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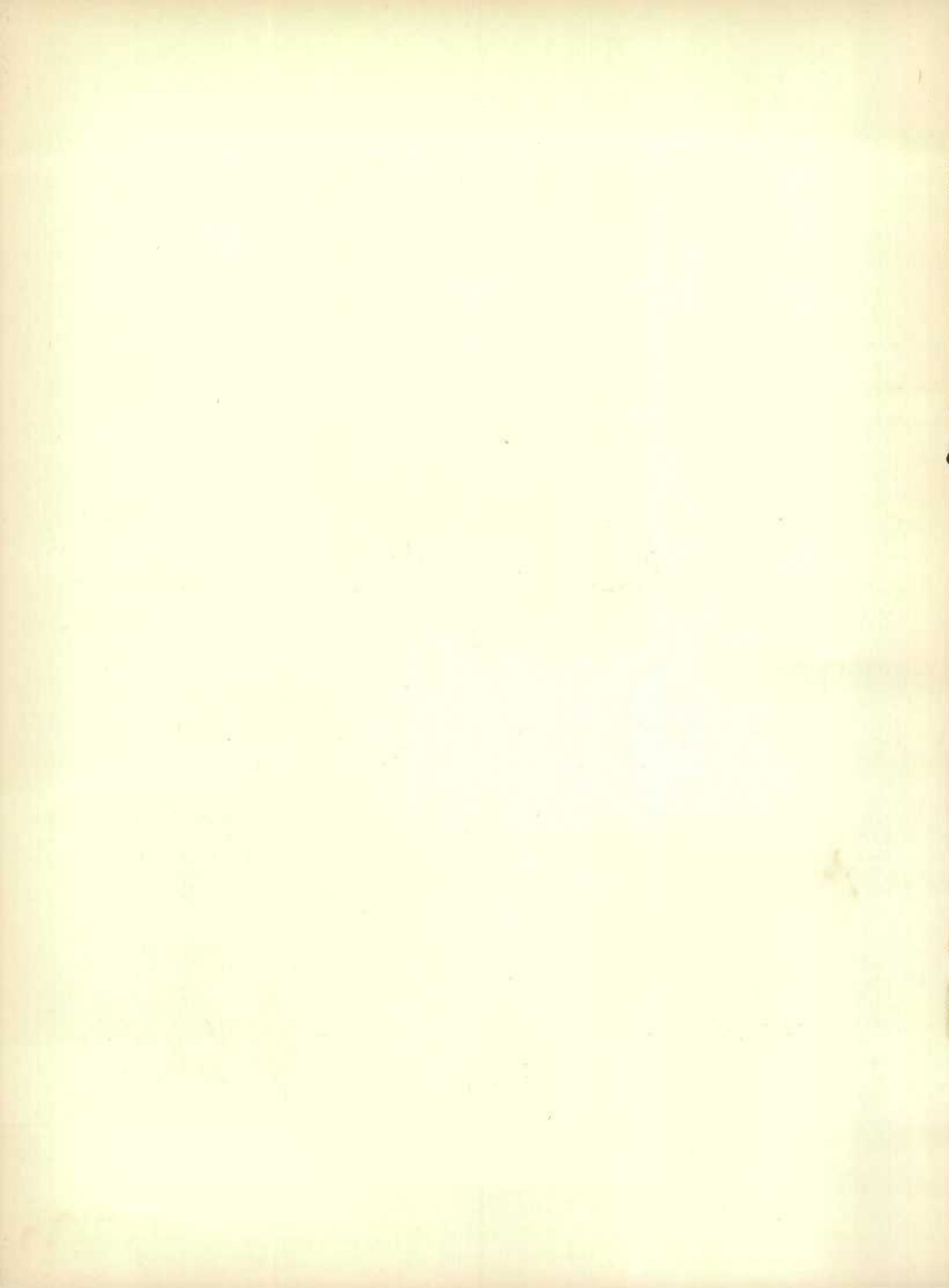
No. 11

# MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

JULY 23, 1943

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

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

Another wheat harvest is rolling in from the fields of the old and new world but in 1943 the old world appears to have the edge in production prospects. Latest advices from Europe confirm earlier reports that this year's bread grain crops are the largest since the war began, while in Canada and the United States the prospects are sharply reduced from the banner year of 1942. Harvesting is well under way in many parts of Europe and in the winter wheat belt of the United States, but will not commence in Canada for some weeks yet.

The better crop prospects in the old world should be qualified by the statement that in many countries the larders are now almost empty, while in North America the smaller 1943 crops follow the record harvest of last year and are backed up by the largest combined carry-over of old wheat in the history of Canada and the United States. Official carry-over figures have not yet been published but the latest calculation would indicate that the two countries between them have something approaching 1 1/4 billion bushels of old crop wheat on hand.

Estimates of European production are not yet to hand and for many countries controlled by the Axis will probably not be made available, but advices from neutral countries mostly contain optimistic crop news, even concerning the Balkan countries where drought was a threat this spring. It appears that Hungary is increasing the bread ration on the strength of the 1943 harvest outlook and may be in a position to export grain to the Axis partners, while Roumanian crops made a good recovery following timely rains in June.

Turkey and Spain continue to report excellent wheat crops and the harvest is under way in both countries. Great Britain is believed to have a record wheat crop in the making on the largest wheat acreage in her history, while France and the Low Countries report a better outlook than a year ago. The one exception to the bright crop picture in Europe is Portugal and this country now expects to harvest its smallest wheat crop in 10 years. Portugal has been a good buyer of Canadian wheat through the war years and may be expected to continue in the market during 1943-44.

In North America, wheat prospects showed improvement in the United States during June and the official estimate based on July 1 conditions indicated a total crop of spring and winter wheat of 791 million bushels compared with 981 millions harvested in 1942. Most of the winter wheat crop is now gathered and the spring wheat harvested will soon be under way. The position in Canada has deteriorated as the result of poor rainfall in Saskatchewan and Alberta so that 1943 prospects are very considerably below those of a year ago. The crops are still late and the outlook in eastern Canada suggests that much western grain will be needed to maintain live stock and poultry production during the next year in the five eastern provinces.

The position in Russia points to a substantial increase in crop acreage for the 1943 harvest but there appears to be little doubt that the U.S.S.R. will be importing grain or flour during the next crop year. Earlier estimates put the increase in acreage at 16,000,000 acres but no break-down was given so that there is no information on the area devoted to wheat or rye under the acreage expansion.



### 1943-44 Acreage Goals

To meet the growing demand for feed supplies in the United States and to take care of probable requirements of liberated countries during and immediately after the war, a very substantial acreage expansion programme has been announced by the War Food Administration at Washington. It calls for the planting of a record acreage of 380 million acres for food production in the United States in 1944 and wheat tops the list. The expansion of wheat acreage from 54 million acres seeded for the 1943 harvest to 68 million acres for next year's harvest is suggested. This is an increase of 26 per cent and while still far below the record of nearly 81 million acres planted in 1937 it is a very substantial increase over recent years when the acreage was held down by law to 55 million acres.

Acreage expansion is also being encouraged among wheat farmers in Argentina by the new Government. Reasons given are the heavy use of linseed and other field crops for fuel, and the danger of reserves disappearing in the event of a poor harvest. Producers have been told that their crops will be purchased by the Government at prices which cover the cost of production. The new wheat crop is now being sown in Argentina but the next harvest will not commence until December.

In Australia, on the other hand, a reduction of about 25 per cent in wheat acreage for the 1943-44 harvest has been indicated but no official estimate has yet been received. Australia, like Argentina, still has a large unsold surplus of old wheat and because of distance from markets and shipping difficulties, is getting rid of it very slowly. There has been increased use of wheat for feeding in Australia but a series of good crops has led to accumulation of supplies despite the growing domestic demand for both human and animal consumption.

Canada has not announced any acreage plans for 1943-44 but details of the 1943 acreage changes from wheat to other grains will be found elsewhere in this review. They show wheat acreage sharply reduced for the 1943 harvest in a programme aiming at the production of more essential war crops, including flaxseed and other oil-bearing seeds.

In Great Britain there has been a steady expansion in wheat acreage since the war began and in 1943 it is believed to have reached a record level. The pre-war average was about 1 3/4 million acres from which approximately 60 million bushels of wheat were produced, but in 1942 the wheat crop was variously estimated unofficially at between 110 and 115 million bushels. The acreage for 1943 was increased over the 1942 level and while official figures have not been released, the Minister of Agriculture has intimated that the proposed increase of 600,000 acres over 1942 was fully met. This suggests a 1943 acreage of at least 3 1/4 million acres and the present outlook for crops indicates a record production figure for this year.

### Carry-over Stocks

These acreage expansion programmes are taking place in face of the largest wheat surplus ever held by the major exporting countries. It has already been indicated that stocks of old wheat in North America will be close to 1 1/4 billion bushels at the end of July, while another 430 million bushels will be held in Argentina and Australia at that time. Thus the stock to be carried over into the new crop year by the "Big Four" will exceed 1.6 billion bushels or the equivalent of about three years total world trade in wheat based on the average of the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war.

The past season has demonstrated, however, that wheat has become an important element in the feeding of live stock and poultry and the production of these items of food is an extremely vital part of the war effort of the United Nations.

### Wheat Situation in Canada

On the home front, next to the progress of the 1943 crop, interest has been centred chiefly on the movement of wheat from farms in western Canada. Under the quota delivery system, a total of 280 million bushels could be marketed in the twelve months ending July 31, 1943, or roughly 50 per cent of the estimated 1942 production of wheat in the Prairie Provinces. Up to mid-July, only 250 million bushels had been marketed and, if the quota is to be filled, it means the movement off farms of some 2,000,000 bushels daily during the balance of the season, a movement which now appears highly improbable.

The Canadian Wheat Board announced that a sufficient number of railway cars had been authorized for the movement of grain from country points to make it possible for all producers in the West to deliver wheat up to their maximum quota of 15 bushels per authorized acre before the end of the crop year. It was made clear also that any wheat delivered after July 31 this year would be applied to the 1943-44 quotas but in spite of this, the marketings from farms fell away sharply in July after showing signs in June of easily filling the 280 million bushel quota.

It is true that a record volume of wheat has been fed to live stock in Canada this year but, on the basis of the survey of farm stocks taken at the end of last March, many millions of bushels of wheat are still in farmers hands. At March 31, the farm stocks of wheat in the three Prairie Provinces totalled 357 million bushels. Deliveries between April 1 and July 15 amounted to 73 million bushels and an additional 21-22 million bushels were used for seeding the 1943 crop. This left a balance of over 260 million bushels to be marketed, fed, or carried over into the new crop year. The size of the farm carry-over will not be known, however, until August 13, when the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will issue a report covering the carry-over in all positions as of July 31, 1943.

On July 31, 1942, less than 11 million bushels of wheat were held on farms across Canada despite a carry-over of 424 million bushels of wheat in all North American positions. This was less than 3 per cent, but present indications are that the farm carry-over in 1943 might be as much as 36 per cent of the total carry-over of Canadian wheat in all North American positions. Whatever the percentage, however, the farm holdings of wheat in Canada, as in the United States, will be of record proportions at the close of the crop year.

Another important angle of the statistical position is the export picture. This can be dealt with only to the end of March but at that time almost 114 million bushels of Canadian wheat and flour had been exported compared with 140.4 million bushels in the corresponding eight months of the crop year 1941-42. The decline in shipments this season was confined to the clearances of wheat as grain since exports of wheat flour showed a substantial gain over the previous year. Details of the export shipments will be found on a subsequent page of this review.

The statistical position calculated on April 1, after deducting a whole year's estimated domestic requirements and the exports to that date, showed a balance of approximately 737 million bushels of Canadian wheat available for export or carry-over with only four months of the crop year to run. This was some 223 million bushels more wheat than was available by the same calculation a year earlier.

More than 80 million bushels of wheat and flour were exported in the last four months of the crop year 1941-42, and in the previous crop year almost 122 million bushels were disposed of in the same four month period, but it is doubtful if the April-July shipments this year will equal those of 1941 although they may exceed the movement in 1942. Flour exports will show a substantial gain over any of the war years but wheat grain shipments will probably be less than a year ago. Final figures for 1942-43 will not be available for some time yet.



### PRICES

Influenced among other things by the less favourable crop news from the Prairie Provinces and the strong tone of the Chicago market in face of a higher United States crop production estimate, wheat prices at Winnipeg climbed to their highest levels in five years. The July future advanced as much as 8 cents per bushel in the first two weeks of July when it rose to \$1.09 5/8 while No. 1 northern reached a high closing level of \$1.11 1/2 on July 15.

Not since June 1938 had futures prices been so high in the Winnipeg market, while compared with a year ago, when the price of July wheat was quoted at 80 3/4 cents at mid-July, the market showed gains of about 30 cents per bushel.

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

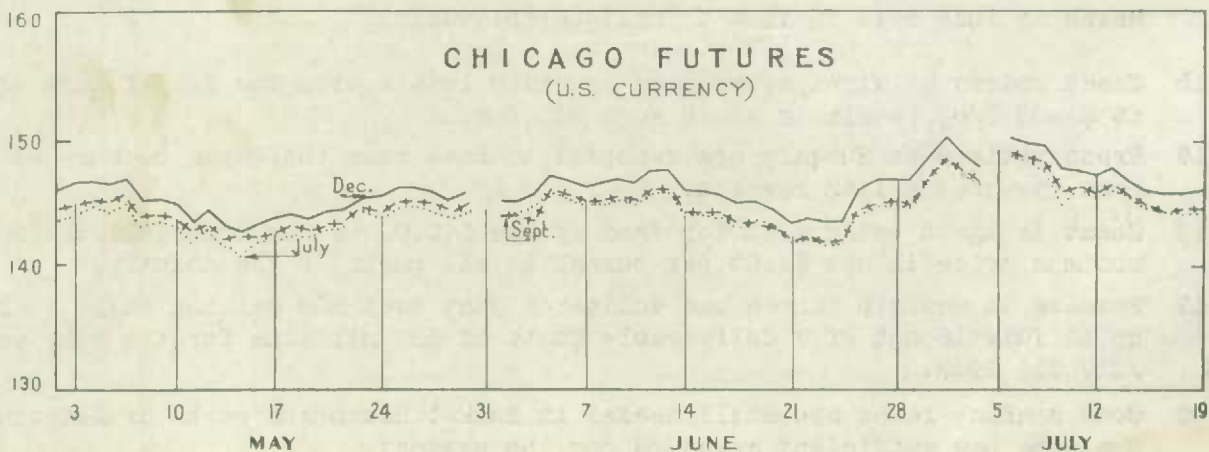
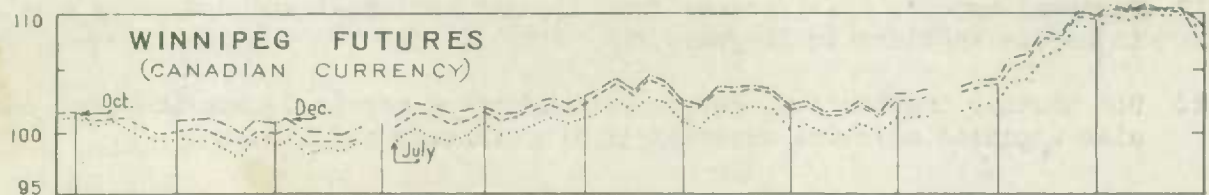
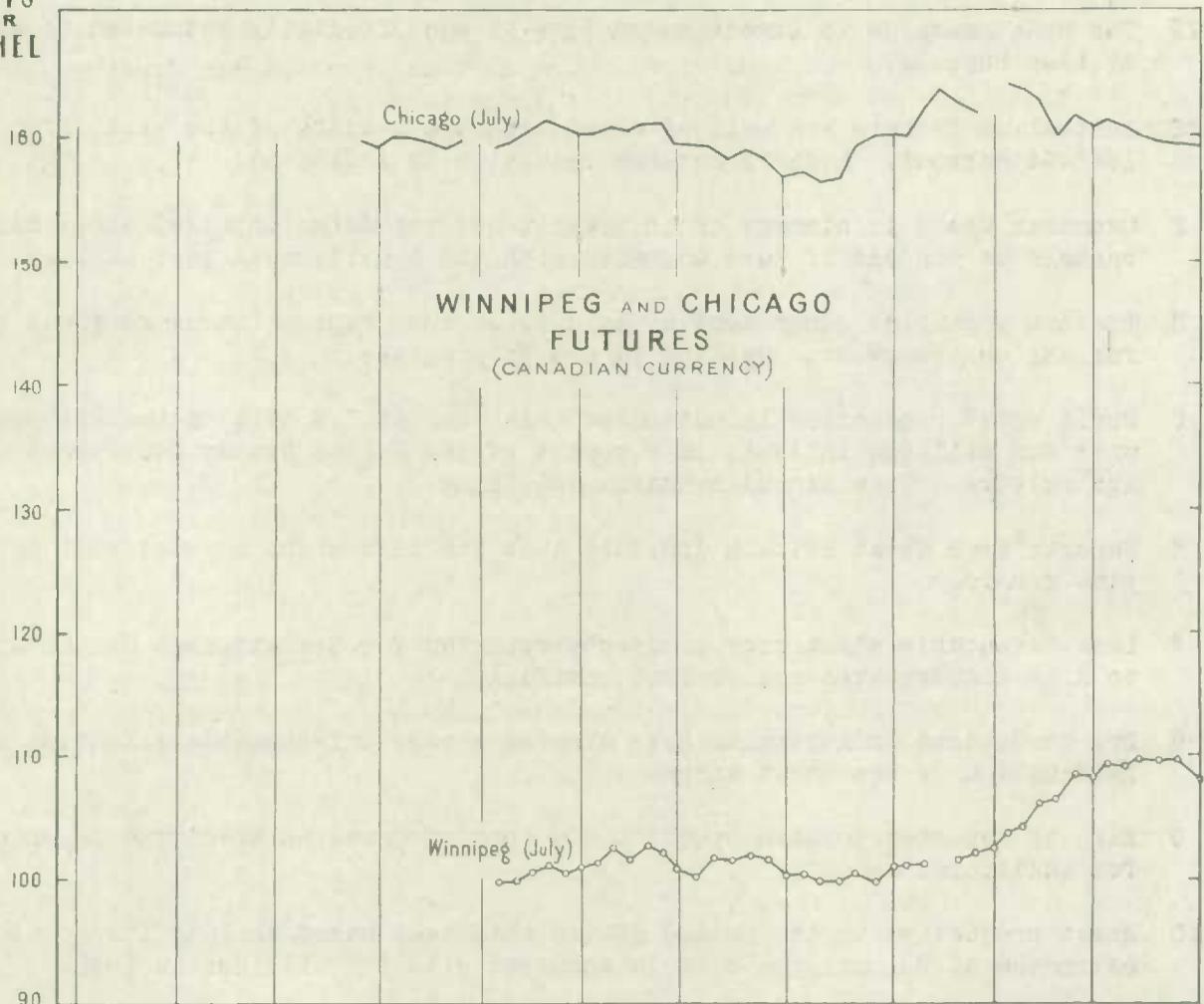
<u>Grade</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
	(cents and eighths per bushel)					
No. 1 Northern .....	90/3	90/4	97/1	99	99	101/4
No. 2 Northern .....	87	87	93/5	95/4	96	97/5
No. 3 Northern .....	83/5	84/3	91/5	93/6	94/1	94/1
No. 4 Northern .....	80/5	81/4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

### Chicago Prices

Wheat values at Chicago actually slipped a little as July progressed but in the light of the higher estimates of the 1943 crop, and in face of hedging pressure, the market could be described as quite firm. The bullish statistical situation forecast for the United States during the crop year 1943-44 was a factor of importance in the making of prices at Chicago and the announced acreage goal for wheat for the 1944 harvest which suggests an increase of 14 million acres or 26 per cent over the 1943 acreage, appears to have had little influence on market sentiment. The July futures at Winnipeg and Chicago on July 19 were only about 36 cents per bushel apart compared with a spread of 46 cents at the beginning of July.

# DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS

CENTS  
PER  
BUSHEL



CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

1943

- June 28 Turkey and Spain continue to report better wheat crop prospects than a year ago. Harvesting has commenced in both countries in the early districts.
- 29 The wheat surplus in Argentina on June 26 was officially estimated to be 252 million bushels.
- 30 Australian farmers are well advanced with the seeding of the wheat crop for the 1943-44 harvest. A sharp acreage reduction is indicated.
- July 2 Canadian wheat in storage or in transit off the farms totalled 400.7 million bushels at the end of June compared with 405.5 millions a year earlier.
- 3 The new Argentine government is said to be encouraging increased wheat acreage for the next harvest. Seeding is now in progress.
- 5 World wheat production is estimated this year at 3.8 billion bushels compared with 4.2 billions in 1942, in a report of the United States Department of Agriculture. This excludes Russia and China.
- 6 Reports from Great Britain indicate that the 1943 wheat harvest will be an all time record.
- 7 Less favourable wheat crop prospects reported for Saskatchewan and Alberta due to high temperatures and lack of rainfall.
- 8 Dry conditions in Australia have created a very unfavourable situation for the germination of new wheat crops.
- 9 Eire is reported to have bought 8,000 tons of Canadian wheat and is enquiring for additional amounts.
- 10 Wheat production in the United States this year based on July 1 conditions is estimated at 791 million bushels compared with 981 millions in 1942.
- 12 Portugal reports heavy losses from drought and wheat and rye crops are expected to be the smallest in 10 years.
- 13 Hot weather has hastened development of crops across Canada the past week but also depleted moisture reserves in Saskatchewan and Alberta.
- 14 An average wheat crop is expected in Roumania and other Balkan countries. Rains in June came in time to halt deterioration.
- 15 Wheat prices at Winnipeg reached new high levels with the July future closing at \$1.09 5/8¢ (basis in store Fort William).
- 16 Bread rations in Hungary are reported to have been increased because of the more favourable 1943 harvest.
- 17 Wheat is again being sold for feed by the C.C.C. in the United States but the minimum price is now \$1.05 per bushel in all parts of the country.
- 19 Farmers in western Canada had delivered just over 250 million bushels of wheat up to July 16 out of a deliverable quota of 280 millions for the year ending July 31, 1943.
- 20 Good soaking rains are still needed in Saskatchewan and parts of Alberta but Manitoba has sufficient moisture for the present.



## UNITED STATES

The 1944 production programme announced by the War Food Administration in the United States calls for the seeding of a record acreage to crops for harvest next year. Wheat has been given a prominent place in the objectives and an increase of 26 per cent over the area planted for the 1943 harvest is named as the goal for 1943-44.

In terms of acres, the wheat programme means an expansion from the 54 million acres seeded for the 1943 harvest to some 68 million acres for the 1944 harvest. This objective, though high compared with recent years, is still considerably below the 1937 acreage which totalled almost 81 million acres and was the largest wheat area ever planted in the United States.

Early announcement of the plan in respect to wheat has been made so that farmers in the winter wheat belt who will soon be planting their wheat acreage for next year's harvest will have time to act. The over-all increase in crop acreage asked for 1944 harvest is about 16 million acres, and wheat is expected to account for nearly 14 million acres of this increase.

Emphasis is placed on wheat in the new crop year because of the enormous quantity utilized in the United States during the 12 months ending June 30, an amount estimated at more than 1,000,000,000 bushels. The forecast of domestic consumption of wheat in 1943-44 indicates a still greater disappearance and, on the basis of current estimates of the 1943 crop, the carry-over a year hence is expected to be down to approximately 250 million bushels compared with about 600 millions on June 30, 1943, and 630 millions at the end of June 1942.

The Commodity Credit Corporation disposed of 275 million bushels of wheat for animal feeding purposes in the 12 months ending June 30 this year, and has resumed sales from its reported stocks of 215 million bushels held on July 1, 1943. The price factor in the sale of this feed wheat has been altered, however, and at no point in the United States will this wheat be sold at less than \$1.05 per bushel, which is the parity price of corn.

In disposing of its first 100 million bushels in the 1942-43 season, the C.C.C. sold wheat at 85 per cent of corn parity, but the next 150 millions went on the market at full parity price of corn. This price differed, however, between one State and another, but in the 1943-44 crop year the minimum price of wheat sold for feed will be \$1.05 everywhere. No limit on the number of bushels that the C.C.C. may sell has been named by Congress but the Corporation will likely be obliged to reserve some wheat for lend-lease shipment and for rehabilitation abroad.

### New Crop Estimates

The latest official estimate of the 1943 wheat crop, based on July 1 conditions, shows some improvement over the June 1 estimate. Production is now placed at 791 million bushels compared with 731 estimated a month earlier, and the 1942 crop of 981 million bushels. The winter wheat crop, the bulk of which has now been harvested, is placed at 519 millions or 25 per cent below the 1942 harvest, but spring wheat production estimates are almost up to last year's harvest of 278 million bushels. Production of durum wheat, which is included in the spring wheat total is indicated to be 27 per cent below last year's harvest of nearly 45 million bushels.

Acreage to be sown to spring wheat in 1943 was indicated in March at only 14.7 million acres, a very slight increase over the 1942 area, but as was pointed out at the time, this estimate was made before the full effect of the withdrawal of restrictions on marketings could be measured. As it turned out, the spring wheat farmers sharply increased their acreage and the area now estimated to remain

for harvest is just over 16,000,000 acres, or almost equal to the harvested area of spring wheat during the 10 years 1932-41.

#### Other Developments

Among other developments in the United States wheat situation, is an increase in the loan price for 1943 wheat. The national average was first announced as \$1.22 per bushel at the farm, but this has since been increased by one cent per bushel and presumably the loan value at terminal markets has risen by the same amount. This will make the loan value of No. 2 Hard winter, basis Chicago, \$1.42 per bushel.

The export subsidy on wheat and flour has also been halted. The War Food Administration in making the announcement stated that the domestic stocks of wheat would be needed at home for food and feed. These subsidy programmes had been operated in some form since 1938 and in the year ending June 30, 1943, sales of wheat totalled nearly 10 million bushels, and flour sales amounted to over 2,000,000 barrels. Most of these exports went to Caribbean countries.

A rate of 30 cents per bushel was in effect for wheat exports when the programme was halted, while flour obtained a subsidy of \$2.64 per barrel if destined to Cuba, and \$2.00 per barrel to other designated countries.

#### Wheat for Alcohol

Congressional action in removing the subsidy on wheat except when sold for feed, has temporarily upset the wheat-alcohol programme. Millers who were producing granular flour for the manufacture of alcohol had been purchasing the wheat at low rates from the C.C.C. but they are now compelled to go into the open market and this is believed to make the business prohibitive.

Figures credited to C.C.C. officials place the sales of wheat for the production of alcohol in the United States at 58 million bushels during the year ending June 30, 1943. Shipments to the end of March this year were reported to total 28 million bushels while they are believed to have averaged 10 millions monthly, or 30 million bushels, during the last quarter of the crop year.

#### Lake Shipments

Transportation difficulties continue to aggravate the grain situation in the United States. Latest reports on the lake movement of wheat and other grains urgently needed for feed in the eastern United States indicate that the July shipments are falling behind schedule. A quota of some 13 million bushels of grain had been set for July, but latest calculations place the probable movement at 9.5 million bushels of which some two millions are expected to move in Canadian ships.

Movement of ore is the chief item of competition on the Great Lakes and shipments of this are said also to be far behind schedule. The Lower Lakes Grain Committee which meets frequently at Buffalo and other U.S. points, is said to be making strong efforts to get more Canadian tonnage into the movement of grain to the United States.

As of July 5, it was reported that shipments of ore were 8.7 million tons behind the movement at the same date a year earlier and 7.7 million tons short of the schedules assigned under the goal of 91 million tons for the 1943 season of navigation. The goal for grain movement in the 1943 season was set at 135 million bushels.



### ARGENTINE LETTER

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report, under date of July 3, 1943.

For the time of the year, weather conditions during the past month were very mild, with scattered rains in the early part and heavy rains later. Practically no frosts occurred. Some would now be welcomed in districts where the early fields of wheat and other crops have made too rapid growth.

The Monthly Official Report, which made its appearance this morning, says that preparation of the land destined for wheat has been finished in all the various zones, and planting is proceeding actively. In some of the districts the heaviness of the recent rains paralyzed the work for a while, but by the middle of July it will have been completed in the provinces of Santa Fe and Cordoba. Generally, the abundant rains were very opportune, especially in western Buenos Aires and the Pampa, where already a period of drought seemed to be commencing. The mild temperatures have stimulated the premature growth of wheat plants, for which reason some frosts would be welcome to encourage a normal root development, particularly in varieties of slow growth.

#### The Crop Acreages

Announcement was made yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture that the new Government would be disposed to regard favourably an increase in the areas planted to wheat, linseed and sunflowers this season, notwithstanding any obligations incurred to reduce them. The increasing absorption of grains and seeds for use as fuel, as a consequence of the war, has made necessary this change of policy. Facts have shown, says the official statement, that with unfavourable climatic conditions in one single year the heaviest stocks of grain may be exhausted, leaving the country without the reserves which today are indispensable for its industrial needs.

It is evident that if planting is done freely and climatic conditions prove favourable, the crop will exceed our domestic needs and the reduced export demand, but from every point of view it is preferable to face this risk rather than that of a shortage of fuel with the consequent paralyzation of industries whose every effort is required in order to replace the shrinking importations of the country. The Government therefore favours increased plantings, and guarantees a market for the farmers, undertaking to acquire the crops at minimum prices which will be fixed in case market quotations do not cover the cost of production.

#### Supplies and Markets

June exports of wheat totalled 4,604,000 bushels, of which 4,093,000 bushels were grain and 511,000 bushels were flour in terms of grain. This total compares with a combined total of 5,029,000 bushels in May. The statistical position is now as set out below:

Third official estimate 1942-43 crop .....	235,156,000 bushels
Carry-over from 1941-42 crop .....	159,875,000 "
Total supplies .....	395,031,000 "
Seed and domestic needs, waste, etc. ....	115,741,000 "
Exportable surplus .....	279,290,000 "
Shipments ) Wheat .....	28,063,000 bushels
to June 30) Wheat as flour ...	1,463,000 " 29,526,000 "
Balance still available .....	249,764,000 . "



Sales during the month were principally for Brazil and Spain, with Peru, Chile and Paraguay also in the market at intervals. There were no sales to the United Kingdom. The selling price of the Grain Board for wheat loaded in Buenos Aires was raised during the month to 8.20 pesos per 100 kilos, but for Rosafe and Bahia Blanca wheats no change was made. Macaroni wheats are scarce, and Superior Candeal grain commands 9.0 pesos per 100 kilos in the domestic market.

By a Decree issued during the month wheat of the 1942-43 crop is now at the disposal of the Argentine millers, who must purchase it through the Grain Board, and may use it in their bread flour mixtures up to a maximum of 30 per cent.

There is a disposition among stockmen to turn to wheat as a fodder, which is said to have been found to give economical results in comparison with other feeds, and the Grain Board is understood to be receiving applications for considerable quantities for this purpose. As shown in the statement on the preceding page, the wheat and flour exports for the first half of the year only reached the abnormally low figure of a little over 800,000 metric tons (29,394,000 bushels).

#### AUSTRALIAN CABLE

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

"Unsold stocks of wheat in Australia at July 1 totalled approximately 190 million bushels with no change in the slow rate of export. Australian consumption of wheat as stock feed continues and is estimated to be 1,750,000 bushels higher than at the same time last year. Weather conditions generally are poor with little or no rain or sub-soil moisture reserve except in northern New South Wales. No wheat acreage estimate is yet available but it is believed to be about 7 million acres, a reduction of 25 per cent compared with last year."

According to a report issued by the Acting Commonwealth Statistician last year, the wheat acreage licensed for the 1942-43 crop was 10.9 million acres compared with 12.8 million acres in 1941-42. There was a compulsory reduction of 33 1/3 per cent in western Australia and it is believed that this is being continued in 1943-44. Farmers in the state of western Australia are compensated on the area taken out of wheat production.

No details have been received regarding price and quota arrangements for 1943-44 but last season under the Wheat Industry Stabilization Plan any licensed grower on a registered farm received 4 shillings net per bushel for bagged wheat or 3/10d net for bulk wheat at growers' sidings up to the first 3,000 bushels produced. Wheat in excess of the first 3,000 bushels was cleared in the normal way and an advance made, subject to further payment when the wheat was disposed of. The amount of the advance last year was 2 shillings per bushel net at growers' sidings for bagged wheat and 1/10d net for bulk wheat.

Wheat was made available for stock and poultry feed last season at a price sixpence per bushel less than that obtained by the Australian Wheat Board. The Commonwealth Government made up this difference as part of the plan to increase the production of eggs and pig meats to meet the increasing demand for these commodities. There is evidence that advantage is being taken of this plan and that a larger quantity of wheat than is usual is being fed to animals.

CENTS  
PER  
BUSHEL

120

100

80

60

50

JULY

AUG.

SEPT.

OCT.

NOV.

DEC.

JAN.

FEB.

MAR.

APR.

MAY

JUNE

JULY

*No. 1 Man. St. Lawrence*

*No. 1 Man. St. John*

*Australian*

*Argentine Rosafé*

## SHIPPERS' OFFERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

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

July 1942 to date

(Canadian cents per bushel)



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	101.5
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 1930=100	Board of Trade United Kingdom 1930=100	Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis 1930=100
1930 .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1931 .....	83.3	87.8	62.4
1932 .....	77.0	85.6	59.0
1933 .....	77.5	85.7	64.8
1934 .....	82.7	88.1	79.4
1935 .....	83.3	89.0	89.6
1936 .....	86.1	94.4	99.5
1937 .....	97.7	108.8	142.3
1938 .....	90.8	101.4	107.7
1939 .....	87.1	102.8	68.5
1940 .....	95.7	136.6	82.0
1941 .....	103.9	152.6	79.3
1942 .....	110.5	159.6	88.6
June, 1942 .....	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	163.3	105.1
June .....	114.9	2/	107.7

1/ Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.

2/ Not yet available.



THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. THE STATISTICAL POSITION

Canadian wheat available for export or carry-over on April 1, 1943 amounted to almost 737 million bushels compared with 514.5 millions a year earlier. Details of the statistical position at the beginning of April this year and last are tabulated below.

	1942-43	bushels	1941-42
Carry-over in North American positions July 31 ...	424,048,429		480,083,691
New crop production .....	592,684,000	1/	314,825,000
Total Supply .....	1,016,732,429		794,908,691
Estimated domestic requirements .....	166,000,000	1/	140,000,000
Available for export or carry-over .....	850,732,429		654,908,691
<u>Deduct</u>			
Exports overseas and to United States Aug.-Mar. ..	78,802,262		109,980,776
Flour exports in terms of wheat Aug.-Mar. ....	35,046,406		30,426,778
Total exports wheat and flour to March 31 ...	113,848,668		140,407,554
Balance for export or carry-over on April 1 .....	736,883,761		514,501,137

1/ Subject to Revision.

Monthly Exports

	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
			- 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 .....	22,777,717	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
Total for 8 months					
August - March ....	113,848,668	140,407,554	109,480,939	129,387,868	110,387,776
8 Months' Exports as % of Crop Year Total		63.24	47.35	67.15	68.98

## II. WHEAT ACREAGE IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1943

Wheat acreage in the Prairie Provinces this year is down almost 4,000,000 acres from the 1942 level, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on July 23. The area planted for the 1943 harvest is 16,729,000 acres and constitutes the smallest wheat area in western Canada since 1918. All of the acreage taken out of wheat is covered by increases in acreage seeded to oats, barley and flaxseed.

Manitoba shows a reduction of 15 per cent with a seeded acreage of 1,640,000 acres, while Saskatchewan's wheat area is down more than 2,000,000 acres or about 17 per cent with an acreage in 1943 of 10,260,000 acres. Alberta shows the heaviest percentage reduction from 1942. The area seeded for this year's harvest is 4,829,000 acres which is almost 24 per cent less than a year ago.

In the following table the wheat acreage by provinces with comparisons for 1942, and the changes in acreage seeded to coarse grains during the two years are shown.

Areas Sown to Principal Grain Crops in the Prairie Provinces  
in 1943 with Comparisons for 1942

Province	Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Fall Rye	Spring Rye	Flaxseed
		acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Manitoba	1943	1,640,000	1,631,500	2,341,000	45,000	11,000	284,000
	1942	1,930,000	1,480,000	2,021,000	145,000	39,000	227,000
	1943 in % 1942	85.0	110.2	115.8	31.0	28.2	125.1
Saskatchewan	1943	10,260,000	6,482,000	3,316,000	187,500	152,400	2,084,400
	1942	12,353,000	4,902,000	2,468,000	650,000	197,000	1,056,000
	1943 in % 1942	83.1	132.2	134.4	28.8	77.4	197.4
Alberta	1943	4,829,000	3,676,000	2,239,000	54,800	47,400	400,000
	1942	6,370,000	3,284,000	1,925,000	140,000	75,000	183,000
	1943 in % 1942	75.8	111.9	116.3	39.1	63.2	218.6
Prairie Provinces	1943	16,729,000	11,789,500	7,896,000	287,300	210,800	2,768,400
	1942	20,653,000	9,666,000	6,414,000	935,000	311,000	1,466,000
	1943 in % 1942	81.0	122.0	123.1	30.7	67.8	188.8

It will be noted from the above figures that in the three Prairie Provinces as a whole, the acreage seeded to oats increased in 1943 by more than 2,000,000 acres while the barley acreage increased almost 1.5 million acres. The area seeded to flaxseed shows an increase of 1.3 million acres of which over one million acres occurred in the province of Saskatchewan. Thus, while the acreage planted to wheat is down 3,924,000 acres compared with 1942, the acreage seeded to oats, barley and flaxseed shows a combined increase of 4,907,900 acres over last year.



### III. CONDITION REPORT AS OF JUNE 30, 1943

The numerical condition of field crops in Canada at the end of June was shown in a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on July 8, 1943.

#### SUMMARY

The effects of a cool, wet spring right across Canada this year are clearly to be noted in the condition of field crops at the end of June. Except for hay and pasture which prospered with the spring rains, mid-season prospects are in sharp contrast with the very favourable outlook at June 30 a year ago, and, in the case of several crops, are not as good as they were in the generally unsatisfactory season of 1941.

Wheat condition figures for the Prairie Provinces, based on an analysis of weather factors and expressed in terms of the long-time average yield per acre, indicate a better outlook in Manitoba than at the same date last year, a moderate recession in Saskatchewan and a sharp decline in Alberta where persistent drought, centering on the south-eastern portion of the province, has contributed substantially to the reduced prospects.

Spring wheat outlook in the other six provinces, indicated by reports from the Bureau's crop correspondents, shows a marked decline from a year ago in Ontario and Quebec and less favourable prospects in the Maritimes and British Columbia. Fall-sown wheat, which comprises the bulk of the wheat grown in Ontario, is substantially lower in condition compared with the end of June 1942, and is several points below the condition figure for June 30 two years ago when the fall wheat harvest was below normal.

Feed grains of which oats and barley are the principal crops, show up better in the Prairie Provinces than they do in Ontario and Quebec where they are quite extensively grown, while in the Maritime provinces, and particularly in Prince Edward Island, conditions this year compare quite favourably with a year ago, and in British Columbia the contrast with 1942 is not very marked. The Ontario-Quebec picture is brightened somewhat by the excellent hay and pasture conditions and by the comparatively favourable outlook for buckwheat which has been substituted for other crops due to the late season. Both Ontario and Quebec show expansion of acreage seeded to this crop compared with 1942.

Not for many years has the seeding season been so extended in Canada as a whole. A large number of farmers in western Canada still had to thresh crops produced in 1942 before they could commence field work on the 1943 crops and in this operation they were persistently held up by rains. Wheat and coarse grain crops were planted considerably beyond the normal seeding dates and the situation was aggravated further by very cool weather during the greater part of May and June. As a result, crop development in the Prairie Provinces shows great variation.

Farmers in eastern Canada were no better served by the weather and many growers were forced to change their seeding plans because of the very unfavourable spring season. The expansion in buckwheat acreage in Ontario and Quebec was one of the results of the delayed sowing.

#### Weather since July 1

Much warmer weather has been experienced over most of the country since the end of June but while the higher temperatures have forced growth they have also depleted moisture reserves, particularly in Saskatchewan. The warm spell has also intensified the drought in south-eastern Alberta and although continued heat is still



a general requirement because of backwardness of crops, good rains are now needed in sections of western Canada.

### Condition of Wheat by Crop Districts in Prairie Provinces

Two charts appear on the next page of this report showing the condition of spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces by crop districts. The condition figures are based on weather factors to the end of June and are expressed in terms of the long-time average yield per acre for each province. For Manitoba this average is 16 bushels, for Saskatchewan 15 bushels, and for Alberta 18 bushels per acre.

Precipitation data show that rainfall in Manitoba during May and June was two inches above normal while the preseasonal rainfall was about normal, making a generally satisfactory moisture situation in Manitoba. The position in Saskatchewan, taking in the three months April-June, was less favourable. Rainfall in this period was 1.4 inches below normal but the preseasonal precipitation was one inch above normal. Alberta's position in respect to April-June rainfall was the same as that of Saskatchewan but the preseasonal rainfall in Alberta was only 0.4 of an inch above normal.

The provincial condition figures for spring wheat in each of the three Prairie Provinces at the end of June this year and at the same date in 1942 and 1941 are tabulated below:

<u>Spring Wheat</u>	<u>June 30</u>		
	<u>1943</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1941</u>
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Manitoba .....	144	129	121
Saskatchewan ....	123	137	71
Alberta .....	90	139	80

#### Manitoba

The best condition is indicated for crop district 10 in Manitoba and the poorest in district 14 but the province as a whole shows a much better end of June condition this year than at the corresponding date in the two previous years.

#### Saskatchewan

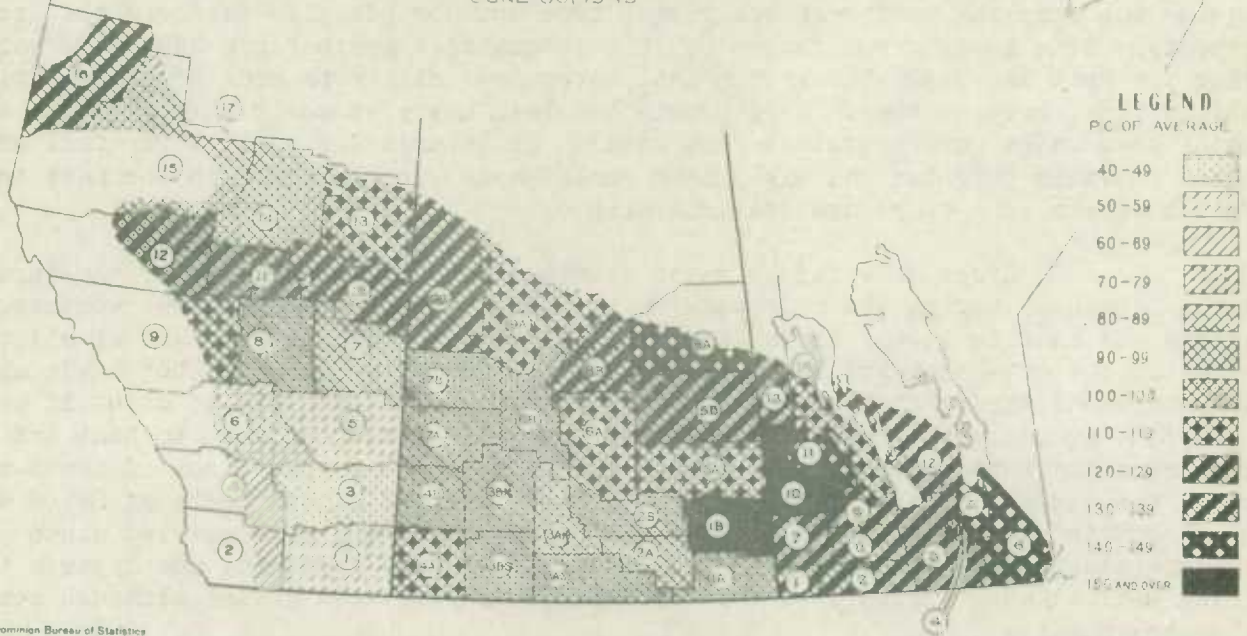
Conditions appear best in the eastern and northern sections of Saskatchewan. The lowest condition figure appears in crop district 3AN while 2A is only a shade better. A very high condition figure is indicated for crop district 1B in the south-eastern portion of the province bordering on Manitoba.

#### Alberta

Drought conditions in south-eastern Alberta are reflected in the condition figures for crop districts 1, 3 and 5, while the figures are low also for the south-western districts of 2 and 4. The central and north-western districts show the best condition at the end of June.

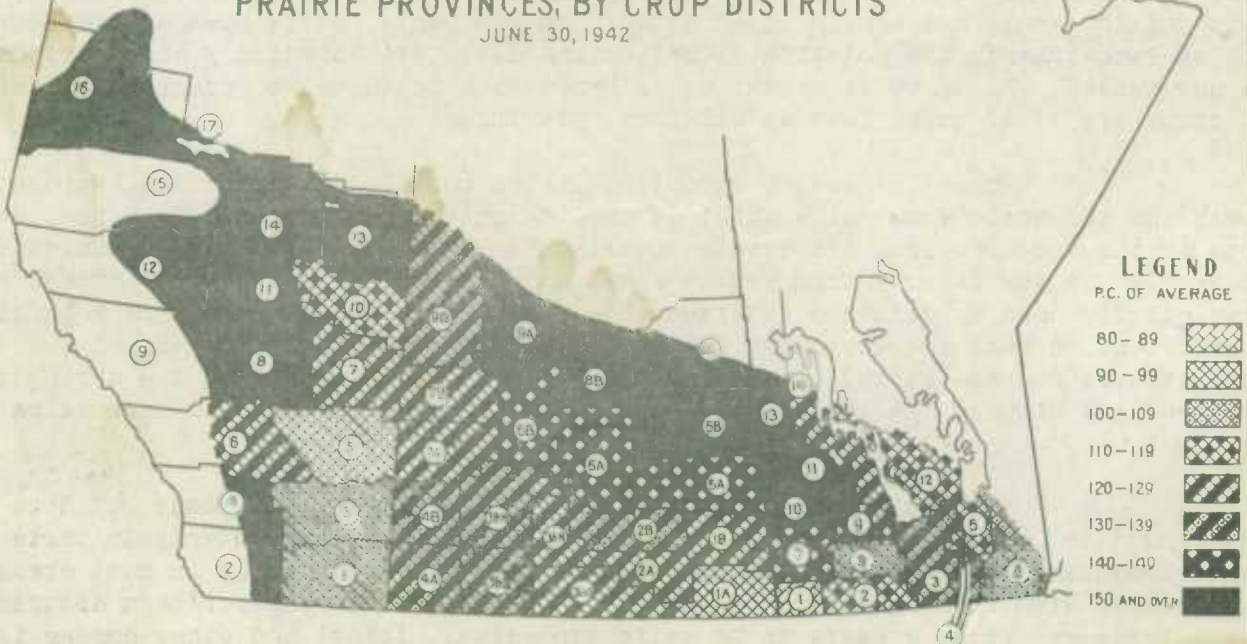
# CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY CROP DISTRICTS

JUNE 30, 1943



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

JUNE 30, 1942





#### IV. TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORTS

JUNE 29

Warmer weather has stimulated growth of crops in all parts of Canada during the past week but there is still a need for sunshine and heat in most sections of the country. Seeding is not yet completed in the Maritime Provinces but good progress was made the past week and recent fine weather has also improved the crop prospects. Some seeding remains to be done in Quebec. Weather has been very variable during the past two weeks but in the last seven days all crops made progress during a spell of fine, warm weather. Weed growth has been heavy as the result of rains and insects seem to be more prevalent than usual. In Ontario the outlook for fall wheat appears a little brighter and early sown grains made good progress in the past two weeks, but late sown crops are just emerging.

Crops made fairly rapid growth over the greater part of the three Prairie Provinces during the past week as the result of generally warmer weather but sunshine and heat in larger doses are still needed to hasten development of all crops, especially the late sown grains. Early wheat and barley are in the shot blade and the height of wheat varies from an average of 9 inches in Saskatchewan to about 16 inches in sections of Manitoba. All crops are well rooted and respond well to heat and sunshine where the moisture supply is favourable, but in the dry sections of south-eastern Alberta the situation, chiefly in crop districts 1, 3 and 5, and parts of 2 and 4, the drought continues. The weather in British Columbia has been more settled since June 24 and temperatures have been higher. Fall wheat looks very promising and appears to be filling well. Recent rains have greatly improved spring sown grains although some fields are patchy.

JULY 7

Higher temperatures forced the growth of grain crops in the Prairie Provinces during the past week but also depleted moisture reserves in Saskatchewan and led to further deterioration of crops in the drought area of south-eastern Alberta. There is now urgent need of rain in crop districts 1, 3 and 5 in Alberta where the prolonged dry spell has seriously affected crop prospects, while over a considerable part of Saskatchewan the moisture situation has deteriorated rapidly and generous rains are now needed. The moisture situation in Manitoba appears to be generally satisfactory but crops are still quite late in all three provinces.

There is greater variation in the condition of crops as compared with a week ago and while some early wheat is heading out in Manitoba at 30 inches, other crops in the same province are barely covering the ground. This note of variation is struck also in the reports from Saskatchewan and Alberta where the heavy stands of grain quickly used up moisture reserves under the higher temperatures and rainfall was insufficient to meet requirements. Manitoba continues to show above-normal precipitation for the period commencing April 1, but in Saskatchewan the spring rains have averaged about 1 1/4 inches below normal and in Alberta .8 of an inch below normal.

The backwardness of crops demands continuation of heat but this requirement is now coupled with the need for further rains particularly in parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The crops appear to have stooled heavily in most areas and will prosper with the right kind of weather. The outlook in the northern districts of all three provinces appears to be quite promising. Insect and other damage is not serious on the whole although severe in spots.



JULY 13

Hot weather fairly well across the Dominion induced rapid growth of crops during the past week but in the Prairie Provinces it led also to crop deterioration where the moisture supply was deficient, the areas chiefly affected being western Saskatchewan and south-eastern Alberta. The situation in the Maritimes was improved by recent rains but Nova Scotia needs warmer weather. The general situation in Ontario appears to indicate improvement but the crops are still very late. Quebec reports beneficial effects from warm weather of the past two weeks but correspondents fear it will not be possible to overcome the handicap of delayed seeding and that the yields of all crops will be reduced.

Except in Manitoba and in some sections of Alberta, chiefly the central and northern areas, crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces were lowered during the past week. The mercury bounded up to 100 degrees in the shade at several points and hovered in the ninety's at most points in western Canada during the first part of last week but in the absence of rainfall in the drought area of south-eastern Alberta and western areas of Saskatchewan, crop conditions deteriorated. Manitoba received good general rains and except in the flooded areas of the Red River Valley these were welcome and enhanced crop prospects. The other two provinces experienced showers but these were generally light and good soaking rains are now needed over a substantial part of both Saskatchewan and Alberta. Wheat is heading out on short straw in the dry areas but elsewhere the stand of crops is good and growth was rapid during the week. Spring grains are showing excellent growth in British Columbia and winter wheat is now changing colour.

JULY 20

Weather conditions were more favourable for crops in the Prairie Provinces during the past week but in the drier areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the rains were too light or too late to be of material benefit to crops. The promising outlook in Manitoba was maintained. Moisture conditions in that province are generally satisfactory and there was evidence that crops were filling well. Great variation was seen in the Saskatchewan picture but good conditions on the whole were reported from south-eastern areas, the Regina-Weyburn line, and in east-central and south-central districts.

A little relief came to the drought areas of south-eastern Alberta but the rains were too late to help stubble crops although some aid was given crops on fallow. In other areas of Alberta, notably central and west-central as well as the northern sections of the province, crop conditions were well maintained, but in the north-west more rain is needed as moisture reserves are rapidly being used up by the heavy crops.

Wheat and coarse grains are well headed in Manitoba, about 55 per cent of wheat is headed in Saskatchewan and about the same in Alberta, but crops are still late over a wide area. The flaxseed crop is promising in Manitoba, but rust is general although infection ranges from only a trace to moderate. This crop is less promising in Saskatchewan due largely to heavy weed growth while in Alberta the grasshoppers are devoting a good deal of attention to flax in some areas.

Lack of rain has been the greatest single factor in crop deterioration in western Canada this year and good soaking rains are needed now in Saskatchewan to maintain present conditions and assist in the filling process. Many sections of the drier areas cannot hope to return a normal yield even with rain and this can be said also of the drought stricken sections of Alberta.

V. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1/

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total April 1 to July 19	Normal April 1 to July 19
		June 28	July 5	July 12	July 19		
Manitoba							
1	Pierson	.78	.06	.62	.54	8.32	7.12
	Waskada	1.42	.28	1.36	1.06	10.76	8.02
2	Boissevain	1.08	.21	2.46	.51	10.07	7.14
	Ninette	.90	.60	1.84	1.54	11.68	7.75
	Pilot Mount	.74	.36	3.20	.64	10.75	8.38
3	Portage la Prairie	.77	.70	1.20	.06	8.76	7.50
	Graysville	.98	1.10	N.R.	.46	9.35 2/	8.17
	Morden	.78	.24	2.34	.24	10.64	7.88
	Morris	.30	.08	.84	1.14	7.89	7.51
	Emerson	.60	trace	.38	2.10	7.58	7.09
4	Winnipeg	.63	.34	2.35	.56	10.54	8.45
6	Sprague	.24	.14	.56	.38	8.75	8.30
	Pinawa	.42	.48	.14	.34	4.37	6.09
7	Virden	.02	.50	.74	.30	8.75	6.60
	Rivers	.27	.17	1.86	.52	8.26	7.50
8	Brandon	.31	.24	1.16	.80	8.51	7.55
	Carberry	.80	.69	2.02	.96	10.82	7.48
	Cypress River	.94	.54	2.02	.50	9.99	7.42
9	Minnedosa	.44	.77	2.29	1.08	9.94	7.44
10	Russell	.44	.04	.48	1.26	7.48	7.14
	Birtle	.16	.40	1.08	.08	7.44	7.42
11	Dauphin	.31	.01	.12	.63	9.75	6.38
13	Swan River	.44	.06	.50	.22	6.98	7.44
	The Pas	3.06	.01	1.77	2.45	10.51	5.66
Manitoba Average		.70	.33	1.35	.77	9.08	7.39
Saskatchewan							
1A	Estevan	.78	.06	.38	.18	7.18	7.15
	Carlyle	.26	.02	1.04	nil	5.27	7.68
1B	Broadview	.46	1.07	.18	.67	8.37	6.76
	Moosomin	.10	.34	.42	.06	7.73	6.44
2A	Yellow Grass	.30	.32	.45	.82	5.26	7.04
	Weyburn	.87	.22	.36	.16	5.83	7.38
	Midale	.44	nil	.56	.04	5.56	7.75
2B	Moose Jaw	.06	1.19	.34	.44	5.71	7.12
	Regina	.17	.76	.76	.45	4.64	7.13
	Francis	.04	2.08	.30	nil	5.07	6.02
	Qu'Appelle	.34	1.68	.32	.42	7.43	8.38
	Indian Head	.25	.33	.29	.64	5.31	8.16
3AN	Chaplin	.18	.24	.10	1.02	5.28	7.45
	Gravelbourg	.10	.70	.88	.14	5.49	6. .
3AS	Assiniboia	.18	1.88	.40	.30	7.37	6.11
	Ceylon	.12	.40	.42	.30	4.66	8.73
3EN	Pennant	.24	.18	nil	.32	3.78	7.47
	Swift Current	.37	.34	trace	.73	5.86	7.16
	Hughton	.50	trace	.10	.38	4.34	6.46
3BS	Instow	.74	.28	N.R.	.56	5.78 2/	6.25
	Shaumavon	.28	.56	nil	.50	4.52	6.13
	Cadillac	.12	1.42	.04	.46	5.98	8.28
	Val Marie	.24	.52	N.R.	.06	4.32 2/	6.73
	Aneroid	.12	.60	.26	.34	5.69	7.18
4A	Maple Creek	.22	.84	.34	.32	3.97	6.91
	Consul	.24	1.28	nil	.47	5.95	5.84
4B	Roadene	.08	.22	trace	.52	3.43	6.48
5A	Leross	.24	.24	.34	.40	3.51	7.22
	Hubbard	.22	.30	.10	.28	3.80	6.83
	Yorkton	.20	.95	.02	.03	5.00	6.95
5B	Foam Lake	.88	.38	.74	.08	5.04	6.83
	Lintlaw	.84	.03	.36	.12	3.48	6.98
	Kamsack	.78	.02	.42	nil	4.01	6.26
6A	Davidson	.06	.10	1.02	.74	7.41	5.83
	Dilke	.64	.40	.26	.18	3.02 2/	6.34
	Nokomis	.38	1.36	.32	.52	4.80	5.34
	Semans	.30	.26	.64	.20	3.88	4.66
	Strasbourg	.24	.68	.58	.14	4.79	6.64
6B	Harris	.66	trace	.04	.68	5.28	6.43
	Outlook	.36	nil	nil	.24	4.40	4.63
	Saskatoon	.24	trace	.12	1.79	5.16	6.21
	Elbow	.18	.12	.09	.68	5.72	5.92
	Dundurn	.12	.08	N.R.	.70	3.65 2/	7.12
	Tugaske	.30	.28	N.R.	.76	5.89 2/	5.88



V. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1/ Concluded

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total April 1 to July 19	Normal April 1 to July 19
		June 26	July 5	July 12	July 19		
Saskatchewan (concluded)							
7A	Kindersley	.62	.06	trace	1.12	4.55	5.61
7B	Macklin	.52	.10	.12	.26	4.79	6.74
	Scott	.18	.04	.06	1.22	5.61	6.04
	Ruthilda	.39	.16	N.R.	N.R.	4.80 2/	6.70
	Biggar	.36	trace	.06	1.44	6.22	6.76
8A	Nipawin	.48	nil	.34	.20	3.75	7.02
8B	Humboldt	.26	.08	.50	.44	3.53	5.72
	Melfort	.88	.78	.10	.63	4.74	6.46
9A	Rabbit Lake	.26	N.R.	.06	2.32	6.72 2/	6.62
	Prince Albert	.45	.03	.35	1.13	5.06	6.52
9B	Waseca	.76	.10	.16	.04	5.21	6.46
	North Battleford	.21	trace	.29	1.47	6.36	6.47
	Loon Lake	1.48	trace	.16	.48	6.00	7.56
Saskatchewan Average		.37	.43	.29	.51	5.19	6.69
Alberta							
1	Foremost	.04	.30	.18	.24	3.83	7.99
	Medicine Hat	.16	.49	.03	.59	2.43	5.98
	Manyberries	.36	.44	trace	.42	4.26	6.08
2	Cowley	.05	.08	.35	.64	5.36	7.53
	Macleod	.06	.08	.28	.52	2.25	6.72
	Cardston	.20	.04	.20	.44	6.00	10.10
	Lethbridge	.37	.37	.67	.50	4.31	6.92
3	Vauxhall	.24	.04	.22	N.R.	2.39 2/	5.55
	Brooks	.29	.06	.28	.38	2.96	5.69
	Empress	.32	.54	.06	.50	2.63	6.41
4	High River	.54	.40	.08	1.50	5.55	8.19
	Vulcan	.30	trace	.16	.78	3.75	7.17
5	Drumheller	.34	.18	.20	trace	3.60	7.21
	Hanna	.42	.12	.14	.02	3.46	7.91
6	Olds	.74	.08	.60	.56	7.08	7.36
	Calgary	1.05	.35	.10	.50	6.02	7.89
	Three Hills	1.12	.28	1.24	.40	7.72	6.66
	Strathmore	1.36	.54	.18	.62	5.53	6.96
	Gleichen	1.30	.18	.20	.64	4.94	6.41
7	Viking	.88	N.R.	N.R.	.84	8.40 2/	6.10
	Sedgewick	.66	.20	.22	.08	7.86	6.59
	Hardisty	.80	nil	.56	nil	6.76	6.79
	Coronation	.34	nil	.42	nil	5.58	5.81
	Eugenden	.36	.12	.04	.08	6.03	6.42
8	Red Deer	.63	.16	.29	.19	4.22	9.13
	Iacombe	.68	.24	.24	.86	6.24	7.85
	Wetaskiwin	1.86	.18	.01	.94	7.85	7.31
	Alix	.98	.14	.44	.92	7.45	7.12
	Camrose	2.14	.33	N.R.	.52	9.14 2/	7.09
	Stettler	.90	nil	.26	.16	8.34	8.06
9	Jasper	.26	.13	.44	.32	3.43	3.76
	Springdale	1.42	.48	.26	N.R.	5.61 2/	9.10
10	Vegreville	1.24	.14	.42	.52	7.64	8.15
	Lloydminster	1.06	.16	.30	.04	7.36	6.01
11	Calmar	1.18	.24	.36	.62	6.80	8.11
	Edmonton	1.41	.03	.46	.61	8.52	7.64
12	Edson	1.52	.54	N.R.	1.12	9.15 2/	7.21
13	Glendon	1.08	.14	.56	.30	6.47	6.57
14	Campsie	1.42	1.32	.32	.54	7.57	7.61
	Athabasca	2.08	.46	.16	.34	5.10	6.77
15	High Prairie	1.04	1.74	.62	.14	6.21	6.71
	Kinuso	1.85	.62	1.34	.26	6.61	6.54
16	Beaverlodge	.94	.16	.30	.37	7.47	5.51
	Fairview	.76	.85	.51	.27	5.77	4.82
17	Keg River	nil	.15	.99	.54	4.74	6.36
	Fort Vermilion	.08	.26	N.R.	.78	2.69 2/	4.79
	Fort McMurray	.69	.48	.15	.18	5.23	5.87
	Fort Smith	.07	1.54	.23	.36	4.75	3.95
Alberta Average		.78	.33	.34	.46	5.69	6.84

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

VI. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1/

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. June 28		Week ending 8 a.m. July 5		Week ending 8 a.m. July 12		Week ending 8 a.m. July 19	
		Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal
Manitoba									
1	Pierson	60	63	60	64	70	66	63	66
	Waskada	64	63	61	64	72	66	65	67
2	Boissevain	62	63	61	65	70	66	64	67
	Ninette	62	64	62	65	70	66	65	67
3	Pilot Mound	63	64	62	65	72	66	66	67
	Portage la Prairie	66	64	64	65	75	65	68	65
	Graysville	65	64	62	66	N.R.	67	68	67
	Morden	67	65	64	66	75	67	68	67
	Morris	67	65	62	66	74	67	68	67
4	Emerson	68	64	64	66	76	67	N.R.	67
	Winnipeg	66	65	64	66	75	67	69	68
6	Sprague	66	62	62	64	73	65	66	66
	Pinawa	66	63	63	64	72	65	66	65
7	Virden	62	62	62	63	72	63	66	64
	Rivers	63	62	62	64	72	64	66	65
8	Brandon	62	62	62	64	72	65	66	65
	Carberry	64	62	63	63	73	64	66	65
9	Cypress River	64	64	63	65	72	66	67	66
	Minnedosa	62	62	62	64	70	64	64	65
10	Russell	60	61	62	62	71	63	64	64
	Birtle	60	61	60	62	70	63	62	64
11	Dauphin	64	62	65	63	73	63	66	64
13	Swan River	59	60	63	61	71	63	N.R.	63
	The Pas	59	62	66	63	72	65	63	65
Manitoba Average		63	63	63	64	72	65	66	66
Saskatchewan									
1A	Estevan	61	63	62	64	71	65	64	65
	Carlyle	58	60	63	62	69	63	62	64
1B	Broadview	59	61	68	63	68	64	63	64
	Moosomin	61	62	62	63	72	64	64	65
2A	Yellow Grass	60	62	62	64	70	65	63	65
	Weyburn	62	62	64	64	70	65	64	65
2B	Midale	60	62	62	64	70	65	64	65
	Moose Jaw	63	63	64	65	71	67	66	67
3AN	Regina	61	62	64	63	71	64	64	64
	Francis	57	61	60	62	70	64	60	65
	Qu'Appelle	58	62	64	64	69	65	62	66
	Indian Head	60	61	62	62	70	64	64	64
	Chaplin	60	63	63	64	70	65	61	65
3AS	Gravelbourg	60	62	62	64	71	65	62	65
	Assiniboia	N.R.	64	62	65	69	65	62	66
3BN	Ceylon	62	62	66	64	76	65	N.R.	66
	Pennant	62	61	67	63	70	64	63	65
3BS	Swift Current	59	63	63	64	69	65	62	66
	Hughton	59	60	65	62	69	63	62	64
	Instow	61	63	66	64	N.R.	65	62	66
	Shaunavon	N.R.	62	64	63	69	63	62	64
	Cadillac	60	61	62	63	68	64	61	65
4A	Val Marie	58	63	N.R.	64	N.R.	65	61	67
	Aneroid	58	61	62	63	68	64	61	64
	Maple Creek	61	62	64	63	71	65	62	65
	Consul	57	60	61	61	66	62	59	62
	Roadene	64	60	65	62	70	63	63	64
5A	Leross	58	59	62	61	69	62	62	63
	Hubbard	59	58	61	60	69	62	62	62
5B	Yorkton	61	61	64	62	71	62	64	62
	Foam Lake	59	58	60	60	70	62	63	62
6A	Lintlaw	58	58	N.R.	60	69	61	62	62
	Kamsack	58	60	61	62	70	63	63	64
	Davidson	60	62	64	63	72	64	63	65
	Dilke	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-
	Nokomis	62	59	64	60	70	62	62	64
6B	Semans	59	59	64	60	72	62	65	63
	Strasbourg	59	61	61	62	69	63	60	63
	Harris	56	60	64	62	69	64	64	64
	Outlook	N.R.	62	66	63	71	64	65	64
	Saskatoon	61	61	67	62	70	63	63	64
	Elbow	N.R.	62	66	63	72	64	63	65
	Dundurn	62	60	68	62	N.R.	64	64	64
	Tugaske	59	61	63	62	N.R.	64	62	65



VI. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1/ Concluded

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. June 28		Week ending 8 a.m. July 5		Week ending 8 a.m. July 12		Week ending 8 a.m. July 19	
		Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal
Saskatchewan (concluded)									
7A	Kindersley	60	58	66	60	67	63	60	63
7B	Macklin	56	58	64	60	65	60	N.R.	61
	Scott	56	60	64	61	66	62	59	62
	Ruthilda	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-
	Biggar	60	61	68	62	70	63	62	63
8A	Nipawin	60	59	66	60	74	62	64	63
8B	Humboldt	60	60	62	61	72	63	61	64
	Melfort	58	60	65	61	71	63	63	64
9A	Rabbit Lake	54	60	N.R.	61	64	61	56	62
	Prince Albert	58	61	65	63	70	64	62	65
9B	Waseca	56	60	65	60	64	61	59	61
	North Battleford	58	62	67	64	68	65	61	66
	Loon Lake	54	57	63	59	65	60	60	61
Saskatchewan Average		59	61	64	62	70	63	62	64
Alberta									
1	Foremost	58	63	66	64	69	65	63	66
	Medicine Hat	62	63	67	65	70	67	63	68
	Manyberries	60	63	67	65	68	66	61	67
2	Cowley	53	57	60	58	67	59	59	60
	Macleod	57	62	67	63	66	64	62	65
	Cardston	53	60	62	62	65	64	59	64
	Lethbridge	58	62	66	63	66	63	63	64
3	Vauxhall	56	63	63	64	62	64	N.R.	65
	Brooks	61	61	66	62	66	63	63	63
	Empress	61	63	62	64	69	66	64	67
4	High River	N.R.	59	58	60	N.R.	61	54	62
	Vulcan	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-
5	Drumheller	57	63	67	64	66	65	60	66
	Hanna	56	59	62	60	62	61	58	62
6	Olds	53	58	61	59	61	60	58	61
	Calgary	54	57	62	59	63	60	59	61
	Three Hills	54	57	62	58	64	60	59	61
	Strathmore	56	58	62	60	63	62	56	63
	Gleichen	56	59	64	60	64	62	58	63
7	Viking	54	58	N.R.	59	N.R.	60	60	60
	Sedgewick	56	58	64	59	64	60	59	61
	Hardisty	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-
	Coronation	56	59	63	60	63	61	58	62
	Hughenden	56	59	64	60	65	61	58	62
8	Red Deer	54	57	63	58	61	59	56	60
	Lacombe	54	58	64	59	62	60	56	60
	Wetaskiwin	54	59	64	60	62	61	57	61
	Alix	56	58	65	59	68	59	58	60
	Camrose	56	58	N.R.	60	N.R.	61	60	62
	Stettler	55	58	66	59	64	60	58	60
9	Jasper	52	55	60	58	58	59	56	59
	Springdale	53	55	60	57	58	58	N.R.	59
10	Vegreville	56	58	65	59	64	60	58	60
	Lloydminster	56	58	65	59	65	60	60	61
11	Calmar	57	59	63	60	62	60	57	61
	Edmonton	57	58	66	59	64	60	59	61
12	Edson	52	57	62	57	N.R.	58	56	58
13	Glendon	55	58	64	60	62	61	59	62
14	Campsie	57	58	62	59	60	60	59	60
	Athabaska	58	58	64	60	64	60	57	61
15	High Prairie	55	57	61	58	60	59	58	59
	Kinuso	56	57	62	58	59	59	56	60
16	Beaverlodge	57	58	61	59	58	60	57	61
	Fairview	58	58	62	59	58	60	56	60
17	Keg River	57	58	63	59	58	60	57	61
	Fort Vermilion	N.R.	59	64	61	N.R.	61	62	62
	Fort McMurray	56	60	66	61	64	62	61	63
	Fort Smith	53	57	62	59	62	60	60	60
Alberta Average		56	59	63	60	63	61	59	62

N.R. No Report.

1/ Source: Meteorological Service of Canada.

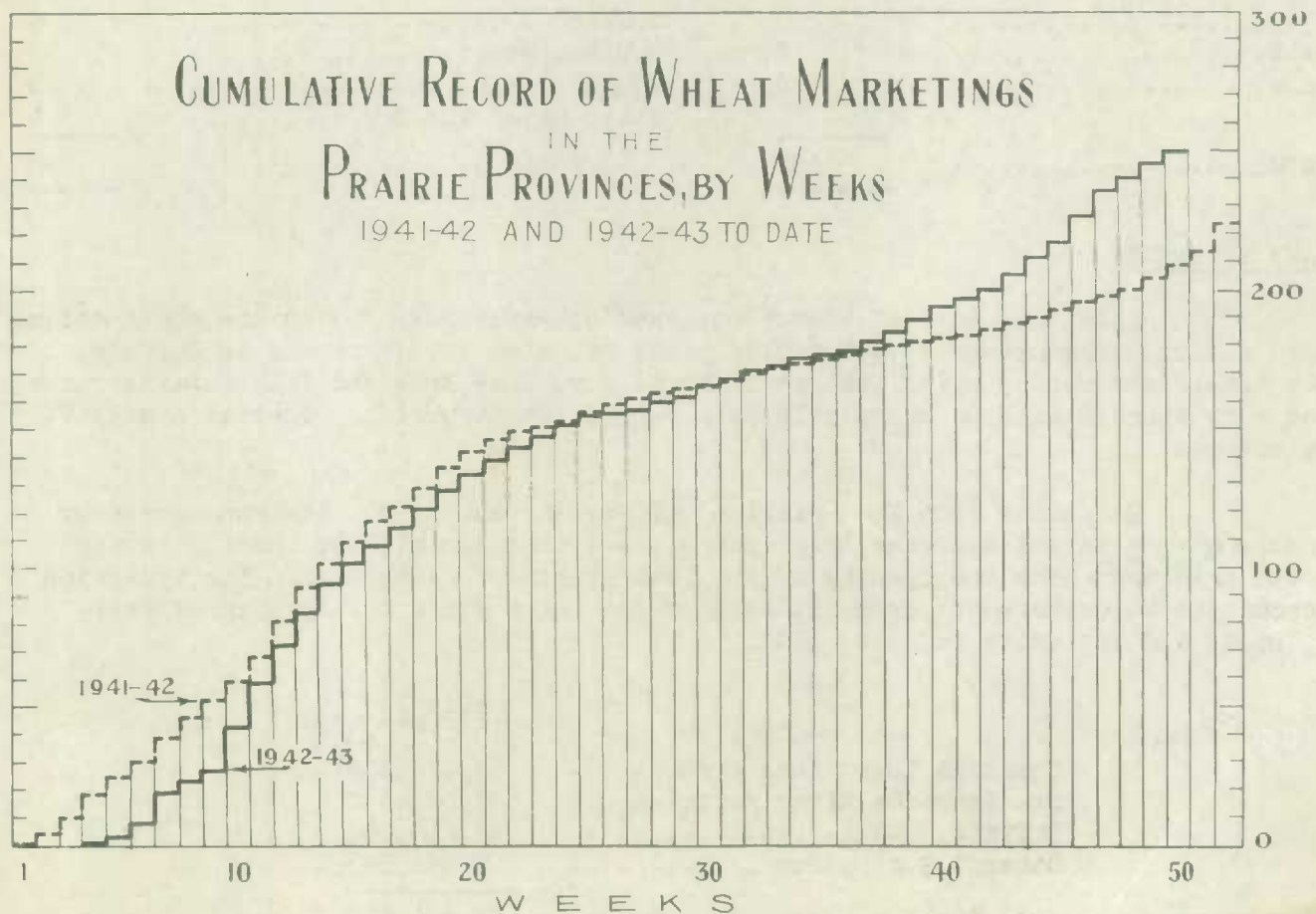
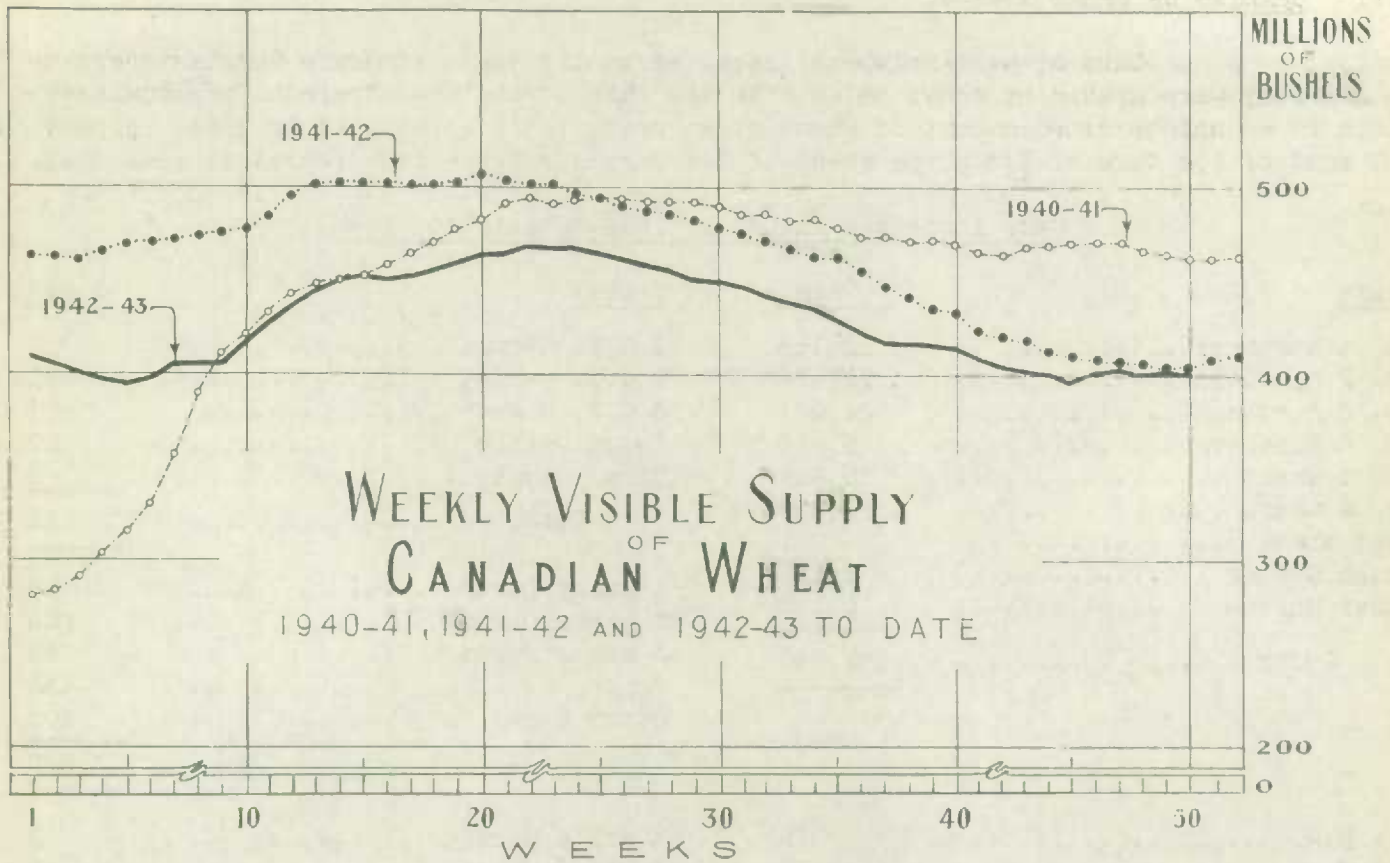
# VII. PRIMARY MOVEMENT

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	785,846	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	5,266,987	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	5,932,880	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	106,089	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	7	311,570	2,057,853	1,536,850	3,906,273	1,069,442
	14	331,373	1,861,052	940,625	3,133,050	1,425,229
	21	303,791	2,717,884	1,333,842	4,355,517	1,900,657
	28	296,939	3,171,114	1,353,481	4,821,534	2,099,861
June	4	279,407	3,968,288	1,355,816	5,603,511	2,189,618
	11	504,366	3,853,116	1,442,613	5,800,095	3,253,679
	18 <sup>1/</sup>	660,207	7,172,710	1,910,269	9,743,186	2,862,570
	25	799,480	6,533,490	1,699,653	9,032,623	2,022,603
July	2	557,114	3,047,611	1,052,450	4,657,175	2,155,243
	9	563,946	2,904,678	1,379,499	4,848,123	3,466,747
	16	495,678	2,417,699	1,193,572	4,106,949	4,878,867
Totals		28,597,474	146,462,101	75,160,639	250,220,214	209,170,877

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





# VIII. GRADING OF WHEAT 1942-43

Cars of western wheat inspected by the Board of Grain Commissioners up to mid-July 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 July 14, 1943

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Cars</u>
No. 1 Northern .....	12,119	1 C.W. Garnet .....	3
No. 2 Northern .....	29,976	2 C.W. Garnet .....	21
No. 3 Northern .....	24,071	3 C.W. Garnet .....	28
No. 4 Northern .....	5,806	Tough Garnet .....	27
No. 5 Wheat .....	8,617	Other Garnet .....	3
No. 6 Wheat .....	1,338	Total .....	82
Feed Wheat .....	261		
Tough Spring .....	6,679	1 Amber Durum .....	10
Other Spring .....	2,178	2 Amber Durum .....	750
Total .....	91,045	3 Amber Durum .....	778
		Tough .....	438
		Other Durum .....	303
		Total .....	2,279
1 A.R.W. ....	265	3 White Spring .....	2
2 A.W. ....	137	1 Mixed Wheat .....	10
3 A.W. ....	37	3 Mixed Wheat .....	4
Tough A.W. ....	5	5 Mixed Wheat .....	13
Other A.W. ....	38	Tough .....	9
Total .....	482	Other Mixed Wheat .....	5
		Total .....	43

# IX. LAKE SHIPMENTS

Lake shipments of wheat increased substantially during the month ending mid-July, not only the movement to Canadian ports but also the shipments to Buffalo. Canadian lower lake ports, which include Georgian Bay, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario ports, received more than 18 million bushels in this period, while Buffalo received nearly 7 million bushels.

Shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur to St. Lawrence ports by water, show a very marked decrease this season, less than two million bushels having been moved this way since the opening of the 1943 season of navigation. The following table shows the water movement from the head of the lakes since the opening of navigation, up to and including July 14, 1943.

	<u>Bushels</u>
Canadian Lower Lake ports .....	57,076,056
St. Lawrence River ports .....	1,859,490
Buffalo, U.S.A. ....	19,264,031
Other U.S.A. ports .....	5,245,333
Total .....	83,444,910



# X. VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on July 15, 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 .....	30,920	16,535	26,860
Saskatchewan .....	115,635	66,430	115,960
Alberta .....	76,685	45,680	71,880
T o t a l s .....	223,240	128,645	214,700
Interior Private and Mill Elevators .....	5,648	6,265	7,915
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals .....	15,310	16,914	18,337
Pacific Ports .....	19,403	19,139	19,917
Churchill .....	2,617	2,617	2,617
Fort William and Port Arthur .....	60,698	127,739	78,583
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports .....	30,313	39,638	36,407
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports .....	10,327	21,695	24,345
United States Ports .....	10,939	15,516	31,157
In Transit - Lake .....	2,354	2,011	4,297
In Transit - Rail .....	15,607	19,466	21,710
In Transit - U.S.A. ....	4,229	4,363	1,633
T o t a l s .....	400,685	404,008	461,618

# XI. 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 July 15, 1943</u>	<u>August 1, 1941 to July 16, 1942</u>
	(bushels)	
Collingwood .....	3,239,060	3,529,321
Depot Harbour .....	400,500	1,028,256
Midland .....	13,891,534	25,943,912
Owen Sound .....	3,238,001	7,441,497
Port McNicoll .....	13,519,848	15,235,144
Goderich .....	3,914,642	6,611,133
Sarnia .....	3,520,560	4,585,930
Port Colborne .....	-	1,129,803
Humberstone .....	128,326	218,805
Toronto .....	988,625	100,000
Prescott .....	1,136,612	1,624,668
Montreal .....	8,623,547	2,911,922
Sorel .....	2,381,704	95,313
Three Rivers .....	95,000	-
Quebec .....	1,203,996	315,671
T o t a l s .....	56,281,955	70,771,375

## XII. RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

Rail shipments of western wheat to eastern Canada from the terminal elevators at the head of the lakes, total nearly 20 million bushels for the eleven-month period ending June 30, 1943, compared with just over 9,000,000 bushels in the corresponding period of the crop year 1941-42. The June movement was just short of one million bushels and was the smallest since last October.

Some of this wheat was destined for mills for the production of flour but the bulk of it came forward under the provisions of the Federal Freight Assistance Policy to be used as feed for live stock and poultry. The record to the end of May covering ten months of the current crop year shows that freight assistance was paid on 12.6 million bushels in that period.

The movement by grades and by province of destination during the month of June is tabulated below:

Grade	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island
- bushels -					
2 Northern .....	20,667	6,000	-	-	1,500
3 Northern .....	60,566	111,417	-	-	2,000
4 Northern .....	96,389	22,167	3,667	-	1,500
No. 5 .....	201,607	240,676	25,500	5,333	6,000
No. 6 .....	15,333	49,633	-	6,500	-
Tough 3 Northern .....	1,500	3,643	-	-	-
Tough 4 Northern .....	-	10,000	1,500	-	-
Tough No. 5 .....	-	8,235	-	-	-
Tough No. 6 .....	-	1,511	-	-	-
Smutty 2 Northern .....	37,539	-	-	-	-
Smutty 3 Northern .....	16,552	-	-	-	-
Smutty No. 5 .....	1,643	-	-	-	-
Rejected 3 Northern .....	1,169	-	-	-	-
Rej. 2 Northern Mixed Heated ..	5,569	1,500	-	-	-
Rej. 4 Northern Mixed Heated ..	1,445	-	-	-	-
Tf. Smutty 3 Northern .....	1,628	-	-	-	-
Sample Heated .....	-	1,513	-	-	-
Feed .....	-	12,070	-	-	-
Tough Feed .....	-	3,000	-	-	-
1 C.W.A.D. ....	3,000	-	-	-	-
2 C.W.A.D. ....	2,633	-	-	-	-
4 C.W.A.D. ....	-	7,500	-	-	-
TOTAL .....	467,240	478,865	30,667	11,833	11,000
GRAND TOTAL .....	999,605				





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