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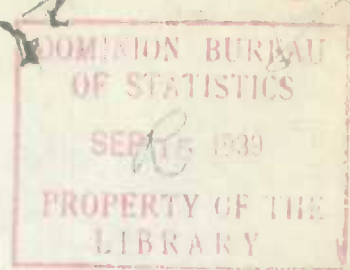
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WEEKLY SUMMARY OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

SEPTEMBER 14, 1939



International Trade

World shipments for the week ending September 9, 1939 amounted to 10,267,000 bushels compared with 7,219,000 bushels in the previous week and 10,520,000 bushels in the corresponding week last year.

Cumulative world shipments from August 1, 1939 to September 9, 1939 were 58,910,000 bushels compared with 68,856,000 bushels for the same period in 1938.

Primary Movement

Primary receipts of wheat for the week ending September 8, 1939 were 39,781,672 bushels as compared with the revised figure of 35,156,393 bushels for the previous week and 31,342,019 bushels for the corresponding week a year ago.

Revised cumulative receipts from August 1, 1939 to September 8, 1939 were 99,501,879 bushels compared with 78,777,705 bushels in the same period in 1938.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on September 8, 1939 was 180,731,302 bushels compared with 142,999,827 bushels in the previous week and 89,034,081 bushels a year ago.

Export Clearances

(Publication withheld.)

WORLD EVENTS

1. Market Conditions

The Winnipeg October future which touched a peak of 84 cents during the session on September 7 and then reacted to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents at the close on September 12 rose on the 13th and closed at 75 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents. Export sales on the 13th estimated at 1 million bushels coincided with the decrease in margin requirements from 30 cents in force from September 7 to 20 cents in force from September 13. These factors were jointly credited with the market rise.

2. Canadian Crop Estimate and Supplies

The total Canadian wheat crop of 1939 was estimated on September 8 at 449,058,000 bushels which is an increase of approximately 100 million bushels over the 1938 crop. The wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces was estimated at 422 million bushels, compared with 326 million bushels a year ago.

By adding the 1939 crop of 449 millions to the July 31, 1939 carry-over of 102 millions and subtracting 110 million bushels for all Canadian domestic requirements in the 1939-40 season, there is available a total of 441 million bushels for export or carry-over in the present season.

3. United States Crop Estimate

The United States wheat crop estimate was raised to 736 million bushels, an increase of only 5 million bushels from the estimate published a month ago. This year's production is very moderately in excess of domestic requirements which approximate 700 million bushels annually.

4. Australian Wheat Policy

A news cable on September 13 stated that the Australian government will acquire all wheat in Australia, except that owned and stored by farmers, and that a board will be appointed to control the storing and marketing of wheat.



The first of these is the fact that the population of the country has increased rapidly in the last few years. This has led to a corresponding increase in the demand for housing, and has resulted in a shortage of housing in many areas. The second factor is the fact that the population is becoming more mobile, and is moving from rural areas to urban areas. This has led to a concentration of population in urban areas, and has resulted in a shortage of housing in these areas as well.

The Housing Problem in Canada

The housing problem in Canada is a complex one, and is the result of a number of factors. The first of these is the fact that the population of the country has increased rapidly in the last few years. This has led to a corresponding increase in the demand for housing, and has resulted in a shortage of housing in many areas. The second factor is the fact that the population is becoming more mobile, and is moving from rural areas to urban areas. This has led to a concentration of population in urban areas, and has resulted in a shortage of housing in these areas as well.

The third factor is the fact that the cost of housing has increased rapidly in the last few years. This has led to a shortage of housing in many areas, and has resulted in a shortage of housing in these areas as well. The fourth factor is the fact that the government has not done enough to address the housing problem. This has led to a shortage of housing in many areas, and has resulted in a shortage of housing in these areas as well.

The Role of the Government

The government has a number of responsibilities when it comes to the housing problem. The first of these is to ensure that there is enough housing for everyone. This can be done by building new housing, and by providing subsidies to private housing developers. The second responsibility is to ensure that the housing is of a good quality. This can be done by setting standards for housing, and by enforcing these standards.

The Role of the Private Sector

The private sector also has a role to play in addressing the housing problem. Private housing developers can build new housing, and can provide subsidies to the government. Private housing developers can also provide services to existing housing, such as maintenance and repairs. The private sector can also provide financing for housing, and can provide insurance for housing.