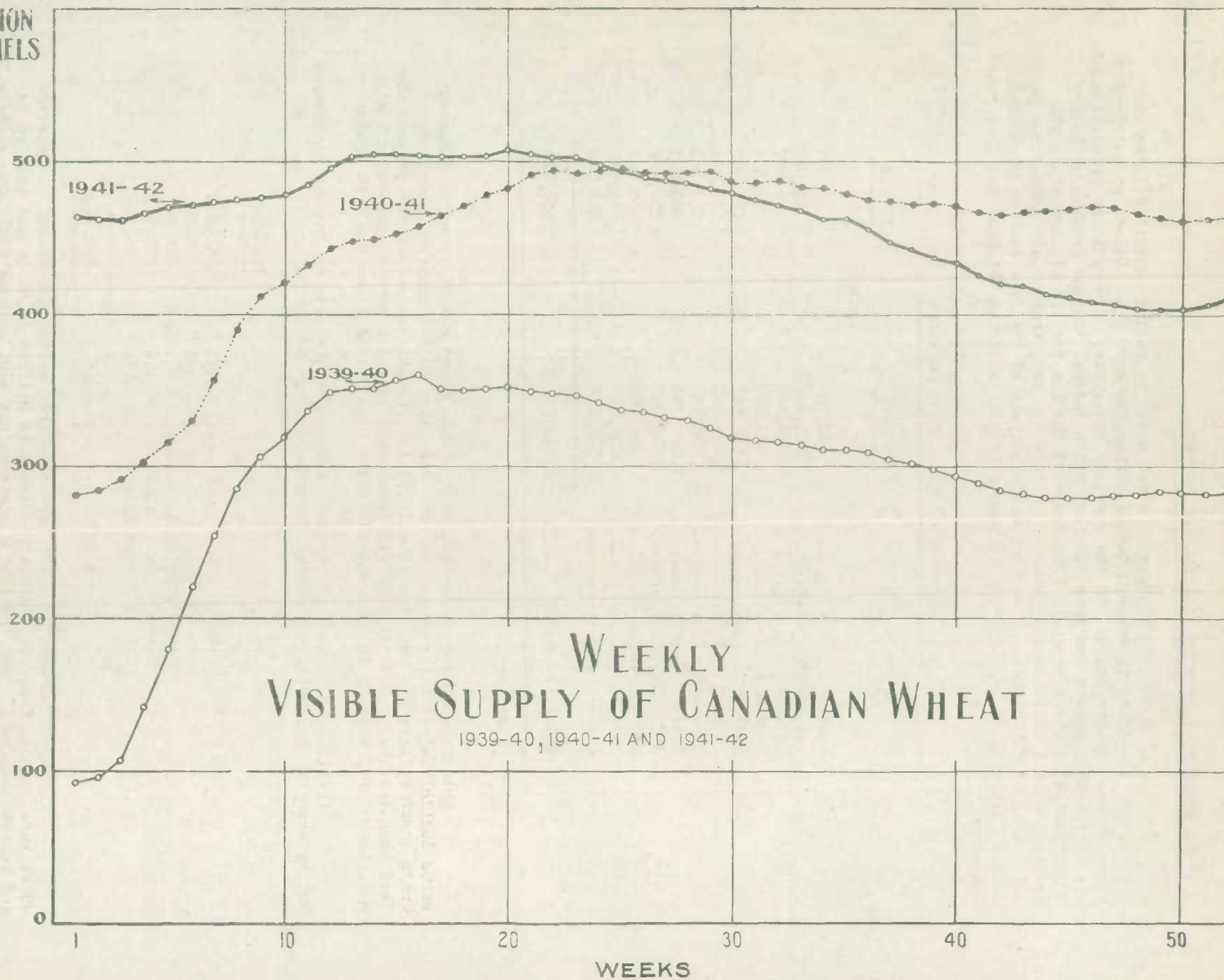
	1942		1941	
	Durum	Other	Durum	Other
	(000 bushels)			
Country Elevators - Manitoba	300	15,700	245	24,600
Saskatchewan	195	67,185	255	108,880
Alberta	-	46,620	-	73,845
T o t a l s	495	129,505	500	207,325
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	20	5,837	38	7,870
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals.	-	19,032	1	18,310
Pacific Ports	-	19,238	-	19,959
Churchill	-	2,618	-	2,618
Fort William and Port Arthur	134	128,599	432	82,687
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	29	42,149	467	40,959
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports	39	22,305	205	23,236
U. S. Lake Ports	-	8,763	-	17,801
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	-	8,325	74	11,195
In Transit - Lake	-	1,160	120	3,221
In Transit - Rail	-	14,065	-	23,582
In Transit - U. S. A.	-	4,076	-	2,408
T o t a l s	717	405,672	1,837	461,171
	406,389		463,008	

IX. 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 31, 1942	August 1, 1940 to July 31, 1941
	(bushels)	
Depot Harbour	1,028,256	780,575
Port McNicoll	15,614,210	12,057,716
Midland	26,321,497	13,107,256
Collingwood	3,529,321	3,100,301
Owen Sound	7,589,009	4,392,763
Goderich	6,611,133	4,388,369
Sarnia	4,585,930	3,023,740
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	71,675,538	52,081,754

MILLION
BUSHELS



X. RAIL MOVEMENT FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

Almost 10,000,000 bushels of wheat moved by rail from Fort William and Port Arthur to points in eastern Canada during the crop year 1941-42 or nearly five times as much as was shipped in the previous crop year. A very large proportion of the increased movement was attributable to the Federal Freight Assistance Policy which enabled western wheat to come eastward for the feeding of live stock and poultry, and it is noteworthy that up to July 3, 1942, freight assistance had been paid on 7,803,365 bushels of western wheat shipped to the five eastern provinces. In the following table, the rail shipments by months during the past two crop years 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	472,194	38,234
December	1,488,427	181,973
January	1,781,993	177,079
February	1,434,268	227,380
March	1,380,198	396,271
April	1,056,342	533,428
May	396,360	30,764
June	626,520	340,642
July	888,749	105,502
Total (12 months)	9,970,552 <u>1/</u>	2,064,958

1/ Revised.

Ontario and Quebec absorbed most of the wheat railed from the lakehead ports during 1941-42 but moderate amounts went also to the Maritime Provinces. Grain moved by lake and rail also qualified for freight assistance and part of the feed requirements of the Maritime Provinces came by water part of the way and will not, therefore, show up in the rail shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur.

Preliminary figures on payments made under the Federal Freight Assistance Policy show the following provincial distribution up and including July 3, 1942:

	<u>Bushels</u>
Ontario	4,951,533
Quebec	2,205,800
New Brunswick	306,690
Nova Scotia	251,324
Prince Edward Island	88,018
T o t a l	<u>7,803,365</u>

It should perhaps be noted here also that quite substantial amounts of wheat were shipped from the Prairie Provinces to British Columbia and that up to and including July 3, 1942, freight assistance had been paid on 1,019,053 bushels.

Details of the rail shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur during the month of July 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 Port William-Port Arthur

July 1942

Grade	Ontario	Quebec	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island
			bushels		
1 Northern	-	-	705	-	-
2 Northern	75,000	-	-	-	-
3 Northern	35,684	18,000	4,167	-	-
4 Northern	74,455	4,000	4,167	22,667	5,333
Tough 3 Northern	41,909	253,657	1,333	-	5,545
Tough 4 Northern	15,433	183,852	-	1,333	4,667
Tough No. 5	887	-	-	-	-
Smutty 3 Northern	-	2,667	-	-	-
Rejected 2 Northern	-	9,333	-	-	-
Rejected 3 Northern	848	-	-	-	-
Tough Rejected 3 Northern Sptd.	1,500	29,130	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 4 Nor. Mxd. Htd. ...	-	1,333	-	-	-
Tough Rej. No. 5 Mxd. Htd.	-	1,333	-	-	-
Tough Smutty Rej. No.5 Mxd.Htd.	-	14,667	-	-	-
2 Garnet	-	8,045	-	-	-
3 Garnet	3,333	12,000	-	-	-
Tough 2 Garnet	-	3,400	-	-	-
Tough 3 Garnet	-	6,617	-	-	-
2 A.W.	1,356	-	-	-	-
3 A.W.	1,536	-	-	-	-
1 Durum	6,826	-	-	-	-
2 Durum	6,501	-	-	-	-
3 Durum	-	11	-	-	-
3 Durum Mixed	-	574	-	-	-
4 Durum	-	3,634	-	-	-
Tough 3 Durum	-	607	-	-	-
Rejected 2 Durum	-	1,628	-	-	-
Rejected 3 Durum Sptd.	333	1,497	-	-	-
Rejected 4 Durum Mxd. Htd.	-	676	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 1 Durum Sptd.	-	-	697	-	-
Tough Rej. 3 Durum Sptd.	-	3,277	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 3 Durum Mxd. Htd. ..	1,333	3,700	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 4 Durum Sptd.	-	857	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 5 Durum Sptd.	-	1,323	-	-	-
Sample Htd. Gravel and Cinders.	-	2,000	-	-	-
Tough Sample Heated	-	3,383	-	-	-
T o t a l s	266,934	571,201	11,069	24,000	15,545
Grand Total	-	888,749			

22-Year Record of Wheat Carry-over

The carry-over at the close of the crop year 1941-42 was the second largest on record and represents a net increase of nearly 400 million bushels during the last five years. There was a marked decrease in the amount of Canadian wheat held in the United States compared with 1940 and 1941, and this was due in large measure to the demand for space to house the growing surplus of native grain in the United States.

Carry-over of Canadian Wheat in Canada and the United States, 1921-1942

	Carry-over of Wheat in Canada	Stocks of Canadian Wheat in U.S. Ports	Total Carry-over of Canadian Wheat in Canada and U.S.
		(bushels)	
September 1, 1921 ...	13,888,694	240,786	14,129,480
1922 ...	20,591,000	1,558,092	22,149,092
1923 ...	11,690,296	483,324	12,173,620
August 1, 1924 ...	45,158,819	2,958,084	48,116,903
1925 ...	27,713,810	3,027,284	30,741,094
1926 ...	36,475,183	3,664,179	40,139,362
1927 ...	50,786,435	4,835,148	55,621,583
1928 ...	77,547,071	13,609,623	91,156,694
1929 ...	104,325,221	22,913,925	127,239,146
1930 ...	110,516,848	16,065,242	126,582,090
1931 ...	133,059,501	5,538,334	138,597,835
1932 ...	130,053,092	5,888,255	135,941,347
1933 ...	209,968,856	7,688,210	217,657,066
1934 ...	192,947,925	9,954,252	202,902,177
1935 ...	202,147,582	11,704,536	213,852,118
1936 ...	108,094,277	19,268,321	127,362,598
1937 ...	32,937,991	4,110,848	37,048,839
1938 ...	23,553,228	982,630	24,535,858
1939 ...	94,631,948	8,278,905	102,910,853
1940 ...	272,927,932	27,545,533	300,473,465
1941 ...	448,292,181	31,791,510	480,083,691
1942 ...	404,232,003	19,816,426	424,048,429

It should be pointed out that the figures in the above table are not strictly comparable because of certain omissions in the earlier years. Figures for the years 1921 to 1923, for instance, do not include wheat afloat to Canadian lake or river ports, while from 1921 to 1931, wheat afloat for United States ports was not included. It should be noted further that from 1921 to 1931, the stocks of Canadian wheat in United States lake and seaboard ports are reported for the week-end nearest to the close of the crop year. Stocks of Canadian wheat held in bond by United States flour mills were omitted each year until 1940-41 when they were included for the first time, but have since been part of the carry-over. The carry-over totals now include all Canadian wheat in North American positions, whether on farms, in store or in transit.

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