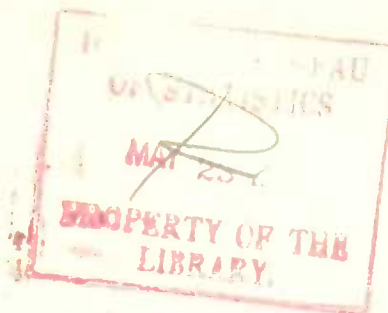


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CANADA



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

Vol. 12

No. 9

# MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

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AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

(Issued May 1942)

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

Wheat crop prospects in 1942, insofar as they can be measured at this early date, range from "very good" in the United States to "indifferent or poor" in many parts of the old world. It is true that reports from Europe must be accepted with reserve since regular communication with the extensive area under Nazi domination is rendered difficult if not impossible, but the persistence of unfavourable crop reports emanating from different sources encourages the belief that many of them have a basis in fact.

A statement attributed to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare and quoted by Broomhall in a recent cable to North America had this to say about conditions in Continental Europe:

"No matter how favourable the weather may be from now on, Germany and the occupied countries of Europe cannot hope this year to make up their losses on the food front. Last winter was the worst in fifty years, making it quite impossible for Germany to achieve anything like an average harvest."

In the course of other comment, the Ministry was credited with saying that in Denmark alone, 75 per cent of the winter wheat crop was killed off by frost the past winter, while reports from entirely different sources speak of "below average" prospects in Italy.

Bread allowances in the Axis countries in Europe and those of their junior partners, Hungary, Bulgaria and Roumania, were recently published in an English trade journal. The daily bread ration of the ordinary consumer in Germany was given as 10 ounces but it is believed that this has been further reduced, while in Italy the ordinary consumer gets only 5 1/2 ounces. The Balkan group and Hungary do a little better with 7 1/2 ounces for normal consumers and 15 ounces daily for workers engaged in heavy tasks.

In contrast to this restricted use of bread in Axis countries, the people of Great Britain are permitted to eat all they can buy and they have the assurance that the heavy reserves of wheat in the storehouses of the United Nations are available to them. Likewise, the people of Russia are being served with wheat of Canadian and United States origin and are themselves rapidly developing plans by which they hope to recoup their wheat losses in the Ukraine.

An interesting article on Russia's new crop planning was recently written for the London "Times" by its Kuibishev correspondent, part of which we copy from the "Corn Trade News" of Liverpool.

"Spring sowing has been in progress for several weeks in the Tajik and Uzbek republics and in the north Caucasus. A big drive is under way to advance and increase this season's sowings to compensate for the temporary loss of the Ukrainian granary. The objective which farmers' unions have been set



this year is to double the increase in production which was achieved last year, and President Kalinin is taking a keen personal interest in the drive. There are great possibilities of increased food production in Siberia where large parts are capable of a higher yield per acre than the Ukraine. Scientific research departments are tackling the problem of raising the yield with the minimum of labour. The Lysenko theory of vernalisation, by which grain is subjected to indoor temperature before planting, to make it sprout earlier, is being applied in the newly-developed areas."

This is further evidence of the manner in which the Russians can recover and the rapidity with which they can readjust themselves. The loss of the Ukraine was a serious matter for them no doubt, but with Canadian and other wheats being made available to them while new plans are in process of development it may be that the Ukraine crop will not be so badly missed after all. What does seem fairly certain at this time is that Germany does not stand to benefit from the crops that this rich land is capable of producing - at least not this year. The Russians have chosen to make the Ukraine the battlefield of their spring offensive and their tanks are likely to show little respect for Hitler's efforts to bolster Axis food supplies.

Of no comfort to the enemy either is the latest official estimate of the United States winter wheat crop which will be harvested in June and July this year. Conditions on May 1 held prospects for production of 647 million bushels of winter wheat, only some 24 million bushels less than was produced in 1941 despite a reduction of 3.2 million acres in the area remaining for harvest. The farmers of the United States responded to their Government's plan for acreage reduction last fall and seeded the smallest acreage in seventeen years, but nature has been kind to the crop and in addition to a very low percentage of winter killing, bountiful rains have created a condition that suggests better-than-average yields per acre.

A crop of the size indicated, especially if spring wheat production is generous, presents storage problems for the United States. The surplus from other years is very substantial, and warehouse accommodation is running short. Farmers are being asked to provide storage on their own farms to help out the situation and will be paid approximately seven cents per bushel over and above the new average loan value of \$1.14 per bushel at the farm if they provide accommodation for wheat put under loan with the Commodity Credit Corporation. This storage allowance will be paid in advance to assist in the erection of bins or granaries on farms but if the grower redeems his wheat he will be required to repay the amount borrowed, including the storage allowance, plus interest.

#### Spring Wheat Crops

Sowings of spring wheat in North America are expected to reveal reductions from the 1941 area. This is definitely established in the United States, but in Canada the only calculation yet available is based on farmers' intentions at the end of April. Spring wheat was sown under generally good conditions in the United States, but while progress has been rapid in western Canada there is need of heavy rains in Alberta where between one-quarter and one-third of the wheat acreage is located. In Saskatchewan, which has the largest wheat acreage of the three Prairie Provinces, soil conditions at the moment are said to be mostly favourable, but there is a threat of grasshoppers in an important section of the province. Manitoba is through seeding and reports a smaller acreage, but this province contains less than 10 per cent of the spring wheat area of the west.

Reports from Argentina and Australia, where new wheat crops are also being seeded for harvest next winter, indicate that considerable progress has been made. A smaller acreage will be planted in Australia where enforced reduction is being applied to western Australia, but there is nothing in the reports from Argentina to indicate that any material reduction in acreage is contemplated. The surplus of wheat in Argentina stood at the substantial total of 210.5 million bushels on May 1 after allowing for the domestic disappearance of 110 million bushels before the new crops are ready and deducting exports for the four months ending April 30.

Negotiations for further sales of Argentine wheat to Spain are said to be under way and trade estimates of Spain's requirements are in the neighbourhood of 10 million bushels. She has already taken more than six million bushels from Argentina this season and apart from sales to the United Kingdom and the usual long standing trade with Brazil, the Spanish market has been one of the most important outlets for Argentine wheat since the war began.

#### Wheat Situation in Canada

The wheat statistical position in Canada is featured by a substantial reduction in the visible supply and of the quantity available for export and carry-over. Stocks of Canadian wheat in all positions excepting those on farms, totalled 424.3 million bushels on May 15, compared with 466.1 millions one year earlier, a reduction of approximately 42 million bushels.

Exports of wheat and wheat flour during the nine months ending April 30 reached a total of 168.5 million bushels compared with 140.2 millions in the corresponding period last season. This increase in exports coupled with heavier feeding of wheat on western Canadian farms has combined to reduce the balance for export and carry-over and even if exports for the entire crop year fall short of last season's total of 231 million bushels, a reduction of moderate proportions in the Canadian carry-over seems assured.

A scheme jointly sponsored by Great Britain, Canada and the United States for the shipment of 15,000 tons (about 560,000 bushels) of Canadian wheat monthly to Greece has been held up by the unsatisfactory replies received from Germany and Italy. A despatch to this effect was cabled from London on May 19 by the Canadian Press quoting Mr. Dingle Foot, Parliamentary Secretary to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare in a House of Commons statement. It was indicated that the German reply excluded islands where famine has been particularly acute from any participation in the scheme. Further elucidation of the "ambiguous" replies has been requested.

In the detailed analysis of the Canadian statistical position in wheat to be found on page twenty-seven, it will be noted that the amount of wheat available for export and carry-over at the end of nine months was about 471 million bushels, after allowing for a whole year's domestic requirements. A year earlier the figure was 104.5 million bushels higher.

The allowance for wheat to be fed to live stock and poultry is considerably higher this season, especially in western Canada where a total of 47 million bushels is reserved for this purpose compared with about 32 millions in 1940-41. The province of Alberta is given the largest share of the feeding estimate and this is a reflection of the large hog population, as well as the feeding of a large quantity of wheat to cattle. Figures covering the first eight-month period of this crop year show that about one-third of the hogs marketed in Canada in that period came from Alberta.

Marketing of wheat in western Canada had reached a total of 184.3 million bushels up to the middle of May with only eleven weeks of the crop year remaining. There are no restricting quotas in operation now but on August 1, when the new season



opens, the Canadian Wheat Board will control the flow of wheat from farms to ensure that not more than 280 million bushels are delivered in western Canada.

The Canadian Wheat Board has announced that whether or not restricted quotas are necessary, individual delivery quotas will be based upon each grower's authorized acreage which will be the 1941 authorized acreage in each case. This 1941 authorized acreage was established on the basis of 65 per cent of 1940 wheat acreage on each farm.

#### Lake Movement

The movement of wheat down the Great Lakes from Fort William-Port Arthur since the opening of navigation has exceeded 50 million bushels. The great bulk of the shipments went to Canadian ports but Buffalo was favoured with about one-fifth of the total. Figures for this year and last from the opening to the middle of May are shown in the following table:

<u>Vessel Destinations</u>	<u>March 28 - May 14</u>	<u>April 9 - May 14</u>
	<u>1942</u>	<u>1941</u>
	bushels	
Canadian Lower Lake Ports .....	41,026,892	37,051,753
Canadian St. Lawrence Ports .....	276,281	3,444,748
Buffalo, N.Y. ....	11,164,822	9,457,817
Other United States Ports .....	1,365,845	2,340,759
<b>T o t a l s .....</b>	<b>53,833,840</b>	<b>52,295,077</b>

#### PRICES

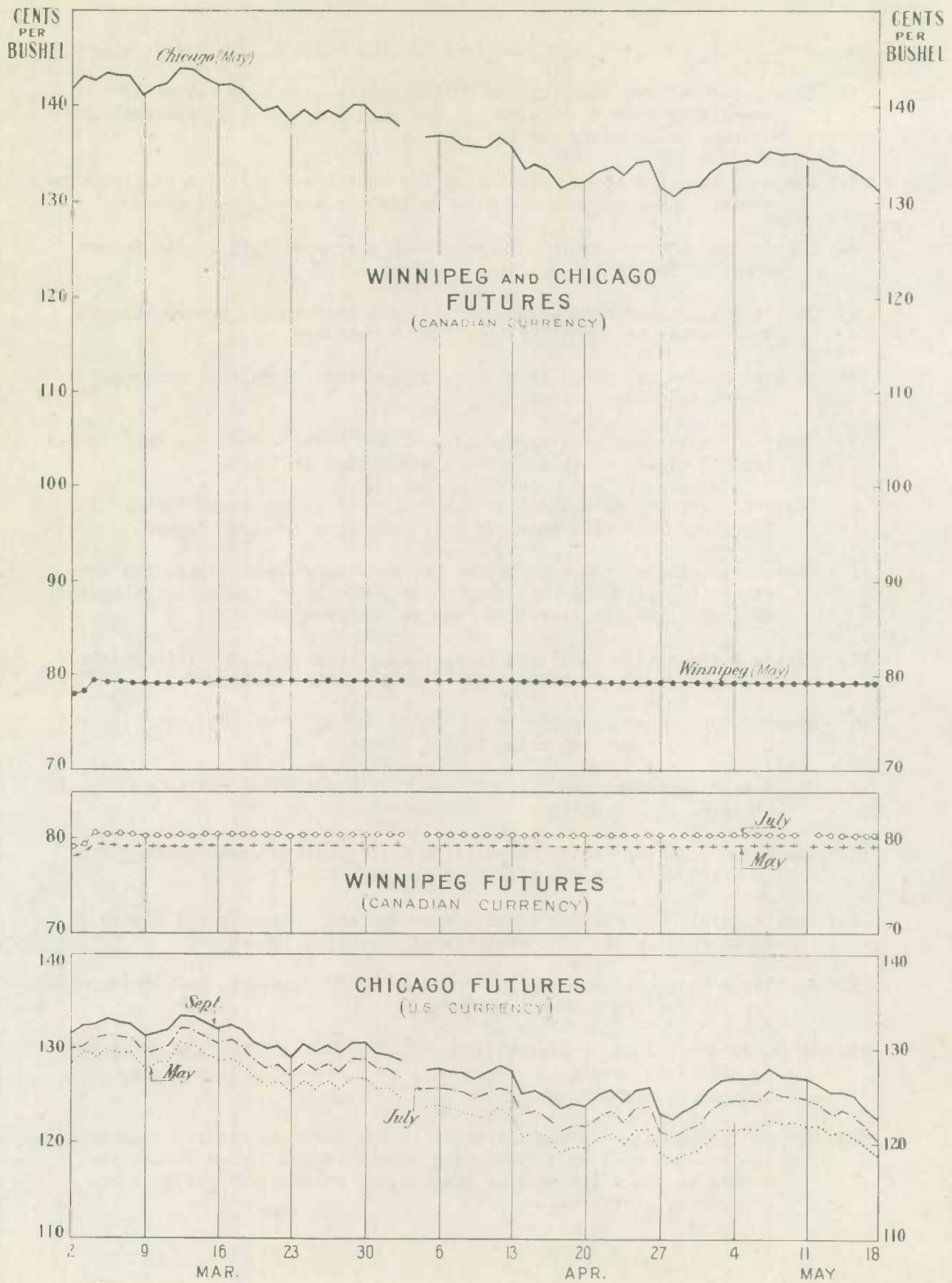
No change has been recorded in the closing prices of No. 1 Northern or the May future at Winnipeg during the past three weeks. The last daily quotation on May wheat futures has been 79 1/4 cents per bushel (Fort William-Port Arthur basis) since March 16, this being the level at which the Canadian Wheat Board declared it would clear open contracts following the Government's decision to alter the initial price of 1942 western wheat to 90 cents per bushel commencing August 1.

The Chicago market has fluctuated within a three-cent range but on May 18 the spread between Chicago and Winnipeg May wheat in Canadian funds was 52 cents per bushel in favour of Chicago or only 5/8 cents per bushel less than it was a month earlier. The United States market reflected the good crop prospects in the winter wheat belt and the downward tendency in prices was restrained to some extent by the higher loan value set for 1942 wheat.

Argentine prices for new wheat were raised by the Grain Board. The old crop had been selling for export at 62 cents (Canadian) ex-dock but the new crop will sell to Europe and Brazil at 67 1/2 cents and to neighbouring countries other than Brazil at slightly higher levels.

The price fixed for the grower was 6.75 pesos per quintal f.o.r. seaboard, this being equal to 60 3/4 Canadian cents per bushel and the same as was paid for the previous crop. The new crop is of better quality than that harvested a year ago and as yet the Government has not permitted the sale of new wheat to domestic millers, being anxious to clean up stocks of the 1940-41 crop first.

# DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS



CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

1942

April 30. Portugal reported to have purchased 750,000 bushels of Canadian wheat.

- May
1. Loan rates on 1942 wheat in the United States have been set at an average of \$1.14 per bushel at the farm compared with the national average of 98 cents for the 1941 crop.
  2. Spain is reported to be negotiating for additional supplies of Argentine wheat. She has taken 6.3 million bushels already this season.
  4. Floods and other obstacles are retarding spring seeding in the Balkan areas of Europe as well as in Hungary.
  5. Unofficial reports from Australia indicate that wheat acreage will be one-quarter to one-third less than a year ago.
  6. Rain is needed for crops in western Europe but the Balkan countries report flood conditions.
  7. Reports credited to British Ministry of Economic Warfare say that 75 per cent of winter wheat in Denmark was killed by frost.
  8. Based on farmers' intentions at the end of April the wheat acreage in Canada in 1942 will be 3 per cent less than the 1941 figure.
  11. Second official estimate of United States winter wheat places the crop at 646.9 million bushels from 36,319,000 acres remaining for harvest in 1942. The first estimate was 625 million bushels.
  12. Turkey has received 2,000,000 bushels of a total of 2.6 million bushels of wheat promised by Great Britain, according to Broomhall.
  13. Alberta Government crop report on conditions as of May 11 indicates the need of good general rains in the province.
  14. Wheat seeding in Manitoba nearing completion according to the provincial Minister of Agriculture.
  15. The U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase grain storage bins to store wheat taken under loan in 1942.
  16. Approximately 320 million bushels from the last three United States crops remained in the ownership of the C.C.C. on May 9.
  18. Weather conditions in Australia reported by Broomhall to be unfavourable for the seeding of new wheat crop.
  19. Moisture conditions in Australia are much improved. The new wheat crop is now being seeded and there will be a reduction in acreage, notably in western Australia.
  20. The visible supply of Canadian wheat is now about 42 million bushels below the total a year ago. Including stocks in the United States the figure is now 424.3 million bushels, of which 168.7 millions are in country elevators.



UNITED STATES

A second official estimate placing winter wheat production at 646.9 million bushels compared with 671.3 million bushels harvested in 1941, and the announcement of a loan price averaging nationally \$1.14 per bushel at the farm for 1942 wheat, were among the important items of agricultural news released at Washington this month.

The crop estimate was based on conditions prevailing on May 1, when the bulk of the crop was still six weeks to two months away from harvest time. Most noteworthy was the fact that only 6.3 per cent of the sown acreage was abandoned compared with 13.4 per cent for the 1941 crop and 18.6 per cent, which was the average for the ten years 1930-1939. The acreage remaining for harvest is 36,319,000 acres, the smallest in many years, but the sown acreage was at the lowest figure, except for one year, since 1914.

Acreage, yield and production figures contained in the official report are tabulated below:

	<u>Winter Wheat</u>		
	<u>Average 1930-1939</u>	<u>1941 Crop</u>	<u>1942 Crop</u>
Acres sown previous fall ...	48,057,000	45,663,000	38,747,000
Acres for harvest .....	39,141,000	39,547,000	36,319,000
Per cent abandoned .....	18.6	13.4	6.3
Yield per acre (bushels) ...	14.4	17.0	17.8
Production (bushels) .....	569,417,000	671,293,000	646,875,000

Wheat growers, voting in a referendum on May 2, approved marketing quotas for the 1942 crop which means that wheat seeded within the A.A.A. acreage allotments may be marketed without restriction, while wheat produced on acreage in excess of the allotment will be subject to a per-bushel penalty of 57 cents, or half the basic loan rate. This is the second successive year in which growers have favoured a quota system in the marketing of wheat.

In connection with the storage of the 1942 wheat crop, farmers have been advised by the Secretary of Agriculture to provide space on their own farms. Public warehouses are already heavily taxed in housing the surplus grains from other crops and they will not be able to receive the quantity of grain that farmers will market in 1942-43. Speaking to United States farmers in a broadcast Secretary Wickard made the following statement:

"Storage space already is crowded..... And there isn't any chance of using box cars for storage this year. You know that's the way we squeezed through last year. But this time, the railroads already have told us that they won't even load box cars in the country until they know that they can be unloaded promptly at terminals."

Mr. Wickard went on to say that the lack of steel and other materials made it impossible to construct new terminals or additional box cars but said that there were enough nails and sufficient lumber to build all the farm storage that is needed provided farmers get busy at once and erect bins. Otherwise, there was the danger of wheat being piled on the ground and this was no time to waste farm products.

# Loan Values in 1942

With respect to the loan values announced for 1942, the national average of \$1.14 per bushel at the farm is 16 cents per bushel higher than the average in 1941. The general provisions are similar to those of the 1941 program and the rates are based upon a return equivalent to 85 per cent of parity. The location differentials have been determined on the basis of recent market differences and loan values on the various types of wheat at the different terminal markets are as follows:

## Cents per Bushel

<u>No. 2 Hard Winter</u>		<u>No. 2 Red Winter</u>		<u>No. 1 Soft White</u>	
Kansas City	127	Chicago	132	Portland, Or.	121
Omaha	127	St. Louis	132	No. 1 Dk. Nor. Spring	
Chicago	132			Minneapolis	132
Gulf Points	134				

The loans on wheat stored in approved warehouses will be on the security of the warehouse receipts, while loans made on wheat stored on farms will be secured by chattel mortgage as in the past. Growers may obtain loans on 1942 wheat up to and including December 31 this year and these will mature on demand but not later than April 30, 1943.

New rates for parity payments and revised rates for conservation payments have also been announced under the 1942 A.A.A. program. Officials point out that these payments are levers helping farmers convert from production of crops of which there are large reserves, to crops which are needed quickly in the country's war effort. The conservation payment on wheat in 1941 was 8 cents per bushel and the original payment contemplated for this year was 10.5 cents but this has been revised downward to 9.9 cents per bushel. The parity payment has been raised from 10 cents last year to 13.5 cents this year so that the combined conservation and parity payment on wheat is 23.4 cents per bushel, compared with 18 cents in 1941.

In view of the restricted export outlets for United States wheat, various studies are being made with a view to developing the home utilization of surplus stocks. A feeding program to which the Commodity Credit Corporation is furnishing supplies is one of the methods adopted, but recent developments suggest the possibility of a large volume of wheat being used in the production of synthetic rubber. Secretary of Agriculture C.R. Wickard recently told a sub-committee of the Senate that he was convinced that immediate attention should be given to expanding the present program for butadiene production from grain alcohol so as to make possible greater production of synthetic rubber during the calendar year 1943.

About 80 million bushels of wheat or corn would be required for the production of 200 million gallons of alcohol, he said, which in turn could produce 220,000 tons of butadiene and this would make about 240,000 tons of synthetic rubber. Mr. Wickard pointed out that the manufacture of ethyl alcohol from grain was a well established process and that the process of converting 95 per cent alcohol to butadiene was also technically established. Alcohol had been used in Russia, Poland and Germany as well as other European countries for the production of butadiene, he told the sub-committee, and added that the Rubber Reserve Corporation had already made an allocation for a substantial amount of butadiene to be produced from ethyl alcohol. A plant for this operation is now under construction.

ARGENTINE LETTER

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

Crop Conditions

Typical autumn weather prevailed during the past month, with bright sunny days, and occasional light frosts at night. The frosts left no damage of any consequence.

Work on the land is in full swing in preparation for seeding the new wheat and linseed crops. In some districts where wheat is the principal crop, rain would be welcomed to facilitate the work and provide a good seed bed. Preparatory work is being carried on under rather unsatisfactory conditions for lack of moisture in southern Buenos Aires, in Cordoba and the Pampa, where slow-growing varieties are usually planted. Elsewhere the rains have been ample.

Supplies and Markets

Shipments of wheat during April were 7,984,000 bushels, of which 7,836,000 bushels were grain and 148,000 bushels flour in terms of grain. The combined total in March was 7,165,000 bushels. The statistical position is now as shown below:

Second official estimate 1941-42 crop .....	227,807,000 bushels
Carry-over from 1940-41 crop .....	119,765,000 "
Total supplies .....	347,572,000 "
Deduction for seed and domestic requirements .....	110,229,000 "
Surplus available for export .....	237,343,000 "
Shipments ) Wheat ..... 26,292,000 bushels	
to April 30) Wheat as Flour     519,000     "	26,811,000 "
Balance still available .....	210,532,000 "

The market during the month was very quiet, but also quite firm. The most important transaction was probably the sale to Spain of 1,470,000 bushels of wheat to be paid for in cash in foreign currencies. A Spanish Economic Mission is on its way to this country to negotiate a mutually satisfactory exchange of produce, but this sale of wheat was hurried through in advance of the Mission's arrival in order to take advantage of vacant cargo space in several Spanish boats now in Argentine ports or on the way over, and thus release corresponding storage space which is badly needed for other grain.

Brazil made sundry purchases during the month showing a preference for parcels for early delivery.

The United Kingdom after much negotiating made several purchases, buying old wheat at Bahia Blanca at 6.80 and at Rosario at 6.77 1/2 and grain of the new crop at Rosario at 7.37 1/2 pesos per 100 kilos.



The Grain Board in the middle of the month decided to permit sales of the new crop wheat. The old grain was becoming increasingly difficult to dispose of to clients well aware of the stocks of new wheat of greatly superior quality which they much preferred to acquire. The selling prices announced were 7.50 per 100 kilos for new wheat for shipment to Europe or Brazil, and 8. pesos for shipment to neighbouring countries other than Brazil. Old grain for any destination is still for sale at 6.80 ex Bahia Blanca.

It is rumoured that in the near future the Board will yield to the heavy pressure of the local millers and permit them to use a limited percentage of new crop wheat in their mixtures.

#### Wheat Raising in Brazil

A recent cable from Brazil states that in the State of Santa Catalina in the south of that Republic there are 200,000 bags of wheat which are being lost because the official subsidies are insufficient to permit the grain to compete with the heavy importations of Argentine wheat. Only a third of the Santa Catalina crop has been sold and the producers are employing the native wheat as feed for pigs.

#### AUSTRALIAN CABLE

The following cable was received on May 19 from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Melbourne:

"The Australian Minister of Commerce announced on May 15 that wheat delivered to No. 5 Pool (1941-42 harvest) would return growers approximately 62 cents per bushel on f.o.b. bagged basis, representing a total payment of approximately \$94,449,476. The guaranteed price under the Wheat Stabilization plan was equivalent to 67 cents per bushel for a crop of 140 million bushels but to date, 153 million bushels have been received by the Wheat Board.

"Representatives of the wheat growers on consultation agreed that where the crop exceeded the quantity guaranteed, the total amount of the guarantee should be spread over the whole crop. In the event that receipts of the pool exceed 62 cents a bushel, payments to growers would be increased, but present sale conditions indicate the likelihood of a large carry-over.

"The Federal Government will consider a new system of payments for the 1942-43 harvest. This would provide 70 cents per bushel at country sidings on the first 3,000 bushels. The Minister of Commerce anticipates that the new scheme would not only cost the Government less than the present outlay of approximately \$95,000,000 per annum but would result in a more equitable distribution and greater protection to the small wheat grower.

"To simplify problems of storage, etc., bulk wheat handling facilities in Australia were recently placed under control of the Federal Government.

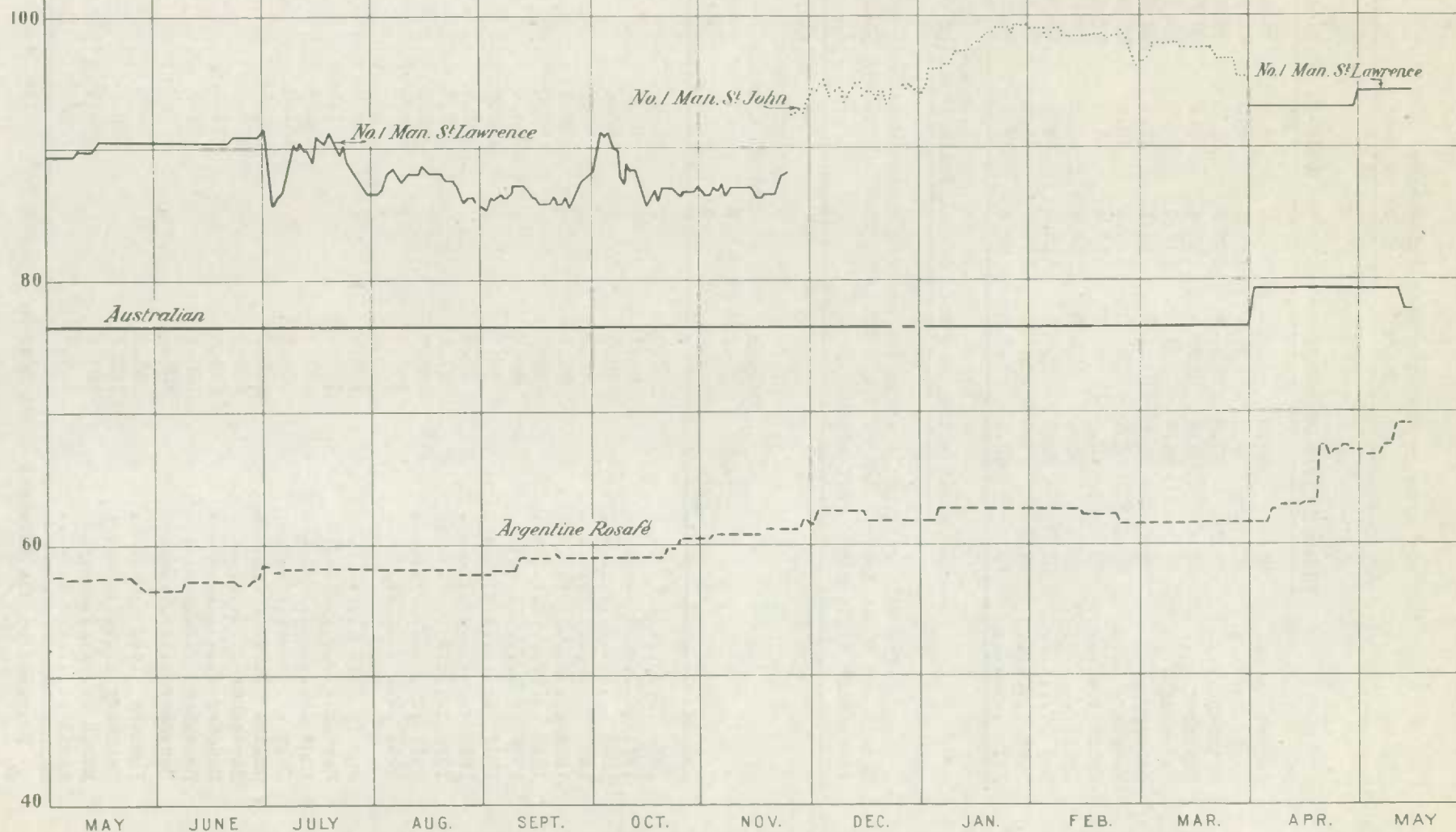
"Regarding export trade, there is a limited market for export flour to the food controllers in Ceylon and Mauritius on the basis of \$35.64 per ton f.o.b. Melbourne in 150-pound sacks. War office orders have been executed on a basis of \$32.38 per ton, f.o.b.

"In connection with the seeding of new crops, the moisture conditions are much improved in the cereal zones."

CENTS  
PER  
BUSHEL

## SHIPPERS' OFFERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

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



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	
June .....	81.7	79.5	124.2	114.3	61.8	72.3	77.0	
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	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
April, 1941 .....	100.0	150.9	80.4
May .....	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	2/	83.9

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



## THE CANADIAN SITUATION

### I. INTENTIONS TO PLANT 1942

A further reduction in Canada's wheat area and some curtailment from the large area summer-fallowed in 1942 will make way for a notable increase in barley and flaxseed seedings and for some increase in the oats area according to farmers' intentions as of April 30 revealed in a report issued on May 8 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The intended acreages shown in this report are merely indicative of farmers' plans at the end of April and may be altered by subsequent conditions affecting seeding. An effort is made, however, to eliminate the habitual bias in the 'Intentions' figures as disclosed by the experience of previous years. So far as they were available, the preliminary 1941 Census acreages were used as a basis in the calculations of the 1942 intended acreages.

The total wheat area for 1942 is indicated at 21,312,900 acres, a reduction of 3 per cent or 554,600 acres from the area sown in 1941. Fall wheat in Ontario is an exception, where the area for harvest in 1942 is estimated at 746,000 acres, or 32 per cent higher than in 1941. The area to be summer-falled in the Prairie Provinces in 1942 will be 12 per cent lower than in 1941, being estimated at 17,349,000 acres for the present year, some 2,389,000 acres less than in 1941. The barley area for 1942 is expected to reach 7,209,000 acres, which is the largest area ever to be sown to this crop in Canada. The increase is 36 per cent or 1,904,600 over the 1941 area. The flaxseed area at 1,531,600 acres is 54 per cent or 537,100 acres above the 1941 level, and is larger than in any year since 1913. The oats area will be expanded by 10 per cent to 13,501,000 acres, an increase of 1,190,000 acres over the 1941 area. Mixed grains and fall and spring rye will be somewhat above last year's levels.

The major shift into barley, flaxseed and oats from wheat and summer-fallow this year marks a generous response on the part of farmers to the Dominion Government's request and programme for an expansion of feed and oil-producing grains with an accompanying curtailment of wheat. For the Prairie Provinces, the intended wheat area for 1942 amounts to 20,409,000 acres, as compared with the preliminary Census figure of 21,140,000 acres for 1941. For Manitoba a 12 per cent reduction is indicated, with a 2 per cent reduction in Saskatchewan and 3 per cent in Alberta. Summer-fallow is expected to be 13 per cent less in Manitoba and 12 per cent less in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Manitoba reports a 30 per cent increase, Saskatchewan a 50 per cent increase and Alberta a 40 per cent increase in barley this year. With flaxseed the increases are 35 per cent, 60 per cent and 50 per cent respectively in the three provinces. In Manitoba, the oats area will be raised by 9 per cent, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta by 15 per cent. Approximately the same amounts of the feed grains will be sown in eastern Canada in 1942 as were sown in 1941.

Fall Wheat and Fall Rye.- The Ontario fall wheat area remaining for harvest in 1942 is 746,000 acres as compared with the preliminary Census figure of 566,000 acres in 1941. The condition of the crop at April 30 was 102 compared with 96 a year ago. The fall rye area remaining for harvest in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario totals 760,000 acres, compared with 711,700 acres last year. The April 30 condition averaged 98 compared with 95 a year ago.

Spring Seeding.- The spring wheat area in the Prairie Provinces was 15 per cent sown at April 30, compared with 21 per cent in the previous year. As in the two preceding years the seeding of coarse grains was barely started at

April 30. The seeding of spring grains was more advanced in Ontario, but more retarded in British Columbia than was the case a year ago.

#### GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

The spring season has been comparatively early in most of the Maritime Provinces, western Quebec and Ontario. Elsewhere in Quebec and in the four western provinces spring field work and seeding operations are comparatively late. Winter damage to fall sown crops and grasses has been very light throughout the country. Manitoba has experienced an abnormally wet spring opening, and Saskatchewan has had sufficient moisture for current needs. Alberta, on the other hand, was relatively dry during April. Field work and seeding are late in all three provinces. The season in British Columbia is about two weeks later than usual.

#### Manitoba

Throughout Manitoba this season there has been abundant to excessive moisture. The sub-soil moisture reserves are exceptionally good, and low-lying lands are flooded, thereby delaying spring field work. As a result the seeding of spring grains was greatly delayed, with little accomplished by the end of April, but with some hope of getting under way during the first week of May. The hay and pasture outlook is very satisfactory, and the winter-kill has been very slight for fall rye and clovers.

#### Saskatchewan

Rainfall during April was considerably in excess of normal in practically all districts and the seed bed was materially improved as a result. Surface moisture conditions are now generally reported good. With the exception of some wet spots the soil generally is in good condition for cultivation. Fall and winter precipitation, however was deficient in most sections of the province and timely rains will be required during the growing season to overcome deficiencies of sub-soil moisture, particularly in those areas of south central, central and north-western Saskatchewan which suffered crop failure last year. There has been considerable variation in the progress of wheat seeding, with about 21 per cent completed at the end of April in the south centre, and about 7 per cent completed in the north-east and north-west. Elsewhere the wheat seeding is around 13 to 15 per cent completed. For the province as a whole about 11 per cent of the wheat and possibly 3 per cent of the coarse grains have been sown.

#### Alberta

Almost the whole of central and southern Alberta experienced dry, cool weather during April. While surface moisture conditions are ample for germination, good soaking rains would improve the crop outlook. High winds and lack of rain caused a certain amount of soil drifting. In the northern and Peace River districts the spring moisture has been ample. For the province as a whole spring field work and seeding operations have been later than usual, although it was anticipated that seeding would become general during the first week of May.

#### Fall Wheat

In Ontario, where practically all the fall wheat is grown, it is estimated that 31,000 acres or 4 p.c. of the area sown in the autumn of 1941 were winter-killed, leaving 746,000 acres for harvest in 1942 as compared with 566,000 acres in 1941.



Intended Acreages of Wheat, April 30, 1942, Compared with 1941

Province and Crop	Area 1941	Intentions	
		P.C. of 1941	Area 1942
	acres	p.c.	acres
Prince Edward Island - Spring .....	9,900	96	9,500
Nova Scotia - Spring .....	2,600	105	2,700
New Brunswick - Spring .....	4,700	104	4,900
Quebec - Spring .....	31,500	98	30,900
Ontario - Spring .....	45,000	101	45,500
Ontario - Fall 1/ .....	566,000	132	746,000
Ontario - Total .....	611,000	130	791,500
Manitoba - Spring .....	2,442,000	88	2,149,000
Saskatchewan - Spring .....	12,217,000	98	11,973,000
Alberta - Spring .....	6,481,000	97	6,287,000
British Columbia - Spring .....	67,800	95	64,400
Canada - Spring .....	21,301,500	97	20,566,900
Canada - Fall 1/ .....	566,000	132	746,000
Canada - Total .....	21,867,000	97	21,312,900

1/ Harvested area 1941 and area for harvest 1942.

II. WHEAT ACREAGES SINCE 1920: CANADA AND PRAIRIE PROVINCES

The table below provides for comparative purposes the wheat acreages for Canada as a whole and for the Prairie Provinces from 1920 to date.

	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Three Prairie Provinces
	(000 acres)				
1920 .....	18,232	2,706	10,061	4,074	16,841
1921 .....	23,261	3,501	13,557	5,123	22,181
1922 .....	22,423	3,126	12,332	5,766	21,224
1923 .....	21,886	2,916	12,791	5,173	20,880
1924 .....	22,056	2,459	13,033	5,574	21,066
1925 .....	20,790	1,903	12,509	5,348	19,760
1926 .....	22,896	2,086	13,558	6,161	21,805
1927 .....	22,460	2,195	12,979	6,251	21,425
1928 .....	24,119	2,660	13,791	6,708	23,159
1929 .....	25,255	2,301	14,445	7,551	24,297
1930 .....	24,898	2,470	14,326	7,164	23,960
1931 .....	26,355	2,617	15,026	7,943	25,586
1932 .....	27,182	2,651	15,543	8,201	26,395
1933 .....	25,991	2,536	14,743	7,898	25,177
1934 .....	23,985	2,533	13,262	7,501	23,296
1935 .....	24,116	2,587	13,206	7,500	23,293
1936 .....	25,605	2,557	14,744	7,537	24,838
1937 .....	25,570	2,872	13,893	7,834	24,599
1938 .....	25,931	3,184	13,793	7,969	24,946
1939 .....	26,757	3,201	14,233	8,379	25,813
1940 .....	28,726	3,512	15,571	8,667	27,750
1941 .....	22,362	2,700	12,198	6,653	21,551
1942 1/ ...	21,313	2,149	11,973	6,287	20,409

1/ April 30, 1942 Intentions.



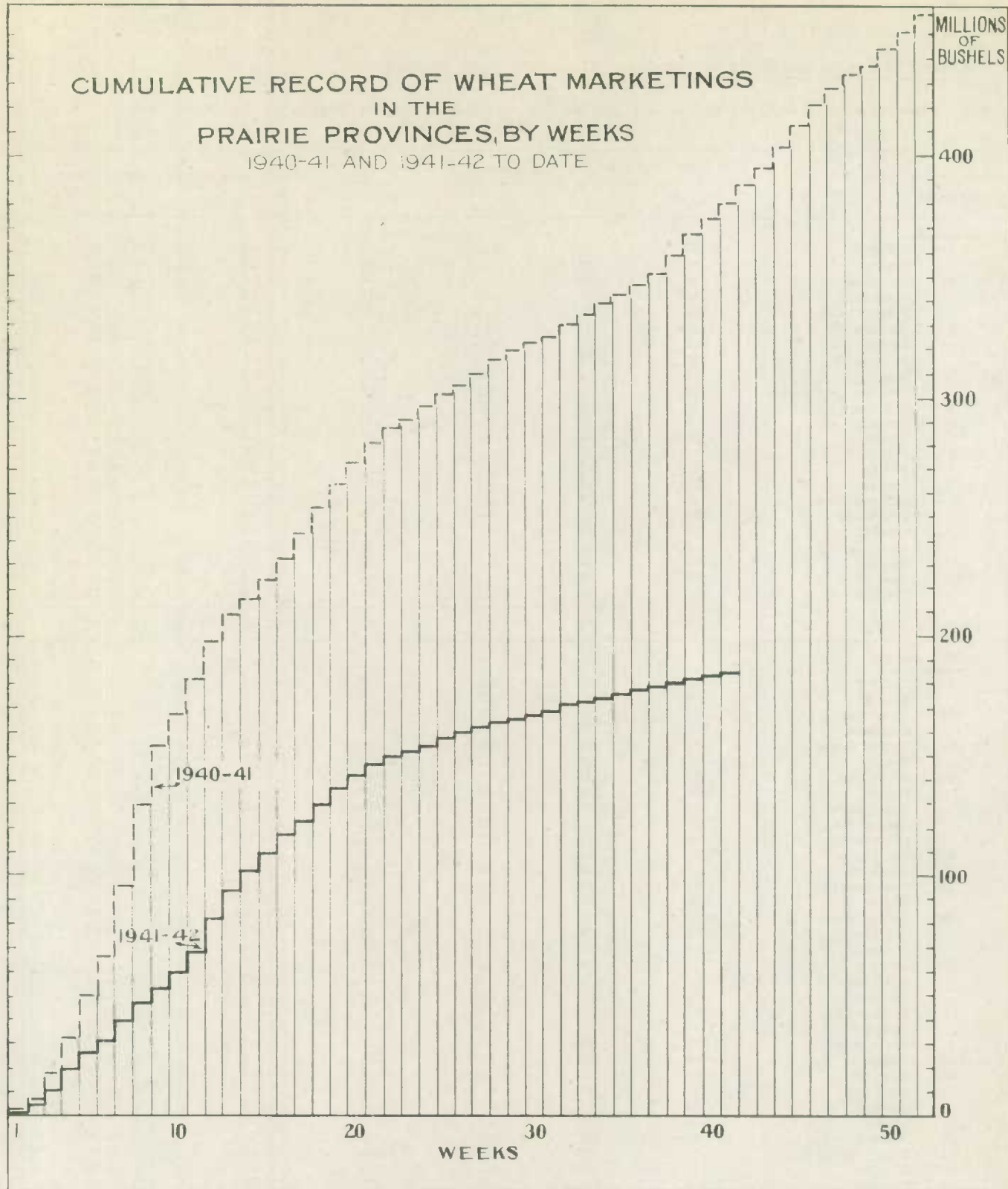
### III. PRIMARY MOVEMENT

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
31	2,032,726	5,726,654	3,921,340	11,680,720	11,578,885
November 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
28	1,054,838	1,794,486	1,835,392	4,684,716	10,173,053
December 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
26	704,826	1,779,699	1,733,559	4,218,084	8,580,045
January 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
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
February 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
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
March 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
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
April 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
17	189,412 <sup>1/</sup>	821,589 <sup>1/</sup>	633,878 <sup>1/</sup>	1,644,879 <sup>1/</sup>	4,489,818
24	199,340	915,981	487,023	1,602,344	7,800,524
May 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
15	276,337	769,932	356,440	1,402,709	6,679,294
<b>T o t a l s</b>	<b>35,188,825</b>	<b>92,371,978</b>	<b>56,777,996</b>	<b>184,338,799</b>	<b>381,169,419</b>

<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



IV. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Precipitation by weeks for the Period 8 a.m. April 27 to 8 a.m. May 18 and Total Actual and Normal to date

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total April 1 to May 18	Normal April 1 to May 18
		April 27	May 4	May 11	May 18		
Manitoba							
1	Pierson	.04	.20	nil	.04	.68	2.34
	Waskada	.36	.46	nil	.26	1.48	1.81
2	Boissevain	.36	1.00	nil	.16	2.04	2.45
	Ninette	.30	1.21	nil	.12	2.73	2.57
	Pilot Mound	.32	.88	nil	.26	1.88	2.32
3	Emerson	trace	1.12	nil	.64	1.77	1.48
	Morden	.16	1.58	nil	1.60	3.76	2.26
	Graysville	.40	1.36	nil	.14	2.38	1.93
	Morris	.04	1.36	nil	1.46	3.20	2.01
	Portage la Prairie	.18	1.52	nil	.12	2.46	2.20
4	Winnipeg	.14	1.88	nil	.23	3.32	2.39
6	Sprague	nil	1.30	nil	N.R.	1.33 1/	2.33
	Pinawa	.10	.64	nil	.18	1.69	1.48
7	Virden	.24	.66	nil	.17	1.35	1.44
	Rivers	.33	.67	nil	.15	1.89	2.05
8	Brandon	.21	.80	nil	.06	1.87	2.01
	Cypress River	.26	.96	nil	.10	2.10	2.02
9	Minnedosa	.35	.46	nil	.23	1.90	2.02
10	Russell	.52	.02	nil	trace	1.64	1.72
	Birtle	.46	.14	nil	.08	1.42	1.79
11	Dauphin	.07	.04	nil	.01	.45	1.41
13	Swan River	.72	.12	nil	.04	1.56	1.48
	The Pas	.58	.07	nil	nil	1.50	1.32
Manitoba Average		.27	.80	nil	.27	1.96	1.94
Saskatchewan							
1A	Carlyle	.60	nil	nil	.18	1.63	2.30
	Estevan	.78	.21	nil	.18	1.69	1.87
1B	Broadview	.56	.17	nil	.15	1.53	1.86
	Moosomin	.90	.30	nil	.12	2.09	1.51
2A	Yellow Grass	.86	.20	nil	trace	1.82	1.84
	Midale	.76	.16	nil	nil	1.16	2.23
2B	Moose Jaw	1.16	.10	nil	trace	1.65	1.60
	Regina	1.09	.04	nil	trace	1.74	1.60
	Qu'Appelle	.86	.02	nil	trace	1.46	2.13
	Indian Head	.78	.01	nil	nil	1.31	1.80
	Francis	.68	.04	nil	nil	1.28	1.14
3AN	Chaplin	2.04	.32	nil	.02	2.58 1/	1.99
	Gravelbourg	2.50	.20	.06	nil	3.06	1.41
3AS	Assiniboia	1.89	.36	.12	.01	2.55	1.39
	Ceylon	.58	.20	nil	nil	1.14	2.11
3EN	Swift Current	1.46	.36	nil	.10	2.54	1.71
	Hughton	1.26	.20	nil	.04	1.75	2.17
	Pennant	1.88	.02	nil	.26	2.26	2.01
3BS	Aneroid	2.16	.44	.10	.04	2.94	1.65
	Cadillac	1.24	.10	.02	.12	1.67	2.34
	Val Marie	.72	nil	.60	.12	1.72 1/	1.63
	Shaunavon	.76	nil	.30	.12	1.62	1.55
	Instow	1.54	nil	.05	N.R.	2.08 1/	1.49
4A	Maple Creek	.60	trace	.26	.20	1.49	1.75
	Consul	.07	nil	.80	.11	1.14	1.93
4B	Rosedene	1.14	nil	.05	.06	1.85	2.15
5A	Yorkton	.62	.06	nil	.02	2.02	1.60
	Hubbard	1.04	.10	nil	nil	2.14	1.54
	Leros	1.06	.06	nil	nil	1.95	1.79
5B	Kamsack	.48	.08	nil	trace	2.02	1.39
	Foam Lake	1.02	.02	nil	nil	1.92	1.58
	Lintlaw	.83	.08	nil	nil	2.23	1.85
	Wynyard	1.18	nil	nil	nil	2.28	1.08
6A	Davidson	1.58	.02	nil	.01	2.03	1.45
	Nokomis	1.08	.16	nil	nil	1.67	1.25
	Semans	.92	trace	nil	trace	2.00	1.20
	Strasbourg	.92	.02	nil	nil	2.26	1.63
	Dilke	.84	nil	trace	nil	1.16 1/	1.61
6B	Saskatoon	1.60	.02	nil	nil	2.70	1.38
	Dundurn	1.64	nil	nil	N.R.	2.46 1/	1.52
	Tugaske	1.50	.34	nil	trace	2.81	1.29
	Elbow	1.82	.08	nil	nil	2.35	1.32
	Outlook	1.88	.02	nil	trace	2.86	1.25
	Harris	1.86	nil	nil	.14	3.16	1.24



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

Precipitation by weeks for the Period 8 a.m. April 28 to 8 a.m. May 18 and Total Actual and Normal to date (concluded)

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total April 1 to May 18	Normal April 1 to May 18
		April 27	May 4	May 11	May 18		
Saskatchewan (concluded)							
7A	Alsask	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1.50
	Kindersley	.78	trace	nil	trace	1.21	1.42
7B	Ruthilda	.96	nil	nil	N.R.	2.34 1/	1.50
	Macklin	.40	.10	nil	.26	1.60	2.41
	Scott	.88	nil	nil	.14	1.96	1.65
	Biggar	1.24	trace	nil	.02	1.98	1.28
8A	Nipawin	.74	nil	nil	nil	2.08	1.72
8B	Melfort	1.12	nil	nil	nil	2.22	1.62
	Humboldt	1.08	trace	nil	nil	2.25	1.35
9A	Rabbit Lake	1.02	trace	nil	.10	2.56	1.38
	Prince Albert	1.11	.02	nil	.06	2.99	1.59
9B	Battleford	1.06	nil	nil	.04	1.58	1.32
	Waseca	.72	.01	nil	.01	1.74	1.59
	Lloydminster	.20	nil	nil	.08	1.06	1.32
	Loon Lake	.51	.32	nil	nil	1.69	1.68
Saskatchewan Average		1.07	.09	.04	.05	1.98	1.62
Alberta							
1	Medicine Hat	.11	.01	.66	.08	1.36	1.50
	Foremost	.10	.08	1.02	.17	1.63	3.03
	Manyberries	.06	trace	1.30	.16	1.60	2.03
2	Macleod	.10	.48	2.58	1.56	5.00	1.62
	Cowley	.27	.29	1.86	1.95	4.88	2.50
	Lethbridge	.38	.13	1.44	1.17	3.74	1.98
	Cardston	.50	.16	1.50	1.24	4.04	3.18
3	Brooks	.22	nil	.62	.01	1.81	1.80
	Empress	.12	nil	nil	trace	.50	1.72
	Vauxhall	nil	.20	.72	.64	1.82 1/	1.66
4	Vulcan	.14	.14	1.12	.10	1.68 1/	1.95
	High River	.46	1.38	3.32	.12	5.28 1/	2.66
5	Drumheller	.08	nil	nil	.32	.55	1.75
	Hanna	.36	nil	nil	.14	.70 1/	2.08
	Neco	.36	nil	nil	.01	.69	2.28
6	Olde	.18	.02	nil	.28	.72	2.32
	Three Hills	.22	.01	nil	.16	.53	1.36
	Strathmore	.36	trace	.06	.24	.76	1.76
	Gleichen	.10	nil	.48	.04	.65	1.76
	Calgary	.11	.12	.44	.56	1.44	1.95
7	Coronation	.36	nil	nil	.28	1.12	1.85
	Hughenden	.36	nil	nil	.30	1.12	1.83
	Hardisty	.26	nil	nil	.42	1.28	1.30
	Sedgewick	.16	nil	nil	.20	1.46	1.54
	Viking	.16	nil	nil	.04	1.11	2.02
8	Camrose	.28	nil	nil	N.R.	.96 1/	2.13
	Wetaskiwin	.12	trace	.05	.24	1.55	1.50
	Lacombe	.24	nil	.02	N.R.	1.36	1.78
	Alix	.16	nil	nil	.08	.68	1.81
	Penhold	.43	.03	.02	.14	1.40	2.28
	Stettler	.12	nil	nil	nil	.22	2.68
9	Springdale	.56	trace	.01	.08	1.94	2.34
	Jasper	.20	.07	nil	.09	.63	1.24
10	Vegreville	.06	nil	nil	trace	1.26	2.00
11	Edmonton	.28	nil	.05	.04	1.52	1.71
	Calmar	.42	nil	.02	.22	2.28	2.14
12	Edson	nil	.04	.40	.18	1.42 1/	1.53
13	Glendon	.16	nil	nil	N.R.	.48 1/	1.49
14	Athabaska	.40	nil	.01	N.R.	.70 1/	1.63
	Campaie	.56	nil	nil	.12	1.38	1.52
15	High Prairie	.01	nil	.04	.18	.57	1.28
	Kinuso	.40	nil	.30	.30	1.00 1/	1.55
16	Fairview	.06	nil	.21	.42	1.30	.99
	Beaverlodge	.15	.10	.10	.26	1.61	1.35
17	Keg River	.24	nil	nil	.33	1.60	1.42
	Fort Vermilion	.04	nil	nil	.04	.44 1/	1.21
	Fort McMurray	.03	.01	nil	.02	.19	1.28
	Fort Smith	nil	nil	.01	nil	.30	.62
Alberta Average		.22	.07	.38	.29	1.47	1.81

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

IV. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Temperatures - Actual and Normal by weeks for the Period 8 a.m. April 27 to 8 a.m. May 18

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. April 27		Week ending 8 a.m. May 4		Week ending 8 a.m. May 11		Week ending 8 a.m. May 18	
		Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal
Manitoba									
1	Pierson	54	43	41	46	48	49	45	51
	Waskada	55	43	41	46	48	49	46	52
2	Boissevain	53	43	39	45	48	48	44	51
	Ninette	52	42	40	45	50	48	48	51
	Pilot Mound	54	43	40	46	48	48	45	51
3	Emerson	58	43	42	46	48	49	47	52
	Morden	54	43	41	46	49	49	46	52
	Graysville	54	43	40	46	50	48	46	51
	Morris	57	43	41	46	48	49	48	52
	Portage la Prairie	56	43	41	46	51	48	47	51
4	Winnipeg	56	45	40	47	49	50	46	53
6	Sprague	61	42	42	45	N.R.	47	N.R.	50
	Pinawa	54	41	40	44	47	47	46	50
7	Virden	53	42	42	45	49	48	44	51
	Rivers	54	43	42	46	48	49	44	51
8	Brandon	55	44	42	46	48	49	45	51
	Cypress River	53	43	40	46	49	48	45	51
9	Minnedosa	54	42	40	45	48	48	44	51
10	Russell	52	40	40	43	50	46	44	49
	Birtle	54	40	36	43	48	46	44	49
11	Dauphin	55	41	40	44	51	47	42	50
13	Swan River	54	38	40	41	51	45	43	48
	The Pas	52	38	37	42	49	45	42	48
Manitoba Average		54	42	40	45	49	47	45	50
Saskatchewan									
1A	Carlyle	50	41	42	44	48	47	48	50
	Estevan	53	44	N.R.	46	50	48	45	50
1B	Broadview	53	41	39	44	47	48	43	51
	Moosomin	52	43	39	45	49	48	45	50
2A	Yellow Grass	51	42	N.R.	44	48	47	45	50
	Midale	53	42	41	45	50	47	45	50
2B.	Moose Jaw	53	45	40	48	52	50	46	53
	Regina	53	42	40	45	50	48	44	51
	Qu'Appelle	52	42	36	45	52	48	44	51
	Indian Head	51	43	39	45	49	48	44	50
	Francis	52	41	40	44	50	47	44	50
3AN	Chaplin	49	45	40	47	52	49	44	51
	Gravelbourg	46	43	39	45	47	48	40	50
3AS	Assiniboia	50	43	39	45	51	47	44	49
	Ceylon	51	43	40	46	52	48	46	50
3EN	Swift Current	51	46	41	48	51	50	42	52
	Hughton	52	43	40	45	51	47	42	50
	Pennant	48	45	42	47	52	50	43	52
3BS	Aneroid	50	42	41	44	50	47	46	49
	Cadillac	50	41	40	44	49	46	42	49
	Val Marie	50	42	42	44	50	46	41	48
	Shaunavon	49	41	41	44	51	46	40	48
	Instow	49	43	44	45	52	48	N.R.	50
4A	Maple Creek	52	45	43	47	52	49	42	51
	Consul	47	42	40	44	49	47	41	49
4B	Roadene	50	43	42	45	50	47	42	50
5A	Yorkton	53	40	40	43	50	46	46	49
	Hubbard	50	41	49	44	51	47	42	50
	Leross	50	40	38	43	50	46	43	48
5B	Kamsack	55	39	41	42	47	45	42	48
	Foam Lake	53	36	39	40	N.R.	44	42	48
	Lintlaw	50	38	39	41	48	44	42	47
	Wynyard	52	39	38	42	48	45	41	48
6A	Davidson	52	42	43	44	52	47	46	49
	Nokomis	53	42	40	44	48	47	44	49
	Semans	53	41	43	44	52	46	44	48
	Strasbourg	50	42	38	44	49	47	42	49
6B	Saskatoon	52	42	41	45	51	48	43	50
	Dundurn	54	42	42	44	52	47	N.R.	50
	Tugaske	50	43	40	46	54	48	44	50
	Elbow	51	43	41	46	52	48	44	51
	Outlook	52	43	42	45	53	48	45	50
	Harris	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	45	N.R.	47	44	49

IV. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES (concluded) 1/

Temperatures - Actual and Normal by weeks for the Period 8 a.m. April 27 to 8 a.m. May 18 (concluded)

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. April 27		Week ending 8 a.m. May 4		Week ending 8 a.m. May 11		Week ending 8 a.m. May 18	
		Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal
Saskatchewan (concluded)									
7A	Alsask	N.R.	42	N.R.	44	N.R.	46	N.R.	N.R.
	Kindersley	48	41	42	43	51	46	43	48
7E	Macklin	48	40	43	42	50	45	43	48
	Scott	48	42	40	45	50	47	40	50
	Biggar	48	41	42	44	52	47	44	49
8A	Nipawin	53	39	40	42	52	45	42	48
8E	Melfort	52	41	39	44	51	47	44	50
	Humboldt	52	41	N.R.	45	48	48	43	50
9A	Rabbit Lake	45	41	39	44	46	47	45	49
	Prince Albert	52	42	42	45	51	48	44	50
9E	Battleford	51	45	43	48	52	51	45	53
	Waseca	48	41	42	44	51	47	42	49
	Lloydminster	47	41	43	43	51	45	42	47
	Loon Lake	N.R.	38	40	41	49	44	42	47
Saskatchewan Average		50	42	41	44	50	47	43	50
Alberta									
1	Medicine Hat	51	47	47	49	54	51	44	53
	Foremost	50	43	47	45	53	47	43	49
	Manyberries	48	46	44	48	52	51	43	53
2	Macleod	48	45	48	47	52	49	44	50
	Cowley	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	48	N.R.	41	N.R.
	Lethbridge	49	47	46	49	53	50	42	52
	Cardston	46	42	45	44	49	46	40	48
3	Brooks	49	45	47	48	52	50	44	52
	Empress	51	43	45	46	55	49	45	52
	Vauxhall	48	46	46	48	N.R.	50	43	52
4	High River	N.R.	42	42	44	46	47	40	49
5	Drumheller	46	42	48	44	54	46	46	47
	Hanna	N.R.	40	44	43	52	45	43	48
	Naco	48	40	42	43	50	45	40	48
6	Olds	42	43	44	45	50	47	42	49
	Three Hills	43	43	44	45	50	47	42	49
	Strathmore	44	41	46	44	51	46	41	48
	Gleichen	49	43	46	45	54	47	40	50
	Calgary	44	45	44	47	49	48	42	50
7	Coronation	46	40	45	43	51	45	45	47
	Hughenden	46	40	45	43	52	45	40	47
	Sedgewick	48	41	46	43	53	46	44	49
	Viking	46	42	N.R.	44	50	47	43	49
8	Camrose	45	43	46	45	52	47	N.R.	48
	Wetaskiwin	48	44	46	46	50	48	44	49
	Lacombe	44	44	46	46	50	48	N.R.	50
	Alix	45	45	N.R.	47	48	48	46	50
	Penhold	44	42	45	44	50	47	42	49
	Stettler	46	42	46	44	52	47	44	49
9	Springdale	40	41	42	43	46	45	40	47
	Jasper	43	40	41	42	48	45	44	48
10	Vegreville	47	43	45	45	51	46	43	48
11	Edmonton	48	45	48	47	52	49	44	51
	Calmar	45	43	44	46	50	48	43	50
12	Edson	N.R.	42	42	44	N.R.	47	42	50
13	Glendon	47	40	42	42	48	45	N.R.	48
14	Athabaska	N.R.	42	N.R.	45	48	48	N.R.	50
	Campsie	46	43	46	45	52	48	42	50
15	High Prairie	46	42	47	45	50	48	43	51
	Kinuso	48	41	48	44	52	47	42	50
16	Fairview	45	41	49	44	51	47	45	50
	Beaverlodge	43	43	47	45	52	48	46	50
17	Keg River	42	38	47	41	48	44	42	47
	Fort Vermilion	42	38	50	42	52	45	42	48
	Fort McMurray	46	42	45	45	50	47	41	49
	Fort Smith	38	32	40	36	48	40	40	44
Alberta Average		46	42	45	45	51	47	43	49

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



# V. VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on May 15, 1942 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year.

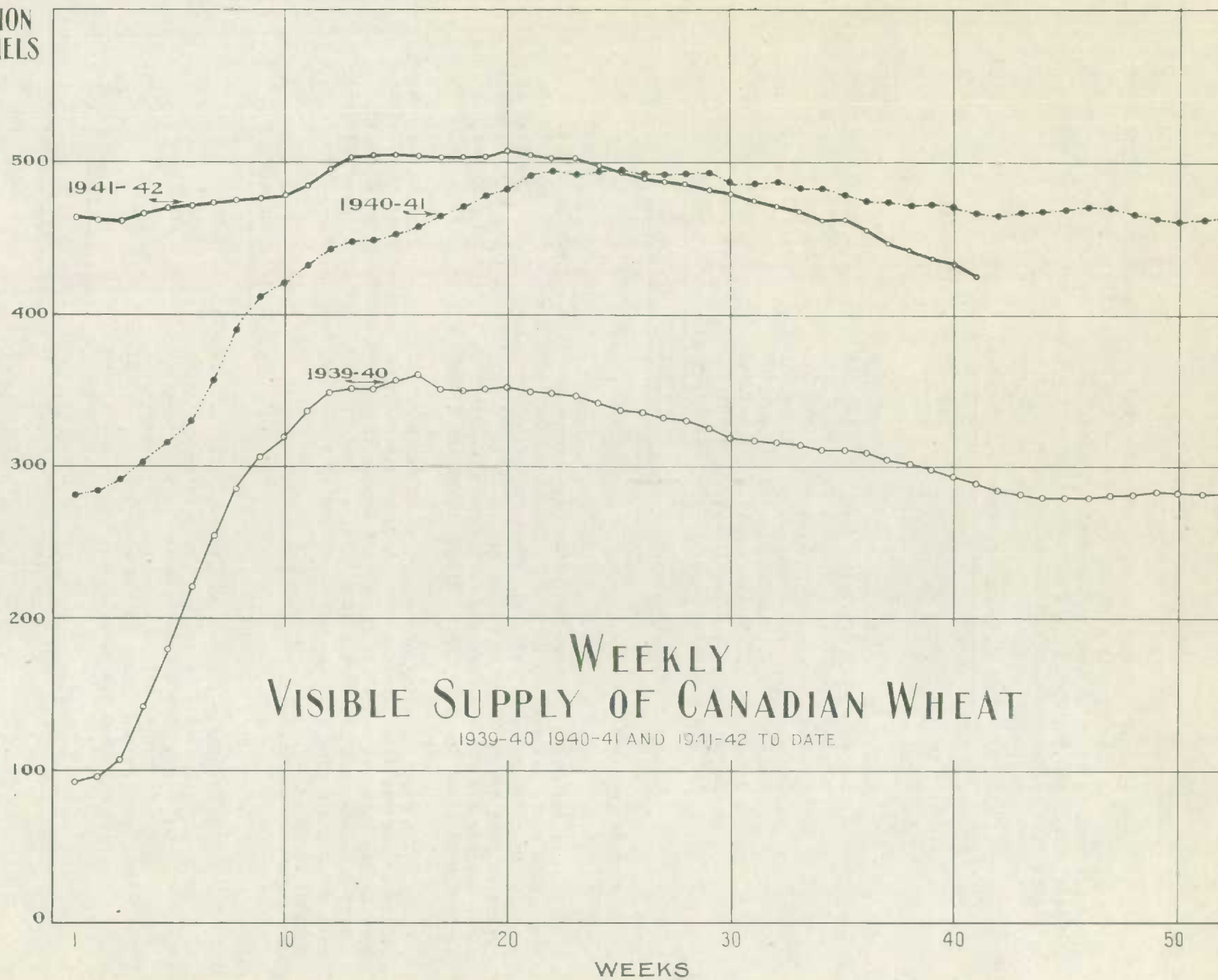
	1942		1941	
	Durum	Other	Durum	Other
	(000 bushels)			
Country Elevators - Manitoba .....	330	22,250	745	27,165
Saskatchewan .....	190	86,540	435	131,530
Alberta .....	-	59,390	-	79,400
T o t a l s .....	520	168,180	1,180	238,095
Interior Private and Mill Elevators .....	18	6,266	36	8,011
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals .....	0	17,183	-	18,034
Pacific Ports .....	-	20,235	-	20,644
Churchill .....	-	2,617	-	2,617
Fort William and Port Arthur .....	342	113,981	2,042	68,002
In Transit - Lakes .....	-	2,780	411	5,614
In Transit - Rail .....	-	19,995	-	22,360
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports .....	68	36,734	642	23,598
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports .....	172	16,719	1,171	18,835
U. S. Lake Ports .....	-	8,660	-	22,195
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports .....	-	6,498	695	9,533
In Transit - U. S. A. ....	-	3,344	-	2,359
T o t a l s .....	1,120	423,192	6,177	459,897
	424,312		466,074	

# VI. 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 May 14, 1942	August 1, 1940 to May 15, 1941
	(bushels)	
Depot Harbour .....	1,028,256	780,575
Port McNicoll .....	13,539,867	9,985,902
Midland .....	21,622,583	9,540,023
Collingwood .....	2,833,629	2,650,018
Owen Sound .....	6,223,439	3,880,690
Goderich .....	5,440,494	3,918,799
Sarnia .....	3,190,583	2,358,979
Port Colborne .....	1,129,803	2,162,320
Humberstone .....	218,805	934,594
Prescott .....	1,624,668	4,182,531
Montreal .....	2,910,329	263,726
Sorel .....	95,313	-
Quebec .....	315,671	-
Toronto .....	100,000	1,691,161
Kingston .....	-	1,733,919
T o t a l s .....	60,273,440	44,083,237

MILLION  
BUSHELS



VII. RAIL MOVEMENT FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

April movement of wheat by rail from the Head of the Lakes tapered off from the levels of the four preceding months but reached the substantial figure of 1,056,342 bushels to bring the total for nine months to more than 8,000,000 bushels compared with 1 1/2 millions in the corresponding period a year ago. The shipments by months this season and last are tabulated below:

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
Total (9 months) .....	<u>8,117,335 <sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>1,588,050</u>

1/ Subject to revision.

Distribution of these shipments has covered the five eastern provinces but the lion's share has gone to Ontario. A great variety of grades has shown up in the movement with "Tough" and "Rejected" wheat occupying a prominent place. The list of grades shipped during the nine months ending April 30 contains no fewer than 82 grade names ranging all the way from the famous No. 1 Manitoba Hard Wheat to such designations as "Tough Rejected No. 3 Northern, Mixed Gravel and Cinders".

The exact quantity of western wheat distributed under the Freight Assistance Policy is not yet determined as certain quantities shipped by water from Fort William-Port Arthur have been made available from stocks in eastern terminal elevators in addition to the quantities shipped all-rail. The provincial distribution of the all-rail shipments during the nine months ending April 30 was, roughly, as follows, subject to revision:

	<u>Million Bushels</u>
Ontario .....	5.72
Quebec .....	2.14
New Brunswick .....	.10
Nova Scotia .....	.04
Prince Edward Island .....	.04
United States .....	.07
Total .....	<u>8.11</u>



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

April 1942

Grade	Ontario	Quebec	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	United States
				bushels		
No. 1 Hard .....	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
No. 1 Northern .....	331	100	24	-	-	-
No. 2 Northern .....	163,833	5,000	-	-	-	-
No. 3 Northern .....	100,533	12,667	1,334	233	1,333	-
No. 4 Northern .....	17,462	1,867	-	-	1,333	-
No. 5 .....	833	-	-	-	-	-
Feed .....	1,567	-	-	-	-	-
Tough 3 Northern .....	203,179	95,717	1,333	14,667	2,667	-
Tough 4 Northern .....	113,191	200,081	1,500	100	2,667	-
Tough No. 5 .....	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Rej. 2 Northern .....	-	2,667	-	-	-	-
Rej. 3 Northern .....	-	1,373	-	-	-	-
Rej. 3 Northern Mxd. Htd. Gravel & Cinders .....	108	-	-	-	-	-
Rej. 3 Northern Mxd. Gravel .....	-	42	-	-	-	-
Rej. 3 Nor. Rej. Mxd. Gravel Gravel & Cinders .....	1,500	83	-	-	-	-
Rej. 3 Northern Rej. Mxd. Htd. Gravel & Cinders .....	-	-	90	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 3 Northern Sptd. ....	-	12,524	-	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 3 Northern Rej. Sptd. ....	-	4,286	-	-	-	-
Tough Smutty 4 Northern .....	-	1,510	-	-	-	-
1 C.W. Garnet .....	500	-	-	-	-	-
2 C.W. Garnet .....	188	-	-	-	-	-
3 C.W. Garnet .....	2,667	1,333	-	-	-	-
Tough 2 C.W. Garnet .....	-	1,579	-	-	-	-
Tough 3 C.W. Garnet .....	2,667	21,163	-	-	-	-
1 A.R.W. ....	8,163	-	-	-	-	-
3 A.W. ....	1,333	-	-	-	-	-
Tough 3 A.W. ....	1,399	-	-	-	-	-
1 C.W. Durum .....	500	1,333	-	-	-	-
2 C.W. Durum .....	1,433	-	-	-	-	-
3 C.W. Durum .....	700	-	-	-	-	-
4 C.W. Durum .....	6,628	2,667	-	-	-	-
Tough 4 C.W. Durum .....	-	1,327	-	-	-	-
Rej. 2 C.W. Durum .....	-	1,503	-	-	-	-
Rej. 3 Durum Sptd. ....	12,623	-	-	-	-	-
Rej. 5 Durum Sptd. ....	1,333	-	-	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 3 Durum Sptd. Rej. Mxd. Htd. ....	-	11,291	-	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 4 Durum Sptd. ....	-	1,377	-	-	-	-
Tough Sample Htd. ....	-	1,400	-	-	-	-
T o t a l s .....	644,171	384,890	4,281	15,000	8,000	-
Grand Total -	1,056,342					

# VIII. 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 nine months August 1941 to April 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
T o t a l s .....	101,366	81.2	83,336	82.7

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 .....	.14
No. 1 Northern .....	32.49	No. 2 Garnet .....	.18
No. 2 Northern .....	36.57	Other Garnet .....	.21
No. 3 Northern .....	12.12	No. 1 Durum .....	.02
No. 4 Northern .....	1.19	No. 2 Durum .....	.36
Tough .....	14.47	Other Durum .....	.58
	96.85		1.49

It will be seen from the above table that only 1.66 per cent of the wheat inspected fell within grades other than those specified. The movement from country points has been quite substantial the past month and a larger portion of the 1941 crop is now showing in the inspections.

The total number of cars of wheat inspected during the nine months August-April was 124,865 and these represented 206.3 million bushels of wheat or approximately 1,652 bushels per car. In the same period only about 182 million bushels of wheat were marketed by growers in the west, most of which was 1941 wheat since the carry-over of old wheat on farms last July 31 was only 11.5 million bushels.

A good deal of "tough" wheat has been moving all-rail from Fort William-Port Arthur to the eastern provinces, particularly Tough 3 and 4 Northern, and doubtless some of this has been used for the feeding of live stock and poultry under the benefits of the Freight Assistance Policy. Almost 15 per cent of the cars inspected has been tagged "Tough" which means approximately 31 million bushels of wheat in this category.

# IX. THE STATISTICAL POSITION

With three months of the crop year to run, the balance of Canadian wheat for export and carry-over was approximately 471 million bushels, or 104.5 million bushels less than on the corresponding date a year ago. A calculation made on May 1 revealed these figures.

Stocks of Canadian wheat in the United States were taken into account in the balance sheet, but it is noteworthy that only a little more than 15,000,000 bushels were located there in May this year compared with 31.8 million bushels in the United States on May 2 a year ago.

The grain storage warehouses in the United States have been needed for the housing of their own surplus stocks and with storage a little easier in Canada than it was last year there has been less need to use United States storage facilities.

	<u>1941-42</u>	<u>1940-41</u>
	bushels	
Carry-over in Canada and the United States		
July 31 .....	480,083,691	300,473,465
New Crop .....	299,401,000 <u>1/</u>	540,190,000
Total Supplies .....	779,484,691	840,663,465
Domestic Requirements .....	140,000,000 <u>1/</u>	125,000,000
Available Supplies .....	<u>639,484,691</u>	<u>715,663,465</u>
Export Movement, August-April		
Overseas Clearances plus United States		
Imports (partly estimated) .....	133,047,935	116,498,769
Flour (in terms of wheat) .....	35,502,661	23,740,029
	<u>168,550,596</u>	<u>140,238,798</u>
Balance for Export or Carry-over, May 1 ....	470,934,095	575,424,667

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1/ Subject to revision.



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

April exports of Canadian wheat and wheat flour totalled 28,448,225 bushels compared with 30,757,859 bushels in the corresponding month a year ago. These figures are the overseas clearances and exports to the United States combined.

	Overseas Clearances of Canadian Wheat	U. S. Imports of Canadian Wheat for consumption and milling in bond	Customs Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour	Totals	Customs Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour
bushels					
<u>1939-40</u>					
August .....	10,547,763	944,372	1,706,742	13,198,877	11,979,671
September .....	12,120,504	693,835	1,874,489	14,688,828	17,515,631
October .....	6,225,133	996,611	1,998,648	9,220,392	18,847,495
November .....	15,218,051	1,030,351	2,577,645	18,826,047	23,212,844
December .....	11,011,279	406,637	4,062,213	15,480,129	38,474,661
January .....	15,946,245	938,657	3,263,922	20,148,824	13,621,527
February .....	13,212,338	827,327	2,517,021	16,556,686	9,115,258
March .....	17,190,619	857,361	3,220,106	21,268,086	11,848,383
April .....	13,753,300	738,565	2,339,415	16,831,280	7,421,151
May .....	18,293,320	821,326	3,251,677	22,366,323	26,717,997
June .....	9,180,759	569,602	2,291,886	12,042,247	15,861,993
July .....	10,004,408	639,854	1,412,388	12,046,650	13,279,904
T o t a l s .....	152,703,719	9,454,498	30,516,152	192,674,369	207,896,515
<u>1940-41</u>					
August .....	8,376,192	592,971	2,590,902	11,560,065	13,992,063
September .....	6,524,601	619,998	2,478,393	9,622,992	11,978,247
October .....	6,610,523	824,580	3,375,868	10,810,971	13,034,755
November .....	9,896,969	735,974	3,072,231	13,705,174	20,349,791
December .....	6,858,081	540,299	1,555,250	8,953,630	13,317,661
January .....	12,841,576	782,729	1,596,681	15,220,986	6,476,761
February .....	14,690,299	689,344	2,730,406	18,110,049	12,190,000
March .....	18,324,872	656,074	2,516,126	21,497,072	14,138,845
April .....	25,988,574	945,113	3,824,172	30,757,859	24,146,572
May .....	28,381,667	2,400,657	6,033,087	36,815,411	35,656,016
June .....	21,999,756	1,205,207	7,579,158	31,084,121	30,992,762
July .....	13,066,057	1,354,411	8,647,448	23,067,916	27,993,781
T o t a l s .....	173,559,167	11,347,357	46,299,722	231,206,246	224,267,254
<u>1941-42</u>					
August .....	12,125,895	1,816,671	6,464,547	20,407,113	21,185,505
September .....	10,705,499	2,004,228	2,974,563	15,684,290	14,315,604
October .....	11,953,762		1,984,802	13,938,564	13,825,389
November .....	14,594,198		2,639,308	17,233,506	24,744,381
December .....	15,941,080		4,186,062	20,127,142	22,457,104
January .....	14,814,987		3,376,634	18,191,621	14,521,442
February .....	10,815,327		4,753,566	15,568,893	10,157,893
March .....	14,903,946 <sup>1/</sup>		4,047,296	18,951,242 <sup>1/</sup>	13,812,554
April .....	23,372,342 <sup>1/</sup>		5,075,883	28,448,225 <sup>1/</sup>	19,613,203
Aug.-Apr. 1941-42.	133,047,935 <sup>1/</sup>		35,502,661	168,550,596 <sup>1/</sup>	154,653,055
Aug.-Apr. 1940-41.	116,498,769		23,740,029	140,238,798	129,624,695

<sup>1/</sup> Subject to revision.



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