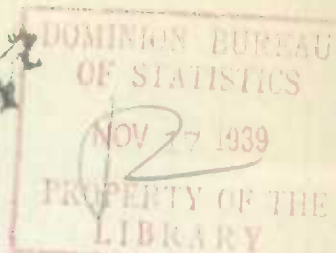


WEEKLY SUMMARY OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

NOVEMBER 16, 1939



International Trade

World shipments for the week ending November 11, 1939 amounted to 10,617,000 bushels compared with 7,212,000 bushels in the previous week and 11,448,000 bushels in the corresponding week last year.

Cumulative world shipments from August 1, 1939 to November 11, 1939 were 125,917,000 bushels compared with 169,288,000 bushels for the same period in 1938.

Primary Movement

Primary receipts of wheat for the week ending November 10, 1939 were 7,383,193 bushels as compared with the revised figure of 9,475,946 bushels for the previous week and 4,502,145 bushels for the corresponding week a year ago.

Revised cumulative receipts from August 1, 1939 to November 10, 1939 were 322,927,253 bushels compared with 234,129,774 bushels in the same period in 1938.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on November 10, 1939 was 350,471,061 bushels compared with 351,485,163 bushels in the previous week and 179,744,490 bushels a year ago.

Export Clearances

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat for the week ending November 10, 1939 were 3,184,625 bushels, compared with 1,038,460 bushels for the previous week and 4,249,266 bushels for the corresponding week a year ago.

Imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for the week ending November 10, 1939 were 230,000 bushels as compared with 291,000 bushels for the previous week and 197,000 bushels for the corresponding week in 1938.

Cumulative overseas clearances plus United States imports of wheat from August 1, 1939 to November 10, 1939 were 35,299,659 bushels, compared with 52,191,328 bushels for the same period in 1938.

Prices

The Winnipeg cash closing price of No. 1 Northern on Tuesday, November 14, 1939 was 70 5/8 cents, showing an increase of 1 1/2 cents over the previous Tuesday's close of 69 1/8 cents.

WORLD EVENTS

1. Export Sales of Canadian Wheat

A better tone in the volume of export sales on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange has been indicated during the past week. Newspaper reports of the volume of export business are only a rough approximation to the actual business, but their estimates during the past week have been as follows:

November 8 .....	4,000,000 bushels.
9 .....	2,500,000 "
10 .....	2,000,000 "
13 .....	0 "
14 .....	3,000,000 "
15 .....	1,500,000 "

Most of this export business has been credited to the United Kingdom.

2. Australian Wheat Estimate

An official estimate of the Australian wheat crop issued on November 13 placed the new harvest at 180,000,000 bushels. Australian production in 1938 amounted to 154.5 million bushels, and in 1937 to 187.3 million bushels.

3. Second Estimate of Canadian Wheat Production

On November 10, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics published the second estimate of the 1939 wheat crop in Canada at 478,965,000 bushels with production in the Prairie Provinces amounting to 452 million bushels. The estimate for all Canada is 29.9 million bushels higher than the first estimate published in September.

4. United States Winter Wheat Prospects

Pessimistic reports regarding the outlook for the United States winter wheat crop continue unabated and private estimators are looking for a production in 1940 of 400 million bushels or less.

B. W. Snow issued the following statement on the winter crop situation, dated November 15:

There are two periods of plant development that practically govern the yield of the winter wheat crop in the Southwest over an area that represents half or more of the U. S. acreage of that crop. They are --

1. The period of soil moisture accumulation, which approximately covers the three months July-September, and must restore the volume of soil moisture utilized in producing the crop that is harvested around the preceding July 1.
2. The period for establishing the root growth required to furnish strength to carry the plant through the winter weather experience that it must meet.

These two requirements have not been met this year and the prospect for a winter wheat crop is not only below normal, but is the poorest reported since crop reporting methods were established by the U. S. Department of Agriculture more than 60 years ago.

Failure to establish deep root growth before winter closes in is shown by past experience to forecast a heavy loss of acreage to be reported next spring. At the same time a low rate of yield upon the acreage remaining alive next spring can represent only a partial crop failure at best.





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