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WEEKLY SUMMARY OF THE WHEAT SITUATIONNOVEMBER 2, 1939International Trade

World shipments for the week ending October 28, 1939 amounted to 7,326,000 bushels compared with 6,307,000 bushels in the previous week and 14,816,000 bushels in the corresponding week last year.

Cumulative world shipments from August 1, 1939 to October 28, 1939 were 108,103,000 bushels compared with 146,408,000 bushels for the same period in 1938.

Primary Movement

Primary receipts of wheat for the week ending October 27, 1939 were 14,461,526 bushels as compared with the revised figure of 17,213,271 bushels for the previous week and 11,973,646 bushels for the corresponding week a year ago.

Revised cumulative receipts from August 1, 1939 to October 27, 1939 were 305,287,740 bushels compared with 221,008,180 bushels in the same period in 1938.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on October 27, 1939 was 349,084,562 bushels compared with 336,565,884 bushels in the previous week and 178,441,780 bushels a year ago.

Export Clearances

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat for the week ending October 27, 1939 were 2,115,480 bushels, compared with 1,783,960 bushels for the previous week and 6,318,680 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 October 27, 1939 were 273,000 bushels as compared with 290,000 bushels for the previous week and 264,000 bushels for the corresponding week in 1938.

Cumulative overseas clearances plus United States imports of wheat from August 1, 1939 to October 27, 1939 were 30,555,574 bushels, compared with 43,486,010 bushels for the same period in 1938.

Prices

The Winnipeg cash closing price of No. 1 Northern on Tuesday, October 31, 1939 was 69 1/8 cents, showing a decrease of 7/8 of a cent from the previous Tuesday's close of 70 cents.

WORLD EVENTS

1. United States Moisture Situation

On October 26 it was reported that rain had fallen during the past 24 hours in Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas in good quantities at places. On October 27, however, it was stated that the rains had not reached the most important wheat areas, particularly south-western Kansas. Dust storms were reported at Dodge City on October 28. At the same time, H. C. Donovan after completing an inspection trip through Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma, issued a private report stating that the winter wheat crop was in the worst condition of his 55 years' experience. Within the past week no new moisture has been reported. Describing seeding and soil conditions in Kansas, the Kansas Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin of October 24 said:

"Seeding of winter wheat was accelerated during the past week over the entire State. Most of the wheat is being planted in dust with very little chance of germination in time to be able to weather the winter. Subsoil moisture is available especially in summer fallowed fields but is covered with six inches of very dry top soil which is subject to serious wind erosion throughout the winter and spring. Approximately 80% of the States wheat acreage has been seeded. Most of the planting has been completed in the eastern third of the State but in some counties in the southwest only a small acreage has been seeded and it is unlikely that the intended acreage will be seeded."

2. United States Wheat Subsidy

A private report stated on October 26 that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation would offer No. 1 Hard Winters to exporters at the Gulf on a 28¢ per bushel subsidy basis, and that this might result in a moderate export business.

3. Argentine Weather

On October 27, heavy rains that were mostly unwanted were reported in Argentina. While no actual rust infection was reported, fears of possible rust development were expressed.

4. Italy buys Roumanian Wheat

On October 31 a Roumanian sale of 3,700,000 bushels of wheat to Italy was reported.

5. British Government negotiating for Australian new-crop wheat

On October 31, a press cable from Australia indicated that the British were negotiating for the purchase of an unspecified amount of Australian new-crop wheat. Harvesting of the new crop is just beginning.

6. Comparative c.i.f. Prices in Belgium

On October 30, Broomhall reported that Antwerp bought Argentine Rosafe at 81¢, Argentine 82 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ and No. 2 Manitoba Northern at \$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel c.i.f. Antwerp. The prices are in United States funds and include war risk insurance rates. All sales were from afloat stocks.



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1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of the Canadian economy. It examines the major sectors of the economy, including manufacturing, services, and agriculture, and discusses the challenges and opportunities facing the country. The report also analyzes the impact of government policies and international trade on the economy.

The report is organized into several sections. The first section provides a general overview of the Canadian economy. The second section discusses the manufacturing sector, which is a key component of the economy. The third section examines the services sector, which has become increasingly important. The fourth section analyzes the agricultural sector. The fifth section discusses the impact of government policies and international trade on the economy.

2. Manufacturing Sector

The manufacturing sector is a key component of the Canadian economy. It accounts for a significant portion of the country's GDP and provides a source of employment for many Canadians. The sector is characterized by a high level of technological innovation and a strong focus on quality control.

3. Services Sector

The services sector has become increasingly important in the Canadian economy. It accounts for a growing share of the country's GDP and provides a source of employment for many Canadians. The sector is characterized by a high level of technological innovation and a strong focus on customer service.

4. Agricultural Sector

The agricultural sector is a key component of the Canadian economy. It accounts for a significant portion of the country's GDP and provides a source of employment for many Canadians. The sector is characterized by a high level of technological innovation and a strong focus on quality control.

5. Government Policies and International Trade

The Canadian government plays a significant role in the economy. It implements policies that affect the economy and negotiates trade agreements with other countries. The government also provides a source of funding for many public services.

6. Conclusion

The Canadian economy is a complex and dynamic system. It is characterized by a high level of technological innovation and a strong focus on quality control. The government plays a significant role in the economy, and international trade is an important part of the country's economic life.