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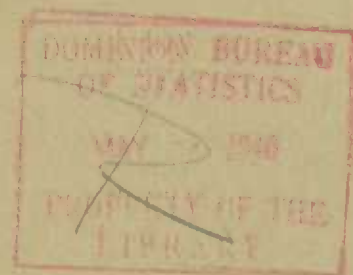
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CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH




Vol. 10

No. 9

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

MAY 23, 1940

Hon. Jas. A. MacKinnon, M.P.,

Published by Authority of the 
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Ottawa

Price \$1 a year

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH
(Issued May 23, 1940)

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

After five months of comparatively stable wheat markets, Chicago and Winnipeg prices gave way with dramatic suddenness as the German army pushed through the Netherlands and Belgium into north-eastern France. Price declines in both markets were of record magnitude for the short period elapsed, and were reminiscent of the longer but slower price declines of May and August 1915, November 1916, September and November 1920, August 1921, and March and September 1925. From the close of the market on May 11 to the lows during the trading session on Saturday, May 18, Winnipeg futures had declined 29 to 29 5/8 cents, and Chicago futures had declined 32 1/8 to 34 cents. During the trading session on May 18, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange announced that at the request of the Canadian Government, wheat futures trading would be pegged at minimum levels equal to the prices ruling at the close of trading on May 17, effective from the close of trading on Saturday. The official announcement continued: "This action is taken as a temporary measure pending a full discussion with the Government." Following quickly upon this announcement, Secretary Wallace of the United States Department of Agriculture stated that a similar request would be made of grain exchanges in the United States, with the result that Chicago futures prices were pegged at Saturday's closing levels.

This joint action quickly restored confidence in the two markets. During the first three trading sessions of the present week trading has been resumed above the minimum or pegged levels. On Tuesday, May 21, the Minister of Trade and Commerce announced that the pegs would remain in the Winnipeg wheat futures pending further developments. Meanwhile, on Tuesday, the Argentine Government secured the cooperation of the Buenos Aires futures market in setting maximum limits on daily price fluctuations from the previous days' close, equivalent to 4 cents per bushel in either direction.

The factors influencing the unprecedented liquidation of last week were predominantly the new war developments, the disruption of overseas markets for wheat for the time being in the Netherlands and Belgium and, in addition, pressure from the liquidation of exports contracts with these countries which were of necessity cancelled. Meanwhile, there was little in the crop news of an offsetting nature. Rather, on May 10, the official estimate had recorded an improvement in United States winter wheat prospects during April somewhat beyond earlier expectations. Since May 1, the appearance of frost damage, as well as the development of rust in Texas, have been mostly local in nature, although the contingency remains that the rust may spread northward into more susceptible areas. In addition to the United States winter wheat crop progress, Canadian farmers at April 30 were planning on a six per cent increase in the Canadian wheat acreage for 1940, and only the late seeding conditions which have prevailed since that date were likely to alter the growers' April 30 intentions. Argentina is reported to be planning a full wheat acreage this year. In Australia, however, the Government has counselled a reduction in acreage because of the existing surplus in that country and the shipping difficulties involved at present in its disposal.

Canadian exports of wheat and wheat flour have continued to move in volume well up to expectations. Based on the overseas wheat clearances, United States imports and flour exports, partly estimated, the total export movement for the crop year up to May 16 amounts to 158.5 million bushels. In order to fulfill the 210 million bushel forecast for wheat and flour exports for the whole crop year, exports will need to be made at the rate of 21 million bushels per month for the next two--and--a-half months. Altogether, apart from the trade with Holland and Belgium, suspended for the time being, export sales to accessible countries already made but not shipped indicate that Canadian wheat and flour exports will be well maintained during the remainder of the present crop year at least.

The same circumstances which have placed the Scandinavian and the Low Countries beyond the reach of Canadian and other Allied wheat supplies, for the time being, have tended to increase the potential demand for Canadian wheat in accessible countries to an extent that the immediate loss of the Belgian and Netherlands markets should by no means be reckoned upon as a net loss to the total volume of Canadian wheat and flour trade. Assuming that Germany can requisition any new-crop surpluses from the Danube and Russia, and these are not expected to be large, wheat from these surplus areas will not come into competition with Canadian and Australian wheat in the United Kingdom and other markets. Argentina has practically no wheat available for Europe until next January, and unless growing crops in the United States improve materially that country will not have a large surplus beyond normal consumption and carry-over requirements. The situation as a whole has increased Canada's and Australia's importance as wheat and flour suppliers to the United Kingdom, Allied and non-European markets. As between Canada and Australia, the economy of shipping from Canadian ports is apparent. Under these circumstances, while the Scandinavian and Low countries remain in German hands, the effect upon Canadian wheat and flour trade may be as much a matter of redirection to accessible countries as of diminution to the occupied areas.

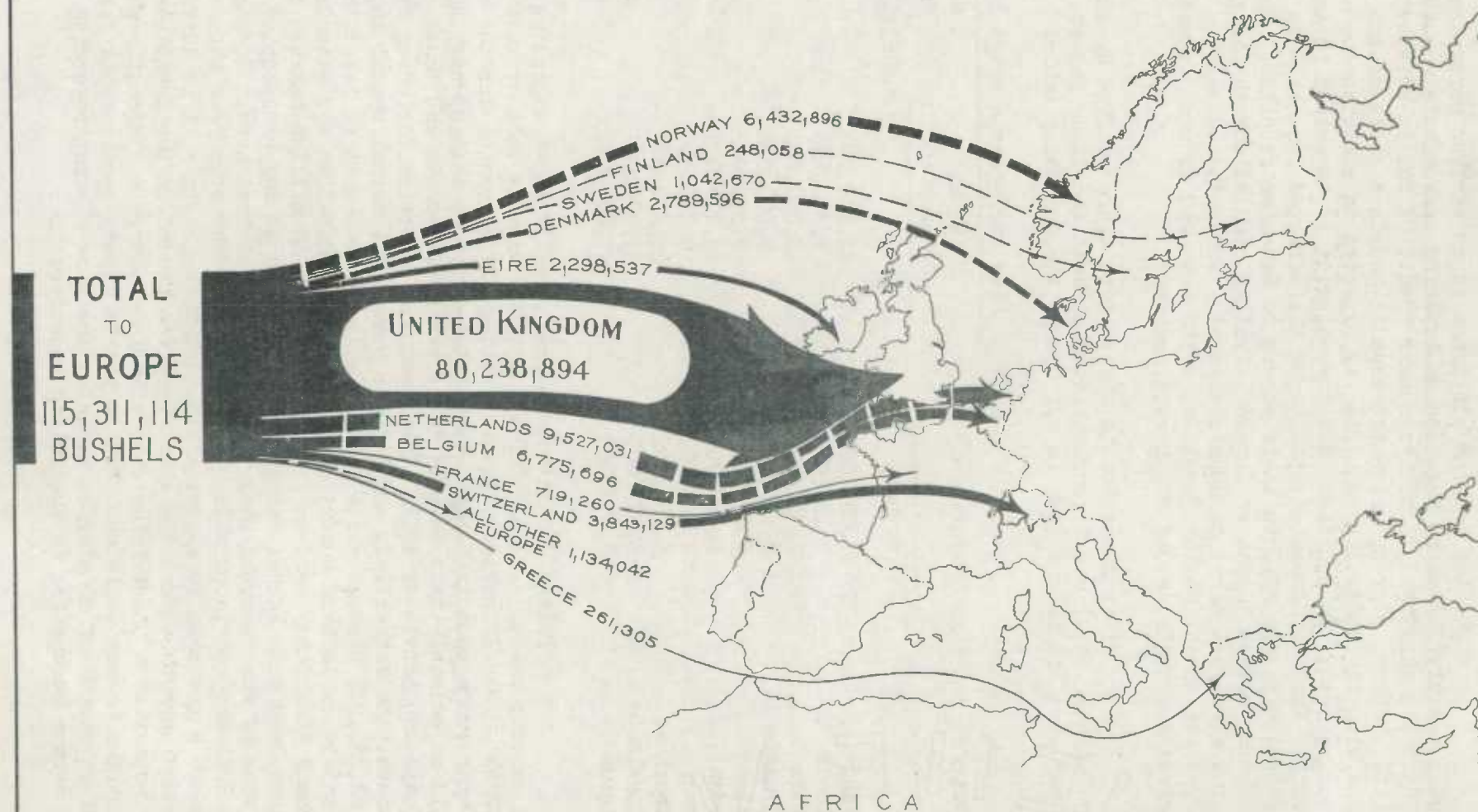
Canadian Wheat and Flour Export Trade with Europe.

In looking more particularly into the question of our wheat and flour trade with the invaded and otherwise controlled countries of Europe, the following countries may at the moment be regarded as beyond reach of Canadian supplies: Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands and the greater part of Norway and Belgium. The countries mentioned have widely varying wheat requirements as shown in the table on page four, and Canada's wheat trade with them has varied with their requirements.

The map on the opposite page portrays Canada's principal European wheat markets and our wheat and flour exports for the eight-month period August 1939--March 1940, are represented thereon. Out of the total Canadian wheat and flour exports of 115,311,114 bushels during the eight-month period, 27,803,913 bushels have gone to countries which are presently inaccessible to Canadian wheat supplies. Total Canadian exports to all parts of the world in the same period amounted to 129,387,869 bushels, so that on the basis of the first eight months of the present crop year, 21.5 per cent of Canada's immediately past wheat and flour trade has been jeopardized by the successive German invasions. This percentage is slightly higher than Canada's average trade with the countries affected during the past three crop years. During the 1936/37 - 1938/39 period Canada's wheat and flour trade with the presently inaccessible countries averaged 17.9 per cent of our total wheat and flour trade.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS TO EUROPE

Eight months, August 1939 – March 1940



For the reasons mentioned in an earlier paragraph these percentages should positively not be regarded as implying approximately a 20 per cent diminution in Canada's wheat and flour trade as a result of the immediate position of the conflict. Rather, a prospective increase in Canada's share of the total world wheat trade with the remaining countries is expected to minimize the temporary loss of these markets. In addition, the time element is important in any appraisal of this nature. Whether German occupation of the affected countries is of short or long duration directly affects their access to Canadian supplies. That the issue is of vital importance to the welfare of civilian populations in the affected areas, is in the strongest terms an understatement. Under the assumption that the German occupation countries the questions arise how, and to what extent, will Germany provide for their needed wheat requirements?

This situation is thrown into sharp outline by study of the populations, total wheat consumption and wheat and flour imports of the countries concerned. The information is set out in the following table:

Country	Population (number)	Five crop-year average 1932/33-1936/37	
		Wheat Consumption	Net Imports of Wheat and Flour
			(bushels)
Poland	35,090,000	69,200,000	-
Estonia	1,134,000	2,430,000	20,000
Latvia	1,981,000	6,050,000	200,000
Lithuania	2,575,000	8,500,000	-
Finland	3,630,000	7,520,000	4,260,000
Sweden	6,310,000	24,900,000	990,000
Norway	2,921,000	9,580,000	8,470,000
Denmark	3,793,000	24,500,000	11,820,000
Netherlands ..	8,727,000	37,900,000	22,400,000
Belgium	8,386,000	57,200,000	40,100,000

Poland and Lithuania are normally wheat exporting countries, with net exports averaging 4,000,000 and 640,000 bushels respectively during the 1932/33 - 1936/37 period. Without making any allowance for the disorganization of crop production in Poland, favourable crops in that country and in Lithuania could conceivably take care of their own requirements and those of Finland, Estonia and Latvia as well. The remaining countries including Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium have total normal annual import requirements of 83,780,000 bushels which will be enlarged somewhat at least this year because of unfavourable crop conditions, armies of occupation and attendant disorganization. Germany itself may need to import as much as 50 million bushels in the coming crop season, and this amount should more than exhaust any prospective Danubian surplus in view of the reported poor crop prospects in that area. Crop reports from the U.S.S.R. are not favourable. During the present crop year that country has not been in a position to export wheat. At this juncture it is quite apparent that Germany cannot command the wheat supplies needed by the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands and Belgium when existing reserve and domestic supplies in these countries become depleted. With a year's import requirements for these countries well in excess of 80 million bushels, the time element regarding the length of the German occupation is the ruling consideration.

Foreign Crop Conditions

In Soviet Russia the winter-wheat areas of the Ukraine are reported to be in satisfactory condition but the spring-wheat areas in the Caucasus and Trans-Caucasus were sown late and are below normal condition. In the Danubian countries, conditions have been improving in the past few weeks, although winter-kill and flood damage have been heavy on a reduced acreage sown last autumn. Favourable crop conditions are reported in Italy, and some improvement has been noted in the French crop. In the Netherlands and Belgium some loss to standing crops is to be expected as a result of flooding and troop movements.

United States Wheat Situation

The official May 10 estimate of the United States winter wheat crop at 459,691,000 bushels, was 33 million bushels higher than the estimate a month earlier, and 18 million bushels higher than the average of the May 1 private crop estimates. Beneficial rains during late April improved prospects materially, and since May 1 further improvement has been noted. In the soft winter wheat areas excellent progress has been noted. In eastern and central Kansas, and southward through Oklahoma and Texas good progress is also noted, except in the western plains area where moisture supplies are still short. Some frost damage has been reported in Texas. The black rust infestation, however, is mainly confined to a small area in Texas where only a small percentage of the fields is heavily infested. At present the weather has not favoured a rust spread northward into Oklahoma and Kansas, although humid weather combined with a wind from the south would be dangerous in this regard.

On May 20, the 1940 wheat loan program was announced with loan rates averaging 64 cents per bushel compared with last year's average of 63 cents. Additional parity payments averaging 19 cents per bushel will bring growers' average returns to 83 cents for those who cooperate in the soil conservation program.

Prairie Province Crop Conditions

Up to May 18, Prairie wheat seeding was practically completed in Manitoba, two-thirds completed in Saskatchewan, and one-third completed in Alberta. Beneficial rains during the week ending May 20 generally through Manitoba and particularly where needed in the north-western districts, as well as where needed in south-eastern and north-eastern Saskatchewan have improved present prospects.

1940

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

- | | | |
|-------|--------|--|
| April | 20. | British and French troops land in Norway. |
| | 22. | Broomhall predicts Argentina will sow a full wheat acreage. |
| | 23. | Broomhall suggests the United Kingdom has filled its May requirements from Canada and will now purchase filler wheat from Argentina. |
| | 24. | Australian government expected to advise growers to reduce wheat acreage. |
| | 25. | Navigation on Great Lakes officially opened for 1940 season. |
| | 26-27. | Heavy rains in central sections of United States winter wheat belt. Germans make gains in Norway. |
| | 29. | General rains over United States winter wheat belt. Heavy terminal receipts of United States loan wheat. |
| | 30. | Italian entry into conflict rumoured. British Admiralty warns British shipping clear of Mediterranean. |
| May | 1. | Canadian export sales reported at 1,000,000 bushels. |
| | 2. | Russian and Roumanian spring seeding reported delayed. |
| | 3. | Allied withdrawal from central Norway. Six private estimates of the United States winter wheat crop average 441,000,000 bushels. |
| | 4. | United Kingdom buys Karachi wheat. |
| | 8. | British House of Commons supports Chamberlain government by vote of 281-200. |
| | | German milling decree of May 1 permits only one type of flour to be milled, and that of inferior quality. |

1940

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

- May 9. Six per cent increase in Canadian wheat acreage indicated by farmers' intentions as of April 30.
United States inaugurates corn export subsidy.
10. Germany invades Netherlands and Belgium.
Winston Churchill becomes British Prime Minister.
United States official estimate of winter wheat crop 459,691,000 bushels as of May 1.
13. Selling wave at Chicago in final hour of trading.
14. Chicago declines 10 cent limit and Winnipeg off approximately 5 cents, influenced by German advance through Low Countries.
Canadian export sales estimated at 5,000,000 bushels.
15. Chicago and Winnipeg both decline 10 cent limit.
German mechanized columns reported on French soil.
Temporary loss of Netherlands and Belgian markets unsettling factors.
Secretary Wallace announces Commodity Exchange Administration is considering asking grain markets to co-operate on measures to control price fluctuations.
16. Canadian export sales to United Kingdom 5,000,000 bushels, as Winnipeg market holds steady and Chicago market strengthens from 3 to 4 1/2 cents.
Frost damage reported showing up in Texas.
President Roosevelt requests heavy defense appropriation from Congress.
17. Chicago and Winnipeg decline further on German advances.
18. Chicago and Winnipeg decline limits during trading session but rally after announcement of peg in Winnipeg wheat futures trading at Friday's close, effective from Saturday's close and announcement of similar action to be taken at Chicago.
20. Winnipeg futures pegged as follows: May .70 3/8, July .71 3/8, October .73 5/8, equivalent to Friday's close, and Chicago futures pegged as follows: May .79, July .79, September .78 1/2, equivalent to Saturday's close.
United States Department of Agriculture announces 1940 wheat loans at rates averaging 64 cents per bushel, compared with the average of 63 cents in 1939.
Winnipeg and Chicago markets rally above pegged levels.

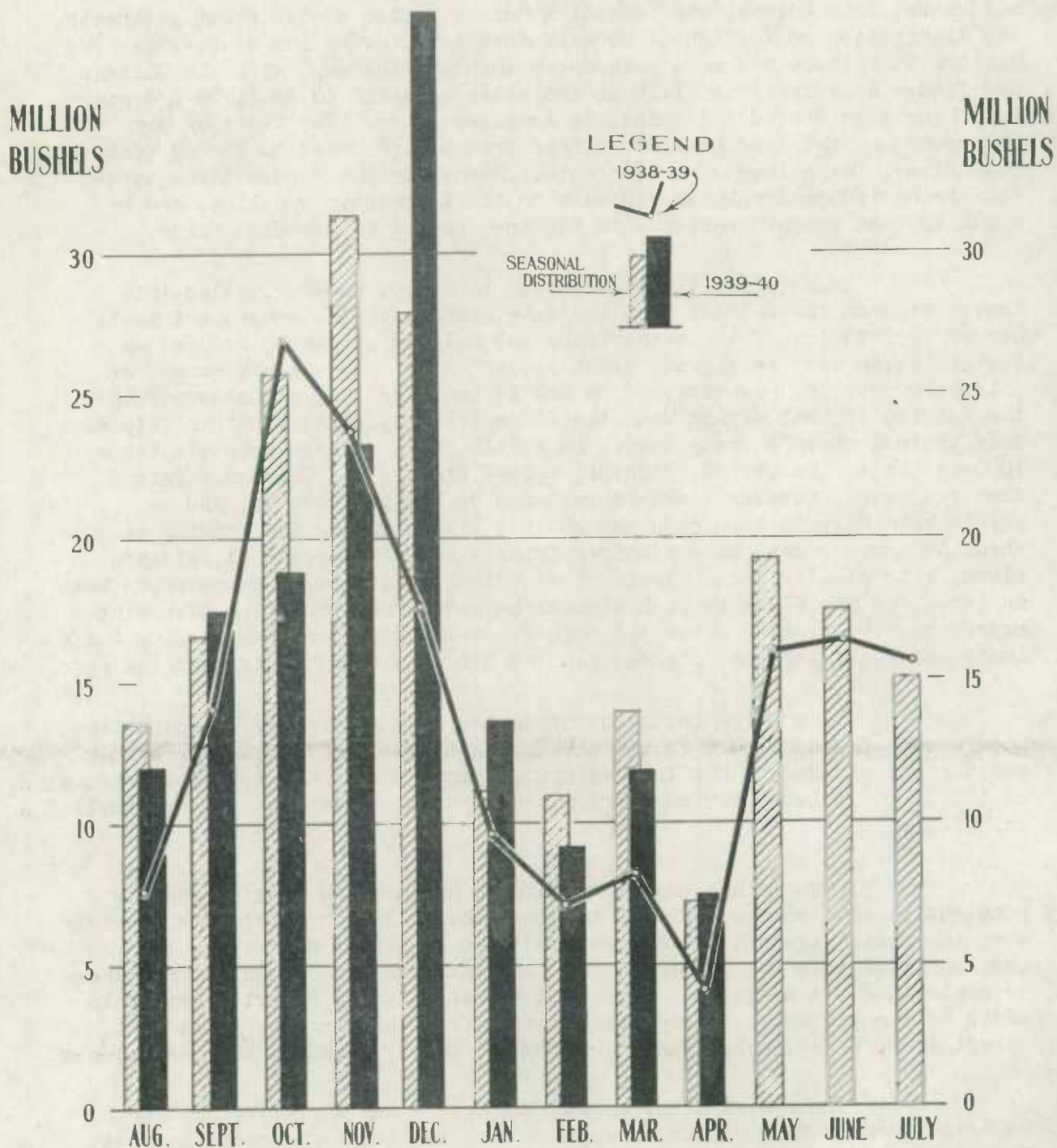
An Appraisal of the Canadian Export Movement

The Customs records indicated April exports of wheat and wheat flour of 7,421,151 bushels. This total is evidently on the low side as indicated by the overseas export clearance figures for the same period, and is probably due to the late arrival of export returns in Ottawa covering shipments during the latter part of the month. Notwithstanding, the total exports of wheat and wheat flour for the August-April period have amounted to 152,036,621 bushels, as compared with 158.2 million bushels needed to maintain the seasonal allocation for the same period out of a total export movement of 210 million bushel for the 1939-40 crop year. The delayed April export returns will augment the Customs totals for May.

Despite the immediate dislocation of export trade with countries now occupied by Germany, the 210 million bushels forecast of Canada's total exports of wheat and wheat flour during the present crop year remains quite possible of attainment.

COMPARISON OF EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IN 1939-40 WITH 1938-39 EXPORTS

AND A
SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CROP YEAR EXPORTS
OF
210 MILLION BUSHEL



PRICES

The upward trend in Chicago and Winnipeg wheat futures which had persisted during the first half of April culminated on April 18, when both markets touched their peak seasonal levels. Thereafter both markets worked irregularly downward to May 9, the day before the German invasion of the Netherlands and Belgium. During this period, the Allied withdrawal from Norway, the improving United States winter wheat prospects, and liquidation of loan wheat were factors influencing the downswing. The decline at Chicago was more pronounced than at Winnipeg, with the Chicago May future dropping from \$1.12 at the close on April 18 to \$1.05 5/8 on May 9 for a loss of 6 3/8 cents, in American funds. The Winnipeg May future during the same period declined from 91 1/8 cents to 88 3/8 cents (Canadian), for a loss of 2 3/4 cents. Meanwhile the Buenos Aires market was rising independently in response to short domestic supplies, and by April 30, had reached parity with Winnipeg prices in Canadian funds.

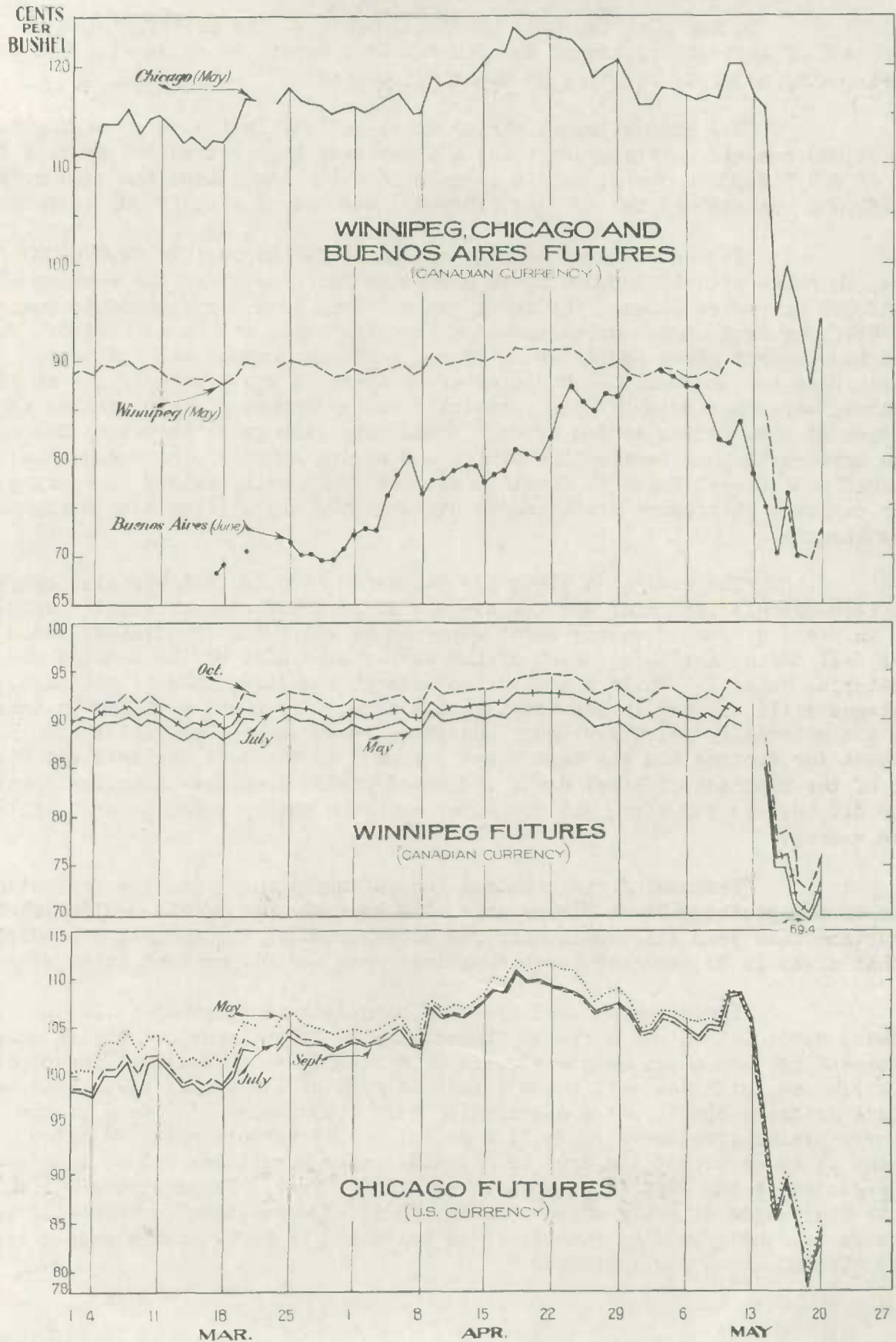
The price fluctuations up to May 9, however, paled into insignificance in contrast with the developments of the subsequent week. Germany's invasion of the Netherlands and Belgium on May 10 brought an initial price rise as the war arena spread. The increase was erased at Chicago by May 13, however, and on May 14 heavy selling at Chicago swept the futures in that market down the 10 cent limit, while Winnipeg futures sold approximately 5 cents down. On May 15, both markets sold off the 10 cent limit. On May 16, Winnipeg closed steady, and Chicago effected some recovery. Further weakness returned on May 17, however, and on May 18 both markets were down the 10 cent limits during the trading session, when the announcement that Winnipeg futures would be pegged at Friday's close, with similar action imminent at Chicago initiated a recovery in both markets. On May 20, with both markets pegged, an accumulation of buying orders carried trading above the pegged levels, with Winnipeg closing 2 1/4 cents above the pegs, and Chicago closing 4 3/4 to 6 1/4 cents over the pegs.

The price declines during the week ending May 18 established new records for magnitude in the short time elapsed, although they were reminiscent of longer, but less abrupt declines during the spring offensive of 1915, and at later periods during the first Great War and in 1920, 1921 and 1925.

The German onslaught through Holland and Belgium and the penetration into northern France inspired the selling of last week. Anxiety over the attack against the Allies, and loss of export markets in the Low Countries were the prominent factors. Liquidation of continental wheat accounts in North American markets and cancellation of import commitments added to the pressure. Favourable reports from the American south-west, except where frost damage was showing up in Texas, added to the bearishness.

Prices at Winnipeg and Chicago by May 20 represented much narrower spreads than prevailed up to a week earlier. In Canadian funds, Winnipeg-Chicago spreads had been ranging around the 30 cent level. On May 20 the spread in the May futures amounted to 21 5/8 cents in Canadian funds.

DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS



THE UNITED STATES

On May 10th the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture issued the General Crop Report as of May 1, from which the following excerpts relating to wheat are quoted:

"The production of winter wheat in 1940 is indicated on May 1 at 459,691,000 bushels. This production is 8 per cent higher than the April 1 forecast of 426,215,000 bushels, but it is substantially lower than the 1939 crop of 563,431,000 bushels and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 571,067,000 bushels.

"The estimate of acreage remaining for harvest is 34,076,000 acres, compared with 37,802,000 acres harvested last year, and the average of 39,453,000 harvested acres. The May 1 reports from crop correspondents indicate that 24.3 per cent of the acreage seeded last fall will not be harvested. This is an improvement since April 1 when 29 per cent abandonment was indicated. Reports from the southern Great Plains area, where it was extremely dry at seeding time, were considerably more optimistic on May 1 than a month earlier as to how much of last fall's seeded acreage would come through to harvest. But on a large acreage in this section the winter and spring emerged plants are in a weakened and delayed stage of development, and doubt still exists concerning their capacity to produce grain and to overcome the competition with weeds and other hazards.

"The indicated yield per harvested acre is 13.5 bushels, compared with 14.9 bushels last year and the average of 14.3 bushels per acre. Improvement in yield prospects during April occurred in all but a few States. Good rains fell during April over much of the winter area east of the Rockies and were of material benefit. While a marked improvement resulted, subsoil moisture shortages still existed in the Great Plains area. Prospective yields in this area are materially below average. Considerably above average yields are in prospect for Montana and the West Coast States. In the soft winter wheat States east of the Mississippi River May 1 indicated yields are lower than last year by .5 to 3.5 bushels per acre, but are expected to be nearly equal to or slightly above average.

"Because of the greatest loss of acreage and the low indicated yield in the southern Great Plains area, the greater part of the decline in production this year will be in hard red winter wheat. The indicated production of that class is 28 per cent lower than last year and 31 per cent below average.

"Spring wheat seedings have been delayed somewhat in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota and northern Minnesota. In other important spring wheat areas seedings are about completed except in the higher elevations. Precipitation for March and April was well above normal in much of the spring wheat area and surface moisture conditions are generally very favourable. In parts of the northern plains area there is still a deficiency of subsoil moisture but at present it appears that the crop is starting under conditions which, in many areas, are regarded as the most favourable in any recent year. Temperatures during early May have averaged slightly above normal. It is expected that farmers will be able to carry out their seeding intentions as expressed in March when a seeded acreage of 19,425,000 acres was indicated."

AUSTRALIAN CABLE

The following cable was received on May 15 from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Melbourne:

"To date 196,000,000 bushels wheat delivered to Australian Wheat Board. Domestic demand estimated at 38 million bushels, leaving 158 million bushels as exportable surplus. Sales of wheat 104,800,000 bushels. Of the 92 million bushels sold Oversea, 58 million bushels still remain to be shipped and 66 million bushels remain unsold. Prices realized averaged three shillings twopence threefarthings per bushel bulk, basis approximately fifty-seven cents Canadian, less rail freight to ports. Liability assumed by Federal Government for 1939-40 harvest £26,250,000 (Australian), of which £23,500,000 represented advances to growers for 195,210,000 bushels, and the remainder represented freight storage and administration costs. Government receipts to date £5,000,000. In view of anticipated carry-over of 60 million bushels, the Federal Government is fearing an abnormal strain on storage facilities in addition to plagues, suggesting growers should reduce production for the 1940-41 harvest. Invocation of powers under National Security Act to introduce compulsory wheat stabilization is stated by the Government to be unlikely. Present outlook for flour trade is very quiet, owing to difficulties in obtaining shipping space. Since the last cable 100,000 tons flour were sold to Japan. Export quotations for flour are nine pounds twelve shillings and sixpence per ton in 49 pound calico bags, equivalent to thirty-three dollars and eighty-eight cents Canadian, and nine pounds seven shillings and sixpence per ton in 150 pound sacks, equivalent to thirty-three dollars Canadian. Freight rates to Orient are firm, although signs of increase in the number of ships available give hope that the freight shortage will ease to allow lifting of undelivered stocks."

ARGENTINE LETTER

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report, under date of May 3, 1940, dealing with the grain situation in Argentina.

Crop Conditions

Apart from an unusually heavy storm in the middle of the month, which flooded large areas of low-lying lands, and put a temporary end to maize picking, weather conditions have been very favourable for the grain grower. Showers and sunshine have improved the pasturage, and the soil being in excellent mechanical condition, the work of ploughing and preparing the land for seeding of wheat has been pushed actively. Some seed is already in the ground in the province of Buenos Aires.

Supplies and Markets

Exports during April were 14,887,000 bushels of wheat and 126,000 bushels of flour in terms of wheat, a combined total of 15,013,000 bushels, which compares with 9,351,000 bushels in the preceding month.

The statistical position is now as set out in the statement below:

Second official estimate 1939-40 crop	118,019,000 bushels	
Carry-over from 1938-39 crop	68,566,000	"
Total supplies	186,585,000	"
Deduct for seed and domestic requirements	101,044,000	"
Surplus available for export	85,541,000	"
Shipment to April 29: Wheat	47,552,000 bu.	
Wheat as flour . 312,000 "	47,864,000	"
Balance still available	37,677,000	"

Throughout the month of April there was considerable activity in the wheat market, and the trend of prices was slowly but steadily upward, bringing Argentine wheat more nearly to a parity with that of other exporting countries. It goes without saying that much of the market activity was due to the operations of speculators; but there was also evident a firm foundation of genuine business. Holland bought freely of both old and new crop grain. Portugal purchased 1,029,000 bushels of old crop for shipment from Rosario, paying 9.15 the quintal. Italy showed great interest, and bought new crop for shipment from Bahia Blanca. Belgium and Switzerland were also among the purchasers.

Continuing the policy already established of giving aid to distressed European democracies by facilitating their purchase of Argentine wheat on easy terms, the Government arranged to ship 735,000 bushels of wheat to Norway, to be paid for as and when convenient, with no interest to be charged. This wheat is now being loaded into Norwegian ships at Santa Fe and Rosario.

Spanish ships are also busy loading cargoes of the second parcel of 14,697,000 bushels sold to the Spanish Government.

There is much interest shown for Spot wheat, with very little being offered from country points. Both the exporters and the local millers are willing buyers.

It is understood that very little wheat now remains in the hands of the official board, and with the day fast approaching when buyers will have to rely upon the open market for their supplies, it is not anticipated that any selling pressure will arise from growers and other country holders.

As high as 10 pesos per quintal was paid during the month for July wheat. At the close Spot was selling at 9.68 pesos per 100 kilos, equal to 78 1/2 cents United States per bushel at current official exchange rates; June was quoted 9.87 (80 1/8 cents per bushel); and August delivery 10.21 (82 7/8 cents per bushel). On the same day Winnipeg June wheat closed at 90 5/8 cents.

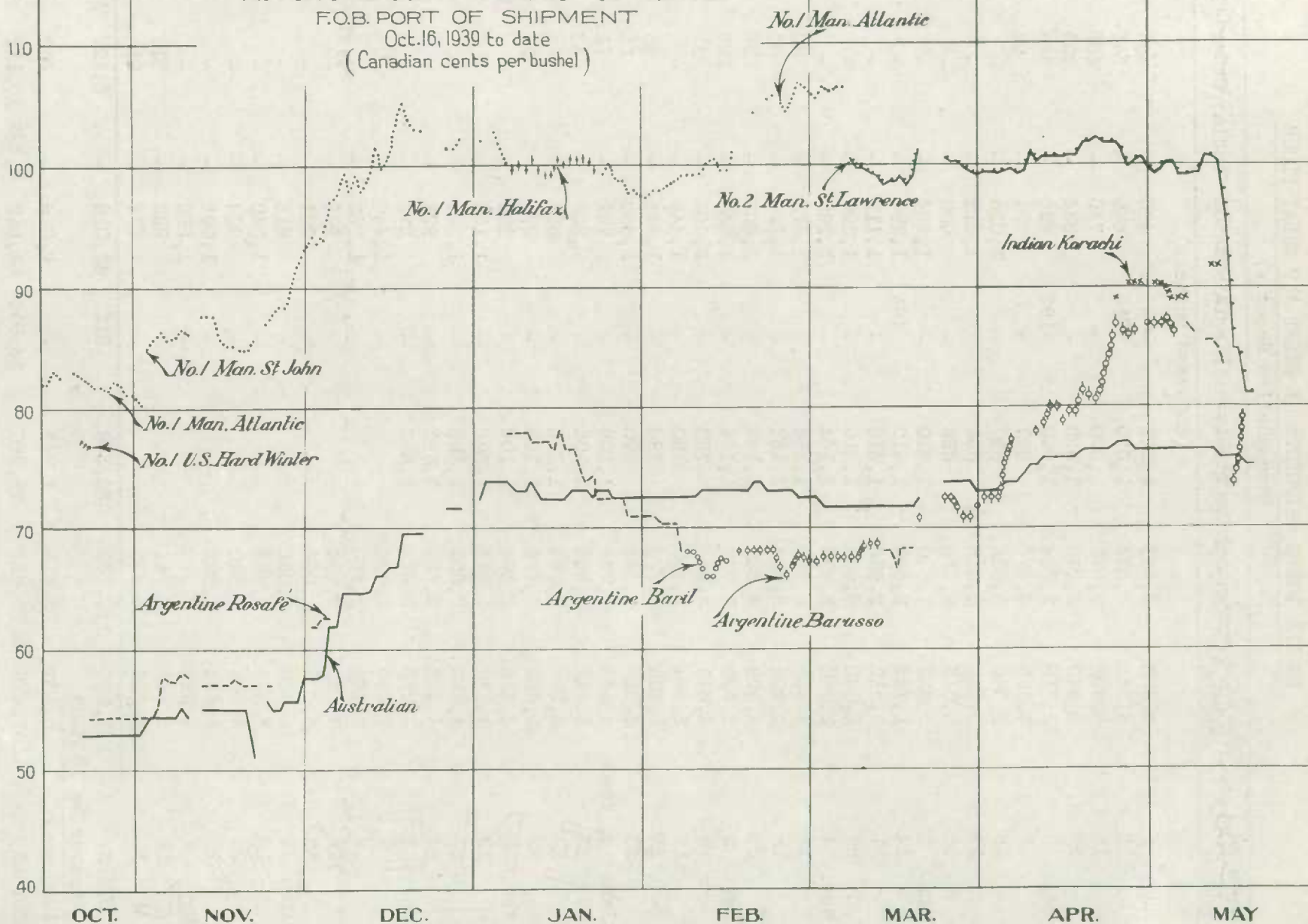
CENTS
PER
BUSHEL

LIVERPOOL WHEAT OFFERS

F.O.B. PORT OF SHIPMENT

Oct. 16, 1939 to date

(Canadian cents per bushel)



WEEKLY WORLD SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR
(Broomhall's Records)

Week ending	North America	Argentina	Australia ^{1/}	Russia	Danube	India	Other	TOTALS
(thousand bushels)								
Aug. 5, 1939	3,920	3,240	1,020	-	480	-	488	9,148
12	4,856	3,544	1,020	256	488	-	344	10,508
19	5,832	2,672	1,020	-	736	-	496	10,756
26	3,840	4,240	1,020	-	984	-	400	10,484
Sept. 2	2,616	2,784	1,020	192	696	-	328	7,636
9	4,800	4,672	897	-	704	-	88	11,161
16	2,352	2,832	897	-	1,024	-	-	7,105
23	3,104	2,976	898	-	1,512	-	-	8,490
30	5,016	2,936	898	-	600	-	-	9,450
Oct. 7	3,824	1,840	1,410	-	1,664	-	-	8,738
14	1,744	2,688	1,410	464	1,296	-	-	7,602
21	2,512	2,696	1,410	-	1,112	-	-	7,730
28	2,040	3,968	1,410	-	1,296	-	-	8,714
Nov. 4	2,040	3,896	1,164	-	1,280	-	-	8,380
11	3,552	5,152	1,164	-	1,872	-	40	11,788
18	4,208	3,088	1,164	-	1,320	-	80	9,860
25	4,408	4,328	1,164	-	1,600	-	96	11,596
Dec. 2	6,408	4,072	1,164	-	1,632	-	120	13,396
9	4,648	4,264	790	-	2,064	-	32	11,798
16	2,664	2,440	790	-	1,448	-	-	7,342
23	1,408	5,776	790	-	1,824	-	48	9,846
30	3,312	3,344	790	-	1,880	-	56	9,382
Jan. 6, 1940	2,464	2,736	1,106	-	792	-	72	7,170
13	3,248	3,656	1,106	-	1,208	-	40	9,258
20	3,216	3,048	1,106	-	824	-	-	8,194
27	5,832	3,776	1,106	-	976	-	24	11,714
Feb. 3	4,616	2,384	1,106	-	928	-	-	9,034
10	4,232	1,936	1,882	-	1,136	-	-	9,186
17	4,424	2,000	1,882	-	1,120	-	-	9,426
24	4,312	3,712	1,882	-	992	-	-	10,898
Mar. 2	4,272	2,672	1,882	-	272	-	-	9,098
9	7,376	2,088	-	-	1,440	-	-	10,904
16	5,248	1,536	-	-	1,160	-	-	7,944
23	4,728	2,984	-	-	976	-	-	8,688
30	5,400	1,864	-	-	824	-	-	8,088
Apr. 6	5,040	4,056	-	-	616	-	-	9,712
13	3,808	4,288	-	-	1,040	-	-	9,136
20	4,696	2,640	-	-	904	-	-	8,240
27	4,544	2,992	-	-	1,096	-	-	8,632
May 4	4,928	4,280	-	-	1,232	-	-	10,440
11	3,548	2,744	-	-	992	-	312	7,596
18	4,676	6,300	-	-	976	-	256	12,208
TOTALS	171,896 ^{2/}	139,140	36,368	912	47,016	-	3,328	398,660 ^{2/}
Comparative 1938-39								
42nd week	6,600	3,872	2,232	-	2,016	-	600	15,320
TOTALS	197,416	77,824	79,960	35,904	64,512	3,392	10,112	469,120

^{1/} Weekly allocations from monthly figures published by the Australian Wheat Board for the August-February period.

^{2/} Total revised by Broomhall, with weekly figures not yet changed.

BUSHEL
'000,000

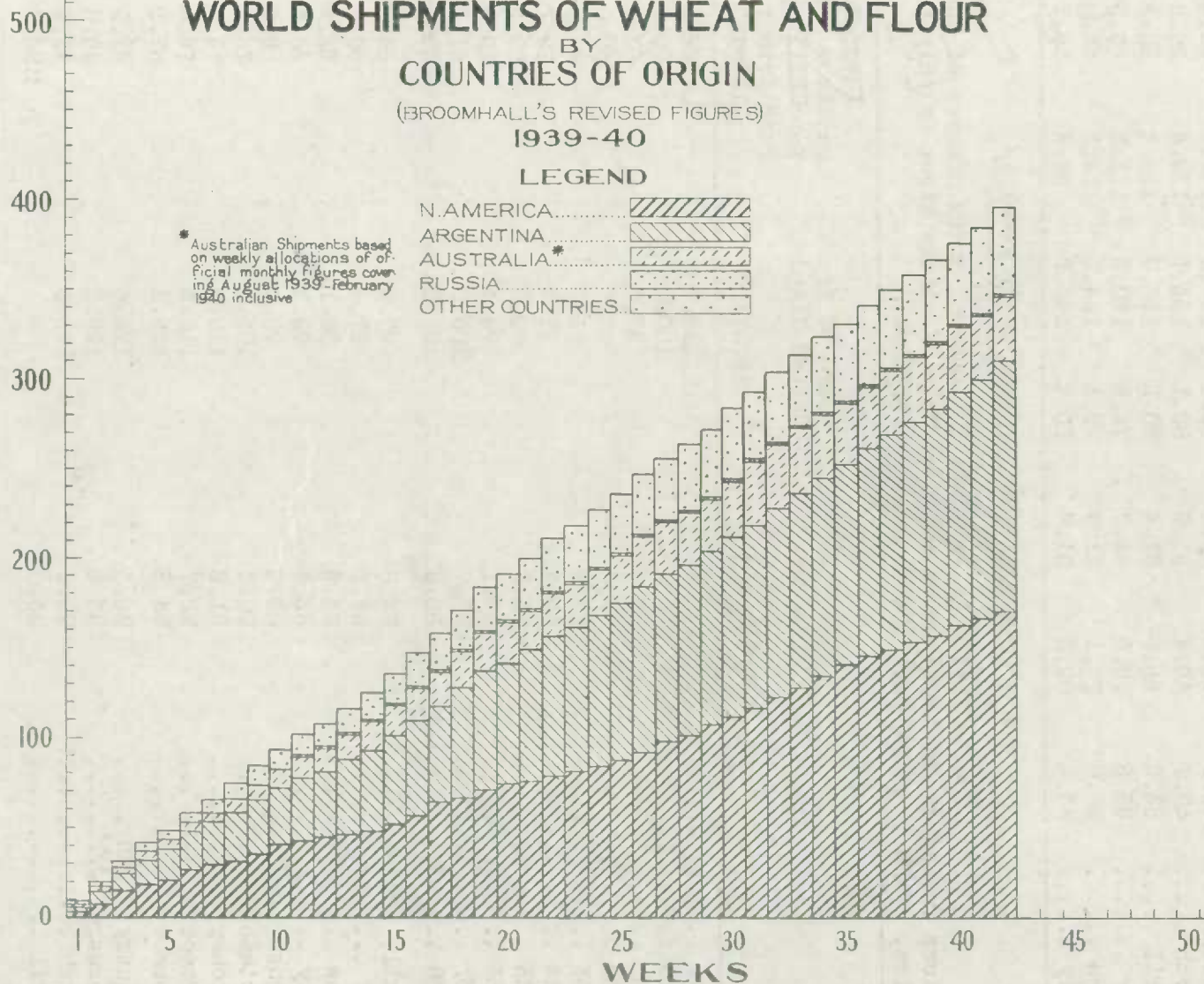
CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WORLD SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

(BROOMHALL'S REVISED FIGURES)
1939-40

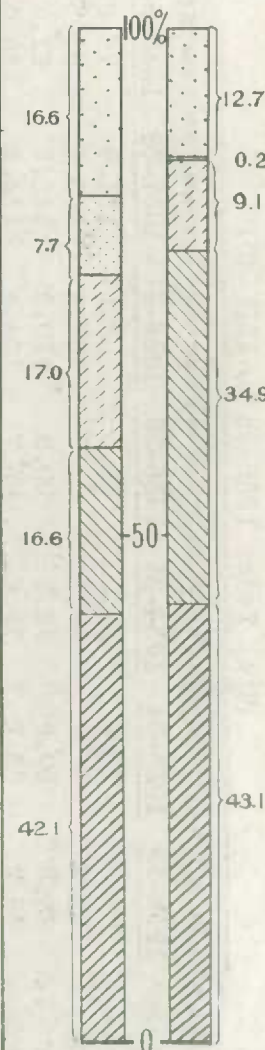
LEGEND

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

* Australian Shipments based
on weekly allocations of of-
ficial monthly figures cover-
ing August 1939-February
1940 inclusive



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SHIPMENTS TO DATE 1938-39 1939-40



Monthly Average Winnipeg Cash Prices - No. 1 Northern Wheat,
Crop Years 1932-33 to 1939-40.

	(cents per bushel)							
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
August	56.3	73.4	86.0	84.5	102.2	131.8	76.6	54.9
September .	51.9	67.2	82.3	90.3	103.9	133.6	63.3	73.9
October ...	48.2	60.5	78.2	90.8	110.9	142.3	61.5	70.3
November ..	46.7	63.7	79.6	85.7	108.4	134.6	59.0	70.5
December ..	42.4	60.3	79.2	84.7	120.2	137.4	60.6	82.4
January ...	44.2	65.0	79.0	84.8	124.7	149.1	59.9	82.8
February ..	45.8	65.6	79.5	82.1	127.0	144.6	60.4	83.8
March	49.1	66.4	81.9	82.1	135.7	138.4	59.5	87.0
April	53.6	65.5	87.6	80.5	138.9	138.4	60.5	89.2
May	63.3	70.6	85.7	76.8	130.6	115.2	65.5	
June	66.8	77.1	81.7	79.5	124.2	114.3	61.8	
July	83.4	82.0	81.4	93.4	145.6	98.4	55.3	

Wheat Prices and the General Price Level 1/

The following table shows the general index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada and Great Britain and of No. 1 Northern Wheat (Winnipeg Cash Price, basis in store 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	79.4
1935	83.3	89.0	89.6
1936	86.1	94.4	99.5
1937	97.7	108.8	142.3
1938	90.8	101.5	107.7
April, 1939	84.8	97.2	84.3
May	85.1	97.8	69.5
June	84.6	98.1	65.6
July	83.8	98.1	58.7
August	83.6	98.1	58.3
September	90.3	105.6	78.5
October	91.6	110.9	74.6
November	92.7	118.6	74.8
December	94.3	122.3	87.5
January, 1940	95.3	125.6	87.9
February	95.6	128.5	89.0
March	96.1	129.5	92.4
April	96.0	-	94.7

1/ Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE 1/

(April 16 - May 20)

There was no change in official buying and selling rates set by the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board for sterling and United States funds during the five-week period ended May 20. These remained at \$4.43-\$4.47 and \$1.10-\$1.11 respectively. The Australian pound also was unchanged in terms of the Canadian dollar at \$3,5760, while there was a moderate drop for the Argentine peso (free rate). The latter unit after fluctuating between 25.57¢-24.53¢ subsequently closed at 25.20¢ for a net loss of 22 points. At New York sterling free market rates, reflecting intensified European war activities dropped sharply from \$3.50 1/2 on April 15 to a record low of \$3.16 on May 10, while the closing rate at \$3.27 was off 23 1/2¢. During the same interval Canadian funds at New York eased 6 5/8¢ to 79 5/8¢.

Exchange Quotations at Montreal, November 6, 1939 to May 20, 1940.

Monday Rates	United Kingdom Pounds 4.8667	United States Dollars 1.0000	Australia Pounds 4.8667	Argentina 2/ Paper Pesos .4244
November 6, 1939	4.4500 3/	1.1050 3/	3.5760 3/	.2577
13	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2531
20	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2603
27	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2569
December 4	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2547
11	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2536
18	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2520
27	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2509
January 2, 1940	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2503
8	4.4500	1.1050	3,5760	.2491
15	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2519
22	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2531
29	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2526
February 5	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2536
12	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	-
19	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2581
26	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2587
March 4	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2597
11	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2603
18	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2603
26	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2586
April 1	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2570
8	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2525
15	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2542
22	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2553
29	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2553
May 6	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2531
13	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2514
20	4.4500	1.1050	3.5760	.2520

1/ Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.

2/ Free Rates.

3/ Since September 16, 1939, quotations shown are the average of the daily buying and selling rates set by the Foreign Exchange Control Board. The current buying and selling rates for sterling are \$4.43 and \$4.47 and for United States funds \$1.10 and \$1.11.

THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. PRIMARY MOVEMENT

The following table shows primary receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the 1939-40 crop year along with comparative figures for 1938-39:

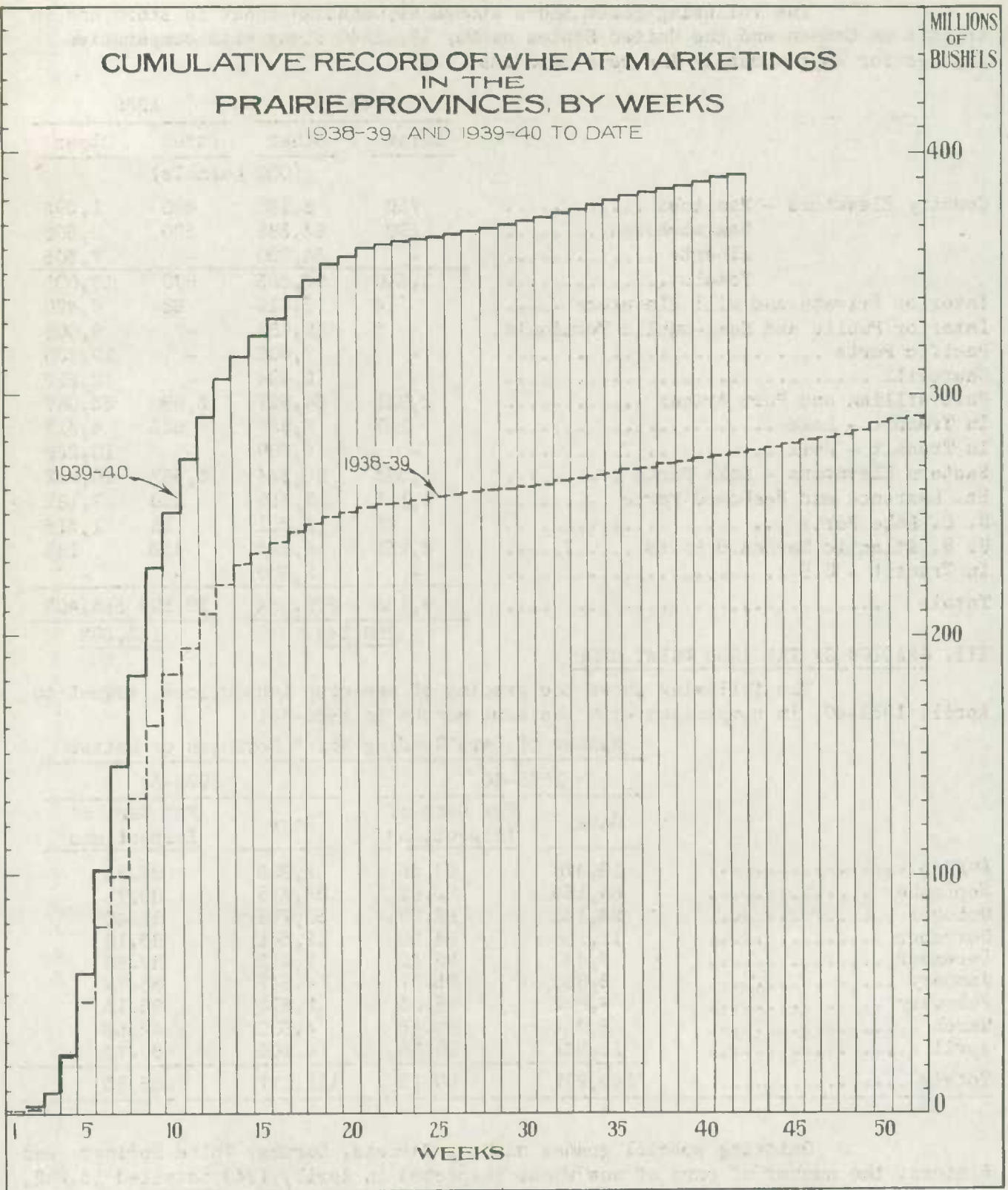
Week ending	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Totals	Last Year
	(bushels)				
August 1-4	458,088	97,009	136,699	691,796	608,014
11	2,160,625	587,503	270,100	3,018,228	2,231,338
18	3,558,474	1,197,013	938,441	5,693,928	6,562,985
25	7,839,377	5,753,392	3,314,378	16,907,147	14,920,847
September 1	11,291,828	16,384,227	5,628,266	33,304,321	23,112,502
8	7,692,208	25,431,366	9,437,192	42,560,766	31,342,019
15	5,223,075	29,425,707	8,157,845	42,806,627	20,725,068
22	2,781,754	24,571,188	10,322,263	37,675,205	32,148,351
29	2,887,312	26,351,552	16,670,849	45,909,713	30,241,394
October 6	1,085,811	14,639,656	6,704,944	22,430,411	21,443,468
13	786,183	13,525,654	8,326,484	22,638,321	11,142,554
20	625,126	9,975,918	6,600,273	17,201,317	14,555,994
27	603,830	8,136,255	6,891,987	15,632,072	11,973,646
November 3	562,108	4,941,737	3,424,264	8,928,109	8,619,449
10	486,845	5,345,085	3,529,371	9,361,301	4,502,145
17	236,448	3,811,030	3,244,035	7,291,513	4,675,524
24	383,509	4,225,213	4,809,472	9,418,194	4,082,904
December 1	359,035	2,696,694	4,211,757	7,267,486	3,145,123
8	103,348	2,232,409	3,007,672	5,343,429	2,968,568
15	214,770	1,712,443	2,161,877	4,089,090	2,226,832
22	94,412	1,119,484	1,720,459	2,934,355	1,936,373
29	98,743	804,324	728,656	1,631,723	1,338,021
January 5	36,452	761,144	408,057	1,205,653	618,772
12	66,425	453,370 1/	580,563	1,100,358 1/	1,062,913
19	52,858	482,310	515,537	1,050,705	1,241,384
26	40,059	307,367	372,148	719,574	1,163,712
February 2	41,854	381,577	476,654	900,085	1,062,065
9	50,502 1/	537,742	614,595	1,202,839 1/	593,952
16	86,039	691,763	636,449	1,414,251	313,052
23	64,992	674,854	691,213	1,431,059	581,247
March 1	119,634	648,251	574,902	1,342,787	1,267,806
8	103,896	843,513	741,024	1,688,433	1,350,226
15	141,804	1,054,627	757,267	1,953,698	1,275,403
22	203,803	977,104	688,045	1,868,952	1,153,291
29	130,888 1/	1,019,163 1/	758,437 1/	1,908,488 1/	1,110,455
April 5	143,676 1/	856,267 1/	799,900 1/	1,799,843 1/	988,796
12	130,539	815,753 1/	430,003 1/	1,376,295 1/	1,442,613
19	131,023	608,485	346,252	1,085,760	1,418,731
26	154,407	806,371	375,817	1,336,595	1,079,917
May 3	113,565	1,051,306	248,880	1,413,751	891,512
10	124,214	1,104,520	453,789	1,682,523	1,056,368
17	158,697	857,589	573,386	1,589,672	1,288,097
Totals	51,628,236	217,897,935	121,280,202	390,806,373	275,463,431

1/ Revised since the last issue of this Review.

CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WHEAT MARKETINGS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY WEEKS

1938-39 AND 1939-40 TO DATE

MILLIONS
OF
BUSHELS



II. VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on May 17, 1940 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year.

	1940		1939	
	Durum	Other	Durum	Other
	(000 bushels)			
Country Elevators - Manitoba	750	8,140	480	1,395
Saskatchewan	590	53,385	390	9,305
Alberta	-	34,800	-	7,305
Totals	1,340	96,325	870	18,005
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	14	6,512	68	6,470
Interior Public and Semi-public Terminals	2	12,687	-	9,008
Pacific Ports	-	17,602	-	10,450
Churchill	-	2,494	-	2,213
Fort William and Port Arthur	2,921	64,897	3,990	33,087
In Transit - Lake	167	6,857	623	4,313
In Transit - Rail	-	6,789	-	10,259
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	1,333	26,344	3,657	10,912
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports	1,112	17,950	510	7,182
U. S. Lake Ports	25	11,201	25	1,316
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	2,251	6,826	456	188
In Transit - U.S.A.	-	2,600	-	-
Totals	9,165	279,084	10,199	113,403
	288,249		123,602	

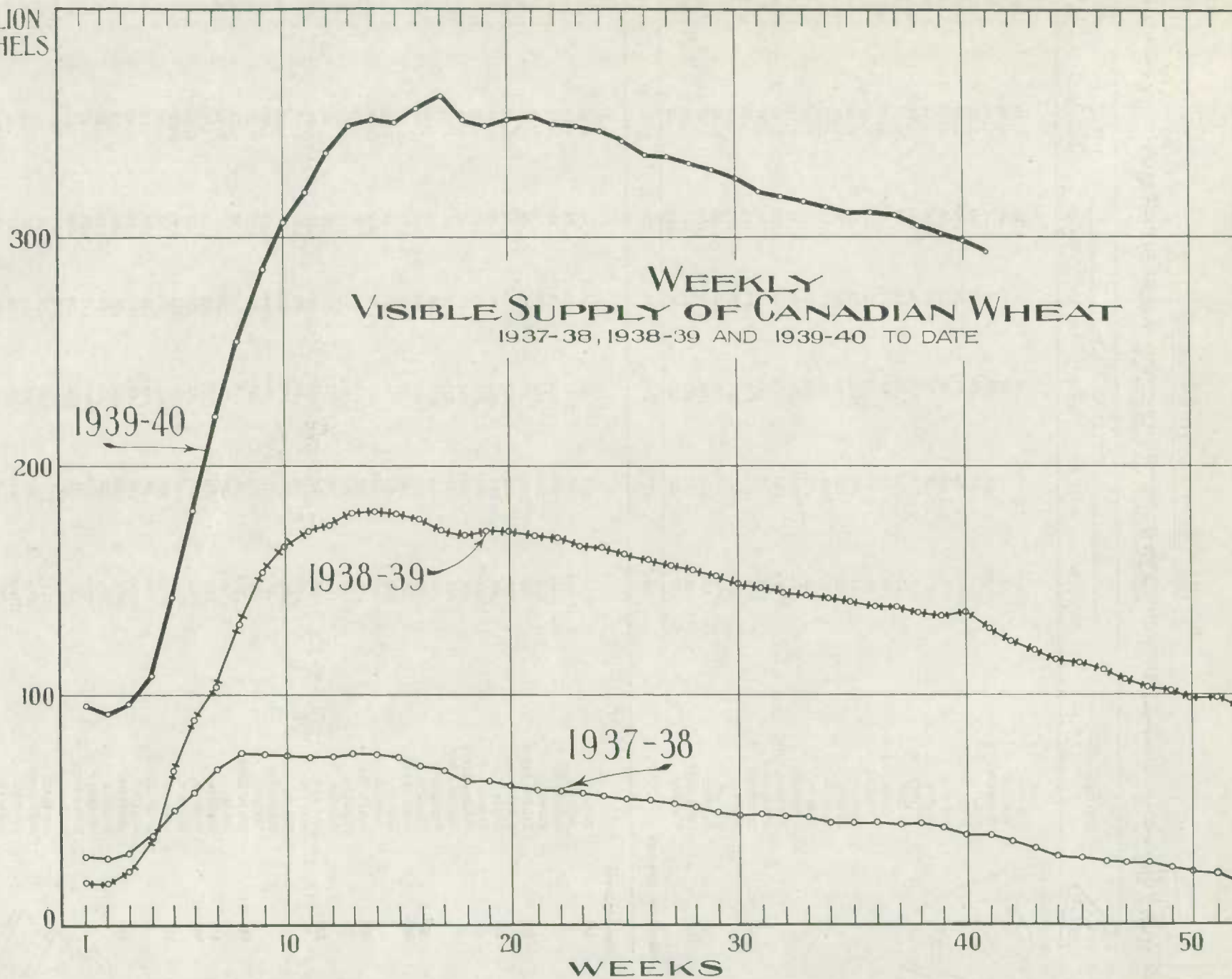
III. GRADING OF THE 1939 WHEAT CROP

The following shows the grading of new-crop inspections, August to April, 1939-40, in comparison with the same months in 1938-39:

	Number of Cars Grading No. 3 Northern or Better			
	1939-40		1938-39	
	Cars	Per Cent of Inspections	Cars	Per Cent of Inspections
August	13,478	94.55	9,905	95.84
September	58,166	95.82	34,715	89.71
October	24,123	92.78	30,778	82.40
November	12,158	84.30	12,341	83.18
December	7,449	72.62	7,413	88.69
January	6,880	85.97	4,647	85.79
February	9,822	88.83	2,673	85.13
March	2,954	80.45	4,600	82.66
April	11,961	90.05	4,105	80.78
Totals	146,991	90.93	111,177	86.33

Omitting special grades such as Garnets, Durums, White Springs and Winters, the number of cars of new wheat inspected in April, 1940 totalled 13,282, of which 11,961 or 90.05 per cent graded No. 3 Northern, or higher. April 1940 inspections of new Durum wheat amounted to 993 cars, of which 951 or 95.77 per cent graded No. 3 Amber Durum or higher. In April, 1939, new Durum inspections numbered 847 cars of which 818 or 96.53 per cent graded No. 3 Amber Durum or higher.

MILLION
BUSHELS



IV. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Precipitation by Weeks for the Period 8 a.m. April 22 to 8 a.m. May 20
and Total Actual and Normal to Date.

Crop District	Station	week ending 8 a.m.					Total April 1 to May 20	Normal April 1 to May 20
		April 22	April 29	May 6	May 13	May 20		
Manitoba								
1	Pierson	Trace	Trace	.46	.93	1.54	4.15	2.46
	Waskada	.06	.06	.42	.70	1.96	4.54	1.92
2	Boissevain	Trace	.32	.50	.60	.87	2.39	2.57
	Ninette	Nil	.44	.64	.42	.98	4.58	2.71
	Pilot Mound	Trace	.86	.54	.38	.66	3.84	2.46
3	Emerson	Nil	1.16	.22	.10	.32	3.00	1.64
	Morden	Nil	1.12	.36	.30	1.06	4.44	2.39
	Graysville	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	.14	.70	.84 ^{1/}	2.08
	Morris	.01	1.50	.16	.14	.48	3.09	2.13
	Portage la Prairie	Nil	.18	.62	Trace	1.76	2.97	2.32
4	Winnipeg	.01	1.07	.53	.01	.47	2.60	2.53
6	Sprague	Nil	.70	Nil	.06	.06	2.02	2.48
	Pinawa	.01	.34	.30	.02	.32	1.55	1.57
7	Virden	Nil	Trace	.92	.24	1.22	3.10	1.55
8	Rivers	Nil	.03	.08	.17	.88	1.33	2.17
	Brandon	Nil	Trace	.74	.28	1.10	2.62	2.12
	Cypress River	Trace	.32	.62	.44	1.02	3.20	2.18
9	Minnedosa	Nil	.01	.54	.02	.86	1.43	2.13
10	Dropmore	Nil	.01	Nil	.06	.62	.70	1.77
	Russell	Nil	Nil	Nil	.06	.88	1.04	1.80
	Birtle	Trace	Trace	.08	.10	1.06	1.24	1.89
11	Dauphin	.02	Nil	Nil	.02	1.60	1.64	1.53
13	Swan River	.02	.06	Nil	Trace	.08	.16	1.58
	The Pas	.02	.23	.05	.06	Nil	.60	1.41
Manitoba Average		.01	.37	.34	.22	.85	2.38	2.06
Saskatchewan								
1A	Carlyle	Nil	Nil	.86	.50	.74	2.50	2.42
	Estevan	Trace	.08	1.19	1.48	1.24	5.55	2.01
1B	Broadview	.11	Trace	Nil	.09	1.29	2.14	1.98
	Moosomin	Nil	Trace	.01	.05	1.72	2.06	1.63
2A	Yellow Grass	.16	Trace	.02	.70	1.06	2.19	1.96
	Midale	.04	.02	.76	1.34	.76	3.62	2.37
2B	Moose Jaw	.03	Nil	Nil	.35	.38	1.67	1.74
	Regina	Trace	.01	Nil	.15	.45	1.32	1.69
	Qu'Appelle	.04	Trace	Nil	.02	1.48	2.66	2.28
	Indian Head	.02	Nil	Nil	.06	1.06	1.85	1.92
	Francis	.02	.04	Nil	.24	N.R.	.48 ^{1/}	1.23
3AN	Chaplin	.20	Nil	.26	.40	.10	.96	2.13
3AS	Assiniboia	.06	.46	.18	.48	.36	2.44	1.47
	Ceylon	Nil	1.08	.44	.80	.64	4.10	2.81
	Gravelbourg	.02	Trace	.22	.30	N.R.	1.44 ^{1/}	1.50
3BN	Swift Current	.23	.05	Trace	.07	.32	1.75	1.83
	Houghton	.12	.20	Trace	.10	.10	.32 ^{1/}	2.28
	Pennant	.14	.24	Nil	.02	.52	.92	2.13
3BS	Aneroid	.36	.46	.12	.20	.22	2.96	1.77
	Cadillac	.44	.20	.20	.02	.30	2.74	2.53
	Val Marie	.52	.50	.40	Nil	.28	4.12	1.75
	Shaunavon	.98	.70	.38	Trace	.54	3.96	1.65
	Instow	.32	.30	.06	.08	Nil	2.02	1.60
4A	Maple Creek	.92	.36	.18	Trace	.52	3.56	1.86
	Consul	1.14	.19	.93	.06	.18	3.71	1.94
4B	Roadene	.26	.18	Nil	.06	.34	.90 ^{1/}	2.31
5A	Yorkton	Nil	.03	.01	.02	.56	1.50	1.73
	Hubbard	Nil	Nil	.02	Nil	1.40	1.82	1.65
5B	Kamsack	Trace	.02	Trace	.07	.54	.63	1.36
	Foam Lake	Trace	.06	Trace	.10	.54	.88	1.68
	Lintlaw	Trace	.14	.02	.06	.16	.44	2.00
6A	Davidson	Nil	.02	.06	.02	.32	.56	1.58
	Nokomis	Nil	.02	.02	.06	.16	.28	1.33
	Semans	Trace	Trace	Trace	.18	.24	.43	1.30
	Strasbourg	Nil	.01	Nil	.04	.36	.43	1.77
	Dilke	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	.28	.28 ^{1/}	1.75
6B	Roethorn	Nil	Nil	.12	.04	.18	.58	1.80
	Saskatoon	Nil	.02	.06	.03	.20	.50	1.48
	Dundurn	Trace	Trace	.08	.06	.22	.56	1.61
	Tugaske	.08	.14	.04	.08	.48	1.50	1.43
	Elbow	.24	.12	.05	.02	.15	.98	1.46
	Outlook	Nil	.10	.20	.04	.02	.80	1.35
	Harris	Nil	.10	.61	Trace	Trace	1.31	1.31

N.R. - No Report.

^{1/} Incomplete.

IV. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES (Concluded)^{2/}

Precipitation by weeks for the Period 8 a.m. April 22 to 8 a.m. May 20
and Total, Actual and Normal to Date (Concluded).

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.					Total April 1 to May 20	Normal April 1 to May 20
		April 22	April 29	May 6	May 13	May 20		
Saskatchewan (Concluded)								
7A	Alsask	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1.24 ^{1/}	2.60
	Kindersley	.08	.78	.16	.24	.08	2.44	1.52
7B	Macklin	.10	.14	.18	.36	.20	1.78	2.51
	Scott	N11	N11	.08	.30	.18	1.20	1.75
	Biggar	Trace	.34	.20	.10	.06	.86	1.38
8A	Nipawin	N11	.22	N11	N11	N11	.22	1.83
	Naicam	N11	.06	.02	.01	.50	.73	1.41
8B	Melfort	N11	.08	.02	N11	.88	1.00	1.76
	Dana	N11	.04	.02	.04	.58	.81 ^{1/}	1.68 ^{1/}
	Humboldt	N11	.04	.04	Trace	.04	.18	1.46
9A	Rabbit Lake	N11	.08	.20	.14	.62	1.24	1.46
	Prince Albert	N11	N11	.04	.01	.95	1.04	1.67
9B	Battleford	N11	N11	.14	Trace	.06	.28	1.42
	Waseca	N11	N11	.22	.46	.08	1.08	1.69
Saskatchewan Average		.12	.14	.16	.18	.46	1.57	1.78
Alberta								
1	Medicine Hat	1.07	.23	.13	.09	.20	2.86	1.61
	Foremost	1.50	.28	.72	Trace	.04	3.06	3.17
	Manyberries	.84	.70	.64	.20	.04	3.04	2.14
2	Macleod	1.74	.82	.50	.60	.04	5.86	1.75
	Cowley	.64	.72	.34	.10	.25	2.28 ^{1/}	2.62
	Lethbridge	1.79	.33	.63	.25	.10	4.34	2.19
	Cardston	1.34	1.14	.58	.22	.16	4.18	3.43
3	Brooks	1.12	.76	.30	.24	Trace	3.50	1.90
	Empress	.52	1.12	.20	.04	.04	2.91	1.82
	Vauxhall	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1.59 ^{1/}
	Vulcan	1.63	.26	.96	1.01	Trace	5.42	2.05
4	High River	1.78	.33	.24	.26	.12	3.97	2.80
5	Drumheller	.60	.10	.18	.20	.10	3.10	1.77
	Hanna	.48	.54	.24	N.R.	.06	2.56	2.18
	Neco	.12	.28	.15	N11	N.R.	2.55 ^{1/}	2.42
6	Olds	1.41	.58	.28	.54	.10	4.41	2.46
	Three Hills	1.12	.24	.60	.46	.06	3.40	1.48
	Strathmore	2.14	.24	.78	.18	.24	4.30	1.90
	Gleichen	.62	.16	.62	.18	.14	2.70	1.87
	Calgary	1.58	.24	.65	.27	.20	4.22	2.09
7	Coronation	.26	.36	.20	.12	N11	1.77	1.95
	Hughenden	.28	.32	.52	.14	.04	2.22	1.93
	Hardisty	.26	.22	.53	.12	N11	1.93	1.40
	Sedgewick	.34	.34	.58	.18	.02	2.86	1.68
	Viking	.44	.14	.50	.10	N.R.	2.06 ^{1/}	2.13
	Camrose	.90	.45	.20	.08	.08	2.75 ^{1/}	1.26
8	Wetaskiwin	1.58	.60	.38	.22	.01	4.11	1.60
	Lacombe	1.83	.42	.62	.34	.06	3.29 ^{1/}	1.91
	Alix	.62	.58	.68	.18	.14	2.51	1.94
	Springdale	1.97	.76	.04	.42	.02	4.78	2.48
	Penhold	1.43	.37	.35	.35	.26	3.66	2.44
	Stettler	.60	.26	.24	.36	N11	2.08	2.82
10	Vegreville	.20	.16	.50	Trace	Trace	1.50	2.12
	Vermilion	.14	.06	.14	.24	.01	1.27	1.76
	Lloydminster	N11	.16	.08	.18	.08	1.04	1.42
11	Edmonton	1.37	.42	.26	.22	.11	3.23	1.82
	Calmar	1.44	.44	.08	.02	.12	3.31	2.31
12	Edson	.24	1.66	.60	.06	.01	3.77	1.63
	Jasper	.10	.42	.07	.33	.10	1.34	1.31
13	Glendon	.34	.18	.06	.14	.12	1.62	1.59
14	Athabasca	N11	.44	.68	.62	.42	2.66	1.78
	Campsie	.08	.86	.26	.10	.20	2.90	1.65
15	High Prairie	.08	.22	.24	.24	.32	1.90	1.38
	Kinuso	N11	.42	.26	N.R.	N11	1.42	1.67
16	Fairview	.04	.16	.21	N11	.04	1.21	1.07
	Beaverlodge	.29	.05	.77	.04	.02	2.07	1.48
17	Keg River	.11	.05	.18	.15	.09	.73	1.39
	Fort Vermilion	N11	.06	.16	.08	.26	1.18	1.28
	Fort McMurray	.04	.02	.31	.02	.28	.93	1.50
	Fort Smith	Trace	.07	.37	.59	.22	1.30	.77
Alberta Average		.76	.39	.38	.22	.10	2.79	1.89

N.R. - No Report.

^{1/} Incomplete.

^{2/} Source: Meteorological Service of Canada.

V. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

temperatures - Actual and Normal by weeks for the period 8 a.m. April 22 to 8 a.m. May 20

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. Apr. 22		Week ending 8 a.m. Apr. 29		Week ending 8 a.m. May 6		Week ending 8 a.m. May 13		Week ending 8 a.m. May 20	
		Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
Manitoba											
1	Pierson	42	39	42	43	46	46	52	49	48	51
	Waskada	44	40	42	43	48	46	53	49	48	52
2	boissevain	42	40	40	43	50	45	51	48	47	51
	Ninette	43	38	41	42	44	45	52	48	48	51
	Pilot Mound	43	40	40	43	42	46	50	48	48	51
3	Emerson	45	41	43	43	43	46	51	49	52	52
	Morden	44	40	42	43	44	46	53	49	48	52
	Graysville	N.R.	40	N.R.	43	N.R.	46	52	48	50	51
	Morris	44	40	43	43	46	46	51	49	53	52
	Portage la Prairie	45	39	40	43	43	46	52	48	51	51
4	winnipeg	44	41	42	45	43	47	52	50	50	53
6	Sprague	42	38	N.R.	42	42	45	N.R.	47	47	50
	Pinawa	43	37	39	41	42	44	46	47	47	50
7	virden	45	39	41	42	46	45	52	48	49	51
8	Rivers	45	40	40	43	46	46	52	49	48	51
	Brandon	45	41	42	44	45	46	52	49	48	51
	Cypress River	43	40	40	43	44	46	51	48	49	51
9	Minnedosa	44	38	40	42	44	45	53	48	48	51
10	Dropmore	42	37	38	40	44	44	50	46	47	49
	Mussell	44	37	40	40	45	43	54	46	47	49
	Birtle	42	36	39	40	46	43	52	46	48	49
11	Dauphin	45	38	41	41	45	44	55	47	50	50
13	Swan River	42	34	41	38	44	41	54	45	51	48
	The Pas	40	35	40	38	40	42	53	45	50	48
Manitoba Average		43	39	41	42	44	45	52	48	49	51
Saskatchewan											
1A	Carlyle	42	37	40	41	47	44	52	47	50	50
	Estevan	44	42	40	44	50	46	55	48	52	50
1B	Broadview	43	38	39	41	47	44	55	48	49	51
	Moosomin	43	40	43	43	50	45	56	48	50	50
2A	Yellow Grass	43	39	40	42	47	44	55	47	51	50
	Mildale	45	39	44	42	50	45	56	47	53	50
2B	Moose Jaw	N.R.	42	N.R.	45	52	48	60	50	50	53
	Regina	44	39	43	42	50	45	57	48	52	51
	Qu'Appelle	42	39	40	42	48	45	57	48	48	51
	Indian Head	44	40	40	43	49	45	56	48	50	50
	Francis	44	39	41	41	48	44	56	47	N.R.	50
3AN	Chaplin	42	43	41	45	51	47	57	49	52	51
3AS	Assiniboia	43	41	40	43	51	45	57	47	53	49
	Ceylon	40	40	39	43	N.R.	46	N.R.	48	55	50
	Gravelbourg	46	40	40	43	50	45	58	48	54	50
3BN	Swift Current	42	43	41	46	51	48	57	50	52	52
	Hughton	40	40	40	43	52	45	56	47	56	50
	Pennant	41	42	42	45	52	47	57	50	54	52
3BS	Aneroid	42	40	41	42	49	44	54	47	52	49
	Cadillac	42	39	44	41	52	44	57	46	52	49
	Val Marie	40	39	42	42	51	44	N.R.	46	53	48
	Shaunavon	44	39	41	41	50	44	57	46	52	48
	Instow	46	40	42	43	50	45	56	48	52	50
4A	Maple Creek	43	42	42	45	50	47	56	49	52	51
	Consul	37	39	39	42	48	44	54	47	52	49
4B	Roedens	40	40	41	43	52	45	56	47	54	50
5A	Yorkton	44	37	40	40	47	43	56	46	52	49
	Hubbard	40	39	40	41	45	44	54	47	48	50
5B	Kamsack	40	36	37	39	44	42	53	45	48	48
	foam Lake	42	32	40	36	44	40	56	44	50	48
	Lintlaw	40	35	40	38	44	41	54	44	48	47
6A	Davidson	45	39	42	42	47	44	57	47	54	49
	Nokomis	44	39	43	42	48	44	55	47	52	49
	Semans	N.R.	38	N.R.	41	N.R.	44	55	46	N.R.	48
	Strasbourg	44	39	40	42	46	44	54	47	50	49
	Dilke	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
6B	Rosthern	46	39	42	43	48	45	56	48	54	50
	Saskatoon	43	39	43	42	47	45	57	48	55	50
	Dundurn	45	39	43	42	50	44	56	47	54	50
	Tugaske	44	40	42	43	50	46	56	48	52	50
	Albow	44	40	42	43	51	46	57	48	53	51
	Outlook	43	40	42	43	50	45	57	48	54	50
	Morris	42	40	40	43	49	45	56	47	54	49

N.R. - No Report.

v. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES (Concluded)^{1/}

Temperatures - Actual and Normal by weeks for the period 8 a.m. April 22 to 8 a.m. May 20 (Concluded)

Crop District	Station	week ending 8 a.m. Apr.22		week ending 8 a.m. Apr.29		week ending 8 a.m. May 6		week ending 8 a.m. May 13		week ending 8 a.m. May 20	
		Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
Saskatchewan (Concluded)											
7A	Alsask	N.R.	39	N.R.	42	N.R.	44	N.R.	46	N.R.	48
	Kindersley	38	37	40	41	49	43	55	46	52	48
7B	Mecklin	40	37	40	40	48	42	54	45	54	48
	Scott	42	38	40	42	47	45	54	47	52	50
8A	Higger	N.R.	38	N.R.	41	49	44	58	47	55	49
	Nipawin	43	35	40	39	47	42	56	45	50	48
8B	Naicam	44	38	40	41	44	45	54	48	49	50
	Melfort	42	38	41	41	44	44	53	47	50	50
9A	Dena	47	37	43	40	50	44	58	47	52	49
	Humboldt	43	38	41	41	45	45	54	48	51	50
9B	Rabbit Lake	40	38	N.R.	41	45	44	52	47	54	49
	Prince Albert	44	39	42	42	48	45	56	48	54	50
9C	Battleford	44	41	43	45	50	48	55	51	55	53
	Waseca	41	37	40	41	48	44	52	47	54	49
Saskatchewan Average		43	39	40	42	49	45	56	47	52	50
Alberta											
1	Medicine Hat	45	45	44	47	51	49	59	51	53	53
	Foremost	44	41	42	43	51	45	57	47	53	49
2	Manyberries	43	43	41	46	49	48	56	51	52	53
	Macleod	43	43	41	45	49	47	55	49	55	50
3	Cowley	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	Lethbridge	44	45	41	47	51	49	57	50	54	52
4	Cardston	42	40	38	42	48	44	55	46	52	48
	Brooks	41	42	41	45	49	48	57	50	52	52
5	Empress	43	40	45	43	53	46	58	49	56	52
	Vauxhall	N.R.	44	N.R.	46	N.R.	48	N.R.	50	N.R.	52
6	Vulcan	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	High River	41	40	N.R.	42	48	44	51	47	50	49
7	Drumheller	41	40	41	42	51	44	56	46	53	47
	Hanna	35	38	36	40	48	43	N.R.	45	52	48
8	Neco	36	37	39	40	N.R.	43	54	45	N.R.	48
	Olds	N.R.	41	36	43	47	45	51	47	50	49
9	Three Hills	42	40	40	43	48	45	53	47	56	49
	Strathmore	42	38	38	41	50	44	54	46	N.R.	48
10	Gleichen	42	40	38	43	50	45	54	47	52	50
	Calgary	41	42	37	45	47	47	52	48	51	50
11	Coronation	36	37	37	40	48	43	55	45	51	47
	Hughenden	40	37	39	40	N.R.	43	53	45	54	47
12	Hardisty	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	Sedgewick	38	38	40	41	49	43	54	46	55	49
13	Viking	39	39	40	42	48	44	52	47	N.R.	49
	Camrose	40	40	38	43	48	45	53	47	56	48
14	Wetaskiwin	39	41	39	44	48	46	52	48	54	49
	Lacombe	40	41	38	44	49	46	52	48	54	50
15	Alix	41	42	41	45	52	47	54	48	55	50
	Springdale	N.R.	38	37	41	45	43	48	45	48	47
16	Penhold	38	40	38	42	48	44	53	47	52	49
	Stettler	40	39	38	42	48	44	57	47	53	49
17	Vegreville	40	40	42	43	48	45	54	46	55	48
	Vermilion	40	38	40	41	47	44	53	46	54	48
18	Lloydminster	41	48	40	41	48	43	53	45	54	47
	Edmonton	41	42	41	45	49	47	52	49	54	51
19	Calmar	40	41	38	43	46	46	52	48	53	50
	Edson	42	39	39	42	46	44	48	47	52	50
20	Jasper	44	37	44	40	45	42	49	45	51	48
	Glendon	38	37	39	40	44	42	50	45	52	48
21	Athabasca	40	39	40	42	44	45	54	48	51	50
	Campsie	42	40	40	43	46	45	52	48	54	50
22	High Prairie	46	39	40	42	46	47	52	48	54	51
	Kinuso	44	38	40	41	44	44	N.R.	47	52	50
23	Fairview	44	37	42	41	48	44	51	47	51	50
	Beaverlodge	43	40	41	43	47	45	50	48	52	50
24	Keg River	46	35	41	38	43	41	47	44	51	49
	Fort Vermilion	46	35	44	38	46	42	47	45	52	48
25	Fort McMurray	43	39	42	42	45	45	47	47	54	49
	Fort Smith	40	28	41	32	39	36	38	40	48	44
Alberta Average		41	39	40	42	48	45	53	47	53	49

N.R. - No Report.

^{1/} Source: Meteorological Service of Canada.

VI. INTENTIONS TO PLANT, 1940

On May 9, 1940, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a report showing the intended acreages of the principal field crops, and the winter-killing and condition of winter wheat. The intended acreages shown in this report are merely indicative of farmers' plans at the end of April and may be altered by subsequent conditions affecting seeding. An effort is made, however, to eliminate the habitual bias in the 'Intentions' figures as disclosed by the experience of previous years. Excerpts from the report follow:

A six per cent increase in the spring wheat area for 1940 is indicated, if farmers' intentions at April 30 are carried out. Allowing for a minor reduction in this year's fall wheat area remaining for harvest, the total wheat area in Canada for 1940 is reported at 28,245,900 acres as compared with 26,756,500 acres in 1939. This year's increase comprises 1,489,400 acres. Small increases in actual area are indicated in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, with the main increase occurring in the Prairie Provinces. Ontario alone will have a slightly reduced wheat area this year. Some further displacement of Durum wheat seedings by the rust-resistant bread-wheat varieties is indicated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The 1940 area to be sown to oats at 12,880,100 acres is just slightly above last year's area. Small increases are reported in eastern Canada, Alberta and British Columbia, which are almost offset by decreases in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. A 3 per cent increase in the barley area places the latter at 4,483,600 acres for 1940. All the provinces show increases except Ontario and Manitoba. A 2 per cent increase in the plantings of mixed grains and a 1 per cent decrease in those of spring rye are indicated by farmers' intentions. The flaxseed area is expected to be enlarged by 14 per cent to 350,300 acres. An increase of 3 per cent in the potato area expanding the latter to 533,700 acres is also expected, with small increases indicated in each of the provinces.

Fall Wheat.— The area of fall wheat remaining for harvest in Ontario amounts to 711,000 acres, which is 24,000 acres less than the area harvested in 1939. The area winter-killed this season amounted to 37,000 acres or 5 per cent of the area sown, the same percentage loss as occurred during the previous winter. The condition of fall wheat at April 30 was 97 compared with 98 at the same date in 1939.

Spring Seeding.— Up to April 30, 1940, only 16 per cent of the spring wheat area in the Prairie Provinces had been sown in contrast with 42 per cent of the seeding completed by April 30 a year earlier. The spring season has been one of the latest on record in Alberta, and has been later than usual in Saskatchewan. Manitoba farmers, however, were able to complete 59 per cent of their wheat seeding by the end of April, compared with 14 per cent in Saskatchewan and 1 per cent in Alberta. Seeding of coarse grains has also been delayed in the Prairie Provinces. Ontario seeding at the end of April was ahead of last year's late operations, while spring seeding in British Columbia was ahead of normal.

General Crop Conditions

There was considerable variation in the progress of farm work in Canada up to the end of April. Generally, the season was late, but in Quebec spring operations were about on normal schedule, while work in British Columbia was two weeks ahead of normal. Work on the land was retarded by snow and backward weather in the Maritime Provinces, while rain caused delay in Ontario, in the southern and central areas of Manitoba, in the southern and western sections of Saskatchewan and in the central and northern parts of Alberta. Excellent conditions for spring tillage prevailed in Ontario. Surface moisture conditions in central and southern Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan were satisfactory, but in

many areas timely rains were needed to aid the deficiency of subsoil moisture. Poor seed bed conditions were reported from northern Manitoba. Pastures and hay meadows came through the winter with very little loss. In the Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba some of the new seedings of hay and clover in the late summer of 1939 were seriously affected by drought conditions in the fall. Live stock came through the winter in generally fair to good condition but indications are that supplies of feed have been heavily drawn on and at least average crops will be needed this summer to replenish these supplies.

Since May 1. - Generally warmer and brighter weather over the Dominion speeded up spring work. Seeding, however, is still behind schedule, particularly in the Prairie Provinces. In Alberta spring work is quite late but in view of the abundant moisture supplies the coming of warm weather should bring the grain on very quickly once it is in the ground. Moisture conditions in northern Manitoba and central and north-eastern Saskatchewan are still deficient and some slight soil drifting was reported in these provinces.

Manitoba

The southern part of the province experienced an unusually mild winter with very little snow until March when heavy falls took place. The late snow, together with spring rains, delayed work on the land and the season is from one to two weeks late. The surface moisture conditions were reported to be very good but subsoil moisture conditions are below normal. Timely rains will be needed during the early part of the growing season for satisfactory plant development. In the northerly sections of Manitoba precipitation has been very limited and seeding conditions are the poorest in years. General seeding conditions in Manitoba are considerably poorer than last year. New seedings of clover and grass in the late summer were seriously affected by shortage of moisture during the fall and stands will be quite light. In addition, clover suffered some damage from weevil infestation. Live stock are in fair condition.

Saskatchewan

Precipitation during the autumn and winter was much lighter than usual. However, heavy falls of snow in early April in the southern and western parts of the province improved moisture conditions. There was a deficiency of moisture in the south-eastern, east-central and northern sections. Cool, backward weather retarded spring work over most of the province. Seeding got under way earliest in the east-central section where the land dried rapidly. In the eastern and northern parts of the province timely rains and a plentiful supply of moisture will be necessary during the 1940 season because of the inadequate moisture supplies prevailing in the spring. A much smaller infestation of grasshoppers is expected during this season. Soil drifting has been reported from a few points but not a great deal of damage has occurred. Live stock came through the winter in good condition.

Alberta

In the southern part of the province seeding has been retarded by the generous rains received in the early spring. Moisture conditions throughout southern Alberta are the best in some years and present prospects point to a good start for the 1940 seedings. In some districts there has been considerable new breaking due in part to conditions favourable for this work and in part to anticipated demands for greater production. In some districts supplies of feed grains are reported to be low as a result of the large numbers of live stock being carried on farms. The moisture conditions in northern Alberta have been very satisfactory but seeding will be considerably delayed. Prospects point to favourable growth of hay and pastures when the warmer weather arrives.

Intended Acreages of Wheat, April 30, 1940 as compared with 1939

Province and Crop	Area 1939	P.C. of 1939	Intended area 1940	Province and Crop	Area 1939	P.C. of 1939	Intended area 1940
	acres	p.c.	acres		acres	p.c.	acres
P.E.I.-Spring	9,700	106	10,300	Man.-Spring	3,201,000	109	3,496,000
N.S.-Spring	2,500	104	2,600	Sask.-Spring	14,233,000	107	15,197,000
N.B.-Spring	7,800	101	7,900	Alta.-Spring	8,379,000	103	8,630,000
Que.-Spring	34,400	102	35,100	B.C.-Spring	72,100	104	75,000
Ont.-Spring	82,000	99	81,000	Canada-Spring	26,021,500	106	27,534,900
Ont.-Fall 1/	735,000	97	711,000	Canada-Fall 1/	735,000	97	711,000
Ont.-Total	817,000	97	792,000	Canada-Total	26,756,500	106	28,245,900

1/ Harvested area 1939, and area for harvest 1940.

VII. CANADIAN AND PRAIRIE PROVINCE WHEAT ACREAGES SINCE 1908

The table below provides for comparative purposes the wheat acreages for Canada as a whole and for the Prairie Provinces from 1908 to date. It will be noted that Manitoba and Saskatchewan have had higher acreages than those indicated for 1940, although the 1940 areas for Alberta and the Prairie Provinces as a whole are at a record.

	Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Three Prairie Provinces
	(000 bushels)				
1908	6,610	2,957	2,396	271	5,624
1909	7,750	2,808	3,685	385	6,878
1910	8,865	2,759	4,228	880	7,867
1911	11,096	3,095	5,256	1,640	9,991
1912	10,997	2,839	5,582	1,590	10,011
1913	11,015	2,804	5,720	1,512	10,036
1914	10,294	2,616	5,348	1,371	9,335
1915	15,109	2,800	8,929	2,138	13,867
1916	15,370	2,726	9,032	2,605	14,363
1917	14,756	2,449	8,273	2,897	13,619
1918	17,354	2,984	9,249	3,892	16,125
1919	19,126	2,880	10,587	4,283	17,750
1920	18,232	2,706	10,061	4,074	16,841
1921	23,261	3,501	13,557	5,123	22,181
1922	22,423	3,126	12,332	5,766	21,224
1923	21,886	2,916	12,791	5,173	20,880
1924	22,056	2,459	13,033	5,574	21,066
1925	20,790	1,903	12,509	5,348	19,760
1926	22,896	2,086	13,558	6,161	21,805
1927	22,460	2,195	12,979	6,251	21,425
1928	24,119	2,660	13,791	6,708	23,159
1929	25,255	2,301	14,445	7,551	24,297
1930	24,898	2,470	14,326	7,164	23,960
1931	26,355	2,617	15,026	7,943	25,586
1932	27,182	2,651	15,543	8,201	26,395
1933	25,991	2,536	14,743	7,898	25,177
1934	23,985	2,533	13,262	7,501	23,296
1935	24,116	2,587	13,206	7,500	23,293
1936	25,605	2,557	14,744	7,537	24,838
1937	25,570	2,872	13,893	7,834	24,599
1938	25,931	3,184	13,793	7,969	24,946
1939	26,757	3,201	14,233	8,379	25,813
1940 ^{1/}	28,246	3,496	15,197	8,630	27,323

1/ April 30, 1940 Intentions.

VIII. CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY COUNTRIES OF FINAL DESTINATION.

March export clearances and United States imports of Canadian wheat are shown in the table below, with the final destination of each cargo or parcel traced by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada as far as present conditions permit. To complete the description of the export movement, the Customs records of wheat flour exports by countries of consignment, as declared on the flour export entries, have been added in to indicate the destinations of the total export movement of wheat and wheat flour. The total March, 1940, exports calculated on this basis amounted to 21,268,086 bushels, as compared with 16,556,686 bushels in February, 1940, and 7,973,110 bushels in March, 1939.

Countries of Final Destination	March, 1940				Aug.-Mar. 1939-40	Aug.-Mar. 1938-39
	Wheat (Other than Durum)	Durum Wheat	Wheat Flour (expressed as Wheat)	Total Wheat and Wheat Flour	Cumulative Total Wheat and Wheat Flour	Comparative Total Wheat and Wheat Flour
	(b u s h e l s)					
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	12,977,819	127,993	2,207,651	15,313,463	80,238,894	59,765,665
Eire	386,349	-	8,037	394,386	2,298,537	2,938,299
Belgium	1,174,029	47,924	1,265	1,223,218	6,775,697	7,538,152
Belgian Colonies	-	-	-	-	270	600
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	74,078
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	-	38,134
Denmark	532,943	37,696	-	570,639	2,789,596	2,257,882
Finland	-	-	1,764	1,764	248,058	794,900
France	-	-	-	-	719,260	4,464,686
French Colonies	-	-	7,438	7,438	71,264	51,807
Germany	-	-	-	-	292,444	4,855,342
Greece	-	-	-	-	261,305	305,935
Greenland-Iceland	-	-	2,021	2,021	13,690	16,487
Italy	15,997	-	-	15,977	46,394	576,605
Latvia	-	-	-	-	547,535	-
Malta and Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	134,826	343,075
Netherlands	274,675	143,729	5,112	423,516	9,527,031	4,051,254
Netherlands Colonies	-	-	15,974	15,974	94,138	86,360
Norway	947,333	-	336,483	1,283,816	6,432,896	3,242,911
Portugal	-	-	-	-	11,250	5,440
Portuguese Colonies	14,000	-	3,623	17,623	101,555	123,872
Spain	61,979	25,924	-	87,903	87,903	-
Sweden	75,593	16,645	-	92,238	1,042,670	994,029
Switzerland	104,188	101,248	-	205,436	3,843,129	4,044,520
British East Africa	-	-	-	-	-	324
British South Africa	933	-	1,269	2,202	29,181	26,954
British West Africa	-	-	8,194	8,194	77,102	48,390
Southern Rhodesia	-	-	-	-	9,334	5,113
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	693,778
Egypt	-	-	-	-	19,018	20,066
Liberia	-	-	256	256	3,473	4,873
Morocco	-	-	3,438	3,438	8,703	882
Aden	-	-	3,105	3,105	3,667	945
China	-	-	11,984	11,984	56,691	232,192
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	123
Hong Kong	-	-	60,224	60,224	263,516	375,383
India	-	-	-	-	54	294,037
Japan	-	-	73,350	73,350	250,372	630
Fiji Islands	-	-	112	112	206	688
Philippine Islands	83	-	64,395	64,478	392,921	397,107
Straits Settlements	-	-	-	-	12,274	12,379
Palestine and Syria	-	-	-	-	179,219	736,077
Persia	-	-	4,293	4,293	4,293	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	643	517
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	80,750
Brazil	-	-	-	-	32,311	23,845
British Guiana	-	-	40,131	40,131	448,383	273,246
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	225
Colombia	101,250	-	-	101,250	620,399	347,495
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	225	-
Peru	-	-	445	445	1,677	-
Venezuela	-	-	8,717	8,717	77,864	91,749
Bermuda	-	-	5,738	5,738	59,168	74,844
West Indies	6,121	-	275,828	281,949	2,831,944	2,312,652
Central America	16,168	-	16,654	32,822	124,179	99,001
Newfoundland	-	-	37,197	37,197	1,016,186	942,017
Alaska	-	-	-	-	27	54
U.S.A. - For Home Consumption.	2,700	-	15,408	18,108	796,628	497,277
For Milling in Bond.	854,661	-	-	854,661	6,489,869	6,106,930
(Wrecked)	-	-	-	-	-	117,200
Totals	17,546,821	501,159	3,220,106	21,268,086	129,387,869	110,387,776

IX. WEEKLY EXPORT CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN WHEAT FROM CANADIAN AND AMERICAN SEABOARD PORTS, 1939-40 WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1938-39.

Week ending		1939-40	1938-40
		(bushels)	
August	1-4	697,722	406,135
	10	3,434,081	1,878,644
	17	2,973,100	1,411,201
	24	1,904,389	1,728,930
	31	1,538,471	1,936,384
September	7	3,187,047	1,466,006
	14	1,059,101	3,303,207
	21	4,110,848	2,899,842
	28	2,696,100	4,822,415
October	5	2,409,468	4,632,709
	12	1,300,394	2,947,849
	19	1,336,664	7,357,314
	26	1,777,115	6,318,680
November	2	966,858	4,196,129
	9	3,188,408	4,249,266
	16	2,836,442	5,297,487
	23	3,653,635	5,389,455
	30	5,041,608	2,655,249
December	7	4,259,672	1,535,921
	14	1,131,433	810,961
	21	2,443,261	1,913,867
	28	2,907,273	1,109,866
January	4	1,000,940	1,938,138
	11	2,977,967	2,080,553
	18	4,646,021	2,262,082
	25	4,523,437	1,727,413
February	1	3,744,769	2,716,171
	8	2,468,909	1,075,031
	15	3,094,719	1,532,663
	22	2,973,409	1,550,175
	29	3,998,053	2,280,293
March	7	4,174,655	1,369,336
	14	5,426,124	1,850,702
	21	3,282,345 ^{1/}	745,793
	28	3,161,034 ^{1/}	868,992
April	4	3,674,028 ^{1/}	1,290,758
	11	2,489,469 ^{1/}	961,138
	18	2,430,304	1,071,287
	25	3,189,016	759,321
May	2	3,895,378	1,564,365
	9	4,804,736	3,280,433
	16	4,856,222	3,307,808
Totals		125,664,625	102,499,969

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

X. IMPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT INTO THE UNITED STATES

	For Consumption Duty Paid	For Milling in Bond (bushels)	Totals
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Final Monthly Figures-			
August, 1939	5,634	938,738	944,372
September	7,185	686,650	693,835
October	78,410	918,201	996,611
November	92,959	937,392	1,030,351
December	4	406,633	406,637
January, 1940	1,390	937,267	938,657
February	17,000	810,327	827,327
March	2,700	854,661	857,361
Preliminary Weekly Figures-			
April 5, 1940	-	115,000	115,000
12	-	110,000	110,000
19	-	149,000	149,000
26	-	292,000	292,000
May 3	-	225,000	225,000
10	-	73,000	73,000
17	-	267,000	267,000
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Preliminary Totals			
August 1 to date	205,282	7,720,869	7,926,151
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XI. IMPORTS OF UNITED STATES WHEAT INTO CANADA

	Customs Imports	
	1939-40	1938-39
	(bushels)	
August	29	323,740
September	4,036	124,167
October	1,006	291,250
November	2,025	52,204
December	-	122,117
January	1,000	138,383
February	1,938	11,853
March	-	37,866
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Totals - August-March	10,034	1,101,580
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XII. MONTHLY OVERSEAS CLEARANCES, ETC., IN COMPARISON WITH THE CUSTOMS EXPORTS OF
WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR.

April exports of wheat and flour, based on overseas clearance records from Canadian and United States ports, amounted to 16,758,715 bushels, a volume more than double that recorded by the Customs as leaving Canadian borders during April. A reduction of approximately 5 million bushels in the stocks of Canadian wheat in United States ports during the month accounts for part of the 9.3 million bushel difference between the two export totals. For the remainder of the difference, it is probable that the export returns on an appreciable volume of wheat during late April were not filed in Ottawa in time to be included in the April export totals. In any event, the excess of the Customs totals of wheat and wheat flour exports during the 1939-40 crop year to date over the export clearance totals is steadily narrowing. The former amounted to 152 million bushels at the end of April, and the latter amounted to 146.1 million bushels.

	Overseas Clearances of Canadian Wheat	U. S. Imports of Canadian wheat for con- sumption and milling in bond	Customs Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour	Totals	Customs Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour
(bushels)					
1938-39					
August	6,878,655	9,924	1,288,215	8,176,794	7,554,270
September .	13,798,454	924,770	1,438,826	16,162,050	14,053,684
October ...	22,668,632	1,224,923	2,378,705	26,272,260	26,958,075
November ..	19,091,220	895,531	2,150,437	22,137,188	23,853,951
December ..	6,767,988	499,883	1,642,882	8,910,753	17,625,408
January ...	8,585,226	855,884	1,707,921	11,149,031	9,586,884
February ..	7,280,330	1,017,813	1,308,447	9,606,590	7,054,780
March.....	5,452,361	897,365	1,623,384	7,973,110	8,187,661
April	3,862,253	878,034	1,238,738	5,979,025	4,070,350
May	14,674,858	1,000,717	2,321,001	17,996,576	15,976,267
June	10,711,089	985,981	1,805,350	13,502,420	16,442,366
July	9,317,464	1,035,725	1,815,197	12,168,386	15,595,751
Totals	129,088,530	10,226,550	20,719,103	160,034,183	166,959,447
1939-40					
August	10,547,763	944,372	1,706,742	13,198,877	11,979,671
September .	12,120,504	693,835	1,874,489	14,688,828	17,515,631
October ...	6,225,133	996,611	1,998,648	9,220,392	18,847,495
November ..	15,218,051	1,030,351	2,577,645	18,826,047	23,212,844
December ..	11,011,279	406,637	4,062,213	15,480,129	38,474,661
January ...	15,946,245	938,657	3,263,922	20,148,824	13,621,527
February ..	13,212,338	827,327	2,517,021	16,556,686	9,115,258
March	17,190,619	857,361	3,220,106	21,268,086	11,848,383
April	13,753,300	666,000 ^{1/}	2,339,415	16,758,715 ^{1/}	7,421,151
Aug.-April 1939-40 .	115,225,232	7,361,151 ^{1/}	23,560,201	146,146,584 ^{1/}	152,036,621
Aug.-April 1938-39 .	94,385,119	7,204,127	14,777,555	116,366,801	118,945,063

^{1/} Subject to revision.

XIV. CUSTOMS EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

The following tables give the Customs totals of wheat and flour exports during the 1939-40 crop year with comparative figures for preceding years:

W H E A T				
	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
		(bushels)		
August	10,272,929	6,266,055	6,554,967	21,157,268
September	15,641,142	12,614,858	5,903,060	20,720,316
October	16,848,847	24,579,370	10,055,102	26,917,096
November	20,635,199	21,703,514	14,542,227	33,308,840
December	34,412,448	15,982,526	6,636,261	20,427,916
January	10,357,605	7,878,963	7,193,986	9,789,027
February	6,598,237	5,746,333	2,838,804	5,362,031
March	8,628,277	6,564,277	3,487,449	4,748,599
April	5,081,736	2,831,612	1,617,703	3,617,803
May		13,655,266	3,370,545	8,026,507
June		14,637,016	7,275,376	12,180,068
July		13,780,554	7,248,115	8,602,689
Totals		146,240,344	76,713,595	174,858,160
F L O U R				
	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
		(barrels)		
August	379,276	286,270	288,608	387,728
September	416,553	319,739	306,655	378,318
October	444,144	528,601	336,478	464,013
November	572,810	477,875	405,921	408,653
December	902,714	365,085	337,678	475,282
January	725,316	379,538	295,776	313,923
February	559,338	290,766	272,488	347,884
March	715,579	360,752	301,735	390,315
April	519,870	275,275	184,703	285,724
May		515,778	297,126	348,866
June		401,189	299,503	389,995
July		403,377	282,985	334,964
Totals		4,604,245	3,609,656	4,525,665
WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR				
	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37
		(bushels)		
August	11,979,671	7,554,270	7,843,703	22,902,044
September	17,515,631	14,053,684	7,283,008	22,422,747
October	18,847,495	26,958,075	11,569,253	29,005,155
November	23,212,844	23,853,951	16,368,871	35,147,778
December	38,474,661	17,625,408	8,155,812	22,566,685
January	13,621,527	9,586,884	8,524,978	11,201,680
February	9,115,258	7,054,780	4,065,000	6,927,509
March	11,848,383	8,187,661	4,845,256	6,505,017
April	7,421,151	4,070,350	2,448,367	4,903,561
May		15,976,267	4,707,612	9,596,404
June		16,442,366	8,623,139	13,935,046
July		15,595,751	8,521,548	10,110,027
Totals		166,959,447	92,957,047	195,223,653

XIII. THE STATISTICAL POSITION

(a) In Canada only: The table below summarizes the statistical position of wheat in Canada at May 1, 1940, with comparative figures for the same date in 1939. The calculation is based upon available supplies for the crop year in Canada only, from which are deducted the Customs exports for the months of August-April. Supplies available for export or carry-over at May 1, 1940, are shown at 304.6 million bushels, representing an increase in current supplies of 162.5 million bushels, compared with those of a year earlier.

	1938-39	1939-40
	(bushels)	
Carry-over in Canada, July 31	23,553,228	95,013,476
New Crop	360,010,000	489,623,000
Total Supplies	383,563,228	584,636,476
Domestic Requirements	122,563,689	128,000,000 ^{1/}
Available Supplies	260,999,539	456,636,476
Exports, August-April	118,945,063	152,036,621
Balance for Export or Carry-over May 1 ...	142,054,476	304,599,855

(b) In Canada and the United States: A second method of calculating the statistical position takes into account stocks in the United States as well as in Canada, then works from the elevator returns of overseas clearances, plus United States' imports for consumption and milling in bond. The calculation shown below, based on this method, indicates a balance of 317.6 million bushels on May 1, available for export or for the July 31 carry-over in Canada and the United States, compared with 145.6 million bushels a year earlier, indicating an increase of 172.0 million bushels in the current available supplies between the two years.

	1938-39	1939-40
	(bushels)	
Carry-over in Canada and the United States, July 31	24,535,858	102,161,568
New Crop	360,010,000	489,623,000
Total Supplies	384,545,858	591,784,568
Domestic Requirements	122,563,689	128,000,000 ^{1/}
Available Supplies	261,982,169	463,784,568
Export Movement, August-April		
Overseas clearances	94,385,119	115,225,232
United States' imports	7,204,127	7,361,151
Flour as wheat	14,777,555	23,560,201
	116,366,801	146,146,584
Balance for Export or Carry-over, May 1 ...	145,615,368	317,637,984

^{1/} Tentative.

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