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AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

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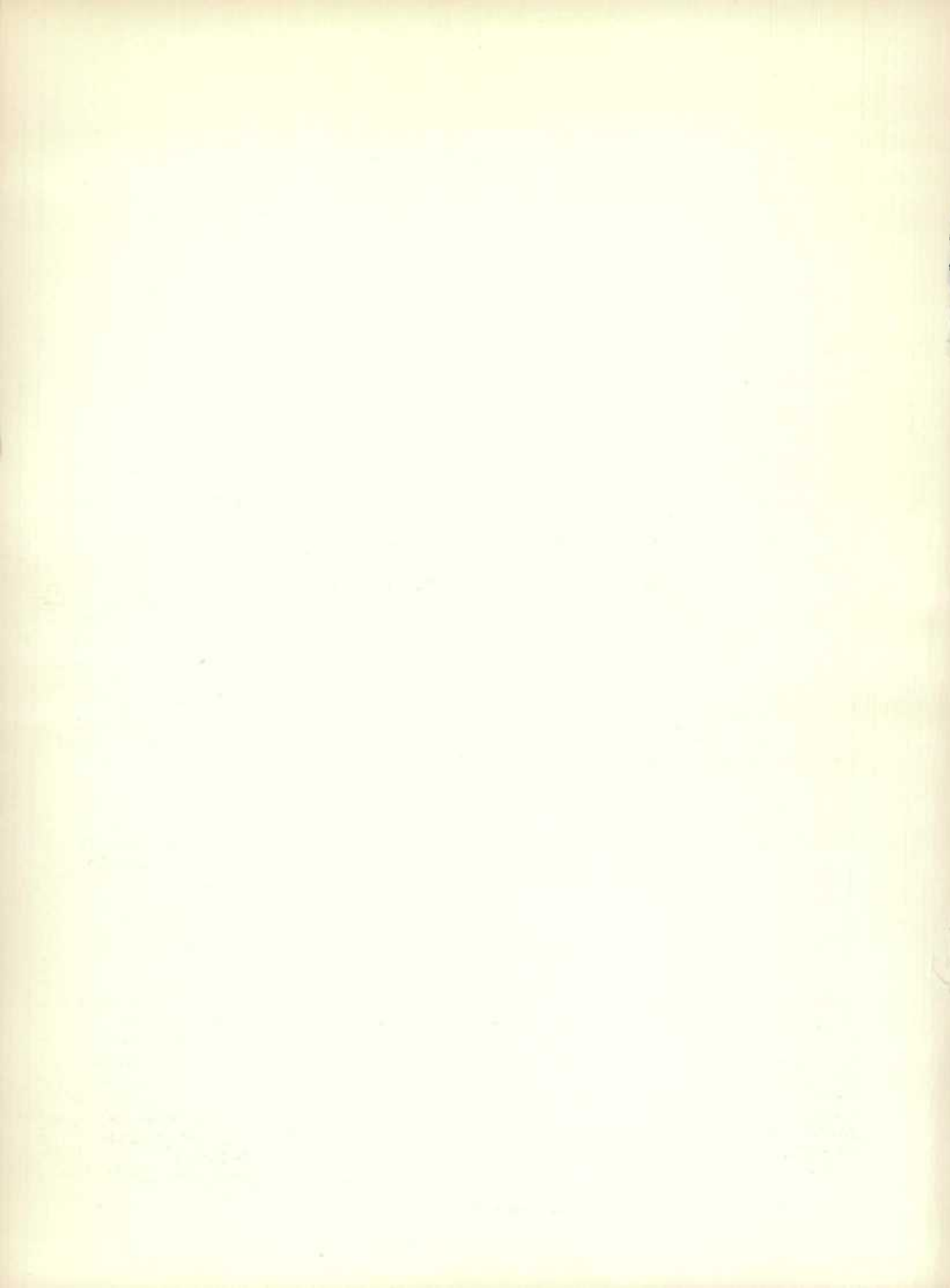
A large, stylized illustration of a wheat stalk, rendered in a golden-yellow color, serves as a background for the title text.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

JANUARY 29, 1941

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

(Issued January 1941)

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

Under war-time conditions the compilation of wheat statistics on a world basis is fraught with incompleteness. By virtue of the same conditions, the immediate significance of world wheat stocks, production and trade is lessened. Analysis of the wheat situation becomes a study of the individual cases of exporting and importing countries as they adjust themselves to the restrictions of war-time trade. Against these more immediate considerations, however, the long run situation can only be appreciated in terms of the world wheat developments. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, California, have been making notable efforts to estimate the gaps and thereby maintain the basic world figures. In its most recent issue of the "Wheat Studies" the Food Research Institute indicates the 1940 world wheat production apart from the U.S.S.R. and China at 4,070,000,000 bushels. This represents a second year of decline from the 1938 record year of production at 4,551,000,000 bushels. Apart from wheat production in the four major exporting countries whose official records continue to be currently available, the interesting comparisons for 1940 with recent years are in Europe. Although a large degree of approximation had to be employed in arriving at these figures, the total European wheat production was placed at 1,400,000,000 bushels for 1940 which was a substantial reduction from the 1,711,000,000 bushels produced in 1939, and from the record 1938 production of 1,847,000,000 bushels. The 1940 reduction of more than 300,000,000 bushels was divided about equally between the Danubian surplus-producing areas, and the deficit areas of the rest of Europe.

The world carry-over of wheat around August 1, 1940 stood at a record level of 1,400,000,000 bushels, having mounted from 1,150,000,000 in 1939 and 593,000,000 bushels in 1938. The increase in stocks in 1940 occurred principally among the exporting countries. European carry-over stocks apart from the Danube were placed by the Food Research Institute at 440,000,000 bushels in 1940 as compared with 374,000,000 bushels in 1939. Thus the higher reserves at August 1, 1940, only partially offset the considerable decrease in production. Danubian wheat stocks showed an increase of only 10,000,000 bushels in 1940.

World wheat trade for the 1939-40 crop year was placed by the Food Research Institute at 620,000,000 bushels. Here again a considerable amount of approximation was required in the endeavour to give a view of the complete trade. The 1939-40 volume compared favourably with the net exports of the net-exporting countries of 643,000,000 bushels in 1938-39 and 556,000,000 bushels in 1937-38. Once again Canada led the list among the major exporters, showing net exports in 1939-40 of 192,000,000 bushels, but followed closely by Argentina whose shipments amounted to 180,000,000 bushels. Australia's exports were placed at 86,000,000 and those of the United States at 39,000,000. The Danubian exports were placed at 87,000,000 bushels, and the French North African exports at 17,000,000. Remaining small exporters shipped 19,000,000 bushels.

Of additional interest were the world acreage figures as estimated by the Food Research Institute. The 1940 world wheat area, apart from the U.S.S.R. and China, was placed at 265,500,000 acres. The 1940 figure is 4,800,000 acres less than in 1939, and 22,300,000 acres less than the 1938 record level of 287,800,000 acres. The 1940 reduction occurred mainly in Europe where adverse weather conditions retarded the sowing of the 1940 crop and reduced the harvested acreage.

Turning to the more recent production information for 1940, the Canadian wheat crop was placed at 551,390,000 bushels according to the third estimate issued on January 21. This represented an increase of 4,211,000 bushels over the second estimate, and an increase of 30,767,000 bushels over the finally revised 1939 crop production of 520,623,000 bushels. The Argentine Government issued a second estimate of the Argentine wheat crop at 275,734,000 bushels, on January 21, after having indicated on January 8 that the crop had been reduced by 8 per cent because of excessive rains in December. The Australian Wheat Board on January 13 estimated the Australian crop at 82,420,000 bushels, as compared with the Commonwealth Statistician's December estimate of 91,900,000 bushels. The Indian Government reported on January 28 that the 1941 wheat area is estimated at 32,809,000 acres, compared with a revised 1940 area of 32,526,000 acres.

Current weather conditions over the United States winter wheat belt are a factor at Chicago. Late autumn moisture conditions were particularly favourable in Kansas, and despite sections of Texas, Oklahoma and Nebraska which experienced shortage of moisture earlier in the autumn, the total winter wheat prospects at the end of December were very promising. On the other hand, there was practically no snow cover for the crop up until this past week, and this gave rise to fears of possible damage from a hard freeze. These fears have been abated by the recent snows. As of December 1 condition, the United States Department of Agriculture forecast the 1941 winter wheat crop at 633,000,000 bushels, compared with the 1940 production of 589,000,000 bushels. Final returns on the 1940 wheat loan program showed 277,932,124 bushels of wheat under loan of which 49,632,575 bushels represented loans on farms.

Trade developments over the past month included the "enlarged" Russo-German agreement announced by both Governments on January 10. On the basis of the agreement, the Germans claimed "the greatest grain deal in history." No supporting figures were published, and if the "paper" amount is in doubt Russia's ability to ship large quantities of wheat to Germany is in much greater doubt. As an indication of Russia's situation, a Buenos Aires report of the same date as above mentioned that a Russian trade delegation was en route to Argentina in search of grain exports to Russia. Meanwhile Spain's acute need of wheat imports was met by agreement with the British Government. While a total figure was not placed upon the imports arranged for, the British Government has already turned over 550,000 bushels of its Canadian wheat stocks on the Atlantic seaboard for shipment to Spain, and has authorized the shipment of 1,800,000 bushels of Argentine wheat to Spain. In each case, the carrying is to be done in Spanish vessels.

The Wheat Situation in Canada

The destinations of Canada's wheat and flour exports for the August-November period of the 1940-41 crop year are now available, and are published on pages 24 and 25 of this Review. While the total exports at 45,699,202 bushels are 10,234,942 bushels less than for the same period of the 1939-40 crop year, this difference is more than accounted for by the cessation of exports to the blockaded area, which took 19,130,580 bushels of Canadian wheat and flour during

the first four months of the 1939-40 crop year. Canada's shipments to the United Kingdom at 35,529,167 bushels during August-November of the present crop year exceeded last year's shipments by 8,086,636 bushels for the same period. Eire and the United States, on the other hand, have taken less wheat than in the previous crop year. Canadian shipments to Eire dropped from 362,294 bushels to 625,268 bushels, while United States imports for consumption and milling in bond have declined from 4,088,178 bushels to 3,149,202 bushels in the August-November period of 1940-41. While minor declines were shown in eight other markets, the encouraging feature of the 1940-41 period was an increase in exports to twenty-three remaining markets, resulting in a substantial net increase of 2,085,031 bushels to the free countries other than the United Kingdom, the United States and Eire.

Looking to our total export volume for the current crop year to date, Canada will have shipped out approximately 68,500,000 bushels of wheat and flour by the end of the present month, thereby completing the first half of the 1940-41 crop year. On the basis of the record for the first six months, it does not appear probable that our exports for the whole crop year are likely to exceed 150,000,000 bushels. To reach this volume, exports during the remaining six months will need to average 13,600,000 bushels monthly, as compared with an average of 11,400,000 recorded during the first six months.

On the basis of the third estimate of the 1940 crop, and the above forecast of the crop-year's exports, it is possible to approximate the size of the July 31, 1941 carry-over of Canadian wheat as follows:

	<u>bushels</u>
July 31, 1940 carry-over	300,741,062
1940 production	<u>551,390,000</u>
Total Supplies	852,131,062
1940-41 domestic utilization	126,000,000
1940-41 exports	<u>150,000,000</u>
Total Disposition	276,000,000
Balance for carry-over, July 31, 1941	576,131,062

The above approximation to the July 31, 1941 carry-over must be regarded with some latitude due to uncertainty attending the remaining export movement, and to changes in domestic utilization, particularly in the amounts fed to live stock, and to be used for seed which remain to be closely estimated. The present estimate of the 1940 wheat production is also subject to revision on the basis of final marketing data at the end of the crop year. Notwithstanding, a carry-over in the neighbourhood of 575,000,000 bushels appears most probable in light of the presently available information.

The primary movement of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending January 24 totalled 5,386,603 bushels, compared with the revised figure of 5,792,289 bushels for the previous week. For the August 1-January 24 period of the 1940-41 crop year, the total primary receipts of wheat amounted to 302,150,867 bushels, compared with 366,823,681 bushels for the same period of the 1939-40 crop year.

On January 24, 1941, the visible supply of Canadian wheat established another new record at 495,841,577 bushels. This represented an increase of 1,636,544 bushels over the previous week, and an increase of 159,483,139 bushels over the previous year.

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat only for the week ending January 24 totalled 2,499,616 bushels, as compared with 2,404,294 bushels in the previous week, and 4,523,437 bushels in the same week of the previous year. The cumulative overseas clearances of wheat only from August 1, 1940 to January 24, 1941, amounted to 47,244,255 bushels, representing a decline of 20,757,200 bushels from the volume shipped overseas in the same period of the 1939-40 crop year.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

1940

- December 20. United States winter wheat crop in 1941 forecasted at 633,000,000 bushels, basis December 1 condition, by the United States Department of Agriculture. This forecast is well above the 589,000,000 bushels of winter wheat harvested in 1940, and the 571,000,000 bushel average from 1928 to 1939.
23. Total European 1940 wheat production estimated at 1,415,000,000 bushels by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. This represents a decline of 17 per cent from the 1939 crop.

1941

- January 8. Argentine Government placed 1940 wheat crop damage at 8 per cent due to December rains.
10. German-Russian agreement provides for expanded grain shipments to Germany.
13. Australian Wheat Board placed December 31, 1940, carry-over at 35,500,000 bushels sold but not shipped, including 20 millions to the United Kingdom; and 25,200,000 bushels still unsold. New crop placed by Board at 82,420,000 bushels, compared with Commonwealth Statistician's first estimate of 91,900,000 bushels.
18. Shipment of Canadian-grown wheat to Spain arranged for between British and Spanish Governments at Madrid. Shipments to be made out of British-owned stocks of Canadian wheat in United States ports, with first shipment of 550,000 bushels to be forwarded in Spanish ships.
21. Canadian wheat production in 1940 estimated at 551,390,000 bushels, compared with the final estimate of the 1939 crop at 520,623,000 bushels. The 1940 Prairie wheat crop was estimated at 525,000,000 bushels, compared with 494,000,000 bushels produced in 1939. Second official estimate of Argentine wheat crop 275,754,000 bushels.
24. Great Britain authorizes entry of 1,800,000 bushels of Argentine wheat into Spain. The wheat is to be carried in Spanish ships.

PRICES

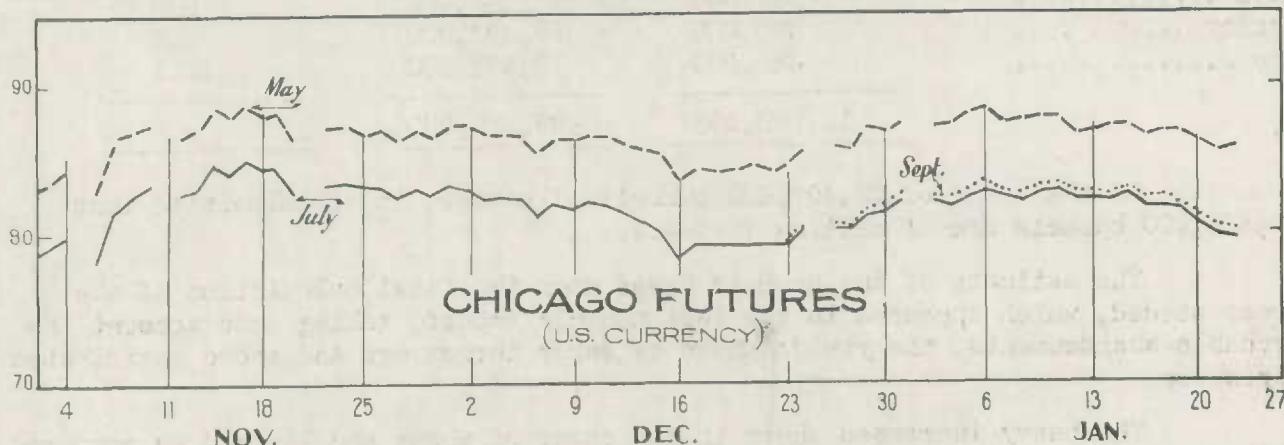
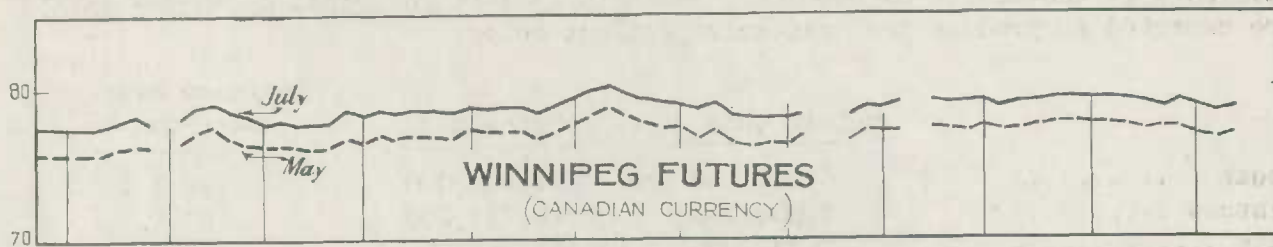
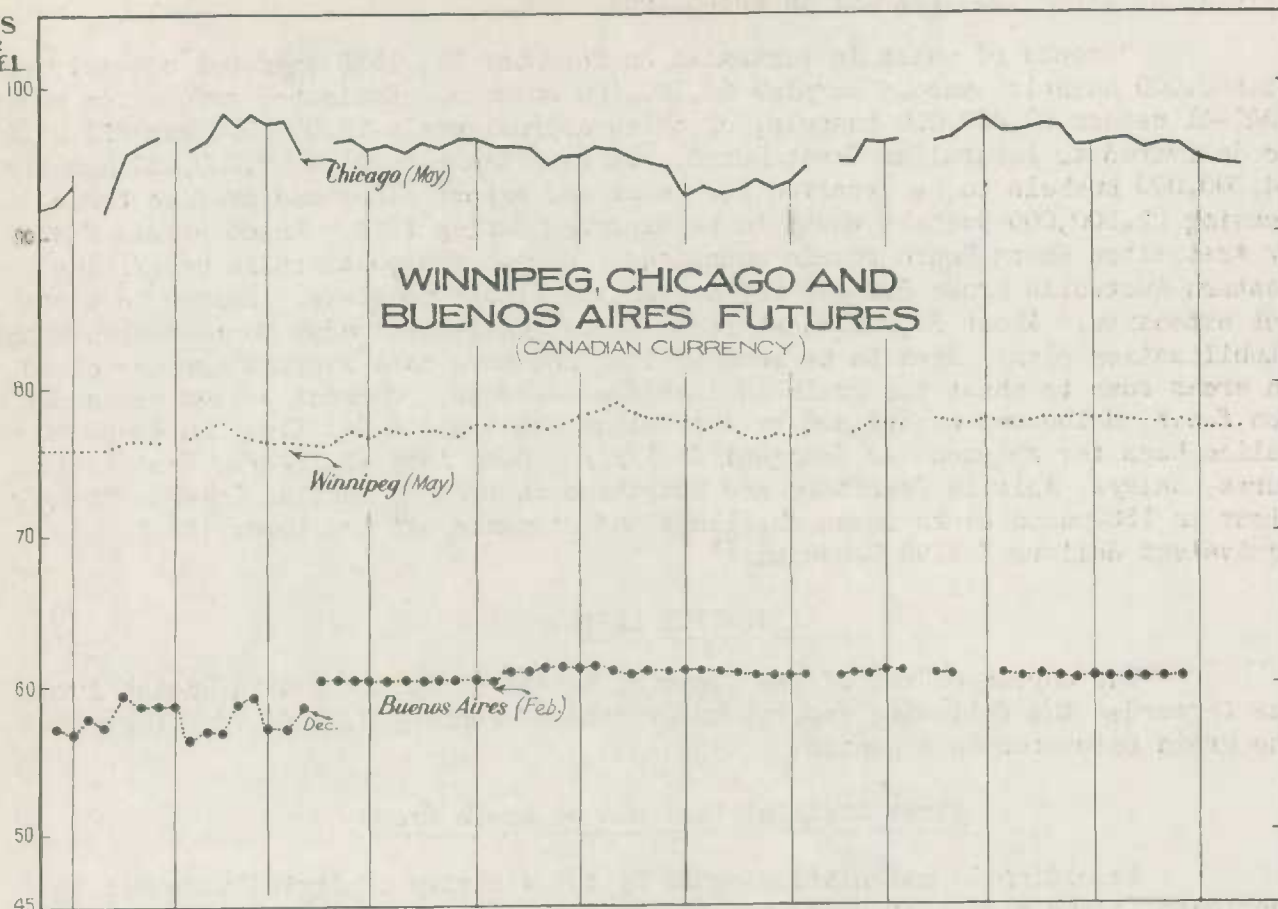
After declining to mid-December, Chicago prices advanced almost steadily until January 6, but since that date a declining trend has set in again. The Chicago May future closed at 83 5/8 cents on December 16, and rose to 88 3/8 cents on January 6. By January 25, the same future had declined again to 85 1/4 cents in American funds. Similar trends have been shared by the Chicago new-crop July and September futures. The July future, however, is ruling 6 1/4 cents below May, having closed at 79 cents on January 25. The September future is just fractionally higher than July, having closed at 79 1/4 cents on the same date.

The Winnipeg market has almost imperceptibly followed the Chicago trend with the total range in the May fluctuations since mid-December being less than 2 cents. On December 16 the May future closed at 77 3/8 cents, and on January 25 the close was at 77 1/8 cents in Canadian funds.

The Buenos Aires market has varied only fractionally from the pegged levels over the past month.

DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS

CENTS
PER
BUSHEL



AUSTRALIAN CABLE

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

"Stocks of wheat in Australia on December 31, 1940 sold but not shipped 35,500,000 bushels, unsold surplus 25,200,000 bushels. Estimated production wheat 1940-41 season 82,400,000 bushels, of which approximately 62,000,000 bushels will be delivered to Australian Wheat Board. Of exportable surplus 87,200,000 bushels; 64,500,000 bushels to be reserved for local and export flour and produce trade, leaving 22,500,000 bushels wheat to be exported during 1941. Wheat prices fixed by Australian Wheat Board remain unchanged. Recent monsoonal rains benefiting eastern Australia broke drought but harvesting almost complete. Damage to wheat not extensive. About 55,000 wheat farms to be registered under Commonwealth wheat stabilisation plan. Area to be sown 1941-42 not more than average acreage based on areas sown to wheat for grain in last four seasons. Current prices per short ton f.o.b. Melbourne authorized by Australian Wheat Board for flour in 49-pound calico bags for shipment to Shanghai £A 12/2/-, Hong Kong £A 11/5/6, East Indies, Burma, Malaya, Asiatic Territory and Mauritius £A 10/1/-, Manila, Colombo £A 9/5/-, Flour in 150-pound sacks seven shillings and sixpence per ton lower. (£A 1 equivalent dollars 3.5199 Canadian.)"

ARGENTINE LETTER

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report, under date of January 8, 1941, dealing with the grain situation in Argentina.

First Official Estimate of Grain Crops

According to calculations made by the Ministry of Agriculture and published in the middle of December, the principal field crops, excluding maize, are expected to produce the quantities set out below:

	Metric tons	Bushels	Increase over last year
Wheat	3,000,000	or 293,945,000	146.1 %
Linseed	2,000,000	78,736,000	97.2
Oats	880,000	57,061,000	0.8
Barley	860,000	39,499,000	1.0
Rye	480,000	13,897,000	39.1
	12,220,000	488,138,000	-

Of the total of 39,499,000 bushels of barley, it is calculated that 27,558,000 bushels are of malting varieties.

The estimate of the crop is based upon the final calculation of the areas seeded, which appeared in the last monthly report, taking into account the probable abandonments, the yields shown by early threshings and those anticipated elsewhere.

The heavy increases shown in the cases of wheat and linseed as compared with the production of last season, are due to the special circumstance that last year's crops were a failure. Although the production of this season is in excess of those of recent seasons, as will be seen from the comparative statement reproduced on page seven, in view of the Ministry officials, it is a normal one.

Comparison with former crops:

	Wheat	Linseed	Oats	Barley	Rye
		(bushels)			
1940-41	293,945,000	78,736,000	57,061,000	39,499,000	18,897,000
1939-40	119,452,000	39,935,000	56,581,000	39,091,000	13,582,000
1938-39	367,431,000	55,509,000	47,335,000	20,209,000	10,826,000
5-year average.	217,170,000	58,754,000	47,777,000	23,601,000	8,317,000
10-year average.	230,550,000	66,550,000	54,288,000	25,353,000	9,345,000

On the closing day of the year it was intimated through the press that the Ministry of Agriculture, in view of possibly serious storm damage to the crops, proposed to revise its estimates, and promised a new report at as early a date as possible.

Comment

One of the leading morning newspapers a few days after the publication of the official crop estimate, strongly criticised it in respect of its wheat figures, contending that on the basis of the Department's own acreage estimate, with normal abandonments and the most optimistic view possible of the average yield on the threshed area, the crop could not exceed 235,156,000 bushels, from which the storm losses would have to be deducted. The figures of the linseed crop were considered equally exaggerated.

Other authorities place the wheat crop at 257,202,000 bushels and that of linseed at 59,052,000 bushels, with deductions for damage by heavy rains and flooded fields.

Crop Conditions

The official report on crop conditions is not yet available, publication having been deferred.

High winds and torrential rains during late November and intermittently during December interfered with harvesting of the wheat, linseed and other field crops, and did considerable damage to those still uncut. On the other hand, the moisture was of considerable benefit to the new maize crop, which now promises to yield heavily if no setbacks occur in the critical weeks still ahead.

Serious damage was suffered by wheat and linseed in Cordoba, Santa Fe and Entre Rios, linseed particularly being hard hit in Entre Rios, where it is the principal crop.

The more southerly parts of the cereal region did not share in the destruction caused by the earlier storms, in fact the extra moisture was rather beneficial in their lighter soils. But in the last few days of the year further deluges occurred which included both north and south in their destructive effects. Large areas were inundated, and much grain was lodged and covered with water.

The future weather will decide the question of damage, particularly to quality. Meanwhile, it is still very unsettled.

Official Report on Storm Damage

This morning (January 8) a report by the Ministry of Agriculture on the losses suffered by the grain and seed crops was issued to the public. It states that in the country as a whole the loss of crops may be estimated as 9.5 per cent of the officially estimated volume, that is to say, of the 488,133,000 bushels of grain and seed, 46,506,000 bushels have been eliminated.

The damage is distributed among the several crops as follows: Wheat 8 per cent; linseed 17 per cent; oats 20 per cent; barley 7 per cent; rye 6 per cent. In addition to the loss in volume there has naturally been deterioration in quality, but as much of the crop had already been cut before the last storms, there is an appreciable proportion of grains of excellent quality. The worst losses were sustained in the province of Entre Rios, where they reached approximately 44 per cent of the wheat crop and 27 per cent of the linseed. In Cordoba 13 per cent of the wheat and 10 per cent of the linseed were destroyed. There was an important loss of linseed in the province of Buenos Aires also, it being calculated as 17 per cent.

In the statistics which follow the amended official estimates have been embodied.

Supplies and Markets

Exports during December were 4,333,000 bushels of wheat and 20,000 bushels of flour in terms of wheat, a total 4,353,000 bushels, which compares with 6,772,000 bushels in November.

On the basis of the first official estimate of the new crop, less the official estimate of storm losses, the statistical position is as follows:

Export surplus for the year 1940	138,047,000 bushels
Shipments in 1940, wheat	132,149,000 bushels
wheat as flour. <u>3,169,000</u> "	<u>135,318,000</u> "
Balance carried over into 1941	2,729,000 "
Revised First official estimate 1940-41 crop	<u>270,429,000</u> "
Total Supplies	273,153,000 "
Deduct for seed and domestic consumption	<u>101,043,000</u> "
Surplus available for export	<u>172,115,000</u> "

Disposal of the surplus is admittedly a serious problem. It is anticipated that between wheat and flour Brazil and other neighbouring countries will absorb about 1,100,000 tons (40,417,000 bushels). Spain is expected to take 400,000 tons (14,697,000 bushels). Great Britain, with ample supplies available in Canada, is nevertheless likely to require some Plate wheats to mix with the strong Manitobas, and always provided that tonnage is available, it is thought that she will buy a million tons (37 million bushels) or more of Argentine wheat. 2.5 million tons (91,858,000 bushels) may thus be disposed of, leaving 2 millions (73 million bushels) still to worry about.

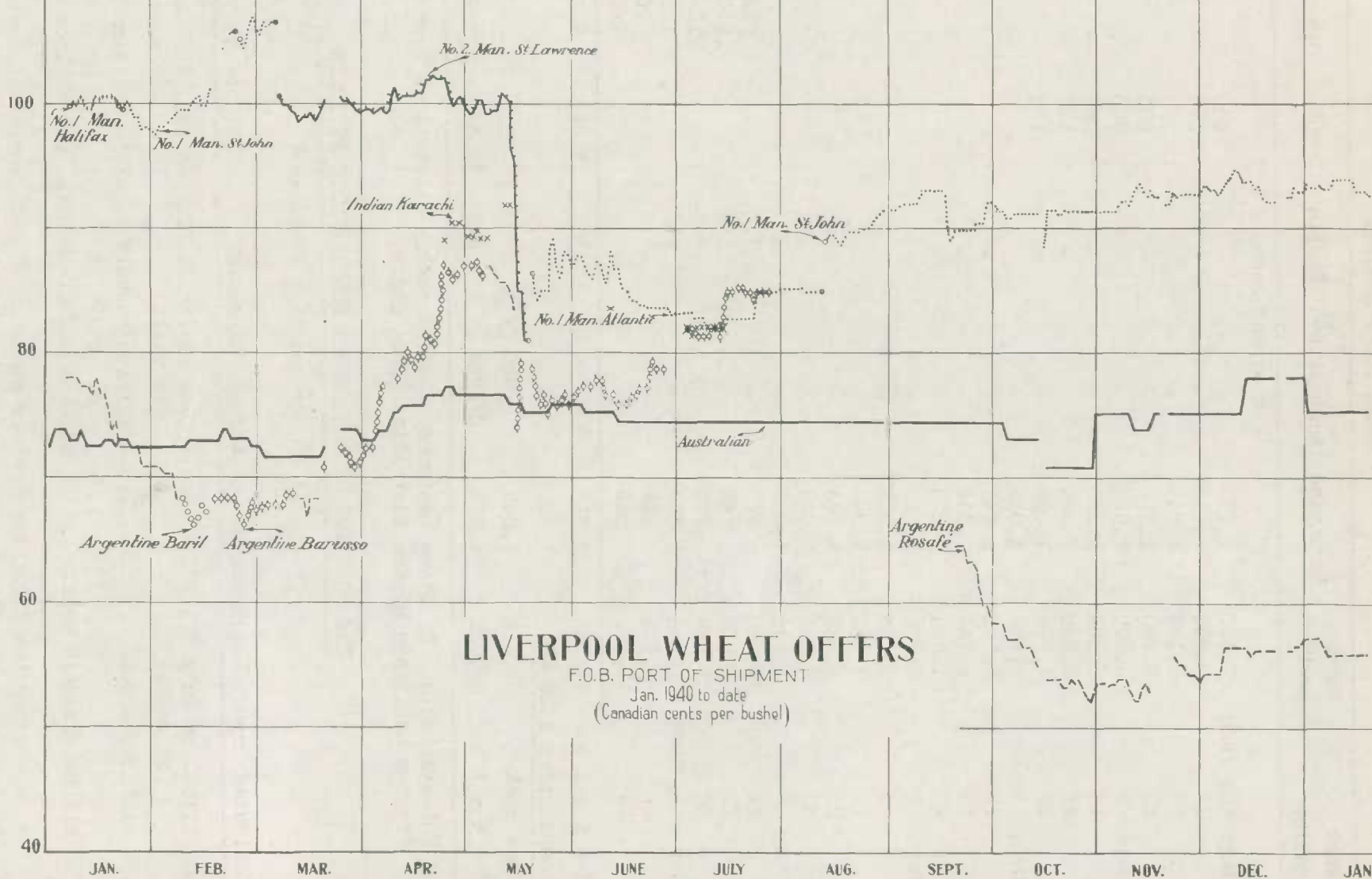
Much of the new wheat is reported to be deficient in gluten content, especially that coming from zones where there were abundant rains at the time when the grain was maturing. For this reason millers buying lots on sample only do so subject to analysis. The millers too are picking up whatever lots of old wheat are still available, on account of the dampness and inferior quality of the new grain coming forward. Bleached and discoloured grains abound in the samples.

A sale of 150,000 tons (5,511,000 bushels) of new crop wheat to the Uruguayan Government is reported to have been made by the Argentine official Board, for delivery in January and February. A further sale of old-crop wheat is also said to have been made to Brazil.

At the close of the month, while the official price of wheat was the fixed minimum of 6.75 pesos per quintal, equal to 54 ³/₄ cents per bushel at the official rate of exchange, the grain was unofficially changing hands at 6.40 in the port of Buenos Aires and 6.20 Rosario.

For April delivery the closing quotation was 6.91, or 56 cents per bushel. On the same day May wheat closed in Winnipeg at 77 ¹/₈ cents.

CENTS
PER
BUSHEL



LIVERPOOL WHEAT OFFERS

F.O.B. PORT OF SHIPMENT

Jan. 1940 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	Other	Totals
(thousand bushels)							
Aug. 10, 1940	2,320	2,232	--	--	240	--	4,792
17	3,600	2,912	--	--	192	--	6,704
24	2,176	2,744	--	--	88	--	5,008
31	3,480	1,776	--	--	200	--	5,456
Sept. 7	4,000	1,824	--	--	200	--	6,024
14	2,664	1,960	--	--	264	--	4,888
21	2,936	2,344	--	--	144	--	5,424
28	1,928	1,408	--	--	128	--	3,464
Oct. 5	2,696	1,056	--	--	--	--	3,752
12	2,768	2,248	--	--	--	--	5,016
19	2,544	1,384	--	--	--	--	3,928
26	1,944	224	--	--	--	--	2,168
Nov. 2	2,736	1,520	--	--	--	--	4,256
9	4,224	2,296	--	--	--	--	6,520
16	4,232	1,064	--	--	--	--	5,296
23	4,680	2,144	--	160	--	--	6,984
30	4,184	1,624	--	512	--	--	6,320
Dec. 7	3,296	1,000	--	280	--	--	4,776
14	2,616	871	--	1,176	--	224	4,887
21	3,626	769	--	544	--	136	5,075
28	2,649	1,726	--	648	--	104	5,127
Jan. 4, 1941	1,980	1,300	--	112	--	128	3,520
11	2,728	624	--	--	--	96	3,448
18	3,325	265	--	--	--	120	3,710
T o t a l s	73,332	37,315	--	3,432	1,456	808	116,343
<u>Comparative 1939-40</u>							
Same week	3,216	3,048	940 ^{2/}	--	824	--	8,028
T o t a l s	88,032	86,888	27,264 ^{2/}	912	30,336	2,736	236,168

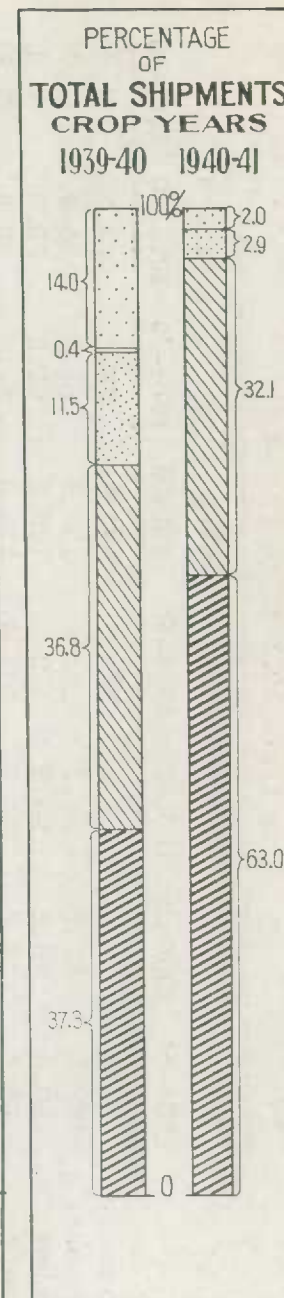
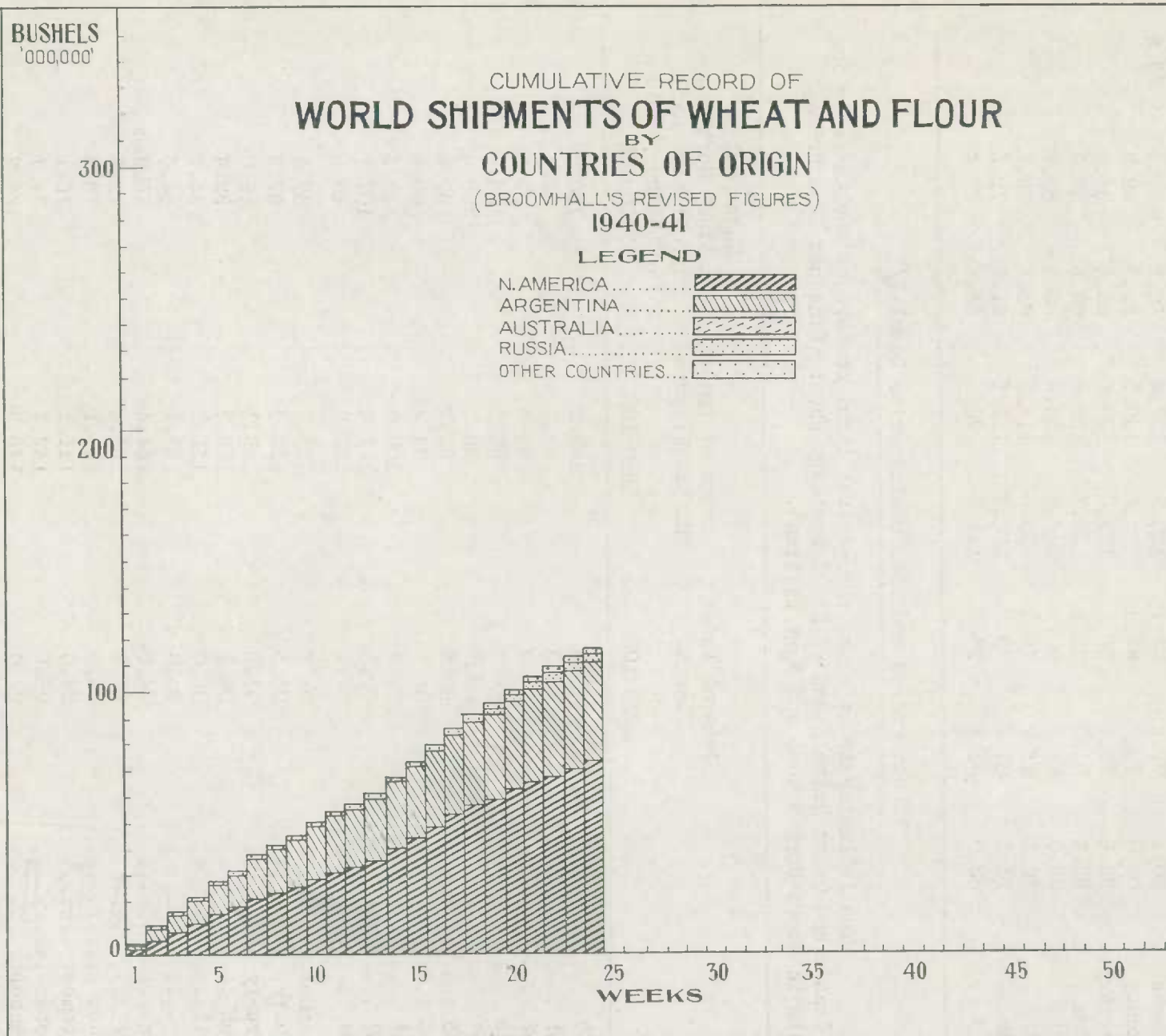
^{1/} Not available. ^{2/} Since September 2, 1939 weekly allocations from monthly figures published by the Australian Wheat Board.

THE POSITION OF THE IMPORT REQUIREMENTS ESTIMATE

(Mr. Broomhall's Estimate)

Estimated Import Requirements	Actual Shipments	Balance to be Shipped
Aug.1,1940 to July 31,1941 (52 weeks)	Aug.1,1940 to Jan.18,1941 (24 weeks)	Jan.18,1941 to July 31,1941 (28 weeks)
400 million bushels	116.3 million bushels	283.7 million bushels
or	or	or
7.7 million bushels weekly	4.8 million bushels weekly	10.1 million bushels weekly

During the first twenty-four weeks of 1939-40 world shipments have amounted to 116.3 million bushels, or an average of 4.8 million bushels per week. In order to fulfil the world estimate of 400 million bushels, weekly shipments will have to average 10.1 million bushels per week for the balance of the cereal year.



Monthly Average Winnipeg Cash Price - No. 1 Northern Wheat,
Crop Years 1933-34 to 1940-41

(cents per bushel)

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
August ..	73.4	86.0	84.5	102.2	131.8	76.6	54.9	72.2
September.	67.2	82.3	90.3	103.9	133.6	63.3	73.9	71.7
October ..	60.5	78.2	90.8	110.9	142.3	61.5	70.3	70.4
November .	63.7	79.6	85.7	108.4	134.6	59.0	70.5	71.8
December .	60.3	79.2	84.7	120.2	137.4	60.6	82.4	73.4
January ..	65.0	79.0	84.8	124.7	149.1	59.9	82.2	
February .	65.6	79.5	82.1	127.0	144.6	60.4	83.2	
March	66.4	81.9	82.1	135.7	138.4	59.5	87.0	
April	65.5	87.6	80.5	138.9	138.4	60.5	89.2	
May	70.6	85.7	76.8	130.6	115.2	65.5	79.7	
June	77.1	81.7	79.5	124.2	114.3	61.8	72.3	
July	82.0	81.4	93.4	145.6	98.4	55.3	71.4	

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	Board of Trade United Kingdom	Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis
	1930=100	1930=100	1930=100
1930	100.0	100.0	100.0
1931	83.3	87.8	62.4
1932	77.0	85.6	59.0
1933	77.5	85.7	64.8
1934	82.7	88.1	79.4
1935	83.3	89.0	89.6
1936	86.1	94.4	99.5
1937	97.7	108.8	142.3
1938	90.8	101.4	107.7
1939	87.1	102.8	68.5
December, 1939 ...	94.3	122.3	87.5
January, 1940	95.3	125.3	87.9
February	95.6	128.3	89.0
March	96.1	128.8	92.4
April	96.0	132.2	94.7
May	94.8	133.7	84.6
June	94.2	134.4	76.8
July	95.2	139.4	75.8
August	95.5	140.1	76.6
September	96.0	141.1	76.1
October	96.2	142.7	74.7
November	97.0	146.9	76.2
December	97.2		77.9

In previous years the marketings shown in the foregoing table included only the primary receipts at country elevators and the platform loadings. In addition to these deliveries from farms, there is also a certain amount of wheat delivered each year from farms direct to interior private and mill elevators. These latter primary receipts are accounted for and included for the first time in the disposition data, as shown above. On the other hand, the "unmerchantable" item included in this table in earlier years has been amalgamated with the "feed" item and is no longer compiled separately.

The final estimate of the 1939 flaxseed production in the Prairie Provinces is placed at 1,950,000 bushels, in light of the marketing and seed data associated with the disposition of the 1939 crop. This final figure is 125,000 bushels lower than the third estimate issued last January. Reductions in the estimates for Manitoba and Alberta, and an increase in the Saskatchewan estimate place the final figures by provinces as follows: Manitoba 425,000, Saskatchewan 1,250,000, and Alberta 275,000 bushels. Because of the reduction in the Alberta production figure, the acreage estimate was also revised downward from 40,000 to 31,000 acres.

No revisions have been made in the January 1940 estimates of the remaining crops in the Prairie Provinces.

Grading and Quality of the 1940 Wheat Crop

The 1940 wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces is another exceptionally high grading crop, following the record set by the crop of the previous year. This year's grades are just a shade under those of 1939. Over 57 per cent of the wheat graded in the August-December period of 1940 has been designated No. 1 Northern or No. 1 Hard. During the same period of 1939, 60 per cent of the inspections made the two top grades. The 1940 inspections have included 27 per cent grading No. 2 Northern and over 7 per cent grading No. 3 Northern, so that the total volume of the 1940 crop grading No. 3 Northern or higher amounted to 91.6 per cent, as compared with 91.9 per cent in 1939. The mean protein content of the 1940 crop, as reported by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada on November 12, was 14.1 per cent, which was identical with that of the 1939 crop, and comparable to the average protein content of the past twelve crops. The similarity between the 1939 and the 1940 crops is striking, with respect to both grade and protein content.

The dearth of wheat below milling quality delivered from both the 1939 and 1940 crops has made very little wheat of the feed grades available to the live-stock industry. As in 1939, an appreciable quantity of tough wheat due to wet harvesting conditions has been delivered in Alberta, with 5.3 per cent of the total western inspections grading tough in 1940, compared with 4.8 per cent in 1939. Much of the wheat in the tough category would grade No. 2 Northern except for moisture content, and is priced above the feed range.

The 1940 Amber Durum wheat crop is grading similar to that of 1939. The 1940 inspections during August-December show 70.6 per cent in the two top grades, compared with 70.5 per cent in these grades in the same period of 1939. Twenty-four per cent of the inspections in 1940 graded No. 3 Amber Durum, as compared with 20.4 per cent in the No. 3 grade in 1939. The small percentage of Durums entering the tough and rejected grades in 1939 was reduced to negligible proportions in 1940.

Carry-over on farms, July 31, 1940	14,250,000 bushels	
1940 crop	525,000,000	"
Total Farm Supplies	539,250,000	"
Deduct: Seed and feed requirements	57,000,000	"
Deliveries from farms, August 1, 1940 January 10, 1941 .	290,900,000	"
	347,900,000	"
Balance for delivery or carry-over on farms		
January 10-July 31, 1941	191,350,000	"

Durum Wheat Production, 1937-1940

Durum wheat is included in the above estimates of wheat production in the Prairie Provinces. Concerning the Durum estimates themselves, a downward revision of 2,000,000 bushels (500,000 in Manitoba and 1,500,000 in Saskatchewan) has been made in the 1940 estimate, which now stands at 8,500,000 bushels. Of this amount, 6,000,000 bushels are in Manitoba and 2,500,000 bushels in Saskatchewan.

The 1939 Durum estimates have been finally revised in the light of disposition data to 10,800,000 bushels, of which 8,500,000 bushels were produced in Manitoba and 2,300,000 in Saskatchewan. The reduction of 500,000 bushels from the third estimate published in January 1940 was entirely in Manitoba.

Comparative production figures for the years 1937 to 1940 are as below:

Year	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Totals
	(bushels)		
1937	23,000,000	2,000,000	25,000,000
1938	15,000,000	2,500,000	17,500,000
1939	8,500,000	2,300,000	10,800,000
1940	6,000,000	2,500,000	8,500,000

1939 Crop Estimates

Final revisions of the 1939 wheat crop estimates have been made for the Prairie Provinces on the basis of disposition data that are now complete. The final 1939 wheat estimates are as follows: Manitoba 61,300,000, Saskatchewan 271,300,000, Alberta 161,400,000 Prairie Provinces 494,000,000 bushels. These estimates and their supporting disposition data are given in the following table:

Description	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Prairie Provinces
	(000 bushels)			
Supplies:-				
Carry over on farms, July 31, 1939 ...	561	528	1,716	2,805
Final estimate, 1939 crop	61,300	271,300	161,400	494,000
Total Supplies	61,861	271,828	163,116	496,805
Disposition:-				
Marketings				
Primary receipts at country elevators.	46,355	237,894	131,732	415,981
Primary receipts at interior private and mill elevators	617	756	1,316	2,689
Platform loadings	5,237	724	3,539	9,500
Total Marketings	52,209	239,374	136,587	427,970
Seed	5,163	18,062	11,094	34,319
Feed	3,024	7,499	7,988	18,511
Country Millings	465	643	647	1,755
Carry-over on farms, July 31, 1940	1,000	6,250	7,000	14,250
Total Disposition	61,861	271,828	163,116	496,805

during the latter part of August and grading of the crop was very high. Little damage from rust or frost occurred during the season.

The Alberta crop was sown in generally satisfactory soil moisture conditions and through the season weather conditions favoured the wheat crop. Rains were timely and the crop, with a good start, responded well to the excellent weather conditions. Wet weather in early September and some frost damage lowered the grading of the Alberta crop but on the whole it was one of the best seasons Alberta has experienced, with the wheat crop yielding about 2.3 bushels higher than in 1939.

Wheat Production in the Prairie Provinces, 1940.

The following table lists the three estimates of the 1940 wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces, together with the final estimate for 1939:

Province	1 9 4 0			1 9 3 9
	September	November	January	Final
	(bushels)			
Manitoba	71,000,000	70,000,000	66,000,000	61,300,000
Saskatchewan	260,000,000	260,000,000	272,000,000	271,300,000
Alberta	203,000,000	190,000,000	187,000,000	161,400,000
Prairie Provinces ...	534,000,000	520,000,000	525,000,000	494,000,000

The third estimate of the 1940 Prairie wheat crop is 5,000,000 bushels higher than the second estimate published last November. The increase is wholly in the Saskatchewan estimate which has been raised from 260,000,000 to 272,000,000 bushels. Decreases of 4,000,000 bushels in the Manitoba estimate, and 3,000,000 bushels in that for Alberta have reduced the effect of the increase in Saskatchewan on the total estimate for the Prairie Provinces. Compared with the final figure of the 1939 crop, the 1940 crop shows an increase of 31 million bushels. The 1940 production in the Prairie Provinces is second only to that of 1923 when 544,598,000 bushels were produced.

In arriving at the present estimate of the 1940 wheat crop, little use could be made of the marketing records in comparison with the marketings to date in previous crop years. Actually the primary movement of wheat in the Prairie Provinces totalled 290,857,953 bushels in the period from August 1, 1940 to January 10, 1941, in comparison with 365,041,063 bushels delivered from farms in the same period of the previous crop year. The necessary limitation upon the rate of deliveries from the 1940 crop, however, has destroyed their comparability with previous years as a means of providing a check on the yields reported by crop correspondents. On the other hand, the Bureau's farm crop correspondents have reported at the end of November, and again at the end of December, 1940, their remaining stocks of wheat on farms. These two estimates of stocks on farms have been used in conjunction with the yields reported by all groups of the Bureau's crop correspondents in arriving at the January estimates of the 1940 production.

On the basis of the January estimate, the amount of wheat still to be delivered from farms may be approximately determined. According to the best available information, wheat feeding to live stock and poultry in the Prairie Provinces is likely to show an increase of as much as 10 million bushels during the present crop year, as compared with the amount fed in the 1939-40 season. On the other hand the amount of wheat to be used for seed for the 1941 crop is likely to be less than that used in 1940, and will partially offset the increase in the feed item. The combined seed and feed estimates, representing the use of wheat on farms, are not likely to exceed the 57,000,000 bushels indicated in the following tabulation:

THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. CROP REPORT OF JANUARY 21, 1941.

On January 21, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued the third estimate of the production of the 1940 field crops, together with the final estimates of the 1939 crops. Excerpts from the report relating to wheat are reproduced herewith:

Summary

The third estimate of the 1940 Canadian wheat crop is placed at 551,390,000 bushels, representing an upward revision of 4,211,000 bushels from the second estimate issued last November. The 1940 wheat crop is 30,767,000 bushels above the final estimate of the 1939 crop of 520,623,000 bushels, and supersedes that crop as second largest in Canadian wheat history. The production of fall wheat in 1940 amounted to 22,099,000 bushels, and that of spring wheat to 529,291,000 bushels. The spring wheat estimate in Canada includes the total spring wheat production in the Prairie Provinces, which according to the third estimate is placed at 525,000,000 bushels. This is an increase of 5,000,000 bushels over the second estimate issued last November, and is 31,000,000 bushels above the final estimate of the 1939 Prairie wheat production at 494,000,000 bushels. The Manitoba wheat estimate for 1940 has been reduced 4,000,000 bushels to 66,000,000, compared with a final 1939 figure of 61,300,000 bushels. The 1940 Saskatchewan estimate has been raised by 12,000,000 to 272,000,000 bushels, almost unchanged from the final 1939 estimate of 271,300,000 bushels. Alberta's present estimate has been reduced by 3,000,000 to 137,000,000 bushels, compared with the 1939 production of 161,400,000 bushels. In each of the Prairie Provinces the third estimate of the 1940 wheat production has been revised in light of reported stocks of wheat remaining on farms, in addition to the reported yields per acre.

The gross farm value of field crops produced in Canada in 1940 is now estimated at \$651,228,000, a decrease of \$34,611,000 or 5 per cent as compared with the finally revised value of 1939 crops, viz., \$685,839,000. The 1940 value of field crops is, however, the highest in any year since 1930, with the exception of 1939. Lowered prices were responsible for most of the declines in this year's total values. Increased production of wheat offset a small decline in price, with the value of the 1940 crop amounting to \$283,269,000 as compared with \$232,151,000, the value of the 1939 crop. The value of the oat crop was down \$16,043,000 and that of the barley crop \$4,472,000. The 1940 potato crop, valued at \$33,555,000, shows a reduction of \$7,510,000.

Agricultural Season of 1940

Moisture conditions in the southern part of Manitoba at seeding time were excellent but in the north-western section were poor. Crops germinated well and got away to a good start with little damage from frost, insects, or soil drifting. High temperatures early in June advanced the crop rapidly. The second and third weeks in June were cool and general rains were beneficial. All through July timely rains continually advanced crop prospects, particularly in the southern part of the province. Conditions in north-western Manitoba improved somewhat but the lack of sufficient moisture earlier in the season was evident in poor crop stands. Harvesting commenced in Manitoba about the end of July but was interrupted by rains in the first week of August. In the second week of August ideal harvesting weather prevailed with high temperatures and no rain, and good progress was made in taking off the crop. Later in the month rains again delayed harvesting but the bulk of the crop had been taken off under excellent conditions.

Saskatchewan entered the 1940 season with badly depleted moisture reserves but timely and adequate precipitation during early June gave the crop a good start. The latter part of the month was drier and crop prospects began to show considerable variation. In the central and south-central districts deterioration occurred as a result of light rainfall during early July. This deterioration was offset by cooler weather and rains in the middle of the month, and timely showers and rains during the last half of July and the first part of August brought the crop to maturity with improvement continually taking place. The harvest proceeded with little interruption

District Yield Charts in the Prairie Provinces by Crop Districts
1939 and 1940.

Accompanying this report are two charts showing the average yields per acre of wheat by crop districts for the Prairie Provinces in 1939 and 1940.

Distribution of Crop Districts According to Yield of Wheat per acre, 1939 and 1940.

Yield per Acre Bushels	Number of Districts							
	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		Prairie Provinces	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
0 - 4.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.1 - 8.0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
8.1 - 12.0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
12.1 - 16.0	2	2	6	7	3	1	11	10
16.1 - 20.0	4	6	3	8	6	1	13	15
20.1 - 24.0	5	4	4	2	3	9	12	15
24.1 - 28.0	2	2	1	1	5	5	8	8
28.1 - 32.0	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	2
32.1 - 36.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
36.1 - 40.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
T o t a l s	14	14	20	20	17	17	51	51

Of the 51 crop districts in 1940, only one district reported an average yield per acre as low as 12 bushels, 25 districts reported yields ranging from 12.1 to 20 bushels, and 25 districts reported yields higher than 20 bushels. In 1939, 3 districts were below 12 bushels, 24 between 12.1 and 20 bushels, and 24 above 20 bushels. The three low-yielding districts in 1939 were concentrated in south-eastern Saskatchewan. The one district at 12 bushels in 1940 was in the south-western corner of the same province.

Manitoba

Districts 1 and 2 in the south-west and south-centre reported better yields in 1940 than in 1939. Similarly districts 4, 5 and 6 around and east of Winnipeg had better yields in 1940. Crop districts 3, 7, and 8 in the centre and west-centre harvested slightly lower yields this year, while all the northern and north-western districts suffered lower yields than in 1939.

Saskatchewan

All south-eastern and south-central districts, including Districts 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3AS and 3AN, fared better in 1940 than in 1939. Elsewhere in the province improvements in yields over those of 1939 were exceptional with only three districts 4B, 7A and 9B having better yields in 1940 than in the previous year. These latter districts are along the Alberta boundary. The central, north-central and north-eastern districts all experienced poorer yields per acre in 1940. Notwithstanding, there were no areas of general crop failure such as have occurred in previous years. The poorest district in the province was 4A where there was heavy loss of stubble crops due to grasshopper damage.

Alberta

The Alberta district yields per acre were almost uniformly better in 1940 than in 1939. Only District 8 in the centre and Districts 13 and 14 in the north and north-east failed to register gains over the 1939 yields. Even in these districts the yields were quite good. The 1940 season stands out as being generally favourable for the province.

AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS, 1940

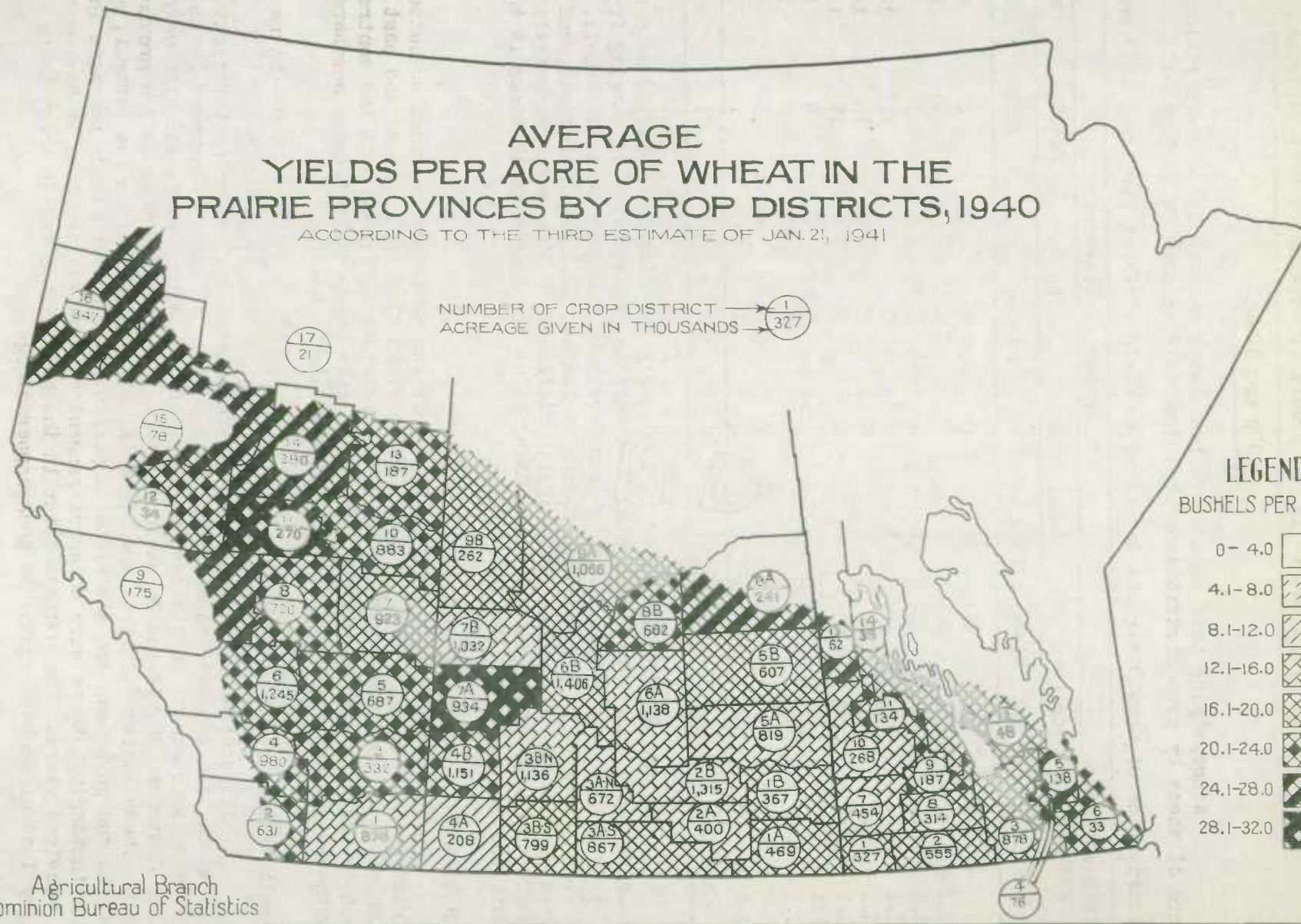
ACCORDING TO THE THIRD ESTIMATE OF JAN. 21, 1941

NUMBER OF CROP DISTRICT —→ $\frac{1}{327}$
ACREAGE GIVEN IN THOUSANDS —→

LEGEND BUSHEL PER ACRE

0-4.0	
4.1-8.0	
8.1-12.0	
12.1-16.0	
16.1-20.0	
20.1-24.0	
24.1-28.0	
28.1-32.0	

Agricultural Branch
Dominion Bureau of Statistics



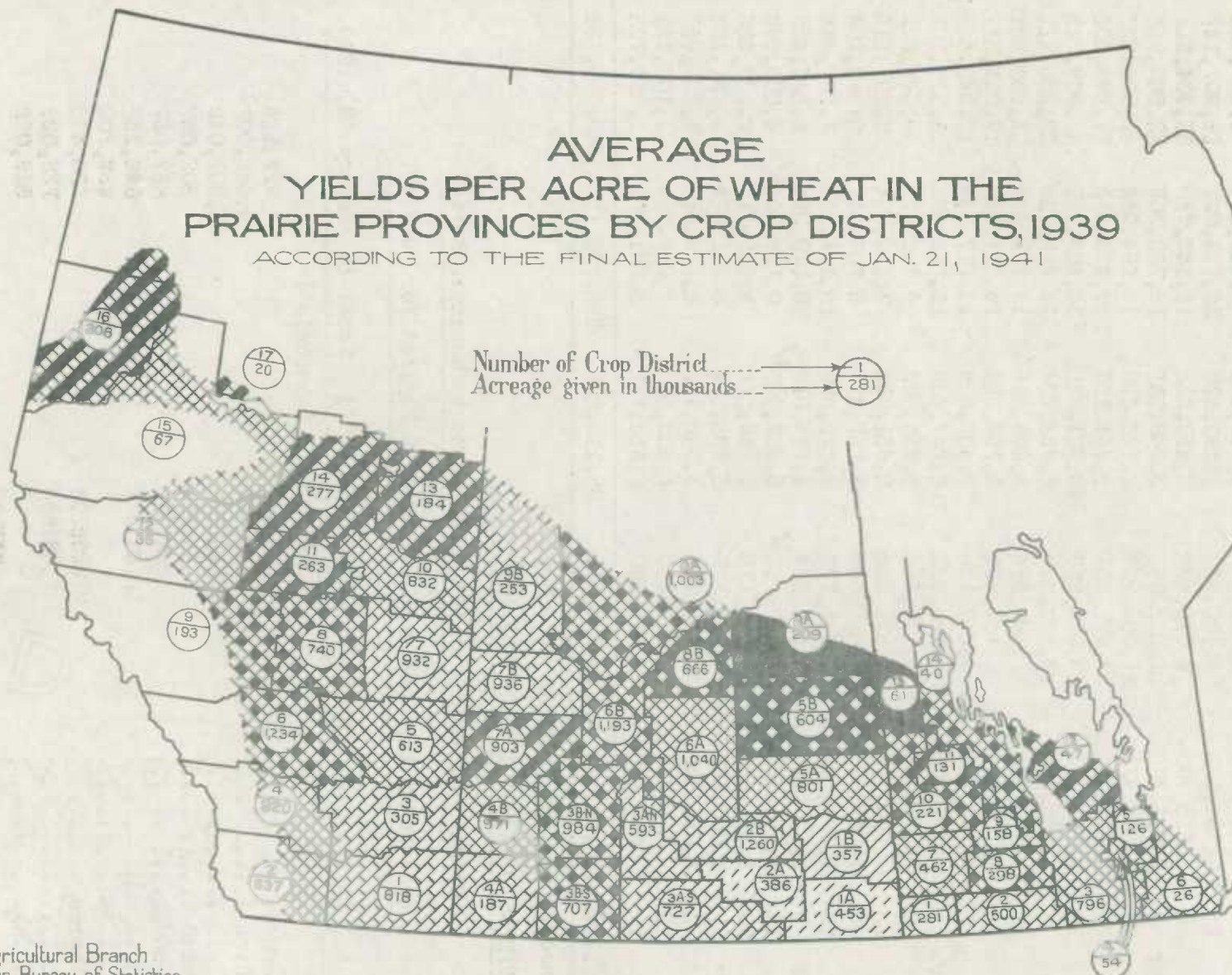
AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS, 1939

ACCORDING TO THE FINAL ESTIMATE OF JAN. 21, 1941

Number of Crop District
Acreage given in thousands

LEGEND BUSHELS PER ACRE

0-4	
4.1-8.0	
8.1-12.0	
12.1-16.0	
16.1-20.0	
20.1-24.0	
24.1-28.0	
28.1-32.0	
32.1-36.0	



II. PRIMARY MOVEMENT

The following table shows primary receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the 1940-41 crop year along with comparative figures for 1939-40:

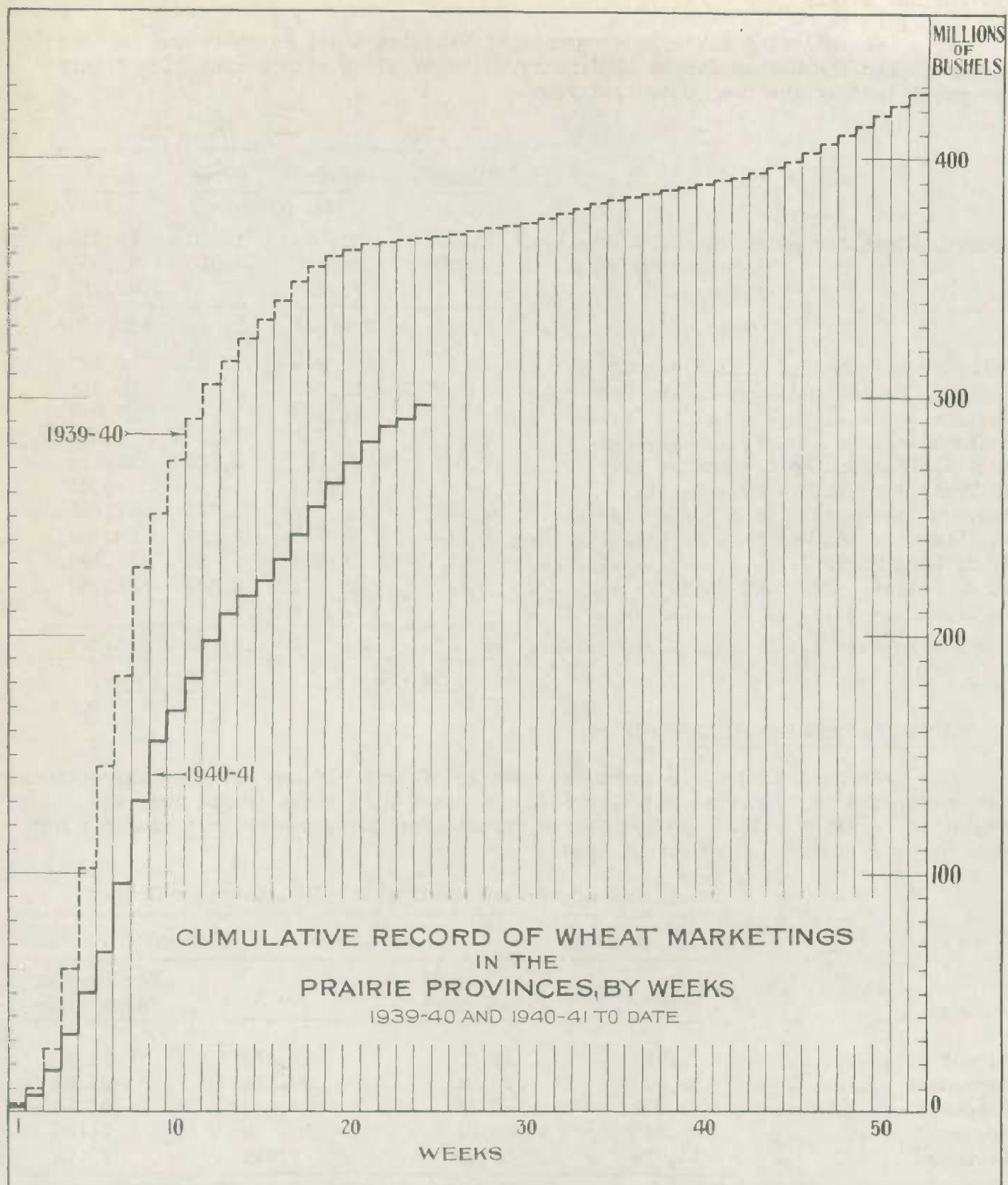
<u>Week ending</u>	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Alberta</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Last Year</u>
	(bushels)				
August 1-9	166,536	1,199,854	1,145,623	2,512,013	3,710,024
16	1,497,036	1,682,347	1,337,423	4,516,806	5,693,928
23	2,763,373	6,195,539	1,787,109	10,746,021	16,907,147
30	3,615,408	9,079,696	2,438,615	15,133,719	33,304,321
September 6	2,053,474	11,063,850	3,840,983	16,958,307	42,560,766
13	3,053,979	11,806,253	1,723,850	16,594,082	42,806,627
20	5,636,549	17,727,231	5,765,133	29,128,913	37,675,205
27	4,153,784	20,014,208	10,321,749	34,489,741	45,909,713
October 4	2,508,263	13,357,799	8,854,436	24,720,498	22,430,411
11	1,309,191	7,400,564	4,209,685	12,919,440	22,638,321
18	1,136,753	7,153,621	5,726,693	14,017,067	17,201,317
25	1,192,155	6,617,166	8,407,828	16,217,149	15,649,451 1/
November 1	779,729	4,525,620	6,247,489	11,552,838	8,928,109
8	591,186	3,171,556	3,033,079	6,795,821	9,343,922 1/
15	796,217	3,871,654	2,851,833	7,519,704	7,291,513
22	1,053,873	4,689,842	3,763,836	9,507,551	9,418,194
29	1,073,552	4,915,729	4,175,890	10,165,171	7,267,486
December 6	1,230,444	5,361,634	4,286,018	10,878,096	5,343,429
13	1,161,339 1/	4,718,267 1/	3,827,997 1/	9,697,603 1/	4,039,090
20	1,271,675	3,699,516	3,556,526	8,527,717	2,934,355
27	1,080,700	4,099,179	3,405,554	8,585,433	1,631,723
January 3	1,053,999	2,648,195	3,046,117	6,748,311	1,205,653
10	352,674	1,185,210	1,502,090	3,039,974	1,100,358
17	609,290	2,317,180	2,854,712	5,781,182	1,050,705
Totals	40,136,179	158,501,710	98,115,268	296,753,157	366,091,768

1/ Revised since last issue of this Review.

III. MOVEMENT OF WHEAT TO MARITIME PORTS

Origin and Amount of Wheat Shipments to Maritime Ports,
to January 16, 1941, with Comparative Figures for 1939-40.

<u>Origin</u>	<u>Total to January 16, 1941</u>	<u>Total to January 18, 1940</u>
	(bushels)	
Depot Harbour	6,840	822,115
Port McNicoll	3,834,306	6,546,097
Midland	2,440,002	3,807,049
Collingwood	520,256	502,087
Owen Sound	434,326	867,057
Goderich	1,439,927	846,137
Sarnia	-	452,700
Port Colborne	227,208	526,435
Prescott	7,684	728,020
Montreal	-	325,022
Toronto	833	-
Totals	8,911,382	15,222,728



IV. VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on January 17, 1941 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year.

	1941		1940	
	Durum	Other	Durum	Other
	(000 bushels)			
Country Elevators - Manitoba	2,065	28,580	1,880	12,230
Saskatchewan	880	124,880	910	82,050
Alberta	-	73,375	-	43,220
Totals	2,945	226,835	2,790	137,500
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	51	7,970	20	6,840
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	0	17,636	3	16,011
Pacific Ports	-	19,767	-	17,654
Churchill	-	2,617	-	2,484
Fort William and Port Arthur	1,344	81,599	2,724	52,115
In Transit - Rail	-	9,058	-	8,085
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	1,176	49,357	3,703	37,565
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports	1,411	21,613	1,298	16,764
U. S. Lake Ports	-	26,989	25	11,164
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	1,749	19,073	2,567	22,282
In Transit - U. S. A.	-	3,015	-	-
Totals	8,676	485,529	13,130	328,514
	494,205		341,644	

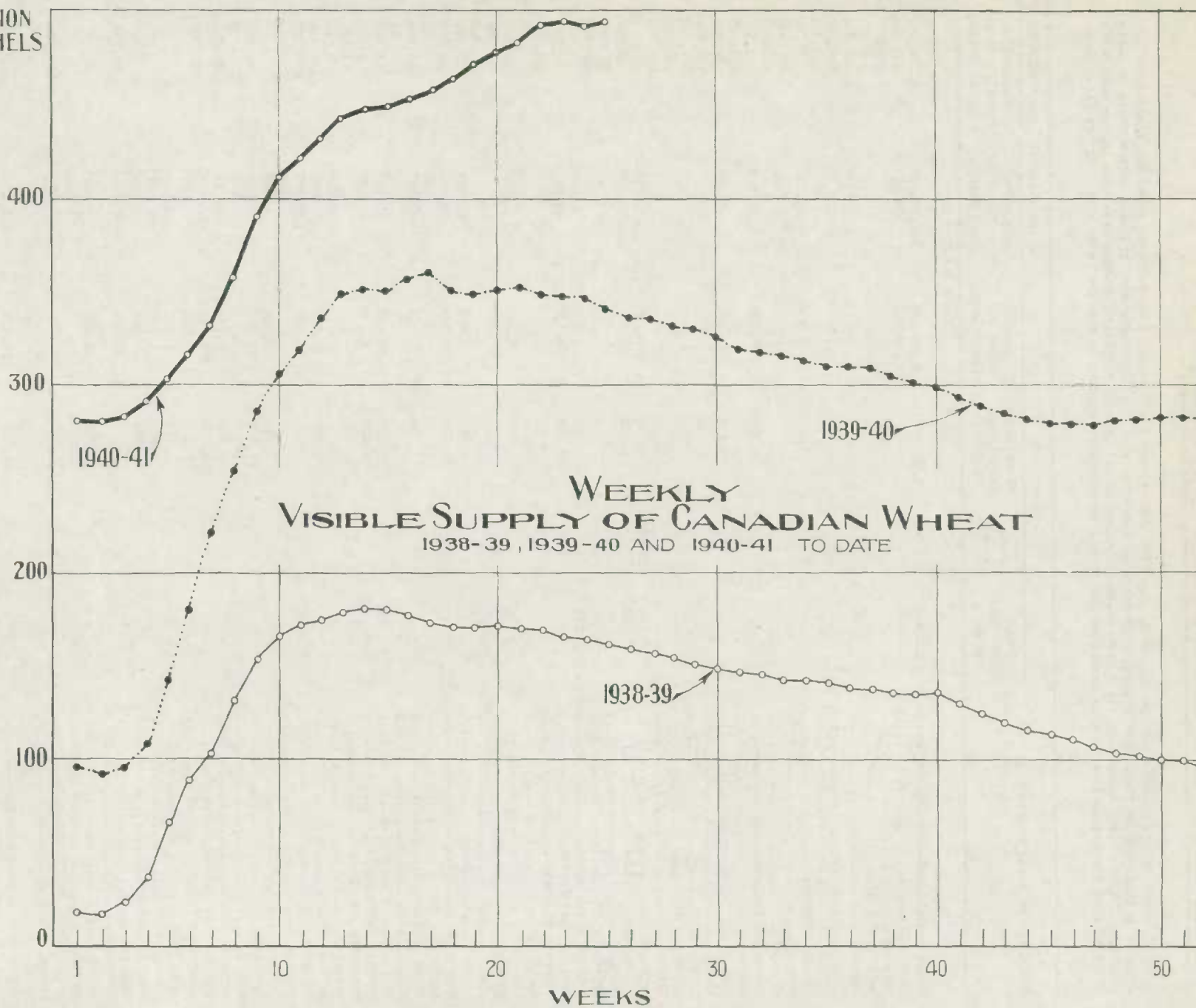
V. GRADING OF THE 1940 WHEAT CROP

The following table shows the grading of both old and new crop inspections for the months of August to December 1940, compared with total inspections for August to December 1939. The inspection reports for these months this year did not show new and old-crop inspections separately.

Number of Cars Grading No. 3 Northern or Better				
	1940-41		1939-40	
	Cars	Per Cent of Inspections	Cars	Per Cent of Inspections
August	9,919	95.50	13,478	94.55
September	18,900	98.01	58,166	95.82
October	9,601	97.16	24,123	92.73
November	5,343	87.01	12,158	84.30
December	14,928	80.99	7,449	72.62
Totals	58,691	91.53	115,374	91.83

Omitting special grades such as Garnets, Durums, White Springs and Winters, the number of cars of new wheat inspected in December 1940 totalled 18,431, of which 14,928 or 80.99 per cent graded No. 3 Northern, or higher. December 1940 inspections of Durum wheat amounted to 555 cars, of which 520 or 93.69 per cent graded No. 3 Amber Durum or higher. In December 1939, new Durum inspections numbered 98 cars of which 91 or 92.86 per cent graded No. 3 Amber Durum or higher.

MILLION
BUSHELS



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

The tables on this and the following page show the October and November 1940 Canadian wheat and wheat flour exports by countries of final destination, together with comparisons of the August-November 1940 and 1939 exports to these countries. While total exports in the August-November period of 1940 are 10.2 million bushels less than in the same period of 1939, this difference is more than accounted for by the cessation of exports to the blockaded area. In the first four

Countries of Final Destination	October, 1940				Aug.-Oct. 1940-41	Aug.-Oct. 1939-40
	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
(bushels)						
Great Britain and Northern Ireland .	5,213,496	288,000	2,538,805	8,040,301	24,658,555	16,802,530
Eire	128,000	-	-	128,000	426,217	890,294
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	2,672,375
Belgian Colonies	-	-	-	-	-	270
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	1,019,592
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	246,294
France	-	-	-	-	-	387,782
French Colonies	-	-	5,900	5,900	135,797	8,299
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	292,444
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	261,305
Greenland-Iceland	745	-	10,287	11,032	31,246	1,517
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	4,312,875
Netherland Colonies	-	-	16,672	16,672	48,488	34,749
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	22,400
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	547,535
Malta and Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	90,289
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	1,552,385
Portugal	387,000	489,198	-	876,198	1,450,714	-
Portuguese Colonies	20,533	-	2,808	23,341	187,558	47,717
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	381,991
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	1,818,299
British South Africa	1,767	-	225	1,992	20,098	7,573
British West Africa	-	-	14,157	14,157	44,919	24,893
Southern Rhodesia	-	-	-	-	-	5,600
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	7,355
Liberia	-	-	1,062	1,062	1,863	1,283
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	189
Aden	-	-	-	-	-	225
China	-	-	6,561	6,561	28,998	23,733
Hong Kong	-	-	32,738	32,738	95,432	61,393
India	-	-	-	-	450	54
Japan	-	-	36	36	90,099	47,894
Fiji Islands	-	-	-	-	-	94
Philippine Islands	83	-	22,559	22,642	92,195	164,383
Straits Settlements	-	-	1,238	1,238	3,038	4,931
Palestine and Syria	-	-	-	-	-	49,766
Brazil	-	-	-	-	78,792	5,544
British Guiana	-	-	78,052	78,052	217,863	154,326
Colombia	68,034	-	-	68,034	188,277	276,732
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	450	-
Peru	-	-	1,206	1,206	3,600	-
Venezuela	-	-	17,519	17,519	52,402	36,621
Mexico	-	-	-	-	378	-
Bermuda	-	-	5,755	5,755	19,124	25,272
British West Indies	-	-	299,717	299,717	1,228,917	1,128,568
Other West Indies	2,993	-	17,361	20,354	77,057	-
Costa Rica	-	-	1,912	1,912	9,562	-
Guatemala	-	-	1,323	1,323	5,062	-
British Honduras	-	-	3,582	3,582	17,626	-
Honduras	10,674	-	-	10,674	12,342	29,764
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	2,250	2,250	5,944	-
Salvador	-	-	-	-	4,008	-
Newfoundland	-	-	153,630	153,630	439,030	665,154
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	27
U.S.A.						
For Home Consumption	17,395	-	140,513	157,908	344,470	452,192
For Milling in Bond	807,185	-	-	807,185	1,973,457	2,543,589
TOTALS	6,657,905	777,198	3,375,868	10,810,971	31,994,028	37,108,097

VI. CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY COUNTRIES OF FINAL DESTINATION (Concluded)

months of the 1939-40 crop year the area since blockaded took 19.4 million bushels of wheat and flour from Canada. In the same period of the 1940-41 crop year, our shipments to the United Kingdom have gained 8.1 million bushels in comparison with the previous year. Exports to the United States and Eire have fallen off by 1.3 millions, but exports to the remaining free areas have gained by 2.4 million bushels.

Countries of Final Destination	November, 1940				Aug.-Nov.1940-41	Aug.-Nov.1939-40
	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 .	8,315,669	655,664	1,899,279	10,870,612	35,529,167	27,442,531
Eire	189,412	-	9,639	199,051	625,268	962,294
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	3,472,357
Belgian Colonies	-	-	900	900	900	270
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	1,367,638
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	246,294
France	-	-	-	-	-	454,982
French Colonies	-	-	1,620	1,620	137,417	10,256
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	292,444
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	261,305
Greenland-Iceland	-	-	51,858	51,858	83,104	5,351
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	5,678,924
Netherland Colonies	-	-	9,148	9,148	57,636	43,893
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	22,400
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	547,535
Malta and Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	122,910
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	3,367,807
Portugal	292,000	-	-	292,000	1,742,714	-
Portugal Colonies	14,933	-	2,399	17,332	204,890	53,067
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	607,584
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	3,067,350
British South Africa	933	-	338	1,271	21,369	12,877
British West Africa	-	-	16,002	16,002	60,921	40,369
Southern Rhodesia	-	-	-	-	-	9,334
Egypt	299,787	36,214	-	336,001	336,001	7,562
Liberia	-	-	1,967	1,967	3,830	1,656
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	5,265
Aden	-	-	-	-	-	225
China	14,333	-	28,633	42,966	71,964	28,242
Hong Kong	-	-	68,512	68,512	163,944	126,702
India	-	-	-	-	450	54
Japan	-	-	58	58	90,157	84,727
Fiji Islands	-	-	-	-	-	94
Philippine Islands	84	-	51,088	51,172	143,367	216,081
Straits Settlements	-	-	931	931	3,969	6,749
Palestine and Syria	-	-	-	-	-	141,888
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	643
Brazil	-	-	-	-	78,792	28,468
British Guiana	-	-	100,242	100,242	318,105	249,150
Colombia	54,777	-	-	54,777	243,054	331,732
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	450	-
Chile	-	-	1,377	1,377	1,377	-
Peru	-	-	1,228	1,228	4,828	787
Venezuela	-	-	7,569	7,569	59,971	41,166
Mexico	-	-	-	-	378	-
Bermuda	-	-	10,548	10,548	29,672	33,035
British West Indies	-	-	441,189	441,189	1,670,106	1,550,847
Other West Indies	3,490	-	13,906	17,396	94,453	-
Costa Rica	-	-	7,560	7,560	17,122	-
Guatemala	-	-	4,122	4,122	9,184	-
British Honduras	-	-	8,303	8,303	25,929	-
Honduras	11,668	-	-	11,668	24,010	38,642
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	2,363	2,363	8,307	-
Salvador	8,005	-	832	8,837	12,845	-
Newfoundland	-	-	235,319	235,319	674,349	862,452
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	27
U.S.A.						
For Home Consumption	15,890	-	95,301	111,191	455,661	607,197
For Milling in Bond	720,084	-	-	720,084	2,693,541	3,480,981
TOTALS	9,941,065	691,878	3,072,231	13,705,174	45,699,202	55,934,144

VII. TOTAL EXPORT CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN WHEAT FROM CANADIAN AND AMERICAN SEABOARD
PORTS, 1940-41 WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1939-40.

Week ending		1940-41	1939-40
		(bushels)	
August	1-9	1,506,622	4,131,803
	16	1,059,383	2,973,100
	23	1,947,543	1,904,389
	30	2,861,338	1,538,471
September	6	2,457,281	3,187,047
	13	895,149	1,059,101
	20	1,532,713	4,110,848
	27	1,160,710	2,696,100
October	4	2,082,555	2,409,468
	11	1,062,178	1,300,394
	18	1,594,706	1,336,664
	25	741,734	1,777,115
November	1	2,609,404	966,858
	8	1,846,438	3,188,408
	15	3,014,550	2,836,442
	22	3,582,005	3,653,635
December	29	1,015,665	5,041,608
	6	2,547,665 1/	4,259,672
	13	1,441,922	1,131,433
	20	2,291,837	2,443,261
January	27	517,116	2,907,273
	3	1,358,396	1,000,940
	10	3,213,435	2,977,967
	17	2,404,294	4,646,021
T o t a l s		44,744,639	63,478,018

1/ Figure revised since last issue of this Review.

VIII. IMPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT INTO THE UNITED STATES

	For Consumption Duty Paid	For Milling in Bond	Totals
	(bushels)		
August 1940	7,997	584,974	592,971
September	38,700	581,298	619,998
October	17,395	807,185	824,580
November	15,890	720,084	735,974
T o t a l s	79,982	2,693,541	2,773,523

IX. IMPORTS OF UNITED STATES WHEAT INTO CANADA

	Customs Imports	
	1940-41	1939-40
	(bushels)	
August	-	29
September	-	4,036
October	398	1,006
November	-	2,025
T o t a l s	398	7,096

X. THE STATISTICAL POSITION

(a) In Canada only: The table below summarizes the statistical position of wheat in Canada as at January 1, 1941, with comparative figures for the same date in 1940. 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-December. Supplies available for export or carry-over at January 1, 1941, are shown at 625.8 million bushels, representing an increase in current supplies of 242.4 million bushels, compared with those of a year earlier.

	1939-40	1940-41
	(bushels)	
Carry-over in Canada, July 31	94,631,948	273,086,845
New Crop	520,623,000	551,390,000 <u>1/</u>
Total Supplies	615,254,948	824,476,845
Domestic Requirements	121,774,279	126,000,000 <u>2/</u>
Available Supplies	493,480,669	698,476,845
Exports, August-December	110,030,302	72,672,517
Balance for Export or Carry-over, January 1 .	383,450,367	625,804,328

(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 671.3 million bushels on January 1, available for export or for the July 31 carry-over in Canada and the United States, compared with 430.3 million bushels a year earlier, indicating an increase of 241.0 million bushels in the current available supplies between the two years.

	1939-40	1940-41
	(bushels)	
Carry-over in Canada and the United States, July 31	102,910,853	300,741,062
New Crop	520,623,000	551,390,000 <u>1/</u>
Total Supplies	623,533,853	852,131,062
Domestic Requirements	121,774,279	126,000,000 <u>2/</u>
Available Supplies	501,759,574	726,131,062
Export Movement, August-December		
Overseas Clearances	55,122,730	38,266,366
United States' Imports	4,071,806	3,473,523
Flour as Wheat	12,219,737	13,072,644
	71,414,273	54,812,533
Balance for Export or Carry-over, January 1.	430,345,301	671,318,529

1/ Subject to final revision January, 1942.

2/ Revised estimate.

XI. MONTHLY OVERSEAS CLEARANCES, ETC., IN COMPARISON WITH THE CUSTOMS EXPORTS OF
WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR.

December exports of wheat and flour, based on overseas clearance records from Canadian and United States ports, amounted to 9,113,331 bushels. This amount is 4.2 million bushels less than the Customs export total for the month of December.

	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
<u>1938-39</u>			(bushels)		
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	895,551	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
<u>1939-40</u>					
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	738,565	2,339,415	16,831,280	7,421,151
May	18,293,320	821,326	3,251,677	22,366,323	26,717,997
June	9,180,759	569,602	2,291,886	12,042,247	15,861,993
July	10,004,408	629,854	1,412,388	12,046,650	13,279,904
Totals	152,703,719	9,454,498	30,516,152	192,674,369	207,896,515
<u>1940-41</u>					
August	8,376,192	592,971	2,590,902	11,560,065	13,992,063
September ..	6,524,601	619,998	2,478,393	9,622,992	11,978,247
October	6,610,523	824,580	3,375,868	10,810,971	13,034,755
November	9,896,969	735,974	3,072,231	13,705,174	20,349,791
December	6,858,081	700,000 1/	1,555,250	9,113,331	13,317,661
Aug.-Dec. 1940-41	38,266,366	3,473,523 1/	13,072,644	54,812,533	72,672,517
Aug.-Dec. 1939-40	55,122,730	4,071,806	12,219,737	71,414,273	110,030,302

1/ Subject to revision.

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