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MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

(Issued June 1943)

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

The use of wheat for animal feeding will probably be written down as one of the outstanding events of the crop year 1942-43 now drawing to a close. Both Canada and the United States, by turning their abundant wheat surpluses over to live stock, have not only made possible the greater production of live stock and poultry products so essential to the war effort, but by doing so they have disposed of more wheat than it might have been possible to dispose of if the markets of Europe had been open to them under conditions as they existed in the few years immediately preceding the outbreak of war.

Current estimates of the amount of wheat fed or likely to be fed to live stock and poultry in the present crop year are in the neighbourhood of 445 million bushels. Of this amount, Canada is expected to feed about 90 million bushels and the United States approximately 355 millions. Such a quantity of wheat is more than the average annual net imports of European countries, including the British Isles, during the five years before the war, and is a new high in the farm utilization of wheat in North America.

Despite this phenomenal feeding of wheat to animals, however, the carry-over in Canada and the United States, to be added to the 1943 harvest, will be in the region of 1.2 billion bushels of wheat, while at the beginning of the new international crop year on August 1, it is estimated that another 400 million bushels of surplus wheat will be held in Argentina and Australia. This will mean a total carry-over of 1.6 billion bushels in the hands of the "Big Four" at the opening of the new crop year, an amount equal to the average annual production of wheat in Continental Europe (ex Russia) in the five years 1934-38.

From these figures it will be seen that the immediate wheat supply situation does not spell shortage, but having regard for the quantities of feed grain required for the high production objectives in live stock and poultry products, and the possibility of relief shipments to territories wrested from the enemy in the next year, the size of the 1943 harvest, at least in North America, will have a very important bearing on the supply outlook for the crop year 1943-44. Farmers in Canada and the United States have responded well to the food production programmes suggested to them and the animal population in both countries has increased enormously, thereby expanding the need for feed grains.

Present crop prospects in North America are less favourable than in 1942. The wheat crop in the United States, judged by conditions on June 1, is officially estimated at 730 million bushels or 251 millions less than the 1942 harvest. It is much too soon to even hazard a guess at the size of the Canadian wheat crop this year, but in view of the sharp reduction in acreage and the lateness of the season it can hardly be expected to challenge the record crop of 1942. The new winter wheat crop is now coming to market in the United States but the spring wheat harvest is at least two months away.

The crop outlook in Europe continues bright. The drought which gave crops a setback in the Balkan countries was broken early in June and crops are reported to have made good recovery. It is possible, however, that yields of fall-sown wheat will show the effects of the drought period, especially in Roumania, but it has to be noted at the same time that acreage planted to wheat in this country was apparently increased for the 1943 harvest and this may offset reduced yields per acre.

Harvesting operations will commence soon in western and southern Europe and the news from France, Spain and other early-harvest areas is much brighter than it was a year ago. It has been suggested that much of the good crop news spilled over the Axis radios is propaganda, but in view of the known weather conditions of the past winter and this spring, plus the excellent crop reports from neutral countries as far apart as Turkey and Eire and from the United Kingdom itself, there appears to be ground for accepting a good measure of this favourable crop news.

Latest advices from India confirm a record wheat crop there, while a recent report from Egypt indicates that a record wheat acreage will be harvested in the land of the Pharaohs. Almost two million acres were planted to wheat and while the average yield of nearly 30 bushels per acre may not be obtained, it is expected that the crop will be equal to home requirements which are estimated at 50 million bushels. The heavy increase in wheat and barley acreage in Egypt this year is evidence of the success of the Government's program to shift cotton acreage into food production.

United Kingdom Outlook

Agricultural news from the United Kingdom, both official and unofficial carries an optimistic note. It has been stated by the Minister of Agriculture in London that the increase of 600,000 acres asked for in wheat was more than met and final figures might reveal as much as 900,000 acres of an increase. The wheat crop is doing well and last year's record production figure of more than 100 million bushels (some estimates run as high as 125 millions) could be surpassed. This would mean a doubling of the pre-war wheat harvest.

Advices from the southern hemisphere contain little of note except that in Australia there is further substantial reduction of wheat acreage. The Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Melbourne cables to the effect that acreage for the 1943-44 harvest might be down 25 per cent including the compulsory reduction in Western Australia. The Argentine position is not very clear and while the Ministry of Agriculture is not anxious for wheat acreage to be expanded, and is suggesting more acres in corn and flaxseed, there is no concrete evidence of wheat acreage reduction. Both countries are still planting wheat for the next harvest.

There has been some increase in the domestic use of wheat in both Australia and Argentina but the shipping situation has greatly curtailed export shipments and wheat stocks have been accumulating during the war years. Each country has had one bad crop since the war started, but in 1942 and again this year they harvested big crops from a reduced acreage and the combined surplus is currently estimated at 454 million bushels, some 200 millions of which are located in Australia.

Very little news on crop conditions in Russia has been made public but the statement made by the representatives of the U.S.S.R. at the recent Food Conference at Hot Springs, Virginia, suggested that food is an urgent requirement of the Russian people and bread grains stand high on the list of articles required. New acreage was developed east of the Urals and the rich lands of North Caucasus are back in Russian hands, but these do not offset the lost wheat lands of the Ukraine and manpower and machinery shortages are doubtless factors of importance in the food production problems of the Soviet Union.

The Axis countries, as far as can be learned through neutral sources have better crop prospects on the whole. The wheat and rye crops in Germany are reported to be much better than a year ago, but in Italy the latest decrees suggest that the new harvest is not much better than it was in 1942 and stringent rationing is to be continued. Nothing new has come out of Norway, Belgium and Holland, but last reports indicated a bad situation with respect to bread grains in both Norway and Belgium.

New crops are being harvested in North Africa but losses sustained in the Tunisian fighting will curtail the output. It is expected, however that the harvest which this year will stay in North Africa instead of being shipped partly to France

will reduce the quantity of flour likely to be needed from North America for the civil population. Maintenance of a large army in North Africa or in the Mediterranean area will still call for heavy shipments of flour from this continent, however.

Wheat Situation in Canada

With seeding operations practically completed farmers in western Canada have been delivering wheat to elevators on a much larger scale. On June 7 the Canadian Wheat Board made an appeal to growers in the Prairie Provinces to deliver wheat up to their quotas where elevator space was available. At some points elevators are still congested and farmers are unable to deliver up to the limit of their quotas, but in such cases the grower has been asked to keep in close touch with elevator agents with a view to filling up space as it becomes available.

Up to June 17, a total of 228 million bushels of wheat had been marketed from the 1942 crop in western Canada leaving a balance of 52 million bushels to come out in the remaining six weeks of the crop year in order to fill the total delivery quota of 280 million bushels permitted for the 12 months ending July 31, 1943. The weekly movement in early June ran up to more than five million bushels but in the week ending June 17 a total of nearly 10 million bushels was received from farms and the visible supply rose to a total of 401 million bushels after being down to 397 millions, its lowest point in many months. It should be clearly understood that this figure of visible supply does not include wheat still held on farms.

The statistical position which appears elsewhere in this Review in detail shows that on March 1, the balance of Canadian wheat for export and carry-over was about 760 million bushels compared with 534 millions a year earlier. Exports of wheat and flour overseas and to the United States totalled 91 million bushels in the seven months ending February 1943, or about 30 millions less than the exports in the same period of the crop year 1941-42. Flour exports continued to run well ahead of last year, but the wheat shipments were considerably smaller in this seven-month period.

Domestic disappearance of Canadian wheat in the current crop year is expected to be of record proportions. This phase of Canada's wheat position is dealt with in some detail on a subsequent page, but briefly summarized it would appear that a total of 166 million bushels of wheat will be utilized in Canada in the twelve months ending July 31 this year, of which more than 50 per cent will be used for feeding live stock and poultry. This is a new high in the use of wheat for animal feeding in the Dominion. The movement of western wheat to the five eastern provinces and British Columbia under the Federal Freight Assistance Plan is an important element in the wheat feeding situation.

The first movement of Canadian wheat bought by the United States has been reported. It will be recalled that about 7 1/2 million bushels were purchased in store Fort William and about one million of this has now moved by vessel to Georgian Bay ports and will subsequently be shipped in railway cars to domestic points in the United States. The tonnage situation on the Great Lakes is very tight with the shipments of ore competing keenly with the shipments of grain, and in the case of United States tonnage allocations have been made to the grain and ore trades for the season. Canadian vessels in the early part of the season hauled considerable quantities of coarse grains to United States ports, particularly Chicago and Buffalo, but about the end of May Canadian bottoms were withdrawn from United States trade, in order to take care of the Canadian domestic situation. It is expected, however, that there will be resumption of this movement later, and United States trade circles look for this when the movement of coal from U.S. ports to Fort William gets under way.

PRICES

The price of No. 1 northern wheat reached its highest point of the season on June 11 when the closing quotation was \$1.03 3/8 per bushel (basis in store Fort William). For the greater part of this month this grade of cash wheat has held a premium over the July future ranging from a small fraction to more than one cent a bushel.

Futures prices moved up steadily in the first ten days of June to hit the peak on June 11, but there was some recession in the week that followed although the market displayed a firm tone and all three futures, July, October and December, were quoted above the dollar level on June 19.

Monthly Average of Daily Closing Cash Prices at Winnipeg 1942-43 (basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur)

<u>Grade</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
	(cents and eighths per bushel)					
No. 1 Northern	90/3	90/3	90/4	97/1	99	99
No. 2 Northern	87	87	87	93/5	95/4	96
No. 3 Northern	83/7	83/5	84/3	91/5	93/6	94/1
No. 4 Northern	82	80/5	81/4	90/3	90/7	90/6
No. 5 Wheat	78/3	77/3	78/5	87/2	88/1	86
No. 6 Wheat	76/3	75/3	76/7	86/6	87/3	85
Feed Wheat	75/3	74/2	75/5	85/6	86/3	84
Tough 1 Northern	88/3	88/5	88/6	95/3	97/2	97/2
Tough 2 Northern	86	85/5	85/2	91/6	92/7	92/5
Tough 3 Northern	83/1	82/2	82/5	89/5	91/6	90/7
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	85/5	86/7	86/6	93/6	94/7	94/6
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	84/5	85/7	85/6	92/6	93/7	93/6
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	84/1	84/3	84/2	91/2	92/3	92/2
No. 1 A. Red Winter	100	91/7	91/1	95/3	93/5	93/7
No. 2 Alberta Winter ...	100	91/7	91/1	95/3	93/5	93/7
No. 3 Alberta Winter ...	98	89/7	89/1	93/3	91/5	91/7
No. 1 C.W. Durum	91	96	103/4	115/2	108/4	110
No. 2 C.W. Durum	91	96	103/4	115/2	108/4	110
No. 3 C.W. Durum	89/7	94	101/4	113/2	106	107

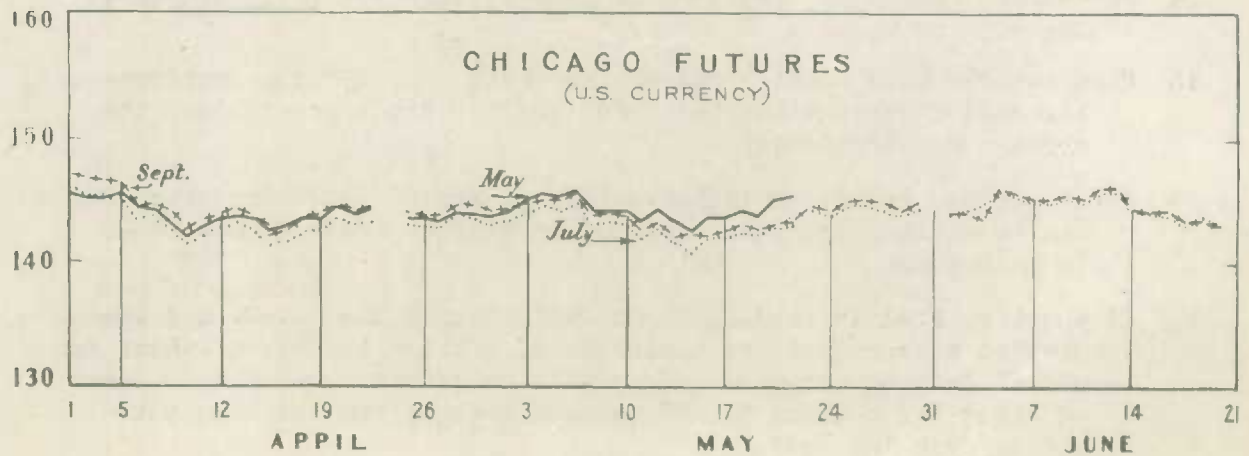
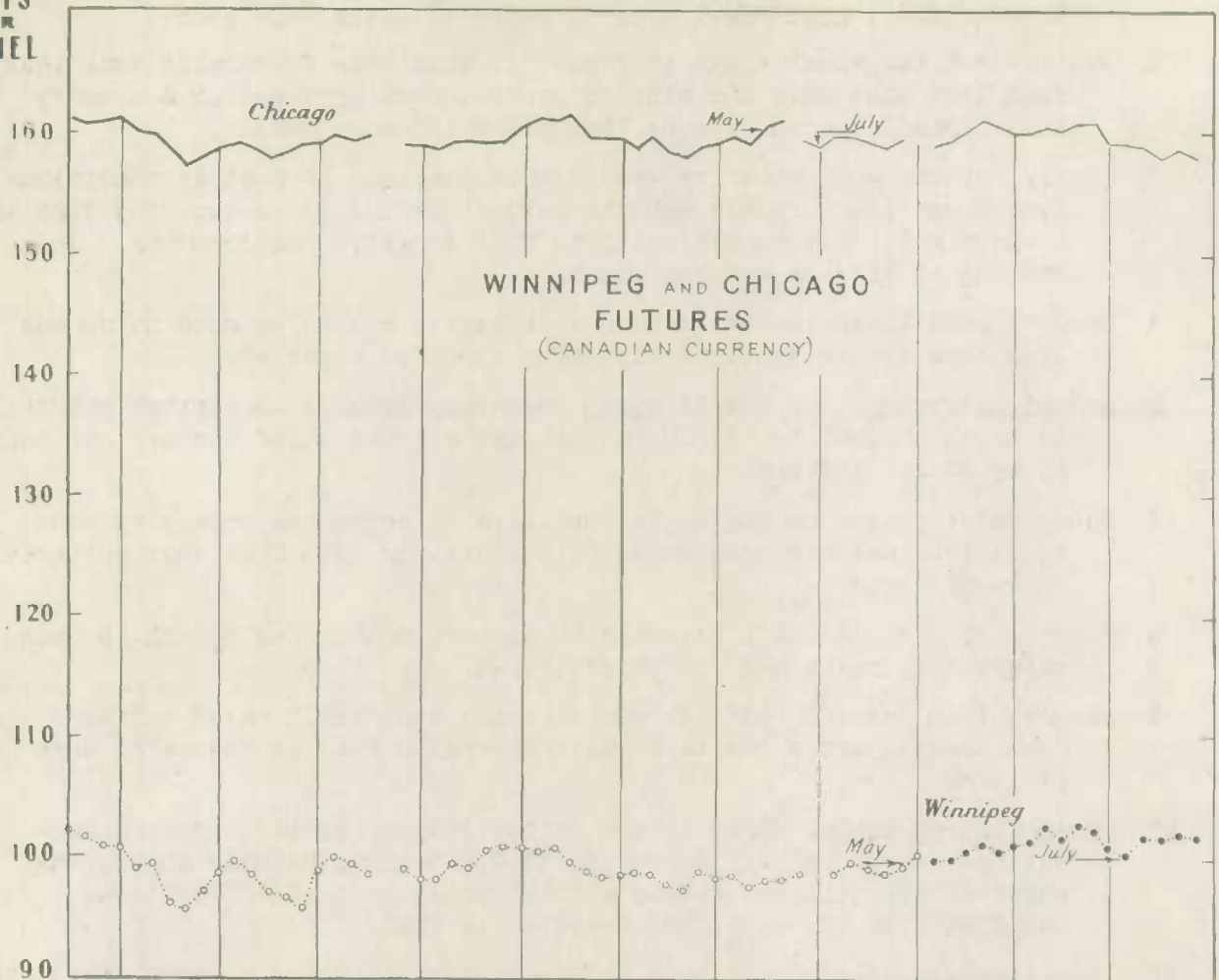
Chicago Prices

Wheat prices at Chicago were influenced to a considerable extent by political developments and fluctuation was quite erratic within a narrow range. The setting of the loan price for 1943 wheat was one of the price influences, while the request of the C.C.C. to sell another 50 million bushels of wheat for animal feed also exerted some influence. The July future ranged from \$1.43 7/8 on June 1 to \$1.45 1/2 on June 11, but had receded 2 1/2 cents to \$1.43 on June 19.

New crop conditions in the winter wheat belt were a minor price influence and while advices were somewhat bullish this was tempered by increased deliveries of new wheat from farms in the south-west.

DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS

CENTS
PER
BUSHEL



CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

1943

- June 1 Weather conditions continue to favour the growing crops in the United Kingdom and a good wheat crop is expected again this year.
- 2 The outlook for wheat crops in France is much more favourable this year than last when only 236 million bushels were produced in a country that normally consumes more than 300 million bushels.
- 3 Turkey reports good wheat prospects this year and if weather conditions remain satisfactory through the harvest period it is expected that the country will reap enough grain to fill domestic requirements. July and August are the harvest months.
- 4 Drought conditions in the Balkans were partly broken by good rains but some loss in the yield of fall-sown crops is expected.
- 5 Argentina's wheat surplus is going down very slowly. Practically nothing is being shipped to the United Kingdom and the chief outlets continue to be Brazil and Spain.
- 7 European crop news on the whole continues to emphasize promising crop conditions and a bigger harvest in sight for 1943 than that gathered in recent years.
- 8 Seeding of crops is well advanced in western Canada but growth is being retarded by rains and low temperatures.
- 9 Reports from Roumania through Turkey state that crops which suffered from drought are recovering since the rains fell in the early days of June.
- 10 Production of winter wheat in the United States, based on June 1 conditions, is officially indicated at 502 million bushels and spring wheat at 229 millions making a total wheat crop of 730 millions compared with 981 millions harvested in 1942.
- 11 The visible supply of wheat in Canada is down to 397 million bushels, the lowest level in many months. This total excludes wheat still held on farms.
- 12 The loan price for 1943 wheat in the United States averages \$1.22 per bushel at the farm while the loan value of No. 2 hard winter wheat at Chicago for 1943 wheat is equal to \$1.41 per bushel.
- 14 The wheat surplus in Argentina on June 12 was officially placed at 254 million bushels.
- 15 Eire reports good wheat prospects for 1943. No official estimate of the seeded acreage has been received but trade reports say that acreage was increased.
- 16 Wheat acreage reduction in Australia may amount to 25 per cent according to a cable from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Melbourne.
- 17 It was announced in Washington on June 16 that the C.C.C. had been granted authority to sell another 50 million bushels of wheat for animal feeding purposes. This will bring the total C.C.C. sales of wheat for feeding to 275 million bushels for the crop year ending June 30, 1943.
- 19 The harvest in southern Europe will commence in a week or two and crop news continues to suggest a good harvest.

UNITED STATES

Further deterioration of winter wheat crop prospects in the United States took place during May and the official estimate on June 10, based on conditions on June 1, indicated a crop of about 502 million bushels compared with 703 millions harvested in 1942. The indicated production of spring wheat of all varieties at the beginning of June was 229 million bushels, making a total crop of approximately 730 million bushels of all wheat or 251 millions less than was harvested last year.

Abandonment of volunteer wheat in western Kansas as the result of dry weather, and flood damage in Missouri, eastern Kansas, Illinois and Indiana, brought about the decline in prospects during May. Some good rains have fallen in the dry areas since June 1 and some improvement may result in western Kansas, but the harvest is now in progress in early areas and it may be that the rains came too late. The spring wheat crop is off to a good start but the weather in the United States north-west has been similar to that experienced in western Canada and both sunshine and heat are needed to stimulate growth.

The statistical position of wheat in the United States is less weighty as the result of wheat feeding to live stock. The Commodity Credit Corporation has disposed of the 225 million bushels which it was authorized to sell for animal feeding purposes and has been granted authority to dispose of another 50 million bushels this month. This will bring to 275 million bushels, the total sales of C.C.C. wheat for stock feed and, in addition, it is estimated that at least 80 million bushels were fed on farms where it was produced.

Latest calculations of the probable carry-over of old wheat in the United States, based on the total liquidation of authorized sales by the C.C.C., suggest a figure in the neighbourhood of 565 million bushels compared with 631 millions on July 1, 1942. Such a carry-over would indicate domestic utilization of more than one billion bushels of wheat in the United States during the crop year 1942-43 ending June 30 this year, including an estimate for alcohol production from wheat and seed used for crops to be harvested this year.

Lake Shipping

Movement of the wheat bought from Canada is under way but, due to the tonnage situation on the Great Lakes, only a small part of the 7 1/2 million bushels purchased has left Fort William-Port Arthur. Approximately 1,000,000 bushels were moved in Canadian vessels to Bay ports and will be forwarded from there by rail to consuming points in the United States. It is expected that further shipments will follow and trade advices from Chicago indicate that about one million tons of coal are to be shipped from Chicago to Fort William and that the vessels engaged will probably haul grain on one end of the run.

Since the opening of navigation a total of nearly 3,000,000 bushels of Canadian coarse grain has been shipped by vessel to Chicago from Canadian lake ports, but near the end of May the Canadian Shipping Board withdrew Canadian bottoms from the transportation of Canadian feed grains to the United States in order to take care of the domestic trade. The record shows that up to June 7, nearly 3 1/4 million bushels of oats, 548,000 bushels of barley and 1.1 million bushels of rye of Canadian origin had been unloaded at Chicago.

The tonnage position of United States ships available for grain movement has been the subject of several conferences at Buffalo and Chicago, and grain men are seeking a larger allotment of vessel space for the movement of feed grains and flax-seed. The movement of iron ore is competing keenly with grain for Great Lakes vessel

tonnage and divisions have been made of available tonnage in an effort to serve both trades. Space was allotted for the movement of 135 million bushels of grain eastward by lake but the trade is seeking to have this boosted to 154 million bushels. Up to June 1, a total of 35 million bushels had been moved by water.

Loan Price 1943 Wheat

It has been announced from Washington that the loan price for the 1943 wheat crop will average nationally \$1.22 per bushel at the farm compared with \$1.14 for the 1942 crop. These loans will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation on a note and chattel mortgage basis for wheat stored on farms, and on a note and loan agreement for wheat stored in approved warehouses. Any producer who has not exceeded his farm wheat acreage allotment and from whom no deductions will be made for failure to meet 90 per cent of the 1943 war crop goal will be eligible for a loan on his 1943 wheat.

Storage allowance for wheat stored on farms and under loan will be paid at the rate of 7 cents per bushel at the time the loan is made. Such farm-stored wheat loans will mature on demand but not later than April 30, 1945, whereas warehouse-stored wheat on loan from the 1943 crop will be called not later than April 30, 1944. This means that farmers who store their wheat on farms and take loans from the C.C.C. have a maximum period of two years in which to redeem their wheat. This two-year period applied also to farm-stored wheat on loan from the 1942 crop.

Loan values for the 1943 wheat crop at selected terminal markets have been established as follows:

	<u>Per Bushel</u>		<u>Per Bushel</u>
	\$		\$
<u>No. 2 Hard Winter</u>		<u>1 Dark Northern</u>	
Kansas City	1.36	Minneapolis	1.41
Omaha	1.36		
Galveston	1.43	<u>2 Soft Red Winter</u>	
Chicago	1.41	Chicago	1.41
St. Louis	1.41	St. Louis	1.41
<u>1 Soft White</u>		Philadelphia	1.52
Portland	1.33	Baltimore	1.52
		Louisville	1.43

AUSTRALIAN CABLE

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

"Unsold stocks of wheat in Australia at the beginning of June totalled approximately 200 million bushels with no change in the rate of export shipments since the last cable. Australian consumption of wheat as stock food is increasing. Weather conditions in New South Wales are reported good but all other States badly need rain. Wheat acreage reduction now expected to reach 25 per cent compared with last year including the compulsory reduction Western Australia of one-third".

ARGENTINE LETTER

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report, under date of June 2, 1943.

The third calculation of the wheat crop makes no change in the total of 235,156,000 bushels. This compares with last season's final figure of 224,133,000 bushels.

The monthly official report says that weather conditions throughout the country during May were definitely favourable for the grain and seed crops in the growing stage, and for cultivation of the soil and planting. The opportune rains which fell and the mild temperatures which prevailed benefited the forage crops, as well as the recently planted wheat, which is germinating normally. At the same time, ploughing of the land to be seeded to flax and barley was facilitated.

Seeding of wheat of slow growing varieties is proceeding actively, and in the south-western part of the province of Buenos Aires there are already areas of appreciable size above ground which are in excellent condition as a result of the abundant moisture.

Private reports from country districts indicate that the milder than normal temperatures which have prevailed, especially in the north, have tended to promote too rapid development of the new crops of wheat and linseed, thus exposing them to risk of damage from frosts. With a continuance of present favourable seeding conditions, an increased acreage is anticipated, especially of wheat, linseed and oats.

Supplies and Markets

Exports during the month of May totalled 5,029,000 bushels, of which 4,989,000 bushels were grain and 40,000 bushels flour in terms of grain. These shipments compared with a combined total of 5,589,000 bushels in April.

No change has been made in the official estimate of the volume of the crop, but it is officially announced that a deduction of 400,000 tons (14,697,000 bushels) must be made to allow for wheat unfit for baking and for losses in weight through insect damage. With this in mind the following is now the statistical position:

Third official estimate 1942-43 crop	235,156,000 bushels	
Carry-over from 1941-42 crop	159,875,000	"
Total stocks	395,031,000	"
Deductions for loss through waste, etc. 14,697,000 bu.		
" " seed and domestic	101,044,000	"
Exportable surplus	279,290,000	"
Shipments) Wheat	23,969,000 bu.	
to May 31) Wheat as flour	952,000	"
Balance still available June 1, 1943	254,369,000	"

There is little to be said with regard to market conditions during the past month. Brazil retains its position as the principal outlet, with Spain and Chile following it, and no other destination of importance. Great Britain still remains aloof. The local millers are moderate buyers. They are not eager to add to their stocks of old crop grain, which now requires a percentage of newer wheat to maintain the quality of the flour.

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	88.9
September .	90.3	103.9	133.6	63.3	73.9	71.7	72.6	89.6
October ...	90.8	110.9	142.3	61.5	70.3	70.4	73.7	90.0
November ..	85.7	108.4	134.6	59.0	70.5	71.8	73.2	90.5
December ..	84.7	120.2	137.4	60.6	82.4	73.4	74.4	90.4
January ...	84.8	124.7	149.1	59.9	82.8	74.2	77.0	90.4
February ..	82.1	127.0	144.6	60.4	83.8	75.2	78.0	90.5
March	82.1	135.7	138.4	59.5	87.0	76.2	78.0	97.1
April	80.5	138.9	138.4	60.5	89.2	75.7	79.0	99.0
May	76.8	130.6	115.2	65.5	79.7	75.9	79.3	99.0
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 1/

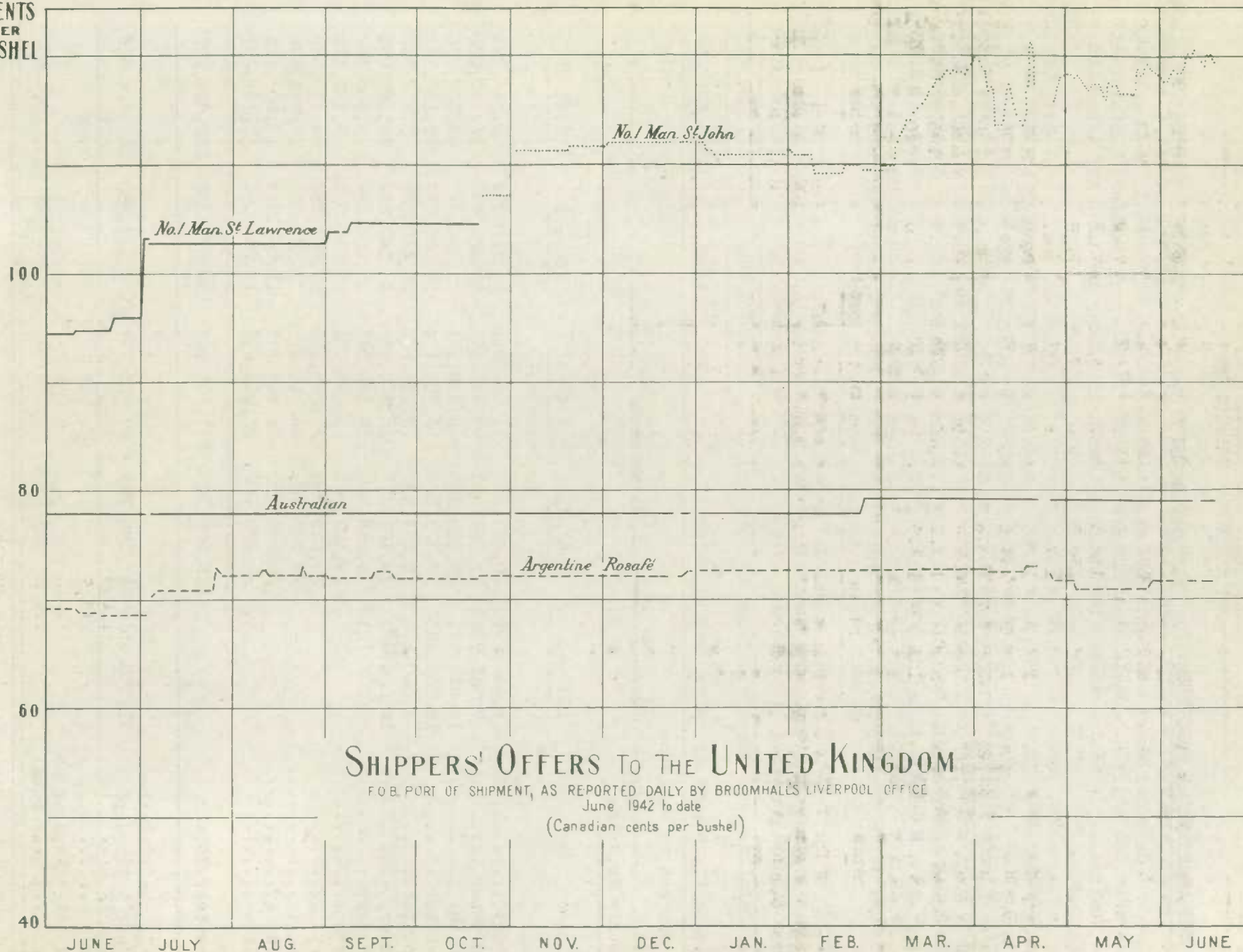
The following table shows the general index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada and Great Britain and of No. 1 Northern Wheat (Winnipeg Cash Price, basis in store Fort William and Port Arthur).

	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
1942	110.5	159.6	88.6
May, 1942	109.9	160.5	84.2
June	110.6	159.6	84.9
July	111.0	160.0	85.8
August	110.3	158.8	94.4
September	110.6	158.9	95.1
October	111.5	159.9	95.5
November	112.0	160.8	96.1
December	112.0	161.3	96.0
January, 1943	112.1	162.1	96.0
February	112.6	162.1	96.1
March	113.7	162.2	103.1
April	114.2	162.8	105.1
May	114.5	2/	105.1

1/ Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.

2/ Not yet available.

CENTS
PER
BUSHEL



SHIPPERS' OFFERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

FOB PORT OF SHIPMENT, AS REPORTED DAILY BY BROOMHALE'S LIVERPOOL OFFICE
June 1942 to date
(Canadian cents per bushel)

THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. THE STATISTICAL POSITION

Canadian wheat available for export or carry-over on March 1, 1943 amounted to almost 760 million bushels compared with 534 millions a year earlier. Details of the statistical position at the beginning of March this year and last are tabulated below.

	<u>1942-43</u>	<u>1941-42</u>
	bushels	
Carry-over in North American positions July 31...	424,048,429	480,083,691
New crop production	592,684,000 <u>1/</u>	314,825,000
Total Supply	1,016,732,429	794,908,691
Estimated domestic requirements	166,000,000 <u>1/</u>	140,000,000
Available for export or carry-over	<u>850,732,429</u>	<u>654,908,691</u>
Deduct		
Exports overseas and to United States Aug.-Feb. .	61,834,041	94,918,911
Flour exports in terms of wheat Aug.-Feb.	29,236,910	26,379,482
Total exports wheat and flour to Feb. 28 ...	<u>91,070,951</u>	<u>121,298,393</u>
Balance for export or carry-over on March 1	759,661,478	533,610,298

1/ Subject to Revision.

Monthly Exports

	<u>1942-43</u>	<u>1941-42</u>	<u>1940-41</u>	<u>1939-40</u>	<u>1938-39</u>
	- bushels -				
August	15,441,996	20,407,113	11,560,065	13,198,877	8,176,794
September	9,543,999	15,684,290	9,622,992	14,688,827	16,162,050
October	14,024,761	13,938,564	10,810,971	9,220,393	26,272,260
November	15,233,465	17,233,506	13,705,174	18,826,047	22,137,189
December	7,690,136	20,274,406	8,953,630	15,480,129	8,910,753
January	13,634,483	18,191,621	15,220,986	20,148,824	11,149,030
February	15,502,111	15,568,893	18,110,049	16,556,686	9,606,590
March		19,109,161	21,497,072	21,268,085	7,973,110
April		29,029,368	30,757,859	16,831,280	5,979,025
May		22,740,894	36,815,411	22,366,323	17,996,576
June		16,949,859	31,084,121	12,042,247	13,502,421
July		12,879,466	23,067,916	12,046,650	12,168,385

Crop Year Totals ..	222,007,141	231,206,246	192,674,368	160,034,183
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Total for 7 months				
August - February	91,070,951	121,298,393	87,983,867	102,414,666

7 Months' Exports as				
% of Crop Year Total	54.64	38.05	56.12	64.00

II. DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF WHEAT

It is currently estimated that a total of 89 million bushels of wheat will be fed to live stock and poultry on Canadian farms and ranches during the current crop year. This is nearly 4 1/2 times the amount fed on the average during the five years immediately preceding the outbreak of war and is a new high in the utilization of wheat for animal feeding in the records of the Dominion. It raises the total estimate of domestic disappearance for the crop year 1942-43 to 166 million bushels compared with the pre-war (1935-36 to 1938-39) average of less than 110 million bushels.

The estimate for this season is made up of 74 million bushels retained on farms or purchased locally for animal feeding purposes, and an estimate of 15 million bushels to be purchased in the five eastern provinces and British Columbia under the Federal Freight Assistance Policy. Almost 11 million bushels of wheat moved under freight assistance had been settled for in the eight months ending April 30, 1943.

Farm utilization of wheat in 1943 is expected to be 100 per cent greater than the average of the four years 1935-36 to 1938-39. The reduction in wheat acreage has lowered the seed requirements from about 36 million bushels used in the planting of the 1940 crop to approximately 22 million bushels needed for the 1943 crop, but the increase in wheat feeding to live stock has much more than offset this reduction in seed requirements.

The record of farm disappearance of wheat in each of the four war years and average of the four years preceding the war is shown in the following table:

	Seed for next crop	Fed to live stock	Total used on farms
- millions of bushels -			
1935-36 to 1938-39 (average) ..	33.8	21.8	55.6
1939-40	36.2	36.8	73.0
1940-41	28.3	48.1	76.4
1941-42	27.1	69.2	96.3
1942-43 (estimated)	22.0	89.0	111.0

Human consumption of wheat in Canada in the form of bakery products, breakfast foods and home baking, ranged between 43 and 45 million bushels annually in the years just before the war, but during the war period there has been evidence of an increase in domestic disappearance for human requirements and the current estimate for 1942-43 is approximately 50 million bushels.

The manufacture of industrial alcohol from wheat has also entered into the domestic picture and while the use of wheat in the present crop year for this purpose is not expected to exceed 5,000,000 bushels, it represents a very large increase in the use of wheat by distilleries which before the war made use of probably not more than 200,000 bushels of wheat annually.

Details of the 1942-43 estimate of domestic disappearance of wheat in Canada are as follows:

Human consumption	50 million bushels
Animal feeding	89 " "
Seed	22 " "
Alcohol	5 " "
T o t a l	166 " "

With the possible exception of seed, all of these figures are subject to revision when complete data for the crop year are available.

III. TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORTS

The first telegraphic crop report of the 1943 season covering the whole of Canada, which was issued on June 1, indicated that the progress of seeding was later than usual in all parts of the country and particularly so in the eastern provinces and in British Columbia. Growth was slow everywhere due to the cool and wet weather experienced during May.

June 1 Summary

Spring seeding operations have been delayed in almost all sections of Canada, but more particularly in the five eastern provinces and British Columbia. In the Maritimes the weather has been cool and backward with planting operations considerably delayed. Much seeding is still to be done. Hay fields and pastures are generally good, although some sections report winter-killing of clover. The apple orchards are carrying heavy loads of bloom. In Quebec farm work has been delayed by the backward spring and only a small percentage of spring seeding has been completed. Hay and pasture conditions are good to excellent in most districts. The late, wet spring has hampered seeding operations in all sections of Ontario except the northern areas. Fair progress has been made in the last few days, but in some districts no seeding has been attempted. Hay and clover prospects are fair to good and pastures have shown good growth, although still too wet for grazing in some sections.

Warmer weather is needed for crop development in the three Prairie Provinces. Fairly general rains fell in Manitoba and Saskatchewan over the week-end and the moisture situation in these two provinces is satisfactory, but in Alberta only light showers fell at most points and there is need of more rain soon. Most of the wheat is now seeded in western Canada and a large proportion of the coarse grain and flaxseed crops, but in some parts of Manitoba, the ground is too wet for seeding and a considerable acreage has yet to be planted. Germination of crops is good on the whole, although it shows variation in Saskatchewan and has been slowed up in Alberta by the lack of rain and the cool temperatures. Frost did some damage to early crops in the northern areas of Saskatchewan.

The season generally in British Columbia is about ten days later than a year ago. Warmer weather in the past two weeks has improved conditions and seeding and planting operations are practically completed in most areas. Fall wheat and hay crops are making good progress, although pastures have been slow in growth. Vegetable crops are developing satisfactorily and supplies are increasing. Early estimates of the apple, pear, peach and apricot crops in the Okanagan Valley indicate below average yields.

June 8 Summary

On June 8 the third report on crop progress in the Prairie Provinces was summarized as follows:

Sunshine and heat are the general need of grain crops in the Prairie Provinces although in Alberta and some districts of Saskatchewan more rain would be welcome. Very little seeding of any crop remains to be done in Manitoba, while in Saskatchewan about 10 per cent of the coarse grain and 15 per cent of the flaxseed crops have still to be planted. Alberta is trailing the other two provinces and shows only 95 per cent of the wheat and 75 per cent of the other grain crops seeded to date.

Heavy rains fell in Manitoba and parts of Alberta, while showers were fairly general in Saskatchewan during the past week. The moisture situation in Manitoba is now ample for immediate crop needs and is excessive in the heavy soil areas, but in the other two provinces, and especially in Alberta, there are many districts still in need of rain to improve pastures and ensure germination of late-sown grains.

Crops are well rooted in all three provinces and wheat and coarse grain crops are largely showing above ground, but are now in need of warmth to offset the backwardness of the spring season. Some estimates place the season at a week to ten days late. Height of wheat shows considerable variation, but in parts of Manitoba and in southern Alberta is six inches high.

Pasture conditions on the whole are satisfactory except in Alberta where they are spotty and in need of rain in some areas. Live stock appear to be in generally satisfactory condition.

JUNE 15 SUMMARY

Crop conditions in Canada generally remain backward. Heavy rains have delayed field work and low temperatures are retarding growth. Seeding and planting in the Maritime Provinces is now fifty to eighty per cent completed. In some sections, however, many farmers will not be able to finish their work in time for the crops to ripen. Heavy rains in Quebec have further delayed field operations and nearly 30 per cent of the grain still remains to be sown. In other districts seeding is now about completed. In Ontario seeding operations are still incomplete in many districts although progress has been rapid during the past two weeks. Fall wheat and early sown grains are making good progress.

Summer weather is coming very slowly to the Prairie Provinces and the general complaint continues to be the absence of sunshine and warmth. Some seeding of coarse grains remains to be done but wheat is mostly in and the bulk of it showing above ground. Height of grains indicates very backward growth and whereas early wheat in Manitoba at this time last year was 15 inches high the best crops this year appear to be only about half that height. Heavy rains in Saskatchewan and parts of Alberta improved the moisture situation in these provinces but there is still a very dry area in south-eastern Alberta. In Manitoba, on the other hand, too much rain has fallen in parts and the Red River Valley is suffering from excessive moisture. Crops are all well rooted and with warmer weather and lots of sunshine would make rapid progress. Insect damage is light on the whole and pastures have improved except in the dry areas mostly in Alberta.

Cool weather during the past two weeks in British Columbia has delayed plant growth and higher temperatures are needed to offset the effects of the backward spring.

JUNE 22 SUMMARY

The Prairie Provinces this past week got a taste of the warmer weather they have been calling for and crop growth was accelerated. It is quite evident, however, that a more prolonged spell of settled weather and sunshine is needed to bring plant development up to normal in all three provinces.

The moisture situation appears to be satisfactory in Manitoba, generally good in Saskatchewan, except for an area north-west of Swift Current which could do with more rain, but very unfavourable in the south-east areas of Alberta where the growth of crops as well as grass is reported to be at a standstill.

A little late seeding is being done in Alberta in the Lacombe area of Crop District 8, but elsewhere seeding of grain crops is virtually over. The wheat and coarse grain crops appear to be very well rooted and the few warm days experienced last week found the plants responding quickly to the heat. Some early wheat is in shot blade at 12 inches high in the central area of Alberta but height of crops shows great variation throughout the west and growth is still one to two week behind normal.

Oil-bearing seed crops such as soybean and flaxseed as well as corn showed improvement under the higher temperatures and while flaxseed acreage appears to have increased considerably, especially in Saskatchewan, some of the crop is just emerging now. Insect damage is not serious on the whole although losses have been heavy in some areas from cutworms, wireworms and to some extent grasshoppers. Flea beetles are damaging sugar beets in Manitoba.

Hay crops and pastures are mostly in good condition and live stock are doing well even in the dry areas of south-eastern Alberta.

IV. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1/

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total April 1 to June 21	Normal April 1 to June 21
		May 31	June 7	June 14	June 21		
Manitoba							
1	Pierson	1.01	1.10	1.23	1.40	6.32	5.01
	Waskada	1.42	1.78	.72	1.18	6.64	5.13
2	Boissevain	.71	1.62	.48	.86	5.81	5.06
	Ninette	.70	2.34	.62	1.08	6.80	5.34
	Pilot Mound	1.10	1.44	.68	.84	5.65	5.60
3	Portage la Prairie	.65	1.74	.62	.63	5.84	4.94
	Graysville	.98	2.06	.26	1.72	6.81	5.47
	Morden	.98	2.34	.64	.66	7.04	5.31
	Morris	.58	2.02	.40	.58	5.33	4.99
	Emerson	.30	1.10	.64	.50	4.50	4.57
4	Winnipeg	.69	1.45	.56	1.86	6.66	5.60
6	Sprague	.24	1.46	1.46	1.22	7.43	5.54
	Pinawa	.14	.50	.18	.62	2.99	3.86
7	Virden	1.70	.62	.94	2.28	7.37	4.36
	Rivers	1.19	.78	.98	.73	5.44	4.94
8	Brandon	.68	1.06	.68	.84	6.00	4.98
	Carberry	.29	1.92	.42	.86	6.35	4.93
	Cypress River	.98	1.74	.82	.70	5.99	4.95
9	Minnedosa	1.00	1.33	.89	.46	5.36	4.94
10	Russell	1.20	.46	1.00	1.42	5.26	4.67
	Birtle	.58	1.55	1.14	.98	5.72	4.68
11	Dauphin	1.37	1.98	.77	1.69	8.48	4.03
13	Swan River	.54	.90	.82	2.14	5.76	4.61
	The Pas	.63	.96	.20	.31	3.22	3.50
Manitoba Average		.81	1.44	.71	1.06	5.96	4.89
Saskatchewan							
1A	Estevan	.28	.68	.98	1.54	5.78	4.98
	Carlyle	.40	.44	.72	1.72	3.95	5.16
1B	Broadview	.53	.39	1.11	2.28	5.99	4.34
	Moosomin	1.38	.64	.90	2.20	6.81	4.43
2A	Yellow Grass	.03	.14	.52	1.29	3.37	4.78
	Weyburn	.09	.04	.78	.75	2.57	5.00
	Midale	.24	.04	1.10	1.62	4.52	5.25
2B	Moose Jaw	.75	.05	.60	.51	3.68	4.78
	Regina	.02	.05	.70	.62	2.50	4.61
	Francis	.16	nil	.76	1.04	2.65	3.89
	Qu'Appelle	.12	.22	2.14	.80	4.67	5.58
	Indian Head	.24	.36	1.04	1.14	3.80	5.35
3AN	Chaplin	2.08	.06	.26	.54	3.74	5.17
	Gravelbourg	1.04	nil	.60	.62	3.67	4.31
3AS	Assiniboia	.30	.40	1.16	1.12	4.61	4.06
	Ceylon	.04	.32	.38	.86	3.16	6.09
3EN	Pennant	1.16	.04	.60	.46	3.04	5.24
	Swift Current	1.72	.08	.70	.56	4.42	4.73
	Hughton	.50	.62	.80	.01	3.36	4.62
3BS	Instow	.78	.20	1.20	.76	4.20	4.19
	Shaunavon	.74	.18	.96	.70	3.18	3.98
	Cadillac	.42	.56	.96	N.R.	3.18 2/	6.26
	Val Marie	.30	.50	.88	.98	3.50	4.48
	Aneroid	.67	.32	1.12	.76	4.37	4.92
4A	Maple Creek	.18	.36	.66	.06	2.25	4.39
	Consul	1.72	.18	.42	1.14	3.96	4.16
4B	Roadene	.38	.30	1.28	.18	1.51	4.63
5A	Leross	.14	.04	.52	.14	2.29	4.79
	Hubbard	.12	.01	1.40	.50	2.90	4.23
	Yorkton	.78	.42	.60	.71	3.45	4.47
5B	Foam Lake	.16	.06	.50	.48	2.96	4.43
	Lintlaw	.12	.20	.18	.50	2.13	4.51
	Kamsack	.46	.40	.46	.92	3.09	3.94
6A	Davidson	2.46	.30	.20	.10	5.49	3.98
	Dilke	.36	N.R.	.22	.34	1.54 2/	4.40
	Nokomis	.38	.15	.24	.12	2.22	3.43
	Semans	.20	.40	.20	trace	2.48	3.07
	Strasbourg	.40	.36	.36	.28	3.15	4.53
6B	Harris	1.02	.26	.32	.14	3.90	3.80
	Outlook	.96	.44	.18	.08	3.80	3.08
	Saskatoon	.55	.65	.27	.08	3.01	3.80
	Elbow	2.00	.20	.30	.11	4.65	3.98
	Dundurn	.52	.14	.12	.12	2.75	4.64
	Tugaske	2.10	trace	.26	.48	4.55	3.98

IV. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1/ Concluded

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total April 1 to June 21	Normal April 1 to June 21
		May 31	June 7	June 14	June 21		
Saskatchewan (concluded)							
7A	Kindersley	.44	.24	.83	.04	2.75	3.53
7B	Macklin	.54	.66	.60	.54	3.79	4.62
	Scott	.22	.94	.64	.38	4.11	3.82
	Ruthilda	1.48	.28	.52	N.R.	4.09 ^{2/}	4.34
	Biggar	1.06	.68	1.48	.18	5.35	4.21
8A	Nipawin	.14	.44	.54	.40	2.73	4.51
8B	Humboldt	.44	.24	.02	.30	2.25	3.71
	Melfort	nil	.20	.26	1.23	2.35	3.96
9A	Rabbit Lake	.86	.36	.74	.72	4.08	4.01
	Prince Albert	.25	.60	.72	.11	3.10	4.21
9B	Waseca	.54	.24	.94	1.40	4.15	4.21
	North Battleford	1.15	.64	.44	1.01	4.48	4.15
	Loon Lake	.28	1.64	.14	.82	3.88	4.74
Saskatchewan Average		.64	.32	.66	.66	3.58	4.43
Alberta							
1	Foremost	.08	1.34	.09	.38	3.07	5.96
	Medicine Hat	.12	.24	.13	.06	1.16	4.03
	Manyberries	.54	.46	.58	.26	3.04	4.34
2	Cowley	.12	.98	.05	.15	4.24	5.68
	Macleod	.02	.22	.02	.08	1.31	4.53
	Cardston	.02	1.94	.36	.12	5.12	7.47
	Lethbridge	.05	.26	.16	.04	2.40	4.84
3	Vauxhall	.04	nil	.16	nil	1.89	3.80
	Brooks	.07	.06	.16	.02	1.95	3.92
	Empress	.04	.14	.64	.06	1.21	4.30
4	High River	.08	.44	.14	.34	3.03	6.06
	Vulcan	.02	.14	.28	.04	2.51	4.72
5	Drumheller	.42	.12	.24	.56	2.88	4.82
	Hanna	.22	.18	.16	.66	2.76	5.19
6	Olds	.42	.84	1.16	.94	5.10	5.16
	Calgary	.68	.34	.26	.43	3.66	5.27
	Three Hills	.50	1.08	.44	1.52	4.78	4.52
	Strathmore	.36	.38	.32	.64	2.83	4.89
	Gleichen	.16	.42	.28	.16	2.62	4.26
7	Viking	.08	1.50	1.04	2.42	6.68	4.28
	Sedgewick	.50	.94	1.46	2.06	6.70	4.00
	Hardisty	.24	.66	N.R.	2.10	5.04 ^{2/}	3.77
	Coronation	.26	.64	.78	1.02	4.82	3.93
	Hughenden	.19	.44	.42	1.54	5.43	4.19
8	Red Deer	.13	.77	.43	.88	2.95	6.11
	Lacombe	.72	1.12	.46	.82	4.22	5.10
	Wetaskiwin	.46	.82	.74	1.06	4.86	4.62
	Alix	.32	1.52	N.R.	1.18	4.32 ^{2/}	4.61
	Camrose	.12	1.76	1.02	1.74	6.15	4.61
	Stettler	nil	2.40	1.50	1.86	7.02	5.52
9	Jasper	.36	.24	.50	.26	2.28	2.56
	Springdale	.96	.22	N.R.	.92	3.45	5.76
10	Vegreville	.01	1.38	.98	1.48	5.32	5.19
	Lloydminster	.66	1.56	1.40	1.12	5.80	3.77
11	Calmar	.44	1.26	.56	.94	4.40	5.33
	Edmonton	.55	.58	1.06	2.42	6.01	4.61
12	Edson	1.42	N.R.	.72	1.16	4.89 ^{2/}	4.29
13	Glendon	.50	1.48	.04	1.56	4.39	4.15
14	Campsie	1.36	.72	.52	.84	3.97	4.65
	Athabaska	.18	.38	.08	1.24	2.06	4.25
15	High Prairie	.59	.34	.60	.36	2.67	4.04
	Kimco	.44	.12	1.04	.20	2.52	4.22
16	Beaverlodge	2.14	.94	1.03	.24	5.05	3.61
	Fairview	.59	.37	.54	.59	3.31	3.18
17	Keg River	.74	.75	.03	1.00	3.06	4.19
	Fort Vermilion	.24	.66	nil	.40	1.57	2.94
	Fort McMurray	1.65	.72	nil	.93	3.73	3.37
	Fort Smith	.08	1.27	trace	nil	2.55	2.41
Alberta Average		.41	.75	.50	.81	3.77	4.52

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

V. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1/

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. May 31		Week ending 8 a.m. June 7		Week ending 8 a.m. June 14		Week ending 8 a.m. June 21	
		Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal
Manitoba									
1	Pierson	50	55	46	57	55	59	61	61
	Waskada	52	54	48	57	56	59	62	61
2	Boissevain	48	53	46	57	55	59	62	61
	Ninette	50	55	46	57	58	59	62	61
	Pilot Mound	47	55	47	57	58	60	62	62
3	Portage la Prairie	49	56	48	58	59	60	62	63
	Graysville	49	54	48	57	58	59	62	62
	Morden	50	55	49	58	59	60	63	62
	Morris	51	56	50	58	58	60	62	63
	Emerson	51	56	51	59	59	61	64	63
4	Winnipeg	52	56	48	59	58	61	62	63
6	Sprague	54	54	49	56	56	58	63	61
	Pinawa	52	54	50	57	56	59	59	61
7	Virden	49	54	47	57	57	59	65	61
	Rivers	49	55	46	57	58	59	62	61
8	Brandon	49	55	45	57	57	59	61	61
	Carberry	49	55	46	57	58	59	62	61
	Cypress River	48	55	47	58	58	60	62	62
9	Minnedosa	48	55	45	57	58	59	61	61
10	Russell	48	53	46	56	55	57	60	59
	Birtle	48	53	45	55	54	57	60	60
11	Dauphin	48	53	47	55	58	58	62	60
13	Swan River	46	52	44	54	56	57	60	59
	The Pas	43	53	44	56	54	58	59	60
Manitoba Average		49	54	47	57	57	59	62	61
Saskatchewan									
1A	Estevan	52	54	48	56	54	58	62	61
	Carlyle	53	53	46	55	52	57	60	59
1B	Broadview	50	54	46	56	53	57	61	59
	Moosomin	48	54	46	56	55	58	61	60
2A	Yellow Grass	51	54	47	56	53	58	62	60
	Weyburn	52	53	49	56	54	58	64	60
	Midale	53	53	48	56	54	58	62	60
2B	Moose Jaw	53	56	49	58	55	59	64	61
	Regina	52	54	50	56	54	58	62	60
	Francis	51	53	46	56	52	58	60	60
	Qu'Appelle	50	54	47	57	52	59	60	61
	Indian Head	50	54	47	56	53	58	61	59
3AN	Chaplin	52	55	48	57	55	59	60	61
	Gravelbourg	54	54	52	55	54	57	60	60
3AS	Assinboia	54	54	50	57	54	60	60	62
	Ceylon	54	55	48	57	57	59	64	60
3BN	Pennant	58	54	50	56	54	58	60	59
	Swift Current	54	56	48	58	56	60	60	61
	Hughton	52	53	48	55	54	57	61	59
3BS	Instow	59	53	50	56	53	58	60	60
	Shaunavon	58	52	48	54	54	57	57	60
	Cadillac	55	52	48	54	54	57	N.R.	59
	Val Marie	56	52	48	55	52	58	58	61
	Aneroid	55	53	48	55	58	57	59	59
4A	Maple Creek	58	54	50	56	54	58	60	60
	Consul	57	52	47	55	55	57	57	53
4B	Roadene	59	53	48	55	54	57	60	59
5A	Leross	49	51	46	53	52	55	60	57
	Hubbard	N.R.	52	45	54	52	55	60	57
	Yorkton	50	53	47	56	54	57	62	59
5B	Foam Lake	48	51	44	53	53	55	62	57
	Lintlaw	46	50	44	53	53	56	59	57
	Kamsack	48	51	45	54	54	56	59	56
6A	Davidson	N.R.	53	47	56	54	58	62	60
	Dilke	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-
	Nokomis	50	52	49	53	54	55	61	57
	Semans	50	51	48	54	56	56	62	58
	Strasbourg	50	53	48	55	53	57	60	59
6B	Harris	52	53	47	55	53	57	58	59
	Outlook	50	54	47	57	56	58	64	60
	Saskatoon	51	54	45	56	54	57	63	59
	Elbow	51	55	48	57	56	58	N.R.	60
	Dundurn	51	53	47	55	56	57	63	58
	Tugaske	50	54	47	56	56	58	61	60

V. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1/ Concluded

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. May 31		Week ending 8 a.m. June 7		Week ending 8 a.m. June 14		Week ending 8 a.m. June 21	
		Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal
Saskatchewan (concluded)									
7A	Kindersley	54	51	48	53	52	54	60	56
7B	Macklin	53	51	N.R.	53	53	55	59	57
	Scott	52	53	N.R.	55	52	57	59	59
	Ruthilda	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-
	Biggar	52	53	45	55	54	57	62	59
8A	Nipawin	46	51	46	53	57	55	60	58
8B	Humboldt	N.R.	53	40	55	54	57	60	59
	Melfort	N.R.	54	45	56	56	58	60	59
9A	Rabbit Lake	46	53	40	56	52	58	56	59
	Prince Albert	47	54	44	56	55	58	60	60
9B	Waseca	51	52	44	54	54	56	60	58
	North Battleford	51	56	46	58	56	59	60	61
	Loon Lake	46	50	41	52	53	54	58	56
Saskatchewan Average		52	53	47	55	54	57	60	59
Alberta									
1	Foremost	59	56	49	58	56	61	58	62
	Medicine Hat	60	56	50	58	58	60	59	61
	Manyberries	58	56	53	58	58	60	59	61
2	Cowley	53	51	44	53	50	55	53	56
	MacLeod	55	54	46	56	54	58	57	60
	Cardston	55	51	45	53	54	55	56	57
	Lethbridge	58	54	48	56	54	58	58	60
3	Vauxhall	55	56	44	58	51	60	55	61
	Brooks	59	55	50	56	54	58	59	59
	Empress	58	55	50	57	54	59	61	61
4	High River	50	52	42	54	49	55	51	57
	Vulcan	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-
5	Drumheller	56	55	48	57	54	59	58	61
	Hanna	53	53	45	54	52	56	56	57
6	Olds	50	52	43	53	50	54	54	56
	Calgary	52	53	45	54	52	55	54	56
	Three Hills	52	51	46	52	52	54	56	55
	Strathmore	52	51	46	53	52	54	57	56
	Gleichen	54	54	47	56	54	57	55	58
7	Viking	52	52	45	54	53	56	58	57
	Sedgewick	54	52	44	54	54	56	56	57
	Hardisty	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-
	Coronation	53	52	45	54	52	55	55	57
	Hughenden	54	53	46	55	53	56	59	58
8	Red Deer	52	52	44	53	53	55	55	56
	Lacombe	52	52	43	53	52	55	54	57
	Wetaskiwin	52	52	45	54	52	56	54	58
	Alix	54	53	44	54	N.R.	56	59	57
	Camrose	N.R.	50	45	52	52	54	58	56
	Stettler	53	52	45	53	53	55	56	56
9	Jasper	51	52	46	53	52	54	54	54
	Springdale	50	50	42	52	N.R.	53	52	54
10	Vegreville	53	52	45	54	54	55	58	57
	Lloydminster	49	51	42	53	53	55	60	57
11	Calmar	52	53	44	54	54	56	55	58
	Edmonton	53	53	45	55	56	56	57	57
12	Edson	48	52	N.R.	53	51	54	52	56
13	Glendon	47	51	44	53	50	55	55	56
14	Campsie	52	52	44	53	53	55	55	57
	Athabaska	48	52	45	54	47	55	51	57
15	High Prairie	52	51	44	53	54	54	57	56
	Kinuso	52	51	48	52	56	53	56	55
16	Beaverlodge	50	52	45	53	56	55	56	56
	Fairview	51	53	45	54	58	55	57	56
17	Keg River	51	51	43	53	54	55	56	57
	Fort Vermilion	53	52	42	55	55	56	56	57
	Fort McMurray	48	52	46	55	55	57	60	58
	Fort Smith	47	49	46	52	54	54	57	55
Alberta Average		53	52	45	54	53	56	56	57

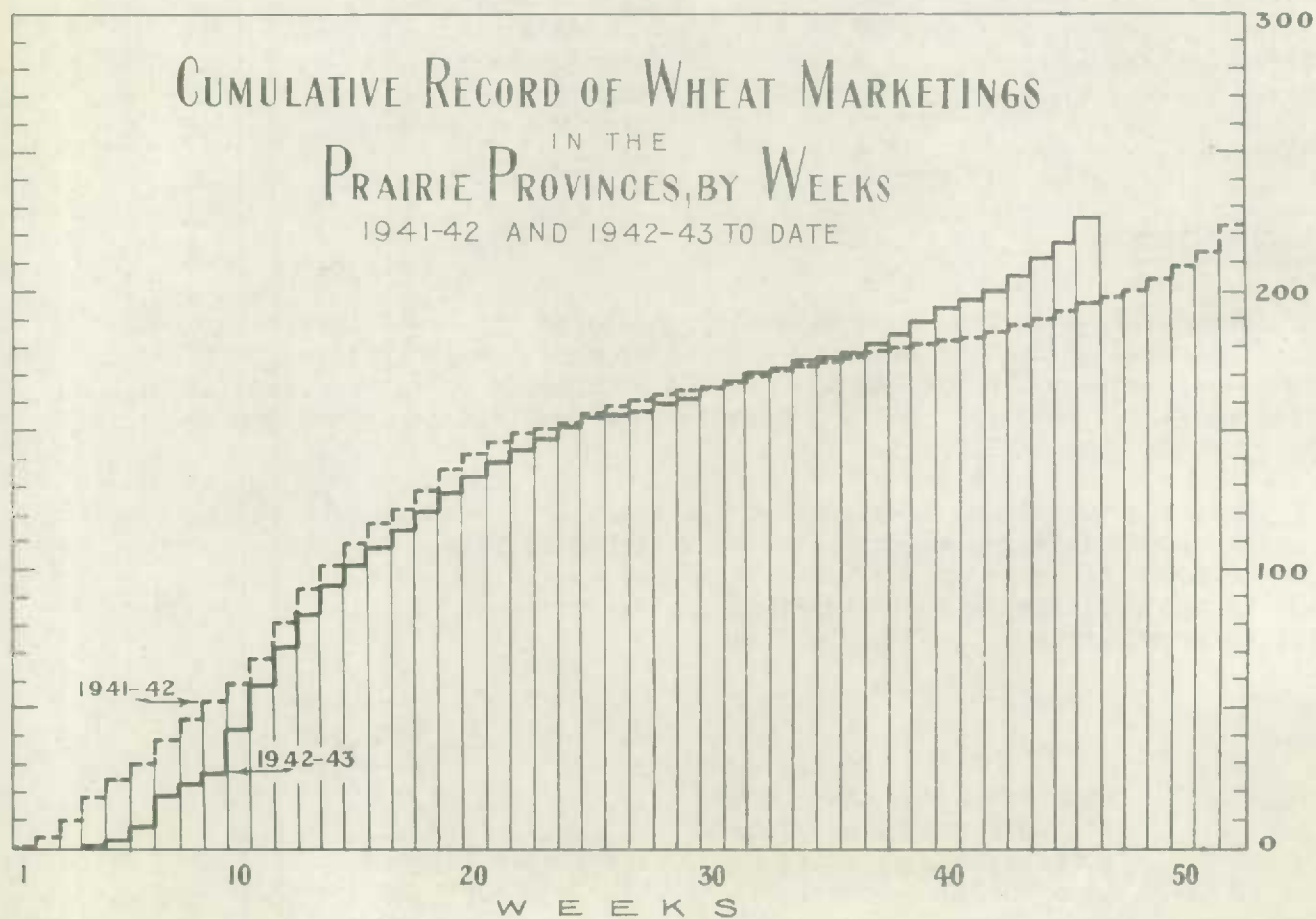
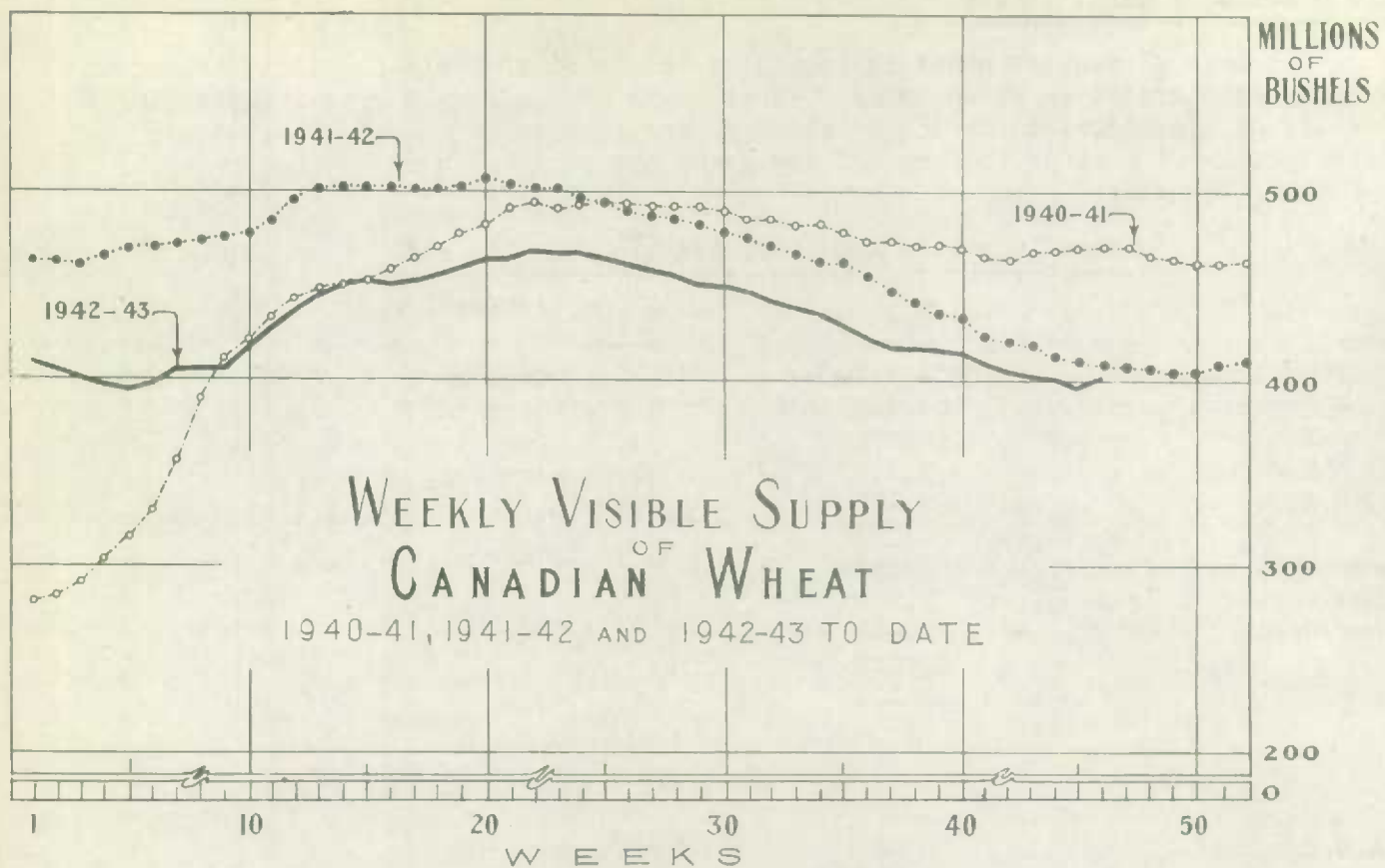
N.R. No Report. 1/ Source: Meteorological Service of Canada.

VI. PRIMARY MOVEMENT

The following table shows total marketings of wheat by farmers in the Prairie Provinces during the 1942-43 crop year along with comparative figures for 1941-42.

Week ending 8 a.m.	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total	Last Year
			bushels		
August 1-7	345	140	nil	485	1,344,134
14	13,258	1,906	nil	15,164	3,277,095
21	37,951	29,112	285,460	352,523	6,162,803
28	479,433	441,273	689,590	1,610,296	8,277,963
September 4	333,967	576,080	748,947	1,658,994	6,432,589
11	1,503,197	2,561,064	735,846	4,850,107	5,746,163
18	2,333,597	6,935,017	1,420,730	10,689,344	8,175,682
25	782,982	2,549,235	870,308	4,202,525	7,574,992
October 2	572,050	1,888,075	972,064	3,432,189	5,925,827
9	2,111,091	9,331,126	4,169,342	15,611,559	6,784,641
16	1,316,909	10,402,579	5,266,937	16,986,475	8,946,678
23	1,217,621	7,117,422	4,669,239	13,004,282	13,382,245
30	1,581,638	6,559,517	3,727,726	11,868,881	11,702,224
November 6	1,319,835	5,938,880	3,262,855	10,521,570	8,411,568
13	583,928	3,909,532	2,986,885	7,480,345	7,938,490
20	1,072,191	2,818,046	2,584,330	6,474,567	7,562,437
27	1,025,474	2,899,851	1,822,440	5,747,765	4,711,942
December 4	853,153	3,416,263	2,249,336	6,518,752	7,126,557
11	849,464	3,031,012	2,235,495	6,115,971	7,194,245
18	557,789	4,085,314	2,395,093	7,038,196	5,769,173
25	366,019	3,812,771	1,522,467	5,701,257	4,218,084
January 1	323,001	2,248,785	1,755,241	4,327,027	3,330,307
8	184,740	1,950,886	1,433,345	3,568,971	1,800,651
15	229,756	2,492,010	1,888,904	4,610,670	2,217,738
22	242,029	2,037,598	1,128,201	3,407,828	3,010,429
29	105,089	390,723	269,111	765,923	2,704,453
February 5	174,383	1,017,123	754,219	1,945,725	1,924,463
12	161,007	1,442,614	1,152,007	2,755,628	1,787,684
19	168,607	668,250	584,853	1,421,710	1,543,179
26	308,896	1,768,605	1,036,770	3,114,271	1,193,716
March 5	229,674	1,592,227	946,736	2,768,637	1,648,661
12	238,931	1,052,908	828,217	2,120,056	2,255,285
19	232,091	1,385,027	733,293	2,350,411	2,029,165
26	185,410	1,088,077	693,503	1,966,990	1,719,252
April 2	199,717	1,253,180	600,253	2,053,150	1,383,182
9	336,332	849,508	604,420	1,790,260	1,938,167
16	355,760	1,605,509	571,376	2,532,645	1,635,903
23	465,919	2,870,462	921,306	4,257,687	1,602,477
30	439,369	2,738,899	1,395,074	4,573,342	1,456,117
May 6	311,570	2,057,953	1,536,850	3,906,273	1,069,442
13	331,373	1,861,052	940,625	3,133,050	1,425,229
20 ^{1/}	303,791	2,717,884	1,333,842	4,355,517	1,900,657
27	296,939	3,171,114	1,353,481	4,821,534	2,099,861
June 3	279,407	3,968,288	1,355,816	5,603,511	2,189,618
10	304,366	3,853,116	1,442,613	5,600,095	3,253,679
17	659,311	7,172,710	1,871,182	9,703,204	2,862,570
Totals	26,180,360	131,558,623	69,796,379	227,535,362	196,647,417

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



VII. GRADING OF WHEAT 1942-43

Cars of western wheat inspected by the Board of Grain Commissioners up to mid-June were graded as shown below. In the case of the higher grades particularly there is an undetermined amount of wheat grown prior to 1942 included in these inspections, but most of the cars of low-grade wheat of northern spring variety represent 1942 crop.

Cars Inspected August 1, 1942 to June 14, 1943

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Cars</u>
No. 1 Northern	11,111	1 C.W. Garnet	3
No. 2 Northern	24,392	2 C.W. Garnet	21
No. 3 Northern	18,585	3 C.W. Garnet	28
No. 4 Northern	5,123	Tough Garnet	27
No. 5 Wheat	8,260	Other Garnet	3
No. 6 Wheat	1,286	Total	82
Feed Wheat	257		
Tough Spring	5,841	1 Amber Durum	9
Other Spring	2,041	2 Amber Durum	691
Total	76,896	3 Amber Durum	702
		Tough	404
		Other Durum	265
		Total	2,071
1 A.R.W.	249	3 White Spring	2
2 A.W.	135	1 Mixed Wheat	9
3 A.W.	35	3 Mixed Wheat	4
Tough A.W.	3	5 Mixed Wheat	6
Other A.W.	32	Tough	8
Total	454	Other Mixed Wheat	5
		Total	34

VIII. LAKE SHIPMENTS

Wheat shipments have been moderately heavy on the Great Lakes since the opening of the 1943 navigation season. A total of more than 56 million bushels had moved by vessel between the opening and June 14. Canadian ports received the bulk of the shipments but nearly 17 million bushels were destined to United States ports, the bulk of which went to Buffalo.

Shipping conditions were poor at the start of the season due to the late spring break-up, while foggy weather also contributed to delays from time to time. The first movement of ships on the lakes this year was about one month later than last year, and in the following summary is shown the distribution of shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur up to June 14, 1943.

	<u>Bushels</u>
Canadian Lower Lake ports	38,721,080
St. Lawrence River ports	898,340
Buffalo, U.S.A.	12,631,873
Other U.S.A. ports	4,071,355
Total	56,322,648

IX. VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on June 17, 1943, along with comparative figures for approximately the same date in 1942 and 1941:

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1941</u>
	(000 bushels)		
Country Elevators - Manitoba	29,830	18,340	27,240
Saskatchewan	112,290	71,180	124,045
Alberta	75,575	47,735	72,260
T o t a l s	217,695	137,255	223,545
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	6,138	6,048	8,164
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals ..	16,021	16,662	18,349
Pacific Ports	19,401	19,931	20,484
Churchill	2,617	2,617	2,617
Fort William and Port Arthur	67,348	121,329	77,817
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	27,473	40,048	29,420
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports	8,248	16,130	21,711
United States Ports	8,012	16,773	35,117
In Transit - Lake	4,280	2,813	4,486
In Transit - Rail	19,507	25,019	24,872
In Transit - U. S. A.	4,596	3,834	3,518
T o t a l s	401,336	498,459	470,100

X. 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.

	<u>August 1, 1942 to June 17, 1943</u>	<u>August 1, 1941 to June 18, 1942</u>
	(bushels)	
Collingwood	3,101,625	3,348,766
Depot Harbour	400,500	1,028,256
Midland	11,659,837	24,079,668
Owen Sound	3,069,866	6,986,584
Port McNicoll	11,932,105	14,703,392
Goderich	3,432,756	6,030,295
Sarnia	3,516,760	4,038,643
Port Colborne	-	1,129,803
Humberstone	128,326	218,805
Toronto	988,625	100,000
Prescott	1,134,612	1,624,668
Montreal	8,614,156	2,910,329
Sorel	2,381,704	95,313
Three Rivers	95,000	-
Quebec	1,203,996	315,671
Saint John	15,600	-
T o t a l s	51,675,469	66,610,193

XI. RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

Although rail movement of wheat from the head of the lakes to points in eastern Canada fell off in May, the shipments exceeded one million bushels and the crop year total for ten months forged ahead to an aggregate of 18.8 million bushels, compared with 8.5 millions in the corresponding period of last crop year.

Shipments under the Federal Freight Assistance Plan accounted for a good part of the movement but fairly liberal amounts continued to move by rail to flour mills in the eastern provinces, while a few cars were destined to points in the United States. Ontario and Quebec points were the principal receivers of this grain, and the provincial distribution of the May shipments this year is shown by grades in the following table.

MAY 1943

Grade	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island
- bushels -					
1 Northern	50	-	-	-	-
2 Northern	290,500	24,000	-	1,009	-
3 Northern	18,259	105,567	1,500	-	2,250
4 Northern	118,394	26,967	500	-	2,300
No. 5	124,996	154,513	40,500	1,500	7,133
No. 6	5,883	22,067	-	-	-
Tough No. 5	-	3,184	-	-	-
Tough No. 6	-	1,588	-	-	-
Tough 3 Northern	5,000	6,500	-	-	-
Smutty 2 Northern	4,615	-	-	-	-
Smutty 3 Northern	9,156	-	-	-	-
Smutty 4 Northern	1,608	-	-	-	-
Rejected 2 Northern	2,017	-	-	-	-
Rejected 1 Nor. Mxd. Htd.	64,159	-	-	-	-
Rejected 2 Nor. Mixed. Htd.	5,588	1,500	-	-	-
Rejected No. 5 Mxd. Htd.	-	1,520	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 2 Nor. Mxd. Htd.	4,850	-	-	-	-
Tough Smutty 2 Nor.	1,501	-	-	-	-
Feed	1,303	3,000	-	-	-
Sample Heated	-	1,640	-	-	-
Tough Sample Heated and Rotten.	1,614	-	-	-	-
Sample Fireburnt	5,000	-	-	-	-
Tf. Rej. 2 Nor. Mxd. Frbt.	1,680	-	-	-	-
1 C.W.A.D.	6,033	-	-	-	-
2 C.W.A.D.	27,052	3,000	-	333	-
3 C.W.A.D.	-	-	-	-	1,357
Tough 3 C.W.A.D.	3,135	-	-	-	-
Tough 4 C.W.A.D.	333	-	-	-	-
Sample Durum Heated	5,013	-	-	-	-
1 A.R.W.	3,583	-	-	-	-
2 A.W.	1,500	-	-	-	-
3 A.W.	3,103	-	-	-	-
Total	715,925	355,146	42,500	2,842	13,040
GRAND TOTAL	1,135,059				

XII. LICENSED ELEVATOR CAPACITY IN CANADA - MAY 31, 1943

	Elevators & Permanent Annexes	Temporary & Special Annexes	Total Licensed May 31, 1943	Total Grain in Store June 10, 1943
	- bushels -			
Western Country Elevators	194,543,450	113,400,088	307,943,538	244,816,000
Private and Mill Elevators	15,702,610	223,000	15,925,610	9,451,000
Inter. Public & Semi-Public Term.	18,500,000	1,300,000	19,800,000	16,287,765
Vancouver-New Westminster	19,466,500	-	19,466,500	17,334,589
Victoria	1,008,000	-	1,008,000	1,017,323
Prince Rupert	1,250,000	-	1,250,000	1,209,659
Churchill	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	2,617,396
Fort William-Port Arthur	92,567,210	52,463,000	145,030,210	91,895,824
Total Western Division	345,537,770	167,386,088	512,923,858	384,629,556
<u>Eastern Elevators</u>				
Collingwood	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	1,644,008
Depot Harbor	1,600,000	-	1,600,000	375,330
Midland	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	2,466,090
Midland Simcoe	4,250,000	-	4,250,000	3,730,376
Midland Tiffin	4,500,000	-	4,500,000	4,004,452
Midland Aberdeen	900,000	-	900,000	489,737
Owen Sound	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	1,977,425
Port McNicoll	6,500,000	-	6,500,000	4,120,282
Goderich Elev. and Transit	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	1,730,903
Goderich Western Canada	600,000	-	600,000	371,248
Sarnia	3,000,000	3,072,000	6,072,000	1,903,651
Total Bay Ports	34,350,000	3,072,000	37,422,000	22,813,502
Port Colborne N.H.B.	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	644,052
Port Colborne Maple Leaf	2,250,000	-	2,250,000	1,312,772
Humberstone Robin Hood	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	1,028,509
Toronto	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	1,150,574
Peterborough	225,000	-	225,000	183,500
Kingston	2,350,000	-	2,350,000	2,145,799
Prescott	5,500,000	-	5,500,000	75,478
Total Lower Lake Ports	19,325,000	-	19,325,000	6,540,684
<u>St. Lawrence Ports</u>				
Montreal N.H.B.	15,162,000	-	15,162,000	1,052,291
Montreal Dominion Elev.	750,000	-	750,000	561,537
Sorel	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	138,162
Three Rivers	2,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	4,020,358
Quebec	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	259,378
Total St. Lawrence Ports	24,912,000	3,000,000	27,912,000	6,031,726
<u>Maritimes</u>				
West Saint John	2,576,800	-	2,576,800	166,154
Saint John	500,000	-	500,000	1,774,926
Halifax	2,200,000	-	2,200,000	630,809
Total Maritime Ports	5,276,800	-	5,276,800	2,571,889

XIII. ONTARIO WINTER WHEAT

Only slightly more than 4,000,000 bushels of Ontario winter wheat had been milled in Canadian flour mills during the nine months ending April 30, 1943 out of a crop of more than 23 million bushels harvested in 1942. Deliveries from farms to mills showed some improvement in March but eased off again in April and are reported to have been light in May partly as a result of bad weather and due in some measure to farmers being preoccupied with the seeding of new crops.

The largest amount of Ontario winter wheat milled in recent years was in the crop year 1940-41 when a total of 5,129,700 bushels was ground into flour and that came out of the 1940 crop of some 22 million bushels. It is expected that the 1942-43 millings will reach a similar total, but this will represent less than one-quarter of the crop, indicating that despite the heavy use of western wheat brought to Ontario and other eastern provinces under the Federal Freight Assistance plan, a very substantial part of the Ontario wheat crop continues to be fed to live stock and poultry.

Monthly millings over the past three crop years during the 9-month period August-April are tabulated below:

	<u>1942-43</u>	<u>1941-42</u>	<u>1940-41</u>
	bu.	bu.	bu.
August	535,635	371,604	556,268
September ..	458,857	489,802	501,531
October	501,197	459,348	479,084
November ...	505,721	383,121	496,700
December ...	411,975	335,412	411,071
January	397,266	295,712	448,013
February ...	359,044	313,180	472,325
March	468,286	265,159	454,867
April	381,765	270,757	344,258
9-month total	4,019,746	3,184,095	4,164,117

Records compiled from returns filed monthly by all flour and feed mills in the five eastern provinces show that in the nine months ending April this year a total of 5,061,823 bushels of eastern-grown wheat was milled or ground. It will be noted from the above table that over 4,000,000 bushels of this was Ontario winter wheat milled into flour and the balance is made up of wheat from all five provinces milled for flour or ground for feed.

Prices ruling for Ontario winter wheat have been close to the ceiling level in recent months with quotations at the barn door ranging from \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bushel and prices paid for delivery into the mill mostly between \$1.10 and \$1.12 per bushel. Prices were weak in the early part of the season, based largely on the heavy production in 1942, and for a time the mill door price ranged between 80 and 90 cents per bushel. By mid-December, however, supplies on the market were very limited and prices rose sharply and the dollar mark was reached.

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