

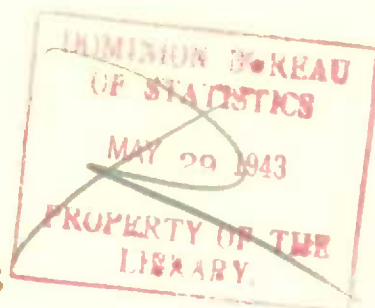
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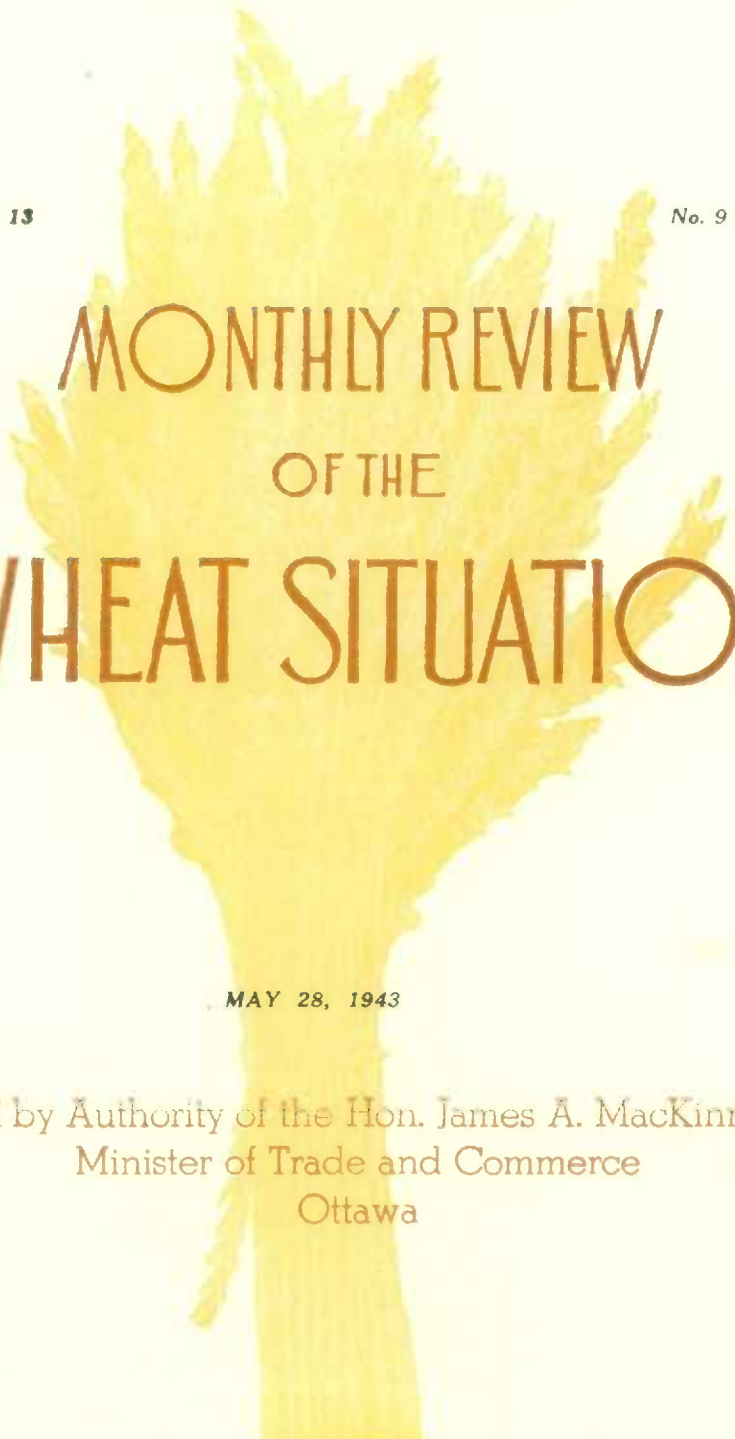
CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH



Vol. 13

No. 9



# MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

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AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

(Issued May 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

While it is much too soon to start "counting the chickens", the news from Continental Europe, exclusive of Russia, points to the best wheat crop prospects since the war began. Fall-sown wheat came through the winter with a minimum of damage, an early spring season favoured the planting of spring crops and moisture conditions were such as to ensure good germination. The weather has since turned cool and dry and there are complaints of backwardness from some countries, but the crop situation on the whole continues promising although the most hazardous period still lies ahead.

In the five years before the outbreak of war (1935-39), the average wheat crop produced on the European continent, ex-Russia, was approximately 1.6 billion bushels, but the best available estimates of production during the first three years of the war show that crops fell short of this average by about 300 million bushels each year. Reserve stocks accumulated before the war have been dissipated in the course of meeting the annual deficiency of production in the war years and, as a result, the crops in 1943 have a special significance for the Nazis and the occupied countries.

Bread rationing has been very stringent in Europe over the past year and wheat flour has been but one of many elements in the baker's formula. Potato flour, barley meal and other ingredients have been made to supplement the wheat flour supply and quality standards have deteriorated as a consequence. Some of the occupied countries, and particularly Belgium, Norway and Greece, have suffered considerable hardship but some relief has been afforded the Greek people by the gift of 500,000 bushels of Canadian wheat monthly, the shipments of which commenced last August.

The position in Russia is difficult to measure. Large tracts of good wheat land were recovered in the winter offensive but the immediate benefits may not be very significant. Retention of the reconquered territory will add to food supplies in the long run but it is very probable that Russia will need a lot of food, including wheat or wheat flour from North America in 1943. Military developments this summer are still a factor to be reckoned with and at the moment these are unpredictable.

Crop news from the United Kingdom is of a generally encouraging nature from the standpoint of the British people. Wheat acreage has been substantially increased and unofficial estimates place the area seeded to wheat for the 1943 harvest at 3.2 million acres compared with a pre-war acreage of about 1.7 million acres. It is true that much of the increase this year appears to be in spring-sown grain and the yields from this are seldom as good as the yields from wheat sown in the fall. The 1942 wheat crop was very large, but the United Kingdom continues to draw heavily on outside sources for wheat and flour supplies despite stringent measures adopted to curtail the use of valuable cargo space.



The wheat crisis which loomed up in India some months ago has been dispelled by the harvesting of a crop officially estimated at 409 million bushels compared with 376 million bushels produced a year ago. Heavy importations from Australia were contemplated, but it is doubtful now whether any significant amounts will be brought into the country this year. A sudden change in weather conditions in the closing stages of the growing season worked miracles in the crop yield.

#### North America

On the other side of the world, Canada and the United States are putting the finishing touches to the wheat seeding programme. In Canada the wheat acreage is expected to be 21 per cent smaller than in 1942 on the basis of the expressed intentions of farmers at the end of April. Most of the seed is planted in the Prairie Provinces but the season is very late in eastern Canada. This will have little effect on wheat acreage as a whole, however, as fall wheat is the principal wheat crop in the east.

Both countries have substantial stocks of old wheat on hand but the United States will be quite concerned about the size of the 1943 wheat harvest. Domestic disappearance in the United States in the current crop year has greatly exceeded expectation and the probable disappearance in 1943-44 calls for a good harvest in 1943 if stock piles are to be maintained at levels considered necessary for the maintenance of an ever growing live-stock population.

Some deterioration in winter wheat prospects occurred in the early months of this year and the crop, based on May 1 conditions, was estimated at 515 million bushels compared with 703 millions produced in 1942. Improvement has since been reported through trade advices but the next official estimate will not be released until June 10. Meanwhile, the spring wheat crop has been seeded and at the moment gives good promise.

From Australia comes the news that the existing wheat surplus is 207 million bushels with export shipments greatly restricted. The new wheat crop is now being planted and it is expected that manpower and fertilizer shortage will result in acreage being reduced by about 20 per cent from last year. The Argentine position is also one of heavy wheat stocks with restricted outlets, but there is no indication yet of any sizeable decrease in acreage for the next harvest. The planting of the new wheat crop is proceeding apace.

The 1943 harvest in French North Africa is at hand and the United Nations will get the benefit of any wheat that escaped damage in the recent fighting. It is reported, however, that crops in Tunisia suffered severe loss. Egypt is also about to harvest a new crop but no official estimate has yet been made. The outlook in Turkey continues favourable while neutral Spain reports the best wheat crop outlook since before the civil war.

#### Wheat Situation in Canada

Farmers in western Canada had delivered almost 202 million bushels of their 1942 wheat crop up to and including May 20, 1943, leaving a balance of 78 million bushels to be marketed in the remaining 10 weeks of the crop year in order to reach the maximum of 280 million bushels which western growers will be permitted to deliver in the twelve months ending July 31, 1943.

Authorized acreage for delivery purposes in the current crop year was established at slightly over 19 million acres and this allowed for a maximum quota of 14 bushels per authorized acre. It has now been decided to raise the maximum quota to 15 bushels as soon as elevator space permits, as it has become apparent for a number of reasons that many farmers will not be able to reach the limits set for wheat deliveries.

Elsewhere in this Review the statistical position of Canadian wheat is set out as of January 31 this year, the publication of these figures having been resumed after an interval of one year. The balance of wheat remaining for export or carry-over at that time was 779 million bushels compared with 549 millions a year earlier. Exports in the first half of the crop year were about 30 million bushels behind those of the corresponding six months in the crop year 1941-42, despite an increase in the shipments of wheat flour.

Heavy feeding of wheat on Canadian farms is apparent and the allowance provisionally made for the crop year is about 74 million bushels to be fed on farms where it was grown plus 11 million bushels of western wheat likely to be fed to live stock and poultry in the five eastern provinces and in British Columbia. This latter amount is being transported to deficiency areas under the Federal Freight Assistance Plan.

This large increase in wheat feeding raises Canada's estimated domestic requirements for the current crop year to 162 million bushels which is a record for the Dominion. A year ago, the domestic disappearance was estimated at 140 million bushels but in the present crop year, in addition to heavier feeding of wheat there is an allowance for the production of alcohol.

#### Freight Assistance Policy

Claims paid on western wheat shipped to the five eastern provinces and British Columbia during the nine months ending April 1943, under the Federal Freight Assistance Plan covered 10.9 million bushels of wheat. The bulk of the movement was destined for points in Ontario and Quebec, but the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia also received a share as will be noted from the following table.

#### Freight Assistance Claims Paid

(thousand bushels)

1942-43	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	British Columbia
August .....	327	367	44	64	39	204
September ....	456	453	45	56	12	170
October .....	508	526	57	80	22	175
November .....	617	576	50	74	30	159
December .....	657	522	79	88	34	216
January .....	623	417	52	78	25	129
February .....	738	501	57	58	20	149
March .....	535	439	39	40	29	54
April .....	84	118	4	13	8	5
T o t a l s ..	4,545	3,919	427	551	219	1,261

These figures include wheat mixed with other grains or shipped in crushed or cracked form as well as wheat moved in carlots as whole grain.



# PRICES

Wheat prices started out strongly in May with No. 1 Northern at Winnipeg touching \$1.01 but the market tapered off in the succeeding weeks. Prices moved within a narrow range, and on May 20 showed a loss of nearly 3 cents per bushel in the top grades. Futures trading in the December position was permitted to open on May 10.

Spreads on the lower grades from No. 5 down to Feed wheat showed no material change during the first three weeks in May and on May 20, the price of No. 5 wheat at 85 1/8 cents per bushel was 13 cents under the price of No. 1 Northern, while No. 6 and Feed wheat were 14 and 15 cents per bushel under the top grade, respectively.

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

(basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur)

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

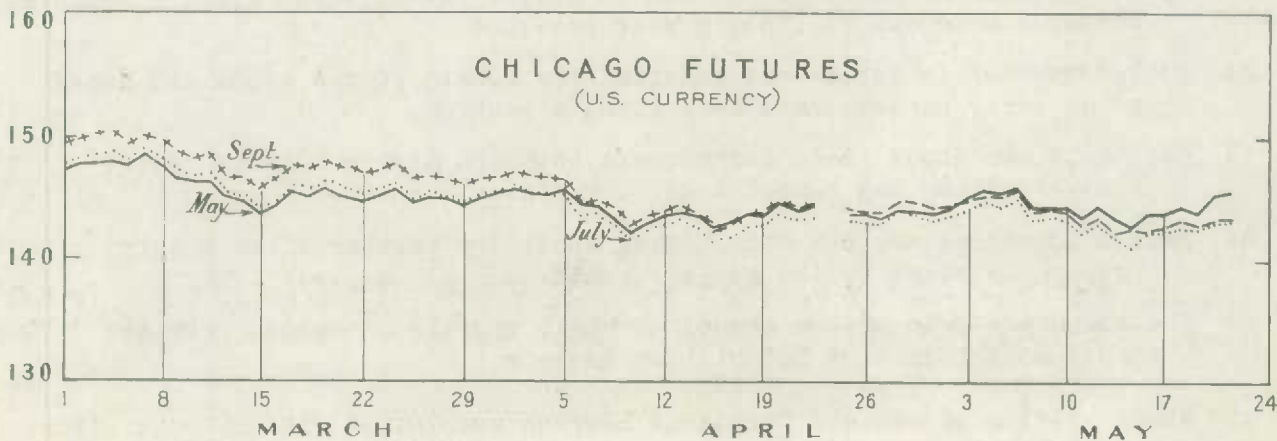
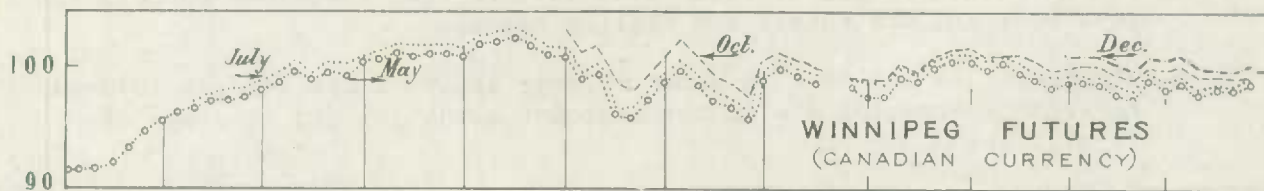
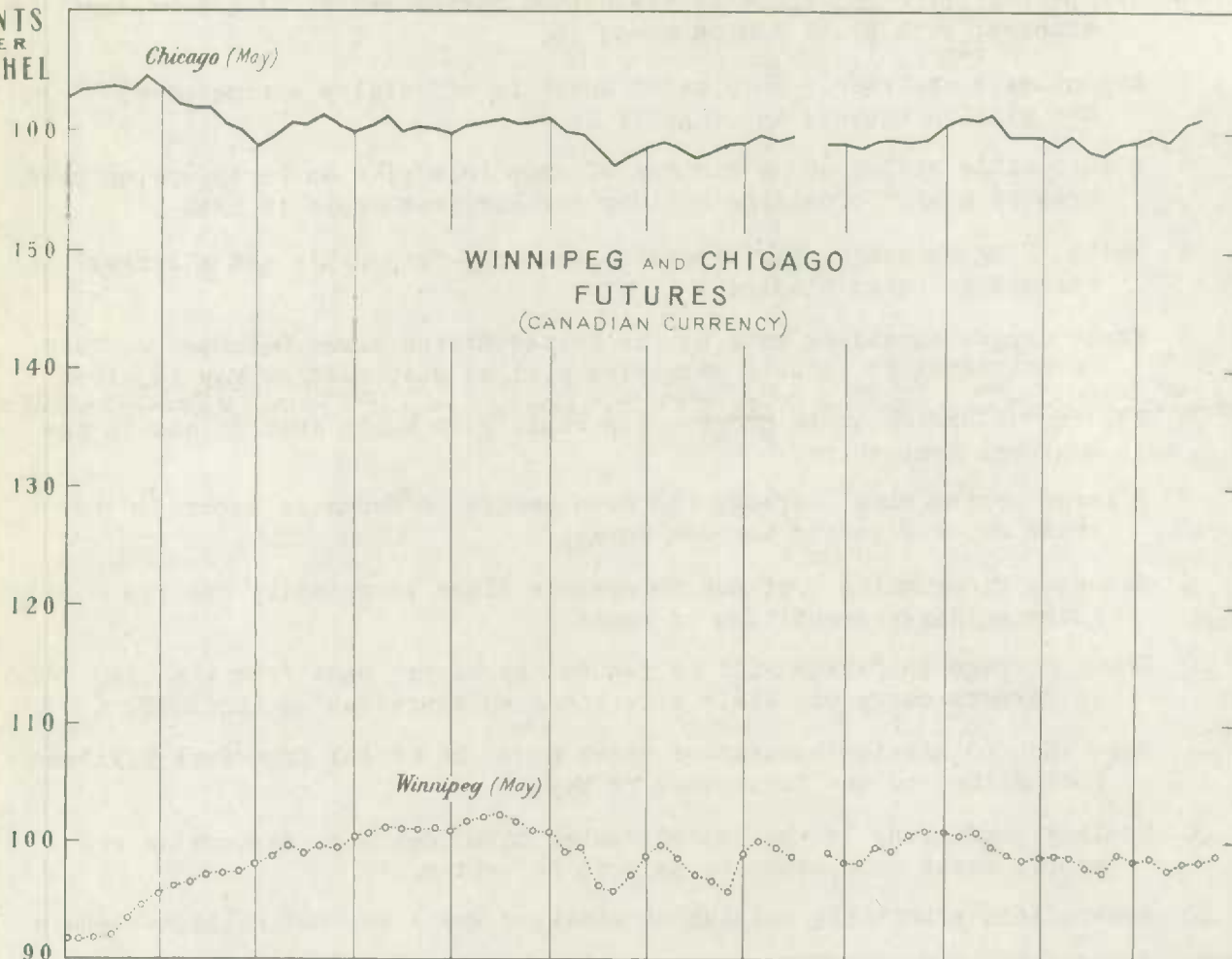
## Chicago Prices

Prices moved within a comparatively narrow range at Chicago but the market remained quite sensitive to legislative developments and was influenced by the numerous crop reports coming in from the winter and spring wheat areas. The purchase of wheat from local elevators by the Commodity Credit Corporation lent some strength to prices, but volume of trading was not at any time heavy.

Red winter wheat prices ruled strong on the short supply and were quoted at \$1.62 1/8 to \$1.64 1/8 for No. 2, while the price of No. 2 Hard Winter wheat was quoted at \$1.46 1/8 to \$1.47 1/8 cents per bushel, based on the July future.

# DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS

CENTS  
PER  
BUSHEL



CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

1943

- April 30 The parity price for wheat in the United States was \$1.43 1/4 on April 15, compared with \$1.42 3/8 on March 15.
- May
- 1 Argentina's exportable surplus of wheat is officially estimated at 277 million bushels as of April 24.
  - 3 A favourable winter and a minimum of crop loss plus an early spring have created a more promising outlook for European crops in 1943.
  - 4 United Kingdom wheat crop prospects are very favourable and a larger acreage has been planted.
  - 5 Wheat export subsidies paid by the United States since December 2, 1942 on shipments to certain countries will be suspended on May 14, 1943.
  - 6 Seeding of new wheat is progressing rapidly in North America and in the Southern Hemisphere.
  - 7 A large spring wheat acreage has been seeded in Roumania according to trade reports coming through Turkey.
  - 8 Canadian flour mills continue to operate close to capacity and are grinding large quantities of wheat.
  - 10 Wheat acreage in Canada will be reduced by 21 per cent from the 1942 level if farmers carry out their intentions as expressed on April 30.
  - 11 More than 10 million bushels of wheat moved by vessel from Fort William-Port Arthur in the first week of May.
  - 12 Weather conditions in the United States have been more favourable and winter wheat prospects are said to be better.
  - 13 Australia's exportable surplus of wheat on May 1 was 207 million bushels.
  - 14 Canada's visible supply of wheat dropped more than 6,000,000 bushels the past week and now totals 408 million bushels.
  - 15 A decrease of 20 per cent in wheat acreage in Australia for the 1943-44 harvest is expected due to the manpower situation and shortage of fertilizer.
  - 17 April 1 stocks of wheat in the United States totalled 900 million bushels, compared with 810 millions a year previous.
  - 18 Cooler weather in Europe has retarded the growth of new crops and hopes of an early harvest have been given a setback.
  - 19 New crops are about ready for harvest in North Africa but the recent heavy fighting has caused loss in Tunisia.
  - 21 Balkan countries are now complaining about dry weather after a very favourable start to the spring season.
  - 22 The third estimate of the Argentine wheat crop is unchanged from the previous estimate of 235 million bushels.
  - 25 Wheat seeding in western Canada is nearing completion with Alberta later than the other provinces. Acreage reduction is fairly general.



## UNITED STATES

As the result of unfavourable weather during the month of April, the prospects for winter wheat production in the United States were lowered and the official calculation of the 1943 crop based on May 1 conditions was 515 million bushels compared with 703 millions produced in 1942 and the 10-year average of 550 million bushels.

Some general improvement in weather was noted during May although the spring wheat States and the Pacific North-west indicated that temperatures were too low for crop progress, while Texas and other south-western areas complained of the lack of rain. Seeding of the spring wheat crop was practically completed about the middle of May and plants were well above the ground in some areas.

Rapid disappearance of existing wheat stocks continues to be a feature of crop news from the United States. The latest calculation of the carry-over on July 1, 1943, indicates a surplus of 548 million bushels which is some 82 million bushels less than the previous estimate. Heavy sales are being made for the manufacture of alcohol and it is reported that in the first quarter of 1943 a total of 17.5 million bushels was sold for this purpose, 10 millions in the form of grain and 7.5 millions in the form of granular flour.

Feed wheat sales by the Commodity Credit Corporation are also a big factor in the disappearance of surplus wheat. The sales during the three months January-March 1943 totalled ~~65~~ million bushels and the full 100 million bushels authorized in the second bill passed by Congress is expected to be sold by June 1. This is in addition to the 125 million bushels previously sold by the C.C.C. and the quantity of wheat fed on farms where it was grown.

In an effort to conserve native wheat supplies the War Food Administration called a halt to export payments or subsidies. Last December 2, the wheat export programme went into effect and a subsidy of 20 cents per bushel was paid on shipments to certain designated areas. This was later increased to 30 cents per bushel, but the whole programme was suspended on May 14, although exporters have until October 31, 1943 to ship wheat which was sold under the subsidy plan.

Trade reports from the United States have intimated that a probable heavy expansion in wheat acreage for the 1944 harvest is being considered jointly by the War Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture. It is suggested that an increase of as much as 20 to 25 per cent in the acreage is contemplated but no official details have yet been released. The acreage allotment over the past two years was 55,000,000 acres and a 20 per cent increase would raise the total wheat acreage to 66,000,000 acres or back to the level of acreage in the years before the outbreak of the second world war.

### Grain Storage Capacity

Total capacity of grain storage establishments on April 1, 1943 in the United States is reported at 1,667,192,000 bushels by the Crop Reporting Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. An enumeration of storage facilities made February 6, 1942 showed a total capacity of 1,600,827,000 bushels. Bulk storage capacity on April 1, 1943 was 1,344,561,000 bushels as compared with 1,270,782,000 bushels on February 16, 1942. Sacked storage capacity totalled 307,990,000 bushels against 315,184,000 bushels in February 1942. Crib capacity amounted to 14,641,000 bushels this year and 14,861,000 bushels last year. In bringing the capacity record up to date, a survey of storage facilities was made for 26 States, in which is located about 86 per cent of the rated capacity of establishments handling storing or processing grain crops, beans and flaxseed. In the remaining States, the February 1942 capacity is used.

The increase in total capacity is due to completion of new storage construction which became available after February 1942, and to the utilization of emergency storage facilities in some areas where existing grain storage facilities were inadequate to house the huge grain crop produced in 1942. This increase in storage space was more than enough to offset losses from fire and other causes and from diversion of some space to non-grain storage uses. Sacked storage capacity was smaller than on February 16, 1942 owing to a shift to bulk storage space and to some space diverted to military and industrial uses.

#### Wheat Growing in Brazil

Reports received from Brazil indicate that the production of wheat in 1941-42 totalled 4,850,000 bushels. The grain weighed 62 1/2 pounds per bushel, which was considered more than satisfactory.

Although production increased 23.4 per cent between 1922 and 1936, it has since fallen off again, in spite of a little improvement which has taken place in the yield per acre.

In an agreement made some months ago between Brazil and the Argentine with regard to commercial interchange, it was provided that after the end of this current year bread sold in Brazil must be made of wheat flour only, in place of the mixtures with starchy products such as mandioca at present in use. But it now appears that Brazil will not have sufficient native wheat to cover her needs. Hence, says the newspaper "Correio da Manhã", there are three solutions possible. One is to consume less, which is hardly recommendable in view of the small quantity per capita now eaten. The second is to import more wheat, which would be very costly seeing that Brazil already spends on wheat 10 per cent of all her outlay on imports. The third is to produce more wheat. This is not so easy as is imagined by optimists, but it is not impossible.

In the year 1941 Brazil imported from the Argentine 35,068,000 bushels of wheat and 242,000 bushels in the form of wheat flour. Figures for 1942 are not yet available.

#### AUSTRALIAN CABLE

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

"During the first four months of 1943 the Australian Wheat Board sold 30,000,000 bushels of wheat and unsold stocks on May 1 aggregated 207,000,000 bushels. Wheat exports were lighter recently. A 20 per cent reduction in wheat acreage is expected due to manpower diversion and fertilizer scarcity. An increasing quantity of wheat is being sold to live-stock farmers at 62 cents per bushel bagged at Port Sidings, or 9 cents a bushel less than charged to millers. Small flour exports to the usual wartime markets are reported at unchanged prices."

The seeding season is well advanced in Australia and wheat for harvest next November-December is being planted. Trade reports indicate that the moisture situation is fairly satisfactory despite the fact that rainfall during the three months January-March 1943 was below normal.



## ARGENTINE LETTER

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report, under date of May 4, 1943.

### Crop Conditions

Weather conditions during April, says the monthly official report of the Ministry of Agriculture, with their periodical rains, were quite favourable for work on the land, which is actively proceeding, and at the same time they benefited the recently seeded forage crops, which have germinated normally and will provide good pasturage. As a result of the rains which have fallen and the absence of very low temperatures the natural grass pastures have re-acted very well in the greater part of the country.

Preparation of land for the sowing of wheat is proceeding normally and actively throughout the country, facilitated by the last rains. In the districts south and south-west of the province of Buenos Aires early varieties are already being planted, and during the month of May the work will become general in the other districts.

While surface conditions are ideal for ploughing and planting of the winter grain crops, private reports from country districts indicate that sub-surface moisture is considered below normal, and generous rains will be needed during the growing season to carry the crops through.

### Supplies and Markets

Exports of wheat during April totalled 5,589,000 bushels, of which 5,227,000 bushels were grain and 362,000 bushels were flour in terms of grain. This compares with a combined total of 4,345,000 bushels, of which 398,000 bushels were flour, in the preceding month. The statistical position is now as follows:

Second official estimate 1942-43 crop .....	235,156,000 bushels
Carry-over from 1941-42 crop .....	159,875,000 "
Total supplies .....	395,031,000 "
Deduct for seed and domestic consumption .....	101,043,000 "
Surplus available for export .....	293,988,000 "
Shipments to) Wheat .....	18,981,000 bushels
April 30 ) Wheat as flour ....	912,000 "
	19,893,000 "
Balance still available .....	274,095,000

There was a very dull market during the month, with occasional buying interest on the part of Brazil, Spain and the local millers.

The Grain Board raised its selling price for wheat of the 1941-42 crop for export by 10 centavos per quintal, so that it is now 7.70 pesos in bulk for export to Brazil and Europe, or 9.20 in bags. No prices are yet being quoted for the 1942-43 crop, which is of much superior quality and higher protein content. The difference in quality is such that the local millers are pressing the authorities for permission to use some of the current crop in their mix in order to improve the flour.

Great Britain still remains aloof from the market here.



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	
June .....	79.5	124.2	114.3	61.8	72.3	77.0	80.0	
July .....	93.4	145.6	98.4	55.3	71.4	74.7	80.8	

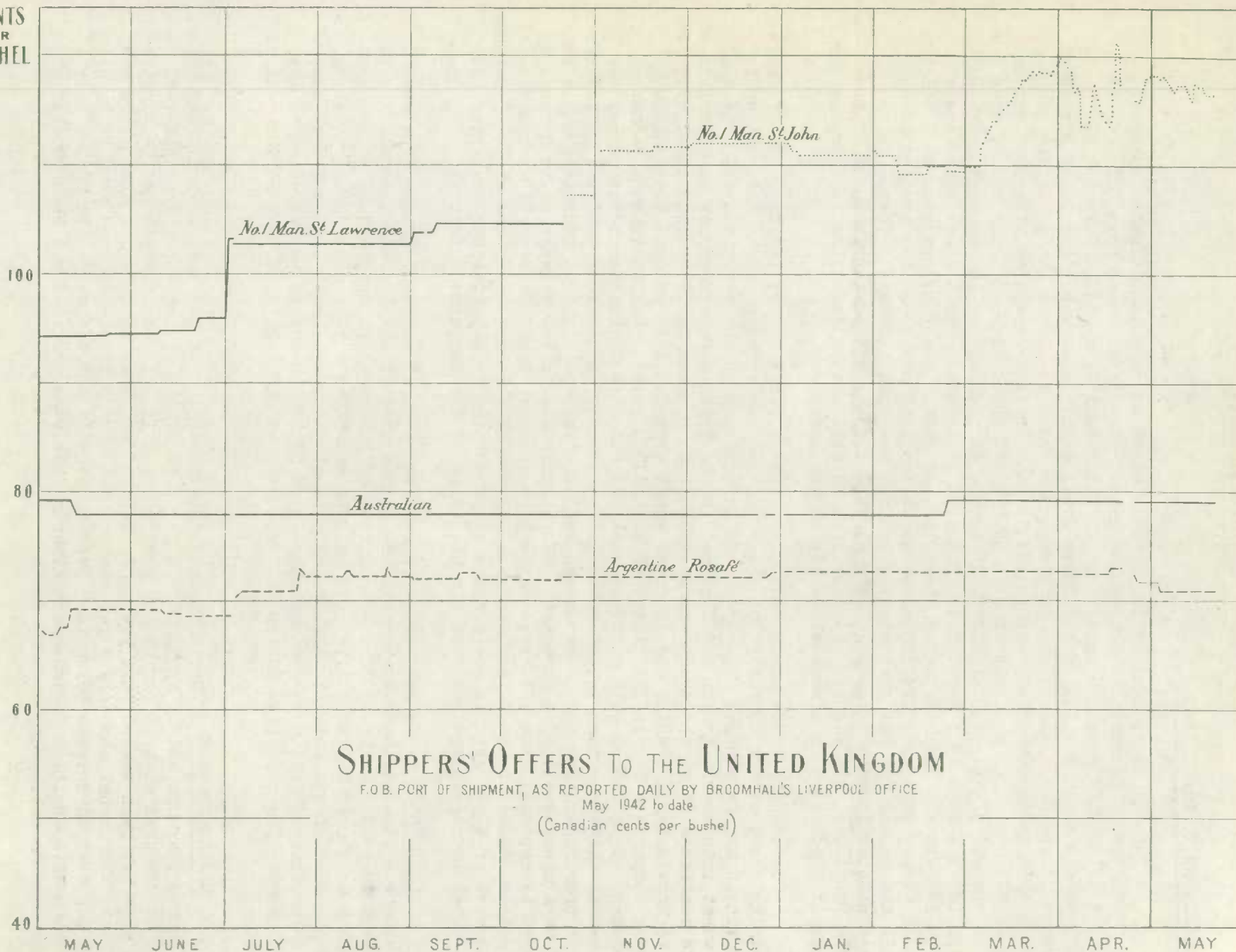
Wheat Prices and the General Price Level 1/

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

	General Index Canada	Board of Trade 2/ United Kingdom	Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis
	1930=100	1930=100	1930=100
1930 .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1931 .....	83.3	87.8	62.4
1932 .....	77.0	85.6	59.0
1933 .....	77.5	85.7	64.8
1934 .....	82.7	88.1	79.4
1935 .....	83.3	89.0	89.6
1936 .....	86.1	94.4	99.5
1937 .....	97.7	108.8	142.3
1938 .....	90.8	101.4	107.7
1939 .....	87.1	102.8	68.5
1940 .....	95.7	136.6	82.0
1941 .....	103.9	152.6	79.3
1942 .....	110.5	159.6	88.6
April, 1942 .....	109.7	159.5	83.9
May .....	109.9	160.5	84.2
June .....	110.6	159.6	84.9
July .....	111.0	160.0	85.8
August .....	110.3	158.8	94.4
September .....	110.6	158.9	95.1
October .....	111.5	159.9	95.5
November .....	112.0	160.8	96.1
December .....	112.0	161.3	96.0
January, 1943 .....	112.1	162.1	96.0
February .....	112.6	162.1	96.1
March .....	113.7	162.2	103.1
April .....	114.2	3/	105.1

1/ Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch. 2/ Monthly figures revised January through March. 3/ Not yet available.

CENTS  
PER  
BUSHEL



## SHIPPERS' OFFERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

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

May 1942 to date

(Canadian cents per bushel)

## THE CANADIAN SITUATION

### I. INTENTIONS TO PLANT 1943

A further sharp decline in Canada's wheat acreage is indicated by the April 30 survey of farmers' intentions to plant. The total wheat area for 1943 is placed at 17,087,100 acres, a reduction of 21 per cent from 1942. Substantial reductions are shown for all of the three Prairie Provinces where increased acreages of coarse grains and flaxseed are in prospect. There is little change in the prospective area to be summerfallowed in 1943 in the Prairie Provinces, the 1943 estimate being 20,637,000 acres as compared with 19,979,000 acres in 1942. The barley area for 1943 is currently estimated at 8,087,100 acres, an increase of 16 per cent over 1942 and the largest area ever devoted to this crop in Canada. The acreage to be seeded to oats in 1943 is also substantially above that of 1942. The flaxseed area at 2,516,300 acres is 69 per cent or 1,024,100 acres above the 1942 acreage. The acreage devoted to fall and spring rye has been sharply reduced but some increase occurred in the acreage planted to mixed grains. While acreage changes are most pronounced in the Prairie Provinces, the figures indicate that farmers are endeavouring to increase their feed grain production in almost all areas of the Dominion.

The changes revealed in the intentions to plant survey indicate that farmers are making every effort to carry out the objectives which were placed before them by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture in the early winter. The shift from wheat into coarse grains and flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces has been encouraged by the continuation of the wheat acreage reduction program in those provinces. For the Prairie Provinces as a whole the intended wheat area for 1943 amounts to 16,320,000 acres as compared with the 1942 total of 20,653,000 acres. For Manitoba a reduction of 14 per cent is indicated with a 20 per cent reduction in Saskatchewan and 25 per cent in Alberta. Little change is indicated in the acreage to be summerfallowed in the three western provinces, although Saskatchewan and Alberta report slight increases while in Manitoba a minor decline is forecast. Sharp increases in the acreage to be devoted to flaxseed is reported from all three western provinces. Manitoba reports an increase of 35 per cent, Saskatchewan 80 per cent and Alberta 55 per cent. For the whole of Canada an increase of 4 per cent in the acreage to be devoted to potatoes has been reported. Substantial increases are reported for all three of the Maritime Provinces.

Fall Wheat. - In Ontario it is reported that 15 per cent of the area sown to fall wheat in 1942 has been winter-killed. A net area of 601,000 acres remains to be harvested in 1943. At April 30 the condition of the crop was reported as 83 per cent of normal as compared with 102 per cent at the same date a year ago. Winter-killing of 14 per cent of the Ontario fall rye crop is also reported with lesser damage occurring in the Prairie Provinces. A net acreage of 571,000 acres to be harvested in 1943 is indicated. The condition of the fall rye crop at April 30, 1943 was 91 per cent of normal.

Spring Seeding. - Spring came slightly earlier in the Prairie Provinces in 1943 than a year ago and by April 30, 18 per cent of the spring wheat crop had been seeded as compared with 15 per cent a year previously. In Manitoba 43 per cent of the wheat area had been seeded this year. In Ontario and British Columbia the spring was much later than usual and only 4 per cent of the spring wheat has been sown in Ontario and 34 per cent in British Columbia. Seeding of oats and barley is also below last year in Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta, but more progress has been made in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.



Intended Acreages of Wheat, April 30, 1943, Compared with 1942

Province and Crop	Area 1942	Intentions	
		P.C. of 1942	Area 1943
	acres	p.c.	acres
Prince Edward Island - Spring .....	9,000	90	8,000
Nova Scotia - Spring .....	2,500	100	2,500
New Brunswick - Spring .....	3,800	110	4,200
Quebec - Spring .....	28,700	98	28,100
Ontario - Spring .....	42,000	95	40,000
Ontario - Fall 1/ .....	757,000	79	601,000
Ontario - Total .....	799,000	80	641,000
Manitoba - Spring .....	1,930,000	86	1,660,000
Saskatchewan - Spring .....	12,353,000	80	9,882,000
Alberta - Spring .....	6,370,000	75	4,778,000
British Columbia - Spring .....	90,500	92	83,300
Canada - Spring .....	20,829,500	79	16,486,100
Canada - Fall 1/ .....	757,000	79	601,000
Canada - Total .....	21,586,500	79	17,087,100

1/ Harvested area 1942 and area for harvest 1943.

II. WHEAT ACREAGES SINCE 1920.

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

	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Three Prairie Provinces
	(000 acres)				
1920 .....	18,232	2,706	10,061	4,074	16,841
1921 .....	23,261	3,501	13,557	5,123	22,181
1922 .....	22,423	3,126	12,332	5,766	21,224
1923 .....	21,886	2,916	12,791	5,173	20,880
1924 .....	22,056	2,459	13,033	5,574	21,066
1925 .....	20,790	1,903	12,509	5,348	19,760
1926 .....	22,896	2,086	13,558	6,161	21,805
1927 .....	22,460	2,195	12,979	6,251	21,425
1928 .....	24,119	2,660	13,791	6,708	23,159
1929 .....	25,255	2,301	14,445	7,551	24,297
1930 .....	24,898	2,470	14,326	7,164	23,960
1931 .....	26,355	2,617	15,026	7,943	25,586
1932 .....	27,182	2,651	15,543	8,201	26,395
1933 .....	25,991	2,536	14,743	7,898	25,177
1934 .....	23,985	2,533	13,262	7,501	23,296
1935 .....	24,116	2,587	13,206	7,500	23,293
1936 .....	25,605	2,557	14,744	7,537	24,838
1937 .....	25,570	2,872	13,893	7,834	24,599
1938 .....	25,931	3,184	13,793	7,969	24,946
1939 .....	26,757	3,201	14,233	8,379	25,813
1940 .....	28,726	3,512	15,571	8,667	27,750
1941 .....	21,882	2,442	12,217	6,481	21,140
1942 .....	21,586	1,930	12,353	6,370	20,653
1943 1/ ..	17,087	1,660	9,882	4,778	16,320

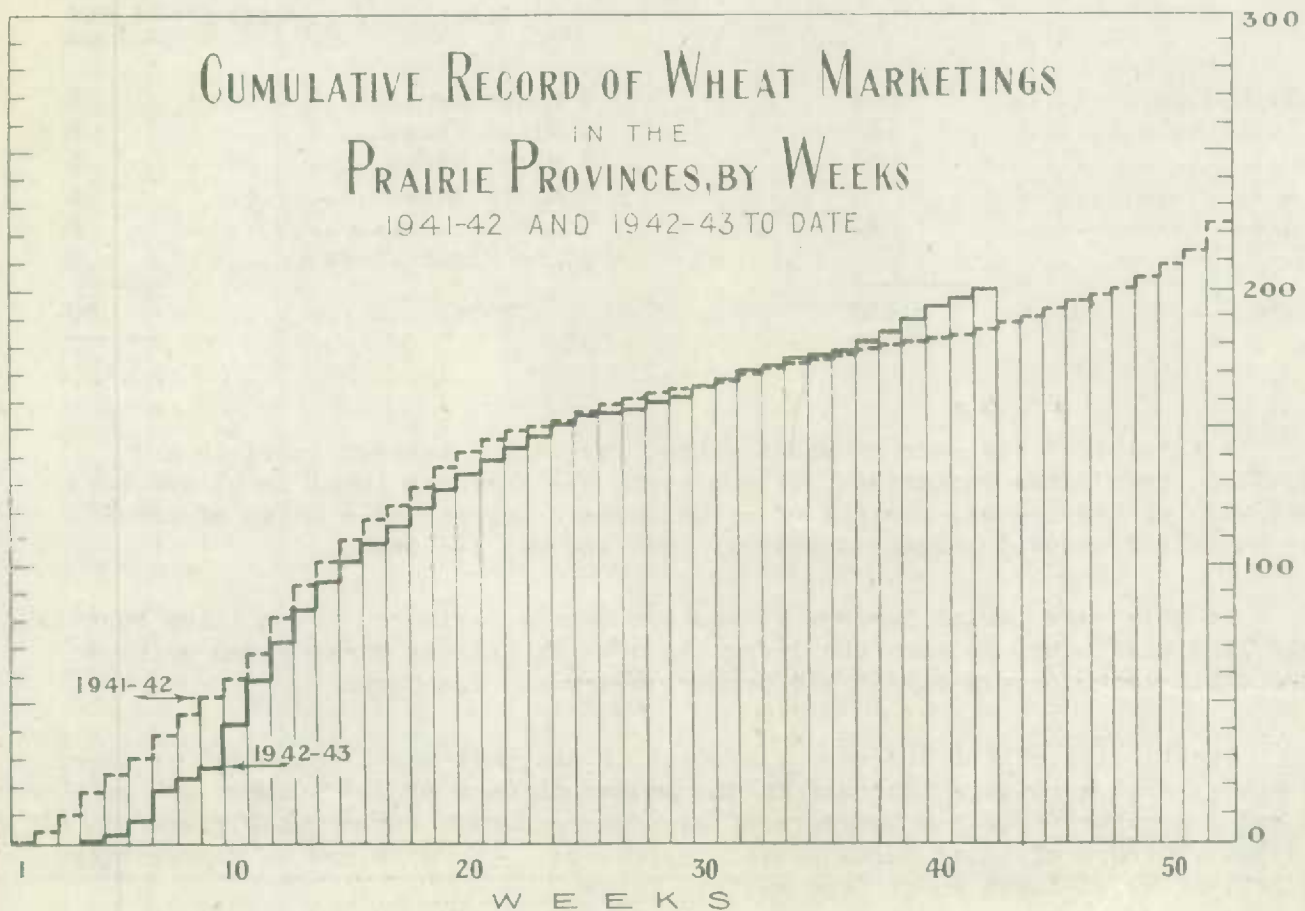
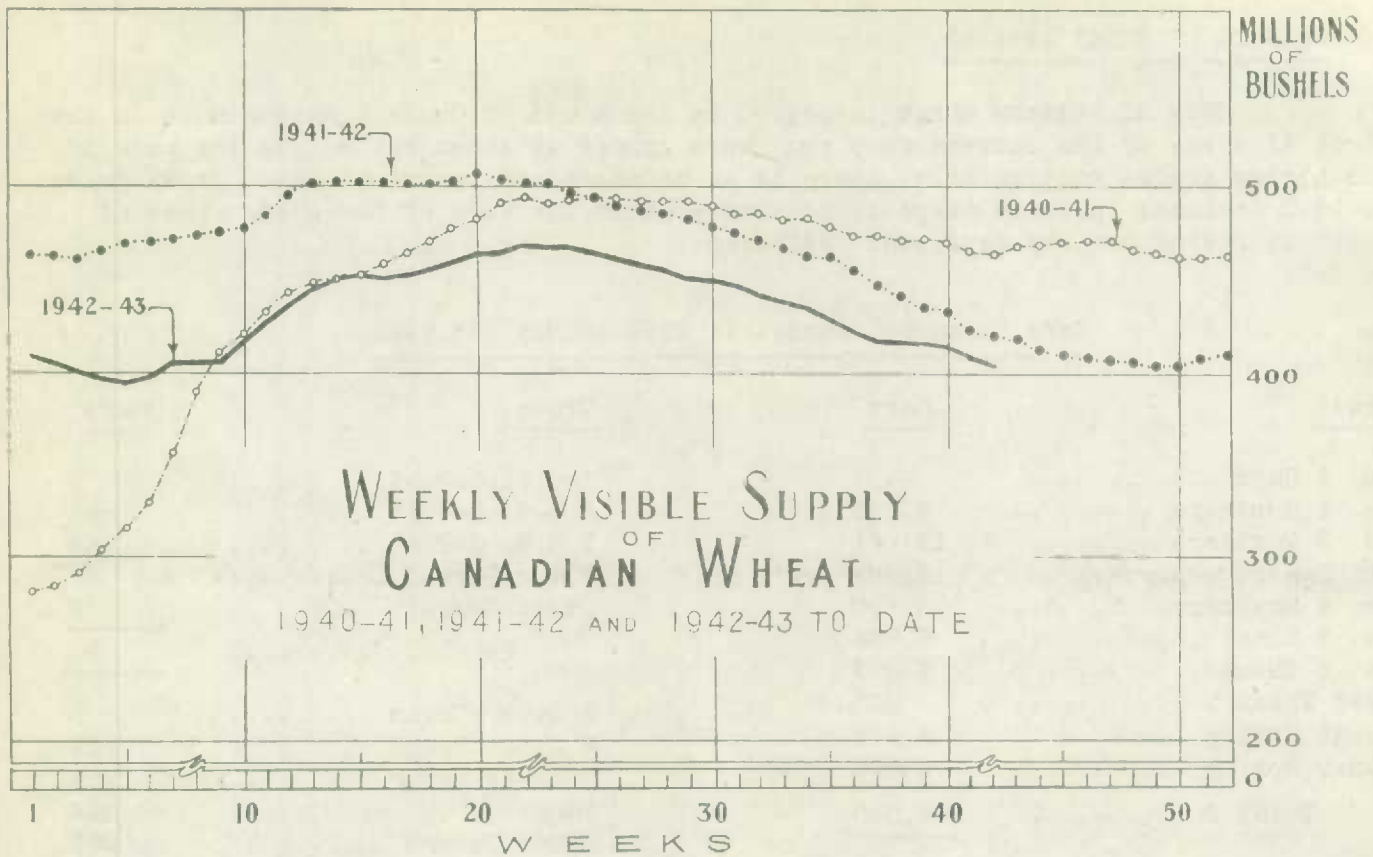
1/ April 30, 1943 Intentions.

III. 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 <sup>1/</sup>	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total <sup>1/</sup>	Last Year
	<u>bushels</u>				
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	5,938,880	3,262,855	10,521,570	8,411,568
13	583,928	3,909,532	2,986,885	7,480,345	7,938,490
20	1,072,191	2,818,046	2,584,330	6,474,567	7,562,437
27	1,025,474	2,899,851	1,822,440	5,747,765	4,711,942
December 4	853,153	3,416,263	2,249,336	6,518,752	7,126,557
11	849,464	3,031,012	2,235,495	6,115,971	7,194,245
18	557,789	4,085,314	2,395,093	7,038,196	5,769,173
25	366,019	3,812,771	1,522,467	5,701,257	4,218,084
January 1	323,001	2,248,785	1,755,241	4,327,027	3,330,307
8	184,740	1,950,886	1,433,345	3,568,971	1,800,651
15	229,756	2,492,010	1,888,904	4,610,670	2,217,738
22	242,029	2,037,598	1,128,201	3,407,828	3,010,429
29	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 6	311,570	2,057,853	1,536,850	3,906,273	1,069,442
13	331,373	1,861,052	940,626	3,133,051	1,425,229
20	297,054	2,713,977	1,327,126	4,338,157	1,900,657
Totals	24,433,600	113,389,488	63,766,571	201,589,659	186,241,689

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





#### IV. GRADING OF WHEAT 1942-43

Cars of western wheat inspected by the Board of Grain Commissioners in the first 41 weeks of the current crop year 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 May 14, 1943

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Cars</u>
No. 1 Hard .....	-	1 C.W. Garnet .....	3
No. 1 Northern .....	9,799	2 C.W. Garnet .....	21
No. 2 Northern .....	19,061	3 C.W. Garnet .....	28
No. 3 Northern .....	12,489	Tough Garnet .....	27
No. 4 Northern .....	3,670	Other Garnet .....	2
No. 5 Wheat .....	6,736	<u>Total .....</u>	<u>81</u>
No. 6 Wheat .....	1,009	1 Amber Durum .....	8
Feed Wheat .....	223	2 Amber Durum .....	621
Tough Spring .....	4,679	3 Amber Durum .....	591
Other Spring .....	1,874	Tough .....	364
<u>Total .....</u>	<u>59,540</u>	Other Durum .....	223
		<u>Total .....</u>	<u>1,807</u>
1 A.R.W. ....	244	3 White Spring .....	2
2 A.W. ....	127	1 Mixed Wheat .....	8
3 A.W. ....	34	3 Mixed Wheat .....	3
Tough A.W. ....	3	5 Mixed Wheat .....	6
Other A.W. ....	30	Tough .....	6
		Other Mixed Wheat .....	5
<u>Total .....</u>	<u>438</u>	<u>Total .....</u>	<u>30</u>

A total of 7,416 cars of wheat passed inspection between April 15 and May 14, 1943, both dates inclusive. This brought the season's total to 61,896 cars of wheat with an average net content of 1,706 bushels per car or a total of 105.6 million bushels inspected between August 1, 1942 and May 14, 1943.

In this same period, farmers in western Canada delivered 197 million bushels of their 1942 wheat crop so that the inspections which include wheat grown prior to 1942 are still considerably behind the primary movement from farms.

Practically all of the cars inspected in the past month comprised northern spring grades with a notable increase in the number of cars of No. 5 wheat and in Nos. 2 and 3 northern. Only a few cars of Garnet and Alberta winter wheat came forward but 150 cars of Amber Durum passed inspection. There is now no restriction on the deliveries of durum wheat from western farms.

V. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1/

Crop District	Station	April 1 to 8 a.m. May 3	Week ending 8 a.m.			Total April 1 to May 24	Normal April 1 to May 24
			May 10	May 17	May 24		
Manitoba							
1	Pierson	.78	.12	.60	N.R.	1.50 2/	2.71
	Waskada	.72	.10	.62	N.R.	1.44 2/	2.15
2	Boissevain	1.01	.47	.40	N.R.	1.88 2/	2.81
	Ninette	1.00	.26	.68	N.R.	1.94 2/	2.99
	Pilot Mound	.96	.28	.20	N.R.	1.44 2/	2.73
3	Portage la Prairie	.87	.89	.32	.09	2.17	2.54
	Graysville	1.16	.16	nil	N.R.	1.32 2/	2.43
	Morden	.93	.48	trace	N.R.	1.41 2/	2.67
	Morris	1.09	.14	trace	N.R.	1.23 2/	2.37
	Emerson	1.08	.28	trace	.60	1.96	1.96
4	Winnipeg	1.10	.27	.12	.63	2.12	2.83
6	Sprague	1.76	.32	N.R.	.66	2.74	2.80
	Pinawa	.80	.26	.16	.30	1.52	1.79
7	Virden	.66	.61	.44	nil	1.71	1.80
	Rivers	.33	.54	.38	.09	1.34	2.41
8	Brandon	.72	1.51	.32	.12	1.67	2.36
	Carberry	.92	.81	.28	.72	2.73	1.48 2/
	Cypress River	.55	.80	.20	.20	1.75	2.43
9	Minnedosa	.50	.50	.55	.10	1.65	2.38
10	Russell	.30	.26	.58	.04	1.18	2.04
	Birtle	.66	.38	.32	N.R.	1.36 2/	2.10
11	Dauphin	.91	.81	.55	.40	2.67	1.80
13	Swan River	.48	.82	trace	.06	1.36	1.78
	The Pas	.28	.18	.09	.57	1.12	1.60
Manitoba Average		.82	.47	.30	.31	1.72	2.29
Saskatchewan							
1A	Estevan	1.15	.72	.28	.16	2.31	2.29
	Carlyle	.36	.06	.24	N.R.	.66 2/	2.66
1B	Broadview	.64	.75	.24	.63	2.26	2.25
	Moosomin	.52	.74	.42	trace	1.68	1.90
2A	Yellow Grass	.20	.74	.14	N.R.	1.08 2/	2.20
	Weyburn	.24	.19	.25	.23	.91	1.56 2/
	Midale	.57	.56	.14	.24	1.51	2.65
2B	Moose Jaw	.80	.62	trace	.54	1.96	2.05
	Regina	.51	.32	trace	.28	1.11	1.93
	Francis	.10	.10	.22	.26	.68	1.43
	Qu'Appelle	.42	.76	nil	N.R.	1.18 2/	2.58
	Indian Head	.24	.58	nil	.16	.98	2.19
3AN	Chaplin	.32	.48	nil	N.R.	.80 2/	2.44
	Gravelbourg	.39	.72	.30	N.R.	1.41 2/	1.70
3AS	Assiniboia	.16	1.28	.02	N.R.	1.46 2/	1.65
	Ceylon	.34	.70	.32	N.R.	1.36 2/	3.10
3BN	Pennant	.14	.62	nil	.02	.78	2.34
	Swift Current	.20	.90	.03	.23	1.36	2.11
	Hughton	.34 2/	.96	nil	N.R.	1.30 2/	2.56
3BS	Instow	.12	1.10	N.R.	N.R.	1.22 2/	1.82
	Shaunavon	.04	.42	.04	N.R.	.50 2/	1.85
	Cadillac	.16	.70	.14	.20	1.20	2.91
	Val Marie	.38	.32	nil	N.R.	.70 2/	2.02
	Aneroid	.44	.96	nil	N.R.	1.40 2/	2.00
4A	Maple Creek	.26	.60	nil	.04	1.00	2.12
	Consul	.26	.16	nil	.08	.50	2.18
4B	Roadena	.14	.20	nil	N.R.	.34 2/	2.57
5A	Leross	.57	.72	nil	N.R.	1.29 2/	2.04
	Hubbard	.54	.20	nil	.12	.86	1.86
	Yorkton	.46	.43	nil	.06	.95	2.03
5B	Foam Lake	.58	.76	nil	N.R.	1.34 2/	1.97
	Lintlaw	.58	.44	trace	N.R.	1.02 2/	2.31
	Kamsack	.48	.30	nil	.07	.85	1.52
6A	Davidson	.53	1.62	nil	.28	2.43	1.86
	Dilke	.48 2/	.52	.10	N.R.	1.10 2/	2.03
	Nokomis	.42 2/	.90	nil	N.R.	1.32 2/	1.53
	Semans	.47	.70	nil	N.R.	1.17 2/	1.50
	Strasbourg	.53	.44	nil	N.R.	.97 2/	2.09
6B	Harris	.38	1.70	nil	N.R.	2.08 2/	1.47
	Outlook	.26	1.70	nil	N.R.	1.96 2/	1.55
	Saskatoon	.55	.38	nil	.63	1.56	1.68
	Elbow	.40	1.24	nil	N.R.	1.64 2/	1.73
	Dundurn	.56	.84	nil	N.R.	1.40 2/	1.83
	Tugaske	.36	1.02	trace	N.R.	1.38 2/	1.68

V. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1/ (Concluded)

Crop District	Station	April 1 to 8 a.m. May 3	Week ending 8 a.m.			Total April 1 to May 24	Normal April 1 to May 24
			May 10	May 17	May 24		
Saskatchewan (Concluded)							
7A	Kindersley	.64	.22	nil	.32	1.18	1.72
7B	Macklin	.56	.72	trace	.14	1.42	2.71
	Scott	.48	1.18	nil	N.R.	1.66 2/	1.92
	Ruthilda	trace 2/	.80	nil	N.R.	.80 2/	1.88
	Biggar	.52	1.30	nil	N.R.	1.82 2/	1.63
8A	Nipawin	.31	nil	nil	.90	1.21	2.03
8B	Humboldt	.55	.26	nil	N.R.	.81 2/	1.70
	Melfort	.27	.02	nil	.16	.45	2.05
9A	Rabbit Lake	.40	.34	.10	N.R.	.84 2/	1.63
	Prince Albert	.72	nil	nil	.43	1.15	1.88
9B	Waeeca	.52	.50	nil	N.R.	1.02 2/	1.88
	North Battleford	.29	.29	nil	.03	.61	1.66
	Loon Lake	.98	trace	trace	N.R.	.98 2/	2.04
Saskatchewan Average		.42	.63	.05	.25	1.21	2.01
Alberta							
1	Foremost	.50	.50	.06	N.R.	1.06 2/	3.46
	Medicine Hat	.17	.41	trace	.03	.61	1.84
	Manyberries	.56 2/	.30	nil	.28	1.14 2/	2.39
2	Cowley	.95	1.13	.86	nil	2.94	2.88
	Macleod	.16	.48	.26	N.R.	.90 2/	2.03
	Cardston	1.20	.72	.72	N.R.	2.64 2/	3.91
	Lethbridge	.78	.67	.31	.13	1.89	2.34
3	Vauxhall	.68 2/	.54	nil	.28	1.50 2/	1.97
	Brooks	.82	.70	nil	N.R.	1.52 2/	2.11
	Empress	.18	.15	trace	trace	.33	2.04
4	High River	.56	1.26	.10	N.R.	1.92 2/	3.08
	Vulcan	.40 2/	.82	.04	N.R.	1.26 2/	2.27
5	Drumheller	.44	.84	nil	N.R.	1.28 2/	2.11
	Hanna	.56	.82	nil	.18	1.56	2.45
6	Olds	.24	1.36	nil	N.R.	1.60 2/	2.68
	Calgary	.61	1.45	.14	.12	2.32	2.41
	Three Hills	.44	.62	.04	.12	1.22	1.73
	Strathmore	.46	.64	.02	N.R.	1.12 2/	2.17
	Gleichen	.68	.85	trace	N.R.	1.53 2/	2.11
7	Viking	.46	1.22	nil	N.R.	1.68 2/	2.36
	Sedgewick	.76 2/	2.10	nil	.04	2.90 2/	1.67
	Hardisty	.42	.60	nil	trace	1.02	1.60
	Coronation	.80	1.30	nil	N.R.	2.10 2/	2.09
	Hughenden	.50	2.30	trace	.04	2.84	2.13
8	Red Deer	.28	.44	trace	trace	.72	2.79
	Lacombe	.56	.52	.08	N.R.	1.16 2/	.17
	Wetaskiwin	.98	.72	N.R.	.06	1.76 2/	1.84
	Alix	.74	.48	N.R.	.06	1.28 2/	2.21
	Camrose	.44 2/	.74	.10	N.R.	1.28 2/	2.51
	Stettler	.70	.56	nil	N.R.	1.26 2/	3.10
9	Jasper	.54	.32	.04	.02	.92	1.44
	Springdale	.86 2/	.46	nil	N.R.	1.32 2/	2.76
10	Vegreville	.80	.66	.01	N.R.	1.47 2/	2.41
	Lloydminster	.62	.38	nil	N.R.	1.00 2/	1.64
11	Calmar	.66	.48	.04	N.R.	1.18 2/	2.65
	Edmonton	.83	.39	.15	.03	1.40	2.06
12	Edson	.09	1.26	.14	N.R.	1.49 2/	1.84
13	Glendon	.52	.21	.08	N.R.	.81 2/	1.81
14	Campsie	.20 2/	.32	nil	N.R.	.52 2/	1.93
	Athabaska	.18 2/	nil	trace	N.R.	.18 2/	2.08
15	High Prairie	.55	.22	nil	.01	.78	1.62
	Kinuso	.18	.54	nil	N.R.	.72 2/	1.94
16	Beaverlodge	.05	.59	.05	.01	.70	1.72
	Fairview	.15	.94	.03	.09	1.21	1.25
17	Keg River	.38	nil	.06	.10	.54	2.06
	Fort Vermilion	.37 2/	nil	nil	.10	.47 2/	1.42
	Fort McMurray	.34	trace	nil	.04	.36	1.68
	Fort Smith	1.16	nil	trace	.04	1.20	.89
Alberta Average		.57	.67	.07	.07	1.30	2.16

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. May 3		Week ending 8 a.m. May 10		Week ending 8 a.m. May 17		Week ending 8 a.m. May 24	
		Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal
Manitoba									
1	Pierson	42	45	41	48	40	51	N.R.	53
	Waskada	42	45	43	48	40	50	N.R.	52
2	Boissevain	41	45	41	48	41	50	N.R.	51
	Ninette	42	44	44	47	40	51	N.R.	53
	Pilot Mound	41	44	41	47	40	49	N.R.	52
3	Portage la Prairie	42	45	40	48	42	51	62	53
	Graysville	44	45	42	47	42	50	N.R.	52
	Morden	43	45	43	48	42	51	N.R.	53
	Morris	40	46	44	43	42	51	N.R.	53
	Emerson	43	46	45	49	43	51	61	53
4	Winnipeg	42	46	41	49	41	52	62	54
6	Sprague	40	43	42	46	N.R.	49	51	51
	Pinawa	40	43	42	47	41	49	54	52
7	Virden	42	44	41	47	40	50	N.R.	52
	Rivers	41	45	40	48	40	50	60	52
8	Brandon	42	46	41	49	40	51	60	53
	Carberry	42	45	41	48	41	51	60	53
	Cypress River	42	45	42	47	41	50	60	52
9	Minnedosa	41	44	40	48	40	50	58	52
10	Russell	40	42	38	46	40	48	59	50
	Sirtle	41	42	40	45	39	48	N.R.	51
11	Dauphin	46	43	41	46	43	49	62	51
13	Swan River	43	40	37	42	41	47	58	50
	The Pas	44	41	37	44	44	47	56	50
Manitoba Average		42	44	41	47	41	50	59	52
Saskatchewan									
1A	Estevan	41	45	43	47	41	49	58	51
	Carlyle	41	43	41	46	42	49	N.R.	51
1B	Broadview	42	44	40	47	39	50	58	52
	Moosomin	42	44	40	47	42	49	59	52
2A	Yellow Grass	43	44	43	46	40	49	N.R.	51
	Weyburn	43	44	45	46	40	49	58	51
	Mildale	44	44	45	46	41	49	56	51
2B	Moose Jaw	43	47	43	50	40	52	60	54
	Regina	42	44	41	47	39	50	56	52
	Francis	41	43	41	45	38	48	55	50
	Qu'Appelle	42	44	40	47	40	50	N.R.	52
	Indian Head	43	45	39	47	40	50	58	52
3AN	Chaplin	38	45	40	48	39	50	N.R.	53
	Gravelbourg	42	44	42	46	40	49	N.R.	52
3AS	Assiniboia	42	45	42	47	39	49	N.R.	51
	Ceylon	46	45	45	47	42	49	N.R.	52
3EN	Pennant	43	46	42	49	40	51	58	52
	Swift Current	42	48	40	51	39	52	57	54
	Hughton	42	43	40	46	39	48	N.R.	51
3BS	Instow	N.R.	44	42	47	N.R.	49	N.R.	51
	Shaunavon	42	43	43	45	39	47	N.R.	50
	Cadillac	42	43	42	45	44	47	58	50
	Val Marie	38	43	43	46	43	48	N.R.	50
	Aneroid	41	43	44	46	38	48	N.R.	50
4A	Maple Creek	46	46	42	46	39	50	58	52
	Consul	40	44	40	46	36	48	52	50
4B	Roadene	43	43	39	46	40	48	N.R.	51
5A	Leross	41	42	38	45	40	47	N.R.	49
	Hubbard	40	42	40	45	38	48	55	50
	Yorkton	43	42	39	46	43	48	59	51
5B	Foam Lake	44	37	40	41	40	45	N.R.	48
	Lintlaw	40	40	38	43	40	46	N.R.	48
	Kamsack	41	40	38	43	40	46	59	49
6A	Davidson	42	44	40	47	43	49	55	51
	Dilke	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-
	Nokomis	42	43	39	45	40	47	N.R.	50
	Semans	40	42	39	44	41	47	N.R.	49
	Strasbourg	44	44	38	46	41	49	N.R.	51
6B	Harris	42	43	42	46	39	48	N.R.	50
	Outlook	43	44	41	47	43	50	N.R.	52
	Saskatoon	42	44	40	47	41	49	57	52
	Elbow	43	45	40	48	41	50	N.R.	52
	Dundurn	43	42	40	45	41	48	N.R.	51
	Tugaske	41	44	40	47	40	49	N.R.	51

VI. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1/ Concluded.

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. May 3		Week ending 8 a.m. May 10		Week ending 8 a.m. May 17		Week ending 8 a.m. May 24	
		Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal	Mean	Normal
Saskatchewan (concluded)									
7A	Kindersley	42	43	41	46	40	48	N.R.	49
7B	Macklin	43	42	41	44	39	47	55	49
	Scott	41	43	41	46	38	49	N.R.	51
	Ruthaida	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-
	Biggar	42	43	42	46	42	49	N.R.	51
8A	Nipawin	44	41	42	44	43	46	58	49
8B	Humboldt	41	42	38	46	40	49	N.R.	51
	Melfort	43	43	39	46	41	49	59	51
9A	Rabbit Lake	40	43	38	46	36	48	N.R.	51
	Prince Albert	41	44	39	47	40	50	56	52
9B	Waseca	43	43	40	46	40	48	N.R.	50
	North Battleford	43	47	42	50	41	52	58	54
	Loon Lake	42	40	40	43	40	46	N.R.	48
Saskatchewan Average		42	43	41	46	40	49	57	51
Alberta									
1	Foremost	43	47	45	49	41	52	N.R.	54
	Medicine Hat	45	48	45	50	41	52	57	54
	Manyberries	46	48	43	50	39	53	55	54
2	Cowley	38	42	41	45	35	48	51	50
	Macleod	43	47	45	49	39	51	N.R.	53
	Cardston	41	43	43	45	36	47	N.R.	49
	Lethbridge	43	46	45	48	40	50	56	52
3	Vauxhall	44	48	40	50	38	52	52	54
	Brooks	44	48	44	50	41	52	N.R.	53
	Empress	43	47	45	49	41	51	55	53
4	High River	38	44	40	46	34	48	N.R.	50
	Vulcan	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-
5	Drumheller	44	45	44	48	N.R.	50	N.R.	53
	Hanna	42	44	40	47	39	49	56	51
6	Olds	41	45	40	47	38	49	N.R.	50
	Calgary	41	46	41	48	38	50	55	51
	Three Hills	41	44	42	46	39	48	54	49
	Strathmore	42	42	42	45	40	48	N.R.	50
	Gleichen	42	44	41	47	40	50	N.R.	52
7	Viking	46	43	43	46	41	48	N.R.	50
	Sedgewick	43	43	44	46	43	48	56	50
	Herdisty	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-	N.R.	-
	Coronation	40	43	39	45	39	48	N.R.	50
	Hughenden	42	44	41	46	41	48	57	51
8	Red Deer	44	44	41	46	38	48	54	50
	Lacombe	42	44	41	47	40	49	N.R.	50
	Wetaskiwin	42	45	42	47	N.R.	49	56	51
	Alix	42	45	43	47	N.R.	49	56	51
	Camrose	44	44	42	45	42	46	N.R.	48
	Stettler	43	44	41	46	40	49	N.R.	50
9	Jasper	43	41	41	44	39	47	51	50
	Springdale	N.R.	42	40	44	38	46	N.R.	48
10	Vegreville	45	43	43	46	43	48	N.R.	50
	Lloydminster	43	42	40	44	42	46	N.R.	48
11	Calmar	43	44	41	47	40	49	N.R.	51
	Edmonton	45	46	43	48	41	50	58	52
12	Edson	40	44	40	46	36	49	N.R.	51
13	Glendon	42	42	N.R.	45	38	47	N.R.	49
14	Campsie	45	44	41	46	40	48	N.R.	50
	Athabaska	43	43	40	45	37	48	N.R.	50
15	High Prairie	46	43	40	45	40	48	55	49
	Kinuso	44	43	38	46	40	47	N.R.	49
16	Beaverlodge	45	44	42	47	39	49	53	50
	Fairview	45	43	40	46	40	48	54	51
17	Keg River	44	39	38	42	38	45	54	48
	Fort Vermilion	N.R.	41	37	44	40	47	53	50
	Fort McMurray	44	44	37	46	37	48	57	50
	Fort Smith	43	35	32	39	38	43	51	46
Alberta Average		43	44	41	46	39	49	55	51

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



## VII. VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on May 20, 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 .....	30,285	21,280	27,755
Saskatchewan .....	115,255	83,880	130,180
Alberta .....	76,145	57,390	77,970
T o t a l s .....	221,685	162,550	235,905
*Interior Private and Mill Elevators .....		6,331	8,005
*Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals ..		17,010	18,161
*Pacific Ports .....		20,221	20,644
Churchill .....	2,617	2,617	2,617
Fort William and Port Arthur .....	76,006	116,547	70,629
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports .....	21,978	36,773	25,784
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports .....	10,538	17,360	20,225
United States Ports .....	8,670	15,728	33,524
In Transit - Lake .....	3,726	2,542	4,601
In Transit - Rail .....	13,877	19,133	19,912
In Transit - U. S. A. ....	3,792	3,881	4,337
T o t a l s .....	404,237	420,693	464,344

\* Detail not available.

## VIII. MOVEMENT OF WHEAT TO MARITIME PORTS

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

	<u>August 1, 1942 to</u> <u>May 20, 1943</u>	<u>August 1, 1941 to</u> <u>May 21, 1942</u>
	(bushels)	
Collingwood .....	2,646,067	3,087,659
Depot Harbour .....	400,500	1,028,256
Midland .....	9,554,457	22,815,402
Owen Sound .....	3,039,113	6,757,987
Port McNicoll .....	10,247,566	13,818,456
Goderich .....	2,960,390	5,648,313
Sarnia .....	2,648,485	3,535,811
Port Colborne .....	-	1,129,803
Humberstone .....	128,326	218,805
Toronto .....	988,625	100,000
Prescott .....	1,134,612	1,624,668
Montreal .....	8,614,156	2,910,329
Sorel .....	2,178,305	95,313
Three Rivers .....	95,000	-
Quebec .....	1,203,996	315,671
Saint John .....	6,000	-
T o t a l s .....	45,845,598	63,086,473

# IX. RAIL MOVEMENT FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

April shipments of wheat by rail from Fort William and Port Arthur totalled almost 4,000,000 bushels and were the heaviest in any single month during the current crop year. The movement over the nine months August 1942 to April 1943 amounted to 17.7 million bushels compared with 8.1 million bushels in the corresponding period in the crop year 1941-42.

Points in Ontario and Quebec received the bulk of the cars but a moderate number went to the Maritime provinces and a small lot to the United States. Much of this movement is in connection with feed supplies under the Federal Freight Assistance plan, but flour millers also received considerable quantities of wheat by rail from the lakehead elevators.

April shipments by grades and provincial distribution are tabulated below:

	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island
	bushels				
1 Hard .....	1,500	-	-	-	-
2 Northern .....	949,840	34,000	-	-	-
3 Northern .....	772,805	132,167	-	1,667	2,250
4 Northern .....	298,988	118,310	-	-	2,167
No. 5 .....	551,556	679,983	56,500	5,535	1,667
No. 6 .....	43,910	56,642	-	15,500	-
Feed .....	7,333	4,500	-	-	-
Tough 3 Northern .....	2,000	25,745	1,500	-	-
Tough 4 Northern .....	-	1,648	-	1,500	-
Tough No. 5 .....	-	3,082	-	-	-
Rej. 1 Nor. Mxd. Htd. ....	9,467	-	-	-	-
Rej. No. 5 .....	540	-	-	-	-
Rej. No. 6 Mixed Htd. ....	1,525	-	-	-	-
Tf. Rej. 2 Nor. Mxd. Htd. ....	1,100	-	-	-	-
Sample Fireburnt .....	-	3,000	-	-	-
Sample Htd. ....	1,508	-	-	-	-
Smutty 2 Nor. ....	16,644	-	-	-	-
Smutty 3 Nor. ....	1,575	-	-	-	-
Tf. Smutty 2 Nor. ....	1,501	-	-	-	-
3 C.W. Garnet .....	6,474	-	-	-	-
Rej. 2 C.W. Garnet Mxd. Htd. .	1,961	-	-	-	-
1 C. W. A. D. ....	4,533	-	-	-	-
2 C. W. A. D. ....	27,849	-	-	83	-
3 C. W. A. D. ....	75,077	-	-	-	-
4 C. W. A. D. ....	6,131	-	-	-	-
Tough 3 C. W. A. D. ....	15,604	-	-	-	-
Tough 4 C. W. A. D. ....	1,500	-	-	-	-
Tough 5 C. W. A. D. ....	1,526	-	-	-	-
Tough 5 C. W. A. D. Mxd. Htd..	1,532	-	-	-	-
Rej. 2 C. W. A. D. ....	3,178	-	-	-	-
1 A. R. W. ....	3,533	-	-	-	-
Smutty 1 A. R. W. ....	6,012	-	-	-	-
2 A. W. ....	2,000	-	-	-	-
TOTAL .....	2,818,702	1,059,077	58,000	24,285	6,084
GRAND TOTAL .....	3,966,148				



# X. THE STATISTICAL POSITION

The surplus of Canadian wheat in all North American positions for export or carry-over was 779 million bushels on January 31, 1943. Details of the statistical situation as of that date are shown below together with comparative figures for the crop year 1941-42.

	<u>1942-43</u>	<u>1941-42</u>
	bushels	
Carry-over in North American positions July 31	424,048,429	480,083,691
New crop production	592,684,000 1/	314,825,000
Total supply	1,016,732,429	794,908,691
Estimated domestic requirements	162,000,000 1/	140,000,000 1/
Available for export and carry-over	854,732,429	654,908,691
Exports of wheat overseas and to U.S.A.	50,532,914	84,103,584
Flour exports in terms of wheat	25,055,926	21,625,916
Total exports wheat and flour to January 31	75,568,840	105,729,500
Balance for export or carry-over on February 1	779,163,589	549,179,191

1/ Subject to revision.

## Monthly Exports

Month by month exports of wheat overseas and to the United States as compiled by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada together with Customs exports of flour are tabulated below for the first six months of the crop year 1942-43 and for the whole of the last four crop years.

	<u>1942-43</u>	<u>1941-42</u>	<u>1940-41</u>	<u>1939-40</u>	<u>1938-39</u>
	bushels				
August	15,441,996	20,407,113	11,560,065	13,198,877	8,176,794
September	9,543,999	15,684,290	9,622,992	14,688,827	16,162,050
October	14,024,761	13,938,564	10,810,971	9,220,393	26,272,260
November	15,233,465	17,233,506	13,705,174	18,826,047	22,137,189
December	7,690,136	20,274,406	8,953,630	15,480,129	8,910,753
January	13,634,433	18,191,621	15,220,986	20,148,824	11,149,030
February		15,568,893	18,110,049	16,556,686	9,606,590
March		19,109,161	21,497,072	21,263,085	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	192,674,369	160,034,183
Total for 6 Months August - January	75,568,840	105,729,500	69,873,918	91,563,097	92,908,076
6 Months' Exports as % of Crop Year Total		47.62	30.22	47.52	57.99

## XI. TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORT

The first of the 1943 series of telegraphic crop reports was issued by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on May 25 and the following is a summary of the crop conditions in the three Prairie Provinces.

### Summary

Although the season is backward, the progress of seeding has been quite rapid in the three Prairie Provinces. Wheat is practically all seeded in Manitoba, almost 90 per cent completed in Saskatchewan and between 75 and 95 per cent in Alberta. All three provinces report a considerable reduction in wheat acreage and good increases in oats, barley and oil-bearing seeds.

The seeding of oats and barley is at least 75 per cent completed in Manitoba and more than half done in the other two provinces where there is quite considerable variation in progress between districts. The flaxseed crop is going in on a substantially larger acreage but much of the seeding has yet to be done as all the land is not yet prepared for this crop.

Cool weather and frost in the first half of May retarded growth but the earlier sown grains have made good progress during the warmer weather of the past week. Much of the wheat is now showing green and germination appears to be generally satisfactory. Reports of poor top soil moisture have been received from several districts and soil drifting is reported from the Manyberries area of south-eastern Alberta. Pasture conditions are good on the whole although some spots are calling for rain.

## XII. LAKE NAVIGATION

Although navigation on the Great Lakes was not officially declared open by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange until May 10, 1943, the movement of vessels to and from Fort William and Port Arthur began late in April. Wheat shipments were prominent in the movement of grain during the first half of May and in the following table is shown the shipments of wheat from the beginning of vessel movement to May 14.

	Wheat (except Durum)	Durum Wheat
	bushels	
Canadian Lower Lake Ports .....	15,776,202	68,412
St. Lawrence Ports .....	159,779	-
Buffalo .....	5,994,228	206,267
Other U.S.A. Ports .....	2,504,757	-
<b>T o t a l .....</b>	<b>24,434,966</b>	<b>276,679</b>





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