

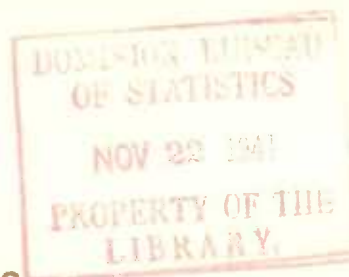
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CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH



Vol. 12

No. 3

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

NOVEMBER 21, 1941

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AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

(Issued November 1941)

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

With the binders now humming in the wheat fields of New South Wales, Australia, and the harvest at hand in the northern sections of Argentina, the last of the major wheat crops produced in 1941 will soon be available for current and future needs. In normal times, the commodity markets of the world would be registering their appraisal of crop prospects in the Southern Hemisphere, but in these times of blockade and accumulating surpluses the harvesting of another 350 to 400 million bushels of wheat produces only a ripple where once it might have produced a tidal wave. The new harvest loses its significance against a background of record supplies in North America, a large carry-over of old wheat in Argentina, and the fact that wheat prices in world markets still in operation are hovering so close to "pegged" minimum levels that there is little scope for bearish news.

The first official estimate of Australia's new crop places the yield at 166.1 million bushels compared with 82.6 millions harvested last year. This yield is slightly better than the average of the past ten years which was 164.7 million bushels. The acreage in 1941 was about 200,000 acres larger than a year ago, but the yield per acre indicated for the new crop is 13.1 bushels compared with 6.6 last year and a ten-year average of 12.1 bushels. The unsold carry-over of old wheat is relatively small and with a substantial part of the new crop surplus sold to the United Kingdom Government by agreement, the marketing problem in Australia should not prove too serious in the 1941-42 season.

Argentina's new crop has not yet reached the stage where an official estimate of production is deemed prudent but trade estimates range from 200 to 215 million bushels compared with a harvest of 271.2 million bushels a year ago. Permanent damage was done by frost to the wheat crop in the northern provinces and frost also struck the crops in the large producing province of Buenos Aires, although subsequent rainfall is believed to have brought about some recovery in this latter area. What the Government does confirm, however, is an increase of 2.3 per cent in the acreage sown to wheat for the 1941 harvest, details of which appear in the section of the Review allotted to the grain situation in Argentina.

It would appear, therefore, from current data, that the Southern Hemisphere wheat crop will be a little larger than a year ago and that Argentina, though likely to harvest a smaller crop this year, will have a more congested situation to deal with than Australia by reason of a large carry-over of old wheat and with her former markets in Europe very sharply curtailed. A small measure of relief may come from a deal now being negotiated with Bolivia which would provide a new market for about 3,000,000 bushels of Argentine wheat, but unless Spain and the United Kingdom become larger buyers than of late, Argentina will have to rely largely upon neighbouring South American countries for her exports in the current season. In the fifteen weeks August 1 to November 15, 1941, Argentine wheat exports totalled 21.7 million bushels compared with 27 millions in the corresponding period last year and 53 millions two years ago. No export figures are available for Australia.

In North America, the picture shows little change on the production side but looks weighty in the matter of stocks. A downward revision of the Canadian crop from 306.5 to 302.6 million bushels corresponds closely to the upward revision made a month ago in United States wheat estimates so that the total crop of North America now placed at 1,263,820,000 bushels is back approximately to the September estimate and is 104.3 million bushels less than last year's harvest. Exports for the first fifteen weeks of the season, especially from Canada, show improvement over the corresponding period a year ago, but in spite of this, the Canadian visible supply, which excludes farm stocks, was at the record figure of 503.7 million bushels on November 14. In the United States on October 1, the total supply of wheat was estimated at 1,156,121,000 bushels compared with 874,777,000 bushels a year previous, but in this case the wheat still on farms was included.

From Europe continues to come news that weather conditions are interfering with the sowing of winter crops. Increased grain acreage was planned for a number of countries including the United Kingdom and while every effort is being made to plant more acres, early freezing may prevent the objective being reached. There is considerable speculation about the position in Russia, particularly with respect to territory lost in the Ukraine. Trade estimates indicate that the Ukraine not only was the area from which surplus wheat was exported from Russia but that this area accounted for between 25 and 30 per cent of the total U.S.S.R. wheat crop. It is believed that a large part of the 1941 crop was saved by the Russians and Premier Stalin has indicated in a public address that there is no food shortage in the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the outlook for next year's harvest is the subject of speculation in trade circles and there is a growing belief that North American wheat will be moving to Russia in substantial amounts in 1942. Australia would doubtless share also in any export shipments to Russia especially if the movement had to be made via Vladivostok.

Any appraisal of the international movement of wheat is rendered difficult by the gaps in statistical data. The only current figures available are those for Canada, the United States and Argentina. No figures are now published by Australia and only the scantiest information of an official character is emanating from Continental Europe. Neither is it possible to determine from published data the quantities of wheat being diverted en route or shipped from stocks held by importing countries, such as the shipments of Canadian wheat to Russia from British-owned stocks as reportedly disclosed by Lord Beaverbrook. Therefore, when Broomhall's "World Shipments" are referred to these days they simply mean exports from North and South America and are not comparable to "World Shipments" of pre-war times or even crop year 1939-40 when fairly complete statistics were available for a good part of the season. The "World Shipments" for season 1941-42 compiled to November 17, show exports from the two American continents to be 80.6 million bushels of wheat and wheat flour compared with 71.2 million bushels exported from the same territory in the corresponding period a year ago. Canada's share of the total is approximately 70 per cent.

The Wheat Situation in Canada

The rising tide of stocks has been a feature of the wheat situation in Canada, more than half a billion bushels showing up in the visible supply to establish a new record. Actual figures for the week to November 14, were at the peak level of 503.7 million bushels, this total representing Canadian wheat in all North American positions except for stocks still on farms.

Most of the crop has now been threshed and while grading has been affected adversely by the unfavourable harvest weather the percentage of crop grading Three Northern and better will again be high. Inspection returns to date appear to indicate that while a smaller percentage of One Northern wheat will show up

compared with 1940, there will be a larger percentage of both Two and Three Northern than was the case a year ago. From the standpoint of protein content, the 1941 crop sets a new high point and quality appears also to be satisfactory. Extracts from the report of the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners are to be found elsewhere in the review.

Entomologists have revealed that stem sawfly reduced the 1941 wheat yield in western Canada by 50 million bushels, the infestation having been the worst in the history of the prairie regions.

Export clearances of Canadian wheat continue to forge ahead of figures for the corresponding period last year. Shipments overseas, exclusive of wheat-flour, total 41.4 million bushels to November 14, which is 15 millions more than the total for the same 15 weeks in 1940. As we go to press, the announcement is made by the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Canada's Minister of Trade and Commerce, that arrangements have just been completed for the sale of 120,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat to the Government of the United Kingdom. This wheat has been sold for future delivery but when added to the sale of 120,000,000 bushels made last May, it cuts deeply into the Canadian wheat surplus.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

1941

- Oct. 21. Frost reported from western sections of Buenos Aires province in Argentina. Advance of 4 1/2 cents in Chicago wheat prices.
- 22. Favourable harvesting weather in western Canada results in heavier farmers' deliveries of wheat.
- 23. Winter wheat seed washed out by heavy rains in parts of Kansas.
- 24. Broomhall suggests that Argentina's wheat crop will not exceed 200 million bushels compared with 271 millions a year ago.
- 25. Argentina's wheat surplus for export officially estimated at 92.5 million bushels compared with 4.6 millions a year previous.
- 27. Export sales of Canadian wheat estimated at 2,500,000 chiefly to United Kingdom.
- 28. First general snowfall in western Canada accompanied by freezing temperatures as low as 2 degrees above zero.
- 29. Part of Argentina's wheat crop affected by frost is recuperating following recent rains.
- 30. Average protein content of 1941 wheat crop in western Canada is highest on record.
- 31. Export sales of Canadian wheat estimated at 1,000,000 bushels.
- Nov. 1. Wheat under loan in the United States totals 272.1 million bushels of which 70.8 millions are stored on farms.
- 3. Wintry weather interfering with the sowing of crops in Europe.
- 4. Private estimates of United States winter wheat acreage for harvest in 1942 average 41.7 million acres compared with 46.3 sown in 1940.
- 5. Sales of Canadian flour for export estimated at equal to 1,000,000 bushels of wheat.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS (Concluded)

1941

- Nov. 6. Australia's wheat crop officially estimated at 166.1 million bushels from 12,654,000 acres.
7. Canadian Wheat Board announced 20 bushel delivery quota at 473 additional points in the Prairie Provinces. This quota now rules at 575 points.
8. Wheat harvesting commenced in early districts of New South Wales, Australia.
10. Export sales of Canadian wheat estimated at 3,500,000 bushels. Lord Beaverbrook reported to have said that Canadian wheat is going to Russia.
11. Beneficial rains have fallen in Argentina where the need of moisture was becoming urgent.
12. European winter crop sowings continue to be delayed by unfavourable weather. Official estimate of Canada's 1941 wheat crop lowered by 3.8 million bushels.
13. Reports current in trade circles that Canadian flour sales have been made to Russian port of Vladivostok.
14. Export clearances of Canadian wheat for the week totalled 5.7 million bushels.
15. Argentine Government has fixed the minimum price for new wheat deliveries at 6.75 pesos per quintal, equal to 60 3/4 Canadian cents per bushel. This is the same as last year's price.
17. Canadian wheat visible reported at its highest level on record, the total being 503,695,508 bushels.
18. Canada's Minister of Trade and Commerce announced a new sale of 120 million bushels of Canadian wheat to the United Kingdom Government.

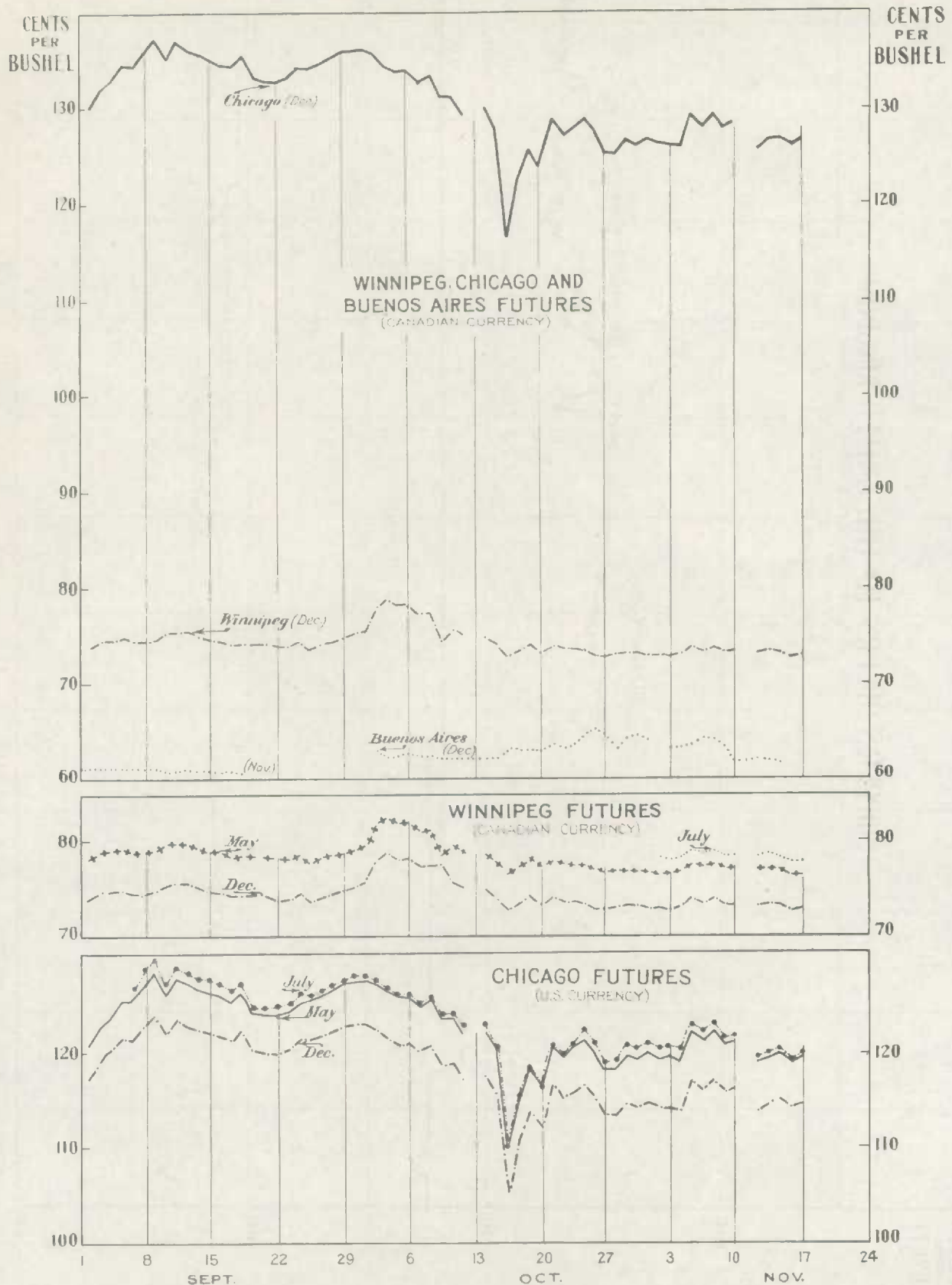
PRICES

After falling to its "pegged" minimum of 71 5/8 cents per bushel on October 16, the December wheat future at Winnipeg made a small recovery but has for the past month traded within narrow limits and finished on November 17 at 72 7/8 cents compared with a high point of 78 3/4 cents made on October 3.

Chicago prices fluctuated a good deal more without again displaying the weakness of mid-October. The spread between Winnipeg and Chicago in the December future at the close of trading November 17 was 53 5/8 cents per bushel based on Canadian funds, representing a widening of 4 5/8 cents compared with October 17. New regulations at Chicago reduce the daily trading limit up or down from 10 to 5 cents per bushel.

At Buenos Aires, the market has shown considerable movement due to changing crop news, but the Government has again fixed the minimum price of wheat at 6.75 pesos per 100 kilos which is equal to 60 3/4 Canadian cents per bushel, the same as a year ago. Trading in wheat futures has been suspended and until further notice, the Government selling price will be the official quotation. Millers will be able to buy only from the Government Grain Board.

DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS



CENTS
PER
BUSHEL

SHIPPERS' OFFERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

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

Nov. 1940 to date

(Canadian cents per bushel)

100

80

60

40

NOV.

DEC.

JAN.

FEB.

MAR.

APR.

MAY

JUNE

JULY

AUG.

SEPT.

OCT.

NOV.

No. 1 Man. St. John

No. 1 Man. St. Lawrence

Australian

Argentine Rosafé

THE UNITED STATES

Although no official estimate has yet been made of the acreage sown to winter wheat in the United States this fall for harvest in 1942, the corps of private crop experts has indicated a reduction of 4,583,000 acres from the area sown a year ago. They place the sown acreage at 41,688,000 acres compared with 46,271,000 sown in the fall of 1940. This figure is interesting also in relation to the harvested area in 1941 which was 40,316,000 acres revealing an abandonment of 5,955,000 acres which was partly offset by a very high yield per acre.

The November general crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture has the following to say about winter wheat:

"The seeding of winter wheat was more or less delayed by drought in the East and by wet weather in the westward to central Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas."

According to the Kansas State reports, rains were very heavy in the eastern third of the State and in moisture tests made over the western two-thirds of Kansas it was revealed that the depth to which moisture extended in wheat fields this fall averaged almost seventeen inches greater than a year ago. The average depth of moisture was shown to be 44.4 inches compared with 27.9 inches last fall and 26.1 inches in the fall of 1939. It is pointed out that these soil moisture tests, shown as average depth of soil moisture from the surface, are based on tests that are all made to a depth of only 48 inches. The excessive rainfall in eastern Kansas prevented the sowing of much acreage intended for winter wheat, according to recent State Department of Agriculture publications.

In the legislative field in the United States there are a number of bills in the hopper relating to wheat or wheat prices. Some of these deal with "parity" prices and the placing of ceiling prices on grains and other farm products. While some of this legislation is being discussed nothing of a final character has yet taken shape. In a statement on the Price-Control Bill then before the Committee on Banking and Currency, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard said in part:

"Farmers have been accused of greediness, of not being content with parity. Let me say here and now that accusations of that sort are unjustified and unfair. The farm price ceiling provision of this bill is certainly no basis for such a conclusion. There is a perfectly practical and obvious reason for stipulating that no ceiling should be imposed on farm products at less than 110 per cent of parity."

AUSTRALIAN CABLE

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

"Estimated production of wheat for the season beginning December 1941 is 166 million bushels. Moisture conditions continue generally favourable except in New South Wales and Queensland. Official wheat prices are unchanged. Approximate prices per short ton for export flour f.o.b. Melbourne, authorized by the Australian Wheat Board for shipment to Hong King in 49-pound calico bags is equivalent in Canadian currency to \$50.20; to East Indies, Manila and Malaya \$41.36; to Calcutta, Colombo and Pacific Islands \$35.20; and to Beira and Mauritius \$36.06."

ARGENTINE LETTER

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report, under date of November 4, 1941, dealing with the grain situation in Argentina.

Seeded Areas - Third Official Estimate

The final official calculation of the areas which have this season been devoted to the five principal field crops, excluding maize, give a total of 13,218,000 hectares, or 32,528,000 acres. While this is a little larger than the earlier forecasts, it is smaller by 1,509,000 acres, or 4.4 per cent, than the total of last season. Of the five crops, wheat is the only one which shows an increase in area as compared with last year, as will be seen from the following table:

	1941-42 Sowings	Percentage Change from 1940-41
	acres	
Wheat	17,915,000	+ 2.3
Linseed	6,738,000	- 5.1
Oats	3,519,000	- 10.8
Barley	1,972,000	- 8.1
Rye	2,384,000	- 28.3
	<u>32,528,000</u>	<u>- 4.4</u>

Comparable figures of the plantings of the various crops in recent seasons are as follows:

	Wheat	Linseed	Oats	Barley	Rye
	acres				
1941-42	17,915,000	6,738,000	3,519,000	1,972,000	2,385,000
1940-41	17,507,000	7,103,000	3,943,000	2,146,000	3,327,000
1939-40	17,833,000	7,600,000	3,446,000	2,121,000	2,296,000
Five-year average .	19,323,000	7,423,000	3,765,000	1,944,000	2,827,000
Ten-year average ..	18,638,000	7,468,000	3,600,000	1,845,000	2,279,000

Crop Conditions

The weather during the greater part of October was unfavourable for the grain and seed crops. There was a lack of rain, and a series of frosts, especially those on the 16th and 21st of the month which were preceded by excessive heat, caused an evident deterioration in the state of the crops throughout the cereal producing region, especially in the northern sections, covering Entre Rios, Santa Fe and Cordoba, and also the northern parts of the province of Buenos Aires. Some relief was given by rains which fell on the 26th, although these were insufficient in volume to fill the needs of the crops.

According to the official report of the Ministry of Agriculture, the general condition of the wheat crop is not more than fair, while that of the linseed crop is somewhat better than fair, as at the end of October.

The principal features of the Ministry's report relating to wheat are embodied in the following extract:

The Wheat Crop: In the north of Santa Fe the condition of the fields is bad, improving in the centre, where it is fair, and becoming from fair to good in the south. Both in the northern zone and in the centre there are numerous fields which have already been turned into pasture for live stock because of the failure of the grain crop. Other fields in which are varieties of wheat of slower development will give low yields in the north and fair in the central zone. In the south of Santa Fe they may yet yield satisfactorily.

In Cordoba the state of the wheat fields is similar to that in Santa Fe, improving from north to south and from west to east.

In the province of Buenos Aires the wheat crop has deteriorated also, especially in the west, where the October frosts caused damage which in some fields has become total. Hence there are stretches which have been devoted to stock pasture, and this will cause a sensible decrease in the good yields which otherwise might have been obtained.

In Entre Rios the wheat deterioration has been relatively small. It is principally due to the lack of rain in October.

As for the Pampa, it must be said that the frosts, the drought and the heavy winds have modified substantially the prospects of the crop which, although good in September, are now no more than fair.

Supplies and Markets

There was a smaller movement of wheat in October, exports totalling only 5,063,000 bushels (5,025,000 bushels of grain and 38,000 bushels of flour in terms of grain), as compared with a total of 7,352,000 bushels in September, and 7,781,000 bushels in August. The supply situation is now as set out below:

Third official estimate 1940-41 crop	271,171,000 bushels
Carry-over from 1939-40 crop	2,729,000 "
Total supplies	273,900,000 "
Deduction for seed and domestic needs	101,044,000 "
Surplus available for export	172,856,000 "
Shipments to) Wheat	74,223,000 bushels
October 31) Wheat as flour . 1,422,000 "	75,645,000 "
Balance still available	97,217,000 "

Something over 200,000 tons (7,349,000 bushels) of wheat have been sold but not yet shipped, leaving the available surplus that much smaller.

A triangular deal is under negotiation with Bolivia, by which that Republic will acquire from the Argentine, in addition to quantities of sugar and potatoes 80,000 tons (2,939,000 bushels) of wheat, payment being made by the transfer to the Argentine Central Bank of British and United States funds to a total of 10,000,000 Argentine pesos.

Other neighbouring countries continue to be steady buyers of Argentine wheat, and recent purchases by Brazil, Peru and Uruguay total up to nearly 100,000 tons (3,674,000 bushels).

On the other hand, the demand from Europe is practically nil, and Spain appears to be the only country showing any interest. Great Britain has a few cargoes still to be despatched between now and the end of the year, but is showing no desire to acquire more, especially now that the Grain Board has raised its selling price since the prospects of the new crop commenced to dwindle.

For the first time in this crop year, the selling price of the Board (6.90 pesos per 100 kilos) has risen above the official minimum purchasing price of 6.76 (54 3/4 cents U.S. per bushel). The increase is regarded as fully justified by current conditions, as the general feeling is that even an average crop of wheat is unlikely to be threshed this season, and the maximum carry-over is placed at two million tons (73,486,000 bushels). But naturally the real test of the wisdom of the move is, will the buyers pay the price?

At the close of the month for January delivery, the most distant option officially permitted, 7.50 pesos per quintal, or say 60 7/8 cents per bushel, was the prevailing quotation. Outside the market 7.70 was being paid for February delivery, a little drop from the 7.75 paid a few days earlier (62 7/8 cents per bushel). In Winnipeg December wheat closed at 73 cents per bushel on October 31.

The Freight Situation

In the vital matter of ships for the conveyance of Argentine produce to overseas destinations, there is little change to record.

Slowly the 16 boats purchased from Italy by the Argentine Government are being brought into service. Two have already been chartered to grain exporters and have left with cargoes of wheat for Peru, to reload there with cotton or other produce for the United States, whence coal will be brought to the Argentine. Two others are to load with oats and maize for Spain, en route to Switzerland. Another is to take linseed to the United States, and two general cargo to the States.

With the prevailing high rates of \$54. (U.S.) per ton to Spain and \$22 to the United States, Argentine citizens are elated at the prospect of seeing some return on the heavy investment made for them by their Government in the 16 ships already bought, and are more complacent with regard to the further purchase of Danish boats which is under negotiation, while merchants naturally welcome the additional available tonnage, small though it is in relation to the volume of overseas trade awaiting transportation.

WEEKLY WORLD SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

(Broomhall's Records)

Week ending	North America	Argentina	Russia	Danube	Other	TOTALS
thousand bushels						
August 9, 1941	4,224	2,172	-	-	-	6,396
16	3,912	2,560	-	-	-	6,472
23	4,760	1,264	-	-	-	6,024
30	4,208	1,216	-	-	-	5,424
September 6	4,376	1,400	-	-	-	5,776
13	3,496	1,152	-	-	-	4,648
20	3,640	1,544	-	-	-	5,184
27	3,960	936	-	-	-	4,896
October 4	4,272	1,960	-	-	-	6,232
11	3,216	1,120	-	-	-	4,336
18	3,960	1,512	-	-	-	5,472
25	4,257	1,253	-	-	-	5,510
November 1	3,833	802	-	-	-	4,635
8	2,824	1,492	-	-	-	4,316
15	3,866	1,378	-	-	-	5,244
T O T A L S	58,804	21,761	-	-	-	80,565
Comparative 1940						
15th week	4,232	1,064	-	-	-	5,296
T O T A L S	44,248	26,992	-	1,456	-	72,696

BUSHEL
'000,000'

CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WORLD SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN (BROOMHALL'S REVISED FIGURES) 1941-42

LEGEND

N. AMERICA.....
ARGENTINA.....
OTHER COUNTRIES.....

300

200

100

0

1

10

20

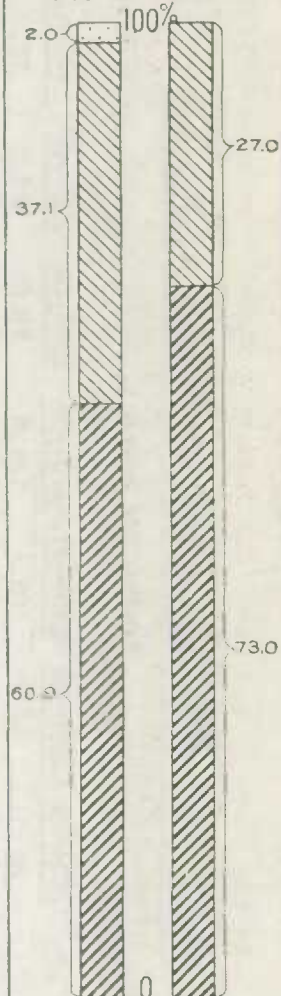
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WEEKS

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SHIPMENTS CROP YEARS 1940-41 1941-42



Monthly Average Winnipeg Cash Price - No. 1 Northern Wheat,
Crop Years 1934-35 to 1941-42

(cents per bushel)

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
August	86.0	84.5	102.2	131.8	76.6	54.9	72.2	73.3
September ..	82.3	90.3	103.9	133.6	63.3	73.9	71.7	72.6
October	78.2	90.8	110.9	142.3	61.5	70.3	70.4	73.7
November ...	79.6	85.7	108.4	134.6	59.0	70.5	71.8	
December ...	79.2	84.7	120.2	137.4	60.6	82.4	73.4	
January	79.0	84.8	124.7	149.1	59.9	82.8	74.2	
February ...	79.5	82.1	127.0	144.6	60.4	83.8	75.2	
March	81.9	82.1	135.7	138.4	59.5	87.0	76.2	
April	87.6	80.5	138.9	138.4	60.5	89.2	75.7	
May	85.7	76.8	130.6	115.2	65.5	79.7	75.9	
June	81.7	79.5	124.2	114.3	61.8	72.3	77.0	
July	81.4	93.4	145.6	98.4	55.3	71.4	74.7	

Wheat Prices and the General Price Level 1/

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

	General Index Canada 1930=100	Board of Trade United Kingdom 1930=100	Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis 1930=100
1930	100.0	100.0	100.0
1931	83.3	87.8	62.4
1932	77.0	85.6	59.0
1933	77.5	85.7	64.8
1934	82.7	88.1	79.4
1935	83.3	89.0	89.6
1936	86.1	94.4	99.5
1937	97.7	108.8	142.3
1938	90.8	101.4	107.7
1939	87.1	102.8	68.5
1940	95.7	136.6	82.0
October, 1940 ..	96.2	142.7	74.7
November	96.9	146.9	76.2
December	97.2	148.2	77.9
January, 1941 ..	97.7	149.5	78.8
February	98.4	150.0	79.8
March	99.2	150.8	80.9
April	100.0	150.9	80.4
May	102.2	151.3	80.6
June	103.9	152.4	81.7
July	105.2	153.2	79.3
August	106.0	153.2	77.8
September	107.6	154.3	77.1
October	2/	2/	78.2

1/ Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch. 2/ Not yet available.

THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. SECOND ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION

On November 12 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued the second estimate of grain production in Canada, and the following excerpts are taken from the report:

The second estimate of Canada's 1941 wheat crop is placed at 302,626,000 bushels, which is a reduction of 3,833,000 bushels from the first estimate issued in September. The 1941 total production compares with one of 551,390,000 bushels in 1940. The lower production this year is the result of reductions both in the acreage seeded to wheat and in yield per acre. The only important change in the 1941 second estimate as compared with the first is a reduction of 4,000,000 bushels in the province of Alberta. Alberta's wheat crop is now placed at 90,000,000 bushels, while the Saskatchewan and Manitoba estimates remain unchanged at 136,000,000 and 56,000,000 bushels respectively. The total for the Prairie Provinces now stands at 282,000,000 bushels compared with the 1940 total of 525,000,000 bushels. Included in the above totals for 1941 are Durum wheat crops of 2,700,000 bushels in Manitoba and 1,500,000 in Saskatchewan. In the other provinces the second estimates of the wheat crop are slightly higher, with increases over the September figures occurring in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. Minor reductions are reported for Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, while the New Brunswick estimate remains unchanged. The total 1941 wheat crop is the lowest since 1937.

The Canadian oat crop is now estimated at 353,346,000 bushels, representing a reduction of 4,609,000 bushels from the September estimate and 27,180,000 bushels from the 1940 crop. The principal reduction in the 1941 oat crop as compared with that of 1940 occurred in Alberta, although decreased output was reported for all provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba. In Manitoba there was an increase of 20,000,000 bushels. Barley production at 117,619,000 bushels is 3,759,000 bushels below the September estimate, but 13,363,000 bushels above the 1940 total. The principal increase over the 1940 figure occurred in the province of Manitoba. Rye production at 13,167,000 bushels has been revised downward by 735,000 bushels from the September estimate and is only slightly below the 1940 output. Flaxseed production is now estimated at 6,473,000 bushels, a reduction of 889,000 bushels from the September estimate, but more than double the 1940 crop of 3,049,000 bushels. Minor increases from the September estimates are reported for peas and beans, while the second estimates of buckwheat and husking corn production are slightly below the earlier figures. The mixed grain crop at 41,219,000 bushels is 438,000 bushels above the September estimate but 1,914,000 bushels below the 1940 total.

Wheat Production in the Prairie Provinces, 1941

Compared with estimates made at the end of August, the second estimate of wheat production is unchanged except for a 4,000,000 bushels reduction in the province of Alberta. While the reduction in the estimated yield per acre was fairly general over Alberta, it was most noticeable in the southern districts. With no change in Saskatchewan or Manitoba, the second estimate of the 1941 wheat crop for the Prairie Provinces totals 282,000,000 bushels, as compared with the first estimate of 286,000,000 bushels and the 1940 total of 525,000,000 bushels.

Wheat Marketings in the Prairie Provinces, 1941

Total primary receipts of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces amounted to 93.7 million bushels during the period August 1 to October 31, 1941. This amount is 115.5 million bushels under deliveries during the corresponding period of 1940 and 221.5 million bushels under the all-time record volume of 315.2 million bushels delivered between August 1 and November 3, 1939. The sharp reduction in 1941 is largely due to the smaller crop harvested and also to necessary restrictions on the rate of deliveries from farms, which have been in effect this year as well as in 1940.

The carry-over of wheat on farms at July 31, 1941, has been estimated at 11,500,000 bushels, which when added to the 1941 crop places total farm supplies at 293,500,000 bushels, compared with 539,250,000 bushels in 1940. With deliveries up to November 1 amounting to 93.7 million bushels, the balance remaining on farms to be disposed of as seed, feed, sales and carry-over amounts to 199.8 million bushels.

Second Estimate of the Production of Grain Crops in Canada
and the Prairie Provinces, 1941 as compared with 1940.

Crops	1940	1941	Crops	1940	1941
bushels			bushels		
CANADA -					
Fall wheat	22,099,000	16,731,000	MANITOBA -		
Spring wheat	529,291,000	285,895,000	Spring wheat	66,000,000	56,000,000
All wheat	551,390,000	302,626,000	Oats	33,000,000	53,000,000
Oats	380,526,000	353,346,000	Barley	27,500,000	44,000,000
Barley	104,256,000	117,619,000	Fall rye	1,900,000	3,000,000
Fall rye	10,357,000	10,424,000	Spring rye	350,000	400,000
Spring rye	3,637,000	2,743,000	All rye	2,250,000	3,400,000
All rye	13,994,000	13,167,000	Peas	23,000	82,000
Peas	1,355,000	1,608,000	Buckwheat	57,000	71,000
Beans	1,477,000	1,712,000	Mixed grains	501,000	861,000
Buckwheat	6,692,000	5,498,000	Flaxseed	800,000	1,600,000
Mixed grains	43,133,000	41,219,000	Corn for husking	-	2,375,000
Flaxseed	3,049,000	6,473,000			
Corn for husking	6,956,000	11,846,000			
SASKATCHEWAN -			ALBERTA -		
Spring wheat	272,000,000	136,000,000	Spring wheat	187,000,000	90,000,000
Oats	93,000,000	85,000,000	Oats	103,000,000	73,000,000
Barley	23,500,000	28,000,000	Barley	32,000,000	27,000,000
Fall rye	5,300,000	4,700,000	Fall rye	1,600,000	1,500,000
Spring rye	1,700,000	1,600,000	Spring rye	1,400,000	500,000
All rye	7,000,000	6,300,000	All rye	3,000,000	2,000,000
Mixed grains	540,000	499,000	Peas	23,000	27,000
Flaxseed	1,650,000	3,600,000	Beans	10,000	15,000
			Mixed grains	800,000	619,000
			Flaxseed	425,000	1,100,000

II. AREA AND CONDITION OF FALL WHEAT

On November 18, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued the following estimates:

The area sown to fall wheat in the autumn of 1941 is estimated at 756,000 acres, an increase of 87,000 acres or 13 per cent as compared with the area sown in 1940, viz., 669,000 acres. The condition at October 31 was reported at 103 per cent of the long-time average yield per acre as compared with 91 per cent in 1940.

III. QUALITY OF THE 1941 WHEAT CROP

In the annual reports of the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada dealing with the protein content and quality of western Canadian wheat produced in 1941, the following comment and statistical data appear:

"The protein survey of the 1941 crop of hard red spring wheat shows that the average protein content is 15.1 per cent. This exceeds the 1940 level by 1 per cent and is the highest value on record for Western wheat. It will probably drop slightly when account is taken of wheat from low protein zones where threshing has been seriously delayed by rain. The most unusual feature of the 1941 survey map is the huge area and the northward extension of the high protein zone. It stretches from west-central Manitoba across most of central and northern Saskatchewan and into northern Alberta. Zones of low protein level are confined almost entirely to north-western Alberta. A comparison of 1941 and 1940 levels for the provinces follows: Manitoba, 14.5 per cent and 14.5 per cent; Saskatchewan, 15.6 per cent and 14.3 per cent; and Alberta, 14.7 per cent and 13.3 per cent. The 1941 figures are based upon analyses of 5,294 samples, comprising 1,041 from Manitoba, 2,639 from Saskatchewan and 1,614 from Alberta.

Summary of Results of Protein Surveys for the years 1937 to 1941

Protein Content, Per Cent

Crop Year	1 Hd.	1 Nor.	2 Nor.	3 Nor.	4 Nor.	4 Spec.	1 C.W. Garnet	2 C.W. Garnet	3 C.W. Garnet	All Grades
<u>Manitoba</u>										
1937	15.0	14.4	13.8	13.4	13.1	13.0	14.4	12.5	-	13.6
1938	-	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.5	12.8	-	-	-	13.6
1939	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.5	15.7	15.9	-	-	-	14.5
1940	-	13.9	14.4	14.8	15.2	12.4	-	-	-	14.5
1941	-	13.2	14.0	14.7	15.3	-	-	-	-	14.5
<u>Saskatchewan</u>										
1937	16.0	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.4	-	13.8	14.2	-	14.9
1938	14.7	14.7	14.4	14.1	14.4	14.3	13.5	13.7	13.6	14.4
1939	14.0	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.4	16.6	12.5	13.0	13.5	14.2
1940	14.8	14.2	14.4	14.8	14.7	15.7	12.6	13.5	13.1	14.3
1941	-	15.1	15.6	15.8	16.4	-	-	-	-	15.6
<u>Alberta</u>										
1937	14.6	14.5	14.0	13.7	14.1	-	13.0	12.6	-	14.0
1938	14.3	14.3	13.8	13.4	13.3	-	12.7	12.7	12.9	13.7
1939	13.6	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.8	16.2	12.4	11.9	11.8	13.7
1940	13.7	13.8	13.1	12.5	12.4	14.5	11.5	11.6	11.4	13.3
1941	-	14.7	14.8	14.5	14.9	-	-	-	-	14.7
<u>Western Canada</u>										
1937	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.9	13.6	13.0	13.8	13.7	-	14.2
1938	14.4	14.4	14.0	13.8	14.1	14.2	12.9	13.1	13.2	14.0
1939	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	16.4	12.4	12.2	12.1	14.1
1940	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.1	13.7	14.4	11.7	12.2	11.6	14.1
1941	-	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.5	-	-	-	-	15.1

"It was the intention to follow the usual practice of collecting representative samples of the nine contract grades. However, as it now seems certain that the amount of new wheat entering grades 1 Hard and 4 Special will be extremely small, these grades are not represented in the current survey. The Garnet grades are not represented either, but for another reason. Although possibly 6 million bushels of Garnet wheat have been grown, it is confined largely to districts north and west of Edmonton where almost continuous rain has caused very serious delays in threshing. For this reason it has not been possible to collect sufficient samples of Garnet to provide adequate information on the protein contents of the Garnet grades. The 1941 survey is thus confined to grades 1, 2, 3 and 4 Northern. It should be noted, however, that a very large proportion of the 1941 wheat marketed in western Canada will enter these four grades.

"The 1941 protein map reflects the effects of the July drought and heat wave which were experienced by most of western Canada. Over a vast area including north-eastern Alberta, most of Saskatchewan, and west-central Manitoba, the wheat crop averaged over 15.0 per cent in protein content. Small islands averaging still higher, over 17.0 per cent, are scattered over this area. Most of the remainder of the crop-growing area consists of zones of medium protein level. The largest of these occur in Manitoba, in the south on the border between Alberta and Saskatchewan, and in western Alberta. This year, zones of low protein level are confined almost entirely to north-western Alberta. In normal years these zones generally occur not only in the west but also along the northern border of the crop-growing area. The most unusual feature of the 1941 map is the huge area and northward extension of the high protein zone. It is also worth noting that medium protein zones occur in parts of southern Saskatchewan which normally produce wheat of high protein content.

"On the basis of information published in various crop reports, and with the aid of subsidiary data collected by the laboratory, an attempt has been made to forecast the way in which the current crop will grade as a whole. The estimate for the 1941 crop is compared with data for the 1940 crop in Fig. 1. Our tentative forecast is that the new crop will comprise 10 per cent of 1 Northern, 35 per cent of 2 Northern, 30 per cent of 3 Northern, and 25 per cent of lower grades. From August 1 to October 14, about 1.6 per cent of new wheat inspected at Winnipeg graded tough, and a few cars graded damp. It is clear that the percentages of wheat grading tough and damp will increase considerably, and that they will be higher than they have been for some years."

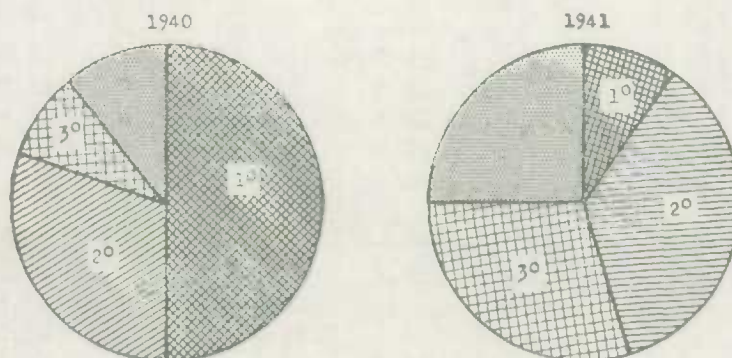


Fig. 1—Percentages of 1940 crop entering grades 1, 2 and 3 Northern, and estimated final percentages for the 1941 crop.

IV. GRADES OF CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTED OVERSEAS DURING CROP YEAR 1940-41

For the first time it has been possible to compile total export clearances of Canadian wheat by grades and except for 1,606,873 bushels, which were withdrawn from bonded stocks and regraded to United States domestic standards before being exported, complete figures for crop year 1940-41 are shown herewith. The data were collected by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Grade	Via Canadian Pacific Ports	Via Canadian Atlantic Ports	Via United States Atlantic Ports	TOTAL
(bushels)				
Wheat (All Varieties)				
1 Man. Hard	48,375	2,928,942	768,059	3,745,376
1 Man. Northern	1,735,546	76,653,635	34,618,265	113,007,446
2 Man. Northern	58,350	21,314,859	12,981,670	34,354,879
3 Man. Northern	1,214,610	3,103,019	1,067,260	5,384,889
4 Man. Northern	335	-	-	335
Number 5	16,842	-	-	16,842
1 C.W. Garnet	635,385	1,438,883	160,214	2,234,482
2 C.W. Garnet	266,835	2,534,315	213,516	3,014,666
3 C.W. Garnet	69,333	192,635	-	261,968
1 Alberta Red Winter	10,005	-	-	10,005
2 Alberta Winter	267	-	-	267
3 Alberta Winter	335	-	-	335
Unspecified Spring Wheat	-	-	1,178,111 1/2	1,178,111
Others	-	-	127,265	127,265
1 C.W. Amber Durum	-	278,538	197,235	475,773
2 C.W. Amber Durum	-	4,878,095	3,854,841	8,732,936
3 C.W. Amber Durum	-	584,830	-	584,830
Unspecified Durum Wheat	-	-	428,762 1/2	428,762
TOTALS	4,056,218	113,907,751	55,595,198	173,559,167

1/2 Regraded from bonded stocks to U.S. Domestic Standards before being exported.

V. CANADIAN WHEAT MOVEMENT THROUGH THE UNITED STATES

Crop Year 1940-41	Received at Points in the U.S.A. from -			Disposition of Receipts -		
	Ft. William and Pt. Arthur	Western Canada	Eastern Canada	Returned to Canada	Exported via U.S.A. Ports	Imported into U. S. A.
(bushels)						
August	7,651,797	1,335,638	-	1,484,611	1,305,432	592,971
September	2,734,242	4,488,514	3,000	505,616	532,354	619,998
October	3,023,038	1,484,935	8,900	518,000	1,392,410	824,580
November	7,934,105	790,106	9,600	228,225	723,366	735,974
December	4,134,098	3,972,248	7,500	-	1,176,225	540,299
January	375,924	863,675	1,632,314	-	6,958,828	782,729
February	1,240,800	1,995,729	1,837,283	-	5,299,003	689,344
March	488,006	1,122,106	3,636,505	-	7,635,015	656,074
April	2,284,717	84,114	1,913,989	-	14,821,478	945,113
May	13,496,756	-	3,394,463	396,000	10,851,451	2,400,657
June	4,608,501	1,833	2,400	1,500,000	2,962,502	1,205,207
July	3,058,593	2,233	166,103	3,414,583	1,937,134	1,354,411
TOTALS ..	51,030,577	16,141,131	12,612,057	8,047,035	55,595,198	11,347,357

SUMMARY

		bushels
Wheat in Store and In Transit in U. S. A. 31st July, 1940.		26,997,335
Total Receipts 1st August, 1940, to 31st July, 1941.		79,783,765
		106,781,100
Less		
Overseas Shipments	55,595,198	
U. S. A. Imports	11,347,357	
Returned to Canada	8,047,035	74,989,590
Canadian Wheat in Store or Transit 31st July, 1941.		31,791,510

VI. GRADING OF THE 1941 WHEAT CROP

The following table shows the grading of both old and new crop inspections for the months of August to October 1941, compared with total inspections for August to October 1940. The inspection reports for this period last year did not show new and old-crop inspections separately.

	Number of Cars Grading No. 3 Northern or Better			
	1941-42		1940-41	
	Cars	Per Cent of Inspections	Cars	Per Cent of Inspections
August	13,918	97.09	9,919	95.50
September	16,247	97.12	18,900	98.01
October	11,648	85.30	9,601	97.16
T o t a l s	41,813	93.50	38,420	97.14

Omitting special grades such as Garnets, Durums, White Springs and Winters, the number of cars of new wheat inspected in October 1941 totalled 13,655 of which 11,648 or 85.30 per cent graded No. 3 Northern or higher. October 1941 inspections of Durum wheat amounted to 120 cars of which 80 or 66.67 per cent graded No. 3 Amber Durum or higher. In October 1940, new Durum inspections numbered 71 cars of which 68 or 95.77 per cent graded No. 3 Amber Durum or higher.

VII. LAKE MOVEMENT

The following table summarizes the movement of wheat down the lakes from the opening of navigation in 1941, with comparative figures for 1940.

From opening of navigation to-	To Canadian Lower Lake Ports	To St. Lawrence Ports	To Buffalo	To Other United States Ports	TOTALS
bushels					
Nov. 7, 1941 ..	146,853,968	6,067,393	31,413,298	3,849,555	188,184,214
Nov. 7, 1940 ..	98,774,547	6,465,936	21,432,654	8,755,116	135,428,253

VIII. TOTAL EXPORT CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN WHEAT FROM CANADIAN AND AMERICAN SEABOARD
PORTS, 1941-42 WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1940-41.

<u>Week ending</u>		<u>1941-42</u>	<u>1940-41</u>
		bushels	
August	1-8	2,335,787	1,506,622
	15	3,455,376	1,059,383
	22	2,682,273	1,947,542
	29	2,853,324	2,861,338
September	5	1,535,797	2,457,281
	12	2,250,178	895,148
	19	2,874,290	1,532,713
	26	3,398,467	1,160,710
October	3	1,683,514	2,082,555
	10	2,967,703 <u>1/</u>	1,062,178
	17	2,186,116	1,594,706
	24	2,930,042	741,734
	31	2,203,223	2,609,404
November	7	2,346,270	1,846,438
	14	5,744,833	3,014,550
T o t a l s		41,447,193	26,372,302

1/ Revised

IX. IMPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT INTO THE UNITED STATES

	<u>For Milling in Bond and Export</u>	<u>For Consumption 42¢ per bushel Duty Paid</u>	<u>Unfit for Human Consumption 5% Ad Valorem</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Comparative Totals 1940-41</u>
	bushels				
August ..	1,072,869	105	743,697	1,816,671	592,971

X. VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on November 14, 1941 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year.

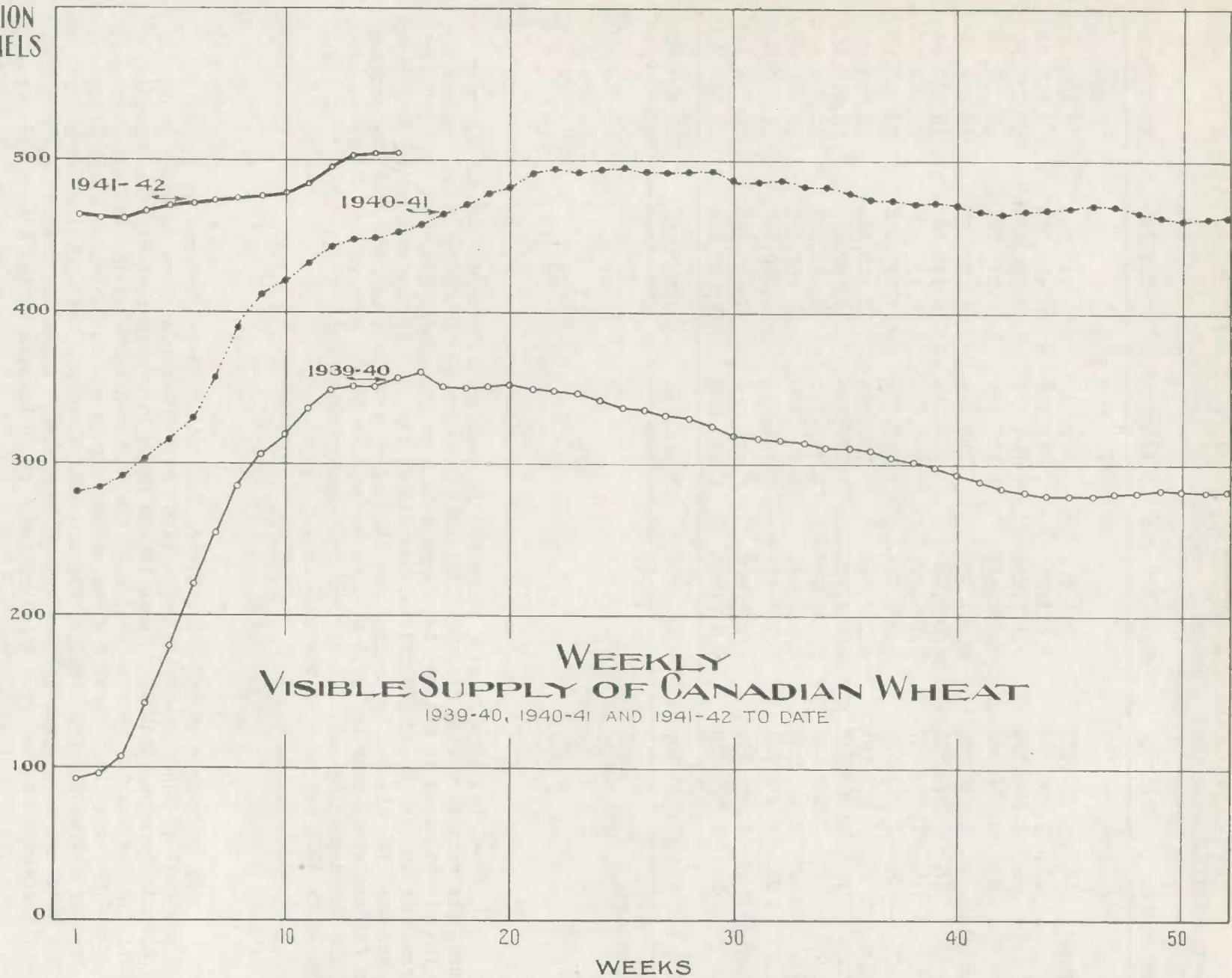
	1941		1940	
	Durum	Other	Durum	Other
	(000 bushels)			
Country Elevators - Manitoba	480	29,625	1,975	24,020
Saskatchewan	240	122,060	800	115,105
Alberta	-	76,765	-	63,655
Totals	720	228,450	2,775	202,780
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	63	8,597	58	6,475
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	1	18,012	0	16,759
Pacific Ports	-	20,207	-	17,841
Churchill	-	2,617	-	2,617
Fort William and Port Arthur	398	105,458	563	79,035
In Transit - Lake	-	2,897	228	5,295
In Transit - Rail	-	18,952	-	12,964
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	108	43,515	1,912	41,638
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports	32	28,695	851	18,878
U. S. Lake Ports	-	8,897	-	19,436
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	75	11,617	2,675	17,175
In Transit - U. S. A.	-	4,384	-	3,629
T o t a l s	1,397	502,298	9,062	444,522
	503,695		453,584	

Week by week for the past month the visible supply of Canadian wheat has been establishing new high levels and on the morning of November 14, stocks had reached the impressive total of 503,695,508 bushels. This wheat was in store or in transit in Canada and the United States and the total was exclusive of supplies still on farms.

The extensive use of the new temporary storage facilities at Fort William and Port Arthur enabled the lakehead stocks to rise to approximately 106 million bushels for wheat alone and the latest figures also show increased amounts in store in country elevators in the three Prairie Provinces. Larger quantities are also moving in box cars and stocks at Canadian Atlantic ports are rising.

United States facilities are being used to the extent of about 25 million bushels compared with about 40 millions at this date a year ago. The smaller stocks in the United States result from a tight storage situation there due to the large domestic crop and a substantial carry-over of old grain. A year ago almost 8,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat were in store at Duluth-Superior but at the moment there is nothing in store there but United States grain.

MILLION
BUSHELS



WEEKLY
VISIBLE SUPPLY OF CANADIAN WHEAT
1939-40, 1940-41 AND 1941-42 TO DATE

XI. PRIMARY MOVEMENT

The following table shows primary receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the 1941-42 crop year along with comparative figures for 1940-41:

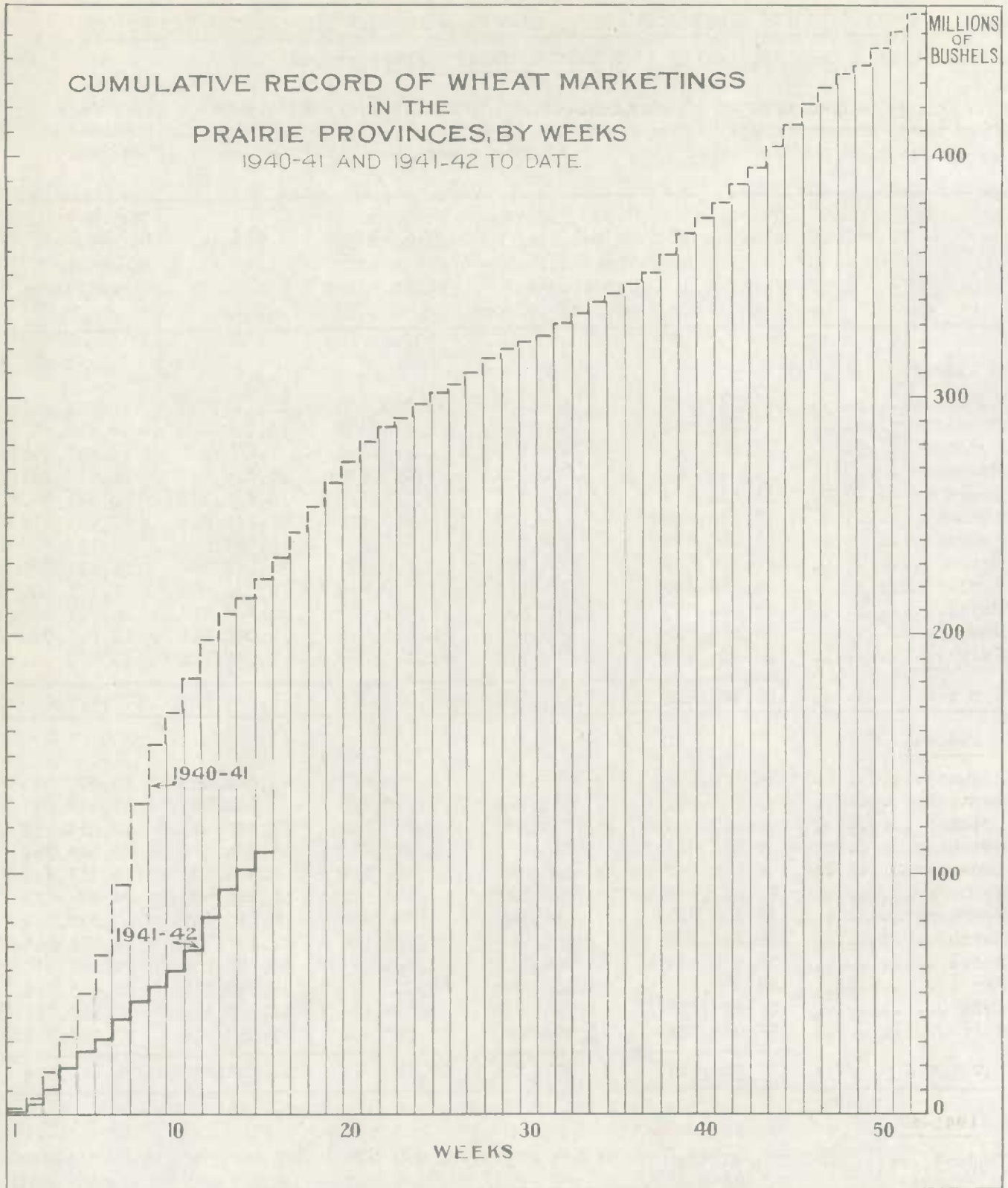
Week ending	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Totals	Last Year
	bushels				
August 1-8	233,953	185,573	475,343	894,869	2,644,119
15	1,058,592	1,625,647	941,293	3,625,532	4,702,436
22	1,585,939	3,175,816	1,504,876	6,266,631	10,322,287
29	1,902,244	4,532,417	1,837,896	8,272,557	15,153,697
September 5	1,260,321	4,022,305	1,155,369	6,437,995	16,958,385
12	381,573	4,143,005	1,220,869	5,745,447	16,557,664
19	1,071,540	5,530,119	1,574,739	8,176,398	29,004,674
26	1,291,556	4,901,461	1,397,168	7,590,185	34,523,035
October 3	705,887	4,013,644	1,380,813	6,100,344	24,739,670
10	1,032,456	4,502,758	1,250,205	6,785,419	12,866,908
17	1,327,425 <u>1/</u>	5,130,608 <u>1/</u>	2,497,553 <u>1/</u>	8,955,586 <u>1/</u>	13,996,674
24	2,933,196	5,692,549	4,579,570	13,205,315	16,189,654
31	2,032,726	5,726,654	3,921,340	11,680,720	11,578,885
November 7	1,475,991	4,125,897	2,828,511	8,430,399	6,743,125
14	1,697,235	3,307,369	2,695,850	7,700,454	7,508,726
T o t a l s	19,990,634	60,615,822	29,261,395	109,867,851	223,489,939

1/ Revised

Wheat has been rolling to market in much greater volume during the past month, the weather having cleared sufficiently to enable threshing to be resumed. In the eleven weeks to October 17, farmers in western Canada delivered 68.8 million bushels or an average of 6.3 million bushels weekly, but in the succeeding four weeks to November 14, the weekly average was 10.3 million bushels and the total marketings for fifteen weeks rose to 109.9 million bushels or 39 per cent of the estimated crop. In the corresponding period last year the primary marketings totalled 223.5 million bushels or 42.6 per cent of the 1940 crop.

By provinces as tabulated above, Manitoba farmers have now delivered 35.7 per cent of their estimated production; Saskatchewan growers 44.6 per cent; and Alberta farmers, including those in the Peace River block of British Columbia, about 32.5 per cent of the production estimated for Alberta in the revised figures published November 12. These figures on marketings are inclusive of wheat delivered to country elevators, interior private and mill elevators, and loadings over platforms in the wheat growing areas of the Prairie Provinces. About half the shipping points in western Canada are now on a delivery quota of 20 bushels to the authorized acre.

CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WHEAT MARKETINGS
IN THE
PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY WEEKS
1940-41 AND 1941-42 TO DATE.



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

October exports of wheat and flour, based on overseas clearance records from Canadian and United States ports, amounted to 13,241,477 bushels. This amount is 0.6 million bushels lower than the Customs export total for the month of October.

	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	Custom Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour
(bushels)					
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	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
T o t a l s	152,703,719	9,454,498	30,516,152	192,674,369	207,896,515
1940-41					
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	540,299	1,555,250	8,953,630	13,317,661
January	12,841,576	782,729	1,596,681	15,220,986	6,476,761
February	14,690,299	689,344	2,730,406	18,110,049	12,190,000
March	18,324,872	656,074	2,516,126	21,497,072	14,138,845
April	25,988,574	945,113	3,824,172	30,757,859	24,146,572
May	28,381,667	2,400,657	6,033,087	36,815,411	35,656,016
June	21,999,756	1,205,207	7,879,158	31,084,121	30,992,762
July	13,066,057	1,354,411	8,647,448	23,067,916	27,993,781
T o t a l s	173,559,167	11,347,357	46,299,722	231,206,246	224,267,254
1941-42					
August	12,346,095	1,816,671 1/	6,464,547	20,627,313 1/	21,185,505
September	10,705,499 1/	650,000 2/	2,974,563	14,330,062 2/	14,315,604
October	10,656,675	600,000 2/	1,984,802	13,241,477 2/	13,825,389
Aug.-Oct. 1941-42	33,708,269	3,066,671 2/	11,423,912	48,198,852 2/	49,326,498
Aug.-Oct. 1940-41	21,511,316	2,037,549	8,445,163	31,994,028	39,005,065

1/ Revised. 2/ Subject to revision.

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