

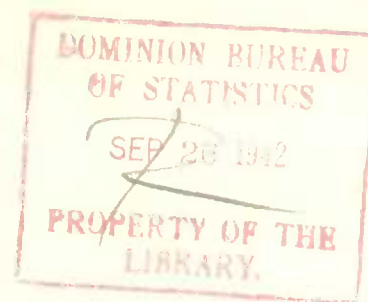
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CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH



Vol. 13

No. 1

A large, detailed illustration of a single wheat sheaf, shown from the roots to the grain heads, positioned vertically in the center of the cover.

# MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

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AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

(Issued September 1942)

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

Great wars and record-breaking yields of wheat in Canada and the United States would seem to have an affinity. It was during the first world war that North America staggered the agricultural world with the production of an enormous wheat crop. The year was 1915 and the United States then harvested one billion bushels of wheat—a record which still stands—while Canada's Prairie Provinces baffled even the most experienced agriculturists with yields per acre overshadowing anything previously on record.

History has repeated itself in the second world war. The yield of wheat per acre in both Canada and the United States in 1942 has shattered the 1915 record which stood for twenty-seven years, while Canada has reached new heights in the matter of production. The two countries between them have a wheat crop totalling 1,597,000,000 bushels of which the United States produced 982 million and Canada 615 million bushels. The previous best for Canada was the crop of 566.7 million bushels produced on a larger acreage in 1928, while in the United States the new crop is only some 18 million bushels below the record-breaking crop of 1915.

Both countries adopted measures in 1942 designed to reduce wheat acreage and thereby limit production, whereas in 1915 the acreage curve went sharply upward as part of the program at that time to produce more wheat. In both cases, however, the weather factor intervened heavily on the side of production and the generous and timely rains experienced during the growing season produced a yield per acre of record proportions. In Western Canada, the yield in 1915 was 26 bushels per acre and in 1942 it is estimated at 28.4 bushels, while in the United States the yield in 1915 was 16.7 bushels and this year it is 19.4 bushels per acre.

Not only has North America produced more wheat in 1942 than the average production of some 26 countries in Europe (excluding Russia), during the ten years preceding the present war, but the combined carry-over of old wheat in Canada and the United States exceeded one billion bushels at the opening of the 1942-43 crop year, making a total supply on this continent of more than two and one-half billion bushels of wheat, a figure difficult for the layman to comprehend. It would require more than 1 1/2 million box cars of the size used in Canada during the past crop year, to accommodate this quantity of wheat.

Added to the tremendous crops of coarse grain produced in North America this year, this wheat supply removes any fear of a shortage of feeding stuffs in the carrying out of wartime live-stock programs underway in both Canada and the United States. It serves also as a stock pile from which Russia and other members of the United Nations may be furnished needed supplies of bread grain. In the opinion of Secretary of Agriculture, C.R. Wickard of the United States, the great wheat supply there is "no longer a surplus in the old sense of the word".



It is a little too early yet for estimates of the new wheat crop in the southern hemisphere countries, but latest advices from Australia suggest a repetition of the North American performance of high yield per acre on a reduced acreage. The Australian farmers sowed wheat on only 10,951,000 acres compared with 12,653,000 acres the year before, but weather conditions have been extremely favourable to date. The harvest is still six weeks to two months away and the critical period of growth is now at hand.

In Argentina the wheat acreage has also been reduced, and is estimated at 16,065,000 acres compared with 18,038,000 sown for the last crop. Much of the reduction has been attributed to poor soil and weather conditions at seeding time, but generous rains have recently been experienced and the crop outlook has shown improvement as a result. It should be noted, however, that both Australia and Argentina have substantial stocks of old wheat on hand and a narrowing market for their surplus. Shipping conditions are playing a large part in their inability to compete in existing markets.

Argentina has Brazil and Spain as major outlets for wheat but, with Brazil now a belligerent country, there is talk in trade circles of United States wheat being shipped to Brazil. The question of available shipping space would appear to be a factor of importance in such a development but at any rate the matter is receiving some attention among grain traders at New York. Efforts have been made in recent years to increase wheat production in Brazil but average imports have been running about 35 million bushels annually in the past five years.

#### European Developments

To obtain any sort of comprehensive picture of the European crop situation is still extremely difficult. Even the various discussions of Russia's position as the result of further territorial losses in the Caucasus show considerable conflict of view. It appears certain, however, that crop conditions are better this year in a number of European countries, notably so in Great Britain and Eire, while the latest estimates from Turkey suggest a crop large enough to meet domestic requirements. Turkey has in recent months been receiving considerable quantities of grain from stocks owned by the United Kingdom Government.

The position in France is regarded as unsatisfactory with the occupying forces demanding a large share of the crop and in a position to help themselves to it. Spain and Italy appear to have harvested moderate crops, and Stockholm reports concerning the situation in Germany, suggest that there is a larger harvest than was at first expected, especially of potatoes. The Danubian countries, particularly Roumania, have failed to recover lost ground and there will be little or no surplus grain in areas which formerly shipped out large amounts of wheat and other grains.

It would appear that bumper wheat crops in 1942 are mostly coming the way of the United Nations and no small contribution is being made by the farmers of the United Kingdom who, before the war, were relatively small producers of wheat. They have complied with wartime regulations and turned many acres of grassland into wheat fields. Mechanization has developed to the point where it is believed that the British Isles have the most mechanized farming community in Europe (ex-Russia). Only some 12,000,000 acres were under all crops before the war but this has been expanded in three years to 18,000,000 acres, and a women's land army numbering some 46,000 is playing a major role in crop production.

Additional grassland is being ploughed up this fall and in an effort to get the new crop sown before November 1, the lighting restrictions have been relaxed to permit tractors to carry lights after dark. This will enable farming operations to be carried out day and night. Reports from England indicate that Germany has been attempting to destroy the crop from the air by dropping incendiary bombs but these have had little or no effect.

## International Trade

With wartime conditions necessitating a "black-out" on statistics covering wheat exports from Canada, the United States and Australia, there is little that can be said about international trade in wheat. There is evidence, however, of considerable shipments of both wheat and flour from the United States under lease-lend legislation, while Canada is shipping 15,000 tons of wheat monthly to Greece for the relief of the starving population. These shipments are being made as an outright gift. Canada has also established a credit of \$10,000,000 which will enable Russia to draw on her for approximately 9,000,000 bushels of wheat or flour. This was part of an arrangement made recently with the U.S.S.R. and signed in London.

It remains to be seen to what extent Russia will absorb wheat supplies from North America in the next year and availability of shipping space will be an important factor in this connection. In the meantime, the United Kingdom will be the principal market for surplus wheat but it should be noted here that a change in policy with respect to bread prices in the United Kingdom may result in some curtailment of wheat imports. For the first time since the war began, the price of bread has been allowed to rise and this is in line with a policy to discourage the consumption of bread and increase the consumption of potatoes.

According to recent estimates, it has cost the United Kingdom Government upwards of \$333,000,000 to subsidize bread prices to the consumer at eightpence per 4-lb. loaf, but the Food Ministry is reported now to have ordered an increase of one penny per loaf and at the same time the price of potatoes has been reduced. Factors in this development are believed to be the large native and imported supplies of wheat available in the United Kingdom and the necessity of conserving shipping space, while undoubtedly the potato crop is a big one.

## Wheat Situation in Canada

Returning to a discussion of the wheat situation in Canada, the record size of the 1942 crop has already been indicated but the grain has not by any means been safely gathered. Showery weather has interfered with harvesting operations and caused some sprouting with consequent loss of grade, while severe frost was experienced in Saskatchewan which might have caught some grain not fully ripened and reduced the yield.

As was to be expected in a year of heavy rainfall and lush growth, the protein strength of the new wheat, measured by the testing of some 453 samples of the threshed crop, is sharply below last year and about 1.7 per cent below the average of the past ten years. The average protein content of the samples tested in this preliminary examination was 12.5 per cent and this is the poorest showing since 1928.

Quota restrictions on the marketing of wheat have been applied to the western Canadian crop by the Canadian Wheat Board and although a number of points are enjoying more than the general quota of five bushels per "authorized" acre, the movement from farms is very small to date in relation to the size of crop. The lateness of the harvest is partly responsible for this delayed movement from farms. Total marketings during the first seven weeks of the crop year amounted to 19.1 million bushels compared with 39.4 million bushels in the corresponding period last season.

In the matter of grading, there is little available yet on the new crop but up to September 14, the Inspection Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners had graded 377 cars of 1942 wheat with the following results:

No. 1 Manitoba Northern...	140 Cars	Tough .....	13 Cars
No. 2 Manitoba Northern ..	154	Rejected .....	2
No. 3 Manitoba Northern ..	31	Amber Durums .....	13
Smutty .....	1	Red Winters .....	23

The amount of wheat represented in these inspections is only about 640,000 bushels so that the sample is too small to have any bearing on the grading of a crop so large as that estimated for 1942.



PRICES

Wheat Board Prices 1942-43

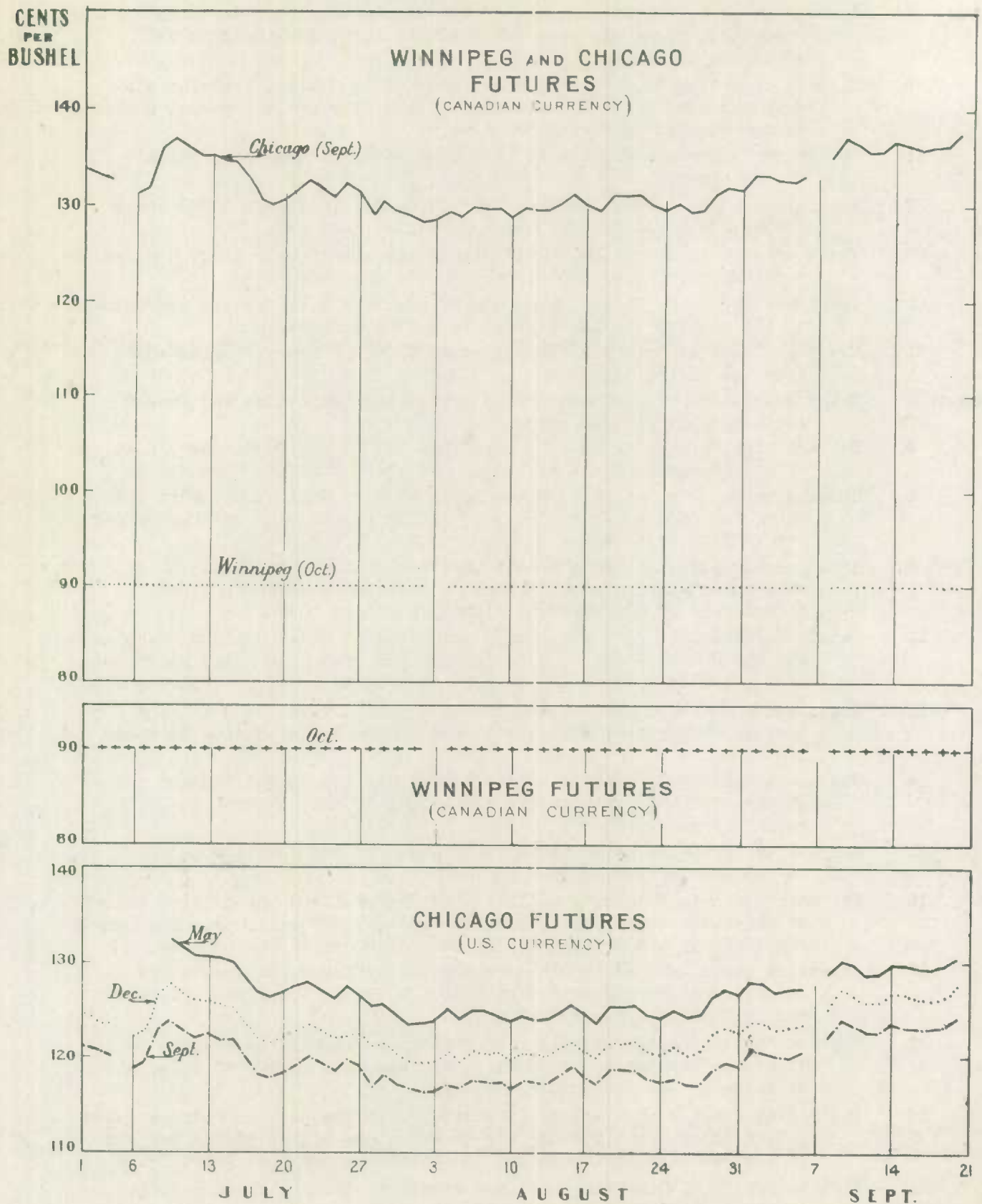
The following are the fixed minimum prices set by the Canadian Wheat Board and approved by Orders in Council, for the crop year 1942-43, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Straight Grade</u>	<u>Tough</u>	<u>Smutty</u>	<u>Rejected</u>
		(cents per bushel)		
No. 1 Hard .....	90	87	83	81
No. 1 Northern .....	90	87	83	81
No. 2 Northern .....	87	83	80	78
No. 3 Northern .....	83½	79½	76½	74½
No. 4 Northern .....	79	75	73	71
No. 5 Wheat .....	76	73	70	68
No. 6 Wheat .....	72	69	66	64
Feed Wheat .....	68	65	62	60
No. 4 Special .....	78	75	72	71
No. 5 Special .....	75	72	69	68
No. 6 Special .....	71	68	65	64
No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum .....	90	87	84	83
No. 2 C.W. Amber Durum .....	87	84	81	80
No. 3 C.W. Amber Durum .....	83½	80½	77½	76½
No. 4 C.W. Amber Durum .....	80½	77½	74½	73½
No. 5 C.W. Amber Durum .....	77½	74½	71½	70½
No. 6 C.W. Amber Durum .....	74½	71½	68½	67½
No. 1 C.W. Garnet .....	82	79	75	74
No. 2 C.W. Garnet .....	80	76	73	72
No. 3 C.W. Garnet .....	78	74	71	70
No. 1 C.W. White Spring .....	81	78	75	74
No. 2 C.W. White Spring .....	80	77	74	73
No. 3 C.W. White Spring .....	78	75	72	71
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter .....	87	84	80	79
No. 2 Alberta Winter .....	86	83	79	78
No. 3 Alberta Winter .....	84	81	77	76
No. 1 Mixed Wheat .....	77	74	71	71
No. 2 Mixed Wheat .....	73	70	67	67
No. 3 Mixed Wheat .....	76	73	70	70
No. 4 Mixed Wheat .....	72	69	66	66
No. 5 Mixed Wheat .....	77	74	71	71
No. 6 Mixed Wheat .....	73	70	67	67
Sample Amber Durum and				
Broken Wheat .....	68	65	62	62
No. 1 Mixed Grain .....	65	62	59	59

Drawback on Wheat

In order to preserve the ceiling price on wheat used for feed a drawback of 8 cents per bushel is in effect on sales made on or after August 1, 1942. Wheat used for milling for home consumption only will also be subject to a drawback. At present the price of wheat appropriate to ceiling flour prices is tentatively set at 77 3/8 cents per bushel for No. 1 Northern (in store Fort William). These provisions have been made because of the change in the Government's initial price from 70 to 90 cents per bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat (basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur) which took effect on August 1, 1942.

# DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS



CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

1942

- Aug. 24 A decrease of 4,000,000 bushels in the visible supply of Canadian wheat took place the past week and the total now in sight is 402.4 million bushels.
- 25 Eire is expecting to harvest a wheat crop of 16 million bushels this year which is double the average of the five pre-war years, and enough to meet home requirements.
- 26 Turkey may harvest a wheat crop this year equal to home requirements of the country.
- 27 Australian wheat acreage licensed for 1942-43 totals 10,951,000 acres compared with 12,653,000 acres harvested last year.
- 28 Wheat acreage in Argentina is officially estimated at 15,818,000 acres compared with 18,038,000 acres planted a year earlier.
- 29 Wheat yields in the United Kingdom continue very satisfactory over most of the country and the harvest is making progress.
- 31 New York trade reports suggest the possibility of Brazil buying wheat from the United States.
- Sept. 1 Rains in western Canada have halted harvesting operations and caused additional lodging of crops.
- 3 Day and night ploughing will be permitted in the United Kingdom in an effort to complete the sowing of new wheat crops by November 1.
- 5 Storage rates on wheat held in terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur have been reduced from 1/45th to 1/50th of one cent per bushel per day as from this date.
- 8 Arrangements to establish a credit that would permit the U.S.S.R. to draw on Canada for about 9,000,000 bushels of wheat or flour formed part of an agreement signed in London today.
- 10 Canada's 1942 wheat crop officially estimated at 615.2 million bushels and the United States production revised upward to 981.8 millions make a combined North American wheat crop of 1,597,000,000 bushels.
- 11 Argentina's wheat exports since January 1, 1942, total 55.3 million bushels compared with 66.3 millions in the corresponding 36 weeks last year.
- 14 The wheat harvest is rapidly making headway in the United Kingdom and stocks of wheat, both native and imported, are believed to be of record proportions.
- 15 Weather in Argentina is now more favourable for the development of new wheat crops.
- 16 The wheat crop in France is estimated by Broomhall at 239 million bushels of which the occupying forces are demanding 29 millions. The remaining quantity would be far below French domestic requirements.
- 17 Argentine wheat acreage is placed at 16,065,000 acres in the second official estimate compared with 15,818,000 in the first estimate and 18,038,000 acres a year ago.
- 18 Western Canada's wheat crop is estimated at 547.4 million bushels by the Winnipeg Free Press, or 40 millions less than the first official estimate by the Bureau of Statistics.
- 19 Australian wheat conditions are reported to be the best in years and the reduction in wheat acreage may be offset by higher yields per acre as was the case in Canada and the United States this year.
- 21 Visible supply of Canadian wheat now stands at 406.3 million bushels compared with 472.9 millions a year ago.



UNITED STATES

An upward revision of 27 million bushels in the estimate of spring wheat production in the United States, brings the total crop in sight for 1942 up to 981,793,000 bushels, which is 4 per cent larger than the 1941 crop and the second largest in the history of the United States.

In yield per acre, the spring wheat crop appears to be excelling itself. Records as old as 1895 and 1915 are shattered by the prospective 20.0 bushels per acre estimated for the crop now being threshed. The production estimate of 284 million bushels of spring wheat, including 42.4 millions of durum wheat, is 60 per cent above the average production in the ten years 1930-39.

No change is seen in the estimate of winter wheat production made on August 10, and the figure of 697.7 million bushels stands. This is 26.5 million bushels above the final estimate for 1941, and, compared with the average for the 1930-39 period, is about 128 million bushels larger.

Most of the winter wheat crop has been gathered and threshed but rains interfered with the threshing of spring wheat in certain areas and some reports of sprouting were to hand when the official report was made on September 10. It is not expected that yields will suffer greatly, although there may be some loss in yield and deterioration in quality if wet weather persists.

Soaking rains have been experienced in the winter wheat states and, while the wet soil is slowing up ploughing and seeding operations in connection with the 1943 crop, the conditions are ideal where the wheat is already planted. Early seeded wheat is showing above ground in parts of the south-west and fallowed wheat in the Texas plains is up to good stands.

Statistical Position

Based on the latest published figures, the 1942-43 statistical position in the United States is roughly as follows:

	<u>Bushels</u>
Wheat Carry-over on July 1, 1942 .....	632,611,000
Total 1942 Crop (September Estimate) ....	<u>981,793,000</u>
Total Supply .....	1,614,404,000
Estimated Home Requirements.....	<u>750,000,000</u>
Surplus for Export and Carry-over .....	<u>864,404,000</u>

The total supply in the current crop year, therefore, is 283 million bushels greater than the record figure of 1.3 billion bushels in 1941-42, and some 635 million bushels greater than the average wheat supply in the previous ten years.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard is not perturbed about the abundant supply of wheat, in fact, he seems rather pleased about it. This is what he said, in part, in a radio address to United States farmers on September 11.

"This year there is no question of what to do with our huge production of farm commodities. The war is taking every bushel and every pound of the food and fibre we can produce. Even the great wheat supply no longer is a surplus in the old sense of the word. The wheat that we can't use for flour is a useful reserve of feed grain.

"In fact, the wartime demands for many farm products.....are so large that even the huge 1942 production is not as great as we could use. We have to supply great quantities of food to our fighting men and to our allies. We have to fill record requirements here at home."

It had previously been announced that under the National Feed Wheat program, the sale of 125 million bushels of Government-owned wheat had been authorized at prices not less than 85 per cent of the parity price of corn, but it has been recently estimated that the amount of wheat likely to be fed to animals in the crop year 1942-43 may reach a total of 150 million bushels, a considerable part of which will be sold by the Government or released from loan wheat. Prices for this feed wheat are announced from time to time and supplies for October delivery are available at prices ranging from 75 cents to \$1.00 per bushel, depending on the location.

#### Wheat Under Loan

The volume of 1942 wheat flowing to the Commodity Credit Corporation under the loan program suggests that very limited amounts of wheat are reaching the large markets. The national loan rate this season is \$1.14 per bushel. At terminal markets the loan value of No. 2 Hard winter wheat, for instance, is \$1.32 at Chicago and \$1.27 at Kansas City, while No. 1 Dark Northern Spring wheat at Minneapolis is \$1.32 per bushel.

Prices at Kansas City advanced close to the loan value in the early part of September but the gains were not held and in all markets the current quotations are below the loan price with the result that up to September 5, the records of the Commodity Credit Corporation showed loans made on 113 million bushels of the 1942 wheat crop.

The storage situation both on and off farms is still very acute and depending on storage space, it is estimated that upwards of 400 million bushels of the 1942 crop of wheat will go under loan. This should have a steadying effect on open market prices as the season progresses.

On September 5, the Commodity Credit Corporation held 296.8 million bushels of wheat from previous crops in addition to the 1942 wheat. The total on which loans were granted in 1941-42 was about 367 million bushels, while in 1940 loans were extended to 278.4 million bushels. According to the records of the Commodity Credit Corporation from the date of organization through June 30, 1942, almost 900 million bushels of wheat figured in the loans program starting with 85.7 million bushels in 1938.



ARGENTINE LETTER

The wheat situation in Argentina is dealt with in the following report forwarded under date of September 3, 1942, by the correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires.

A decrease of 2,223,000 acres in the area sown to wheat is indicated in the first official estimate of areas seeded to the five principal field crops. This is a reduction of 12.3 per cent compared with 1941.

The area seeded to wheat for harvest this season is shown in the following table together with figures for last season and the five and ten year averages.

	<u>Wheat Acreage</u>
1942-43 .....	15,814,000
1941-42 .....	18,038,300
Five-year average .....	19,079,400
Ten-year average .....	18,712,600

According to the memorandum accompanying the statistics, the reduction in the area planted is attributable to the drought which affected almost the whole cereal zone of the country during the period of ploughing and seeding. However, the favourable conditions which have prevailed during the month of August have permitted to a great extent the normalization of the delayed work.

Crop Conditions

According to the official monthly report on crop conditions issued by the Ministry of Agriculture on September 2, the rains which fell in August have modified substantially the state of the grain crops in the eastern sections of the cereal zone. In the central portion the precipitation has been insufficient for which reason the state of the crops there is still below normal. (As this is being written copious rains are falling in Buenos Aires. Early reports show that the precipitation is spread over a wide area, covering the whole cereal zone, but in reduced volume in the most western points).

The Wheat Crop - In the province of Buenos Aires the work of seeding is finishing in the western zone. In general, the fields are backward because of the lack of rains in the preceding months, but generally the condition may be considered satisfactory, except in some parts of the south-west, where it is only fair.

In Santa Fe the planting was carried out within the normal period in the north and centre, while in the south 40 per cent of the area cultivated was planted two weeks late on account of the drought which prevailed in July. Apart from the fields planted recently in the extreme south, the grain has germinated throughout the province.

In Cordoba there are a few fields in the south still to be planted, besides some which will have to be re-seeded because of destruction by green fly. The fields look well, except in the southern zone, where drought and green fly have caused damage.

In Entre Rios also seeding was delayed, and this has appreciably diminished the area planted in comparison with last season. But at the present time the fields appear to be in a condition superior to good.



The severe drought in the Pampa delayed the preparation of the land. In this territory they are still seeding and the wheat which has sprouted is generally in poor condition. In the later sowings much of the grain has not yet sprouted.

### Supplies and Markets

August exports amounted to 5,485,000 bushels, of which 4,760,000 bushels were grain and 724,000 bushels were flour in terms of grain. This compares with a combined total of 7,913,000 bushels in the preceding month. The statistical situation 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 to ) Wheat .....	52,927,000 bushels	
August 31 ) Wheat as flour .	1,635,000	"
	54,562,000	"
Balance still available .....	179,107,000	"

Present prospects for the new crop on the reduced acreage appear to be good, due to the ample rains which have fallen recently. But this, of course, is not at all a market factor.

### AUSTRALIAN CABLE

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

"Growing conditions continue very favourable for the 1942-43 wheat crop. The Federal cabinet has approved a plan for the payment of approximately 70 cents (Canadian) per bushel at country sidings on the first 3,000 bushels with an advance of approximately 35 cents (Canadian) per bushel less freight and handling charges against any balance to be pooled and paid for as disposed of by the Wheat Board."

Under the previous plan, growers were guaranteed a price of 3/10d per bushel, f.o.b. ports up to a maximum volume of 140 million bushels but the amount received by the farmer was considerably less after paying various costs. The new price of 4/- per bushel on the first 3,000 bushels is payable at country sidings and will mean a greater return to growers. The balance in excess of 3,000 bushels delivered by growers will be pooled and an advance of 2/- per bushel made to the farmer. This pooled grain will be marketed in the usual way and the proceeds distributed to growers after costs have been met.

CENTS  
PER  
BUSHEL

## SHIPPERS' OFFERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

F.O.B. PORT OF SHIPMENT, AS REPORTED DAILY BY BROOMHALL'S LIVERPOOL OFFICE

Sept. 1941 to date  
(Canadian cents per bushel)

100

80

60

40

SEPT.

OCT.

NOV.

DEC.

JAN.

FEB.

MAR.

APR.

MAY

JUNE

JULY

AUG.

SEPT.

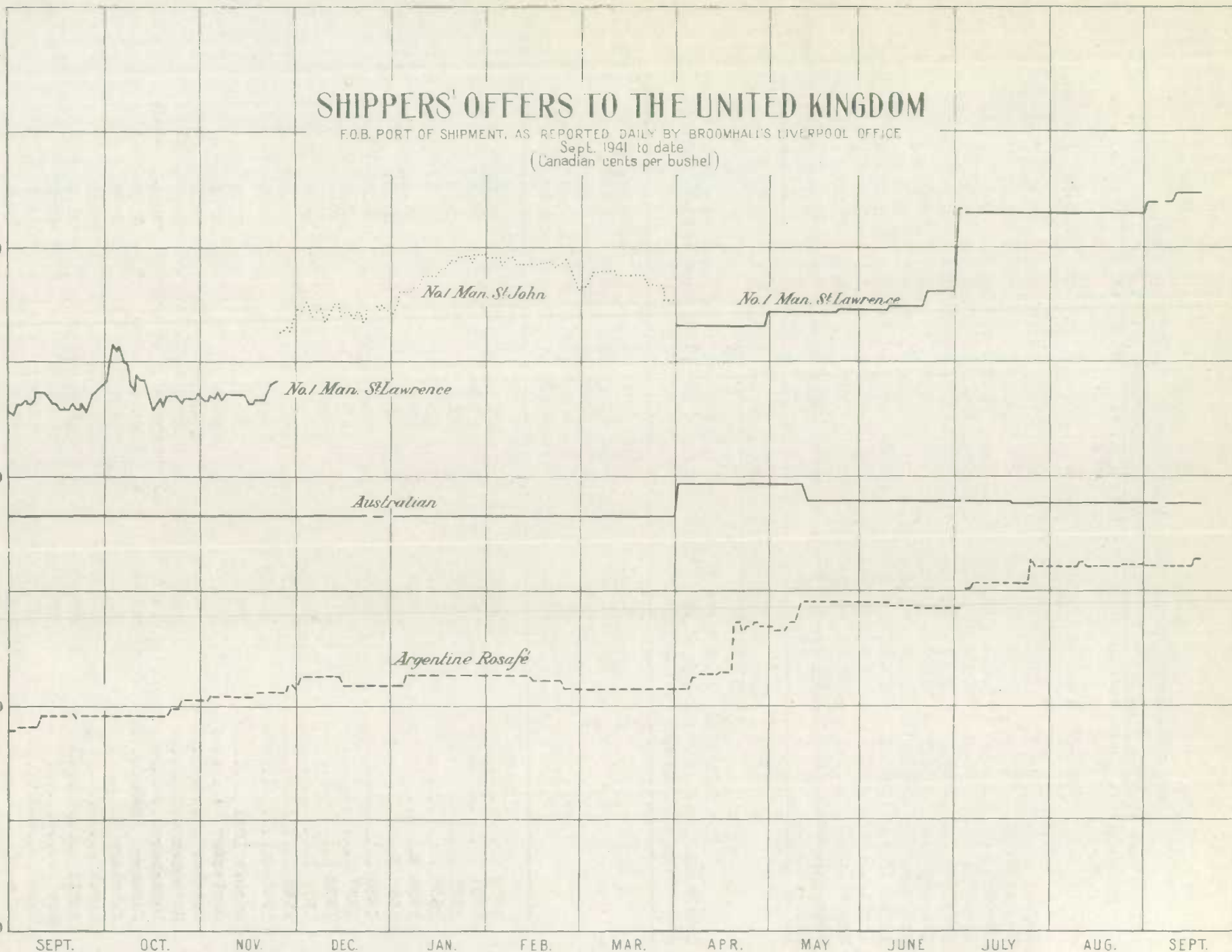
*No. 1 Man. St. Lawrence*

*No. 1 Man. St. John*

*No. 1 Man. St. Lawrence*

*Australian*

*Argentine Rosafé*



Monthly Average Winnipeg Cash Price - No. 1 Northern Wheat,  
Crop Years 1935-36 to 1942-43

	(cents per bushel)							
	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
August .....	84.5	102.2	131.8	76.6	54.9	72.2	73.3	94.4
September ..	90.3	103.9	133.6	63.3	73.9	71.7	72.6	
October ....	90.8	110.9	142.3	61.5	70.3	70.4	73.7	
November ...	85.7	108.4	134.6	59.0	70.5	71.8	73.2	
December ...	84.7	120.2	137.4	60.6	82.4	73.4	74.4	
January ....	84.8	124.7	149.1	59.9	82.8	74.2	77.0	
February ...	82.1	127.0	144.6	60.4	83.8	75.2	78.0	
March .....	82.1	135.7	138.4	59.5	87.0	76.2	78.0	
April .....	80.5	138.9	138.4	60.5	89.2	75.7	79.0	
May .....	76.8	130.6	115.2	65.5	79.7	75.9	79.3	
June .....	79.5	124.2	114.3	61.8	72.3	77.0	80.0	
July .....	93.4	145.6	98.4	55.3	71.4	74.7	80.8	

Wheat Prices and the General Price Level <sup>1/</sup>

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
August 1941 .....	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	159.8	85.8
August .....	110.4	2/	94.4

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



## THE CANADIAN SITUATION

### I. FIRST ESTIMATE OF 1942 PRODUCTION

On September 10, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a bulletin reporting for 1942 (1) the first estimate of the production of the principal grain crops and hay and clover and (2) the condition of late-sown crops. The estimates are based on schedules returned by crop correspondents, including farmers throughout Canada, and bank managers, rural postmasters and railway and elevator agents in the Prairie Provinces. The 1942 acreages are from the Annual June Survey, while those for 1941 are the preliminary returns from the Census. The 1941 production estimates have been provisionally revised to conform with the 1941 Census acreages. The yields per acre, however, are the same as those published in the third estimate of the 1941 crops issued on January 21 last, with the exception of the 1941 yields for wheat in the Prairie Provinces. These latter have been revised on the basis of preliminary disposition data available for the 1941 crop in the three western provinces. Final revisions in the 1941 estimates will not be possible until the Census returns on acreages have been revised.

### SUMMARY

Canada's total wheat production in 1942 is placed at an all-time record level of 615,243,000 bushels, according to the first estimate of the season. The 1942 volume is almost double the 311,825,000 bushels produced in 1941, and exceeds by 48,517,000 bushels the previous record crop of 566,726,000 bushels harvested in 1928. This year's unprecedented outturn is being realized despite the fact that the 1942 wheat acreage has been held slightly under that of 1941, and substantially below the acreage levels of the preceding fifteen years. Notwithstanding, the exceptionally favourable weather conditions during the growing season in the Prairie Provinces, where more summer-fallowed land was available for wheat growing than in any previous year, have resulted in the harvesting of new high per acre yields.

In eastern Canada and in British Columbia wheat yields were better than in 1941. The 1942 fall wheat crop in Ontario totalled 23,997,000 bushels, and spring wheat production in all provinces amounted to 591,246,000 bushels. The latter figure includes the 1942 wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces estimated at 587,000,000 bushels, which is twice the 1941 crop of 293,000,000 bushels. By provinces, the 1942 wheat estimate for the Prairies is distributed as follows: Manitoba 52,000,000; Saskatchewan 350,000,000; Alberta 185,000,000 bushels. The estimates for Manitoba and Saskatchewan include Durum wheat production of 2,700,000 bushels and 7,000,000 bushels respectively, making a total 1942 Durum wheat production of 9,700,000 bushels. Because of the heavy rains and cool weather during the growing season, harvesting in the Prairie Provinces is just now getting into full swing with a week of good drying weather having elapsed since the rains at the end of August. Because of the lateness of the crop, it is still too early to make an appraisal of the quality, although frost has already lowered grades in northern and north-eastern Alberta and north-western Saskatchewan.

### WHEAT PRODUCTION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Considering the Prairie Provinces as a whole, the 1942 wheat crop is the largest on record both in respect to yield and production. The 1942 average yield per acre for the three provinces is 28.4 bushels as compared with the previous record average of 26 bushels in 1915. The 1942 production estimated at 587 million

bushels exceeds by 42.4 millions the previous record production of 544.6 million bushels harvested in 1928. By provinces, the 1942 average yield of 26.9 bushels in Manitoba is 2.1 bushels per acre higher than the previously high yield of 24.8 bushels in 1915. The 1942 production of 52 millions, however, has been exceeded in several years as a result of larger acreages, with the highest Manitoba production totalling 69.3 million bushels in 1915. In Saskatchewan the 1942 average yield of 28.3 bushels surpassed by 3.2 bushels the 1915 record of 25.1 bushels per acre. Despite a lower acreage than in 1928, the 1942 production of 350 millions is higher by 28.8 million bushels than the 1928 production of 321.2 millions. Alberta's 1942 yield per acre of 29 bushels is actually 2.1 bushels lower than the record 1915 yield of 31.1 bushels. The 1942 production of 185 million bushels, however, has established a new record outturn for the province, having bettered by 4.3 million bushels the 1940 production of 180.7 millions.

CHARTS SHOWING THE AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES  
BY CROP DISTRICTS, 1942 AND 1941

The charts on the next page of this report indicate the crop district wheat yields per acre across the Prairie Provinces in 1942, with comparisons for 1941.

Manitoba - The provincial average wheat yield for Manitoba at 26.9 bushels per acre represents an increase of 6 bushels per acre over that of 1941. This year an appreciable amount of hail damage held the average yield in Crop District 1 to 22.3 bushels per acre. Elsewhere in the province yields ranged from 25 bushels in District 6 on the eastern fringe of the province to 31.8 bushels in District 10 along the Saskatchewan boundary. The average yield in Crop District 3, extending from the Red River Valley to the Portage Plains was 27.6 bushels in 1942, some 7 bushels better than a year ago. The north-western districts all have high yields this year. The variation in yields by districts in 1941 was very small with a somewhat lighter crop being harvested in Crop Districts 1, 13 and 14 than in the remainder of the districts in which average yields per acre ranging between 20 and 22 bushels were harvested.

Saskatchewan - The 1942 provincial wheat yield per acre at 28.3 bushels is considerably more than double the 1941 provincial yield of 11.9 bushels. This year's yields besides being high are unusually uniform. The lowest average yields are in the south-west Crop Districts 4B at 22.7 bushels and 4A at 23.1 bushels. The highest average yield is in the north-east in Crop District 8A at 33.2 bushels per acre. Crop Districts 5B, 7A, 8A, 8B and 9A all have average yields in excess of 30 bushels per acre. A year ago the only yields above 20 bushels per acre occurred in Districts 1A and 1B, while the central southern Districts 3AN, 3BS, 3EN, the central Districts 6A and 6B and Districts 7B and 9B in the north-west all had yields ranging between 5 and 10 bushels per acre.

Alberta - Alberta's provincial average yield in 1942 at 29 bushels per acre is almost double the provincial yield of 15 bushels in 1941. The lowest average yields this year are in District 16 in Peace River at 24.5 bushels and in District 1 in the south-east and District 7 in the east-centre, which each have an average yield of 24.8 bushels. All the western side of the province including Crop Districts 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11 and the north-eastern and northern Districts 10, 13, 14 have average yields above 30 bushels per acre. The highest average yield is reported in Crop District 11 in the Edmonton district at 34.3 bushels. In the previous year Crop Districts 5 and 7 suffered serious crop losses with average yields around 7 to 8 bushels. Only Crop Districts 9 in the west, and 14, 15, 16 and 17 in the north and Peace River districts had yields better than 20 bushels per acre in 1941.



ACCORDING TO THE FIRST ESTIMATE OF SEPT 10, 1942

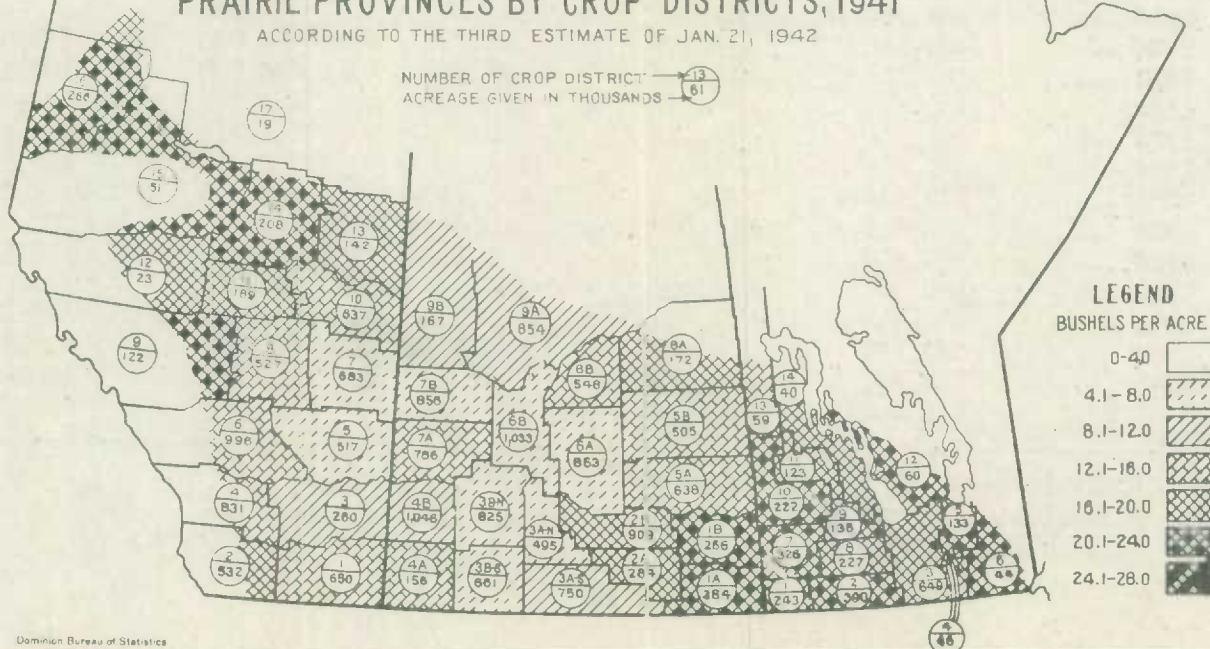
NUMBER OF CROP DISTRICTS → 13  
ACREAGE GIVEN IN THOUSANDS → 134



Dominion Bureau of Statistics

ACCORDING TO THE THIRD ESTIMATE OF JAN. 21, 1942

NUMBER OF CROP DISTRICTS → 13  
ACREAGE GIVEN IN THOUSANDS → 61



Dominion Bureau of Statistics



## II. WHEAT PRODUCTION IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1908-1942

Wheat production in the three Prairie Provinces in relation to the total Canadian crop is shown in the following table which covers 35 years of official estimates. The 1942 crop stands out as a record for the West as well as the Dominion and is the more remarkable because of the sharp reduction in wheat acreage in the past two years. A very favourable season with abundant rains during the growing period is responsible for the huge crop which is now in process of harvesting. A second estimate will be made on November 13, when threshing returns will be available as a guide to yields.

	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Three Prairie Provinces
	(000 bushels)				
1908 ....	112,434	50,269	34,742	6,842	91,853
1909 ....	166,744	52,706	85,197	9,579	147,482
1910 ....	132,078	34,128	66,979	9,060	110,167
1911 ....	231,237	62,820	109,323	36,554	208,697
1912 ....	224,159	63,017	106,960	34,303	204,280
1913 ....	231,717	53,331	121,559	34,372	209,262
1914 ....	161,280	38,605	73,494	28,859	140,958
1915 ....	393,543	69,337	224,312	66,538	360,187
1916 ....	262,781	29,667	147,559	65,088	242,314
1917 ....	233,743	41,049	117,921	52,992	211,953
1918 ....	189,075	48,191	92,493	23,752	164,436
1919 ....	193,260	40,975	89,994	34,575	165,544
1920 ....	263,189	37,542	113,135	83,461	234,138
1921 ....	300,858	39,054	188,000	53,044	280,098
1922 ....	399,786	60,051	250,167	64,976	375,194
1923 ....	474,199	35,804	271,622	144,834	452,260
1924 ....	262,097	41,464	132,918	61,312	235,694
1925 ....	395,475	33,624	235,472	97,962	367,058
1926 ....	407,136	47,133	219,646	113,986	380,765
1927 ....	479,665	30,773	252,500	171,286	454,559
1928 ....	566,726	52,383	321,215	171,000	544,598
1929 ....	304,520	28,565	160,565	92,534	281,664
1930 ....	420,672	43,600	206,700	147,000	397,300
1931 ....	321,325	28,112	132,466	140,603	301,181
1932 ....	443,061	44,041	211,551	167,355	422,947
1933 ....	281,892	32,366	128,004	102,334	263,004
1934 ....	275,849	37,100	114,200	112,500	263,800
1935 ....	281,935	23,250	142,198	98,648	264,096
1936 ....	219,218	26,000	110,000	66,000	202,000
1937 ....	180,210	45,100	36,000	75,700	156,800
1938 ....	360,010	50,000	137,800	148,200	336,000
1939 ....	520,623	61,300	271,300	161,400	494,000
1940 ....	540,190	66,400	266,700	180,700	513,800
1941 ....	311,825 <u>1/</u>	51,000	145,000	97,000	293,000 <u>2/</u>
1942 <u>3/</u> ..	615,243	52,000	350,000	185,000	587,000

1/ Provisionally revised on basis of 1941 Census acreages.

2/ Provisionally revised on basis of preliminary disposition data.

3/ First estimate of production September 10.

### III. PRIMARY MOVEMENT

The following table shows primary receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the 1942-43 crop year along with comparative figures for 1941-42:

<u>Week ending</u>		<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Alberta</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Last Year</u>
		bushels				
August	1-7	345	140	nil	485	894,869
	14	8,677	1,906	nil	10,583	3,625,532
	21	37,951	29,112	285,460	352,523	6,266,631
	28	478,909	441,273	689,590	1,609,772	8,272,557
September	4	333,967	576,080	748,947	1,658,994	6,437,995
	11	1,500,458	2,561,064	785,846	4,847,368	5,745,447
	18	2,309,561	6,928,526	1,382,159	10,620,246	8,176,398
<b>T o t a l s</b>		<b>4,669,868</b>	<b>10,538,101</b>	<b>3,892,002</b>	<b>19,099,971</b>	<b>39,419,429</b>

### IV. VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on September 18, 1942 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year.

	1942		1941	
	<u>Durum</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Durum</u>	<u>Other</u>
	(000 bushels)			
Country Elevators - Manitoba .....	420	17,795	260	27,140
Saskatchewan .....	175	70,320	170	111,045
Alberta .....	-	44,545	-	70,375
<b>T o t a l s</b> .....	<b>595</b>	<b>132,660</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>208,560</b>
Interior Private and Mill Elevators .....	13	6,395	18	8,216
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals .....	-	19,646	1	18,314
Pacific Ports .....	-	19,555	-	20,220
Churchill .....	-	2,617	-	2,617
Fort William and Port Arthur .....	152	129,887	344	99,785
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports .....	5	41,017	253	43,009
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports .....	32	21,872	213	27,289
U. S. Lake Ports .....	-	7,664	-	9,554
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports .....	-	7,731	75	12,988
In Transit - Lake .....	-	1,376	20	2,952
In Transit - Rail .....	-	10,568	-	15,278
In Transit - U. S. A. ....	-	4,534	-	2,731
<b>T o t a l s</b> .....	<b>797</b>	<b>405,522</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>471,513</b>
	<b>406,319</b>		<b>472,867</b>	

V. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Precipitation by Weeks for the Period 8 a.m. August 24 to 8 a.m. September 14 and Total Actual and Normal to date

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total April 1 to Sept. 14	Normal April 1 to Sept. 14
		August 24	August 31	September 7	September 14		
Manitoba							
1	Pierson	.01	1.60	nil	nil	10.73	10.91
	Waskada	trace	2.12	.04	N.R.	11.42 1/	11.19
2	Boissevain	trace	1.68	.01	.62	10.33	10.91
	Ninette	trace	1.14	nil	.80	14.13	11.35
	Pilot Mound	.16	1.02	nil	.06	11.99	12.24
3	Emerson	trace	3.98	.12	nil	13.39	10.94
	Morden	nil	1.56	trace	trace	13.15	11.39
	Graysville	trace	1.68	nil	.06	10.33	11.65
	Morris	.02	2.74	trace	.04	12.99	11.69
	Portage la Prairie	.08	2.28	.08	.86	11.73	11.45
4	Winnipeg	.11	2.64	trace	.06	15.12	13.03
6	Sprague	.02	5.14	.20	.44	16.93	12.01
	Pinawa	.24	1.34	.32	nil	7.15	10.11
7	Virden	.10	3.18	.01	trace	16.86	9.83
	Rivers	.22	1.88	.01	.08	15.78	11.45
8	Brandon	.14	2.28	.18	.24	11.77	11.65
	Cypress River	.08	2.02	nil	.16	12.17	11.59
9	Minnedosa	.13	1.37	.16	.02	13.83	11.32
10	Russell	.12	1.24	1.36	.30	16.58	10.77
	Birtle	.08	.90	1.08	.02	16.56	11.28
11	Dauphin	.11	.79	.54	.22	12.34	10.14
13	Swan River	trace	1.24	.24	.50	12.64	11.63
	The Pas	1.01	N.R.	.03	.02	14.68 1/	9.50
Manitoba Average		.12	1.99	.19	.20	13.17	11.22
Saskatchewan							
1A	Carlyle	.14	.68	nil	N.R.	14.39 1/	11.37
	Estevan	.08	.64	.02	.12	11.62	10.64
1B	Broadview	.10	1.89	.55	.17	16.10	10.29
	Moosomin	.26	2.16	1.02	.06	17.46	10.56
2A	Yellow Grass	.26	N.R.	.49	.12	10.83 1/	9.93
	Midale	.12	.64	.10	.02	13.45	10.81
2B	Moose Jaw	.13	3.20	.21	.18	16.53	10.18
	Regina	.12	3.65	.11	.04	15.03	10.23
	Qu'Appelle	.20	3.34	.18	.08	16.33	12.11
	Indian Head	.10	2.12	.68	.13	14.14	11.72
	Francis	.10	.66	.26	.08	12.33	9.20
3AN	Chaplin	.12	1.34	.28	nil	12.52	10.64
	Gravelbourg	.18	1.96	N.R.	N.R.	13.22 1/	8.92
3AS	Assiniboia	.14	2.96	.38	.02	15.96	8.24
	Ceylon	.14	1.08	.72	.10	12.39	11.85
3BN	Swift Current	.08	1.31	.24	.14	14.84	10.51
	Hughton	.28	.30	N.R.	N.R.	9.74 1/	9.15
	Pennant	.14	1.06	nil	.66	12.34 1/	10.00
3BS	Aneroid	.22	2.78	.10	.12	16.80	10.26
	Cadillac	.20	2.10	.06	.20	13.25	11.23
	Val Marie	.10	.38	nil	.06	8.99	9.28
	Shaunavon	.22	1.57	trace	.68	13.07	8.54
	Instow	.20	1.64	.04	.30	13.39	9.26
4A	Maple Creek	.24	1.18	.02	N.R.	12.73 1/	9.49
	Consul	.03	.68	nil	.48	12.40	8.04
4B	Roaden	.14	.42	.24	.22	9.30	9.16
5A	Yorkton	.12	1.57	.32	.16	19.21	10.97
	Hubbard	.02	2.30	.14	.14	13.40 1/	10.44
	Leross	.04	3.64	.11	.46	13.73 1/	10.41
5B	Kamsack	.03	1.36	.62	.26	15.79	9.31
	Foam Lake	.22	2.46	.08	nil	11.95	10.33
	Lintlaw	.06	2.20	.01	.22	15.28	10.38
	Wynyard	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	8.59 1/	9.28
6A	Davidson	.18	1.30	.20	.66	13.52	8.45
	Nokomis	N.R.	1.24	.12	N.R.	10.87 1/	7.22
	Semans	trace	2.10	trace	.06	13.20	6.79
	Strasbourg	.08	2.52	.04	.22	17.62	9.36
	Dilke	.14	1.40	N.R.	.10	11.91 1/	8.87
6B	Saskatoon	.38	.88	.04	.14	14.94	9.99
	Dundurn	.76	.94	trace	N.R.	13.73 1/	9.98
	Tugaske	.30	3.74	.14	.16	19.41	8.27
	Elbow	.26	1.92	.06	.42	16.06	8.27
	Outlook	.24	.84	trace	.10	15.51	7.95
	Harris	.18	.50	nil	.60	14.13	8.94



V. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES <sup>2/</sup>(concluded)

Precipitation by Weeks for the Period 8 a.m. August 24 to 8 a.m. September 14 and Total Actual and Normal to date

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total April 1 to Sept. 14	Normal April 1 to Sept. 14
		August 24	August 31	September 7	September 14		
Saskatchewan (Concluded)							
7A	Kindersley	.16	N.R.	trace	1.10	9.43 <sup>1/</sup>	8.97
7B	Ruthilda	N.R.	.68	.04	.52	10.10 <sup>1/</sup>	10.01
	Macklin	.08	.34	.04	.30	9.69	10.03
	Scott	.40	.60	.12	N.R.	11.71 <sup>1/</sup>	9.49
	Biggar	.54	.48	nil	N.R.	10.26 <sup>1/</sup>	10.10
8A	Nipawin	nil	1.30	nil	N.R.	14.38 <sup>1/</sup>	10.19
8B	Melfort	.10	1.15	.02	.10	12.44	10.52
	Humboldt	nil	2.13	nil	.30	12.21	8.32
9A	Rabbit Lake	.24	1.38	.18	.12	15.59	10.26
	Prince Albert	.08	1.63	.14	.05	17.53	10.40
9B	Battleford	.42	1.37	.14	.16	11.52	9.88
	Waseca	.18	.36	.16	.74	12.97	9.57
	Lloydminster	.10	.97	.12	.22	12.11	8.91
	Loon Lake	.28	.46	.18	.20	11.35	11.38
Saskatchewan Average		.18	1.52	.16	.24	14.10	9.75
Alberta							
1	Medicine Hat	.23	.47	.06	trace	11.25	8.61
	Foremost	.01	.20	.02	.44	9.03	11.71
	Manyberries	.06	.20	nil	.36	11.96	8.94
2	Macleod	nil	.74	.20	.39	19.37	9.72
	Cowley	trace	.93	.49	.54	17.85	10.92
	Lethbridge	nil	.87	.04	.16	15.60	9.74
	Cardston	nil	.78	.24	.22	18.56	14.12
3	Brooks	.06	.86	.08	.54	12.71	8.28
	Empress	.14	.74	.08	.88	8.47	8.80
	Vauxhall	nil	.28	.28	N.R.	9.86 <sup>1/</sup>	8.57
4	Vulcan	.16	1.16	.20	1.20	14.74	9.71
	High River	nil	1.26	.90	.70	23.95	12.22
5	Drumheller	.26	N.R.	trace	.28	7.01 <sup>1/</sup>	10.57
	Hanna	.24	.24	.02	.42	14.59 <sup>1/</sup>	10.85
	Neco	.24	.14	N.R.	N.R.	9.83 <sup>1/</sup>	9.61
6	Olds	.40	1.71	.01	.48	12.01	12.24
	Three Hills	.38	.54	nil	.66	12.68	10.28
	Strathmore	.14	.68	.06	N.R.	14.06 <sup>1/</sup>	10.72
	Gleichen	.14	.92	.04	.50	12.35	9.72
	Calgary	.26	1.10	.23	.92	15.04	12.03
7	Coronation	.24	.12	.10	.22	15.13	8.69
	Hughenden	.06	.32	nil	.46	13.57	8.65
	Hardisty	nil	.40	nil	.42	14.50	10.18
	Sedgewick	.06	.34	N.R.	.40	15.69 <sup>1/</sup>	10.75
	Viking	nil	.66	nil	.12	15.17	10.03
8	Camrose	.10	.68	N.R.	.48	13.62 <sup>1/</sup>	10.56
	Wetaskiwin	.12	1.08	.27	.20	14.51	11.45
	Lacombe	.36	1.44	.04	.44	16.92	11.95
	Alix	.32	1.34	.04	.06	13.86	10.87
	Penhold	.50	1.27	nil	nil	13.82	14.25
	Stettler	.26	.66	.06	.66	15.86	11.65
9	Springdale	.36	1.93	.10	N.R.	16.40 <sup>1/</sup>	14.41
	Jasper	.27	.59	.15	.27	5.81	6.28
10	Vegreville	.14	.93	.16	1.14	16.53	12.61
11	Edmonton	.16	2.15	.23	.02	16.96	12.03
	Calmar	.12	1.40	.22	1.18	18.20	12.90
12	Edson	.64	1.36	1.19	N.R.	15.63 <sup>1/</sup>	12.48
13	Glendon	.40	.14	nil	1.42	13.15	10.02
14	Athabaska	.56	.08	.30	.24	9.09 <sup>1/</sup>	11.19
	Campsie	.98	.90	.43	.10	12.35	12.18
15	High Prairie	.50	.68	.42	N.R.	10.70 <sup>1/</sup>	10.23
	Kinuso	.68	.90	.10	.94	10.74	9.90
16	Fairview	.26	.49	.60	.21	7.93	7.82
	Beaverlodge	.68	.91	.80	.28	10.28	8.67
17	Keg River	.16	.46	.04	.22	6.77	9.85
	Fort Vermilion	.04	.24	.04	.28	3.92 <sup>1/</sup>	8.17
	Fort McMurray	.13	.94	.06	1.56	7.97	10.01
	Fort Smith	.26	.27	.81	1.22	3.49	6.95
Alberta Average		.23	.78	.20	.51	13.31	10.46

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

VI. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Temperatures - Mean and Normal for the Period 8 a.m. August 24 to 8 a.m. September 14.

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. Aug. 24		Week ending 8 a.m. Aug. 31		Week ending 8 a.m. Sept. 7		Week ending 8 a.m. Sept. 14	
		Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal
Manitoba									
1	Pierson	65	61	63	59	60	57	64	55
	Waskada	66	61	64	59	62	57	N.R.	55
2	Boisacavain	63	62	62	60	59	57	65	54
	Ninette	63	62	62	60	59	58	64	56
	Pilot Mound	62	61	62	59	58	57	67	54
3	Emerson	63	62	65	60	60	58	65	55
	Morden	65	62	62	60	60	58	66	56
	Graysville	64	61	62	59	60	57	66	55
	Morris	63	62	62	60	58	58	66	56
	Portage la Prairie	65	61	62	59	60	57	67	54
4	Winnipeg	63	62	64	60	60	59	66	56
6	Sprague	58	61	63	58	58	55	62	53
	Pinawa	62	59	63	57	58	54	64	52
7	Virden	63	60	62	58	60	56	66	54
	Rivers	63	60	64	58	60	56	65	53
8	Brandon	64	60	64	58	59	57	66	54
	Cypress River	64	60	63	58	60	56	66	54
9	Minnedosa	61	60	62	58	58	56	64	54
10	Russell	60	58	59	56	57	54	N.R.	52
	Birtle	62	59	61	56	58	54	64	52
11	Dauphin	61	59	61	57	60	54	65	51
13	Swan River	60	56	59	54	54	52	65	50
	The Pas	58	59	58	56	56	54	61	52
Manitoba Average		63	60	62	58	59	56	65	54
Saskatchewan									
1A	Carlyle	62	58	64	56	59	54	N.R.	52
	Estevan	64	61	62	59	61	57	N.R.	54
1B	Broadview	60	59	60	57	67	55	62	53
	Moosomin	63	59	60	56	59	53	63	51
2A	Yellow Grass	N.R.	61	N.R.	59	N.R.	56	65	53
	Midale	64	61	63	59	62	57	64	54
2B	Moose Jaw	64	62	62	60	60	57	64	55
	Regina	62	60	62	58	60	56	61	53
	Qu'Appelle	60	61	N.R.	59	61	56	62	54
	Indian Head	62	59	61	57	N.R.	54	62	52
	Francis	62	60	62	59	58	57	62	54
3AN	Chaplin	62	59	60	57	60	55	60	52
	Gravelbourg	60	60	62	57	N.R.	55	N.R.	52
3AS	Assinibolia	65	61	61	60	58	58	62	56
	Ceylon	66	60	62	58	60	56	64	54
3EN	Swift Current	65	62	59	60	58	58	63	55
	Hughton	64	59	56	57	N.R.	55	N.R.	52
	Pennant	66	61	58	59	58	57	61	54
3ES	Aneroid	64	59	62	57	N.R.	54	60	52
	Cadillac	66	59	59	57	59	55	60	52
	Val Marie	64	60	62	58	58	56	60	53
	Shaunavon	65	59	59	56	59	54	62	51
	Instow	66	61	N.R.	59	60	56	64	53
4A	Maple Creek	64	62	58	60	58	57	N.R.	55
	Consul	N.R.	60	56	57	56	54	57	52
4B	Roadene	66	59	58	57	59	55	62	52
5A	Yorkton	61	58	62	56	59	53	64	51
	Hubbard	59	58	60	55	56	53	59	50
	Leross	56	58	60	55	N.R.	53	61	50
5B	Kamsack	61	57	60	55	57	53	N.R.	50
	Foam Lake	61	57	60	54	56	52	61	50
	Lintlaw	58	55	56	53	54	51	60	48
	Wynyard	N.R.	56	N.R.	54	N.R.	51	N.R.	49
6A	Davidson	64	58	61	56	56	54	63	51
	Nokomis	N.R.	57	61	54	60	52	N.R.	50
	Semans	60	58	61	56	58	53	63	50
	Strasbourg	60	58	58	56	58	54	60	52
6B	Saskatoon	62	58	58	56	57	54	60	51
	Dundurn	64	59	59	56	60	54	N.R.	51
	Tugaska	63	59	62	57	57	55	62	52
	Elbow	63	60	60	58	60	55	62	52
	Outlook	63	60	58	58	58	56	61	53
	Harris	62	58	55	56	57	54	60	51

# VI. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES <sup>1/</sup> - (Concluded)

Temperatures - Mean and Normal for the period 8 a.m. August 24 to 8 a.m. September 14.

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. Aug. 24		Week ending 8 a.m. Aug. 31		Week ending 8 a.m. Sept. 7		Week ending 8 a.m. Sept. 14	
		Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal
Saskatchewan (Concluded)									
7A	Kindersley	64	58	N.R.	56	55	53	60	51
7B	Macklin	62	57	54	55	53	52	59	50
	Scott	63	57	56	56	54	54	N.R.	51
	Biggar	63	59	55	57	58	55	N.R.	52
8A	Nipawin	60	58	58	55	56	53	N.R.	50
8B	Melfort	60	58	57	56	54	53	60	51
	Humboldt	61	58	57	56	57	53	61	51
9A	Rabbit Lake	60	57	50	55	54	53	56	50
	Prince Albert	62	58	56	56	56	54	61	52
9B	Battleford	63	60	54	58	56	56	60	54
	Waseca	64	55	52	53	53	52	56	49
	Lloydminster	62	55	53	53	N.R.	51	58	49
	Loon Lake	62	55	52	52	53	50	56	47
Saskatchewan Average		62	59	59	57	58	54	61	52
Alberta									
1	Medicine Hat	68	63	59	61	59	58	63	56
	Foremost	N.R.	60	57	58	57	55	61	52
	Manyberries	66	63	60	61	59	59	60	56
2	MacLeod	66	61	56	59	58	57	58	54
	Cowley	63	-	53	-	55	-	56	-
	Lethbridge	68	61	53	60	57	58	60	55
	Cardston	N.R.	59	51	57	54	54	55	52
3	Brooks	N.R.	59	56	57	58	55	60	53
	Empress	66	60	58	58	58	56	60	53
	Vauxhall	N.R.	61	N.R.	59	N.R.	56	N.R.	54
4	High River	62	57	50	55	54	53	57	51
5	Drumheller	N.R.	57	N.R.	55	N.R.	52	59	50
	Hanna	61	55	53	54	55	52	59	50
	Neco	62	55	N.R.	53	N.R.	51	N.R.	49
6	Olds	61	54	48	52	52	51	56	49
	Three Hills	62	56	51	55	53	53	56	50
	Strathmore	63	55	51	54	54	51	N.R.	49
	Gleichen	63	57	52	55	52	53	56	51
	Calgary	63	58	50	56	54	54	56	52
7	Coronation	N.R.	55	53	53	54	51	58	48
	Hughenden	63	55	53	53	52	51	58	48
	Sedgewick	62	57	52	55	N.R.	53	60	50
	Viking	N.R.	56	52	54	52	52	58	49
8	Camrose	61	57	52	55	N.R.	53	56	51
	Wetaskiwin	63	57	54	55	N.R.	53	56	50
	Lacombe	62	55	N.R.	53	54	51	57	49
	Alix	62	57	53	55	54	53	56	50
	Penhold	62	55	50	53	53	51	56	50
	Stettler	N.R.	56	53	54	53	52	57	49
9	Springdale	58	53	N.R.	51	51	50	N.R.	48
	Jasper	63	52	50	51	50	50	54	49
10	Vegreville	62	55	53	53	N.R.	51	58	49
11	Edmonton	61	58	52	56	54	54	56	52
	Calmar	62	56	50	55	51	53	55	51
12	Edson	59	54	46	53	N.R.	51	N.R.	50
13	Glendon	60	54	50	52	49	49	55	47
14	Athabasca	56	54	52	53	49	51	56	49
	Campsie	60	55	50	53	N.R.	51	53	49
15	High Prairie	60	56	49	54	51	52	N.R.	50
	Kinuso	60	56	N.R.	54	52	53	54	51
16	Fairview	59	56	50	54	53	52	53	50
	Beaverlodge	60	56	51	54	52	52	54	49
17	Keg River	60	56	51	53	54	51	52	49
	Fort Vermilion	61	56	51	54	53	52	53	49
	Fort McMurray	62	57	53	55	53	53	53	51
	Fort Smith	59	54	51	52	51	49	53	46
Alberta Average		62	57	52	54	54	53	57	50

N.R. No Report.

<sup>1/</sup> Source: Meteorological Service of Canada.



## VII. LAKE MOVEMENT

The following table summarizes the movement of wheat down the lakes from the opening of navigation in 1942 with comparative figures for 1941.

From opening of navigation to-	To Canadian Lower Lake Ports	To St. Lawrence Ports	To Buffalo	To Other United States Ports	TOTALS
bushels					
Sept. 14, 1942	90,244,698	2,351,942	22,269,742	2,471,231	117,337,613
Sept. 14, 1941	122,737,871	5,931,307	23,633,341	2,941,002	155,243,521

## VIII. MOVEMENT OF WHEAT TO MARITIME PORTS

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

Origin	August 1 to September 17, 1942	August 1 to September 18, 1941
bushels		
Port McNicoll .....	1,628,545	1,142,835
Midland .....	1,236,552	3,232,377
Collingwood .....	-	203,489
Owen Sound .....	100,000	347,200
Goderich .....	28,721	1,493,884
Montreal .....	1,464	-
T o t a l s .....	2,995,282	6,419,785

From the above table it will be noted that rail movement to the Atlantic seaboard during the first seven weeks of the season was less than half the total in the corresponding period a year ago. The total movement during the whole of the crop year 1941-42 was close to 72 million bushels compared with 52 million bushels in 1940-41. In view of the shipping situation in the lower lakes it is expected that railways will continue to haul a large part of the wheat destined for the Maritime ports. This movement by rail from Bay ports eastward has been greatly expanded since the war began.

IX. RAIL MOVEMENT FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

A total of 390,264 bushels of western Canadian wheat was shipped all rail from Fort William and Port Arthur to points in eastern Canada during the month of August. This represents a sharp decrease compared with the movement in the preceding two months but is some 300,000 bushels more than was moved in August 1941. Details of the distribution of these shipments by grades have been tabulated in collaboration with the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners and appear in the following table.

Rail Shipments of Wheat from Fort William-Port Arthur

August 1942

Grade	Ontario	Quebec	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island
	bushels				
1 Northern .....	-	-	160	-	-
3 Northern .....	16,529	8,667	1,667	-	-
4 Northern .....	37,223	19,167	1,541	14,667	6,167
No. 5 .....	-	5,727	-	-	-
Tough 3 Northern .....	9,733	100,644	-	12,000	4,667
Tough 4 Northern .....	2,967	25,861	-	1,333	1,333
Tough No. 5 .....	950	4,232	-	-	-
Rejected 1 Northern Mixed Heated .....	3,026	1,333	-	-	-
Rejected 1 Northern Mixed Fireburnt ....	6,000	-	-	-	-
Rejected 2 Northern .....	-	8,000	-	-	-
Tough Rejected 2 Northern .....	-	1,453	-	-	-
Tough Rejected 2 Northern Mixed Heated .	-	3,513	-	-	-
Tough Rejected 3 Northern Sprouted .....	2,125	18,167	-	-	-
Tough Rejected 3 Northern Mixed Heated .	-	1,475	-	-	-
Tough Smutty Rej. No. 5 Mxd. Htd. ....	-	9,333	-	-	-
Smutty Rej. No. 5 Mxd. Htd. ....	-	1,333	-	-	-
Tough Sample Rej. No. 5 Mxd. Htd. ....	-	1,333	-	-	-
1 Durum .....	4,000	-	-	-	-
2 Durum .....	-	1,333	-	-	-
3 Durum .....	2,000	-	-	-	-
4 Durum .....	-	2,723	-	-	-
5 Durum Mixed Wheat .....	-	1,398	-	-	-
Tough 3 Durum .....	-	2,326	-	-	-
Rejected 2 Durum .....	-	654	-	-	-
Rejected 3 Durum Sptd. ....	450	-	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 3 Dur. Sptd. Rej. Mxd. Htd. .	-	1,363	-	-	-
3 Garnet .....	2,899	6,938	-	-	-
Tough 3 Garnet .....	2,000	26,395	-	-	-
Rejected 2 A.W. Sprouted .....	1,453	-	-	-	-
Sample Heated .....	-	2,000	-	-	-
Damp and Heating, Sample Htd. and Rotten	6	-	-	-	-
T o t a l .....	91,361	255,368	3,368	28,000	12,167
GRAND TOTAL	-	390,264			

In view of the much larger production of wheat and other feeding grains in eastern Canada in 1942 it is thought unlikely that the volume of western grain moving through feeding channels in the five eastern provinces will measure up to the 1941-42 figure which for wheat alone was in the neighbourhood of 8,000,000 bushels. The Federal Freight Assistance Policy is being continued, however, and in order to preserve the ceiling prices on feed grains, arrangements have been made to allow a drawback on western wheat used for feed, thus overcoming the change in price brought about by the raising of the initial price paid to western farmers from 70 to 90 cents per bushel, for No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, commencing August 1, 1942.

#### Drawback on Feed Wheat

A joint announcement from the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the Agricultural Supplies Board was made on August 22, and two days later the following statement was issued to the press:

"In order to maintain the July level of prices at which wheat was sold for feed, whole, processed or in mixtures, a drawback of 8 cents per bushel has been tentatively announced and will be paid where the wheat has been purchased at the advanced levels effective since August 1, 1942. It was pointed out in an earlier announcement of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board that it is unlawful to sell wheat for feed at higher prices than prevailed during July when wheat prices were based upon those of the 'basic period'.

"The Feeds Administrator, through the Agricultural Supplies Board, is making arrangements to set up the machinery for handling the drawback payments. In those areas in which the Freight Assistance Policy is operative, the drawback claims will follow through the same channels as do the freight assistance claims. For Western Canada it is expected that an office will be set up in Winnipeg to care for claims from the Prairies. The basis on which western claims will be made will vary somewhat in detail to those from the other areas but all will be based upon the same uniform per bushel payment.

"The whole matter relating to the drawback is to be reviewed at a later date when new crop grades are established on the market. It may then be necessary to make adjustments to the present policy if changed conditions warrant such action."

Under the joint operation of the Freight Assistance Policy and the Drawback, the feeding of western wheat to live stock and poultry in eastern Canada and in British Columbia will continue to be a profitable business. Not only will the farmers in those areas be able to purchase western wheat for feeding purposes on which the Dominion Government will pay the freight costs, but the higher price ruling for wheat in western Canada during the crop year 1942-43, will be offset by the drawback which must be wholly passed on to the ultimate purchaser of the wheat.

It remains to be seen to what extent the eastern provinces will purchase western feed grains. They all have much larger crops of their own this year and in Ontario alone the hay and clover crops are 1.5 million tons larger, the wheat crop about 9.0 million bushels greater, and the oats crop about 20 million bushels larger than in 1941.





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