

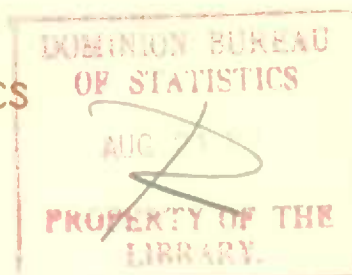
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CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH



Vol. 13

No. 12

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

AUGUST 20, 1943

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AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

(Issued August 1943)

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

Despite the less favourable prospects for wheat production in 1943 not only in Canada but in the United States and Australia, the world wheat supply position at the commencement of the 1943-44 crop year looks statistically strong. The large carry-over of old wheat in North America partly offsets the smaller crops in sight for this year in both Canada and the United States, while news from Europe continues to suggest that the 1943 harvest in the chief wheat-producing countries there is the best since the war began.

Canada's carry-over of old wheat at the close of the 1942-43 crop year was at the record level of 601 1/2 million bushels, while the United States surplus of 609 million bushels on July 1 was only 23 million bushels below the record carry-over in 1942. In addition to this North American surplus of old wheat, there is a large unsold surplus in Argentina and Australia. In the case of Argentina this surplus amounted to 248 million bushels on August 1.

It is true that very large quantities of wheat are being earmarked in North and South America for animal feeding and for use as fuel during the crop year now getting underway. If these amounts are fully consumed before next July 31, a large hole will be made in the existing surplus of bread grain. Against this contingency, however, must be set the expansion of 14,000,000 acres in wheat contemplated in the United States for the 1944 harvest and the fact that farmers in Argentina have been given the green light on wheat acreage expansion this year.

The use of wheat for animal feed was one of the outstanding developments of the 1942-43 crop year and it promises to figure prominently in the current crop year. A new development, however, is the authorization by the Argentine Government of the sale of more than 73 million bushels of wheat to be used as fuel. During the past year, linseed and other grains were used as a substitute for fuel not now obtainable because of wartime shipping conditions. Stocks of these grains are now depleted but wheat is to fill the breach.

In the United States, the use of 150 million bushels of wheat for the manufacture of industrial alcohol during the current crop year is forecast, and if this is added to the 335 million bushels estimated for animal feeding, the total is only about 50 million bushels less than the bread and cereal requirements of the entire civilian population. In Canada, too, the animal population and the distilleries making industrial alcohol are consuming between them a very large proportion of the wheat used in the domestic market. In the past crop year, the people of the Dominion consumed only about half as much as went into animal feed and alcohol production.

Although the diversion of wheat to uses other than bread-making has been made necessary for the most part by wartime conditions, it is none the less rather striking that more than 650 million bushels of wheat are likely to be used in the

United States, Canada and Argentina during the next twelve months for the feeding of live stock, the production of industrial alcohol or for the heating of homes and buildings. This is more wheat than was moved in international trade in most of the years between 1929-30 and the outbreak of the present war.

It is perhaps an indication also of the size of the wheat stocks in the principal surplus producing countries, that these new demands can be met in the next twelve months and still leave a substantial carry-over at the end of the 1943-44 crop year. In the United States it is officially estimated that 1,150,000,000 bushels of domestic wheat will be utilized between July 1, 1943 and June 30, 1944. This would still leave 294,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat to take care of domestic reserves and relief shipments. It appears probable also that Canada will still have a substantial wheat surplus at the end of July 1944.

The amount of wheat likely to be shipped to Europe for relief purposes during the next twelve months depends largely on war developments, but ordinary export shipments in the crop year 1943-44 do not promise to increase appreciably. Portugal is expected to continue buying, chiefly in the Canadian market, and may purchase more extensively this season in view of the very poor prospects for the native wheat crop. The better crop outlook in Turkey and the United Kingdom may mean smaller exports to these two countries.

Wheat Situation in Canada

Reverting now to the Canadian wheat situation, it has already been indicated that the carry-over of old wheat on July 31, 1943 was of record size. The total of 60 1/2 million bushels was approximately 177 million bushels greater than the surplus remaining on July 31, 1942, and 121 million bushels larger than the previous record carry-over at the end of July 1941. A feature of the 1943 situation was the large supply of wheat still in farmers' hands at the end of the crop year. No less than 197 million bushels or almost one-third of the total carry-over was held on farms.

Another feature of the crop year just ended was the failure of producers in the three Prairie Provinces to deliver up to the limit of the 280 million bushels permitted under the quota system. This was attributable in part to the lack of storage space at country points and to other circumstances beyond the control of the producers. This situation was met by the Canadian Wheat Board permitting delivery of 1942 wheat at a large number of stations up to August 15.

Preliminary disposition data available at the close of the crop year suggested that the 1942 wheat crop of the three Prairie Provinces was over-estimated to the extent of about 36 million bushels. The third official estimate made last January placed the western Canadian wheat crop at 565 million bushels, made up of 52 millions in Manitoba, 335 millions in Saskatchewan and 178 million bushels in Alberta. The downward revision indicated by disposition data would lower the Saskatchewan crop by more than 30 million bushels and the Alberta crop by 7 1/2 million bushels, while the Manitoba crop would be raised by 1 1/2 million bushels.

In the export field, shipments of Canadian wheat and flour during the first nine months of the crop year 1942-43 totalled approximately 137 million bushels, compared with 169 millions in the corresponding period the season previous. Flour shipments in terms of wheat were 5,000,000 bushels larger than in the same period in the 1941-42 crop year, but wheat grain exports were 37,500,000 bushels smaller. Figures for the whole of the crop year will not be made public for some weeks yet.

Coming now to the 1943-44 crop year the initial delivery quota for wheat has been set by the Canadian Wheat Board at 3 bushels per "authorized" acre. This is effective at all stations in the Prairie Provinces on August 16 except in the case of durum wheat which remains an "open" delivery for 1942 crop to the end of August. The announcement with regard to new crop durum wheat quotas will be made before September 1.

The low initial quota for the 1943-44 crop year results from the congested storage situation at country points in western Canada. The maximum quota set for the year is 14 bushels per "authorized" acre and this would permit the delivery of 280 million bushels or the equivalent of the maximum established for the 1942-43 crop year.

Transportation and labour difficulties have combined to slow up shipments by rail and vessel and the Dominion Government is now giving consideration to a plan which would enable farmers to obtain advances on grain which they are unable to market because of the lack of storage space. Details of this plan will be announced shortly.

Lake Shipments

Despite the difficulties attending movement of grain and ore on the Great Lakes this season, more Canadian grain has been shipped by water since the opening of navigation this year than was the case in a somewhat longer period in 1942. The season was nearly one month later in opening this year compared with 1942, but the shipments of the five principal grains up to and including August 7 this year totalled more than 148,000,000 bushels including approximately 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. Shipments up to August 7, 1942 amounted to 109 million bushels and wheat accounted for more than 104 million bushels.

A feature of the 1943 season has been the movement of coarse grain, largely to United States ports, the water movement of oats and barley to August 7 being close to 45 million bushels compared with three million bushels at the same date a year earlier. The distribution of lake shipments this season by principal groups of ports was as follows:

<u>Opening to August 7, 1943</u>	<u>(Millions of Bushels)</u>		
	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u>
To Canadian Lower Lake ports ...	69.3	3.3	3.4
To Canadian St. Lawrence ports .	2.3	-	0.2
To Buffalo, U.S.A.	21.6	13.4	9.6
To Other U.S.A. ports	6.8	4.0	10.9
T o t a l s	100.0	20.7	24.1

Shipments of wheat down the lakes from Fort William and Port Arthur during the whole of the crop year 1942-43 amounted to more than 171 million bushels, of which about 131 million bushels went to Canadian ports and 40 millions to United States ports, including nearly 33 million bushels to Buffalo. In the crop year 1941-42, the movement totalled almost 205 million bushels to all ports.

Canadian vessels carried the bulk of the grain during the 1942-43 crop year. Out of a total of 1,165 vessels used for the transport of all grain shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur, 944 were Canadian or British Ministry of War transport vessels, and 218 were of United States registry.

PRICES

Wheat prices continue to show strength on the Winnipeg market and the following table of monthly averages reveals a steady upward movement since the beginning of the calendar year in the top grades of northern springs. Amber durum wheat reached its price peak in March but following some recession in the succeeding three months the top grades approached during July the average price recorded for March.

Futures trading has been moderately active and the trend of futures prices will be noted on the chart on page 5.

Monthly Average of Daily Closing Cash Prices at Winnipeg 1942-43

(basis in store Port William-Port Arthur)

<u>Grade</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
(cents and eighths per bushel)							
No. 1 Northern	90/3	90/4	97/1	99	99	101/4	109/2
No. 2 Northern	87	87	93/5	95/4	96	97/5	105/2
No. 3 Northern	83/5	84/3	91/5	93/6	94/1	94/1	99/2
No. 4 Northern	80/5	81/4	90/3	90/7	90/6	89/5	95/3
No. 5 Wheat	77/3	78/5	87/2	88/1	86	86/5	94/6
No. 6 Wheat	75/3	76/7	86/6	87/3	85	84/4	92/6
Feed Wheat	74/2	75/5	85/6	86/3	84	83/4	91/5
Tough 1 Northern	88/5	88/6	95/3	97/2	97/2	99/6	107/5
Tough 2 Northern	85/5	85/2	91/6	92/7	92/5	92/5	100/3
Tough 3 Northern	82/2	82/5	89/5	91/6	90/7	89/1	95
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	86/7	86/6	93/6	94/7	94/6	95/3	101/7
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	85/7	85/6	92/6	93/7	93/6	94/3	100/7
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	84/3	84/2	91/2	92/3	92/2	92/7	99/3
No. 1 A. Red Winter ..	91/7	91/1	95/3	93/5	93/7	99/5	107/5
No. 2 Alberta Winter .	91/7	91/1	95/3	93/5	93/7	99/5	107/5
No. 3 Alberta Winter .	89/7	89/1	93/3	91/5	91/7	97/5	105/5
No. 1 C.W. Durum	96	103/4	115/2	108/4	110	110	114
No. 2 C.W. Durum	96	103/4	115/2	108/4	110	110	114
No. 3 C.W. Durum	94	101/4	113/2	106	107	106	110

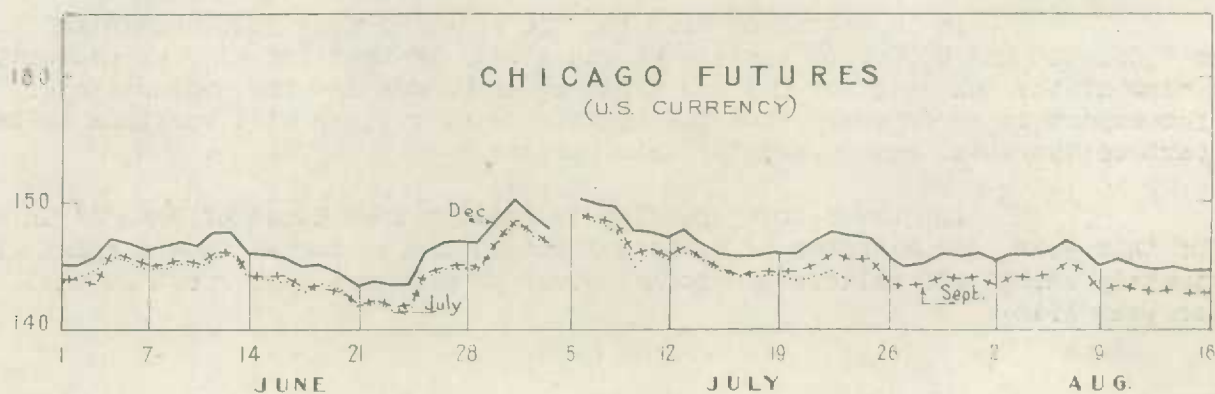
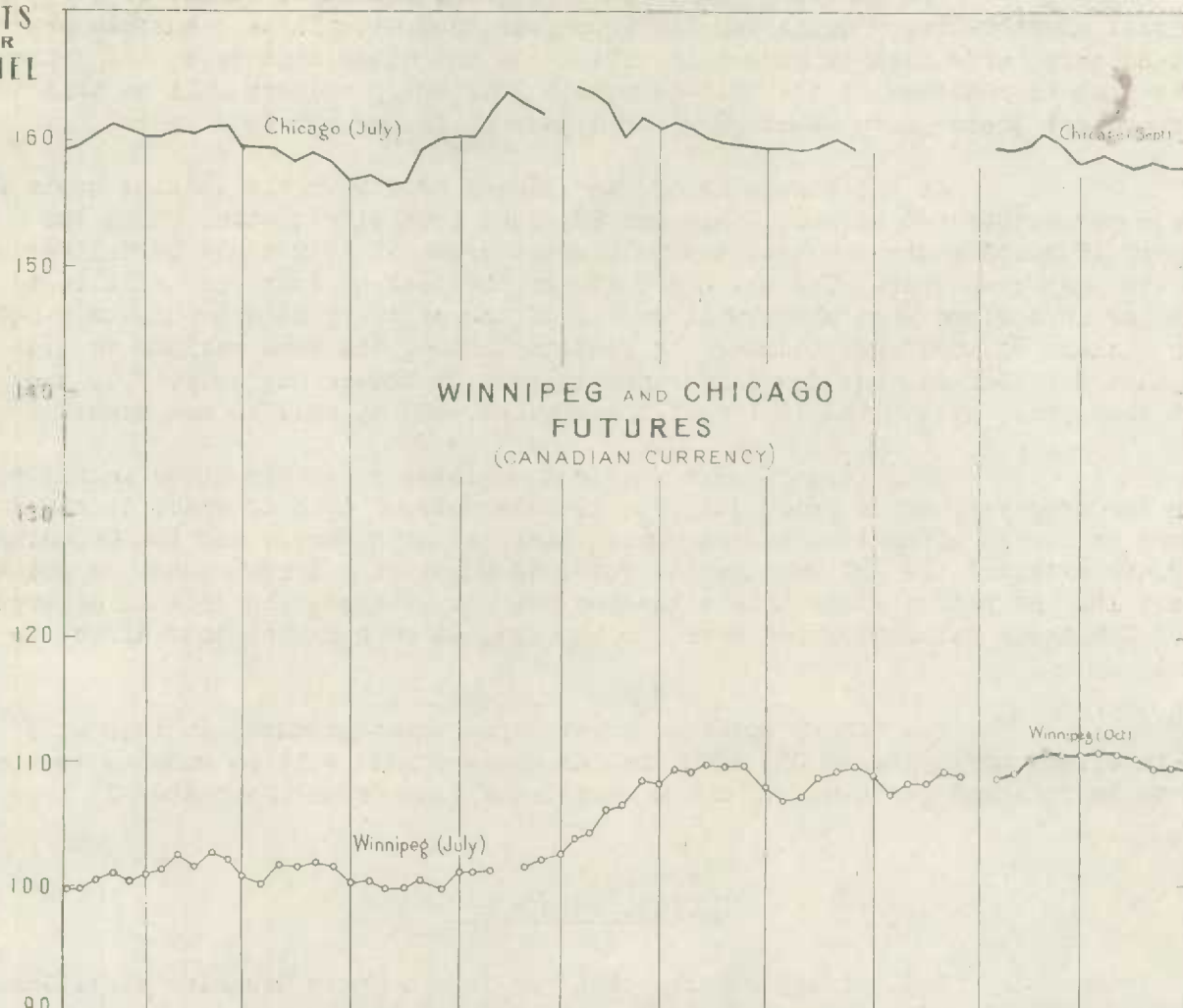
Chicago Prices

Futures prices at Chicago have been erratic within a fairly narrow range, the market reacting to war news and hedging pressure from the new crop. Receipts of spring wheat have been heavy in the northwest States but some support came to the Minneapolis market through purchases by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

It is reported that the Government's feed wheat programme is swallowing up holdings of the C.C.C. very rapidly and reports from all the leading terminal markets have indicated that purchases of cash wheat in these markets by the Corporation at or below the loan value, have been a sustaining price influence.

DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS

CENTS
PER
BUSHEL



WHEAT QUOTAS FOR 1943-44

The Canadian Wheat Board has announced that at all delivery points, the initial wheat delivery quota for the crop year 1943-44 will be 3 bushels per authorized acre, effective on August 16, 1943. On and after that date, all deliveries of wheat must be recorded in the 1943-44 permit book but producers will be able to deliver against their quota wheat grown this year or in any previous year.

At the beginning of the 1942-43 crop year the initial quota was 5 bushels per authorized acre and this was advanced from time to time until the maximum of 15 bushels was reached, but only wheat grown in 1942 could be delivered during the last crop year. The maximum quota in the 1943-44 crop year will be 14 bushels per authorized acre which will permit of the delivery of approximately 280 million bushels of wheat by producers in western Canada, the same maximum as that established for 1942-43, but the difference is that producers may deliver in the present crop year, within the limits of their quota, old as well as new wheat.

Many farmers were unable to deliver up to the quota permitted them in the crop year which ended July 31, 1943 because of lack of space in country elevators or due to circumstances over which they had no control, and the Canadian Wheat Board extended the delivery period for 1942 wheat at a large number of points to August 15. At points where this extension was not granted, the initial delivery quota of 3 bushels per authorized acre for the 1943-44 season went into effect on August 1.

The "open" quota on amber durum wheat produced in 1942 will remain in effect until August 31, 1943, and an announcement will be made as to the policy to be followed for new crop durum wheat some time before September 1.

ALCOHOL FROM WHEAT

Preliminary figures obtained from a dozen Canadian distilleries which have used wheat for the manufacture of industrial alcohol during the crop year 1942-43 indicate that a total of approximately 4,500,000 bushels were utilized either in the form of grain or granular flour.

The use of wheat for alcohol production got underway late in 1942 and it now appears that the distilleries took in 3,710,697 bushels of wheat grain, and 151,113 barrels of granular flour. The two combined make a total of 4,403,821 bushels of wheat. This is in line with estimates made earlier in the season.

It is estimated that for the calendar year 1943 something between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 bushels of wheat will be used for alcohol production, but in view of the tax on flour milling capacity in Canada for the production of flour for export it is expected that the use of granular flour will continue to be a small part of the total wheat used for this purpose.

In answer to a question in the Canadian House of Commons in March of this year, the Minister of Munitions and Supply estimated that a total of approximately 14,000,000 gallons of alcohol would be produced from wheat in the calendar year 1943.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

1943

- July 24 The Argentine Government has authorized the sale of 74,000,000 bushels of wheat for fuel at a price of approximately 18 (United States) cents per bushel less than the Grain Board paid the farmer for wheat.
- 26 Broomhall estimates the wheat crop in Europe (ex-Russia) at 1 1/2 billion bushels or approximately 120 million bushels more than was produced in 1942.
- 27 Weather conditions are favouring the wheat harvest in Europe and reports continue to confirm good yields on the Continent.
- 28 Crop prospects in Saskatchewan and in certain areas of Alberta declined during the past week but were well maintained in Manitoba.
- 29 Wheat exports from Argentina in the calendar year 1943 are running about 13 million bushels behind figures for the same period in 1942.
- 30 The planned wheat acreage in Australia for the 1943-44 season is now officially placed at 8.3 million acres but the actual acreage is not yet known. Weather conditions have not favoured the Australian wheat farmer this year.
- 31 Drought in Portugal this year is believed to be the worst experience of its kind in more than 100 years. The wheat crop is poor.
- Aug. 2 Parts of Spain and southern France have suffered from the drought which has been so disastrous to growing crops in Portugal.
- 3 The wheat harvest will soon be in full swing in the United Kingdom and a bumper crop appears still to be a possibility.
- 4 Harvesting is well advanced in south-eastern Europe and the granaries are filling up. The outturn of wheat and rye is reported to be better than in 1942.
- 5 Portugal was reported to be a buyer of Canadian wheat in the Winnipeg market. This country has been a steady purchaser of Manitobas for some time.
- 6 The 1943 wheat crop in western Canada is indicated by the Searle Grain Co. at 276 million bushels based on conditions as of August 3.
- 9 Fall wheat production in Ontario in 1943 is estimated at 13,823,000 bushels compared with 23,391,000 bushels produced in 1942.
- 10 The United States wheat crop in 1943 is now estimated at 835 million bushels compared with 791 millions indicated a month ago.
- 11 Tentative figures indicate a carry-over of 609 million bushels of old wheat in the United States on July 1, 1943, compared with 632 millions a year earlier.
- 12 Domestic requirements of wheat in the United States for the 1943-44 season are estimated at 1,150,000,000 bushels.
- 13 Canada's carry-over of old wheat in all North American positions on July 31, 1943 is estimated to be 601.5 million bushels compared with 423.8 millions on July 31, 1942.

UNITED STATES WHEAT POSITION

An increase of 44 million bushels in the prospective 1943 wheat crop in the United States is indicated in the official report issued at Washington on August 10. Winter wheat production is now placed at 534 million bushels, and spring wheat at 301 millions, based on conditions as of August 1. This makes a total crop of 835 million bushels which is only 146 million bushels less than the very large 1942 harvest.

The carry-over of old wheat on July 1, 1943 is tentatively placed at 609 million bushels compared with 632 millions a year earlier, so that the total supply position now indicated for the 1943-44 season is only 169 million bushels less than it was in the 1942-43 crop year. Disappearance of wheat is expected to be 150 million bushels greater this season, however, and with an allowance for export and relief shipments the carry-over on July 1, 1944 may be down to 250 million bushels.

Distribution of supplies during the current crop year include a heavy wheat feeding programme and considerable use of wheat for alcohol production. The preliminary utilization figures are as follows:

	<u>Million Bushels</u>
Human consumption	535
Animal feed	335
Alcohol production	150
Seed for the 1944 crop	80
Export and relief shipments.	50
	<hr/>
Total	1,150
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The allowance made for animal feeding assumes the sale of the 215 million bushels of wheat held by the Commodity Credit Corporation on July 1 this year, plus the feeding of 120 million bushels of wheat on farms where it was grown. Sales for animal feeding in the 1942-43 crop year amounted to about 376 million bushels made up of 275 millions sold by the C.C.C. from its holdings, and 101 fed on farms where it was grown.

It is quite probable that the use of wheat for alcohol production will differ from the estimate now made but this will depend upon whether it will be possible to increase the use of molasses for this purpose. Another factor to be reckoned with in the supply situation is the quantity of wheat that might be purchased from Canada. Transportation facilities have been the bottle-neck so far in the movement of Canadian wheat to the United States.

Durum Wheat Stocks

A feature of the past season in the United States has been the disappearance of durum wheat supplies. Utilization of this type of wheat set a new record with total disappearance of more than 52 million bushels. Mill grindings accounted for nearly half this amount and there is nothing on record to match the 23.9 million bushels handled by flour millers.

Stocks of durum wheat in the July 1 carry-over amounted to about 28 million bushels, while the 1943 crop is presently estimated at 33.5 million bushels, making a total supply for 1943-44 of something less than 62 millions compared with more than 80 million bushels in 1942-43.

ARGENTINE LETTER

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report under date of August 6, 1943.

Supplies and Markets

Wheat - By a recent Decree the Government has ordered that 2,000,000 tons (73,486,000 bushels) of wheat of old crops be sold for use as fuel, and in addition 500,000 tons (18,372,000 bushels) for animal feed. The removal of this inferior wheat from the disposable surplus makes a material difference in the statistical situation, which will now be as shown below.

July exports were 3,188,000 bushels of wheat, which compares with the June figure of 4,604,000 bushels of wheat and wheat flour.

Third official estimate 1942-43 crop	235,156,000 bushels
Carry-over from 1941-42 crop	159,875,000 "
	<hr/>
Total supplies	395,031,000 "
Deductions:	
Seed and domestic use ...	101,044,000 bushels
Probable waste	12,125,000 "
Reserve for fuel	73,486,000 "
Reserve for forage	18,372,000 "
	<hr/>
	205,027,000 "
Exportable surplus	190,004,000 "
Shipments) Wheat	32,714,000
to July 31) Wheat as Flour ..	1,300,000
	<hr/>
	34,014,000 "
Balance still available	155,990,000 "

Of the available balance here shown there must be deducted 16,327,000 bushels, which has been contracted for shipment to Spain.

It will be seen that the prospective carry-over at the end of the current year is now likely to be much less unwieldy than had been feared.

The price to be charged for the old wheat for fuel or forage has been set by the Grain Board as 45 pesos per ton, or 4.50 per quintal the equivalent of 36 1/2 cents U.S. per bushel. The price paid to the producers for the grain was 6.70, or say 54 3/4 cents per bushel. Hence, disregarding carrying charges and waste, there will be a loss to the Government of 18 1/4 cents per bushel, or say one-third. This, of course, will be offset wholly or in part by the Board's sales of exported wheat, the current price of which is the equivalent of 70 1/2 cents per bushel, giving a margin of 15 3/4 cents per bushel.

Announcement was recently made of the suppression of minimum prices for the purchase of wheat and linseed by the Government. All the grain has presumably been sold by the producers, so there is no reason now to maintain them. On the contrary, to do so might encourage speculation in an effort to raise prices, according to the official memorandum.

The scarcity of ships having paralyzed the movement of Argentine wheat to Brazil and rendered necessary an increase in the use of mandioca in the milling of Brazilian flour, arrangements have been made for boats of the Argentine merchant navy to carry some cargoes as an emergency measure.

Condition of Crops

The weather so far this winter has been exceptionally warm, with very little frost, and reports from the country indicate that there has been excessive growth of the early-planted grains, the fields now having the appearance that is usual about the middle of September. Danger of frost damage is feared and cold, dry weather is now what is needed. The official crop report dealing with the month of July reads as follows:

The rains which fell during July were very beneficial for farm work. Ploughing of the land and seeding of the small grains and linseed continue actively, favoured by the humidity of the soil, which also assures normal germination.

Planting of wheat may be considered as completed throughout the cereal zone, there only remaining some lots in northern Buenos Aires, which will be finished in the early days of the present month. In the south-west of the province and in the Pampa planting has been a little late, owing to lack of seed on some of the farms as a result of the poor crop last year. Notwithstanding the excessive development of the plants, the general condition of the crop is considered good.

In Entre Rios there are noted already light attacks of rust and of Septoriosis. In Santiago del Estero and Santa Fe Green Fly has been observed (*Toxoptera Graminum*), but a high percentage of this has been attacked by its natural enemy, *Aphidius Platensis*.

Flour Milling in 1942

Flour production statistics for the 1942 season have just been published by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The figures show that the quantity of wheat milled amounted to 77,884,000 bushels, from which was obtained 55,678,000 bushels of flour in terms of wheat and 21,515,000 bushels of sub-products.

The average yield of flour was 71.5 per cent and of sub-products 27.6 per cent, leaving a loss of 0.9 per cent. Of the 258 registered mills in the country there were 153 in operation.

AUSTRALIAN CABLE

The following cable was received on August 17 from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Melbourne:

"Unsold stocks of wheat in Australia at August first approximately 187,000,000 bushels. Rate of export still very slow. Consumption of whole wheat and ground wheat as stock food continues to increase owing to drought and absence of mill offals due to decline in flour milling. Consumption of wheat as stock food thirty per cent higher than this time last year. Weather conditions continue poor with rain urgently needed especially in Victoria and New South Wales to ensure even an average crop. Wheat acreage estimated at 8,317,000 compared with 9,280,000 last season."

CENTS
PER
BUSHEL

120

100

80

60

50

AUG.

SEPT.

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DEC.

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No. 1 Man. St. Lawrence

No. 1 Man. St. John

Australian

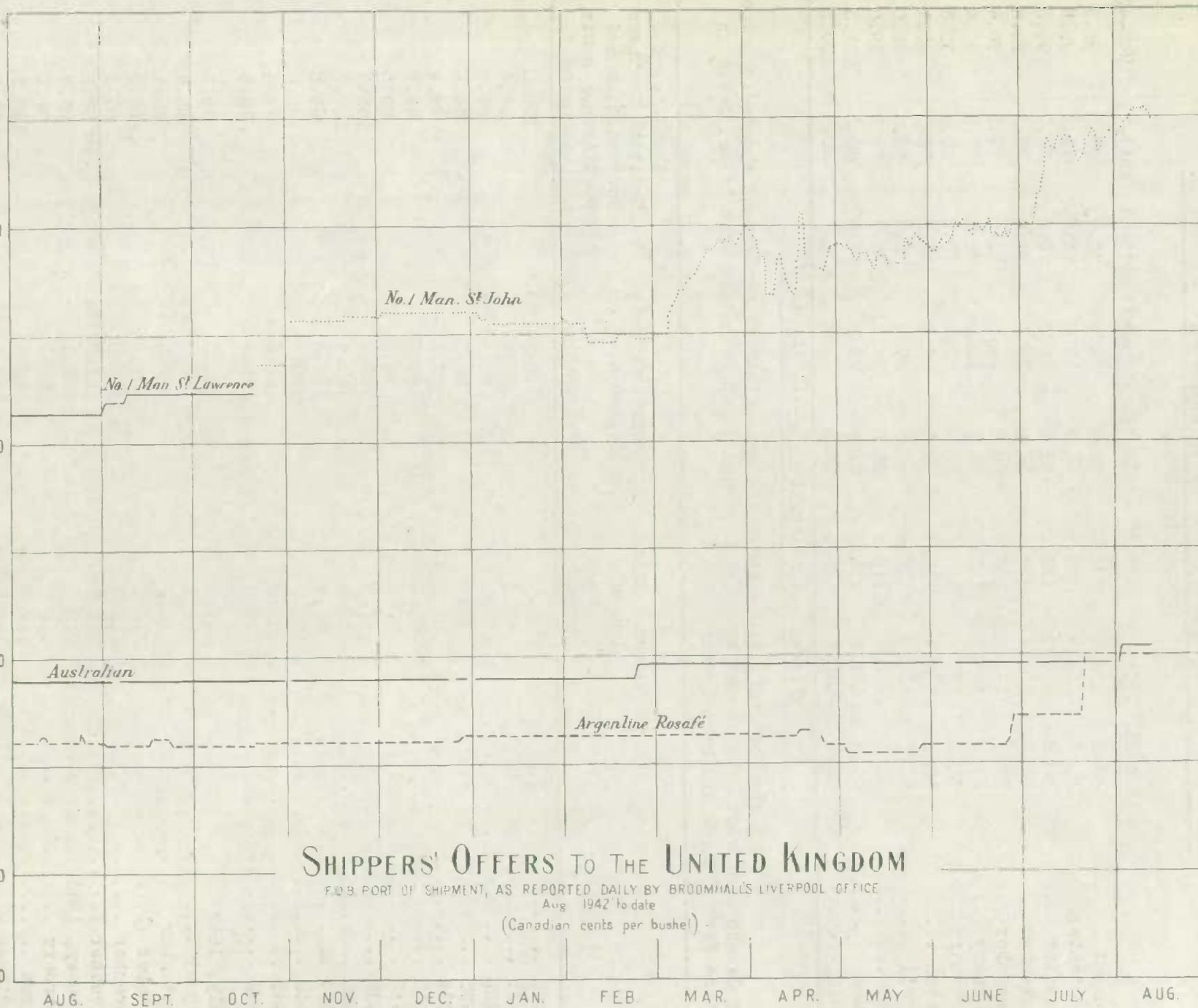
Argentine Rosafé

SHIPPERS' OFFERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

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

Aug. 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	109.3

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
July, 1942	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	163.1	107.7
July	115.6	2/	116.0

1/ Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.

2/ Not yet available.

I. CARRY-OVER STOCKS OF CANADIAN GRAIN AT JULY 31, 1943

New high levels were reached in the carry-over of Canadian wheat and coarse grain at the close of the crop year 1942-43. Stocks of Canadian grain both in Canada and the United States show the wheat carry-over at 601.5 million bushels, compared with the revised figure of 423.8 millions on July 31, 1942 and the previous record level of 480 million bushels on July 31, 1941.

Of this year's total, Canadian farmers still held 197 million bushels of wheat on their farms at the end of the cereal year, compared with less than 11 million bushels held on July 31, 1942. Preliminary disposition data also indicate that the wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces in 1942 was overestimated to the extent of about 36 million bushels, the downward adjustment suggested by these data largely affecting the Saskatchewan crop.

Coarse Grain and Flaxseed

The carry-over of coarse grain and flaxseed crops reached a combined total of almost 238 million bushels, compared with less than 44 million bushels a year earlier. In the case of oats and barley the carry-over this year greatly exceeds anything on record.

Total Stocks of Canadian Grain in Canada and the United States, at July 31, 1941-43

	July 31, 1941 ^{1/} bu.	July 31, 1942 ^{1/} bu.	July 31, 1943 bu.
Wheat	480,129,311	423,752,337	601,477,184
Oats	41,563,379	28,607,188	149,324,136
Barley	10,908,001	10,821,462	69,253,707
Rye	4,919,122	3,353,203	15,277,088
Flaxseed	620,313	1,027,040	3,740,121

Detailed Stocks of Canadian Grain, July 31, 1943

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
			(bushels)		
<u>In Canada</u>					
On Farms	197,207,000	118,404,000	41,314,000	6,086,000	394,000
Country & Private Terminal Elev. ..	226,185,096	14,706,361	10,350,218	3,993,573	1,228,803
Western Mills & Mill Elevators	5,951,315	600,262	258,292	78,105	110,316
Interior Terminal Elevators	14,920,236	28,495	116,930	62	21,098
Vancouver-New Westminster Elevs. ..	17,202,513	63,164	21,001	885	-
Victoria & Prince Rupert Elevs. ...	2,226,982	-	-	-	-
Churchill Elevator	2,617,396	-	-	-	-
Port William-Port Arthur Elevs. ...	56,530,726	7,143,564	8,593,194	3,754,568	1,674,114
In Transit - Lakes	1,967,660	132,201	216,086	-	18,409
In Transit - Rail	14,580,000	4,475,000	3,120,000	382,000	185,000
Eastern Elevators	43,749,467	967,722	1,727,785	76,309	108,381
Eastern Mills	3,083,400	334,000	180,400	37,200	-
Total in Canada, July 31, 1943	586,221,791	146,854,769	65,897,906	14,408,702	3,740,121
Total Canadian Grain in United States, July 31, 1943	15,255,393	2,469,367	3,355,801	868,386	-
Total Canadian Grain in Canada and United States, July 31, 1943	601,477,184	149,324,136	69,253,707	15,277,088	3,740,121
<u>Comparative Stocks July 31, 1942 ^{1/}</u>					
In Canada	404,896,791	28,607,188	10,821,462	2,024,203	1,027,040
In United States	18,855,546	-	-	1,329,000	-
Total in Canada & United States ...	423,752,337	28,607,188	10,821,462	3,353,203	1,027,040

^{1/} Revised.

II. CANADIAN WHEAT CARRY-OVER 1921-43

Stocks of Canadian wheat in North American positions on July 31, 1943 were the largest ever recorded at the close of a crop year. A feature of the stock position at the close of the 1942-43 crop year is the large quantity of wheat held on farms in western Canada. Details of the stock position are to be found on the preceding page.

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

	<u>Carry-over of Wheat in Canada</u>	<u>Stocks of Canadian Wheat in U.S. Ports (bushels)</u>	<u>Total Carry-over of Canadian Wheat in Canada and U.S.</u>
September 1, 1921	13,888,694	240,786	14,129,480
1922	20,591,000	1,558,092	22,149,092
1923	11,690,296	483,324	12,173,620
August 1, 1924	45,158,819	2,958,084	48,116,903
1925	27,713,810	3,027,284	30,741,094
1926	36,475,183	3,664,179	40,139,362
1927	50,786,435	4,835,148	55,621,583
1928	77,547,071	13,609,623	91,156,694
1929	104,325,221	22,913,925	127,239,146
1930	110,516,848	16,065,242	126,582,090
1931	133,059,501	5,538,334	138,597,835
1932	130,053,092	5,888,255	135,941,347
1933	209,968,856	7,688,210	217,657,066
1934	192,947,925	9,954,252	202,902,177
1935	202,147,582	11,704,536	213,852,118
1936	108,094,277	19,268,321	127,362,598
1937	32,937,991	4,110,848	37,048,839
1938	23,553,228	982,630	24,535,858
1939	94,631,948	8,278,905	102,910,853
1940	272,927,932	27,545,533	300,473,465
1941	448,337,801	31,791,510	480,129,311
1942	404,896,791	18,855,546	423,752,337
1943	586,221,791	15,255,393	601,477,184

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

III. DISPOSITION OF THE 1942 PRAIRIE WHEAT CROP

It would appear from preliminary disposition data available at this time that the 1942 wheat crop in the three Prairie Provinces was over-estimated to the extent of 36.5 million bushels or slightly more than 6 per cent. A tentative adjustment if made at this time would lower the crop from 565 million bushels indicated in the third official estimate to 528.4 million bushels. More than 30 million bushels of the indicated reduction in the crop estimate would be made in Saskatchewan while Alberta would show a drop of 7.6 million bushels and Manitoba's crop would be raised by 1.6 million bushels.

Disposition figures for the 1942-43 crop year are not yet complete and the final estimate of the 1942 wheat crop will not be made until January next, but the following table indicates the position as of July 31, 1943, based on preliminary data.

Wheat Supplies and Disposition in the Prairie Provinces
Crop Year 1942-43

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Prairie Provinces
	(000 bushels)			
Carry-over on farms July 31, 1942	1,200	2,500	5,500	9,200
Third estimate of 1942 crop	52,000	335,000	178,000	565,000
Total on farms	53,200	337,500	183,500	574,200
Deliveries from farms <u>1/</u>	30,059	153,440	78,372	261,871
Seed for 1943 crop	2,410	11,910	6,180	20,500
Fed to live stock	6,000	26,000	28,000	60,000
Country millings	380	549	337	1,266
Carry-over on farms July 31, 1943	16,000	115,000	63,000	194,000
Total disposition	54,849	306,899	175,889	537,637
Extent of error indicated	- 1,649	+ 30,601	+ 7,611	+ 36,563
1942 production as indicated by preliminary disposition data	53,649	304,399	170,389	528,437

1/ Subject to revision.

The quantity of wheat fed to live stock in western Canada during the crop year 1942-43 is the highest on record and is 5,000,000 bushels more than was estimated in the preliminary figures published last March. The carry-over on farms also constitutes an all-time high mark.

IV. EXPORT STATISTICS TO MAY 1, 1943

Canadian wheat available for export or carry-over on May 1, 1943 amounted to almost 714 million bushels compared with 485 millions a year earlier. Details of the statistical position at the beginning of May this year and last are tabulated below:

	1942-43	1941-42
	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	850,732,429	654,908,691
Deduct		
Exports overseas and to United States August-April	96,411,719	133,934,261
Flour exports in terms of wheat August-April	40,531,569	35,502,661
Total exports wheat and flour to April 30 ...	136,943,288	169,436,922
Balance for export or carry-over on May 1	713,789,141	485,471,769

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	23,094,620	29,029,368	30,757,859	16,831,280	5,979,025
May		22,740,894	36,815,411	22,366,323	17,996,575
June		16,949,859	31,084,121	12,042,247	13,502,481
July		12,879,466	23,067,916	12,046,650	12,168,395
Crop Year Totals ...		222,007,141	231,206,246	192,674,368	160,034,183
Total for 9 months					
August - April	136,943,288	169,436,922	140,238,798	146,219,148	116,366,801

9 Months' Exports as
% of Crop Year Total

76.3

60.7

75.9

72.7

V. CONDITION OF FIELD CROPS JULY 31, 1943

Field crop prospects declined in Canada during July largely on account of a setback in Saskatchewan and Alberta where high temperatures, hot winds, and insufficient rainfall were experienced at a vulnerable stage in crop development. This is indicated in a report issued August 9 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics which also gives the first estimates of fall wheat, fall rye and alfalfa production in Canada in 1943. The fall wheat crop in Ontario is estimated at less than 60 per cent of the 1942 harvest, while fall rye production in the four producing provinces is estimated to be less than 30 per cent of last year's crop. Acreage reduction is an important factor in the smaller outturn of these fall-sown grains this year, especially in the case of rye.

Spring-sown crops of wheat, oats and barley showed a numerical condition at the end of July about equal to or somewhat better than the June 30 figure in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba and British Columbia, but in Quebec the oats and barley crops lost ground while wheat made a small gain during July. Conditions at the end of July were much worse in Saskatchewan and Alberta than they were a month earlier for all three crops.

Comparisons with 1941

Comparing the condition of the three major crops at the end of July this year with the brilliant prospects on July 31, 1942, puts the 1943 crops in very poor light, but when compared with conditions on the same date in 1941, the outlook in the Prairie Provinces this year is considerably better than it was two years ago. The same cannot be said of Ontario and Quebec, however, where the outlook for oats and barley, crops which are grown in substantial volume in these two provinces, was worse on July 31 this year than it was on the same date in 1941. It should be noted, however, that the condition of forage crops this year is better than it was two years ago in both Ontario and Quebec.

Spring rye is not a promising crop this year in any of the provinces where it is grown, except in British Columbia where the acreage is comparatively small. Potatoes and turnips give good promise in the Maritimes and in Manitoba, while they held their condition fairly well in Saskatchewan and Alberta during July. Both crops show small gains in British Columbia compared with June 30, but prospects declined in Quebec. In Ontario, little change is shown from the June 30 condition figure.

Flaxseed prospects declined sharply during July in Saskatchewan and Alberta where the acreage is substantial, but improved slightly in Manitoba to show a condition figure of 92 per cent of the long-time average yield per acre which compares very favourably with the condition figure of 95 per cent at the end of July 1942. Some improvement in flaxseed conditions was noted in Ontario, but the crop there is small and the condition figure of 72 per cent on July 31 is poor compared with 95 per cent at the same date in 1942.

Fall Wheat and Rye

Production of fall wheat in Ontario this year is estimated to be 13,823,000 bushels compared with 23,391,000 bushels harvested in 1942. The acreage on which this year's harvest is estimated is 601,000 acres compared with 757,000 acres in 1942.

The fall rye crop grown in Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces is estimated at 5,379,000 bushels compared with 18,201,000 bushels a year ago. Acreage this year is only 351,300 acres compared with 1,013,600 acres in 1942.

Numerical Condition at end of July

The condition figure for wheat in the Prairie Provinces is based on an analysis of weather conditions expressed in terms of the long-time average yield per acre which for Manitoba is 16 bushels, for Saskatchewan 15 bushels, and for Alberta 18 bushels per acre. Condition figures for wheat in the other provinces and for all other crops are based on 100 being equal to the long-time average yield per acre. In the all-Canada figure for wheat, the Prairie Provinces condition figure based on weather data is combined with the other condition figures.

For all Canada, the condition of field crops at July 31, 1943, expressed as percentages of the long-time average yields per acre, was as follows, with the condition at June 30, 1943, and July 31, 1942, within brackets: Spring wheat 111 (115, 149); oats 79 (88, 111); barley 83 (89, 112); spring rye 75 (91, 109); peas 81 (82, 96); beans 79 (77, 91); buckwheat 88 (90, 94); mixed grains 75 (76, 98); flaxseed 71 (91, 110); corn for husking 76 (76, 91); potatoes 90 (89, 98); turnips, etc. 87 (87, 94); hay and clover 101 (100, 100); fodder corn 81 (80, 92); sugar beets 87 (86, 99); pasture 104 (104, 99).

For the Prairie Provinces, the condition of the principal grain crops at the same dates was as follows: Manitoba - Wheat 148 (144, 145); oats 93 (90, 103); barley 91 (87, 104); spring rye 84 (87, 100); flaxseed 92 (91, 95). Saskatchewan - Wheat 117 (123, 147); oats 79 (95, 123); barley 82 (94, 122); spring rye 74 (94, 112); flaxseed 68 (92, 114). Alberta - Wheat 88 (90, 155); oats 76 (87, 112); barley 78 (87, 112); spring rye 70 (86, 108); flaxseed 72 (87, 109).

Charts on Page 19

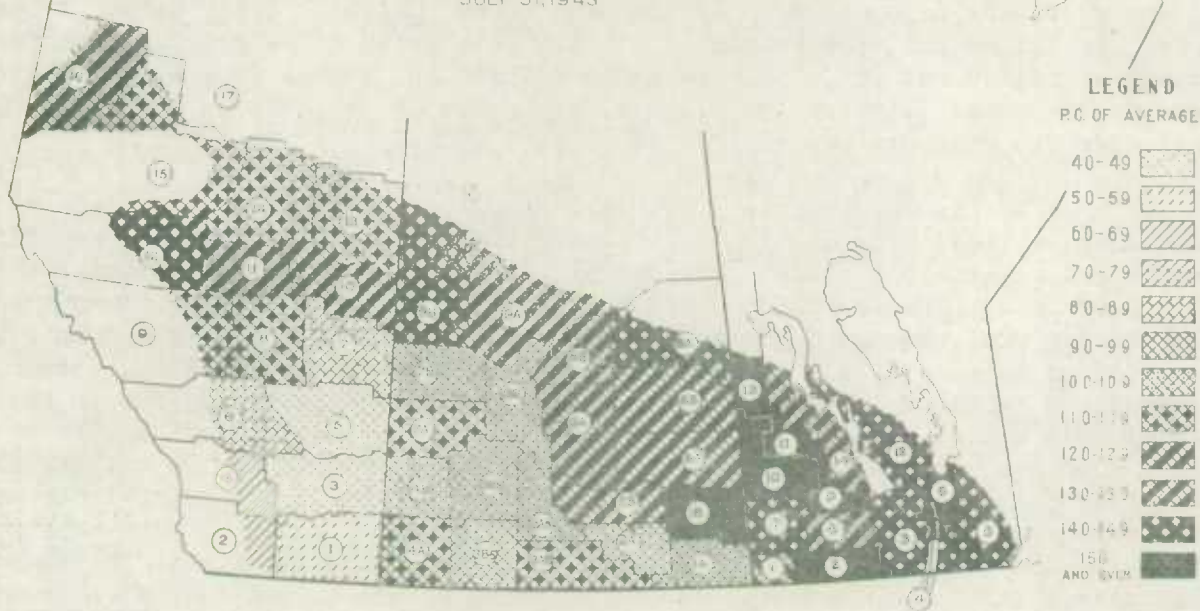
Two charts appear on the next page of this report showing the condition of wheat by Crop Districts in the three Prairie Provinces. The condition figures are based upon an analysis of weather factors in both years and are expressed in terms of the long-time average yields per acre for each province.

First Estimate of Fall Wheat and Fall Rye

	Area		Yield per Acre		Total Production	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	ac.	ac.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
<u>Fall Wheat -</u>						
Ontario	757,000	601,000	30.9	23.0	23,391,000	13,823,000
<u>Fall Rye -</u>						
Ontario	78,600	64,000	19.1	16.1	1,501,000	1,030,000
Manitoba	145,000	45,000	19.3	16.0	2,800,000	720,000
Saskatchewan	650,000	187,500	16.9	14.5	11,000,000	2,719,000
Alberta	140,000	54,800	20.7	16.6	2,900,000	910,000
Canada	1,013,600	351,300	18.0	15.3	18,201,000	5,379,000

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

JULY 31, 1943



Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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

JULY 31, 1942



Dominion Bureau of Statistics

VI. TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORTS

JULY 27

Except in Saskatchewan and Alberta where high temperatures without effective rainfall caused further deterioration of crop prospects, weather conditions during the past week favoured crop development across Canada. Early cereal crops are above average in the Maritime Provinces but the late grain crops are less promising. Harvesting of fall wheat is in full swing in Ontario but losses from winter-killing and rust are expected to be severe. Cereal crops are heading out in Quebec but in the Montreal area the progress of crops is still very backward.

In the Prairie Provinces, crop prospects were well maintained in Manitoba despite light rainfall during the past week, but in Saskatchewan and Alberta further deterioration took place. The drought area of south-eastern Alberta which takes in most of Crop Districts 1, 3 and 5 took more punishment, while other areas which had shown good promise hitherto are now reporting a setback to crops on stubble and the need of immediate rain to maintain prospects on fallow. In Saskatchewan, the best conditions continue to show in eastern sections of the province, but in the absence of rain during a week of high temperatures further deterioration over an extensive area was reported. Heavy downpours are now needed to revive wilting crops and assist in filling. Hail damage was severe in spots in all three provinces while insect damage, principally from grasshoppers and sawfly was noted in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The harvest is expected to be general in Manitoba from August 10 onward but in Saskatchewan cutting is not expected to commence before August 20. No harvest date for Alberta is indicated by crop correspondents.

Weather conditions in British Columbia were favourable during the past two weeks and the harvesting of fall wheat has commenced.

AUGUST 3

Harvesting operations have commenced in western Canada. Cutting of oats and barley is under way in Manitoba and the harvest is expected to be general in a week or ten days. Only a little early barley has been cut in Saskatchewan while none of the spring sown grains appears to have been cut in Alberta.

Further deterioration of crops took place in Saskatchewan and Alberta as the result of high temperatures, hot winds, and insufficient rainfall. The late crops in Manitoba are also showing the effects of moisture deficiency. Destructive hail storms took a toll in Saskatchewan and in some parts of Manitoba and some of the best wheat crops in Saskatchewan were destroyed or heavily damaged.

Drought-stricken south-eastern Alberta took a further beating, but crop conditions in other sections of Alberta are still fairly promising. The situation in Saskatchewan is more varied than ever and in the south-western sections of the province many fields will not produce a commercial crop. Other important areas of Saskatchewan continue to show promise but a good general rain is badly needed.

Premature ripening of crops is expected to reduce the yields of oats and barley in some sections of the west, while flax prospects in parts of Saskatchewan are now reported to be poor. Rust development on flax was checked by the hot-dry weather.

AUGUST 10

Good rains in the Prairie Provinces during the past week were of benefit to late crops and pastures, but wet weather delayed harvesting of the hay crop in the Maritime Provinces. Early-seeded grain and root crops are making satisfactory progress in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and potatoes are an especially promising crop in the latter province. The cereal grain situation in Quebec is still considered serious, the worst area being around Montreal where only about a 50 per cent crop is expected. The winter wheat harvest is well advanced in Ontario but the yield and quality are disappointing, while the hay harvest is dragging out in many sections.

Harvesting of oats and barley is under way in all three of the Prairie Provinces and some wheat has been cut in Manitoba but the harvest will not be general in the west until late August or early September. The heavy rains of last week end brought about improvement in pastures and will greatly assist in the filling of late crops, but the dry sections of south-eastern Alberta got the least rainfall and the prematurely ripened crops in that area will give a light yield. The situation in Manitoba continues very promising although the Red River Valley is spotty due to flood and other conditions, while in Saskatchewan the outlook is little changed from a week ago. Some areas of Saskatchewan improved with the more suitable weather conditions of the past seven days but in other sections, especially the extreme south-eastern districts, there was some deterioration.

Some early fields of oats and barley have been cut in British Columbia but harvesting will not be general for another week or two. Harvesting of early hay is about over and cutting of the second alfalfa crop has commenced.

AUGUST 17

Harvesting of grain has commenced in all three of the Prairie Provinces. In Manitoba, field operations are in full swing, and in the south-western districts of the province more than half the oats and barley crop has been cut. Early barley has been threshed and the yields are very satisfactory, while the wheat samples so far seen are quite plump. Not as much progress has been made in Saskatchewan but some wheat and early fields of barley and oats have been cut. The harvest will be general in most parts of Saskatchewan about the last week of August. Combining is active in the dry areas of Alberta and yields of wheat vary all the way from one-half to five bushels on stubble and 8 to 20 bushels per acre on summerfallow.

Crop outlook was well maintained in Manitoba during the past week. The weather was moderately warm and showery, the rains being of substantial benefit to late grains and special crops such as sunflower, rape seed and corn. Some deterioration took place in certain areas of Saskatchewan, notably the south-eastern and south-western districts, but this was balanced by improvement in other sections and the general picture was about the same as a week ago. The outlook in Alberta, where crops are much later and the harvest will not be general until September, showed little general change, the drought areas in the south-eastern portion of the province reporting the harvesting of prematurely ripened crops.

Wheat-stem sawfly now appears as the major threat to crops in southern Alberta and many parts of Saskatchewan. Some farmers are cutting immature wheat to avoid further losses. Grasshoppers are also active in Alberta and appear to be concentrating on late oats. Hail damage is reported from all three provinces. Flaxseed crops in Saskatchewan are suffering from weeds and a climbing cutworm and the yield outlook is not very promising. This crop is doing well in Manitoba and in some areas promises to yield a higher return than last year.

VII. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1/

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total April 1 to August 16	Normal April 1 to August 16
		July 26	August 2	August 9	August 16		
Manitoba							
1	Pierson	.04	trace	.80	nil	9.16	9.12
	Waskada	.14	nil	.96	nil	11.86	9.80
2	Boissevain	.08	trace	1.23	.96	12.34	9.09
	Ninette	.10	nil	1.08	nil	12.86	9.61
	Pilot Mound	.18	nil	2.66	.12	13.71	10.35
3	Portage la Prairie	trace	.25	.62	.50	10.61	9.42
	Graysville	.02	nil	.64	nil	10.84	9.81
	Morden	.10	nil	2.50	.14	13.38	9.66
	Morris	nil	nil	.98	.48	9.35	9.53
	Emerson	.18	nil	1.42	.13	9.31	9.09
4	Winnipeg	.18	.40	.76	.14	12.02	10.83
6	Sprague	.18	.08	2.22	.44	11.67	10.15
	Pinawa	.90	.66	.22	.62	6.87	8.07
7	Virden	trace	.03	.62	trace	9.40	8.24
	Rivers	trace	.15	.70	.23	9.25	9.58
8	Brandon	.04	.10	.64	.08	9.37	9.72
	Carberry	nil	nil	.63	.18	11.63	9.51
	Cypress River	.06	.06	.54	nil	10.65	9.60
9	Winnedosa	.07	.56	1.32	.36	12.93	9.47
10	Russell	.18	.64	1.28	.58	10.16	9.05
	Birtle	.02	1.02	1.64	.10	10.22	9.67
11	Dauphin	1.77	.59	2.01	.97	15.13	8.40
13	Swan River	.30	.14	.54	.72	8.68	9.67
	The Pas	.56	.05	.13	.74	11.99	7.67
Manitoba Average		.21	.20	1.09	.31	10.97	9.38
Saskatchewan							
1A	Estevan	.17	.04	1.12	nil	8.51	8.96
	Carlyle	nil	nil	.42	nil	5.69 2/	9.62
1B	Broadview	trace	.42	1.47	.01	10.27	8.74
	Moosomin	.12	.06	.36	.42	8.69	8.42
2A	Yellow Grass	.02	.56	.27	.02	6.13	8.44
	Weyburn	.12	.40	.45	.04	6.84	8.82
	Midale	.06	.01	.90	nil	6.53	9.31
2B	Moose Jaw	nil	.23	.78	.03	6.75	8.75
	Regina	.16	.36	.67	.01	5.84	8.86
	Francis	.26	nil	.92	.06	6.29	7.38
	Qu'Appelle	.02	.24	1.74	trace	9.52	10.42
	Indian Head	nil	.32	1.17	.02	6.82	9.98
3AN	Chaplin	nil	.06	2.30	.04	7.68	9.20
	Gravelbourg	nil	nil	.46	nil	5.95	7.34
3AS	Assiniboia	.04	.22	.62	nil	8.25	7.17
	Ceylon	.04	.20	2.36	nil	7.26	10.60
3EN	Pennant	nil	nil	.38	.10	4.26	8.63
	Swift Current	nil	trace	.84	.04	6.74	9.00
	Hughton	trace	.78	N.R.	.32	5.44 2/	7.92
3BS	Instow	N.R.	N.R.	.30	N.R.	6.08 2/	7.74
	Shaunavon	.30	nil	.32	nil	5.14	7.43
	Cadillac	.02	nil	1.28	nil	7.28	9.60
	Val Marie	.04	.24	.10	nil	4.79	8.06
	Aneroid	.04	.14	1.18	nil	7.05	8.78
4A	Maple Creek	trace	trace	.10	.06	4.13	8.29
	Consul	.08	nil	.12	.06	6.21	6.92
4B	Roadene	nil	.06	.22	.08	3.79	7.93
5A	Leross	.82	.97	.64	.16	6.12	8.86
	Hubbard	.28	.78	1.48	.40	6.74	8.87
	Yorkton	.68	.84	1.86	.21	8.59	9.11
5B	Foam Lake	.80	.46	.60	.90	7.80	8.78
	Lintlaw	.40	.16	.28	.52	4.84	8.78
	Kamsack	.70	.42	.72	.06	5.91	8.42
6A	Davidson	.02	.48	.50	.32	8.73	7.22
	Dilke	N.R.	.30	1.78	nil	5.10 2/	7.50
	Nokomis	.14	.36	1.54	.34	7.18	6.36
	Semans	.22	.56	1.10	.52	6.28	5.74
	Strasbourg	.06	1.20	2.12	trace	8.17	8.09
6B	Harris	nil	.30	.20	.30	6.08	7.82
	Outlook	nil	.48	1.24	.18	6.30	6.41
	Saskatoon	.33	.20	.06	.49	6.38	8.33
	Elbow	nil	.40	.54	.22	6.88	7.19
	Dundurn	.02	.38	.52	.20	4.87	8.54
	Tugaske	.02	.22	.96	.18	7.27	7.19

VII. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1/ Concluded

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total April 1 to August 16	Normal April 1 to August 16
		July 26	August 2	August 9	August 16		
Saskatchewan (concluded)							
7A	Kindersley	.12	.98	.38	.16	6.19	7.52
7B	Macklin	.14	1.18	1.82	.30	8.23	8.60
	Scott	.54	.76	.32	.68	7.91	7.97
	Ruthilda	trace	.52	.26	.24	7.27 2/	8.63
	Biggar	.18	.66	.34	.34	7.74	8.69
8A	Nipawin	1.18	.01	.38	.44	5.99	8.30
8B	Humboldt	.58	.16	nil	N.R.	4.27 2/	7.30
	Melfort	.88	.02	.22	N.R.	5.86 2/	8.74
9A	Rabbit Lake	.68	.10	.74	N.R.	9.37	8.70
	Prince Albert	.87	.07	.28	.28	6.56	8.49
9B	Waseca	.64	.10	.16	.08	6.19	8.13
	North Battleford	.93	.07	.96	N.R.	8.36 2/	8.28
	Loon Lake	1.18	trace	.96	1.78	9.92	9.71
Saskatchewan Average		.25	.31	.78	.20	6.75	8.33
Alberta							
1	Foremost	.08	nil	.87	nil	4.78	9.84
	Medicine Hat	nil	nil	.27	.11	.281	7.36
	Manyberries	.06	.06	.32	N.R.	4.70 2/	7.41
2	Cowley	nil	nil	.41	trace	5.77	9.09
	Macleod	.06	trace	.66	.02	2.99	8.23
	Cardston	trace	nil	.24	nil	6.24	11.93
	Lethbridge	.28	.03	.79	.07	5.48	8.19
3	Vauxhall	nil	.32	.96	N.R.	3.67 2/	7.10
	Brooks	nil	.34	.90	.34	4.54	7.11
	Empress	nil	.06	.74	.20	3.63	7.60
4	High River	nil	.14	.68	.18	6.55	10.10
	Vulcan	nil	.04	1.36	.06	4.59	8.40
5	Drumheller	nil	.24	.28	.28	4.40	8.97
	Hanna	.12	.46	.28	.52	4.84	9.74
6	Olds	nil	.38	1.50	.46	9.42	9.77
	Calgary	nil	.48	.68	.45	7.71	10.07
	Three Hills	nil	.44	.74	.34	9.24	8.46
	Strathmore	nil	.14	.62	.36	6.65	8.82
	Gleichen	.02	.12	.76	.24	6.08	8.25
7	Viking	.54	.12	1.14	.78	10.98 2/	8.09
	Sedgewick	.02	.12	.82	N.R.	8.82 2/	8.74
	Hardisty	nil	.20	1.46	.40	8.82	8.82
	Coronation	trace	.72	.92	.46	7.68	7.26
	Hughenden	nil	.58	1.60	.22	8.43	8.20
8	Red Deer	.17	.28	.92	.26	5.85	11.71
	Lacombe	.58	nil	1.40	.56	8.78 2/	10.02
	Wetaskiwin	.48	.06	1.06	.66	10.11	9.52
	Alix	.46	1.34	1.52	.64	11.41	9.24
	Camrose	.28	.06	.44	.78	10.70	8.98
	Stettler	.10	1.32	1.30	.46	11.52	10.17
9	Jasper	.63	.08	.61	.25	5.00	4.97
	Springdale	.02	.63	1.82	.64	9.72 2/	11.94
10	Vegreville	.64	.10	.36	.78	9.52	10.73
	Lloydminster	.09	.10	1.56	.82	9.93	7.80
11	Calmar	.92	.10	1.36	.84	10.02	10.78
	Edmonton	1.37	.07	.83	.64	11.43	10.30
12	Edson	.86	.04	1.62	.44	13.08	10.07
13	Glendon	1.02	.10	2.78	1.34	11.71	8.50
14	Campsie	1.02	.12	trace	.42	9.13	10.31
	Athabaska	.68	.82	.62	1.00	8.22	9.31
15	High Prairie	.30	.26	.14	1.44	8.35	8.61
	Kinuso	nil	.26	.26	.70	7.83	8.32
16	Beaverlodge	nil	1.20	.67	.85	10.67	7.16
	Fairview	.10	.11	1.05	.61	7.89	6.36
17	Keg River	.35	.46	.62	.69	6.86	8.57
	Fort Vermilion	.02	.08	.78	.26	5.17	6.57
	Fort McMurray	.08	.04	.48	.66	6.49	8.25
	Fort Smith	.51	1.09	.04	.23	6.62	5.48
Alberta Average		.25	.29	.86	.48	7.60	8.78

N.R. No Report.

1/ Source: Meteorological Service of Canada.

2/ Incomplete.

VIII. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1/

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. July 26		Week ending 8 a.m. August 2		Week ending 8 a.m. August 9		Week ending 8 a.m. August 16	
		Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal
Manitoba									
1	Pierson	66	66	64	65	63	64	61	63
	Waskada	68	66	68	66	66	64	62	63
2	Boissevain	67	66	66	66	63	65	63	64
	Ninette	67	67	67	66	64	65	64	65
	Pilot Mound	70	67	68	66	66	65	64	64
3	Portage la Prairie	70	65	68	65	66	64	65	63
	Graysville	68	67	67	66	66	65	66	63
	Morden	71	67	70	66	67	65	67	64
	Morris	70	67	67	66	64	65	68	64
	Emerson	71	67	68	66	68	65	66	64
4	Winnipeg	71	67	68	66	66	65	66	64
6	Sprague	66	65	64	65	64	64	64	63
	Pinawa	68	65	66	64	64	63	60	61
7	Virden	70	64	67	63	66	62	64	61
	Rivers	69	64	66	63	66	63	63	62
8	Brandon	69	65	66	64	66	64	64	62
	Carberry	69	65	67	64	65	64	64	62
	Cypress River	68	66	68	65	66	65	65	63
9	Minnedosa	67	64	65	63	64	63	61	62
10	Russell	67	63	63	62	63	61	61	60
	Birtle	68	63	63	62	64	61	61	60
11	Dauphin	70	64	67	63	66	62	63	61
13	Swan River	66	63	63	62	62	60	61	59
	The Pas	66	65	64	64	64	63	61	61
Manitoba Average		68	65	66	64	65	64	64	62
Saskatchewan									
1A	Estevan	69	65	68	64	67	64	64	63
	Carlyle	N.R.	63	66	63	64	62	62	61
1B	Broadview	68	64	64	62	63	62	60	61
	Moosomin	68	66	66	65	65	65	62	64
2A	Yellow Grass	69	65	N.R.	65	67	64	63	64
	Weyburn	69	65	66	65	67	64	63	63
	Midale	70	65	67	65	67	64	64	63
2B	Moose Jaw	71	66	68	66	67	65	63	64
	Regina	69	65	67	64	66	62	63	62
	Francis	69	64	63	64	62	64	59	63
	Qu'Appelle	68	65	66	64	64	63	60	62
	Indian Head	67	64	65	63	65	62	61	61
3AN	Chaplin	69	65	67	64	65	63	59	61
	Gravelbourg	70	65	68	65	66	64	62	62
3AS	Assiniboia	70	65	N.R.	64	66	63	63	62
	Ceylon	74	66	72	66	70	65	68	64
3BN	Pennant	71	65	70	65	68	64	62	64
	Swift Current	70	66	68	66	66	65	61	64
	Hughton	70	64	68	63	N.R.	63	62	62
3BS	Instow	N.R.	66	N.R.	65	68	64	N.R.	63
	Shaunavon	63	63	69	63	67	63	62	62
	Cadillac	72	64	67	63	66	62	60	61
	Val Marie	70	66	66	65	66	64	60	63
	Aneroid	69	64	66	63	64	62	62	61
4A	Maple Creek	72	65	70	65	67	64	62	63
	Consul	71	62	67	61	67	61	59	61
4B	Roadene	72	64	71	63	68	63	60	62
5A	Leross	66	63	N.R.	62	62	61	58	60
	Hubbard	64	63	62	62	62	61	58	59
	Yorkton	68	62	65	62	64	61	61	60
5B	Foam Lake	64	62	65	61	63	61	60	60
	Lintlaw	62	61	62	60	62	59	58	58
	Kamsack	N.R.	64	63	63	N.R.	61	59	59
6A	Davidson	N.R.	64	71	64	63	62	62	61
	Dilke	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-
	Nokomis	67	64	64	62	62	61	60	60
	Semans	68	63	68	62	64	61	61	60
	Strasbourg	66	63	64	62	62	61	58	60
6B	Harris	68	64	64	63	62	63	60	62
	Outlook	70	64	N.R.	63	65	62	61	61
	Saskatoon	67	63	64	62	65	62	61	60
	Elbow	70	64	N.R.	64	64	63	61	62
	Dundurn	68	64	68	63	66	62	64	61
	Tugaske	68	65	66	64	65	63	60	62

VIII. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES (concluded)

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. July 26		Week ending 8 a.m. August 2		Week ending 8 a.m. August 9		Week ending 8 a.m. August 16	
		Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal
Saskatchewan (concluded)									
7A	Kindersley	69	63	N.R.	62	64	61	61	60
7B	Macklin	67	60	N.R.	60	63	59	59	59
	Scott	64	62	64	61	62	60	58	59
	Ruthilda	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-
	Piggar	68	63	66	63	63	62	61	61
8A	Nipawin	66	63	66	62	64	61	61	60
8B	Humboldt	66	63	63	62	65	61	N.R.	59
	Melfort	65	63	64	63	66	62	N.R.	61
9A	Rabbit Lake	58	62	57	61	61	60	N.R.	59
	Prince Albert	62	64	62	63	65	62	60	61
9B	Waseca	64	61	60	60	62	59	58	57
	North Battleford	66	66	N.R.	65	N.R.	63	N.R.	62
	Loon Lake	64	61	61	60	60	59	58	57
Saskatchewan Average		68	64	66	63	65	62	61	61
Alberta									
1	Foremost	74	67	71	66	66	65	63	64
	Medicine Hat	75	68	73	67	69	66	64	65
	Manyberries	N.R.	68	70	67	68	65	N.R.	64
2	Cowley	67	60	67	60	62	59	60	58
	Macleod	72	65	72	64	66	63	65	62
	Cardston	68	63	68	62	63	61	61	60
	Lethbridge	71	65	70	64	66	63	64	61
3	Vauxhall	68	64	N.R.	64	64	63	N.R.	62
	Brooks	72	63	70	62	68	62	65	61
	Empress	74	66	71	65	69	64	62	63
4	High River	74	61	64	61	60	60	58	59
	Vulcan	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-
5	Drumheller	69	66	69	65	65	64	63	63
	Hanna	66	63	64	62	62	61	58	59
6	Olds	62	60	63	59	59	58	57	56
	Calgary	67	62	66	61	62	60	60	59
	Three Hills	64	61	64	60	61	59	57	58
	Strathmore	65	63	66	62	62	61	59	60
	Gleichen	68	63	66	62	62	61	61	60
7	Viking	66	60	62	59	62	58	57	58
	Sedgewick	64	60	62	60	62	60	N.R.	59
	Hardisty	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-
	Coronation	65	62	63	61	60	60	58	58
	Hughenden	66	63	64	62	N.R.	60	58	59
8	Red Deer	63	59	63	58	60	57	57	56
	Lacombe	66	60	N.R.	59	60	58	58	57
	Wetaskiwin	65	61	62	60	59	59	56	58
	Alix	64	61	66	61	62	60	58	59
	Camrose	64	61	62	61	60	60	57	59
	Stettler	66	60	64	60	61	59	59	58
9	Jasper	63	58	62	57	58	55	56	54
	Springdale	60	59	N.R.	58	57	57	54	56
10	Vegreville	65	60	63	60	61	59	58	58
	Lloydminster	67	61	N.R.	60	59	59	58	58
11	Calmar	63	61	62	60	60	59	56	58
	Edmonton	65	61	63	60	62	59	58	59
12	Edson	62	58	60	57	57	57	53	56
13	Glendon	64	61	63	60	59	59	56	57
14	Campsie	62	60	61	60	62	59	55	58
	Athabasca	60	60	57	60	55	58	54	57
15	High Prairie	58	59	62	59	59	58	56	57
	Kinuso	60	61	N.R.	60	58	59	57	58
16	Beaverlodge	60	60	63	60	58	59	56	58
	Fairview	59	60	63	60	57	59	57	59
17	Keg River	58	61	59	61	57	60	56	59
	Fort Vermilion	60	61	62	60	61	59	58	58
	Fort McMurray	65	63	60	61	62	60	60	59
	Fort Smith	62	60	58	59	60	58	58	57
Alberta Average		65	62	66	61	61	60	58	59

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

IX. FARMERS' MARKETINGS 1942-43

Wheat producers in western Canada did not deliver the 280 million bushels of wheat which was permitted them under the quota established for the crop year 1942-43 which ended July 31, 1943. Preliminary figures show that approximately 262 million bushels of wheat had been marketed up to the morning of July 30, but when final figures are compiled they are expected to indicate a substantial under-delivery. It should be noted, however, that at a large number of stations, the quotas in effect at the end of July were extended to August 15, 1943 for the delivery of 1942 wheat. In the case of amber durum wheat, the quotas for old crop will remain open until August 31.

The following table shows the deliveries of wheat by provinces during the crop year and the total deliveries in the three Prairie Provinces during the past two crop years.

	<u>1942-43</u>	<u>1941-42</u>
	bu.	bu.
Manitoba	30,059,316	41,900,238
Saskatchewan	153,439,733	115,726,122
Alberta	78,372,226	70,228,212
Total	<u>261,871,275</u>	<u>227,854,572</u>

In both years the deliveries fell short of the quota established for western farmers, the maximum deliverable amount being 230 million bushels in 1941-42, and 280 million bushels in 1942-43.

X. WHEAT FED AND CARRIED OVER

The feeding of wheat to live stock in the Prairie Provinces reached a new high level during 1942-43, while the carry-over of wheat on farms at the close of the crop year was very much higher than anything in the history of the west, amounting as it did to 194,000,000 bushels compared with only 9,200,000 bushels on July 31, 1942. The quantities fed to live stock during the crop year and the stocks on farms at the close of the season are shown by provinces in the table below.

	<u>1942-43</u>	
	<u>Fed to Live Stock</u>	<u>Carry-over on Farms</u>
	bu.	bu.
Manitoba	6,000,000	16,000,000
Saskatchewan	26,000,000	115,000,000
Alberta	28,000,000	63,000,000
Total	<u>60,000,000</u>	<u>194,000,000</u>

In the crop year 1941-42 a total of 43,420,000 bushels of wheat was fed to live stock in the three Prairie Provinces, made up of 5.5 millions in Manitoba, 18.3 millions in Saskatchewan, and 19.6 million bushels in Alberta. The carry-over on farms on July 31, 1942, showed only 1.2 million bushels in Manitoba, 2.5 millions in Saskatchewan, and 5.5 million bushels in Alberta.

XI. RAIL MOVEMENT FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

The shipments of wheat by rail from Fort William-Port Arthur to the five eastern provinces totalled close to 1,000,000 bushels during July to bring the movement for the crop year 1942-43 up to almost 21,000,000 bushels compared with less than 10,000,000 bushels shipped in the preceding twelve month period.

A considerable part of this movement was in connection with Freight Assistance Policy as will be noted from figures shown on the following page, but the shipments also included wheat intended for flour mills located east of the lakehead terminals.

The month of April 1943 witnessed the largest volume of rail shipments, the amount of wheat moved during the month being almost 4,000,000 bushels. A similar quantity was shipped during December 1942 while the shipments in February this year amounted to more than 3,000,000 bushels.

July shipments by grades and provincial distribution are tabulated below:

Grade	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island
(bushels)					
2 Northern	34,004	-	-	-	-
3 Northern	15,539	49,500	-	-	-
4 Northern	37,102	54,041	-	9,600	2,250
No. 5	146,950	197,039	28,500	1,133	6,767
No. 6	29,250	106,106	22,500	9,750	-
Tough No. 6	-	1,517	-	-	-
Tough 3 Northern	1,500	167,000	1,500	-	-
Tough 4 Northern	-	4,500	1,500	-	-
Smutty 2 Northern	9,541	-	-	-	-
Smutty 3 Northern	1,970	-	-	-	-
Rej. 2 Nor. Mixed Heated	-	3,000	-	-	-
Rej. 3 Nor. Mxd. Grav. & Cind..	-	3,200	-	-	-
Feed	-	11,500	4,500	-	-
2 C.W.A.D.	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
5 C.W.A.D.	-	2,938	-	-	-
5 C.W. Mixed Durum	1,617	-	-	-	-
Tough 4 C.W.A.D.	-	4,814	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 4 C.W.A.D.	-	1,600	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 4 C.W.A.D. Sptd. ...	-	3,000	-	-	-
Rej. 4 C.W.A.D.	-	2,000	-	-	-
Rej. 4 C.W.A.D. Mxd. Htd.	-	1,600	-	-	-
3 A.W.	1,496	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	280,469	614,855	58,500	20,483	9,017
GRAND TOTAL	983,324				

XII. FREIGHT ASSISTANCE POLICY

The total amount of western Canadian wheat on which freight assistance was paid during the crop year 1942-43 was in excess of 16,000,000 bushels, according to preliminary figures obtained from the Feeds Administrator. This wheat was fed to live stock in the five eastern provinces and British Columbia, the bulk of it being consumed in Ontario and Quebec.

Since the freight assistance policy went into effect in October 1941 a total of nearly 30,000,000 bushels of wheat from the three Prairie Provinces has been consumed as animal feed in the other six provinces either as grain or as part of a mixed feed. The provincial distribution during the two crop years is shown in the following table:

	1942-43 bu.	1941-42 bu.
Ontario	7,175,503	7,412,830
Quebec	5,443,819	3,472,622
New Brunswick	586,769	391,731
Nova Scotia	814,600	427,345
Prince Edward Island	346,298	151,669
British Columbia	1,844,265	1,641,910
Totals	16,211,254	13,498,127

It should be noted that the figures for the crop year 1941-42 cover a period of less than 10 months. The Federal plan was not effective until October 21, 1941 in the case of the five eastern provinces and did not take in British Columbia until November 1941.

XIII. WHEAT VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on August 13, 1943, along with comparative figures for approximately the same date in 1942 and 1941:

	1943	1942 (000 bushels)	1941
Country Elevators - Manitoba	31,060	16,000	24,845
Saskatchewan	116,010	67,380	109,135
Alberta	77,665	46,620	73,845
T o t a l s	224,735	130,000	207,825
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	5,959	5,857	7,908
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals.	14,479	19,032	18,311
Pacific Ports	19,484	19,239	19,959
Churchill	2,617	2,617	2,617
Fort William and Port Arthur	53,862	128,733	83,119
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	30,724	42,178	41,426
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports	11,378	22,344	23,441
United States Ports	8,421	17,088	29,070
In Transit - Lake	2,750	1,160	3,341
In Transit - Rail	13,625	14,065	23,582
In Transit - U.S.A.	5,321	4,076	2,409
T o t a l s	393,355	406,389	463,008

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