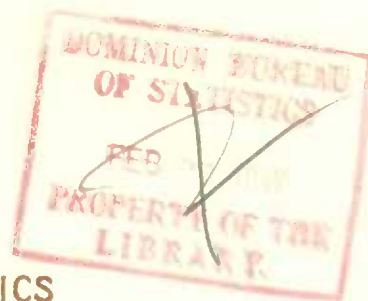


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CANADA



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

Vol. 12

No. 6

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

FEBRUARY 27, 1942

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

(Issued February 1942)

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

Despite signs of improvement in Canada's wheat statistical position, the outlook for the four major exporting countries, Canada, Argentina, the United States and Australia points strongly in the direction of a record carry-over of wheat at the close of the current crop year for this group as a whole. The United States is likely to witness the largest year-end accumulation of old wheat in its history, equal almost to one whole year's domestic requirements, notwithstanding numerous schemes now operating for the reduction of the wheat surplus. Argentina and Australia will have their less extensive storage facilities taxed to the limit and neither country has the home market possibilities to cut very deeply into the surplus. Canada, alone, has the prospect of a smaller year-end surplus on July 31, 1942, than existed twelve months earlier. By what amount it will be smaller than the 480 million bushels held on July 31, 1941, it is risky to predict with any degree of certainty, but with the record of seven months of the crop year before us, it would appear safe to assume that at least part of the present improvement of more than 100 million bushels in the Canadian statistical position will still be held when the story of the next five months is told.

In contrast to this vast supply of wheat in North America and in the southern hemisphere countries we have the pitiful stories of starvation in Greece; of poor crops and the need of bread grains in Spain, and the drastic steps taken in neutral Eire to spread the limited bread supplies around the population there. The British and United States Governments have permitted the inward movement of wheat to Greece in the hope that it will be used to feed the Greeks but a very serious situation is acknowledged in which it is difficult to give the aid desired lest the Nazis benefit also. In the case of Spain, her requirements are being met in part from Argentine supplies under a trade arrangement with the South American republic, while Eire is reported to have decreed that her people must eat less bread. Doubtless the lack of shipping space is a factor in curtailing imports of foreign wheat and, until the new crops are harvested in the southern part of the Emerald Isle, the people there will not only have less bread than hitherto but bread of poorer quality. Flour extraction has been raised to 100 per cent which means that all the wheat that goes into the grist will come out in the flour and barley meal will be added to increase the volume. When that has been done, only 80 per cent of the former deliveries of flour will be available for bakers and in turn for the consumers of bread.

If a peek behind the scenes in Holland, Belgium, Norway and other countries now overrun by the Nazis could be had, similar conditions of bread shortage and substitutes would doubtless be visible, although these countries had built up reserve stocks before the war and in the early months of the conflict. Their production of cereal crops since 1940 is largely a Nazi secret and, in the distribution of the last two harvests, the native populations and their needs were very probably a secondary consideration. They may get some consolation from the knowledge that large stores of wheat will be available in the Americas and in Australia to feed them when they are free of the Nazi yoke, but for the time being the wheat situation in the world is largely one of feast and famine.

In the past month revisions have been made in the official estimates of wheat production in both Argentina and Australia and the net result is an increase of 3.4 million bushels in the prospective harvest in the southern hemisphere. Argentina's crop is now estimated at 227.8 million bushels, an increase of 7.4 millions over the first official figure, while Australia has lowered her estimate by 4,000,000 bushels to indicate a crop of 162,092,000 bushels. The combined crop is now placed at 390 million bushels compared with 382 million bushels, the revised figures for a year ago.

The estimated exportable surplus of old and new wheat in Australia on January 1, 1942, was in the neighbourhood of 132 million bushels of which 25 millions was carry-over from previous crops. On the same date, Argentina had a surplus of 237 million bushels which was reduced to 231 millions by February 1. The carry-over of old crop in the Argentine was revised to 119.7 million bushels as at December 31, 1941. Thus, half way through the current season, the southern hemisphere countries have a combined exportable surplus of something in the vicinity of 340 to 350 million bushels of wheat after allowing for the usual domestic requirements.

Storage is a problem in both countries not only from the standpoint of available warehouses and elevators but because of the possibility of insect damage. Weevils are a common enemy and in an effort to minimize this danger, the Australian Wheat Board is erecting intermediary storage between country points and the ports, making sure that the new depots are at least five miles distant from those containing old wheat. The price of wheat in Australia is between 50 and 53 Canadian cents per bushel (less freight) depending on whether it is bagged or in bulk, while in Argentina the fixed price to growers is approximately 60 3/4 Canadian cents per bushel free on rails at the seaboard.

Both countries are experiencing shipping difficulties, but Argentina is endeavouring to overcome this in part by the purchase of interned vessels to form the nucleus of a merchant marine. Australia's difficulties go farther than the shortage of shipping space. Many of her former markets, especially for wheat flour, have been overrun by the Japanese, and her flour-milling industry comprising 157 firms is pressing for the manufacture of alcohol from flour instead of from wheat, so that the mills might operate and produce the by-products so essential to the feeding of the live-stock population. The flour miller in Argentina is also on the war path because he is not allowed to mill any new crop wheat before November 1942.

United Kingdom Market

The position of Canada and the United States is dealt with in some detail elsewhere in this Review, which brings us to a discussion of events as they affect the only important European market which remains open to exporters in all four of the major exporting countries. In the course of a previous survey of the United Kingdom market which appeared in the December Review, it was suggested that developments pointed to a contraction rather than an expansion of the imports of wheat from abroad in season 1941-42. We see no reason to alter that view. On the contrary, steps recently taken by the United Kingdom appear to confirm it.

No official estimate of the 1941 wheat crop in the United Kingdom was published but private estimates ranged as high as 93 million bushels compared with 62 millions, the average of recent years. The policy at first was to keep some of this wheat back on the farms and to this end a scale of prices was arranged which gave premiums for deferred delivery up to the end of the crop year. This has now been reversed and higher prices are offered for farmers' wheat delivered during the three months January through March, while the price recedes by a corresponding amount in the April-July period. This is probably part of a larger plan having to do with articles other than wheat and is doubtless tied up closely to shipping arrangements.

To further encourage production of wheat the standard price has been raised for the 1942 crop by one shilling and sixpence per 112 pounds. The previous standard price was 14/6 per 112 pounds or \$1.72 3/4 per bushel in Canadian funds, so that the new minimum will equal approximately \$1.90 3/4 per bushel. Measures to prevent the feeding of bread wheat to animals are also in effect and no wheat can be declared "un-millable" unless it has been so certified by the County Wheat Committee.

In other parts of Europe the situation is obscure except for Spain, Greece and Eire which were the subject of discussion in earlier paragraphs. The shipment of wheat to Russia from North America continues, and a cargo of United States wheat moved in that direction early in February. Interest will soon turn to the sowing of new crops in Europe and weather conditions will be carefully watched in view of the unsatisfactory sowings of winter wheat last fall in many parts of the Continent.

A compilation of world shipments of wheat and wheat flour by Broomhall covering the first twenty-eight weeks of this season show that 108.4 millions have gone to Europe compared with 107.4 a year ago, while non-European imports totalled 42.5 compared with 36.8 in the same period last season. This represents an increase of 6.7 million bushels in international movement this season which must be considered satisfactory. It should be noted, however, that these figures do not include Australian movement in either year.

The Wheat Situation in Canada

There is continued improvement in the Canadian statistical position in wheat. The surplus available for export and carry-over on February 1, was 111 million bushels less than it was a year earlier, while the visible supply on February 20, was 10 millions less than twelve months previous. At the same time, the amount of wheat still to be delivered from farms in western Canada for the balance of the season is approximately 100 million bushels less than was marketed between February 22 and July 31, 1941.

In the matter of export shipments the total, including exports to the United States and overseas movement of wheat flour, showed a gain of 35 million bushels over last season in the six months August-January, but a little ground was lost in wheat shipments during February. Prices for Canadian wheat have been at their best levels since October with the May future at Winnipeg hovering around 80 cents per bushel.

Growers in the Prairie Provinces have delivered 165,000,000 bushels of wheat since August 1, 1941, and on the basis of current estimates of seed and feed requirements this represents all but 42 million bushels of the 1941 crop. There is reason to believe, however, that deliveries during the balance of the season will not reach this figure in view of the heavy feeding of wheat to hogs and other live stock which current reports indicate.

The wheat policy for Canada in 1942 has been under discussion for some weeks and an early pronouncement is expected from the Government. Agitation for a higher minimum price has been strong, and some 400 farmers and others journeyed recently from Saskatchewan to Ottawa to press the case of the wheat farmer. The minimum price last year was 70 cents per bushel for No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William or Port Arthur, but this was supplemented by various bonuses including payments to farmers who summerfallowed wheat land or diverted wheat acreage to the production of coarse grains.

PRICES

Fluctuation of wheat prices was narrow during the month of February at both Chicago and Winnipeg, but the Canadian market was the firmer of the two. Rising above 80 cents in the closing days of January, the May future at Winnipeg held steady around this figure for the first eighteen days of February then slipped back fractionally to close at 79 7/8 cents per bushel on February 23. Meanwhile, the corresponding future at Chicago eased from a closing price of \$1.33 1/4 (U.S. funds) on January 26, to show a break of almost 5 cents per bushel by February 6, but tended to rise again and finished at \$1.30 1/8 on February 23.

The improvement in Canada's wheat statistical position was a contributing factor in the firmer price structure at Winnipeg, but market operations on the whole were not lively and export sales, apart from new business in wheat flour, were smaller than those reported during January. Other influences were at work in the Chicago market. The Emergency Price Control Act was signed by President Roosevelt on January 30, and this put a ceiling on agricultural commodities of 10 per cent above parity levels. At the same time the Commodity Credit Corporation unloaded part of its holdings of wheat from the 1939 and 1940 pools, thereby checking bullish enthusiasm.

Sales of this wheat made by the C.C.C. during January totalled almost 25,000,000 bushels to bring liquidation of stocks up to 44.6 million bushels, leaving a balance of 136 million bushels still in the hands of the Corporation. Figures for February are not yet available but it has been announced that an increase of one cent per bushel in the sale price of wheat offered by the Corporation will prevail in the last half of February. The new price will be 17 cents above the applicable loan rate at terminal locations and 20 cents above the loan rate at country locations with premiums and discounts for quality as apply under the 1941 loan programme.

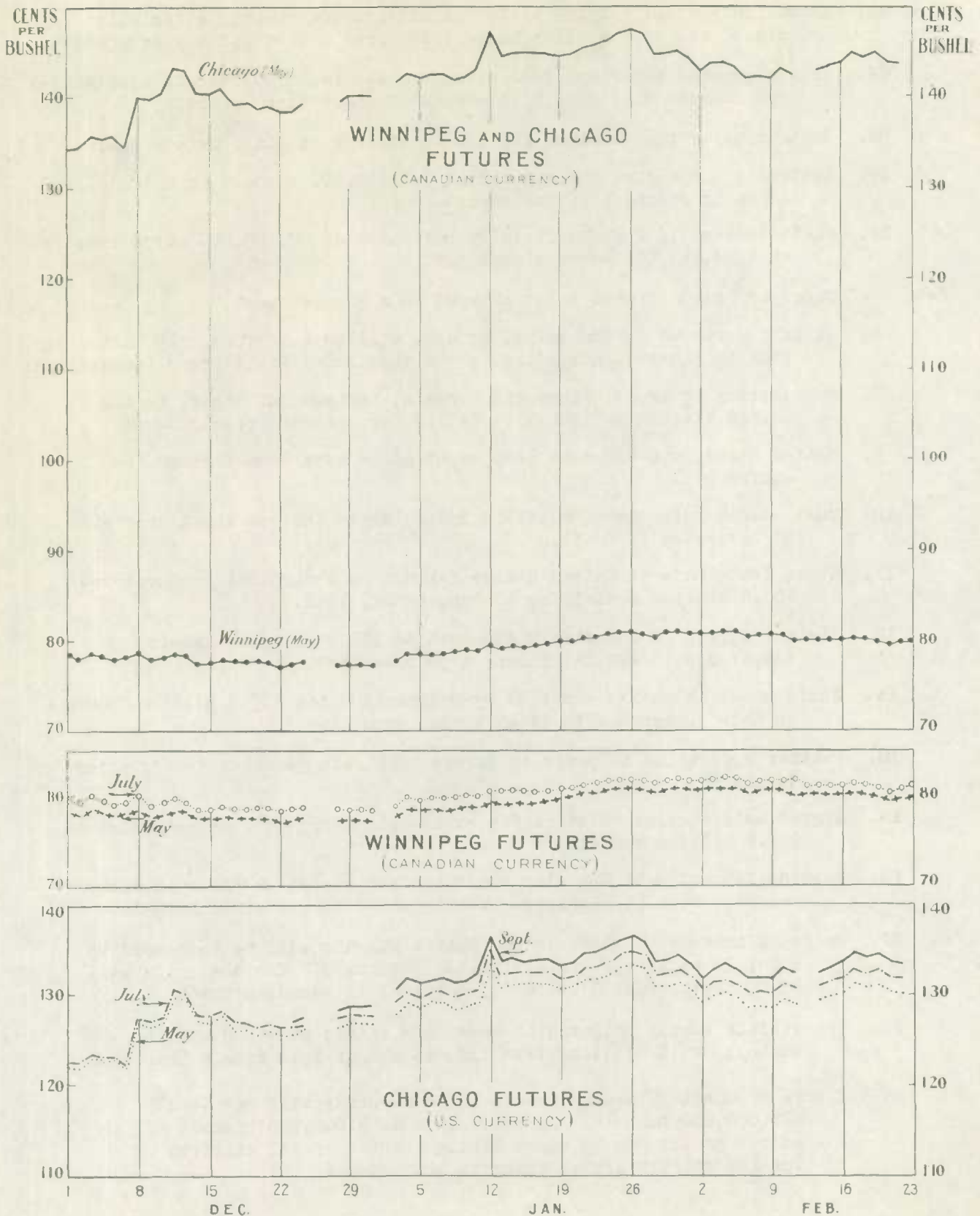
An official survey made at mid-February indicated that wheat prices at Kansas City and Minneapolis were below the loan values to the extent of 12 cents and 4 cents respectively so that the price at which the Corporation could offer its wheat for sale in these markets was too high to permit of sales being made. At St. Louis and Chicago sales of soft red winter wheat were possible.

Canadian Wheat Board Report 1940-41

The annual report of the Canadian Wheat Board for the crop year 1940-41 dated at Winnipeg on January 13, 1942 and tabled in the House of Commons on January 23, showed that the Board received 395,357,243 bushels of the total amount of 455,735,080 bushels marketed by farmers in the Prairie Provinces during the crop year. In Ontario, only 1,354,315 bushels were delivered to the Board compared with 4,254,936 bushels in crop year 1939-40. The result of the farm storage plan in western Canada was that growers earned \$6,147,524 by retaining wheat on their farms at the same rates of storage as apply to operators of country elevators. This plan went into operation on October 8, 1940, and was effective until the end of the crop year at the rate of 1/45 of a cent per bushel per day.

In the consolidated balance sheet as at July 31, 1941, the deficit resulting from operations between August 1, 1938 and July 31, 1941, is shown at \$79,972,814 of which \$61,425,829 is assigned to the 1938 crop, and \$14,103,685 to the 1939 crop. These figures apply only to the western crops. A substantial part of the 1940 crop was still owned by the Board on July 31, 1941, and when inventory values were deducted, the deficit on 1940 wheat was only \$4,443,300 at that date. The balance of 1940 wheat held at the close of the crop year amounted to 253.7 million bushels.

DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS



CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

1942

- Jan. 26. Argentina's wheat surplus including old-crop carry-over officially placed at 234.5 million bushels compared with 171.5 a year previous.
27. Greece reports a serious food situation and reports indicate that Allied governments will permit shipments of wheat into Greece.
28. India reports that outlook for new wheat crop is still unfavourable.
29. Australia's wheat crop estimated at 162,092,000 bushels from 12,653,000 acres in second official report.
31. Wheat acreage in India officially estimated at 32,108,000 acres compared with 34,862,000 acres a year ago.
- Feb. 2. Cargo of United States wheat shipped to a Russian port.
5. Failing generous spring rains, drought will be a serious crop factor in 1942 in Alberta, according to the provincial Field Crops Commissioner.
7. Consumption of bread, flour and cereals, in terms of flour, in the United Kingdom estimated to be 120 per cent of pre-war level.
9. United States winter wheat crop reported to have come through the winter well.
10. Much needed rains have fallen in India. where the new wheat crop will be harvested in April.
11. Wheat loans made to United States farmers on their 1941 crop covered 353.9 million bushels up to January 31, 1942.
13. Visible supply of Canadian wheat down to 486.2 million bushels compared with 492.1 millions a year earlier.
16. World wheat shipments compiled by Broomhall total 150.9 million bushels to date compared with 144.2 a year ago.
18. Weather moderating in parts of Europe with rain reported from southern Russia.
19. Argentina's surplus of wheat for export and carry-over is estimated at 228.8 million bushels.
20. Substantial sales of Canadian wheat against export business in flour reported made at Winnipeg. Total placed at 2,500,000 bushels.
21. Price of home grown wheat in the United Kingdom will be increased by about 18 cents per bushel for the 1942 crop. The new price will be equal to about \$1.90 3/4 per bushel in Canadian funds.
23. The visible supply of Canadian wheat now stands at 482.5 million bushels or 10 millions less than it was at this time a year ago.
24. Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William-Port Arthur now total 123,000,000 bushels. In addition some 8,000,000 bushels of coarse grains are in store making a total of 131 millions of the 144 million bushel capacity now occupied.

THE UNITED STATES

Although wheat occupies the lowest position in the production goals announced for 1942 by the United States Department of Agriculture and only 88 per cent of the 1941 production is the objective, a weighty statistical position is officially forecast for the close of the United States crop year on June 30, 1942. Domestic requirements during the crop year 1941-42 are liberally set at 700 million bushels but the carry-over on July 1, is expected, nevertheless, to add up to 610 million bushels. The new crop of winter wheat which will be harvested next summer is indicated at 631 million bushels on the basis of December conditions, while spring wheat yields are estimated at 162 millions after allowing for a 9-per cent reduction in acreage, making a total crop of 793 million bushels which, if added to a carry-over of 610 millions, would mean a supply of 1,400,000,000 bushels, or about 70 million bushels more than the 1941-42 supplies.

It is indeed taking a long chance to place figures on a North American wheat crop six months or so before it is harvested and these estimates are doubtless made with full reservation simply as an indication of the probable position in the event of average yields and a continuance of favourable weather and crop conditions during the growing season. Heavy supplies are already taxing storage facilities and the crop forecasters may be pardoned if they indulge in a little crystal gazing in an effort to lay plans as far as possible for eventualities. A record carry-over seems inevitable despite a number of schemes in operation for the disposal of surplus wheat during the current season, including the cracking of wheat for sale as animal feed and the sale of Government-owned stocks for the production of ethyl alcohol.

The plan for feeding wheat to animals was announced late in January and has for its objective the offering of 100,000,000 bushels by the Commodity Credit Corporation for the purpose of (1) aiding producers of live stock, dairy, and poultry products to attain the goals established for them by the Department of Agriculture, and (2) make additional storage space available for the 1942 grain crops. The wheat will be cracked or ground and the sales price per bushel, delivered to the purchaser, will be the lower of (a) the 1941 wheat loan value at point of delivery, or (b) the Commodity Credit Corporation sales price for corn per bushel at the point of delivery. No sales of cracked or ground wheat will be made at less than 90 cents per bushel except wheat produced and stored in those counties where the loan value is below 90 cents. Any sale of bulk wheat for feed will be made at a price 4 cents per bushel less than the price for cracked or ground wheat. Such a programme calls for the disposition of about 20,000,000 bushels per month in the five months February to June inclusive.

Wheat will take the place of corn also in the production of ethyl alcohol, acetone, and butyl alcohol. For this purpose, the Commodity Credit Corporation will sell wheat at 91 cents per bushel delivered to the processors of these products and to those who have unusually high conversion costs, a lower price will be quoted but no sales will be made at less than 80 cents per bushel. Only minor adjustments are necessary in a switch from corn to wheat in the process of making alcohol and a slightly higher yield is obtained from wheat. A plan for the sale of Government-owned corn for the making of ethyl alcohol is in operation until the end of March 1942, and at that time it may be found necessary to limit sales solely to wheat for such production, according to an official statement. The quantity of wheat likely to be utilized in this connection is not estimated.

When he signed the Price Control Bill on January 30, President Roosevelt is quoted as follows in connection with the transfer of surplus commodities:

"I also should like to call attention to the fact that I am requesting the department of the government possessing commodities to make such commodities available to other departments in order to aid our war effort. This request, primarily, will affect the cotton stocks, etc. The request will also include grains and other commodities which may be needed by the departments concerned."

Trade interpretation of such a plan suggests that the Commodity Credit Corporation would simply transfer a quantity of wheat to the army or other government agency, without price. This and other Government plans, including the sale of wheat to mills under the export programme, might lead to the disposition of 250,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat during the current crop year.

Price Control Bill

The much discussed Price Control Bill became law on January 30, when the President affixed his signature to the legislation which puts a ceiling on wheat and other agricultural commodities. It got quite a buffeting in both houses but when the Conference Report was submitted, the contentious Section 3, stood as follows in respect to the first three sub-sections:

Agricultural Commodities

Sec. 3. (a) No maximum price shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity below the highest of any of the following prices, as determined and published by the Secretary of Agriculture: (1) 110 per centum of the parity price for such commodity, adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture for grade, location, and seasonal differentials, or, in case a comparable price has been determined for such commodity under subsection (b), 110 per centum of such comparable price, adjusted in the same manner, in lieu of 110 per centum of the parity price so adjusted; (2) the market price prevailing for such commodity on October 1, 1941; (3) the market price prevailing for such commodity on December 15, 1941; or (4) the average price for such commodity during the period July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1929.

(b) For the purposes of this Act, parity prices shall be determined and published by the Secretary of Agriculture as authorized by law. In the case of any agricultural commodity other than the basic crops corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts, the Secretary shall determine and publish a comparable price whenever he finds, after investigation and public hearing, that the production and consumption of such commodity has so changed in extent or character since the base period as to result in a price out of line with parity prices for basic commodities.

(c) No maximum price shall be established or maintained for any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity below a price which will reflect to producers of such agricultural commodity a price for such agricultural commodity equal to the highest price therefor specified in subsection (a).

ARGENTINE LETTER

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report, under date of February 3, 1942, dealing with the grain situation in Argentina.

Second Official Estimate of Grain Crops

The second official calculation of the volume of the five principal field crops, excluding maize, for the 1941-42 season, was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture a few days ago. It shows relatively little change in the total figure from the first estimate, put out in December, there being a difference of only 41,000 tons between the two totals, but the separate items show an appreciable variation in some cases. The changes will be seen from the following comparative statements:

	<u>Second Estimate</u>	<u>First Estimate</u>
	bushels	
Wheat	227,807,000	220,459,000
Linseed	65,745,000	66,926,000
Oats	30,476,000	33,718,000
Barley	17,591,000	19,750,000
Rye	6,299,000	7,480,000

Wheat, it will be noticed, is the only crop in which the anticipated yield shows an increase.

Threshing operations being farther advanced and extended over a wider area than at the time of the first estimate, and it being compulsory for machine operators to send in returns to the Department of Agriculture (including those operating "combines"), these new figures should have a more solid basis than those first published.

The monthly official report on conditions in the cereal regions furnishes the following details regarding wheat:

The yields during January appear to confirm those used in formulating the forecast of production. Harvesting is virtually finished throughout the Republic. A certain amount of weevil damage is noticeable in the most recent threshings of grain which had been held in stacks, but nevertheless the quality of the crop generally may be said to be good.

Supplies and Markets

Wheat exports during January totalled 6,424,000 bushels, 6,344,000 bushels being grain and 80,000 bushels flour in terms of grain. This compares with 5,988,000 bushels in December (5,366,000 bushels wheat and 622,000 bushels flour). The statistical position is as follows:

Second official estimate 1941-42 crop	227,807,000 bushels
Carry-over from 1940-41 crop (revised)	119,765,000 "
Supplies as at January 1, 1942	347,572,000 "
Deduction for seed and domestic needs	110,229,000 "
Surplus available for export	237,343,000 "
January) Wheat	6,344,000 bushels
shipments) Wheat as flour .. 80,000 "	6,424,000 "
Balance still available	230,919,000 "

With a debt already incurred to the National Bank of 765,000,000 pesos, paid out for official purchases of former crops, the Grain Board, facing the purchasing of the new season's crops, found itself in rather a difficult position, with the National Bank unwilling to increase its overdraft. A solution was provided by the Ministry of Finance issuing Treasury notes to the Bank to a value of 250,000,000 pesos in negotiable one to five year serial notes, bearing $2 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent interest. Official buying of wheat from the producers is now, therefore, going ahead freely, and it is understood to be approaching 73,486,000 bushels.

Some space has been cleared for the new wheat by delivering to the millers all the old crop grain which they can use. Strong protests are being made by the millers to the authorities against the Decree which prohibits them from using any new wheat before next November. They claim to need at least 20 per cent of hard wheat of the new crop for mixing with the soft wheat of the old crop, in order to produce a satisfactory baking flour and also to comply with official regulations as to flour grades. No reply to their representations has yet been made.

A useful sale of old wheat has been made by the Grain Board to the Spanish Government, which is taking 6,246,000 bushels at a price of 6.90 pesos per 100 kilos, delivery to be spread over the first four months of the year. Spanish boats will transport the grain, some of which is already being loaded. Payment for the grain is to be made by the repatriation within 90 days of 19,737,000 Swiss francs in bonds of a 4 per cent Argentine loan.

Another 1,837,000 bushels of the old wheat are being sold to Chile under an agreement which is understood to be about ready for signature. It is probable that payment will be made partly in lumber, of which the Argentine is a heavy importer.

The United Kingdom is said to be in the market for wheat, but is unwilling to pay the price asked by the Grain Board, 6.90 pesos per 100 kilos for old crop, although sales are being made daily to Brazil at that price.

No sales of new crop wheat are reported. The price asked by the Board (8.50 pesos per 100 kilos) is higher than prospective buyers are willing to pay, although the quality and protein content are said to be the best for several seasons.

Grain Elevators

A call was made not long ago for tenders for the construction of 64 country elevators, to form the first part of the country houses for the national elevator system. The response was so meagre that it has been decided to extend the time for filing tenders for another month in order to secure if possible greater competition.

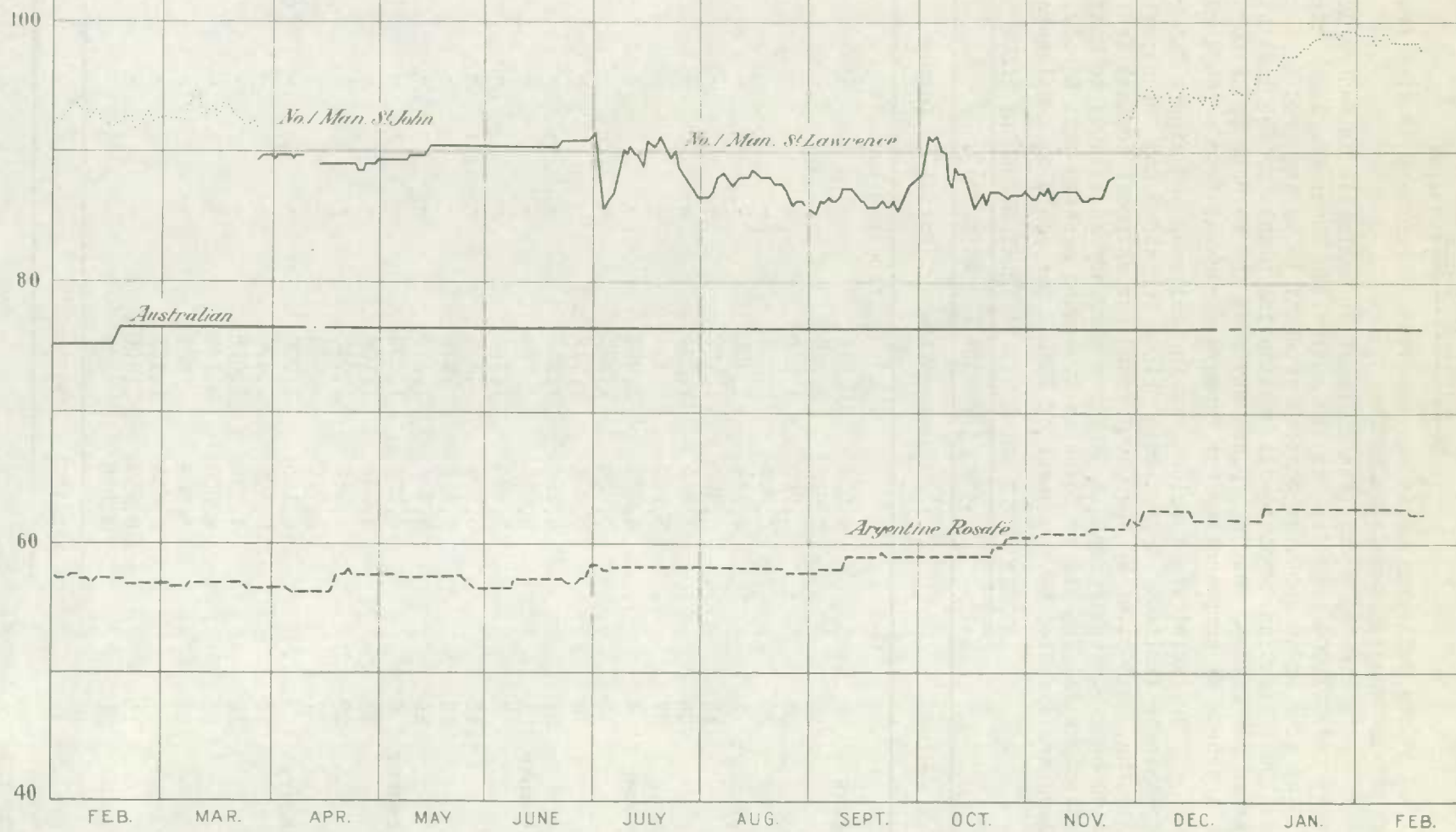
Wheat Grading

While commercial trading in Argentine grain is still conducted on the F.A.Q. (fair average quality) system, it is interesting to note that the voluntary grading system which the Grain & Elevator Board has been endeavouring to build up since 1936 has recently reached its 500,000'th sample, that being the number of a certificate just issued. The 500,000 samples are said to represent 692,055,000 bushels of grain, produced by 180,000 farmers who have cooperated with the Board by submitting samples of their crops for grading.

CENTS
PER
BUSHEL

SHIPPERS' OFFERS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

FOB. PORT OF SHIPMENT, AS REPORTED BY BROOMHALL'S LIVERPOOL OFFICE
Feb. 1941 to date
(Canadian cents per bushel)



AUSTRALIAN CABLE

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

"Estimated production of wheat in Australia in season 1941-42 is approximately 164,092,000 bushels. As the Australian Wheat Board anticipates difficulty in disposing of the greater portion of wheat to be acquired in No. 5 Pool, the Wheat Stabilization Committee is considering plans for the limitation of wheat acreage for 1942-43 season. Plans envisage the release of labour for the war effort and a scheme of compensation for farmers prevented from producing.

"Official wheat prices remain unaltered and export flour markets are increasingly limited. Approximate prices for short ton for export flour f.o.b. Melbourne, authorized by the Wheat Board for shipment to East Indies in 49-pound calico bags, is equivalent in Canadian currency to \$41.00; to Mauritius in 150-pound sacks \$34.75; and to Baira in 100-pound hessian bags \$36.52. War Office orders are executed on the basis of \$32.12 per ton f.o.b. Melbourne."

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	1,260	-	-	-	6,020
	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	4,256	1,256	-	-	-	5,512
November	1	3,832	784	-	-	-	4,616
	8	2,824	1,496	-	-	-	4,320
	15	3,864	1,376	-	-	-	5,240
	22	4,456	976	-	-	-	5,432
December	29	3,736	1,576	-	-	-	5,312
	6	5,136	1,432	-	-	-	6,568
	13	4,344	1,104	-	-	-	5,448
	20	4,968	1,048	-	-	-	6,016
January	27	3,720	752	-	-	-	4,472
	3, 1942	4,160	1,008	-	-	-	5,168
	10	2,808	1,496	-	-	-	4,304
	17	4,272	1,616	-	-	-	5,888
February	24	4,808	2,144	-	-	-	6,952
	31	4,389	985	-	-	-	5,374
	7	3,488	1,139	-	-	-	4,627
	14	3,219	1,360	-	-	-	4,579
	21	2,866	877	-	-	-	3,743
T o t a l s		115,170	39,257	-	-	-	154,427
Comparative 1940-41							
29th week		3,536	1,216	-	-	-	4,752
T o t a l s		91,320	42,648	3,432	1,456	-	138,856

BUSHEL
'000,000'

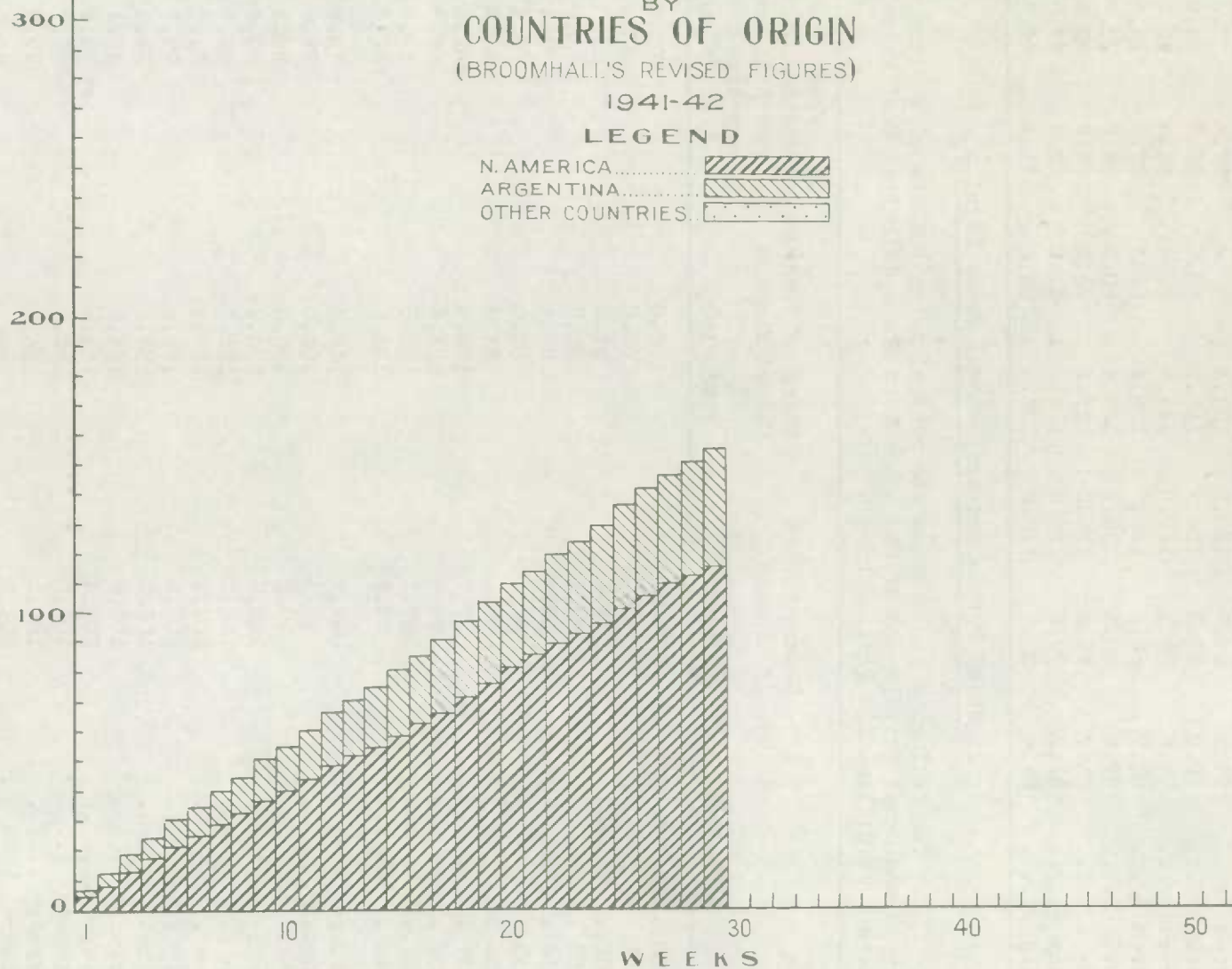
CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WORLD SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

(BROOMHALL'S REVISED FIGURES)

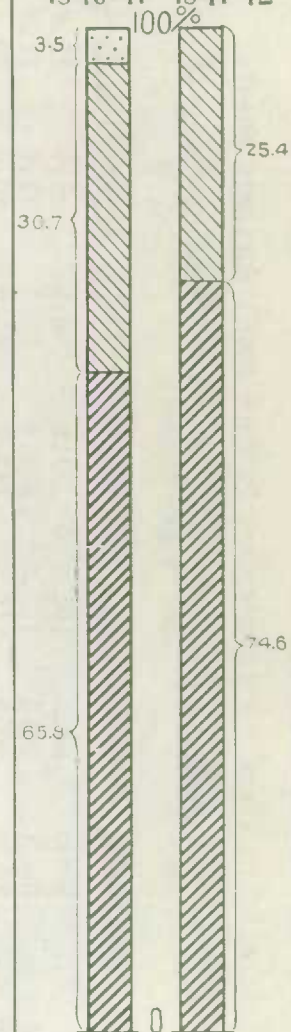
1941-42

LEGEND

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



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	73.2
December ..	79.2	84.7	120.2	137.4	60.6	82.4	73.4	74.4
January ...	79.0	84.8	124.7	149.1	59.9	82.8	74.2	77.0
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	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
1940	95.7	136.6	82.0
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	108.4	154.6	78.2
November	108.5	155.2	77.7
December	108.1	155.9	79.0
January, 1942 .	108.9	^{2/}	81.7

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

THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. GRADING OF THE 1941 WHEAT CROP

The following table shows as a percentage of the total cars inspected, the number of cars of both old and new wheat graded No. 3 Northern or better as revealed by inspection returns for the six months August 1941 to January 1942 with comparable figures for the same period a year ago.

	Number of Cars Grading No. 3 Northern or Better			
	1941-42		1940-41	
	Cars	Per Cent of Total Inspections	Cars	Per Cent of Total Inspections
August	13,918	94.0	9,919	89.3
September	16,247	95.2	18,900	95.0
October	11,648	84.1	9,601	94.7
November	14,101	73.1	5,343	84.6
December	9,732	65.8	14,928	76.9
January	7,146	70.0	4,759	66.6
T o t a l s	72,792	80.9	63,450	85.7

The breakdown of inspections by principal grades and types of wheat is shown in the following table:

Grade	Per Cent of Total Inspections	Grade	Per Cent of Total Inspections
No. 1 Hard01	No. 1 Garnet18
No. 1 Northern	30.50	No. 2 Garnet23
No. 2 Northern	36.96	Other Garnet18
No. 3 Northern	13.40	No. 1 Durum03
No. 4 Northern	1.49	No. 2 Durum43
Tough	14.13	Other Durum58
	<u>96.49</u>		<u>1.63</u>

Only 1.88 per cent of the total number of cars inspected fell within the grades not specified in the table above but again we must draw attention to the fact that a very considerable proportion of the 1940 crop is included in the 1941-42 inspection returns, making it almost impossible to measure the grading of the 1941 wheat crop. A surprisingly small amount of Garnet wheat has shown up so far. The bulk of this variety of bread wheat is grown in Alberta and it doubtless suffered with the rest of the wheat crop in that province.

It will be noted that the proportion grading "tough" is increasing and it can safely be assumed that this is wheat of the 1941 crop. A good deal of this will be dried artificially or by natural means and will be regraded into the straight grades. Some will also be shipped forward to eastern Canada and sold for feed.

Nearly 9,500 more cars of wheat were inspected in the six months August-January 1941-42 than in the corresponding period a year ago. This reflected the new storage annexes erected at Fort William and Port Arthur which enabled a large movement to take place from country elevators where much had been held a year ago when storage facilities at terminals were taxed.

II. YIELD PER ACRE, PRICE PER BUSHEL, VALUE PER ACRE AND INDEX OF PURCHASING POWER

PER ACRE OF WHEAT PRODUCTION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, 1910 TO 1941.

(Charts - Opposite Page)

After reaching relatively high levels in 1939 and 1940, wheat yields in the Prairie Provinces declined sharply in 1941. The average yield of 12.9 bushels per acre in 1941 was the lowest since 1937 and was the result of unfavourable weather conditions which persisted over wide areas, particularly in Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Manitoba the yield per acre was well maintained and averaged 20.2 bushels, while in Saskatchewan an average yield of only 11.1 bushels was harvested and in Alberta the average yield was 15.3 bushels per acre.

For the first five months of the current crop year, August to December, the farm price of wheat has averaged 49.2 cents per bushel or 2.4 cents less than the average for the 1940-41 crop year. The average for the complete 1941-42 crop season will probably be somewhat higher than 49.2 cents as producers are being reimbursed for the storage of deliverable wheat on their own farms. The grading of the 1941 crop has not been quite up to the standard of that of 1940. With both the yield per acre and average farm price per bushel reduced in 1941 the average value per acre was sharply lower. The average value per acre of \$6.38 in 1941 was the lowest reported since 1933.

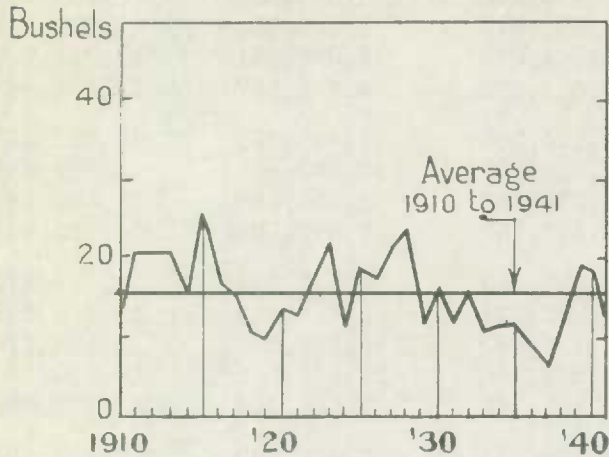
The fourth chart on the opposite page shows the index of the value of wheat production per acre adjusted for changes in the index of wholesale prices. The value per acre for each year was divided by the index of wholesale prices and the resulting values were expressed as relatives with 1913 equal to 100. The resulting index is, therefore, an approximation of changes in the purchasing power of wheat per acre. The index of purchasing power per acre of the 1941 crop is 33.3 per cent of 1913. This is a drop of 20.9 points from 1940 and is the lowest index recorded except for that of 1931.

	Yield Per Acre	Farm Price Per Bushel	Value Per Acre	Purchasing Power Index Numbers
	bushels	cents	dollars	1913=100
1913	20.8	65	13.62	100.0
1926	17.5	107	18.72	88.0
1927	21.2	98	20.80	100.1
1928	23.5	78	18.31	89.3
1929	11.6	103	11.94	58.7
1930	16.6	47	7.82	42.4
1931	11.8	37	4.79	31.2
1932	16.0	34	5.47	38.5
1933	10.4	47	4.89	34.3
1934	11.3	60	6.83	44.8
1935	11.3	60	6.86	44.7
1936	8.1	92	7.47	47.1
1937	6.4	103	6.55	36.4
1938	13.5	58	7.87	47.1
1939	19.1	54	10.23	63.8
1940	18.5	52	9.55	54.2
1941	12.9	49	6.38	33.3

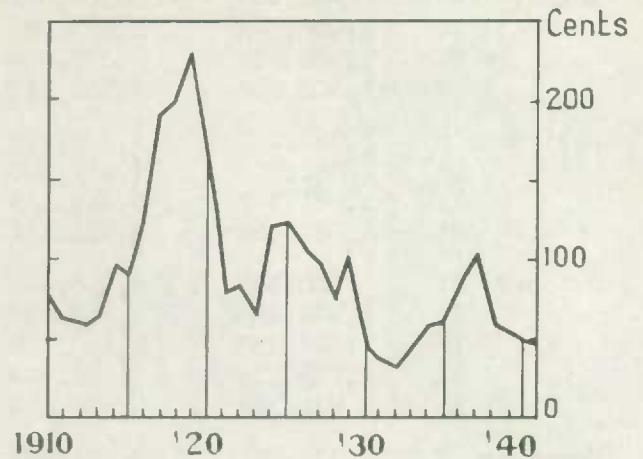
YIELD PER ACRE, PRICE PER BUSHEL AND VALUE PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

1910-1941

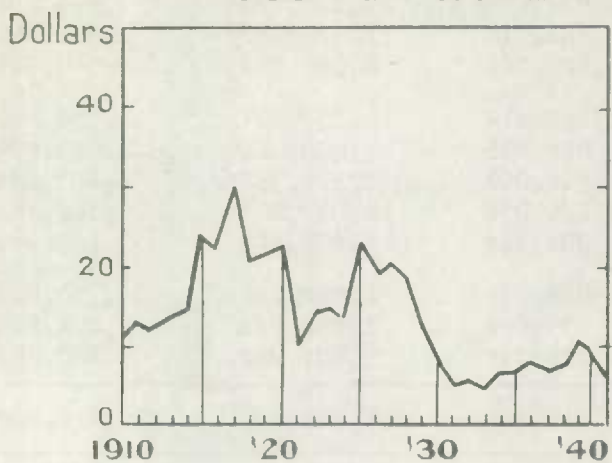
YIELD PER ACRE



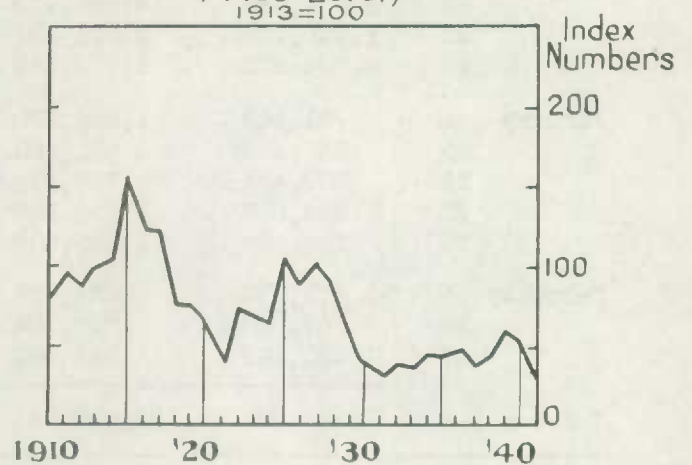
PRICE PER BUSHEL



VALUE PER ACRE



INDEX OF VALUE PER ACRE (Adjusted for changes in the Price Level) 1913=100



III. PRIMARY MOVEMENT

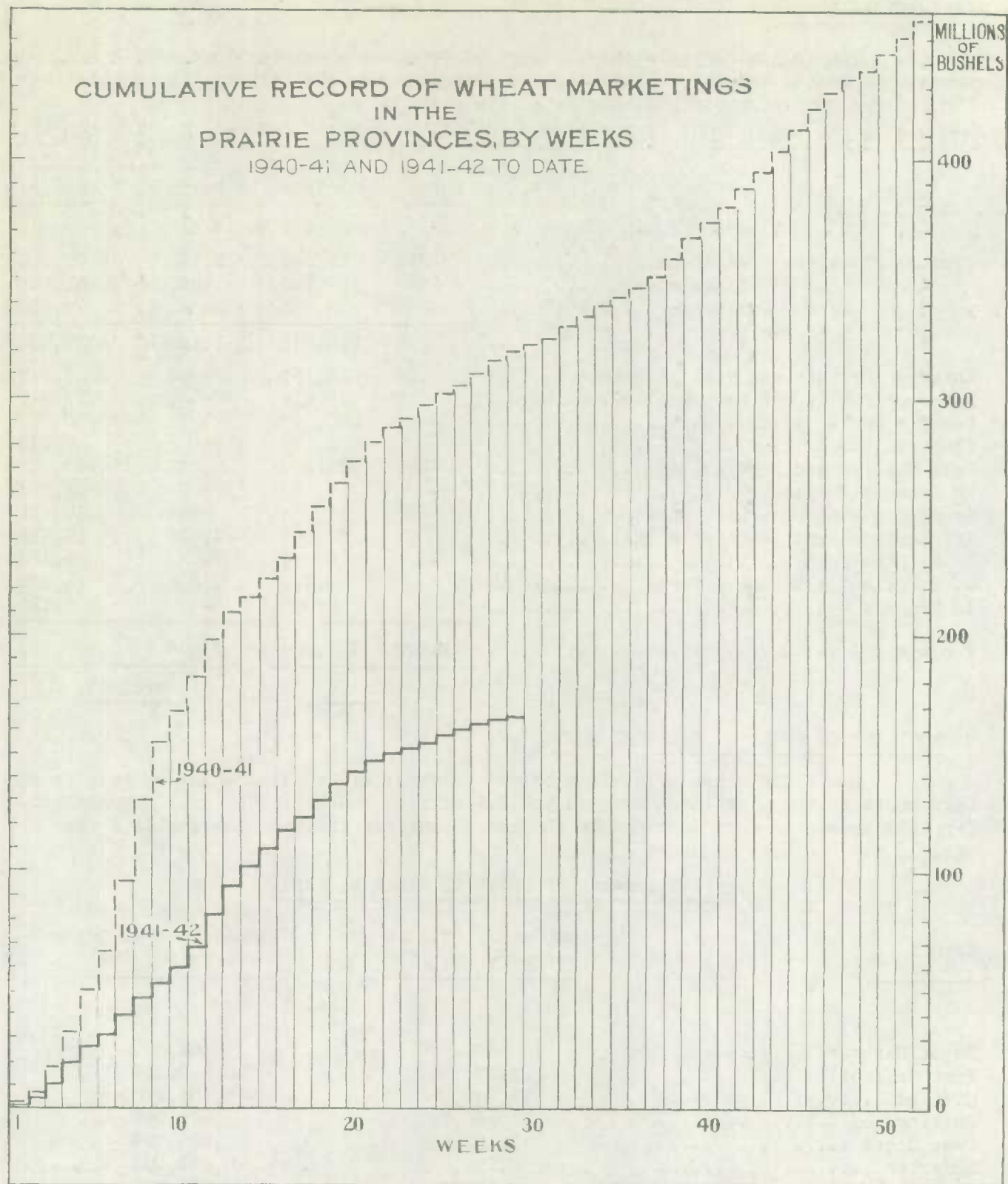
The following table shows primary receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the 1941-42 crop year along with comparative figures for 1940-41:

<u>Week ending</u>	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Alberta</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Last Year</u>
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	5,130,608	2,497,553	8,955,586	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	1,745,473	3,331,334	2,857,465	7,934,272	7,508,726
21	1,408,094	3,569,290	2,592,017	7,569,401	9,496,207
28	1,054,838	1,794,486	1,835,392	4,684,716	10,173,053
December 5	1,685,625	2,972,117	2,490,514	7,148,256	10,874,279
12	1,634,886	2,723,229	2,834,878	7,192,993	9,693,336
19	1,390,142	2,236,281	2,143,712	5,770,135	8,524,795
26	704,826	1,779,699	1,733,559	4,218,084	8,580,045
January 2	701,149	1,485,970	1,143,478	3,330,597	6,758,260
9	353,414	621,502	825,735	1,800,651	3,039,974
16	388,472 ^{1/}	797,758 ^{1/}	993,093	2,179,323 ^{1/}	5,787,214
23	675,018	1,236,149	1,139,070	3,050,237	5,360,755
30	598,159	1,207,937	884,314	2,690,410	3,122,974
February 6	415,170	834,039	683,186	1,932,395	4,793,056
13	369,088	747,484	677,006	1,793,578	5,801,616
20	331,279	664,036	513,748	1,509,063	4,220,725
T o t a l s	31,749,032	83,309,764	49,912,712	164,971,508	319,716,228

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

The delivery of 165,000,000 bushels of wheat from farms in western Canada tabulated above represents 80 per cent of the calculated maximum marketings from the 1941 crop. Assuming that the carry-over on farms remains the same as last year, only 42 million bushels should be marketed between February 21 and July 31, 1942, a weekly average of 1.8 million bushels. It may easily be that the feed requirements on western farms will exceed the present estimate of 44 million bushels and it will not be surprising if total primary marketings for the season are between 195 and 200 million bushels of wheat.

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



IV. VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on February 20, 1942 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year.

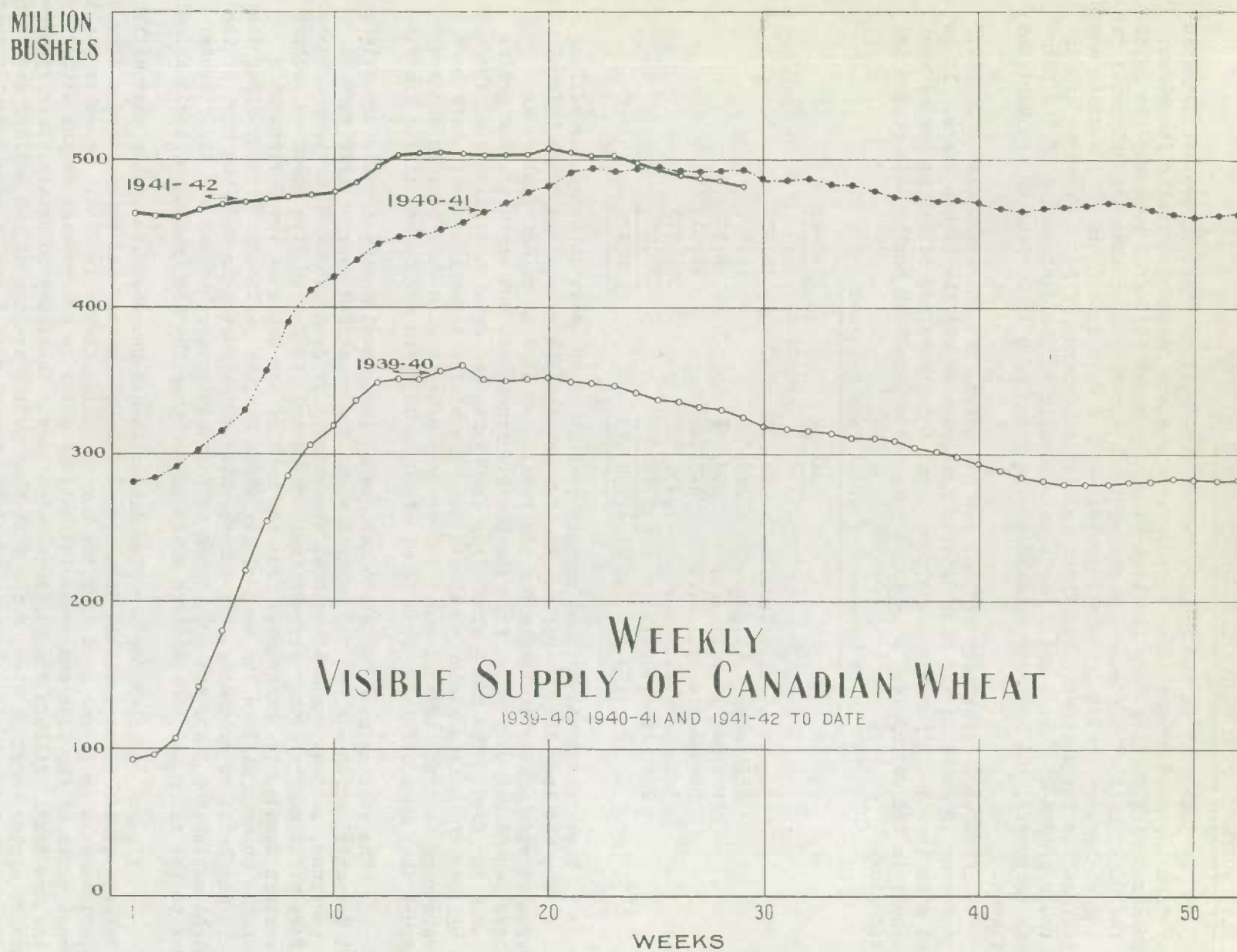
	1942		1941	
	<u>Durum</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Durum</u>	<u>Other</u>
	(000 bushels)			
Country Elevators - Manitoba	360	29,360	2,245	29,500
Saskatchewan	225	109,140	920	131,285
Alberta	-	75,335	-	78,850
T o t a l s	585	213,835	3,165	239,635
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	36	6,168	55	7,879
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals .	0	17,616	0	17,846
Pacific Ports	-	20,347	-	20,075
Churchill	-	2,618	-	2,617
Fort William and Port Arthur	685	122,409	1,443	87,630
In Transit - Rail	-	11,260	-	6,573
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	132	37,834	755	37,121
St. Lawrence and Seaboard Ports	41	27,565	1,428	19,698
U. S. Lake Ports	-	9,594	-	26,478
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	-	9,735	1,688	16,322
In Transit - U. S. A.	-	2,005	-	2,125
T o t a l s	1,479	480,986	8,534	483,999
	<u>482,465</u>		<u>492,533</u>	

V. MOVEMENT OF WHEAT TO MARITIME PORTS

Since the close of navigation the movement of Canadian wheat by rail from Lake ports to the Maritimes amounted to 12.6 million bushels. The rail movement so far this season is more than double the amount shipped for the same period a year ago.

Rail Shipments of Wheat to Maritime Ports

<u>Origin</u>	<u>August 1, 1941 to February 19, 1942</u>	<u>August 1, 1940 to February 20, 1941</u>
	(bushels)	
Depot Harbour	100,000	261,390
Port McNicoll	9,376,967	6,518,834
Midland	13,942,370	5,155,278
Collingwood	966,788	864,067
Owen Sound	3,163,664	1,036,794
Goderich	3,592,549	2,432,001
Sarnia	1,034,462	231,765
Port Colborne	414,060	347,341
Prescott	837,084	42,184
Montreal	1,723,377	-
Toronto	-	1,161
T o t a l s	35,151,321	16,890,815



VI. RAIL MOVEMENT FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

As indicated in the January Review, the rail movement of western Canadian wheat from the head of the lakes to points in eastern Canada is growing in volume. Shipments during January were the highest of any month this crop year and the total for the first half of the season was almost ten times greater than the shipments for the August-January period of crop year 1940-41. A fair sprinkling of low-grade wheat is included in the movement, but there is a preponderance of No. 3 Northern and of the tough grades of Nos. 3 and 4 Northern. Ontario is the destination of the bulk of the shipments, but moderate quantities are going also to Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Figures for February are not yet completed, but those compiled show that the movement is unabated and that Ontario continues to get the lion's share. It is noted also that No. 3 Northern and Tough 3 and 4 Northern are still the grades most prominent in the shipments. A table showing the movement by months this season and last, follows:

Rail Movement of Wheat from Lakehead

	<u>1941-42</u>	<u>1940-41</u>
	bushels	
August	90,122	15,207
September	143,816	12,006
October	209,376	6,472
November	473,194	38,234
December	1,486,761	181,973
January	1,789,703	177,079
T o t a l s ...	<u>4,192,972</u>	<u>430,971</u>

These shipments include certain quantities of wheat intended for milling into flour, but they largely reflect the freight assistance policy of the Federal Government which makes available for the feeding of live stock and poultry in eastern Canada not only wheat from the Prairie Provinces, but certain other grains suitable for feed. The short wheat crop in Ontario has created difficulties for the millers of Ontario winter wheat and for some months these processors have been endeavouring to trade western wheat for Ontario winters with only limited success although they have offered a cash bonus of 20 to 30 cents per bushel in the trade.

The ceiling price of \$1.26 per bushel (delivered Montreal basis domestic rail freights) which was set for Ontario wheat has prevailed over a large part of the province, so that western wheat at the current price of about 80 cents per bushel at Fort William-Port Arthur is relatively cheap and, if fed to live stock or poultry in eastern Canada, is transported from the head of the lakes at the Government's expense. Ontario millers who need winter wheat for the particular kind of flour they are in the habit of producing, are consequently endeavouring to make the most of the freight assistance plan, and are trying to persuade growers to deliver their winter wheat to the mills and take western grain in exchange for the feeding of their animals.

Figures compiled for the five months August-December 1941, show that millings of Ontario winter wheat totalled just over 2,000,000 bushels and represented a drop of 413,471 bushels or 17 per cent from the corresponding figure in 1940. December was the poorest month of the five and trade indications point to a worsening of the situation in the new year. Millers are perplexed about their inability to obtain their requirements of winter wheat in view of the fact that prices are now at the ceiling level and trade surveys indicate less Ontario wheat has been fed on farms in recent months than during the past three or four seasons. Many have come to the conclusion that the 1941 crop of winter wheat was considerably smaller than the 16.5 million bushels officially estimated.

From the rail movement records it is quite evident that western Canada is coming valiantly to the rescue with feed supplies not only of wheat but other grains needed for the maintenance of war-time production programmes in eastern Canada. In the first six months of the current crop year more than 16,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats, barley and rye were shipped all-rail from the head of the lakes to eastern territory compared with 4,000,000 bushels in the corresponding period a year ago. Western wheat accounted for 25 per cent of this season's movement while a year ago only about 10 per cent was wheat.

Details of the rail shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur during the month of January have been tabulated in collaboration with the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners to show the grades of wheat moving eastward and these have been further broken down to indicate the destinations by provinces. This tabulation follows:

Rail Shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur

January 1942

Grade	Ontario	Quebec	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			bushels		
No. 1 Northern	-	-	-	500	-
No. 2 Northern	202,667	66,525	-	-	-
No. 3 Northern	653,574	41,742	2,666	1,500	4,167
No. 4 Northern	132,302	1,333	-	277	-
No. 5	1,333	410	2,256	-	-
Tough 2 Nor.	-	29,529	-	-	-
Tough 3 Nor.	231,651	53,481	3,999	1,333	5,333
Tough 4 Nor.	166,717	36,661	-	1,333	-
Tough 1 Feed	-	8,000	-	-	-
Rej. 1 Nor.	-	1,454	-	-	-
Rej. 2 Nor.	1,468	-	-	-	-
Rej. 3 Nor.	-	1,473	-	-	-
Rej. 3 Nor. Sprouted	1,500	-	-	-	-
Rej. 3 Nor. Mixed Heated	1,500	-	-	-	-
Rej. 3 Nor. Mixed Heated Gravel and Cinders	2,000	3,999	-	1,333	-
Rej. 4 Nor. Sprouted	1,513	-	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 3 Nor. Sprtd.	-	41,614	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 3 Nor. Mxd. Gravel and Cinders	-	2,833	-	-	-
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	1,467	1,333	-	-	-
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	1,333	8,161	-	-	-
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	2,000	1,333	-	-	-
No. 2 C.W. Amber Durum	7,256	-	-	-	-
No. 3 C.W. Amber Durum	19,975	2,666	-	-	-
Tough 4 C.W. Amber Durum	-	1,633	-	-	-
Rej. 2 C.W. Am. Dur. Mxd. Htd. ...	-	4,000	-	-	-
Rej. 5 C.W. Am. Dur. Sprtd.	-	1,333	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 3 C.W. Am. Dur. Sprtd.	1,333	-	-	-	-
Tough Rej. 5 C.W. Am. Dur. Sprtd.	8,833	-	-	-	-
No. 1 A.R. Winter	9,318	-	-	-	-
No. 2 A. Winter	1,627	-	-	-	-
No. 3 A. Winter	1,593	-	-	-	-
Tough 3 A. Winter	2,931	-	-	-	-
Rej. 1 A.R. Winter	1,605	-	-	-	-
T o t a l s	1,455,496	309,513	8,921	6,276	9,500

VII. 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	2,115,587	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	2,874,291 <u>1/</u>	1,532,713
	26	3,398,467	1,160,710
October	3	1,683,514	2,082,555
	10	2,152,283 <u>1/</u>	1,062,178
	17	2,944,283 <u>1/</u>	1,594,706
	24	2,817,773 <u>1/</u>	741,734
	31	2,372,205 <u>1/</u>	2,609,404
November	7	2,195,956 <u>1/</u>	1,846,438
	14	5,354,942 <u>1/</u>	3,014,550
	21	2,874,080 <u>1/</u>	3,558,005
	28	2,541,073 <u>1/</u>	997,865
December	5	3,562,308 <u>1/</u>	2,518,964
	12	4,349,215 <u>1/</u>	1,480,527
	19	3,127,671 <u>1/</u>	2,037,456
	26	1,165,235 <u>1/</u>	811,473
January	2	3,072,141 <u>1/</u>	911,163
	9	2,279,042 <u>1/</u>	3,021,370
	16	4,291,422	1,520,862
	23	3,812,135	3,746,069
	30	2,762,888	3,707,544
February	6	2,743,661	4,281,530
	13	1,777,027	3,594,488
	20	2,083,654	2,299,816
T o t a l s		81,127,801	60,859,434

1/ Revised since last issue of this Review.

Although overseas clearances of Canadian wheat in the four weeks ending February 20, 1942, were 4.5 million bushels less than those for the corresponding period a year ago, the total movement for this season to date is still 20.3 million bushels greater than it was last year at the same time. These figures are exclusive of exports to the United States and do not include the exports of wheat flour.

VIII. THE STATISTICAL POSITION

At the half-way mark, the statistical position of Canadian wheat showed definite improvement over last season. The amount available for export and carry-over on February 1, 1942 was almost 111 million bushels less than the total twelve months earlier, but the surplus remains large, nevertheless, at 535 million bushels.

	<u>1940-41</u>	<u>1941-42</u>
	(bushels)	
Carry-over in Canada and the United States		
July 31	300,473,465	480,083,691
New Crop	540,190,000	299,401,000 ^{1/}
Total Supplies	840,663,465	779,484,691
Domestic Requirements	125,000,000	140,000,000 ^{1/}
Available Supplies	715,663,465	639,484,691
Export Movement, August-January		
Overseas Clearances plus United States		
Imports (partly estimated)	55,204,493	82,813,908
Flour as Wheat	14,669,325	21,625,916
	69,873,818	104,439,824
Balance for Export or Carry-over, February 1	645,789,647	535,044,867

^{1/} Subject to revision.

The extent to which this improvement will hold depends largely on export shipments during the last half of the crop year. The amount of new wheat still to be delivered from farms is only a fraction of what came out in the February-July period of 1941 and total exports in the first six months this season show a gain of about 35 million bushels over the corresponding period in season 1940-41. Exports of wheat flour show about the same proportionate gain as those of wheat shipped as grain and additional good sales of flour have been reported recently.

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

January exports of Canadian wheat and wheat flour totalled 17,546,689 bushels, compared with 15,220,986 bushels in the corresponding month a year ago. These figures are the overseas clearances and exports to the United States combined.

	Overseas Clearances of Canadian Wheat	U. S. Imports of Canadian Wheat for con- sumption and milling in bond	Customs Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour	Totals	Customs Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour
(bushels)					
<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
T o t a l s	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	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
<u>1941-42</u>					
August	12,125,895	1,816,671	6,464,547	20,407,113	21,185,505
September	10,705,499	2,004,228	2,974,563	15,684,290	14,315,604
October	11,953,762		1,984,802	13,938,564	13,825,389
November	14,594,198 ^{1/}		2,639,308	17,233,506 ^{1/}	24,744,361
December	15,443,600 ^{2/}		4,186,062	19,629,662 ^{2/}	22,457,104
January	14,170,055 ^{2/}		3,376,634	17,546,689 ^{2/}	14,521,442
Aug.-Jan. 1941-42.	82,813,908 ^{2/}		21,625,916	104,439,824 ^{2/}	111,049,405 ^{3/}
Aug.-Jan. 1940-41.	51,107,942	4,096,551	14,669,325	69,873,818	79,149,278

^{1/} Revised.

^{2/} Subject to revision.

^{3/} Includes wheat still held in bond in the U.S.A.

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