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# MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

Very little headway has been registered by wheat prices since 1939 lows were established at Winnipeg and in other markets on July 24. The new 1939-40 crop season has begun in a period of very quiet European demand despite low prices, and both weekly world shipments and stocks on passage are reduced from a month ago. Canada, however, is getting a relatively heavy share of the small world trade at the present time. Meanwhile, western Canadian crop prospects have continued to deteriorate with respect to both yield and grade. The extreme heat and drought experienced in late July and early August generally throughout the west was detrimental to proper filling and apart from losses in yield, a wide range of grades is resulting with the average quality definitely lower than that of a year ago. More recently excessive temperatures have again been experienced in the later crop areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta, while recurring rains have interrupted harvesting in Manitoba and have reduced the quality of the grain. Weather conditions within the next week will be important to about one-third of the western wheat crop which still remains to be cut. So far the movement of the new crop has been slow, with the harvest of the crop as a whole later than usual. The primary movement in Saskatchewan and Alberta during the first half of August showed almost negligible amounts of new crop receipts.

Western European wheat crops have generally experienced a wet harvesting season although weather conditions have recently become more favourable. There has been a tendency to lower early crop estimates this year, whereas in 1938 the crop estimates for European countries were repeatedly raised. Wheat production in the European importing countries is expected to be 150 million bushels less than in 1938. Although part of this deficit is occurring in France where the carry-over and the new crop are ample for domestic requirements, additional import requirements are anticipated for the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany, while Spain will require sizeable imports if normal consumption needs are to be met. Some recovery has recently been reported in the Netherlands and Scandinavian crops. In the Danube, Hungary is expected to have the largest exportable surplus this year. Roumania's crop is considerably smaller than the record harvest in that country of a year ago and the quality of the new crop is very poor. Both Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have smaller crops than a year ago. More optimistic reports of the Russian crop have been received lately, but Russian offers of new-crop wheat are still being withheld. Last year at this time the Russian export volume was quite heavy.

The United States official crop estimate of August 10 placing the wheat crop at 731.4 million bushels, was higher by almost 15 million bushels than the previous estimate a month earlier. This increase, however, was largely offset by the lower than expected July 1 carry-over placed at 254.3 million bushels, whereas 265 million bushels had been the tentative carry-over figure. The United States carry-over is 100 million bushels higher than a year ago, while Canada's carry-over in both Canadian and United States positions of 102.2 million bushels represents an increase of 77.6 million bushels over the low carry-over of a year ago. The actual carry-overs in both Canada and the United States are somewhat smaller than anticipated two to three months ago, and are smaller than the tentative figures used in preliminary calculations of the 1939 world carry-over.



Governments in the various exporting countries are renewing their efforts to protect growers' prices in view of the prevailing low open market operations. Discussions have taken place in Australia between the federal and state governments with a view to making available to wheat growers an additional £3,500,000, a similar amount having already been provided through the domestic flour tax. The new scheme if agreed upon and put into effect would ensure growers a terminal market price of 61 cents per bushel for the crop to be harvested next December.

The United States Congress just prior to its adjournment passed the appropriation of \$119,000,000 needed to maintain the programme of commodity loans authorized under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and already undertaken with respect to the 1939 crop. Passing of the appropriation ensured continuation of the present wheat loan programme under which appreciable quantities of 1939 deliveries are being stored against loans rather than being pressed on the market. The trade have also been given official assurance that when the loans are lifted next spring, the Commodity Credit Corporation will sell the wheat at a rate just sufficient to meet market requirements. Operation of the loan programme implies that domestic wheat stocks will be very firmly held in the United States this season. Further strength in United States compared with outside markets will be derived from continuation of the export aid or subsidy programme in the 1939-40 crop season. It is still not at all clear, however, that the policy will be to repeat last year's goal of 100 million bushels as an objective for the present season.

Argentina continues paying 7 pesos per quintal or 59½ cents per bushel basis Buenos Aires to growers and selling to exporters at competitive prices entailing a loss. Argentine selling pressure has eased moderately within the past week, but may be expected to continue during the autumn months in view of the remaining exportable surplus.

With the beginning of the 1939-40 crop season, the Canadian Wheat Board price of 70 cents to growers for No. 1 Northern wheat, basis in store at Fort William or Vancouver, as provided in the amended wheat Board Act of 1939, came into effect. This price is limited to deliveries up to 5,000 bushels from each farm or each group of farms operated as a unit. Spreads on the various grades were announced by the Canadian Wheat Board on August 14 for spot wheat, in store Fort William or Vancouver, with stated deductions from the straight grades for tough, smutty and rejected grades:

Grade	Straight Grade Price	Grade	Straight Grade Price
No. 1 Hard	70½	No. 1 C.W. Garnet	58
No. 1 Northern	70	No. 2 C.W. Garnet	55
No. 2 Northern	67	No. 3 C.W. Garnet	52½
No. 3 Northern	62½		
No. 4 Northern	57	No. 1 C.W. White Spring	60
No. 5 Wheat	51	No. 2 C.W. White Spring	57
No. 6 Wheat	44½	No. 3 C.W. White Spring	54
Feed wheat	40		
		No. 1 Alberta Red Winter	63
No. 4 Special	54	No. 2 Alberta Red Winter	62
No. 5 Special	48	No. 3 Alberta Red Winter	60
No. 6 Special	43		
No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum	62	No. 1 Mixed Wheat	53
No. 2 C.W. Amber Durum	59	No. 2 Mixed Wheat	49
No. 3 C.W. Amber Durum	56	No. 3 Mixed Wheat	51
No. 4 C.W. Amber Durum	53	No. 4 Mixed Wheat	46
No. 5 C.W. Amber Durum	50	No. 5 Mixed Wheat	48
No. 6 C.W. Amber Durum	44½	No. 6 Mixed Wheat	44
Sample Amber Durum and Broken Wheat	46	No. 1 Mixed Grain	30

## The Wheat Situation in Canada

Wheat prospects in the Prairie Provinces diminished rapidly in the latter half of July when excessive heat and dry weather occurred just as many areas were reaching the filling stage. At the end of July, crop correspondents reported an average spring wheat condition of 89, which was 13 points lower than the condition figure of 102 reported at the end of June. Since the end of July hot weather has prevailed, but some relief was afforded by rains during the week beginning August 6. Although late cereal crops received some benefit, the moisture was too late to be of much help to the bulk of the wheat crop. The hot dry weather during July and early August hastened maturity of the crop, resulting in reduced yields and shrunken samples. Cutting was general in Manitoba by the end of July, in Saskatchewan by the middle of August and in Alberta by August 20. Threshing was held up in Manitoba by rains but was quite general at August 15. There will be a wide range of grades from the 1939 crop. Grasshoppers became active as a result of the warm weather and in some areas, fields were cut prematurely to prevent damage. Light frosts were reported in Alberta but the damage was not very extensive.

A material increase of 867,000 acres in the area sown to wheat in the Prairie Provinces in 1939 was indicated by the returns from the annual June survey. The 1939 wheat area is estimated at 25,813,000 acres, compared with 24,946,000 acres in 1938, and 26,395,000 acres in 1932, when the largest wheat area in the Prairie Provinces was reported. Practically the whole of the 1939 increase in acreage occurred in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Ontario's fall wheat crop was estimated on August 9 at 22,418,000 bushels, representing the best volume since 1925, when 22,764,700 bushels were harvested. This year's fall wheat crop matured in time to escape adverse effects from the July drought, which made for favourable harvesting conditions and the production of a good quality grain.

Canada's carry-over of wheat at July 31 amounted to 95,013,476 bushels, which together with 7,148,092 bushels of Canadian wheat in store in the United States, brought the total carry-over of Canadian wheat in both countries to 102,161,568 bushels. This latter amount was in accord with recent expectations, but was somewhat lower than anticipated earlier in the 1938-39 crop season. The total carry-over of 102 million bushels includes 1,486,069 bushels on hand in eastern mills, and 4,682,000 bushels remaining on farms. These two items are not included in the usual weekly visible supply figures. On August 11 the visible supply stood at 92,543,000 bushels.

For the 1938-39 season, the primary movement of wheat from farms in the three Prairie Provinces amounted to 290,442,906 bushels, of which 44,308,424 bushels were marketed in Manitoba, 117,640,160 bushels in Saskatchewan, and 128,494,322 bushels in Alberta. During the month of July primary receipts of wheat averaged 1,954,700 bushels weekly as farmers generally endeavoured to dispose of remaining supplies unneeded for feed at 1938-39 Wheat Board prices. During the first two weeks of August the primary movement has averaged 1,274,000 bushels.

Customs exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat for the month of July amounted to 15,595,751 bushels, which brought the total Customs export figure for the 1938-39 crop year to 166,959,447 bushels. This amount is almost 7 million bushels in excess of the amount forecasted in previous issues of this Review and illustrated in the chart which appears on page 7. The Canadian export volume for the 1938-39 season calculated on the basis of the revised elevator overseas clearance figures, imports into the United States, and Customs flour export figures amounted to 159,915,481 bushels. Practically the whole of the difference between the latter total and the Customs export volume is due to the increase in Canadian wheat stocks in store in the United States. These stocks rose from 982,630 bushels at the beginning of the crop year to 7,148,092 bushels at the close. Increases in Canadian wheat stocks in United States positions raise the Customs export totals, but do not affect the overseas clearance totals.



CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

- July 24. Declines general on wheat markets. Winnipeg July future touches low of 49 3/4 cents during session.
25. Good export sales by both Canada and United States. Heavy rains in Western Europe unfavourable for harvest. United States Department of Agriculture estimates 1939 world wheat production at 4,090,000,000 bushels, compared with 4,571,000,000 bushels in 1938.
27. United Kingdom extends flour storage scheme to millers and importers which had previously included bakers only. Continued hot weather in Prairies. Further rains in France. Monsoon active in India. Increase in Prairie wheat acreage reported.
28. Hot weather in Prairies continues.
29. Washington press report states 1939-40 wheat export goal will likely be set around 50-70 million bushels. Further damage in Prairies from heat.
31. Spanish wheat crop estimated at 112 million bushels, which is about 32 million bushels below normal consumption needs.
- August 1. European purchases very small, and Argentina offering freely. Hot weather continues in Prairie Provinces. Mr. Broomhall expects little selling pressure from Danubian countries in open markets during 1939-40 season.
2. Continued slow European demand.
3. High temperatures on Prairies. United States House of Representatives rejection of \$119,000,000 commodity loan appropriation depresses Chicago market.
4. United States average of private estimates indicates 1939 wheat crop of 710,000,000 bushels.
5. United States Congress approves \$119,000,000 appropriation for commodity loans.
7. Fairly widespread Prairie rains and lower temperatures over week-end.
8. Continued rainy weather in Western Europe causing unfavourable harvesting conditions. Further rains in Prairie Provinces, and low overnight temperatures with scattered reports of light frosts.
9. Canadian spring wheat condition on July 31 estimated at 89, a decline of 13 points from the June 30 condition.
10. United States total wheat production officially estimated at 731,432,000 bushels, approximately 15 million bushels higher than the July estimate, and 21 million bushels higher than average of private estimates.
- United States export subsidy programme for wheat renewed.
- Mild weather returns in Argentina where colder weather is desired.
11. Carry-over of Canadian wheat in Canada and United States reported at 102,161,568 bushels.
- Conference between Australian Prime Minister and state premiers to discuss price stabilization to growers by means of an additional £3,500,000 grant.
12. Australian discussion adjourned, pending agreement of Victoria State Premier.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS (Concluded)

August 14. United States July 1 carry-over estimated at 254,286,000 bushels.  
Canadian Wheat Board spreads announced.

16. Unwanted rains in eastern half of Manitoba. Private forecast of Argentine crop 80 million bushels below last year. European political tension increases.

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES, 1939 and 1938

The following table shows the available production estimates for 1939 with comparisons for 1938. The estimates are official, except where otherwise noted.

	<u>Production, 1939</u>	<u>Production, 1938</u>
	<u>(bushels)</u>	
<u>Europe</u>		
France (private estimate) .....	276,000,000	345,385,000
Germany(private estimate) .....	188,000,000	204,956,000
Italy .....	294,400,000	297,319,000
Spain .....	112,000,000	95,500,000
Greece .....	35,273,000	36,135,000
Total 5 Countries .....	905,673,000	979,295,000
Bulgaria .....	71,155,000	78,950,000
Hungary .....	110,597,000	98,777,000
Rumania .....	144,033,000	177,154,000
Yugoslavia .....	103,726,000	111,330,000
Total 4 Countries .....	429,511,000	466,211,000
<u>North Africa</u>		
Algeria .....	44,827,000	34,941,000
Morocco .....	38,764,000	23,172,000
Tunisia .....	18,555,000	13,962,000
Egypt .....	49,016,000	45,933,000
Total 4 Countries .....	151,162,000	118,008,000
<u>Asia</u>		
Palestine .....	5,000,000	1,633,000
Syria & Lebanon (U.S.D.A. approximation)	21,000,000	23,674,000
India .....	370,608,000	401,856,000
Japan .....	54,413,000	45,244,000
Chosen .....	12,285,000	10,483,000
Turkey (U.S.D.A. approximation) .....	146,000,000	156,097,000
Total 6 Countries .....	609,306,000	638,987,000
<u>North America</u>		
United States .....	731,432,000	930,801,000

CENTS  
PER  
BUSHEL

110

100

90

80

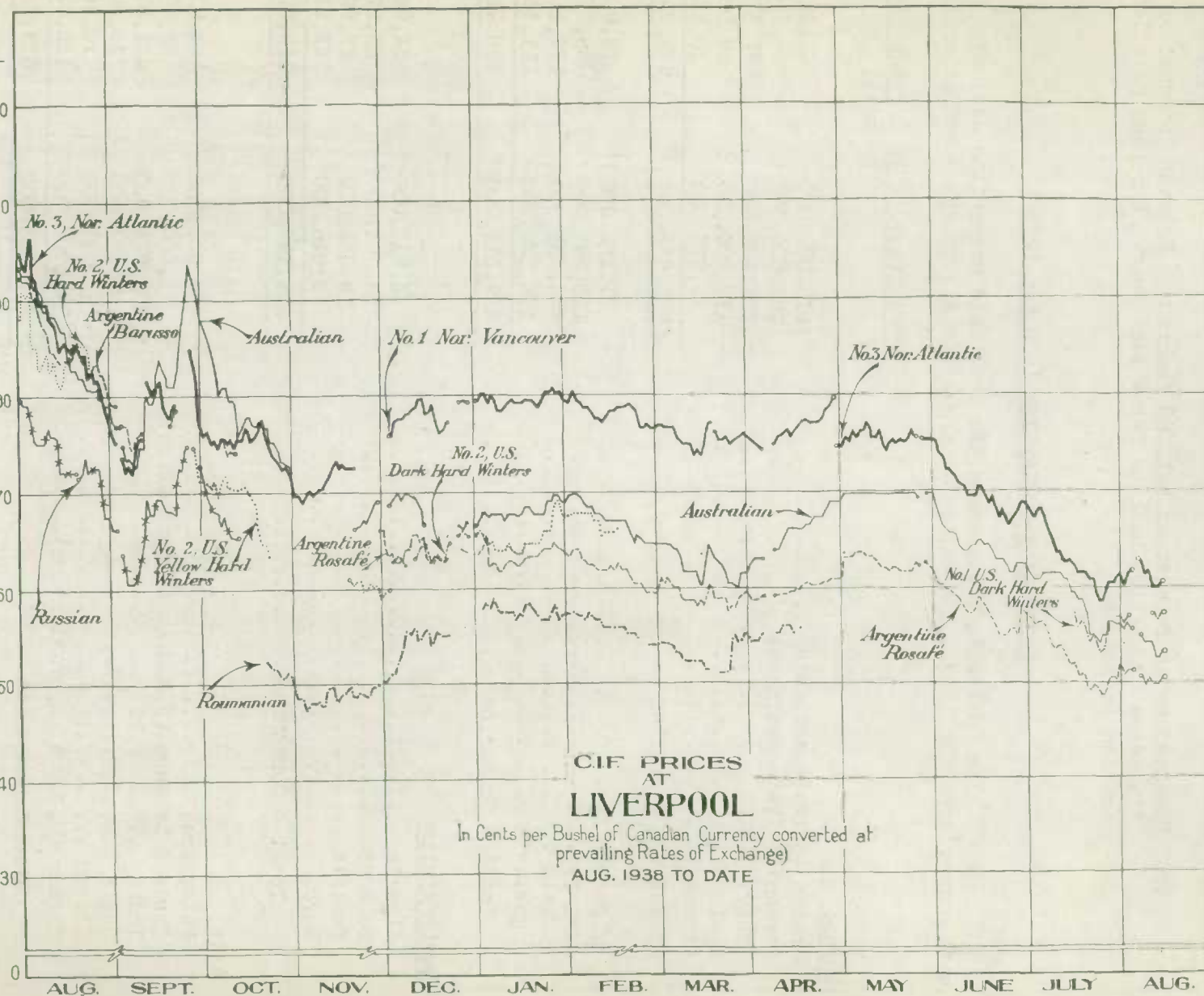
70

60

50

40

30



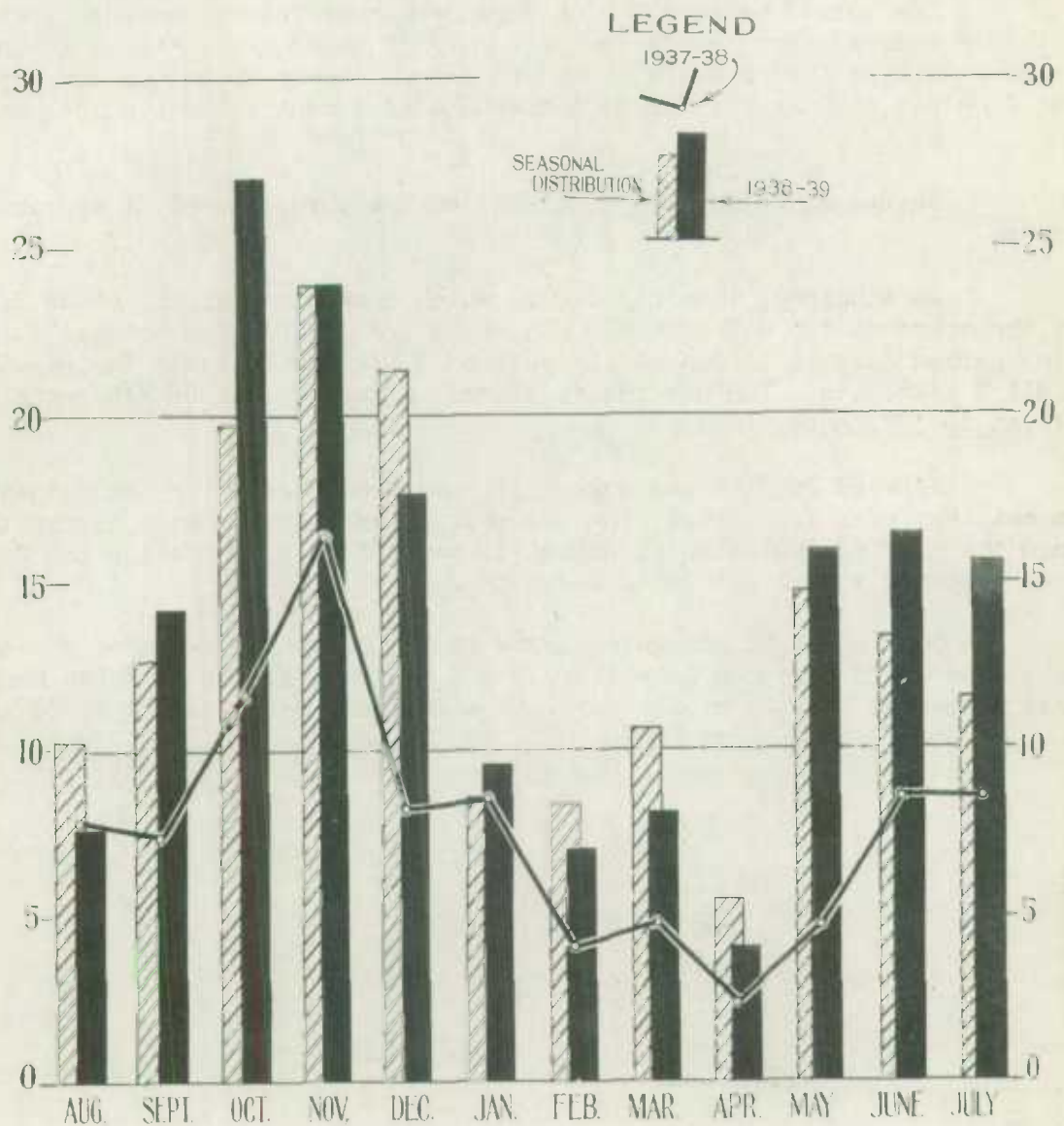


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# COMPARISON OF EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IN 1938-39 WITH 1937-38 EXPORTS AND A SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CROP YEAR EXPORTS OF 160 MILLION BUSHEL

MILLION  
BUSHEL

MILLION  
BUSHEL



## PRICES

The decline in wheat prices which commenced late in May was accelerated during the third week in July as quotations tumbled. On July 24, the Winnipeg July future touched a low of 49  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents during the session. The decline resulted from prospects of large export supplies, hesitancy in buying on the part of importers and some selling pressure. Beginning July 25, wheat prices moved upward on improved purchases by importers and reports of damage from heat to the Canadian crop. From August 1 to 5, Winnipeg and Liverpool moved slightly upward while Chicago quotations fell. The continuance of high temperatures in Western Canada was a bullish factor on the Winnipeg market, but uncertainty over the action of Congress with respect to the crop loan program led to weakness at Chicago. From August 8 to 15 the trends were reversed, with Chicago moving upward and Winnipeg declining as moisture brought some relief to the Prairie crop.

The spread between the Chicago September future and the Liverpool October future widened from 12  $\frac{1}{8}$  cents on July 17 to 13  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents on August 15. The Liverpool October future which closed at  $\frac{3}{8}$  of a cent above the corresponding future at Winnipeg on July 17, was quoted at  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a cent above Winnipeg on August 15.

Buenos Aires futures continued at the pegged level of approximately 59  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

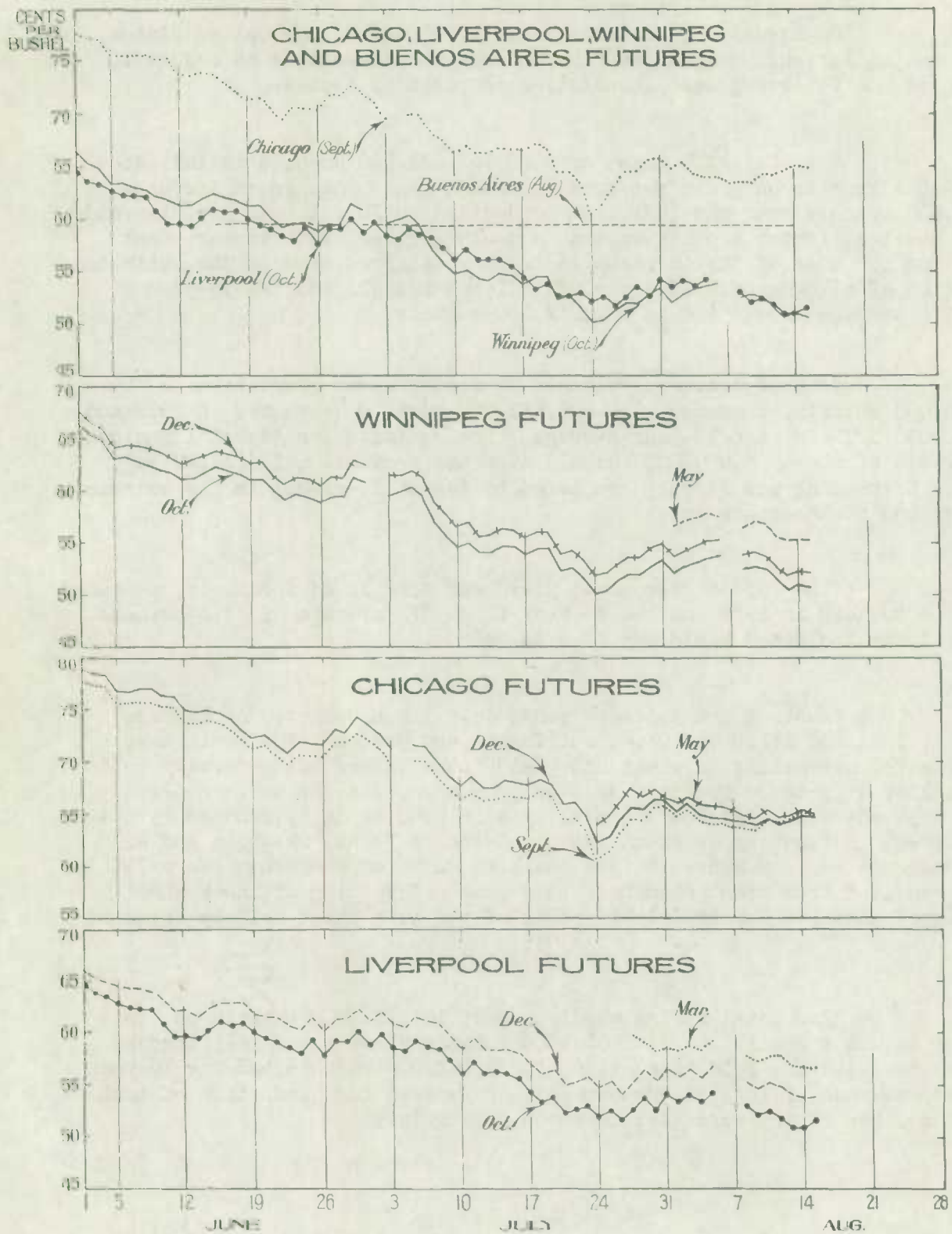
At Winnipeg, the July future which closed on July 17 at 53  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents went off the board at the end of the month at 52  $\frac{1}{8}$  cents. The October future during the period July 17 to August 15 declined 3  $\frac{1}{4}$  cents, while the December future fell 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. The May future closed on August 1 at 56  $\frac{7}{8}$  cents and on August 15 at 55  $\frac{3}{8}$  cents.

Between July 17 and August 15, the September future at Chicago showed a net loss of 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. The December future lost 3 cents during the same period and the closing quotation on August 15 was  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a cent below the September future, as compared with 1  $\frac{3}{8}$  cents above on July 17.

Only a slight change occurred in the October - December spread at Liverpool, from 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents on July 17 to 2  $\frac{3}{8}$  cents on August 15. The March future was posted on July 27 at 59  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents and closed on August 15 at 56  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.



# DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS



THE UNITED STATES

On August 10, the crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture released the General Crop Report as of August 1, from which the following section relating to wheat is quoted:

"A total 1939 wheat crop of 731,432,000 bushels is indicated by August 1 reports on yield per acre and condition. This is an increase of 14,777,000 bushels over the indicated production on July 1. Both winter and spring wheat estimates are higher than a month earlier, with winter wheat accounting for most of the increase in total wheat production. The estimated production of all wheat in 1938 was 930,801,000 bushels and the 10-year (1928-37) average production is 752,952,000 bushels.

"The preliminary estimate of winter wheat production is 550,710,000 bushels, compared with 686,637,000 bushels harvested in 1938 and 560,160,000 bushels, the 10-year average. The estimate for August 1 indicates an increase of about 13,000,000 bushels over the production indicated on July 1. Harvesting was largely completed by August 1, except in the extreme northern and northwestern areas.

"The 1939 winter wheat yield per acre is 14.3 bushels, compared with 13.8 bushels in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 14.5 bushels. On July 1 the indicated yield was 13.9 bushels.

"Most of the increase since July 1 has occurred in Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, California and Oregon. The month was favorable for harvesting of wheat and yields have turned out generally better than earlier expected. Quality has been good except in the western Great Plains Area where both yields and quality were substantially reduced by hot, dry weather. Harvesting of wheat was completed in Texas, Oklahoma and all except extreme western Kansas before the high July temperatures. Very little damage resulted from black stem rust this year. Threshing of shock wheat was delayed somewhat during July in parts of the soft wheat belt by frequent rains.

"The total spring wheat crop of 180,722,000 bushels on the basis of August 1 conditions is 1,834,000 bushels above the July 1 forecast and compares with the 1938 production of 244,164,000 bushels and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 192,792,000 bushels. Prospects for production of both Durum and other spring varieties improved during July.



"Production of other spring wheat is indicated to be 148,340,000 bushels, or 1,342,000 bushels greater than on July 1. This increase resulted principally from improved conditions in the Dakotas, Nebraska, and the Pacific Northwest. Excessive heat in July resulted in yields lower than were anticipated earlier in Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah. Harvesting was completed earlier than usual over much of the hard spring wheat area, partly because warm weather resulted in early maturity, and partly because farmers in many sections harvested early to prevent more serious losses from grasshoppers.

"Improved prospects in South Dakota resulted in a durum wheat crop 482,000 bushels larger than was forecast on July 1. The estimated 1939 production now stands at 31,382,000 bushels, which is 10 per cent lower than the 10-year (1928-37) average production and about 22 per cent below the 1938 crop estimate. This crop was able to withstand high July temperatures better than most other crops, and in spite of grasshopper damage in some sections, yield prospects were maintained or improved during July."

#### AUSTRALIA

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

"Shipments of wheat and flour from Australia, December 1 to week ended August 7, totalled 72,330,721 bushels of wheat compared with 107,920,922 bushels in the corresponding period of the previous year. Indications are that twenty-one million bushels remain unmarketed. Export markets for Australian wheat are practically dormant notwithstanding low prices of approximately two shillings sevenpence per bushel f.o.b. (equivalent to forty-eight cents Canadian) and two shillings one penny per bushel (equivalent to thirty-eight cents Canadian) to growers at country sidings. Continued favourable crop conditions enhance expectations of heavy harvest. No further sales of flour to China. Exchange difficulties are preventing transactions and millers are looking for business. Export quotations for flour approximately five pounds seven shillings sixpence per ton in 49 pound calico bags equivalent to twenty dollars Canadian and five pounds per ton in 150 pound sacks equivalent to eighteen dollars and sixty-one cents Canadian. Steamers have been chartered to load West Australian wheat during September and October at scheduled rates of thirty shillings per ton of 2,240 pounds in order to clear stocks of 175,000 tons in that state. Plan of Commonwealth Government for assistance of wheat farmers by joint Commonwealth and State advances being challenged by two states on ground that it may be unconstitutional."

## ARGENTINA

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report, under date of August 3, 1939, dealing with the wheat situation in Argentina.

### Crop Conditions

Weather conditions during July were very favourable for the growth of the crops, although in the northern regions the mild and humid atmosphere caused the plants to run too much to excessive leafage in the early part of the month; but colder weather with some frosts later corrected this tendency. At the present moment the condition of the wheat crop is officially described as from good to very good, according to the monthly report of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the same is true of the linseed crop.

Details of the official report, which made its appearance yesterday, are briefly as given below:

The Wheat Crop: Wheat seeding has been finished in Santa Fe, Cordoba, Entre Rios and the north of Buenos Aires, and is proceeding under excellent conditions in the remainder of the last-named province. The favourable conditions for the growing crop mentioned in the last report were accentuated during July, and especially in the last half of the month, when the colder weather and frosts encouraged better rooting and stooling, correcting the tendency to excessive leafage. In the southern portion of San Luis and Cordoba the persistent lack of rains has held back the crop. The green fly damage in Santa Fe and Entre Rios has diminished because of unfavourable climatic factors.

The Linseed Crop: Planting of linseed has practically terminated in Santa Fe, and it is proceeding under good conditions elsewhere. Thanks to the favourable weather, the condition of the crop is very good where it has already germinated. In Cordoba some late fields have been affected by frosts, but it is expected that the last rains will improve them.

Maize: The excessive humidity in the first half of July made shelling difficult. In Santa Fe and Entre Rios ploughing for the new maize crop is proceeding under good conditions, but in the west and north-west of Cordoba lack of moisture has slowed up the work.

Gathering of the old crop has been finished in the principal maize zone, and shelling is well advanced. It is estimated that 85 per cent of the grain has now been shelled.

Barley: The fields of malting barley which have germinated are in good shape, and further seeding is proceeding actively. An appreciable increase in the area is assured in western Buenos Aires and the Pampa, where barley is being planted on lands which had been destined for wheat.

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# Supplies and Markets

Wheat: Exports during July consisted of 12,192,000 bushels of wheat and 49,000 bushels of flour in terms of wheat, a total of 12,241,000 bushels, which compares with 23,683,000 bushels in the preceding month. The supply position at the close of July is left as indicated below:

Third official estimate 1938-39 crop .....	336,199,000 bushels	
Carry-over from 1937-38 crop .....	8,296,000	"
Total supplies .....	344,495,000	"
Deduct for seed and domestic consumption .....	99,206,000	"
Surplus available for export .....	245,289,000	"
Shipments ) Wheat .....	98,297,000 bushels	
to July 31) Wheat as flour .....	551,000	"
	98,848,000	"
Balance still available .....	146,441,000	"

The very serious drop in the volume of the shipments of wheat during July as compared with the preceding month will be noted from the above figures. The inactivity in shipping was about on a par with that prevailing in the markets during the dullest period for some months.

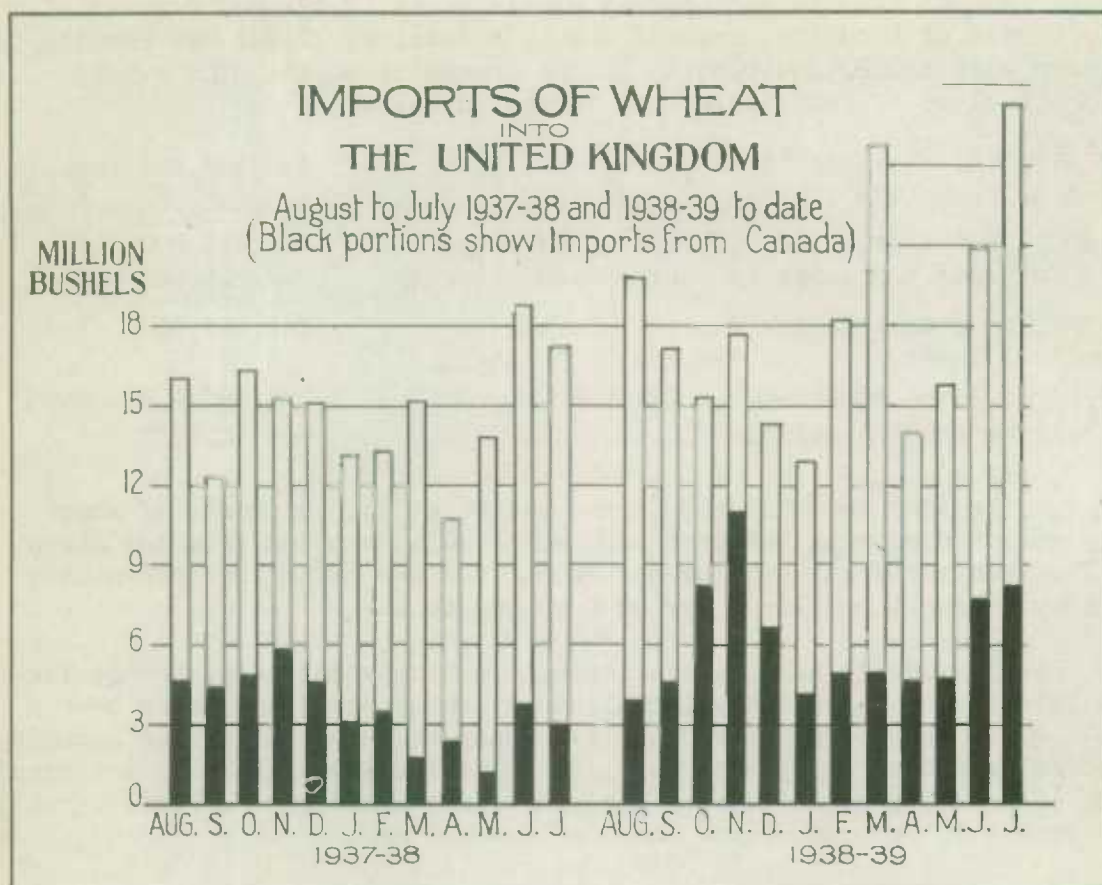
Practically all the available Argentine wheat of export quality has passed into the hands of the official Board, whose total purchases are estimated to be at least 275,500,000 bushels. Less than half this huge quantity is supposed to have been sold, and importing countries are displaying practically no interest in making purchases at the present time, although the Board is willing to sell at prices 10 per cent below those of a month ago.

Indoor storage throughout the country is fully occupied, and large quantities of wheat are bagged and stacked in piles at the railway stations, held off the ground by plank platforms a few inches high, with canvas stack covers their sole protection from rain. As a temporary measure this form of storage is not too bad, but serious losses occur if it is prolonged. Rain soaking through the exposed ends of the sacks spoils the contents, and rats and other pests make serious inroads in the interior of the piles. None of the much talked of national system of elevators are anywhere nearly ready for use, and most of them are not even started. The problem of the Grain Board is therefore one which is not easy of solution.

At the close of the month the Grain Board's price for wheat lying in Buenos Aires was 4.77½ pesos per quintal, as compared with 5.27½ pesos at the end of June. For Rosario grain 4.67½ pesos was quoted, and for wheat at Bahia Blanca 5.47½ per quintal.

In the domestic trade there was little activity on the part of the millers, but some purchases were made by them at 6.30 in Buenos Aires, or say 30 centavos less than a month ago.

The official minimum price to the producers remains unchanged at 7 pesos per 100 kilos, or say 59½ cents per bushel at the official rate of exchange.



#### THE UNITED KINGDOM

Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the month of July 1939 showed an increase of 5.4 million bushels as compared with those of the preceding month and were higher by almost 9 million bushels than in the corresponding month last year. Imports during July amounted to 26,253,012 bushels compared with 20,867,843 bushels in June 1939 and 17,258,512 bushels in July 1938.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom for the twelve months August to July, 1937-38 and August to July, 1938-39.

	August-July 1937-38	August-May 1938-39	June 1939	July 1939
From:				
Canada .....	43,895,650	57,938,123	7,715,464	8,271,076
United States. ....	31,380,591	23,129,570	2,277,700	2,241,369
Argentina .....	9,550,177	14,205,419	4,422,283	9,558,315
Australia .....	55,974,140	28,331,312	2,273,355	3,021,270
Russia .....	20,264,361	12,737,937	-	-
British India. ....	10,818,261	4,473,027	-	-
Roumania .....	3,335,969	16,592,832	139,726	231,766
Others .....	5,325,800	12,534,098	4,039,315	2,929,216
Totals .....	180,544,949	169,942,318	20,867,843	26,253,012
Previous year..	184,466,926	144,524,824	18,761,613	17,258,512



The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during July, 1939 along with comparative figures for July, 1938:

	July, 1939	July, 1938
	(bushels)	
From:		
Canada .....	8,271,076	3,097,673
United States .....	2,241,369	2,525,973
Argentina .....	9,558,315	1,246,271
Australia .....	3,021,270	7,082,250
Russia .....	-	856,499
British India .....	-	2,377,787
Roumania .....	231,766	-
Others .....	2,929,216	72,054
Totals .....	26,253,012	17,258,512

Total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during July 1939 amounted to 26,253,012 bushels as compared with 17,258,512 bushels for the corresponding month last year. Imports from Canada amounted to 8,271,076 bushels as compared with 3,097,673 bushels for the same month last year. Argentine imports during the month of July 1939 were 9,558,315 bushels as compared with only 1,246,271 bushels for the corresponding month last year. Imports of Australian wheat by the United Kingdom amounted to only 3,021,270 bushels during the month of July 1939, about 4 million bushels lower than those in the corresponding month last year. Imports from Roumania amounted to 231,766 bushels while last year for the same period they were nil. Of the 2,929,216 bushels of wheat imported from other countries 2,639,277 bushels were from France.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the months of August to July, 1938-39 and 1937-38:

	1938-39 August-July	1937-38 August-July
	(bushels)	
From:		
Canada .....	73,924,663	43,895,650
United States .....	27,648,639	31,380,591
Argentina .....	28,186,017	9,550,177
Australia .....	33,625,937	55,974,140
Russia .....	12,737,937	20,264,361
British India .....	4,473,027	10,818,261
Roumania .....	16,964,324	3,335,969
Others .....	19,502,629	5,325,800
Totals .....	217,063,173	180,544,949

Total imports into the United Kingdom during the August-July period in 1938-39 were 217.1 million bushels as compared with 180.5 million bushels for the corresponding months last year. Imports from Canada amounted to 73.9 million bushels as compared with 43.9 million bushels for the same period in 1937-38. Imports from the Argentine for the August-July period were almost three times as large as the amount shown for the same twelve months last year while imports from Australia were lower by over 22.3 million bushels.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The following table shows the world shipments of wheat and wheat flour for the present crop year. (Broomhall's figures).

Week ending	North America	Argentina	Australia	Russia	Danube	India	Other	Totals
(thousand bushels)								
Aug. 6, 1938	4,288	1,120	2,608	2,784	336	896	-	12,032
15	4,192	1,032	2,104	3,512	696	736	-	12,272
20	4,376	600	2,104	2,624	512	640	-	10,856
27	3,760	1,568	2,576	3,552	808	224	-	12,488
Sept. 3	4,104	1,448	2,160	2,368	280	328	-	10,688
10	3,400	760	1,456	3,960	640	304	-	10,520
17	4,152	1,120	1,384	1,304	992	8	-	8,960
24	4,296	880	1,704	1,552	768	-	-	9,200
Oct. 1	5,536	1,528	1,256	1,512	936	112	-	10,880
8	5,776	840	976	2,568	904	-	-	11,064
15	4,768	416	1,712	1,264	1,728	-	16	9,904
22	8,104	800	840	1,280	1,520	144	40	12,728
29	7,360	1,488	1,792	1,072	3,016	-	88	14,816
Nov. 5	6,192	1,016	496	824	2,224	-	680	11,432
12	6,488	904	568	952	1,896	-	640	11,448
19	6,312	712	584	224	3,712	-	408	11,952
26	6,312	680	1,536	416	2,952	-	504	12,400
Dec. 3	4,688	1,120	608	552	4,448	-	328	11,744
10	2,072	448	1,656	264	2,504	-	248	7,192
17	1,736	1,000	1,696	624	2,016	-	256	7,328
24	3,904	928	1,584	552	2,168	-	104	9,240
31	3,032	1,200	2,480	-	3,360	-	120	10,192
Jan. 7, 1939	4,008	600	816	384	1,152	-	264	7,224
14	4,776	1,688	2,176	-	2,328	-	368	11,336
21	4,704	2,264	2,024	168	1,784	-	424	11,368
28	5,496	2,112	2,800	280	1,520	-	344	12,552
Feb. 4	6,344	3,808	1,992	112	1,872	-	144	14,272
11	4,688	2,272	3,608	224	1,848	-	528	13,168
18	3,912	3,288	2,920	-	1,208	-	336	11,664
25	5,320	1,184	2,384	248	768	-	568	10,472
Mar. 4	6,792	1,544	3,576	224	736	-	352	13,224
11	4,416	2,096	1,744	-	560	-	312	9,128
18	4,568	1,944	2,352	-	1,080	-	568	10,512
25	2,128	2,488	2,312	120	648	-	424	8,120
Apr. 1	3,784	4,792	2,592	128	1,176	-	152	12,624
8	3,752	3,208	2,840	168	584	-	200	10,752
15	3,072	3,552	2,240	-	1,856	-	256	10,976
22	3,480	4,112	1,904	-	1,680	-	152	11,328
29	3,744	4,288	2,080	88	1,176	-	224	11,600
May 6	4,240	3,800	1,832	-	928	-	184	10,984
13	5,944	3,304	1,656	-	1,176	-	280	12,360
20	6,600	3,872	2,232	-	2,016	-	600	15,320
27	7,896	4,616	3,496	-	1,296	-	368	17,672
June 3	5,872	3,696	2,680	-	1,064	-	552	13,864
10	4,888	4,864	3,200	-	1,288	-	600	14,840
17	5,232	7,808	1,336	-	2,040	-	744	17,160
24	4,440	5,360	1,528	-	1,440	-	712	13,480
July 1	3,888	3,704	1,840	-	2,384	-	672	12,488
8	5,368	4,368	1,464	408	792	-	224	12,624
15	2,840	3,656	1,864	680	1,384	-	800	11,224
22	4,056	2,280	1,112	-	880	-	488	8,816
29	3,112	2,080	1,696	-	2,232	-	448	9,568
Totals	*245,008	120,256	100,176	36,992	79,312	3,392	15,720	600,856*
<u>Comparative 1937-38</u>								
52nd week	3,808	1,120	1,584	1,304	200	960	-	8,976
Totals	191,376	70,272	129,936	46,168	53,008	15,424	5,728	511,912

\* The totals shown here include 800,000 bushels not shown in the weekly figures but included in Broomhall's revised totals.



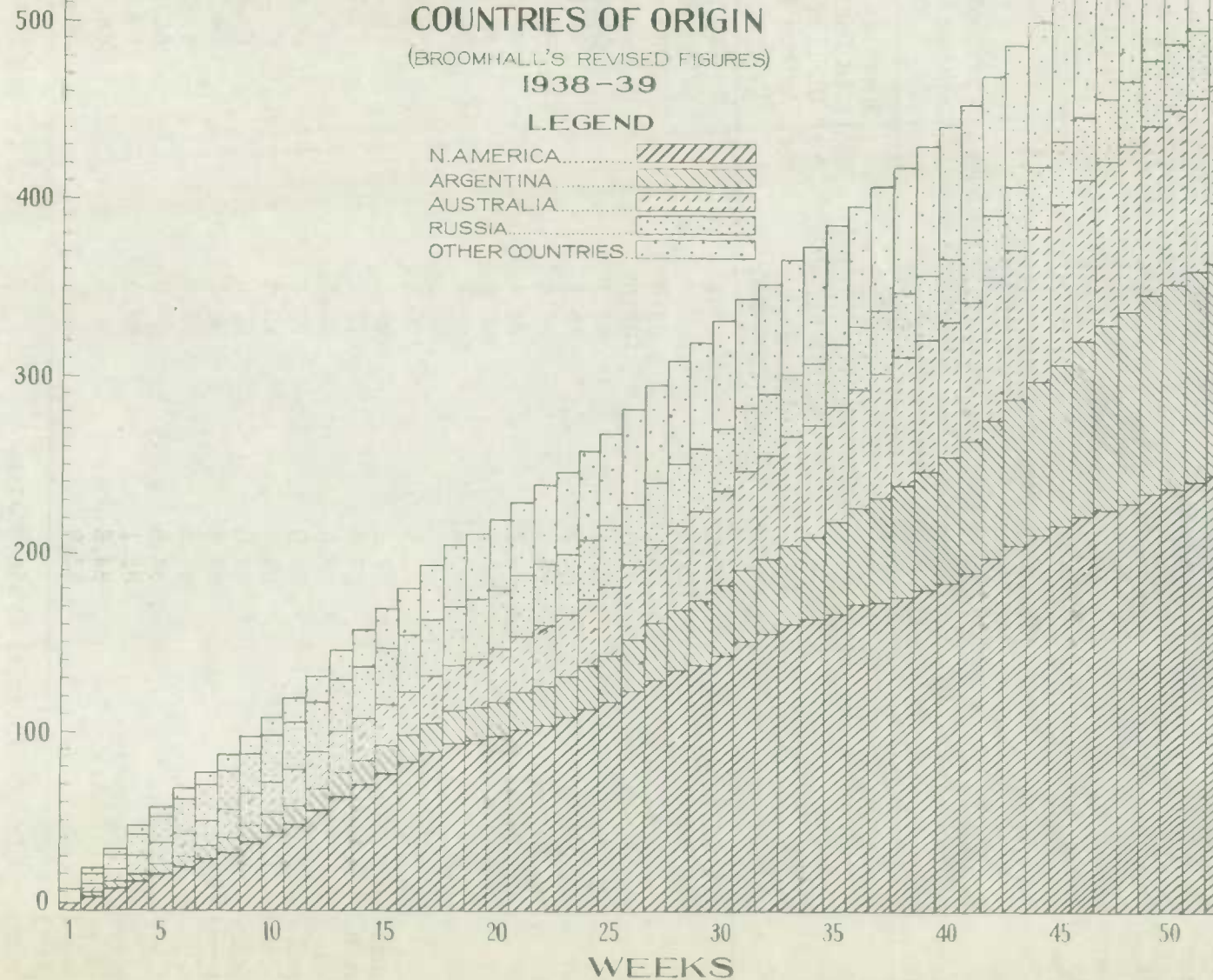
BUSHEL  
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# CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WORLD SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

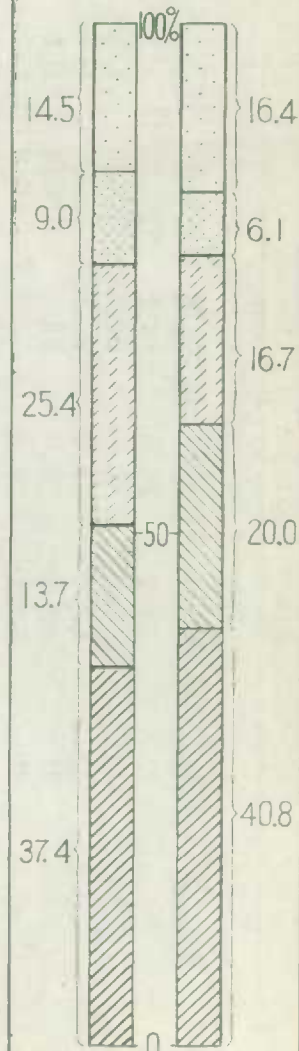
(BROOMHALL'S REVISED FIGURES)  
1938-39

## LEGEND

N.AMERICA.....  
ARGENTINA.....  
AUSTRALIA.....  
RUSSIA.....  
OTHER COUNTRIES.....



## PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SHIPMENTS TO DATE 1937-38 1938-39



Monthly Average Winnipeg Cash Prices - No. 1 Northern Wheat,  
Crop Years 1931-32 to 1938-39.

(cents per bushel)

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
August .....	55.1	56.3	73.4	86.0	84.5	102.2	131.8	76.6
September ..	53.6	51.9	67.2	82.3	90.3	103.9	133.6	65.3
October ....	59.9	48.2	60.5	78.2	90.8	110.9	142.3	61.5
November ..	67.3	46.7	63.7	79.6	85.7	108.4	134.6	58.0
December ..	60.6	42.4	60.3	79.2	84.7	120.2	137.4	60.6
January ....	60.0	44.2	65.0	79.0	84.8	124.7	149.1	59.9
February ..	63.2	45.8	65.6	79.5	82.1	127.0	144.6	60.4
March .....	63.1	49.1	66.4	81.9	82.1	135.7	138.4	59.5
April .....	62.6	53.6	65.5	87.6	80.5	138.9	138.4	60.5
May .....	62.9	63.3	70.6	85.7	76.8	130.6	115.2	65.5
June .....	55.1	66.8	77.1	81.7	79.5	124.2	114.3	61.8
July .....	54.7	83.4	82.0	81.4	93.4	145.6	98.4	55.3

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

The following table shows the general Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada and Great Britain and of No. 1 Northern Wheat (Winnipeg Cash Price, basis in store Port Arthur and Fort William)

	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
1929 .....	110.4	114.3	142.5
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	72.4
1935 .....	83.3	89.0	89.6
1936 .....	86.1	94.4	99.5
1937 .....	97.7	108.8	142.3
1938 .....	90.8	101.5	107.7
July, 1938 .....	90.8	100.6	104.5
August .....	87.8	99.5	81.3
September .....	86.0	98.4	67.2
October .....	85.6	99.1	65.3
November .....	84.9	98.4	62.6
December .....	84.6	98.3	64.3
January, 1939 .....	84.5	97.2	63.6
February .....	84.5	96.8	64.1
March .....	84.5	96.6	63.2
April .....	84.8	97.2	64.3
May .....	85.1	97.8	69.5
June .....	84.6	98.1	65.3
July .....	83.8	-	58.7

<sup>1/</sup> Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.



FOREIGN EXCHANGE <sup>1/</sup>

(July 18 - August 14)

Continuing its irregular advance of the preceding four months, the Canadian dollar showed further appreciation against most other currencies during the period July 18-- August 14. Strength was particularly apparent in the first ten days of this period, while from that point on rates remained within unusually narrow limits. A larger Canadian export balance coupled with increased sales of domestic securities to the United States brought the New York dollar down from \$1.00 9/64 on July 17 to par on the 28th, and it remained there for the balance of the period. During the same interval sterling spot rates weakened more than 3/4 cents or from \$4.6883 to \$4.6807. Due to tension over the Danzig situation pressure on sterling increased in August and only active support from the Exchange Equalization fund held spot rates steady. Rapidly widening discounts on sterling forward rates reflected the disturbed international outlook. On July 18, 90-day sterling futures, New York on London, could be bought for 1 5/8 cents under spot but by the close this discount had increased to 2 1/16 cents. Australian pounds, moving with sterling, dropped 62 points to \$3.7445 between July 17 and 28, and thereafter held within a range of 5 points. Quotations on the Argentine peso (free rate) declined from 23.23 cents on the 17th to 23.10 cents on July 28, but unlike other leading currencies, rates stiffened from this level to 23.20 cents by August 14, for a net loss of only 3 points.

Weekly Average Exchange Quotations at Montreal, February 6, 1939 to August 14, 1939.

Week ending Monday	United Kingdom Pounds	United States Dollars	Australia Pounds	Argentina <sup>2/</sup> Paper Pesos
	4.8667	1.0000	4.8667	.4244
February 6, 1939	4.7087	1.0053	3.7660	.2302
13	4.7100	1.0046	3.7675	.2311
20	4.7087	1.0046	3.7660	.2311
27	4.7087	1.0037	3.7660	.2319
March 6	4.7050	1.0034	3.7640	.2313
13	4.7037	1.0025	3.7625	.2321
20	4.7100	1.0062	3.7680	.2324
27	4.7012	1.0040	3.7613	.2314
April 3	4.7000	1.0037	3.7600	.2309
11	4.7112	1.0065	3.7700	.2345
17	4.7062	1.0056	3.7650	.2323
24	4.7021	1.0046	3.7618	.2311
May 1	4.7012	1.0043	3.7610	.2330
8	4.7013	1.0043	3.7610	.2320
15	4.6975	1.0031	3.7575	.2317
22	4.6983	1.0037	3.7580	.2324
29	4.6943	1.0026	3.7550	.2331
June 5	4.6912	1.0012	3.7527	.2323
12	4.6925	1.0013	3.7540	.2319
19	4.6925	1.0023	3.7550	.2325
26	4.6940	1.0028	3.7550	.2327
July 3	4.6945	1.0029	3.7550	.2327
10	4.6915	1.0021	3.7550	.2325
17	4.6883	1.0014	3.7500	.2323
24	4.6863	1.0009	3.7500	.2312
31	4.6807	1.0000	3.7450	.2310
August 7	4.6806	1.0000	3.7445	.2320
14	4.6807	1.0000	3.7446	.2320

THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. GRADING OF THE 1938 WHEAT CROP

The following table shows the grading of new-crop inspections during August to July 1938-39, in comparison with the same months 1937-38:

	Number of Cars Grading No. 3 Northern or Better			
	1938-39		1937-38	
	Cars	Per Cent of Inspections	Cars	Per Cent of Inspections
August .....	9,905	95.84	3,514	81.40
September .....	34,715	89.71	11,421	84.22
October .....	30,778	82.40	10,768	89.29
November .....	12,341	83.18	7,249	77.31
December .....	7,413	88.69	2,265	75.50
January .....	4,647	85.79	2,292	82.59
February .....	2,673	85.13	1,421	80.33
March .....	4,600	82.66	2,070	82.21
April .....	4,105	80.78	4,716	88.45
May .....	12,236	89.94	3,396	84.46
June .....	3,870	87.48	1,853	89.56
July .....	6,603	88.75	3,286	90.72
Totals .....	133,886	86.80	54,251	84.21

Omitting special grades such as Garnets, Durums, White Springs and Winters, the number of cars of new wheat inspected in July 1939 totalled 7,440 of which 6,603 or 88.75 per cent graded No. 3 Northern or higher. July 1939 inspections of new Durum wheat amounted to 482 cars of which 471 or 97.72 per cent graded No. 3 Amber Durum or higher. In July 1938, new Durum inspections numbered 1,068 cars of which 1,042 or 97.57 per cent graded No. 3 Amber Durum or higher.

II. LAKE MOVEMENT

The following table summarizes the movement of wheat down the Lakes from the opening of navigation in 1939, with comparative figures for 1938.

From opening navigation to-	To Canadian Lower Lake Ports	To St. Lawrence Ports	To Buffalo	To Other United States Ports	To United Kingdom and Continental Ports	TOTALS
(bushels)						
Aug. 7, 1939	53,601,610	6,987,699	5,447,538	2,627,313	225,026	68,889,186
Aug. 7, 1938	19,681,156	6,285,009	1,021,785	542,947	-	27,530,897



III. ACREAGES OF PRINCIPAL GRAIN CROPS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, 1939 AND 1938.

On July 27, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a bulletin giving the estimates of acreages sown to the five principal grain crops in the Prairie Provinces based upon the returns from the annual June survey.

Increased sowings of wheat, rye and flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces, with small decreases in the oats and barley areas, are indicated by the returns from the annual June survey. The 1939 area sown to wheat is estimated at 25,813,000 acres, representing an increase of 867,000 acres over the area sown in 1938. Manitoba's wheat acreage is practically unchanged from a year ago, the increases having occurred in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The 1939 oats area is estimated at 8,227,000 acres, showing a reduction of 291,000 acres from the previous year. Barley sowings of 3,607,000 acres in 1939 show a slight reduction of 80,000 acres from the area sown in 1938. Rye sowings, while reduced slightly in Manitoba, recovered appreciably in Saskatchewan in 1939, while the Alberta area was somewhat higher. The total rye area in the Prairie Provinces is estimated at 1,014,100 acres compared with 655,000 acres last year. Increased sowings of flaxseed occurred in the three provinces, and the 1939 area is placed at 317,500 acres, compared with 212,700 acres in 1938.

Areas Sown to Principal Grain Crops in the Prairie Provinces

in 1939 with Comparisons for 1938.

Province	Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
(acres)						
Manitoba .....	1939	3,201,000	1,377,000	1,344,000	178,200	70,300
	1938	3,184,000	1,462,000	1,355,000	205,000	42,700
Saskatchewan .....	1939	14,233,000	4,144,000	1,149,000	647,000	187,200
	1938	13,793,000	4,171,000	1,207,000	292,000	139,000
Alberta .....	1939	8,379,000	2,706,000	1,114,000	188,900	60,000
	1938	7,969,000	2,885,000	1,125,000	158,000	31,000
TOTALS						
Prairie Provinces	1939	25,813,000	8,227,000	3,607,000	1,014,100	317,500
	1938	24,946,000	8,518,000	3,687,000	655,000	212,700

#### IV. CONDITION REPORT AS OF JULY 31, 1939.

On August 9, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a bulletin compiled from the returns of crop correspondents giving the condition of field crops on July 31, expressed numerically in percentages of the long-time average yields per acre and a preliminary estimate of the production of fall wheat, fall rye and alfalfa (first cutting).

##### Summary

The condition of the spring wheat crop in Canada at July 31, 1939, is estimated at 89 per cent of the long-time average yield per acre. This represents a considerable decline of 13 points from the condition figure of 102 indicated at June 30. On the other hand, the July 31 condition is still 7 points above last year's July 31 spring wheat condition figure of 82, showing present promise of a 1939 Canadian spring wheat crop appreciably above the 1938 production, but considerably reduced from the bright promise of a month ago. Coarse grains for Canada as a whole showed similar declines during July, and at the end of the month were close to last year's July 31 condition. Other field crops in Canada including peas, beans, buckwheat, corn, potatoes, roots, sugar beets and pastures showed small declines during July and at the end of the month were below their July 31, 1938 condition. Hay and clover meadows were practically unchanged during the month. Flaxseed declined during July, but was still above the previous year's condition at the end of the month.

The fall wheat crop in Ontario is estimated at 22,418,000 bushels, which is an increase of 2,604,000 bushels over last year's production. Fall rye production for the whole of Canada is estimated at 13,211,000 bushels, compared with 8,363,000 bushels in 1938, the increase being due to the considerably expanded acreage in 1939. The first cutting of alfalfa in 1939 yielded 1,381,000 tons, compared with 1,469,000 tons in 1938.

All field crops in the Maritime Provinces were reported in better condition at the end of July than at the end of June this year. Warm July weather following a cold spring was responsible for the improvement. Hay and clover meadows and pastures while recovering during July were reported below last year's July 31 condition.

Quebec field crops were in slightly better condition at July 31 than at June 30. Although the weather was warm and dry during the greater part of the month rains during the last few days were very beneficial. Ontario crops declined modestly during July, with a greater measure of July drought experienced in Ontario than in Quebec. Spring sown grains are appreciably below last year's July 31 condition, while pastures suffered particularly from dry weather which lasted during the greater part of the month.

The Prairie Provinces showed declines in the condition of all field crops during July, as a result of excessive heat and lack of adequate current rainfall. Wheat, and particularly coarse grains, suffered in Manitoba, and prospects are now definitely lower than at July 31 a year ago. While Saskatchewan crops suffered similar declines from their June 30 condition, with minor exceptions they are appreciably better than at July 31, 1938. Alberta field crops were also adversely affected by heat and drought in July, particularly in the southern districts. Alberta crop conditions considering the province as a whole were approximately the same at July 31 this year as they were a year ago, although less promising conditions are indicated in southern Alberta, with considerably improved conditions in northern Alberta than was the case a year ago.

British Columbia field crop conditions are very little changed from a month ago, and are **definitely** superior to the conditions indicated at July 31, 1938.



Condition of Field Crops at July 31, 1939, as compared with May 31, and  
June 30, 1939, and with July 31, 1938.

(100-long-time average yield per acre)

Province and crop	July 31 1938	May 31 1939	June 30 1939	July 31 1939	Province and crop	July 31 1938	May 31 1939	June 30 1939	July 31 1939
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
<u>Canada -</u>					<u>Saskatchewan -</u>				
Spring wheat	82	94	102	89	Spring wheat	75	92	101	89
Oats	86	93	98	87	Oats	75	91	100	80
Barley	85	93	96	84	Barley	76	92	97	83
Spring rye	87	95	100	93	Spring rye	82	95	101	97
Peas	97	93	95	91	Mixed grains	87	90	102	83
Beans	98	-	94	90	Flaxseed	78	-	93	84
Buckwheat	98	-	95	93	Potatoes	92	-	97	87
Mixed grains	98	93	95	94	Turnips, etc.	90	-	96	80
Flaxseed	82	-	94	85	Hay and clover	84	90	100	94
Corn, husking	98	-	95	91	Fodder corn	80	-	88	79
Potatoes	97	-	96	94	Pasture	84	91	107	101
Turnips, etc.	96	-	95	93					
Hay and clover	97	94	93	94					
Fodder corn	96	-	93	90					
Sugar beets	100	-	96	92					
Pasture	97	92	96	90					
<u>Manitoba -</u>					<u>Alberta -</u>				
Spring wheat	88	94	97	85	Spring wheat	91	96	105	90
Oats	87	91	94	76	Oats	84	97	102	86
Barley	87	91	94	76	Barley	83	97	99	87
Spring rye	88	91	90	81	Spring rye	95	96	102	93
Peas	95	91	97	89	Peas	89	95	98	92
Buckwheat	93	-	94	76	Beans	98	-	93	90
Mixed grains	91	90	94	82	Mixed grains	87	94	100	87
Flaxseed	86	-	93	83	Flaxseed	91	-	99	91
Potatoes	93	-	95	84	Potatoes	91	-	98	91
Turnips, etc.	93	-	95	82	Turnips, etc.	89	-	96	91
Hay and clover	90	84	87	79	Hay and clover	90	92	99	91
Fodder corn	90	-	90	84	Fodder corn	94	-	93	92
Pasture	88	81	92	76	Sugar beets	96	-	98	86
					Pasture	88	90	106	91

Production of Fall Wheat, Fall Rye and Alfalfa

The first estimate places the production of fall wheat in Canada in 1939 at 22,418,000 bushels from 735,000 acres, a yield per acre of 30.5 bushels, as compared with 19,514,000 bushels from 742,100 acres in 1938, a yield per acre of 26.7 bushels.

Fall rye in Canada in 1939 is estimated to have yielded 13,211,000 bushels from 890,800 acres, as compared with 8,363,000 bushels from 553,500 acres in 1938, yields per acre of 14.8 bushels and 15.1 bushels respectively.

The first cutting of alfalfa yielded 1,381,000 tons from 849,600 acres, a yield per acre of 1.63 tons, as compared with 1,469,000 tons from 859,000 acres in 1938, a yield per acre of 1.71 tons.



CHARTS SHOWING THE CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES  
AT JULY 31, AND JUNE 30, 1939, AND JULY 31, 1938.

On pages 25-27 of this Review the charts picture the condition of spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces on the above-mentioned dates. The patterns for the same ranges are identical, facilitating direct comparisons between the charts.

Wheat prospects in the Prairie Provinces showed an appreciable decline from 102 per cent of the long-time average yield at June 30 to 89 per cent at July 31. The July 31 condition figure, however, was 7 points better than the July 31, 1938, condition figure of 82 per cent. Extremely high temperatures during July combined with inadequate July precipitation to diminish the prospects for a "bumper" crop indicated at the end of June. Each of the three provinces experienced approximately the same degree of decline in condition, although considerable variation within each province has occurred. The main producing areas of Manitoba all suffered declines during July, although conditions in the north-western districts were well maintained. South-eastern Saskatchewan districts experienced further heavy declines. South-western districts, however, escaped with relatively small loss in condition during the month. East-central districts lost condition, while north-eastern districts continued with good prospects. North-western Saskatchewan experienced appreciable declines. All southern Alberta districts declined sharply during July. Most central districts escaped with small declines, while northern districts, excepting District 15, where rainfall was too light, have shown some improvement during the month.

Manitoba

The provincial condition figure of 85 at July 31 showed an appreciable decline of 12 points from the June 30 condition figure of 97, and was 3 points below last year's July 31 condition figure of 88. Heavy declines in condition occurred during July in eastern Manitoba districts including the Red River Valley, as well as in southern and south-western districts. Central districts in the Brandon area did not suffer as heavily. North-western districts, except in the Russell area, improved slightly during the month.

Saskatchewan

The provincial condition figure declined 12 points from 101 at June 30 to 89 at July 31. The latter figure, however, is 14 points above the July 31, 1938, condition figure of 75. Very serious declines have occurred during July in Districts 1A, 1B, 2A and 2B in the south-east. Districts 5A and 6A have also experienced considerable loss in condition. While Districts 4A and 4B in the south-west declined during July, conditions in Districts 3BS, 3BN and 7A were comparatively well maintained. In the north-east, Districts 5B, 8A, and 8B maintained good prospects, while Districts 9A and 9B in the north experienced moderate declines.

Alberta

The provincial condition figure lost 15 points from 105 at June 30 to 90 at July 31. Although the July 31, 1938 condition figure was almost identical at 91, conditions at July 31 this year were poorer in the south, and better in northern districts, than was the case a year ago. Districts 1-7 showed appreciable declines during July of this year. Districts 10-12 were also appreciably lower. Northern Alberta districts, including 13, 14 and the Peace River District 16 showed improvement in July.

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

JULY 31, 1939

## LEGEND

P.C. OF AVERAGE

UNDER 70	44
70-74	
75-79	
80-84	
85-89	
90-94	
95-99	
100-104	
105-109	



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

JUNE 30, 1939

## LEGEND

P.C. OF AVERAGE

75-79



80-84



85-89



90-94



95-99



100-104



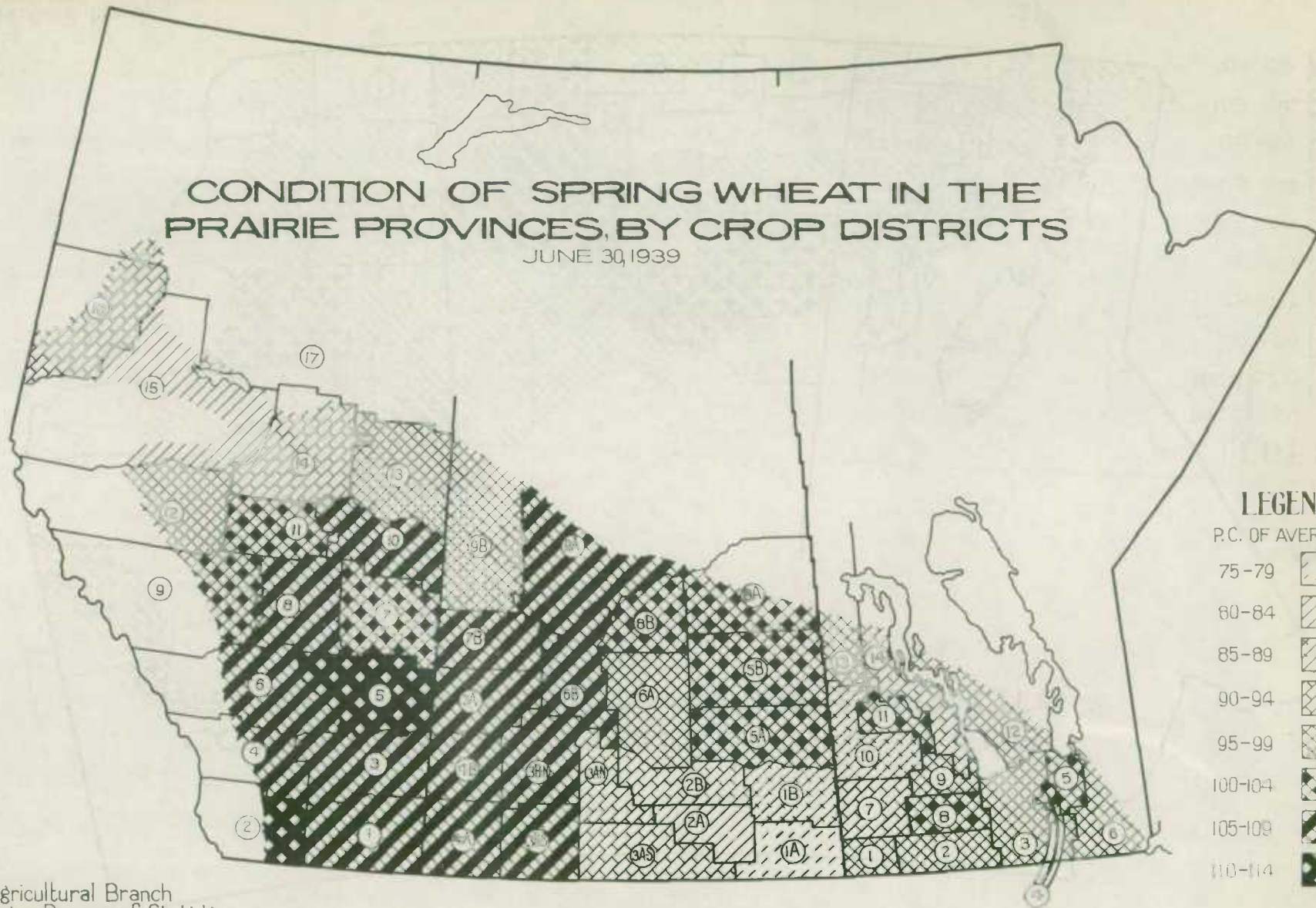
105-109



110-114



Agricultural Branch  
Dominion Bureau of Statistics



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

JULY 31, 1938  
WITH CROP DISTRICT ACREAGES

## Alberta Wheat

C.D.	Acres
1	752,300
2	601,700
3	292,500
4	910,100
5	541,100
6	1,206,800
7	840,700
8	885,700
9	181,700
10	624,800
11	249,400
12	37,500
13	188,100
14	268,600
15	69,300
16	500,400
17	18,500
Total	7,969,000

## Saskatchewan Wheat

C.D.	Acres	C.D.	Acres
1A	443,400	5A	778,800
1B	543,800	5B	525,500
2A	392,800	6A	1,018,000
2B	1,809,500	6B	1,161,100
3Aa	816,400	7A	878,500
3Ae	756,200	7B	882,600
3Ba	1,010,800	8A	193,300
3Be	647,600	8B	635,100
4A	170,500	9A	989,200
4B	792,600	9B	241,100
Total	13,793,600		

## Manitoba Wheat

C.D.	Acres
1	300,400
2	525,000
3	887,900
4	64,200
5	108,400
6	21,700
7	415,400
8	285,500
9	167,300
10	179,900
11	136,600
12	38,000
13	33,600
14	52,100
Total	5,184,000

## LEGEND

P.C.OF AVERAGE

UNDER 65	50
65-69	
70-74	
75-79	
80-84	
85-89	
90-94	
95-99	
100-104	
105-109	



V. TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORTS OF JULY 25, AUGUST 1, 9, AND 15.

July 25

Further toll of the prospective 1939 crops was taken by hot weather during the past week. In part the damage was minimized by showers and good rains at many points, but these were not sufficiently widespread to offset the effects of above-normal temperatures at a time when crops are filling. Harvesting was started in southern Manitoba with the yields and quality of oats and barley considerably below average. In Saskatchewan further declines in crop conditions were reported from the south-eastern section but the outlook continues favourable over most of the south-western, central and northern areas. Some good rains at several points checked deterioration. The Alberta crop suffered a decline as a result of hot dry weather which burned crops in the southern part of the province. Improvement in conditions was reported from the Peace River area where beneficial rains were again received in the past week. Grasshoppers are a serious menace to standing crops in the southern section of the Prairie wheat belt. Points along the international boundary, particularly in Saskatchewan, report a heavy invasion and flights may eventually involve districts further north. Hail storms during the week caused limited damage at many points.

Manitoba

The 1939 harvest got under way in the province last week with cutting of barley, oats and early sown wheat fields. In the south-central districts, cutting will be general this week. Yields are not promising, and oats and barley samples are poor. Hot dry weather of the past two weeks forced crops to maturity with the consequent shrivelling of kernels and only partial development of spikelets. The central section of the province has suffered severe declines in crop conditions from the continued heat. The most favourable prospects are found in the north-western districts, but some lodging of the heavy crop will cause difficulties and losses in harvesting.

Saskatchewan

Considerable variation in crop prospects is now evident. Further declines in the already poor prospects have occurred in the extreme south-east and on the eastern side of the Regina-Weyburn district. At some points in these areas farmers are cutting fields for feed, particularly where grasshoppers are active and there is little likelihood of a crop of threshed grain being produced. While some deterioration has taken place in the crops on the heavy land of the Regina plains, prospects are still favourable. Serious declines in the condition of the crop have been reported from some points in the south-central district. In the south-western part of the province the outlook continues to be very favourable. In the southern half of the central portion of the province, heat and lack of moisture have caused declines, but improvement has taken place in the northern parts. Some traces of rust have been observed but no widespread infestation has occurred to date. Damage from grasshoppers has been slight but losses from head clipping are feared, particularly in the southern part of the province. Eighty per cent of the summer fallowing has been completed.

Alberta

The past week of warm dry weather led to a decline in crop prospects in the southern part of the province. Rain is badly needed. Stubble crops are burning badly but the summer-fallow crops have held up fairly well. In the central part of the province the condition of the crop has been quite well maintained, although rains are needed for filling. Crop prospects improve northward and the northern section of the central part of the province has the most favourable outlook. A great improvement has taken place in northern Alberta as a result of timely showers which revived the crops. While these crops got away to a poor start the better moisture conditions of the past two weeks may result in an average production. For the province in general, the condition of the crop declines. Rains and more moderate temperatures are needed.

August 1

Favourable crop conditions have been maintained in the Maritime Provinces during the past fortnight although a good rain is now needed to bring along late crops. A July drought which had begun to threaten crops in Quebec and had already done appreciable damage in Ontario was relieved over the past week-end by fairly general rains across the two provinces. Haying was largely completed in the Maritimes and Quebec, and fall wheat harvested in Ontario under favourable conditions. Pastures, which needed rain badly in Ontario and Quebec, should improve with the moisture just received. In the Prairie Provinces, high temperatures and lack of adequate precipitation during the past week have accelerated a decline which has been under way since early July in the prospective outturn of the 1939 grain crops. Cutting is now general in Manitoba and most of the crop will be in stook by the end of this week. The standing crops in Alberta and Saskatchewan which are in the critical filling stage suffered severely from the heat. Rains and cooler weather would benefit the late crops. British Columbia has experienced warm, dry weather, but crop conditions continue to be favourable.

Another week of continuous and rapid depreciation of Prairie grain crops took place under conditions of high temperatures and little or no relief by rain. The harvest in Manitoba proceeded rapidly and the bulk of the cutting will be completed this week. The extent of the damage from heat and drought is difficult to assess until threshing, but reports of light yields and shrunken samples are numerous. Further severe reductions in the fine prospects in Saskatchewan and Alberta are reported. Crops in central and north-eastern Saskatchewan and in central and northern Alberta withstood the adverse conditions best, but the deterioration was quite general. Weather conditions have advanced the probable harvesting dates in these provinces. Root and fodder crops and pastures on the Prairies have suffered severely.

#### Prairie Provinces

Harvesting of the 1939 crop in Manitoba is now general with wide variations in the yield and quality of the grain crops being reported. Wheat yields in the south-central district are fair but coarse grains are poor. In the south-west, both the yield and sample will be poor for all grain crops. Kernels have shrivelled as a result of the hot, dry weather and the sample will be light. Crops in the west-central part of the province have been likewise affected by the heat although the damage has not been as severe. The best prospects appear to be in the north-central region. In the north-western district where crops are later, considerable deterioration has taken place during the past week. Yields have been reduced. Pastures and gardens in the province need rain badly.

Prospective grain yields in Saskatchewan suffered a further serious reduction during the past week of hot, dry weather. In addition to the drought area in the south-eastern part of the province, drastic declines in conditions occurred in the east part of the south-central district, the southern part of the east-central and the southern part of the central district. Moisture supplies were inadequate to carry the crop through the long dry spell, and many fields will not pay harvesting costs. Serious declines also occurred in the northern and western parts of the west-central district and in north-western Saskatchewan. The best prospects prevail in the south-central, the south-west, the central and north-eastern areas of the province. Good rains are needed, however, to maintain present prospects in these areas. Grasshoppers are numerous and are doing some damage to coarse grains by head clipping. Pastures are badly in need of rain.

July drought and heat continued to take toll of Alberta's crop. Damage was most severe in the southern and parts of the south-central section of the province. In some districts farmers are cutting the most seriously affected crops for feed. Declines in prospective yields since June, ranging from twenty to fifty per cent, are reported from many points in the southern section of the province. While prospects in the central and northern sections are still quite favourable, some decline in the condition of the crop has occurred. July rains in the Peace River area greatly benefited grain crops and prospective yields are now fair to good. Grasshoppers are flying but no damage to any extent has yet



August 9

The prolonged heat wave in the Prairie Provinces extended through last week and continued to take a heavy toll of prospective crop yields. Cooler weather and showers during the week-end brought relief and some benefit to late sown grain. Much of the crop, however, is too far advanced, and beyond stopping further depreciation the cooler weather and moisture will not repair the damage which has already occurred. Harvesting continued in Manitoba with some threshing under way. Binders commenced work in eastern Saskatchewan but cutting will not be general over the province for another week or ten days. A few fields have been cut in Alberta. Light frosts occurred in the south-west and central parts of Alberta. The best crop prospects on the Prairies are in north-central and north-western Manitoba, south-western, central, west-central and north-western Saskatchewan and in the central and Peace River areas of Alberta. Pastures are badly burned and need rain. Live stock are reported to be in fairly good condition, however, as a result of favourable pasture conditions earlier in the season.

#### Manitoba

Good progress was made with the harvest in the early part of the week when hot and dry weather prevailed. Showers over the week-end stopped cutting and combining operations. About half the grain is cut and upwards of five per cent is threshed. Wheat yields in the southern part of the province are poor to fair with grades averaging two to three and lower. Feed crops are poor and pastures badly burned by the heat. The central districts report fair yields of wheat but below average yields of feed grains. Grain fields in the north-central and north-western parts of the province are average or better. Grasshoppers are doing considerable damage to standing crops.

#### Saskatchewan

Further severe declines in crop prospects as a result of hot dry weather early in the week were reported. In the south-eastern corner of the province, crops on the lighter soils are practically a failure and the prolonged dry spell has very greatly reduced yields on the heavier soils in the Regina-Weyburn area. Fair to good crop prospects still prevail in the western portion of the south-central district, in the northern part of the central district and in the north-eastern section of the province. Crops in the Goose Lake country are quite promising. Cutting is under way in the eastern part of the province but the crop is later in the western and northern portions and harvesting will begin about the middle of August. Grasshoppers have been active, especially in the southern districts where the damage to wheat by head-clipping has been estimated at ten per cent. Live stock are in fairly good condition but pastures in many districts are in need of rain.

#### Alberta

The long hot spell was broken by cooler weather and rains over the week-end, but July weather was disastrous to very fine crop prospects in the province. Hot weather in the early part of last week continued to take a heavy toll of both prospective yields and grades. The crops in the southern part of the province will give a poor to fair outturn. Crop prospects in the central part are better, but heat damage has been severe. Week-end rains will benefit late crops but the earlier sown grain will not recover. Light frosts were reported from points in the south-west and central parts of the province, but the extent of the damage is difficult to estimate. Hay crops have yielded well but pastures are in poor condition. Crops in the Peace River district promise to yield well.

August 15

Substantial improvement of crops in Eastern Canada has resulted from recent rains which were fairly general throughout this part of the country. Haying is over and harvesting well advanced especially in Ontario where the yield of grain will be somewhat below average. Pastures have shown much improvement in recent weeks. Prospects for fruit, vegetable and tobacco crops are generally good. Harvesting of the Prairie grain crop is now fairly general. Threshing is in general progress in Manitoba and binders and combines are working in many districts of Saskatchewan. Cutting will be general in Alberta by the end of the week. Crop yields are quite variable and a wide variation in grading of the 1939 wheat crop is anticipated. No shortage of harvest help has been reported. Dry, warm weather in British Columbia has aided harvesting but has depleted pastures and ranges. Early varieties of tree fruits are now moving to market in volume.

Cooler weather over the Prairies in the early part of the week brought relief to western crops. Good rains were received in Manitoba but too late to be of much benefit. Local showers aided late crops in southern and central Saskatchewan. Very little precipitation occurred in Alberta. During the latter part of the week, high temperatures returned to the Prairies and a further decline in crop prospects was reported. Harvesting was held up in Manitoba but threshing will be general this year. Cutting and combining operations are well under way in Saskatchewan and in Alberta will be fairly general by the end of the week. The western crop as a whole will have a wide range of grades. Many light samples due to forced ripening have been reported. Grasshoppers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are active and causing some damage by head clipping.

#### Prairie Provinces

General rains during the past week in Manitoba delayed cutting and stopped threshing. The rains will revive pastures, potatoes, corn and garden crops but will be of little benefit to cereal crops. The poorest crop areas in the province are located in the south-central region and along the Saskatchewan boundary from the international boundary north to Russell. The early inspections of the wheat crop are grading higher than was anticipated. Prospects for feed grain production in the province are poor. Grasshoppers are very active in the south-central and western districts and are doing severe damage to late crops.

Cooler weather in Saskatchewan during the early part of last week was followed by a return of extreme heat. The cooler weather benefited wheat in the filling stage, especially in the south-western and west-central districts. Scattered showers were of some benefit in local areas but further depreciation of general crop prospects was reported. A large proportion of the wheat has been cut in the south-eastern and south-central districts of the province. A considerable amount of swathing has been done in the Regina area. In the western and northern districts, the harvest is just commencing. Grasshoppers are very active in the Regina-Weyburn district and in the southern portion of the central district. Some crops are being cut on the green side to avoid loss. There will be a wide variation in wheat grades and yields over the province, with much low-grade grain in the drought areas.

General crop prospects in Alberta declined slightly during the week. Some light rains and cooler weather in the early part of the week brought relief and aided late crops. Hot weather in the latter part of the week hastened maturity of the grain crop and cutting commenced in many districts. In the southern part of the province binders, headers and combines have been at work. Grades are lower than last year due to shrunken kernels. Wheat cutting will be general in the central districts this week. In the Peace River area crops are filling well and ripening rapidly. Harvesting is now in progress and will be fairly general by the end of this week.



VI. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total	Normal
		July 24	July 31	August 7	August 14	April 1 to August 14	April 1 to August 14
Manitoba							
1	Pierson	.02	.28	.08	1.02	12.81	8.98
	Waskada	1.18	.22	.28	1.72	11.39	9.71
2	Boissevain	.58	.38	.11	1.08	10.76	8.95
	Ninette	.72	.10	.16	1.60	10.35*	9.46
	Pilot Mound	.82	.34	.06	1.36	9.13	10.22
3	Emerson	Trace	.06	.04	1.98	10.47	8.97
	Morden	.14	.10	nil	1.58	8.60	9.55
	Grayville	.06	N.R.	.22	.90	9.68*	9.71
	Morris	.12	.02	nil	.64	9.41	9.40
	Portage la Prairie	1.16	.01	.06	.90	11.38	9.30
4	Winnipeg	.65	Trace	.04	1.06	7.46	10.68
6	Sprague	.02	.02	.02	3.10	10.00	10.05
	Pinawa	.05	Trace	.04	1.60	4.87	7.94
7	Virden	Trace	.04	.04	.38	6.96	8.12
	Hamiota	.28	.08	.26	.68	7.40	8.91
8	Rivers	.07	.10	.01	.82	7.41	9.44
	Brandon	.57	.04	.06	.88	9.53	9.58
	Cypress River	.28	.08	.06	1.32	11.04	9.46
9	Minnedosa	.20	.02	.01	.96	8.29	9.33
10	Dropmore	1.38	nil	Trace	.88	8.14	9.43
	Russell	.74	.08	nil	.76	6.94	8.92
	Birtle	1.10	.02	.24	.46	5.83	9.53
11	Dauphin	1.60	nil	Trace	1.30	8.40	8.29
13	Swan River	3.80	.06	1.05	.30	12.54	9.33
	The Pas	.89	.23	.09	1.04	10.33	7.53
Manitoba Average		.66	.10	.12	1.13	9.16	9.24
Saskatchewan							
1A	Carlyle	.12	nil	.02	.92	5.49	9.48
	Estevan	.08	.46	.20	.46	6.39	8.80
1B	Broadview	.38	.10	.08	.88	6.24	8.64
	Moosomin	.10	.01	.06	.70	5.46	8.25
2A	Yellow Grass	.06	.38	.46	.02	8.38	8.35
	Midale	nil	.20	.58	.20	4.86	9.23
2B	Moose Jaw	.05	.01	Trace	.19	7.87	8.64
	Regina	.41	.40	.46	.38	7.90	8.75
	Qu'Appelle	.33	.27	.32	.36	9.00	10.30
	Indian Head	.36	.40	.28	.40	7.25	9.86
	Francis	.10	nil	.20	.62	6.14	7.28
3AN	Chaplin	.26	nil	.04	nil	7.14*	9.08
3AS	Assiniboia	.22	nil	.20	.22	11.86	7.11
	Ceylon	.22	N.R.	.18	N.R.	7.70*	10.50
	Gravelbourg	.50	nil	.02	nil	9.19	7.20
	Rockglen	.38	.14	.02	.12	8.75*	8.62
3BN	Swift Current	1.18	.03	.29	.08	11.66	8.87
	Hughton	1.06	nil	nil	.32	11.64	7.83
	Pennant	.62	Trace	.04	.24	11.66	8.54
3BS	Aneroid	.26	Trace	Trace	.14	11.10	8.67
	Cadillac	.46	.04	.12	.12	12.51	9.48
	Val Marie	.20	.02	nil	.12	10.05	7.98
	Shaunavon	.20	.06	.28	.34	14.56	7.36
4A	Maple Creek	1.10	nil	.24	.54	13.72	8.21
	Consul	.40	.12	.24	.23	7.49	6.88
4B	Roadene	.98	.08	.12	.24	12.97	7.83
5A	Yorkton	.66	Trace	.22	.68	7.25	8.98
	Hubbard	.20	.14	.10	.56	7.66	8.75
5B	Kamsack	2.04	Trace	.46	.74	10.44	8.31
	Foan Lake	.32	.08	.16	.60	9.53	8.68
	Lintlaw	1.72	.10	.10	.80	11.69	8.70
6A	Davidson	.26	.02	.34	.60	10.86	7.14
	Nokomis	.44	.02	.06	.20	7.89*	6.32
	Semans	.62	.10	.20	.22	7.93	5.67
	Strasbourg	.22	Trace	.18	.44	7.27	7.99
	Dilke	.12	.06	N.R.	N.R.	7.60*	7.41
6B	Rosthern	.38	.28	nil	.22	9.18	8.24
	Saskatoon	1.54	.09	Trace	.18	9.85	8.21
	Dundurn	.32	Trace	Trace	.14	9.28	8.44
	Tugaske	.20	.12	.20	.24	11.58	7.10
	Elbow	.18	Trace	.05	.10	9.83	7.10
	Outlook	.42	.04	nil	.22	9.54	6.28
	Harris	1.24	Trace	nil	.48	10.14	7.75

N. R. - No Report.

\* Incomplete

VI. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES (Concluded)<sup>x</sup>

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total April 1 to August 14	Normal April 1 to August 14
		July 24	July 31	August 7	August 14		
Saskatchewan (Concluded)							
7A	Alsaak	.29	.08	.04	N.R.	8.58*	7.68
	Kindersley	.32	.05	Trace	.28	8.55	7.40
7B	Macklin	.24	.12	.22	.22	7.60	8.49
	Scott	.34	.24	.12	.32	7.68	7.84
	Bigger	.70	.08	.18	.10	9.70	8.58
8A	Nipawin	.74	.16	nil	N.R.	9.94*	8.22
	Nalcam	.92	.04	.08	.52	9.86	9.55
8B	Melfort	.12	.40	.03	.45	9.01	8.62
	Humboldt	1.96	.03	.04	.52	9.40	7.21
9A	Rabbit Lake	.51	.28	.08	N.R.	8.09*	8.59
	Prince Albert	.75	.40	Trace	.43	8.22	8.34
9B	Battleford	.80	.19	.14	.27	7.03	8.16
Saskatchewan Average		.52	.11	.14	.35	9.06	8.21
Alberta							
1	Medicine Hat	.62	nil	.03	.19	7.23	7.26
	Foremost	.86	nil	.08	.02	8.20	9.70
2	Manyberries	.22	Trace	.02	Trace	4.42*	7.51
	Macleod	.22	nil	.26	.18	13.31	8.12
	Cowley	nil	nil	.38	.77	7.38*	8.96
3	Lethbridge	.11	nil	.58	.26	8.26*	8.11
	Cardston	.04	Trace	.52	.46	7.82	11.79
	Brooks	.26	nil	.02	.01	6.58	7.62
4	Empress	.22	nil	.02	.04	6.45	7.52
	Vauxhall	.62	.02	.04	.04	6.31	6.99
	Vulcan	.32	nil	.30	.02	9.26	8.34
5	High River	.32	nil	.80	.32	10.78*	9.94
	Drumheller	.02	nil	.10	.03	11.37	8.85
6	Hanna	.34	.12	.12	nil	11.36	9.64
	Neco	.14	.02	nil	.08	9.02	8.38
	Olds	.40	.10	.04	nil	14.42	9.57
7	Three Hills	.10	nil	.34	.01	10.22	8.33
	Strathmore	.22	nil	.06	Trace	9.49	8.68
	Gleichen	Trace	nil	.28	.04	9.21	8.13
8	Calgary	.24	nil	.41	.03	11.22	9.92
	Banff	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	.30*	9.15
	Coronation	.03	.04	.06	.04	7.48	7.17
9	Hughenden	.12	.44	.36	.06	8.00*	8.10
	Hardisty	.16	.08	.14	.10	7.76	8.73
	Sedgewick	.20	.12	.14	nil	7.66	8.59
10	Viking	.66	Trace	.18	.02	7.82	7.92
	Camrose	.52	.32	.04	nil	8.31	8.88
	Wetaskiwin	.28	.54	.04	Trace	8.46	9.56
11	Lacombe	.23	.20	.28	.16	9.24	9.86
	Alix	.28	.08	.14	nil	9.86	9.11
	Springdale	.70	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	11.11*	11.72
12	Red Deer	.12	.49	.23	nil	8.14	11.51
	Stettler	.32	.14	.10	nil	8.82	10.05
	Vegreville	1.03	.16	.06	.01	7.43	10.56
13	Vermillion	1.08	Trace	.34	nil	9.10	10.39
	Lloydminster	.24	.02	.38	.10	6.13	7.70
	Edmonton	.45	nil	.02	nil	8.44	10.14
14	Calmar	1.06	Trace	.06	.20	8.48	10.60
	Edson	.64	.32	.28	nil	10.38	9.87
	Jasper	.06	nil	Trace	nil	6.46	4.88
15	Glendon	2.12	.28	.08	nil	10.34	8.38
	Athabaska	.56	Trace	.12	Trace	9.51	9.14
16	Campsie	1.26	.01	.16	.02	7.04	10.15
	High Prairie	1.36	.46	.68	.02	6.28	8.50
17	Kinuso	.34	.26	.52	.24	5.07	8.17
	Fairview	.83	.57	.25	N.R.	9.02*	6.23
18	Beaverlodge	.83	.14	.28	.16	8.27	7.06
	Keg River	1.44	.34	Trace	.31	10.29	8.13
	Fort Vermillion	.70	.96	.14	.34	8.91	6.44
	Fort McMurray	.54	.17	.14	.02	5.75	8.12
	Fort Smith	.61	.29	.42	.52	5.14	5.37
Alberta Average		.48	.14	.20	.10	8.54	8.68

N.R. - No Report.

\* Incomplete.

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



VII. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. July 24		Week ending 8 a.m. July 31		Week ending 8 a.m. August 7		Week ending 8 a.m. August 14	
		Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
Manitoba									
1	Pierson	70	66	71	65	70	64	59	63
	Waskada	70	66	70	66	71	64	59	63
2	Boissevain	70	66	70	66	71	65	58	64
	Ninette	70	67	71	66	74	65	60	65
	Pilot Mound	70	67	72	66	72	65	60	64
3	Emerson	73	67	75	66	73	65	63	64
	Morden	72	67	73	66	75	65	65	64
	Graysville	74	67	N.R.	66	72	65	62	63
	Morris	72	67	72	66	74	65	64	64
	Portage la Prairie	71	65	72	65	73	64	63	63
4	Winnipeg	71	67	72	66	72	65	64	64
6	Sprague	68	65	N.R.	65	66	64	61	63
	Pinawa	72	65	69	64	70	63	63	61
7	Virdon	72	64	71	63	73	62	60	61
	Hamiota	N.R.	64	71	64	72	63	60	61
8	Rivers	70	64	70	63	70	63	59	62
	Brandon	N.R.	65	69	64	70	64	60	62
	Cypress River	70	66	70	65	71	65	60	63
9	Minnedosa	69	64	68	63	69	63	59	62
10	Dropmore	68	65	67	64	68	62	56	60
	Russell	69	63	67	62	70	61	58	60
	Birtle	70	63	68	62	70	61	58	60
11	Dauphin	71	64	68	63	73	62	62	61
13	Swan River	67	63	67	62	69	60	59	59
	The Pas	65	65	66	64	67	63	61	61
Manitoba Average		70	65	70	64	71	64	61	62
Saskatchewan									
1A	Carlyle	69	63	72	63	70	62	60	61
	Estevan	71	65	74	64	71	64	60	63
1B	Broadview	69	64	69	63	70	62	58	61
	Moosomin	72	62	72	61	72	60	61	59
2A	Yellow Grass	67	65	71	65	68	64	57	64
	Midale	70	65	73	65	70	64	60	63
2B	Moose Jaw	68	66	73	66	69	65	60	64
	Regina	67	64	71	63	68	62	59	62
	Qu'Appelle	66	65	68	64	68	63	57	62
	Indian Head	69	64	69	63	70	62	59	61
	Francis	N.R.	64	68	64	66	64	58	63
3AN	Chaplin	66	65	72	64	66	63	59	61
3AS	Assiniboia	65	65	72	64	65	63	59	62
	Ceylon	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	Gravelbourg	66	65	71	65	N.R.	64	60	62
	Rockglen	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
3BN	Swift Current	63	66	71	66	65	65	59	64
	Hughton	N.R.	64	68	63	66	63	58	62
	Pennant	66	65	71	65	66	64	60	64
3BS	Aneroid	64	64	71	63	67	62	60	61
	Cadillac	62	64	66	63	64	62	55	61
	Val Marie	64	66	73	65	66	64	59	63
	Shaunavon	64	63	72	63	65	63	58	62
4A	Maple Creek	65	65	72	65	70	64	60	63
	Consul	64	62	72	61	64	61	58	61
4B	Roadene	64	64	73	63	66	63	60	62
5A	Yorkton	69	62	69	62	70	61	59	60
	Hubbard	66	63	65	62	66	61	55	59
5B	Kamsack	64	64	67	63	66	61	61	59
	Foam Lake	65	62	66	61	66	61	55	60
	Lintlaw	63	61	65	60	63	59	54	58
6A	Davidson	66	64	72	64	68	62	60	61
	Nokomis	66	64	69	62	66	61	58	60
	Semans	68	63	67	62	66	61	54	60
	Strasbourg	68	63	70	62	67	61	58	60
	Dilke	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
6B	Rosthern	65	63	70	62	68	61	58	60
	Saskatoon	N.R.	63	71	62	67	62	57	60
	Dundurn	65	64	72	63	68	62	58	61
	Tugaske	64	65	70	64	68	63	60	62
	Elbow	65	64	72	64	66	63	58	62
	Outlook	66	64	70	63	68	62	58	61
	Harris	65	64	70	64	66	63	58	62

N.R. - No Report.

VII. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES - Concluded.<sup>x</sup>

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. July 24		Week ending 8 a.m. July 31		Week ending 8 a.m. August 7		Week ending 8 a.m. August 14	
		Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
Saskatchewan (Concluded)									
7A	Alsask	64	63	70	62	N.R.	61	N.R.	60
	Kindersley	64	63	73	62	67	61	60	60
7B	Macklin	65	60	70	60	69	59	61	59
	Scott	62	62	70	61	66	60	57	59
8A	Biggar	66	63	71	63	67	62	60	61
	Nipawin	67	63	68	62	68	61	N.R.	60
	Naicam	64	63	66	62	65	61	56	59
8B	Melfort	65	63	67	63	66	62	57	61
	Humboldt	63	63	69	62	65	61	56	59
9A	Rabbit Lake	N.R.	62	65	61	61	60	N.R.	59
	Prince Albert	66	64	69	63	69	62	59	61
9B	Battleford	65	66	72	65	69	63	60	62
Saskatchewan Average		66	64	70	63	67	62	58	61
Alberta									
1	Medicine Hat	68	70	78	70	68	69	64	67
	Foremost	67	62	77	62	66	62	64	61
2	Manyberries	66	69	78	68	66	68	64	67
	Macleod	65	65	76	64	66	64	65	63
	Cowley	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
3	Lethbridge	65	65	75	64	67	64	64	63
	Cardston	65	63	75	62	65	61	62	60
	Brooks	65	63	74	63	65	62	61	61
4	Empress	66	63	75	63	68	62	63	61
	Vauxhall	64	64	74	64	64	63	62	62
	Vulcan	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
5	High River	60	61	70	60	61	59	60	58
	Bramheller	64	61	74	61	66	60	63	60
6	Hanna	N.R.	60	68	60	61	59	60	57
	Haco	62	59	70	59	64	58	59	58
	Olde	58	60	68	59	60	58	63	56
7	Three Hills	58	61	68	60	57	59	61	58
	Strathmore	62	62	69	61	64	60	62	59
	Gleichen	62	63	72	62	64	61	60	60
8	Calgary	60	62	70	61	61	61	60	60
	Banff	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	Coronation	63	60	70	59	64	58	61	57
9	Hughenden	62	60	70	59	63	58	60	57
	Hardisty	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	Sedgewick	63	60	70	60	64	60	61	59
10	Viking	62	60	69	59	62	58	60	58
	Camrose	62	61	N.R.	61	62	60	60	59
	Wetaskiwin	63	61	68	60	63	59	59	58
11	Lacombe	59	60	68	59	63	58	60	57
	Alix	62	61	70	61	62	60	60	59
	Springdale	57	59	N.R.	59	N.R.	58	N.R.	56
12	Red Deer	58	59	66	58	58	57	57	56
	Stettler	61	60	71	60	61	59	62	58
	Vegreville	63	60	68	60	62	59	60	58
13	Vermilion	63	60	68	60	64	59	60	58
	Lloydminster	63	61	70	60	66	59	59	58
	Edmonton	62	62	69	61	61	60	60	60
14	Calmar	60	61	68	60	60	59	60	58
	Edson	59	58	67	57	58	57	60	56
	Jasper	57	58	68	57	58	55	63	54
15	Glendon	62	61	64	60	62	59	56	57
	Athabaska	59	60	64	60	57	58	58	57
	Campsie	62	60	67	60	59	59	59	58
16	High Prairie	63	59	68	59	59	58	64	57
	Kinuso	61	60	66	59	58	58	62	57
	Fairview	62	60	N.R.	60	59	59	64	59
17	Beaverlodge	60	57	66	57	59	57	64	56
	Keg River	62	61	N.R.	61	60	60	62	59
	Fort Vermilion	62	61	64	60	60	59	62	58
18	Fort McMurray	61	63	64	61	62	60	61	59
	Fort Smith	61	60	62	59	60	58	63	57
Alberta Average		62	61	70	61	62	60	61	59

N. R. = No Report.

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



# VIII. STOCKS OF GRAIN IN CANADA ON JULY 31.

On August 11, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a report covering the total stocks of Canadian grain in Canada at the end of the crop year, July 31, 1939, as compared with stocks on the same date in 1937 and 1938.

## Total Stocks of Grain in Canada, at July 31, 1937-1939.

	<u>July 31, 1937</u>	<u>July 31, 1938</u>	<u>July 31, 1939</u>
	(bushels)		
Wheat .....	32,937,991	23,553,228	95,013,476
Oats .....	18,266,043	19,498,653	48,821,296
Barley .....	4,315,699	6,447,695	12,853,813
Rye .....	408,864	985,576	1,967,955
Flaxseed .....	464,967	219,027	118,822

The following table gives in detail the stocks of grain in Canada at July 31, 1939. The quantities on farms are compiled from the reports of crop correspondents.

## Stocks of Grain in Canada at the end of the Crop Year, July 31, 1939.

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Flaxseed</u>
	(bushels)				
Public, Semi-public Terminals and Private Elevators, Fort William and Port Arthur .....	16,827,641	1,832,857	952,806	931,947	56,499
Western Mills and Mill Elevs. .	6,074,235	907,831	1,449,378	42,608	14,879
Interior Terminal Elevators ...	2,976,672	61,463	992	-	-
Vancouver-New Westminster Elevs.	6,433,326	234,733	189,864	7,260	19
Victoria Elevator .....	318,674	-	-	-	-
Churchill Elevator .....	2,455,598	-	-	-	-
Country Elevators and Private Terminal Elevators .....	7,811,988	1,798,979	1,085,307	495,747	37,786
In Rail Transit .....	3,465,994	392,753	317,793	34,351	2,310
Afloat for Eastern Elevators ...	1,346,228	337,545	293,092	-	-
Eastern Elevators .....	41,135,051	2,813,629	1,082,328	72,334	1,932
Eastern Mills .....	1,486,069	787,506	135,553	3,708	497
On Farms .....	4,682,000	39,654,000	7,346,700	380,000	4,900
TOTALS 1939 .....	95,013,476	48,821,296	12,853,813	1,967,955	118,822
TOTALS 1938 (Revised) .....	23,553,228	19,498,653	6,447,695	985,576	219,027

The total stocks of wheat in Canada at July 31, 1939, were 95,013,476 bushels. This amount represents an increase of 71,460,248 bushels from last year's exceptionally low carry-over of 23,553,228 bushels (revised) and is the largest carry-over of the past three years--the 1936 carry-over of wheat in Canada having amounted to 108,094,277 bushels.

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store in the United States and en route to that country at July 31, 1939, totalled 7,148,092 bushels in comparison with only 982,650 bushels a year earlier.

The total amount of Canadian wheat in Canada and the United States at July 31, 1939 was 102,161,568 bushels, indicating an increase of 77,625,710 bushels over the 24,535,858 bushels held in similar positions on July 31, 1938.

Farm stocks of wheat in Canada as of July 31, 1939, are estimated at 4,682,000 bushels, of which 2,805,000 bushels were in the Prairie Provinces. This year's carry-over on farms is 379,000 bushels smaller than in 1938.

## II. PRIMARY MOVEMENT

The following table shows primary receipts of wheat at country elevators and platform loadings in the Prairie Provinces for the 1938-39 crop year along with comparative figures for 1937-38:

Week ending		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Totals	Last Year
(bushels)						
August	5	256,184	162,204	189,626	608,014	202,653
	12	1,295,881	408,205	527,252	2,231,338	1,184,503
	19	4,263,467	1,314,291	985,227	6,562,985	4,188,848
	26	8,986,354	4,583,633	1,350,860	14,920,847	8,348,169
September	2	8,702,002	10,281,980	4,128,520	23,112,502	11,788,675
	9	6,220,460	15,134,968	9,986,591	31,342,019	10,475,662
	16	2,822,437	8,499,151	9,403,480	20,725,068	10,786,013
	23	1,768,809	11,797,462	18,582,080	32,148,351	12,058,677
October	30	1,125,782	12,596,493	16,519,119	30,241,394	6,544,558
	7	856,033	8,883,800	11,703,635	21,443,468	3,783,667
	14	675,212	4,262,145	6,205,197	11,142,554	3,339,873
	21	568,570	5,843,236	8,144,188	14,555,994	3,850,186
November	28	559,435	5,069,622	6,344,589	11,973,646	4,930,385
	4	465,013	3,571,467	4,582,969	8,619,449	4,331,575
	11	357,597	1,496,553	2,648,195	4,502,145	2,694,077
	18	329,043	1,794,445	2,552,036	4,675,524	1,981,693
December	25	258,568	1,659,413	2,164,903	4,082,904	1,537,677
	2	197,033	1,176,676	1,771,414	3,145,123	1,655,250
	9	199,702	1,109,840	1,659,026	2,968,568	1,160,640
	16	127,633	912,667	1,186,532	2,226,832	1,329,218
January	23	116,285	744,807	1,075,281	1,936,373	1,494,284
	30	102,109	538,388	697,524	1,338,021	608,963
	6	46,286	215,457	357,029	618,772	886,353
	13	59,562	384,268	619,083	1,062,913	2,132,273
February	20	84,954	391,307	765,123	1,241,384	1,643,038
	27	80,113	384,542	699,057	1,163,712	924,718
	3	89,747	349,418	622,900	1,062,065	572,589
	10	66,942	152,027	374,983	593,952	628,280
March	17	33,697	132,455	146,900	313,052	478,577
	24	46,562	175,277	359,408	581,247	713,604
	3	95,039	432,678	740,089	1,267,806	1,398,779
	10	156,692	583,209	610,325	1,350,226	1,203,523
April	17	136,815	552,590	585,998	1,275,403	1,014,596
	24	138,660	503,143	511,488	1,153,291	742,325
	31	117,425	419,100	573,930	1,110,455	606,965
	7	129,701	328,571	530,524	988,796	1,140,163
May	14	199,866	682,704	560,043	1,442,613	1,139,422
	21	174,670	678,250	565,811	1,418,731	1,108,043
	28	118,502	562,655	398,760	1,079,917	1,168,120
	5	133,867	426,797	330,848	891,512	688,700
June	12	197,388	526,375	332,605	1,056,368	539,103
	19	174,775	654,227	459,095	1,288,097	605,716
	26	197,042	528,978	376,809	1,102,829	754,758
	2	183,223	596,820	494,949	1,274,992	843,205
July	9	157,154	725,261	576,296	1,458,711	743,591
	16	215,785	440,042	431,146	1,086,973	806,445
	23	143,798	543,737	412,037	1,099,572	1,017,121
	30	166,708	409,607	561,132	1,137,447	697,371
Totals	7	202,796	1,063,641	802,545	2,068,982	931,830
	14	174,652	1,474,511	839,891	2,489,054	770,554
	21	130,606	1,019,750	830,951	1,981,306	645,828
	31	201,969	461,317	616,323	1,279,609	620,402
Totals		44,308,424	117,640,160	128,494,322	290,442,906	125,441,238



X. IMPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT INTO THE UNITED STATES

	For Consumption Duty Paid	For Milling in bond (bushels)	Totals
August 1938--June 1939 .....	239,392	8,951,433	9,190,825
July 7 .....	—	250,000	250,000
14 .....	—	209,000	209,000
21 .....	—	217,000	217,000
28 .....	—	241,000	241,000
Preliminary Totals			
August 1, 1938 to July 28, 1939 ..	239,392	9,868,433	10,107,825

XI. IMPORTS OF UNITED STATES WHEAT INTO CANADA

	Customs Imports (bushels)
Crop Year, August 1936--July, 1937 .....	146,957
Crop Year, August 1937--July, 1938 .....	5,743,953
Eleven Months August 1938--June, 1939 ..	1,558,551

XII. VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on August 11, 1939, along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year.

	1939		1938	
	Durum	Other (000 bushels)	Durum	Other
Country Elevators - Manitoba .....	335	960	235	450
Saskatchewan .....	250	3,760	97	595
Alberta .....	—	2,840	—	995
Totals .....	585	7,560	332	2,040
Interior Private and Mill Elevators .....	40	5,550	89	1,173
Interior Public and Semi-public Terminals ..	—	2,770	—	11
Pacific Ports .....	—	5,765	—	76
Churchill .....	—	2,552	—	12
Fort William and Port Arthur .....	791	11,633	3,667	1,294
In Transit, Lake .....	538	4,093	570	1,270
In Transit, Rail .....	—	2,757	—	1,550
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports .....	3,552	26,276	1,567	732
Eastern Elevators - St. Lawrence Ports ...	853	10,368	1,114	1,347
Eastern Elevators - Maritime Ports .....	—	—	23	—
U. S. Lake Ports .....	25	2,592	—	560
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports .....	2,931	1,312	3	204
Totals .....	9,315	83,228	7,365	10,289
	92,543		17,634	

MILLION  
BUSHELS

# WEEKLY VISIBLE SUPPLY OF CANADIAN WHEAT 1936-37, 1937-38 AND 1938-39

200

150

100

50

0

1

10

20

30

40

50

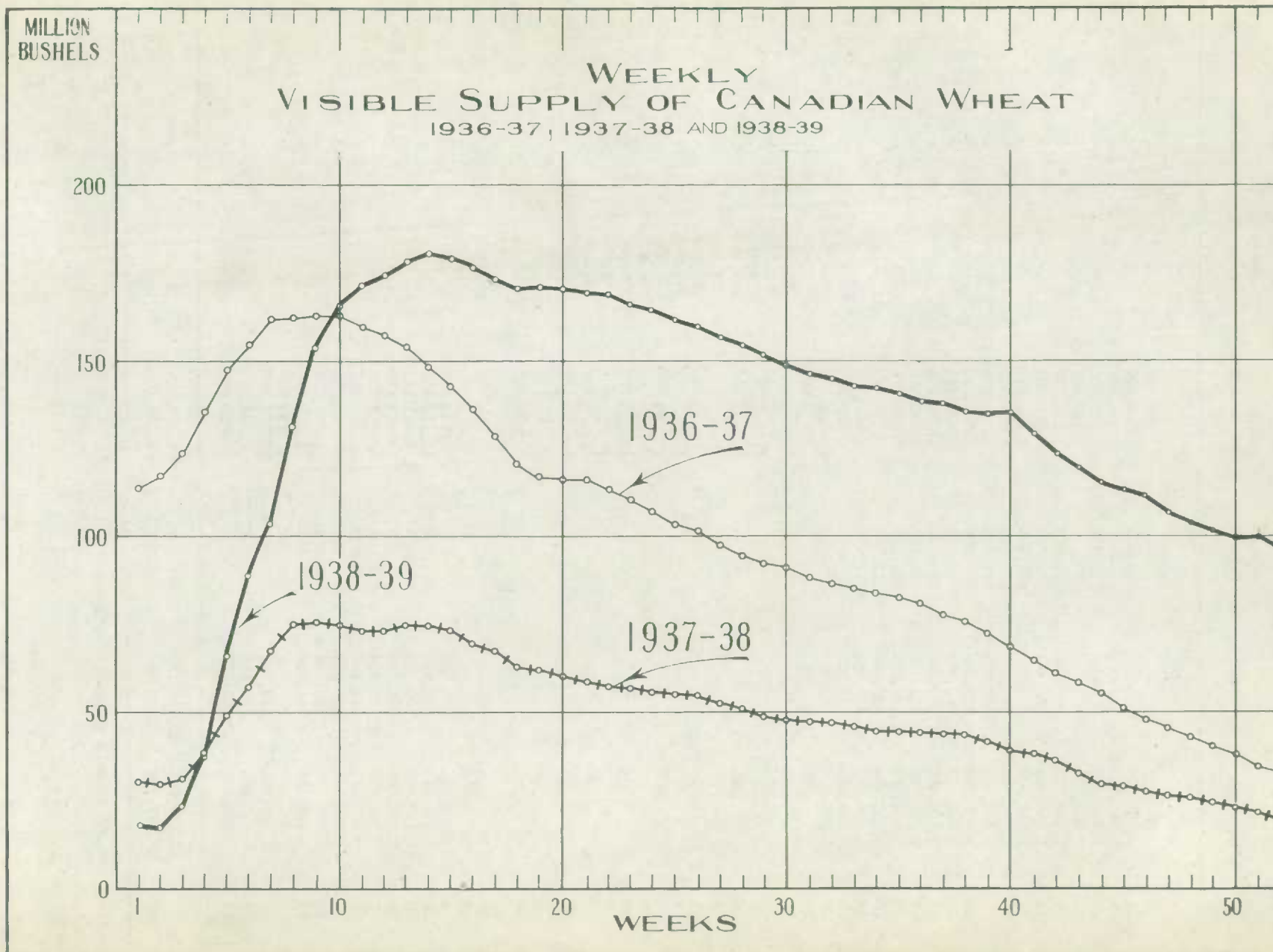
WEEKS

1936-37

1938-39

1937-38

-39-





XIII. EXPORT CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN WHEAT 1938-39

Week ending	Montreal	Sorel	Three Rivers	Total St. Lawrence Ports	Saint John	Halifax	Total Maritime Ports
(bushels)							
Aug. 4	308,831	-	-	308,831	-	-	-
11	1,257,370	-	212,600	1,469,970	-	-	-
18	1,256,001	-	-	1,256,001	-	-	-
25	1,423,606	-	122,999	1,546,605	-	-	-
Sept. 1	1,342,022	-	-	1,342,022	-	-	-
8	1,160,142	-	16,000	1,176,142	-	-	-
15	1,684,442	283,441	450,800	2,418,683	-	-	-
22	1,665,835	-	495,982	2,161,817	-	-	-
29	2,225,562	774,155	654,700	3,654,417	-	-	-
Oct. 6	1,605,496	872,533	771,600	3,249,629	-	-	-
13	1,701,747	763,547	159,855	2,625,149	-	-	-
20	3,443,601	1,760,785	724,078	5,928,464	-	-	-
27	3,400,058	1,398,048	284,300	5,082,406	-	-	-
Nov. 3	2,067,788	459,967	55,924	2,583,679	-	-	-
10	1,120,573	1,020,034	461,100	2,601,707	-	-	-
17	1,930,649	750,000	1,102,808	3,783,457	-	-	-
24	2,466,219	1,215,689	509,475	4,191,323	-	-	-
Dec. 1	954,885	116,109	-	1,070,994	-	-	-
8	158,019	-	-	158,019	-	-	-
15	320	-	-	320	32,459	-	32,459
22	-	-	-	-	63,497	-	63,497
29	4,050	-	-	4,050	8,000	-	8,000
Jan. 5	-	-	-	-	79,957	-	79,957
12	320	-	-	320	284,557	-	284,557
19	-	-	-	-	242,693	-	242,693
26	8,746	-	-	8,746	167,858	-	167,858
Feb. 2	931	-	-	931	192,564	-	192,564
9	300	-	-	300	199,953	-	199,953
16	-	-	-	-	366,489	-	366,489
23	7,756	-	-	7,756	155,880	-	155,880
Mar. 2	-	-	-	-	175,779	-	175,779
9	930	-	-	930	256,102	-	256,102
16	40	-	-	40	43,963	-	43,963
23	300	-	-	300	171,967	-	171,967
30	24	-	-	24	89,872	-	89,872
Apr. 6	300	-	-	300	334,079	-	334,079
13	-	-	-	-	71,927	-	71,927
20	24	-	-	24	202,624	31,880	234,504
27	300	-	-	300	-	-	-
May 4	616,393	515,679	-	1,132,072	-	-	-
11	1,179,265	1,031,446	443,500	2,654,211	-	-	-
18	1,107,934	1,090,131	279,900	2,477,965	-	-	-
25	1,631,856	891,174	495,400	3,018,430	-	-	-
June 1	904,727	1,171,414	239,684	2,315,825	-	-	-
8	657,241	849,646	232,600	1,739,487	-	-	-
15	453,739	1,398,027	548,500	2,400,266	-	-	-
22	747,668	505,166	272,800	1,525,634	-	-	-
29	1,428,057	561,000	250,355	2,239,412	-	-	-
July 6	899,327	802,531	228,800	1,930,658	-	-	-
13	1,066,385	942,000	252,000	2,260,385	-	-	-
20	713,820	523,675	25,700	1,263,195	-	-	-
27	504,262	323,000	-	827,262	-	-	-
Totals	43,107,861	20,019,197	9,291,460	72,418,518	3,140,220	31,880	3,172,100
Last Year	37,542,948	3,290,062	1,098,093	42,427,190 <sup>1/</sup>	8,712,711	159,968	8,872,679

<sup>1/</sup> Includes 496,097 bushels shipped from Quebec.

XIII. EXPORT CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN WHEAT, 1938-39 - Concluded

Week ending		Head of Lakes (Direct)	Churchill	Vancouver New Westminster	Victoria	United States Ports	Total Clearances
(bushels)							
Aug.	4	-	-	-	-	97,304	406,156
	11	-	-	6,083	-	402,591	1,878,644
	18	-	-	-	-	155,225	1,411,226
	25	-	-	-	-	182,326	1,728,931
Sept.	1	-	-	84	-	594,278	1,936,384
	8	-	-	134,400	-	177,000	1,487,542
	15	-	-	560,125	-	451,062	3,429,870
	22	-	-	531,200	-	336,237	3,029,254
	29	56,000	303,191	330,337	-	270,286	4,614,231
Oct.	6	-	613,722	385,287	-	336,814	4,585,452
	13	-	-	292,500	-	66,735	2,984,384
	20	56,066	-	742,733	-	615,758	7,343,021
	27	-	-	1,129,340	-	187,515	6,399,261
Nov.	3	-	-	1,219,541	-	476,940	4,280,160
	10	-	-	1,298,149	-	147,235	4,047,091
	17	-	-	1,324,780	-	184,695	5,292,932
	24	-	-	1,062,742	-	192,750	5,446,875
Dec.	1	-	-	1,464,147	-	266,830	2,801,971
	8	-	-	1,141,022	-	90,182	1,389,223
	15	-	-	693,421	-	27,507	753,707
	22	-	-	1,635,515	-	240,288	1,939,300
	29	-	-	919,583	84,000	274,767	1,290,400
Jan.	5	-	-	1,566,722	-	230,462	1,879,141
	12	-	-	1,241,721	-	524,654	2,051,252
	19	-	-	1,629,595	-	427,252	2,299,540
	26	-	-	1,244,219	75,413	110,101	1,606,337
Feb.	2	-	-	1,943,087	-	553,452	2,690,034
	9	-	-	613,811	-	484,014	1,298,078
	16	-	-	759,899	-	234,766	1,361,154
	23	-	-	990,289	-	351,492	1,505,417
Mar.	2	-	-	1,619,349	265,067	225,746	2,285,941
	9	-	-	817,108	130,666	162,564	1,367,370
	16	-	-	1,483,905	-	330,752	1,858,660
	23	-	-	400,927	-	152,792	725,986
	30	-	-	433,710	-	343,025	866,631
Apr.	6	-	-	872,041	-	91,884	1,298,304
	13	-	-	791,341	-	108,121	971,389
	20	-	-	492,813	121,333	222,446	1,071,120
	27	-	-	492,550	48,000	233,338	774,188
May	4	-	-	309,068	-	126,524	1,567,664
	11	-	-	427,987	46,667	110,309	3,239,174
	18	57,033	-	591,853	74,506	107,559	3,308,916
	25	56,883	-	313,844	-	200,980	3,590,137
June	1	-	-	664,107	191,698	83,960	3,255,590
	8	51,350	-	392,647	56,000	150,000	2,389,484
	15	59,760	-	613,655	-	23,214	3,096,895
	22	-	-	542,385	-	22,500	2,090,519
	29	-	-	309,867	137,352	42,795	2,729,426
July	6	-	-	404,737	-	58,109	2,393,504
	13	-	-	414,673	-	113,850	2,788,908
	20	-	-	268,057	-	188,678	1,719,930
	27	-	-	511,127	-	358,000	1,696,389
Totals		337,092	916,913	38,030,083	1,230,702	12,147,664	128,253,072
Last Year		114,375	603,982	10,035,392	-	14,173,116	77,137,674 2/

2/ Includes 496,087 bushels shipped from Quebec and 910,940 bushels shipped from Prince Rupert.





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# XIV. EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

The following tables give the Customs totals of wheat and flour exports during the 1938-39 crop year with comparative figures for preceding years:

## W H E A T

	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36
		(bushels)		
August .....	6,266,055	6,554,967	21,157,268	21,698,284
September .....	12,614,858	5,903,060	20,720,316	17,272,672
October .....	24,579,370	10,055,102	26,917,096	28,919,421
November .....	21,703,514	14,542,227	33,308,840	26,575,296
December .....	15,982,526	6,636,261	20,427,916	17,043,882
January .....	7,878,963	7,193,986	9,789,027	7,557,320
February .....	5,746,333	2,838,804	5,362,031	14,241,169
March .....	6,564,277	3,487,449	4,748,599	13,146,185
April .....	2,831,612	1,617,703	3,617,803	6,572,364
May .....	13,655,266	3,370,545	8,026,507	27,316,983
June .....	14,637,016	7,275,376	12,180,068	25,763,565
July .....	13,780,554	7,248,115	8,602,689	25,912,508
Totals .....	146,240,344	76,713,595	174,858,160	232,019,649

## F L O U R

	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36
		(barrels)		
August .....	286,270	288,608	387,728	376,562
September .....	319,739	306,655	378,318	395,640
October .....	528,601	336,478	464,013	501,442
November .....	477,875	405,921	408,653	525,368
December .....	365,085	337,678	475,282	443,828
January .....	379,538	295,776	313,923	314,311
February .....	290,766	272,488	347,884	340,102
March .....	360,752	301,735	390,315	476,773
April .....	275,275	184,703	285,724	281,162
May .....	515,778	297,126	348,866	448,653
June .....	401,189	299,503	389,995	430,171
July .....	403,377	282,985	334,964	444,905
Totals .....	4,604,245	3,609,656	4,525,665	4,978,917

## WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36
		(bushels)		
August .....	7,554,270	7,843,703	22,902,044	23,392,813
September .....	14,053,684	7,283,008	22,422,747	19,053,052
October .....	26,958,075	11,569,253	29,005,155	31,175,910
November .....	23,853,951	16,368,871	35,147,778	28,939,452
December .....	17,625,408	8,155,812	22,566,685	19,041,108
January .....	9,586,884	8,524,978	11,201,680	8,971,720
February .....	7,054,780	4,065,000	6,927,509	15,771,628
March .....	8,187,661	4,845,256	6,505,017	15,291,663
April .....	4,070,350	2,448,867	4,903,561	7,837,593
May .....	15,976,267	4,707,612	9,596,404	29,335,921
June .....	16,442,366	8,623,139	13,935,046	27,699,335
July .....	15,595,751	8,521,548	10,110,027	27,914,580
Totals .....	166,959,447	92,957,047	195,223,653	254,424,775





