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AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

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WHEAT SITUATION

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA

AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

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The World Wheat Situation

During the past month the wheat situation has been featured by the critical condition of the winter wheat crop in the United States, moderate shipments of wheat from the southern hemisphere, anxiety as to the effects of drought in Australia, the opening of inland navigation in Canada with the resultant stimulation of exports and a marked improvement of wheat prices.

According to the official crop report released on May 10 by the United States Department of Agriculture, the condition of the winter wheat crop is placed at 66.7 per cent of normal, the lowest May 1 condition on record. The percentage of acreage abandoned is estimated at 32.2 per cent of the area sown last fall or the highest percentage abandonment on record. The abandoned acreage this year is estimated at 12,889,000 acres. The condition figure of 66.7 per cent indicated a probable production of 337 million bushels compared with 334 million bushels estimated on April 1, 1933, and compared with an average production of 589 million bushels during the five-year period from 1926 to 1930. If the current estimate of the 1933 wheat crop is justified, the present winter wheat crop will be the lowest since 1904.

The damage sustained by the winter wheat crop in the United States materially affects the status of the accumulated surplus in the United States in its relation to the world wheat situation. If the winter wheat crop does not exceed present estimates, and if an average spring wheat crop is harvested, total production in 1933 in the United States will not be sufficient for normal domestic requirements and the accumulated surplus will have to be drawn upon to an indeterminate extent.

Shipments of wheat from Australia and the Argentine continue on a moderate scale, about 30 million bushels being exported from the two countries during the past four weeks. Clearances from the Argentine have exceeded those from Australia, reflecting the larger reserves of the former country.

Prolonged drought has caused anxiety in Australia in regard to the new crop. Persistent dry weather is reported to have caused a reduction in the area sown to wheat this year. Recent reports indicate, however, that moderate to light rains have been received over the main wheat areas but considerable moisture will have to be received to offset the protracted drought.

The opening of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes late in April has stimulated the movement of Canadian wheat both internally and externally. Large quantities of wheat have been and are being moved down the lakes into more favourable export position. Exports from Montreal, Quebec and Sorel commenced during the third week in April and up to May 11 over 9 million bushels had been cleared for export. This movement is slightly less than in the early open season of 1932.

A sharp advance in wheat prices occurred during April and the first part of May. The lowest prices during the present crop year were reported on December 16, 1932, when the Winnipeg cash closing price for No. 1 Northern wheat was 39 3/8 cents per bushel.

On March 31, 1933 No. 1 Northern wheat was quoted at 49 cents a bushel and Winnipeg cash closing price for No. 1 Northern wheat on May 13 was 65 1/2 cents per bushel. This represented an advance of 26 cents per bushel from the low point on December 16, and 16 cents per bushel since April 1.

Narrowing Supply Situation

The immediate supply position is that Russia has no wheat for sale, the Danube has no wheat available for export, the United States cannot compete at present price levels and the bulk of the 1932 crops in the Argentine and Australia have now been shipped. Consequently, the only wheat immediately available for the world market is the balance of the southern hemisphere crops and the reserves held in Canada. To Canada, therefore, must fall a large percentage of world trade for the balance of the crop year or until the end of July.

A more distant view of the supply situation may be justified at the present time. There are certain probabilities which may have an important effect upon the supply situation up to the time the new crops are harvested in the southern hemisphere next December. In July and August, the 1933 wheat crops of Russia, the Danube and the United States will be harvested closely followed by the Canadian crop. Upon the results obtained in the first three countries will depend in a marked degree the supply situation for the coming year.

Uncertainty will exist as to the size of the 1933 Russian crop and whether the Soviets will or will not choose to export wheat. Many factors weigh against the probability of Russia being an exporter during the coming crop year. The internal food situation is reported serious, reserves of cereals are at a low point, and owing to the sharp shrinkage in live-stock numbers in the past five years, Russia is to-day dependent to an unprecedented extent upon annual cereal production as the means of subsistence. The Russian agricultural policy itself is a limiting factor. Collectivization, the divorcing of peasant farmers from their small holdings, an attempt to mechanize too speedily and lack of genuine interest on the part of the peasantry are all reflected in the results obtained on the acreage under cultivation. It is reported that weed growth is excessive in Russia, reflecting the improper cultivation of land in past years. All the foregoing factors suggest that Russia will play a minor part in foreign wheat marketings during 1933-34. On the other hand, two factors suggest that Russia might possibly export wheat. The first is that spring seeding is proceeding rapidly with a much earlier start than was the case a year ago. The other factor suggesting exports is the perennial need of Soviet Russia for foreign credits, a cause for which sacrifices might be made. Surveying the main elements in the Russian situation, however, the probabilities seem to be that Russia will need her 1933 crop for domestic purposes.

The Danube harvested a very small crop in 1932 and somewhat larger production may be expected in 1933 although absolute recovery from conditions in 1932 may not be expected. During the past six crop years Danubian exports have averaged about 36 million bushels. Only an exceptionally large Danubian crop would have serious consequences upon the supply situation.

In the United States, 1933 production is gradually taking form. The winter wheat crop is damaged beyond recovery and even if an average spring wheat crop is harvested, total production will likely fall below 600 million bushels and below domestic requirements. Should by any chance, the spring wheat crop meet with adversity, the supply situation in the United States would be decidedly short of requirements during 1933-34.

The foregoing factors suggest that the probabilities of the supply situation seem to favour Canada among the exporting countries and that Canadian exports may be expected to be well maintained until next December.

THE UNITED STATES

On May 10, 1933 the United States Department of Agriculture issued its second 1933 report dealing with the condition of the winter wheat crop in that country. The report confirmed the low condition and large abandonment mentioned in the April report. Crop conditions are summarized as follows in the report issued on May 10, 1933:-

"WINTER WHEAT:- The May 1 condition of 66.7 per cent of normal for winter wheat indicated a probable production of 337,485,000 bushels compared with 334,087,000 bushels estimated on April 1, 462,151,000 bushels produced in 1932 and 589,436,000 bushels, the average production for the 5-year period, 1926-1930. The indicated crop is smaller than the production in any year since 1904. The acreage remaining for harvest is estimated at 27,096,000 acres compared with 33,656,000 acres harvested in 1932 and the average of 38,560,000 acres for the 5-year period, 1926-1930. This is a smaller acreage than harvested in any year since 1912.

The condition of the growing crop on May 1 at 66.7 per cent of normal is the lowest on record. The condition on May 1, 1932, was 75.1 per cent, and the May 1 condition for the 10-year period, 1921-30, was 81.9 per cent. The condition is below average in all of the principal winter wheat States and is notably low in the Great Plains area and in the Pacific Northwest. Since April 1, the prospective production has increased in nearly all sections except the Pacific Northwest, though lower figures on May 1 than on April 1 are shown in scattered States.

The percentage of acreage abandoned is estimated at 32.2 per cent of the area sown last fall and may be compared with 13.7 per cent in 1932, and with 14.7 per cent, the average for the 10-year period, 1921-30. This is the highest percentage abandonment on record. The acreage abandoned this year was 12,889,000 acres.

The indicated production of hard red winter wheat is 164,064,000 bushels, compared with 264,933,000 bushels last year; soft red winter wheat 144,270,000 bushels compared with 147,742,000 bushels last year; and fall sown white wheat 29,151,000 bushels, compared with 49,476,000 bushels last year.

SPRING WHEAT:- Seeding of Spring Wheat this year has been considerably later than usual, especially in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana, seeding having been delayed by wet soil conditions. At this date, however, nearly the normal percentage of the acreage has been seeded. Most of the acreage still unseeded is in normally late seeding sections of Montana, Idaho and North Dakota."

With a very small winter wheat crop in prospect, attention will be focused upon developments in the spring wheat area of the United States.

During the past five years spring wheat production has been as follows:-

	Durum	Other Spring Wheat	Total
		(Bushels)	
1928	97,291,000	238,912,000	336,203,000
1929	54,710,000	180,854,000	235,564,000
1930	57,719,000	200,115,000	257,834,000
1931	20,712,000	92,114,000	112,826,000
1932	39,868,000	224,812,000	264,680,000
Average 1928-32	54,060,000	187,361,000	241,421,000

An average spring wheat crop in 1933 along with a winter wheat crop as currently estimated, would mean the production of less than 600 million bushels in the United States this year.

Exports

Domestic prices in the United States remain considerably above the export level and consequently exports of wheat continue to be negligible. The following table shows exports of wheat and wheat flour from the United States since the beginning of the present crop year along with comparative figures for the same period in 1931-32:-

	1932-33	1931-32
	(Bushels)	
August	5,768,000	11,790,000
September	4,152,000	11,588,000
October	4,347,000	15,405,000
November	5,838,000	13,380,000
December	3,472,000	11,923,000
January	3,249,000	7,962,000
February	2,114,000	7,853,000
March	2,035,000	8,615,000
T O T A L	31,025,000	88,516,000

As shown by the above table exports of wheat and wheat flour during the first eight months of the present crop year have amounted to 31 million bushels compared with 89 million bushels during the corresponding months of 1931-32.

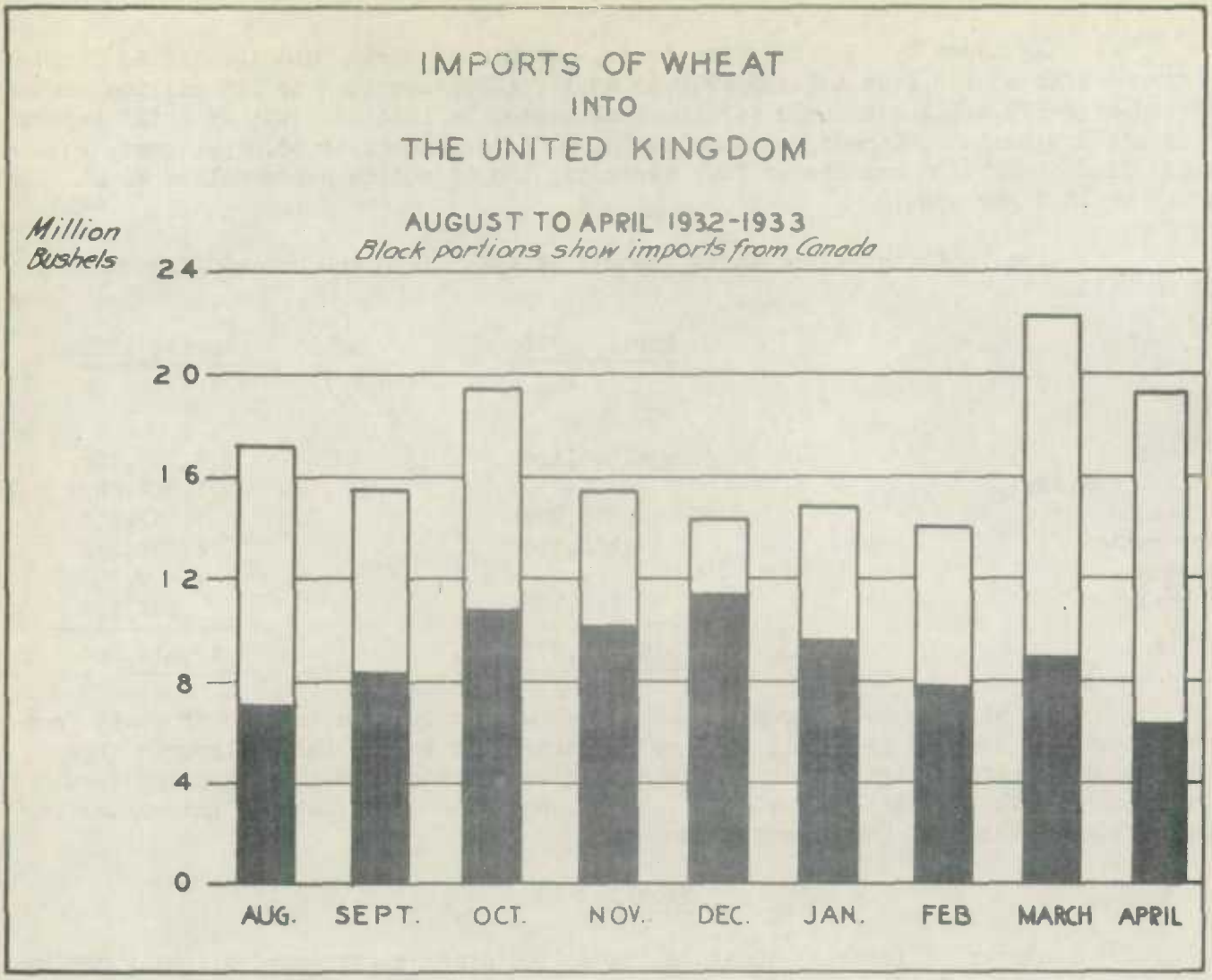
The Southern Hemisphere

The 1932 crops of the Argentine and Australia continue to move into trade in moderate volume. The 1932 Australian crop was estimated at 200 million bushels but this estimate has now been increased to 216 million bushels. According to exports, the increase in the crop estimate is justified. The 1932 crop along with a carry-over of 50 million bushels made a total supply of 266 million bushels for the crop year 1932-33. Domestic requirements are estimated at 50 million bushels leaving 216 million bushels available for export and carry-over. Allowing 40 million bushels for carry-over on July 31, 1933, Australia had an export surplus of 156 million bushels for the present crop year. From August 1, 1932 to May 14, 1933, shipments amounted to 134 million bushels, leaving a balance of 22 million bushels to be shipped during the remaining 11 weeks of the present crop year. The Canadian Trade Commissioner for Australia advises that the entire Australian surplus will be disposed of without difficulty before the new crop arrives.

The Argentine carry-over on July 31, 1932 plus the new crop gave that country total supplies of about 286 million bushels. Allowing for domestic consumption of 95 million bushels and a carry-over of 50 million bushels on July 31, 1933 the Argentine had about 141 million bushels available for export during the present crop year. From August 1, 1932 to May 14, 1933, shipments from the Argentine amounted to 92 million bushels leaving a balance of 49 million bushels still to come forward. The Argentine crop has moved slowly as compared with the previous crop year. The slower movement this year reflects the unfavourable weather during and after harvest, the low quality of part of the crop and reduced shipments to the United Kingdom.

Seeding in Australia

The season prior to and during seeding in Australia has been unfavourable with dry weather causing anxiety. It is understood that 1933 acreage will be reduced as a result of conditions. The Canadian Trade Commissioner for Australia cabled on May 13, that moderate rains were being received, conditions were improved somewhat but that the sown acreage is likely to be less than one year ago. It is not unlikely that the prolonged drought will affect production this year.



The United Kingdom

Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the month of April were slightly lower than during the preceding month and slightly higher than during the corresponding month last year. Imports during April amounted to 19,421,473 bushels compared with 22,104,047 bushels during March and 17,416,563 bushels during April, 1932. The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom for the seven-month period from August, 1932, to February, 1933, and for the months of March and April, 1933:

From -	August-February	March	April	August-April
		(bushels)		
Canada	66,386,525	8,864,414	6,004,134	81,255,073
United States	2,191,843	-	-	2,191,843
Argentine	9,482,386	6,085,974	4,040,892	19,609,252
Australia	19,124,194	7,040,846	9,263,254	35,428,294
Russia	3,960,702	-	-	3,960,702
Other	10,657,017	112,813	113,193	10,883,023
Total	111,802,667	22,104,047	19,421,473	153,328,187
Last Year	140,100,125	18,736,359	17,416,563	176,253,047

As shown by the foregoing table, imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the nine months from August, 1932 to April, 1933, amounted to 153 million bushels compared with 176 million bushels for the same months in 1931-32. Out of total imports of 153 million bushels, Canada has supplied 81 million bushels or 53.0 per cent; Australia has supplied 35 million bushels or 22.8 per cent; the Argentine has supplied 20 million bushels or 13.0 per cent.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom in April, 1933 and 1932:

	April, 1933	April, 1932
	(Bushels)	
From:		
Canada	6,004,134	3,619,724
United States	-	1,912,832
Argentine	4,040,892	7,257,934
Australia	9,263,254	4,333,222
Russia	-	9,707
Others	113,193	283,144
T O T A L	19,421,473	17,416,563

It will be noted from the above table that British imports of wheat from Canada increased sharply in April, 1933 as compared with April, 1932. Imports from Australia were sharply higher than a year ago while imports from the Argentine were sharply lower. The statistics for April, 1933, show the few countries interested in export trade in wheat at the present time.

Stocks

Stocks of imported wheat in the United Kingdom increased slightly during the month of April. On May 1, 1933 stocks amounted to 12,560,000 bushels compared with 10,040,000 bushels on April 1, 1933. On May 1, 1932, stocks of imported wheat amounted to 14,400,000 or about 2 million bushels higher than on the same date this year.

Statistics on the preceding page show that the United Kingdom has taken less wheat during the first nine months of the present crop year than during the same months of 1931-32. The deficit this crop year compared with the previous year amounts to about 23 million bushels. Several factors have combined to bring about this condition. In the first place, the United Kingdom harvested 43,493,000 bushels of wheat in 1933 as compared with 37,679,000 bushels in 1932 — or an increase of 6 million bushels. In the second place the British market had to absorb exceptionally large supplies of wheat in the autumn of 1932 and imports were distinctly out of line with current consumption at that time. During the present crop year imports of wheat into the United Kingdom have been about equal to current needs and stocks of imported wheat have been fairly low since last August. In addition, the guaranteed price for domestic production under the Wheat Act has probably had the effect of causing the early marketing of the 1932 crop and the marketing as milling wheat of a larger percentage of the total crop than in preceding years.

However, since January, 1933, imports of wheat into the United Kingdom have been higher than during the same months in 1932. From January to April, inclusive, imports have amounted to 71 million bushels compared with 62 million bushels for the same months in 1932.

WHEAT ACREAGE IN CANADA

The trend of wheat acreage in Canada during the Twentieth Century has been almost continuously upward. As the older areas have reached their peak and commenced to decline, the districts further west and north have more than offset the decreases. The acreage of wheat in Manitoba exceeded that of Ontario before the turn of the century and during the first decade expanded more rapidly than the Ontario acreage declined. The Saskatchewan acreage first exceeded that of Manitoba in 1909, while the new province of Alberta had a greater acreage than Manitoba's in 1917 and each succeeding year. These features are pictured in the accompanying chart.

Ontario.- The wheat acreage of Ontario has tended irregularly lower during the past half-century. Between 1870 and 1892, the wheat area held fairly constant between 1,400,000 and 1,700,000 acres. Decline first became apparent in spring wheat which fell from 651,302 acres in 1892 to 356,721 acres in 1893 and to 230,016 acres in the following year. Fall wheat also declined in these years, but recovered in the years 1896-1900. During the present century wheat acreage has fallen appreciably - from 1,488,000 acres in 1900 to only 636,000 acres in 1932.

The extent of wheat acreage in Ontario has depended largely on its ability to compete profitably with other crops for the land. Live-stock farming has developed rapidly and with it a demand for feed grains. Thus the acreage of oats expanded quite steadily from 1880 to a peak in 1921, attracting over 1,700,000 additional acres in this time. Barley and rye have also been in periodic favour and have withdrawn many fields from wheat. Buckwheat enjoyed a marked popularity in counties such as Simcoe, Northumberland, Ontario, Victoria, Norfolk and Huron. With the development of hay and pasture crops, other small grains have been more popular than wheat as nurse crops. Wheat is now grown mainly as a cash crop. In former years, when country mills were more numerous, each farmer grew enough wheat to provide his own requirements of flour.

Prairie Provinces.- Wheat was first grown in Manitoba 120 years ago by the Selkirk settlers. The troubles of the early colonists were almost insuperable and agricultural progress was very slow. Settlement followed the waterways and when the census of 1870 was taken, it showed that the canoe still rivaled the cart as a means of covering the distance between farm and settlement. Three main waterways and two wagon trails were used in communication with the outside world. The first recorded shipment of wheat is supposed to have been made in 1876. In 1878 the St. Paul Railway entered Winnipeg and from then on, wheat production played a large part in the economic history of the West. The census of 1880 revealed an area of 56,971 acres and a production of 1,153,328 bushels in the previous year. The economic production of wheat in western Canada is thus a movement of the past half-century.

In 1890, 17,884,629 bushels were grown on 1,010,430 acres, constituting over one-third of the total Canadian production and acreage. In 1900, the Prairie Provinces had over one-half of Canada's wheat area, seeding 2,495,474 acres. The next two decades witnessed the real establishment of western wheat-farming. The first impetus to the movement came with the expansion of the British and European markets and later the temporary exit of Russia and the decline of the United States in international wheat trade gave Canada the place of chief exporter.

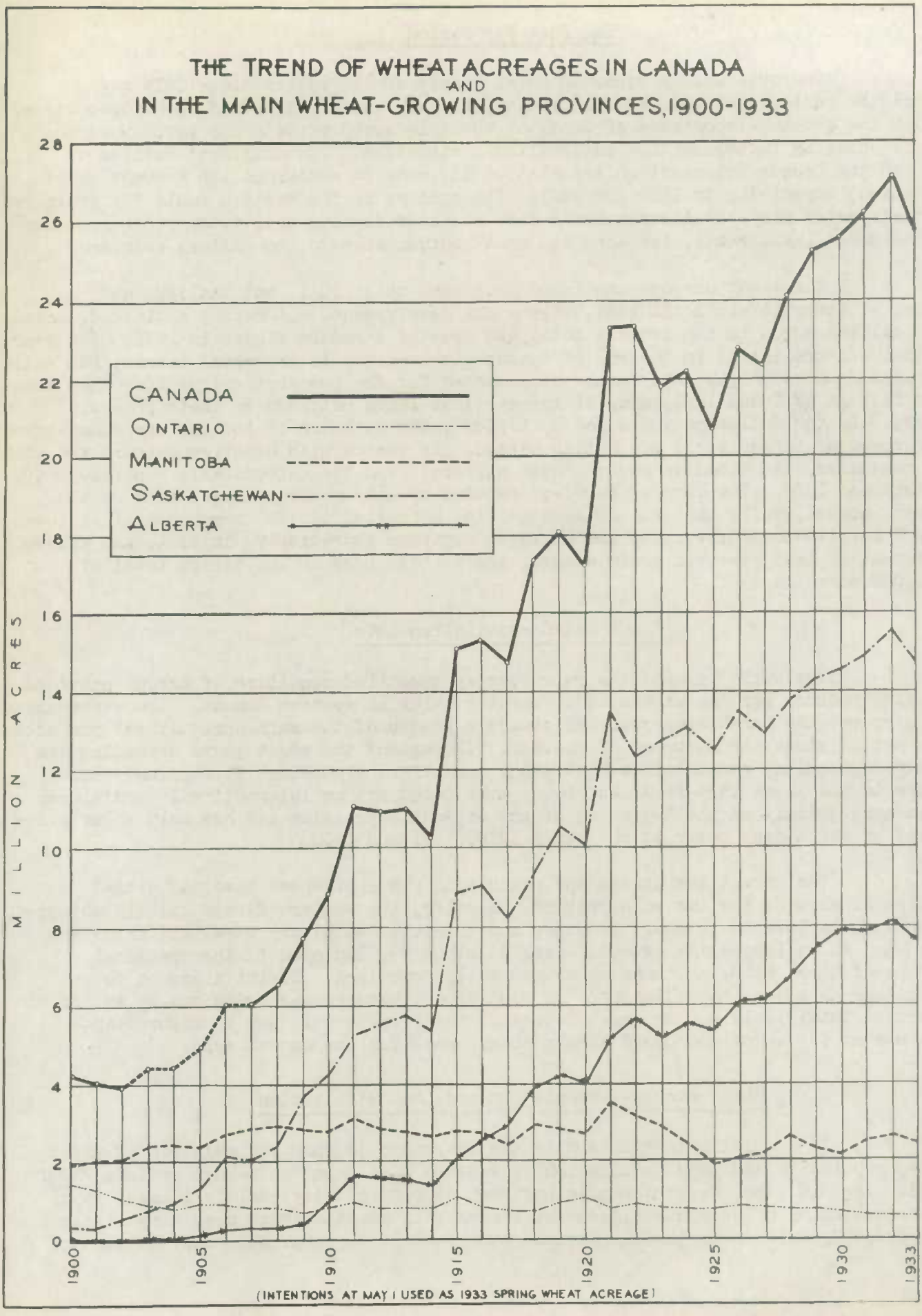
The development of western Canada may be divided into three periods. The first of these began with the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, about 1882 to 1885, the second with railway extension and immigration influx about 1903; and the third in 1924, at the conclusion of the economic depression and unfavourable weather conditions which followed the Great War.

On September 14, 1880, the contracts were signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It started across the southern plains in 1882-3, was hindered by financial difficulties and the Riel Rebellion, but completed in 1885. It tapped the southern short-grass plains, where wheat presented the path of least resistance on the way to quick prosperity. Settlement in this period came mainly from eastern Canada and Great Britain, and spread westward from the Red River Valley of Manitoba into Saskatchewan and along the fertile banks of the Souris, Qu'Appelle and Assiniboine Rivers. The development of this period was not as great nor as prolonged as that which began early in the present century. The United States was filling up cheap western lands at the time and provided a great counter attraction for the Dominion Government had not yet launched its land survey policy nor the encouragement of immigration which became so characteristic of later years. The Hudson Bay Company was making a last effort to retain the Canadian West for the fur trade. About the year 1895, the first period of western development came to an end.

The second period of rapid development is well shown by the immigration statistics particularly in the years 1903 to 1914. As the pioneer followed the water courses in settlement so the farmer followed (or in some cases, anticipated) the railways. The main line of the Canadian Pacific and its few branch lines adequately served the settled southern portion until the great rush of new settlement began in 1903. Settlement extended mainly into the park-lands of Saskatchewan and Alberta, although Manitoba continued to fill up rapidly during the first decade of this century. Colonization, railway construction and wheat acreage were inseparably related furing this period of expansion which preceded the War.

Although the outbreak of the World War brought an end to the rapid development in settlement and transportation of the previous decade, the period of the War was one of continued growth. Immigration continued from the neutral countries which more than offset the emigration to the battlefields of Europe. In spite of the farm labour shortage, only partly alleviated by urban volunteers and 'soldiers of the soil', the patriotic appeal for increased wheat acreage met with ready response. Food was needed in a quickly available form and the wheat crop offered the best means of securing it. The first wheat crop seeded after the declaration of War covered over $3\frac{1}{2}$ million acres more than that of 1914, and the crop of 1918 was 5 1/3 million acres more, an increase of over 50 per cent. This was mainly accomplished by breaking new land and by some trespassing upon the coarse grain acreage. In the early years of the War, the wheat farmer was assisted by the weather, and when the years of low rainfall began in 1918, rising prices more than offset the lowering yields. When government price control was lifted in 1918, the Canada Wheat Board was authorized by the Government to control the movement and sale of Canadian wheat for another year. The Grain Exchange began to operate fully again in 1920.

During this period, new agricultural development was most evident in the northern sections of the prairie provinces. The opening of the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts in north-western Alberta was accomplished by the Edmonton, Dunvegan, and British Columbia (now the Northern Alberta) Railway in 1915. At the end of 1910, there were only 46 householders in this region, but with the coming of the railway, settlement was very rapid, and continued into the post-war period. In 1919, about ten thousand people moved into this area, and by 1926, the population of this somewhat isolated district had grown to 42,784. Since the estimated arable land of the Peace River Valley amounts to about 15 million acres, there is room for much more development.


THE TREND OF WHEAT ACREAGES IN CANADA
AND
IN THE MAIN WHEAT-GROWING PROVINCES, 1900-1933
CANADA
ONTARIO
MANITOBA
SASKATCHEWAN
ALBERTA
MILLION ACRES
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
22
24
26
28
1900
1905
1910
1915
1920
1925
1930
1933
(INTENTIONS AT MAY 1 USED AS 1933 SPRING WHEAT ACREAGE)

The Post-War Period

The outstanding economic developments of the period since 1918 may similarly be centered around land settlement, railway construction and wheat production, although the growing importance of Canadian wheat in world markets has introduced the multiple changing factors of the international situation. The Soldiers' Settlement Board and the Canada Colonization Association did much to encourage the resumption of immigration, especially in 1920 and 1921. The opening of the western route for grain export attracted many new Alberta acres into wheat production and, withdrawing pressure from the Great Lakes route, lessened the usual autumn rush to the eastern seaboard.

The wheat acreage continued to expand until 1921, but declined and remained at lower levels until 1928, when a new development, not easily explained, added over 3 million acres to the prairie total and created a record figure in 1932. The years 1918-1921 offered little in the way of encouraging weather to the wheat farmer, but while the prices remained high, this factor compensated for the low physical yield. When wheat prices fell in 1920 and 1921, many of the marginal lands returned to their pre-war purposes. In the following years and up to 1928, the position of the western wheat-grower was improved by larger yield and better prices. In common with other endeavours and with other countries, the Canadian wheat-grower suffered from the unfavourable conditions of late 1929 and 1930. The crop of 1929 was reduced by bad weather and was sold on a declining market, while the crop of average size harvested in 1930 commanded still lower prices. Despite these reverses, the acreage expanded appreciably in 1931, and although the harvest of that year was again meagre, the acreage rose to the record level of 27,182,000 acres in 1932.

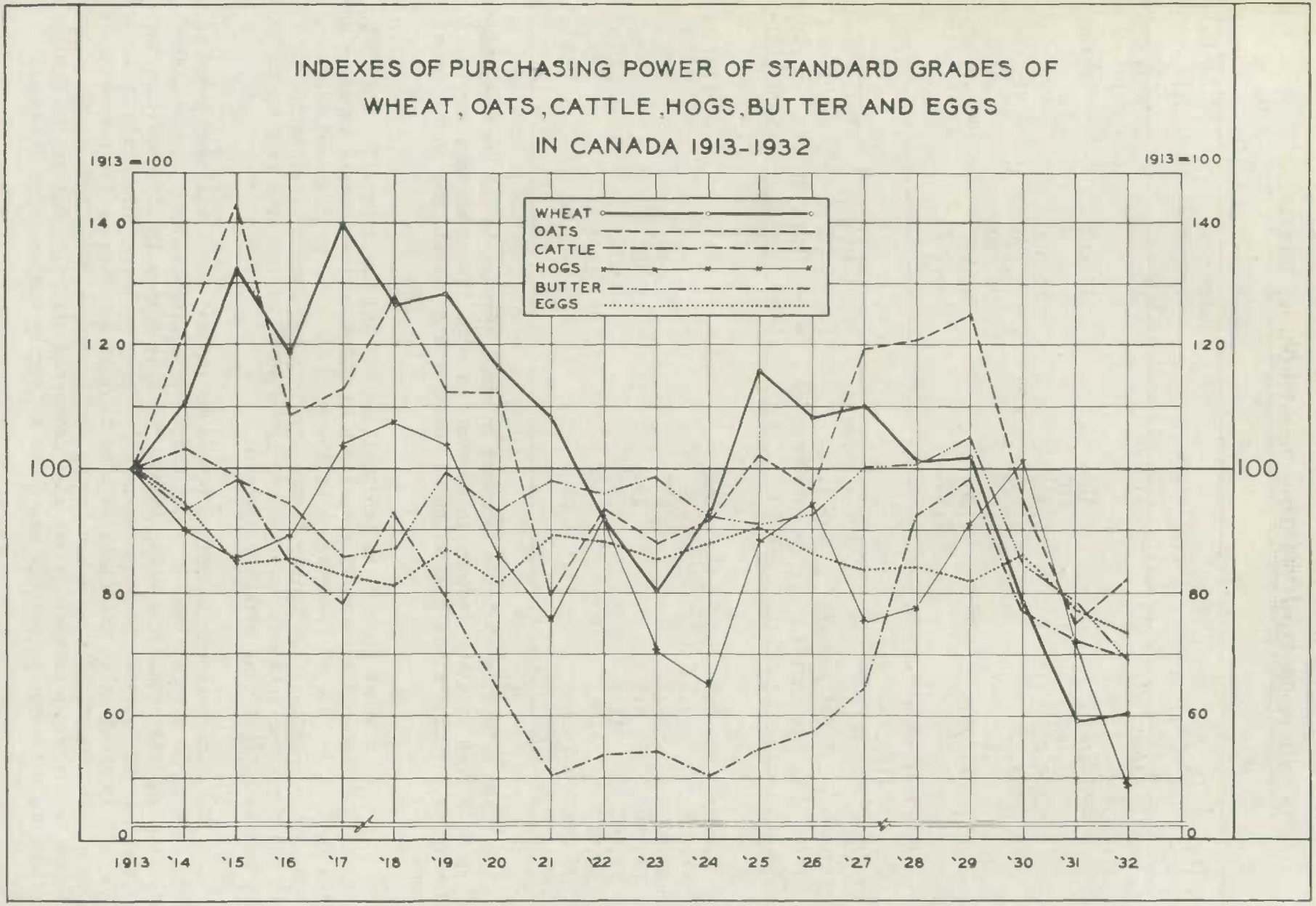
Wheat and Competing Products

The World War and the subsequently unsettled condition of Europe provided compelling factors for the expansion of wheat-growing in western Canada. The accompanying chart pictures the purchasing power of standard grades of the main agricultural products in the period since the outbreak of the War. Throughout the eight years preceding the post-war depression, wheat held a high place among farm products. It regained this position in the years 1924-1929, but being more dependent on international conditions, slumped more quickly at the beginning of the present depression and has held a low place measured by purchasing power in the years 1930, 1931 and 1932.

The recent low prices and purchasing power of wheat have not caused reduction of acreage for two main reasons. Firstly, the western farmer quickly adjusted his expenses to lowered prices. Tractors and expensive machinery were laid aside and horses used to an increasing extent. Family labour was employed to the practical exclusion of hired help, and many other economies practised. Restrictions on foreclosure were an aid to these forces. In some areas, acreage was increased in an effort to increase total yield and income. Secondly, the farmers have had an assured and liquid market for wheat and could always obtain cash for the amount sold.

Wheat Acreage, Population and Land Utilization

In the following table data are presented to show the relation of wheat acreage, population and land utilization in Western Canada in the censal periods, 1901 to 1931. In this time, Western Canada has been developing very rapidly in many ways. Thus the quotation of absolute figures of increase in wheat acreage mean very little unless properly related to the increase in such factors as population and utilization of land.


INDEXES OF PURCHASING POWER OF STANDARD GRADES OF
WHEAT, OATS, CATTLE, HOGS, BUTTER AND EGGS
IN CANADA 1913-1932
1913 = 100
1913 = 100
WHEAT
OATS
CATTLE
HOGS
BUTTER
EGGS
140
120
100
80
60
0
1913
'14
'15
'16
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'18
'19
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'32

The Relation of Wheat Acreage, Population, and Land Utilization in Western Canada at the Seven Censal Periods, 1901-1931.

Year	Wheat Acreage (000)	Population (000)	Acreage Occupied Land (000)	Acreage Improved Land (000)
1901	2,495	420	15,412	5,593
1906	5,062	808	-	-
1911	10,236	1,328	57,642	22,970
1916	14,326	1,698	73,300	34,330
1921	22,181	1,956	87,932	44,863
1926	21,805	2,067	88,930	49,265
1931	26,201	2,354	109,783	-

Year	Acreage Field Crops (000)	Wheat Acreage per capita	Wheat Acreage per 1,000 acres Occupied Land	Wheat Acreage per 1,000 acres Improved Land	Wheat Acreage per 1,000 acres Field Crops
1901	3,600	5.9	162	446	693
1906	8,408	6.3	-	-	602
1911	17,677	7.7	177	446	579
1916	24,596	8.3	195	417	582
1921	32,203	11.3	252	495	689
1926	34,987	10.5	245	443	623
1931	39,806	11.1	239	-	658

These data show that the increase in wheat acreage is not so pronounced when expressed as relatives of other factors in economic growth. Wheat acreage per capita has increased only 88 per cent since 1901 although wheat acreage itself has increased almost 950 per cent.

Relating wheat acreage to land utilization and comparing 1901 and 1931, it may be seen that although there are 77 more acres of wheat in the average thousand acres of occupied land, there are 35 fewer acres of wheat in the average thousand acres under field crops. Unfortunately, the census figure for improved land in 1931 is not yet available, but the trend in wheat acreages per 1,000 acres of improved land up to 1926 was fairly constant, inclining slightly downward.

Thus, there is statistical evidence to support the claim that there is an increasing tendency to sow new land to wheat and a decreasing tendency to use older (improved) land for this crop. The older lands are being sown slightly more to other crops and there is an increase in the summer-fallowing practice. This tendency towards diversification is greatest in the first settled land of Manitoba -- the percentage which wheat forms of the main field crop areas having declined from 66 in 1906 to 48 in 1931. In Saskatchewan, the wheat percentage has also decreased slightly, but in the newly-opened lands of Alberta, the wheat percentage has shown a largely compensating increase.

Considering the three provinces, the amount of fallowed land is increasing faster than wheat acreage. Since 1918, the fallowed acreage has slightly more than doubled while wheat acreage has increased only 65 per cent.

It is evident, then, that (1) there is a slightly reduced percentage of land in wheat compared with other field crops and (2) there is an evident increasing tendency to fallow the older land. With the development of the country, wheat acreage is becoming relatively less important and diversification is gaining.

Continuing Importance of Wheat

Wheat has held the major place in agriculture throughout the short history of the West. Generally speaking, it still holds this place to-day, although using a diminished proportion of the land. Prairie wheat-growing offers a fine example of specialization by an area and by a people. This specialization has been encouraged not only by primarily economic forces but by advances in the technique of production and in the handling and marketing processes. It was not enough that the crop was naturally adapted to the climate and soil and that there were large expanses of cheap, fertile and cleared land. Transportation and handling facilities were developed as a prime encouragement. New settlement brought more pioneer farmers with small capital and with a desire to initiate profitable production quickly; wheat was their usual recourse. Credit being relatively limited and expensive, the established farmers continued seeding wheat since its production was readily financed. New machinery, new cultural methods and new varieties gave further encouragement and led to further success. A not inconsiderable factor was the glamour of wheat. Prices received were relatively better than for other products. Land values remained low and farmers were not forced into more intensive farming as they have been in other areas which similarly embarked in wheat production. Even during the depth of the passing depression, wheat commanded a ready market and farmers could seed it with assurance of disposal for cash. These are the main factors which bear a causal relation to the expansion of wheat acreage.

FALL AND WINTER PRECIPITATION IN WESTERN CANADA

The Dominion Meteorological Service in Toronto has prepared a brief summary of fall and winter precipitation in the Prairie Provinces. In the last issue of the Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation it was pointed out that the effect of winter precipitation on the succeeding crop is limited and that a minus correlation with yield existed. Bearing upon this subject however, the Meteorological Service shows fall and winter precipitation (September 1, 1932 to May 1, 1933) as a percentage above or below normal in various areas:-

Eastern Manitoba	-	deficiency	6 per cent
Western Manitoba	-	excess	4 per cent
South-eastern Saskatchewan	-	deficiency	10 per cent
South-western Saskatchewan	-	deficiency	30 per cent
Northern Saskatchewan	-	excess	4 per cent
Southern Alberta	-	excess	25 per cent
Northern Alberta	-	excess	1 per cent
Peace River district	-	excess	49 per cent

Russia

The London correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics cabled on May 16, 1933 that Russian spring cereal sowings up to May 10 exceeded sowings at the same time last year. The figures indicate that Russia has experienced an early spring this year compared with last year and the 1933 crop will have a relatively early start this year. A summary of Russian weather data, forwarded by the London correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is shown as an appendix to this report.

International Trade

The following table shows world shipments of wheat and wheat flour for the first forty-one weeks of 1932-33 along with comparative figures for the corresponding period last year. (Broomhall's figures).

		North America	Argentine	Australia	Russia	Other	Total
				(Thousand bushels)			
August	7	4,472	456	2,328	-	520	7,776
	15	4,880	672	1,104	-	624	7,280
	22	4,352	856	536	-	408	6,152
	29	4,944	1,144	920	144	808	7,960
September	5	7,696	584	920	704	1,056	10,960
	12	3,168	720	528	504	1,272	6,192
	19	5,608	632	1,744	2,080	824	10,888
	26	7,872	1,240	2,552	952	1,584	14,200
October	3	7,984	768	1,408	1,912	1,016	13,088
	10	10,200	520	2,320	1,000	832	14,872
	17	7,288	488	2,104	576	1,080	11,536
	24	9,616	1,304	1,064	208	672	12,864
	31	6,760	560	1,424	280	920	9,944
November	7	8,544	568	2,776	1,536	928	14,352
	14	9,272	976	1,760	936	1,184	14,128
	21	6,984	832	1,304	856	832	10,808
	28	8,736	1,032	1,968	592	280	12,608
December	5	12,904	808	1,856	464	480	16,512
	12	7,200	872	888	952	360	10,272
	19	6,464	1,312	2,696	504	400	11,376
	26	5,280	2,160	2,744	736	488	11,408
January	1	4,952	1,512	2,584	256	464	9,768
	8	3,896	1,944	4,368	552	288	11,048
	15	6,760	2,384	6,456	512	392	16,504
	22	5,224	4,280	6,392	-	360	16,256
	29	4,320	3,616	5,088	128	792	13,944
February	5	4,680	3,448	5,200	72	544	13,944
	12	3,064	4,440	7,160	328	240	15,232
	19	5,496	5,184	6,584	-	400	17,664
	26	3,528	4,320	7,888	56	272	16,064
March	5	5,168	3,360	6,624	-	312	15,464
	12	5,856	4,552	7,568	368	184	18,528
	19	3,416	4,280	4,528	64	240	12,528
	26	2,984	4,176	5,648	40	192	13,040
April	2	4,792	2,672	3,880	-	208	11,552
	9	2,608	4,672	2,424	-	208	9,912
	16	3,584	2,792	2,712	96	240	9,424
	23	2,632	3,144	4,136	-	224	10,136
	30	5,243	4,788	1,921	-	240	12,192
May	7	5,226	3,352	3,968	-	240	12,786
	14	4,342	4,082	3,902	-	200	12,526
T O T A L		237,995	91,502	133,975	17,408	22,308	503,688
Last year		259,896	117,803	123,933	70,726	67,908	640,266

From August 1, 1932 to May 14, 1933 world shipments of wheat and wheat flour amounted to 504 million bushels as compared with 640 million bushels for the same period in 1931-32. Australian shipments compare favourably with last year while all other exporting areas show reduced exports.

Origin of Shipments

The following table shows total world shipments of wheat by countries of origin during the first forty-one weeks of the present crop year in percentage of last year: -

North America	Argentine	Australia	Russia	Other	Total
		(per cent)			
92	78	108	25	34	79

The foregoing table shows that while world shipments during the first 41 weeks of 1932-33 have declined 21 per cent compared with the same weeks in 1931-32, North American shipments have decreased by 8 per cent compared with last year.

Russian shipments from August 1 to May 14 amounted to only 25 per cent of shipments from this source during the same period last year.

The following table shows the origin of world wheat shipments in percentage of total shipments by countries of origin during the first 41 weeks of 1931-32 and 1932-33:

	1931-32 (per cent)	1932-33 (per cent)	1932-33 Compared with 1931-32	
			Increase (per cent)	Decrease (per cent)
North America	41	47	6	-
Argentine	18	18	-	-
Australia	19	27	8	-
Russia	11	3	-	8
Other Countries	11	5	-	6
Total	100	100	14	14

The above table shows that North America has contributed 47 per cent of world shipments during the first forty-one weeks of the present crop year as compared with 41 per cent during the corresponding weeks last year -- or an increase of 6 per cent. On the same basis, the share of Russia has decreased 8 per cent and the share of other countries (mainly the Danubian countries) has decreased 6 per cent. In percentage of total world shipments Australia has increased her share by 8 per cent as compared with the same period last year. The Argentine percentage remains the same as in 1931-32.

Weekly Average Shipments

The following table shows weekly average shipments of wheat for the first forty-one weeks of 1932-33 along with comparative figures for 1931-32 and 1930-31:

	North America	Argentine	Australia	Russia	Other	Total
			(Million Bushels)			
1930-31	6.8	2.1	2.9	2.2	1.2	15.2
1931-32	6.3	2.9	3.0	1.7	1.7	15.6
1932-33	5.8	2.2	3.3	.4	.6	12.3

As shown by the foregoing table, world shipments have averaged 12.3 million bushels for the first forty-one weeks of 1932-33 compared with 15.6 and 15.2 million bushels for the corresponding weeks of 1931-32 and 1930-31 respectively. North American shipments have averaged 5.8 million bushels per week this year as compared with 6.3 and 6.8 million bushels for the corresponding period in 1931-32 and 1930-31.

Position of Import Requirements Estimate

Mr. Broomhall estimates world requirements at 664 million bushels for 1932-33. European requirements are estimated at 480 million bushels while Ex-European requirements are estimated at 184 million bushels. The position of this estimate on May 14, 1933, is shown in the following table.

Import Requirements	Actual Shipments	Balance to be Shipped
Aug.1,1932 to July 31,1933	Aug.1,1932 to May 14,1933	May 14,1933 to July 31,1933
(52 Weeks)	(41 Weeks)	(11 Weeks)
664 million bushels	504 million bushels	160 million bushels
or	or	or
12.8 million bushels	12.3 million bushels	14.5 million bushels
weekly	weekly	weekly

It will be seen from the foregoing table that world shipments to date have averaged 12.3 million bushels per week whereas average shipments of 12.8 million bushels during 1932-33 are required to fulfil Mr. Broomhall's estimate. To fulfil the estimate average weekly shipments of 14.5 million bushels are required for the balance of the present crop year.

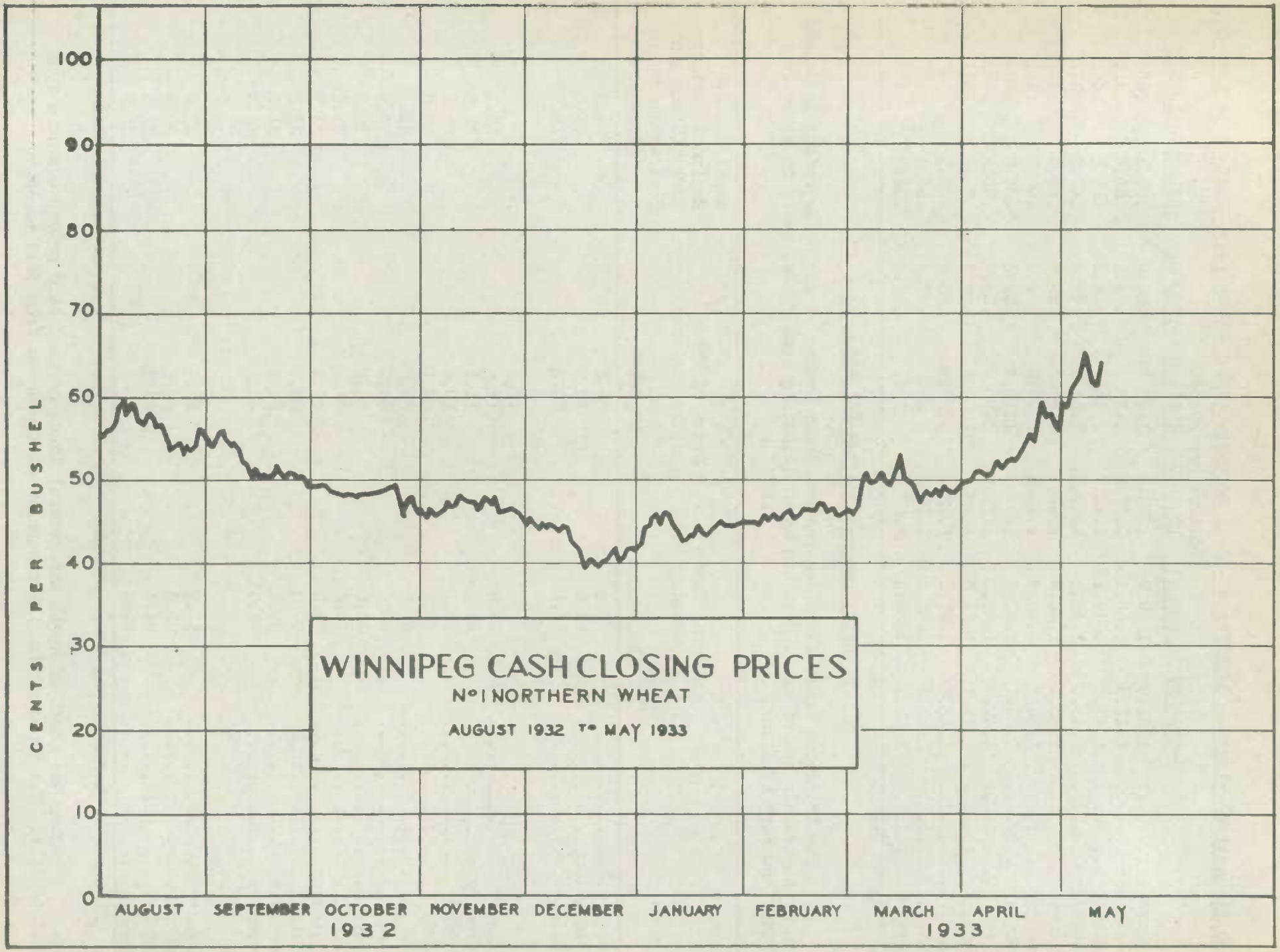
The Course of Wheat Prices

The following summary of wheat price movements from April 1 to May 13 has been prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.

No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat prices advanced roughly 16 cents per bushel in the six week period ended May 13. Beginning gradually with a 2 cent rise during the first fortnight of April, the Winnipeg market then seemed to gather momentum which swept No. 1 cash wheat up to 59.6 cents per bushel on April 24, approximately 10 cents higher than it had been on April 1. A 3.5 cent reaction lasting four days was then followed by another more abrupt rise of between 9 and 10 cents; this movement reached a peak on May 5 when No. 1 cash touched 65.3 cents per bushel. A second reaction of about 3 cents had been almost completely made up again by May 13, leaving Winnipeg wheat prices at the highest levels occupied since April 1932.

Lower world shipments and the certainty of a very small United States winter wheat crop gave support to markets in early April. Decided weakness in the American dollar which developed in the latter part of the month stimulated commodity buying in which wheat shared. Wheat prices fell back somewhat between April 24 and 28, when United States funds showed temporary strength. The second rise mentioned above commenced on April 29, coincidental with the announcement that farm relief legislation had been passed by the United States Senate. Intermittent export buying in fair volume occurred during the early part of May, but world shipments were decidedly below the levels of a year ago. The signing of a Franco-Canadian trade treaty on May 12 was received favourably in the Winnipeg market.

Cash closing prices for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat, basis Port Arthur and Fort William, averaged 53.6 cents per bushel in April against 49.1 cents in March.


CENTS PER BUSHEL
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
APRIL
MAY
1932
1933
WINNIPEG CASH CLOSING PRICES
No 1 NORTHERN WHEAT
AUGUST 1932 TO MAY 1933

Monthly Average Winnipeg Cash Price - No.1 Northern Wheat - Crop Years 1926-27 to 1932-33.

(Dollars per bushel)

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
August	1.51.0	1.59.9	1.18.8	1.58.0	.92.5	.55.1	.56.3
September	1.43.8	1.45.1	1.17.0	1.49.5	.78.1	.53.6	.51.9
October	1.43.5	1.44.1	1.23.7	1.41.4	.72.5	.59.9	.48.2
November	1.41.0	1.45.1	1.20.9	1.33.0	.64.4	.67.3	.46.7
December	1.33.4	1.40.6	1.17.1	1.37.8	.55.4	.60.6	.42.4
January	1.35.7	1.42.8	1.20.9	1.30.5	.53.9	.60.0	.44.2
February	1.39.7	1.42.6	1.27.9	1.17.4	.59.3	.63.2	.45.8
March	1.42.7	1.48.1	1.27.0	1.06.2	.56.7	.63.1	.49.1
April	1.45.1	1.56.3	1.22.8	1.09.8	.59.7	.62.6	.53.6
May	1.53.8	1.57.2	1.12.3	1.07.9	.60.6	.62.9	
June	1.61.1	1.42.6	1.18.3	1.03.2	.60.8	.55.1	
July	1.62.1	1.30.9	1.59.9	.95.1	.57.3	.54.7	

Wheat Prices and the General Price Level 1/

The following table shows the general Index Number of Wholesale Prices in Canada and Great Britain and of No. 1 Northern Wheat (Winnipeg Cash Price, basis in store Port Arthur and Fort William).

	General Index Canada 1926=100	Board of Trade 2/ (United Kingdom) 1926=100	Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis 1926=100
1929	95.6	92.2	89.8
1930	86.6	80.7	63.0
1931	72.1	70.3	39.3
1932			
January	69.4	71.4	40.1
February	69.2	71.1	42.3
March	69.1	70.6	42.2
April	68.4	69.1	41.9
May	67.7	68.0	42.1
June	66.6	66.2	36.9
July	66.6	66.0	36.6
August	66.8	67.2	37.7
September	66.9	68.9	34.7
October	65.0	68.3	32.2
November	64.8	68.3	31.2
December	64.0	68.3	28.3
1933			
January	63.9	67.7	29.6
February	63.6	66.8	30.6
March	64.4	65.9	32.8
April	65.4	-	35.9

1/ Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch. 2/ Transposed from the base 1913=100.

During the month of April the general index of wholesale prices advanced from 64.4 to 65.4. The index of No. 1 Northern wheat increased from 32.8 to 35.9.

Exchange Fluctuations

The official announcement made on April 19, that the United States would suspend all gold shipments was followed by a marked shift in exchange relationships in the following three weeks. In this interval, the American dollar depreciated about 15 per cent in terms of gold currencies such as the French franc, and by almost as much measured by sterling rates at New York. The Canadian dollar appreciated about 5 per cent at New York, but the Montreal discount on sterling was reduced roughly 9 per cent. Australian and Argentine fund quotations at Montreal also appreciated materially.

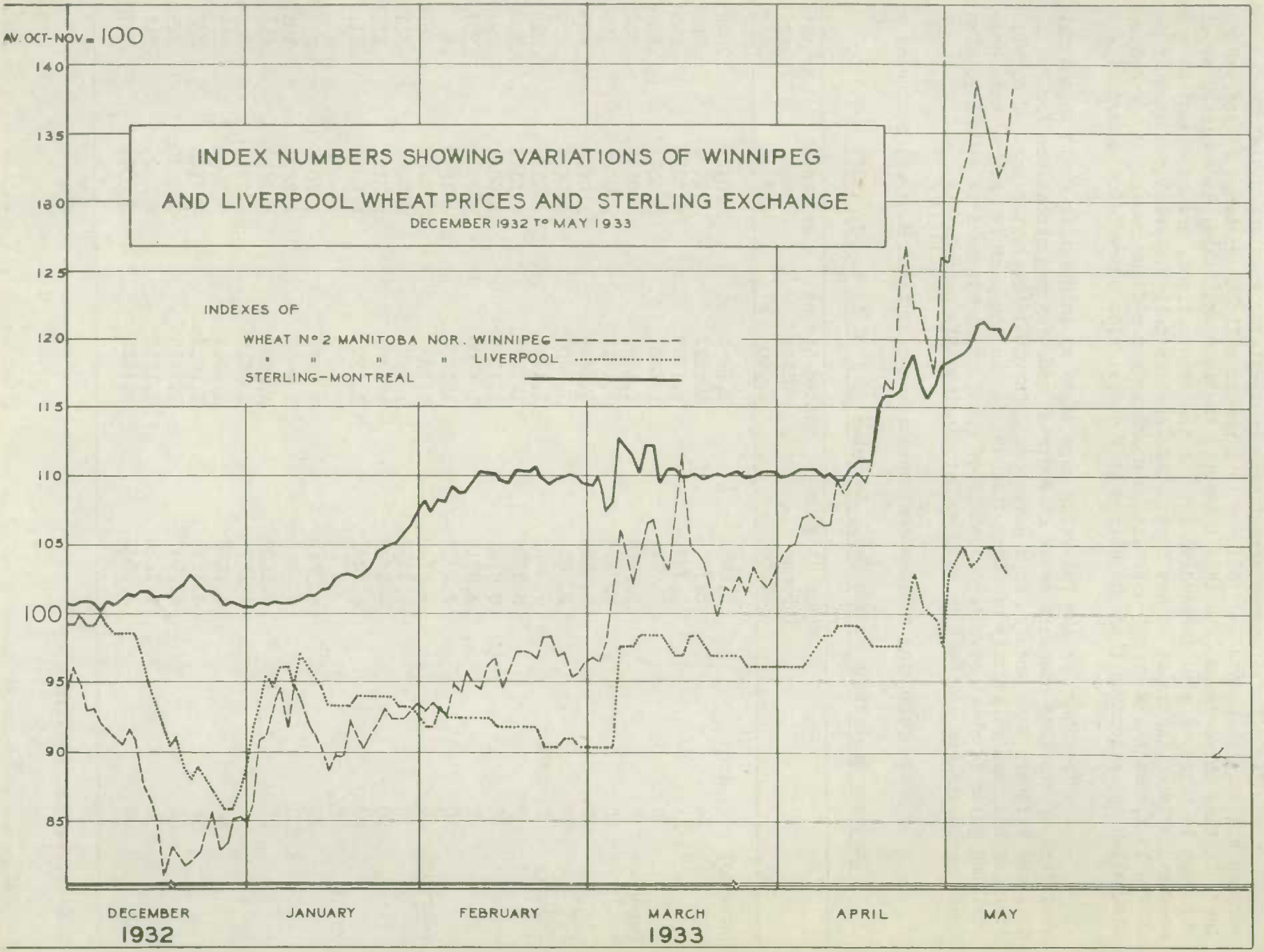
The chart on the following page shows an interesting shift in the relative positions of sterling exchange rates at Montreal and Winnipeg quotations for No. 2 Manitoba Northern cash wheat. From November, 1932 until the latter part of April, sterling had been relatively stronger than wheat. In the past few weeks, however, striking gains in wheat have far outstripped substantial advances in sterling. The same broad movements are apparent in both markets during this period.

The following table shows exchange quotations at Montreal in recent weeks:-

Exchange Quotations at Montreal, November 7, 1932 to May 8, 1933.

	United Kingdom Pound 4.8666	United States Dollar 1.000	Australia Pound 4.8666	Argentine Paper Peso .4244
November 7, 1932	3.8015	1.1493	3.0427	.2965
14	3.7705	1.1312	3.0179	.2918
21	3.7891	1.1587	3.0327	.2985
28	3.7921	1.1887	3.0351	.3075
December 5	3.7654	1.1762	3.0137	.3043
12	3.7892	1.1612	3.0328	.3004
19	3.8026	1.1456	3.0435	.2964
27	3.8011	1.1400	3.0424	.2949
January 3, 1933	3.7706	1.1300	3.0179	.2923
9	3.7638	1.1243	3.0125	.2909
16	3.8141	1.1362	3.0527	.2940
23	3.8718	1.1500	3.0989	.2975
30	3.9813	1.1725	3.1849	.3033
February 6	4.0790	1.1875	3.2632	.3072
13	4.1358	1.2025	3.3086	.3111
20	4.1403	1.2025	3.3121	.3111
27	4.1041	1.1987	3.2832	.3116
March 7/	-	-	-	-
14	4.1343	1.1975	3.3074	.3098
20	4.1006	1.1925	3.2804	.3085
27	4.1109	1.2025	3.2887	.3108
April 3	4.1178	1.2018	3.2942	.3100
10	4.1230	1.2062	3.2983	.3112
18	4.1379	1.1925	3.3103	.3085
24	4.3981	1.1350	3.5185	.3285
May 1	4.4250	1.1350	3.540	.3189
8	4.5043	1.1425	3.6034	.3210

/ No quotations available.


AV. OCT-NOV = 100
140
135
130
125
120
115
110
105
100
95
90
85
INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING VARIATIONS OF WINNIPEG
AND LIVERPOOL WHEAT PRICES AND STERLING EXCHANGE
DECEMBER 1932 TO MAY 1933
INDEXES OF
WHEAT No 2 MANITOBA NOR. WINNIPEG
" " " " LIVERPOOL
STERLING-MONTREAL
DECEMBER
1932
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
1933
APRIL
MAY

THE CANADIAN SITUATION

Intentions Report

On May 10, 1933 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a report showing farmers' intentions to plant in 1933.

The "Intentions" report for spring grains has now been compiled for three years at the same date. The acreages shown in this report for 1933 should not be expected to compare exactly with those disclosed later by the June Survey. The intended acreages are only indicative of farmers' plans about the first of May and the actually sown acreages may be changed by many later considerations such as soil and weather conditions and price movements. Since the spring season of 1933 is the latest since 1928, there are many districts in which the total acreage and the proportions seeded to the different grains depend greatly on the weather during the month of May. Misgivings with regard to the weather may be offset to some extent by the recent strengthening of prices.

In the two years for which intended acreages may be compared with those finally established, wheat and oats "Intentions" have been low and barley, rye and flax (particularly the latter) have been high. An effort has been made to correct the 1933 "Intentions" for the probable bias.

Indicated Acreage

Judged by the intentions of farmers at May 1, the acreage to be sown to spring grains in Canada in 1933 will be over 1½ million acres less than in 1932. This decrease is almost entirely due to a reduction of 1,475,100 acres in the area intended for spring wheat. The decreased acreage is also confined mainly to the Prairie Provinces.

The following table shows intended acreage for 1933 along with the actual acreage in the Prairie Provinces and all Canada in 1932:-

	Intended Acreage 1933	1932 Acreage
Manitoba	2,437,000	2,651,000
Saskatchewan	14,766,000	15,543,000
Alberta	7,716,400	8,201,000
T O T A L	24,919,400	26,395,000
ALL CANADA	25,171,000	26,645,100

Winter Wheat

Winter-killing of fall wheat in Ontario was slightly higher than in 1931-32 but still quite moderate. Last fall 547,000 acres of winter wheat were seeded in Ontario. Of this amount 32,800 acres or 6 per cent are estimated as winter-killed, leaving an area of 514,200 acres for harvest as compared with a harvested area of 536,000 acres in 1932.

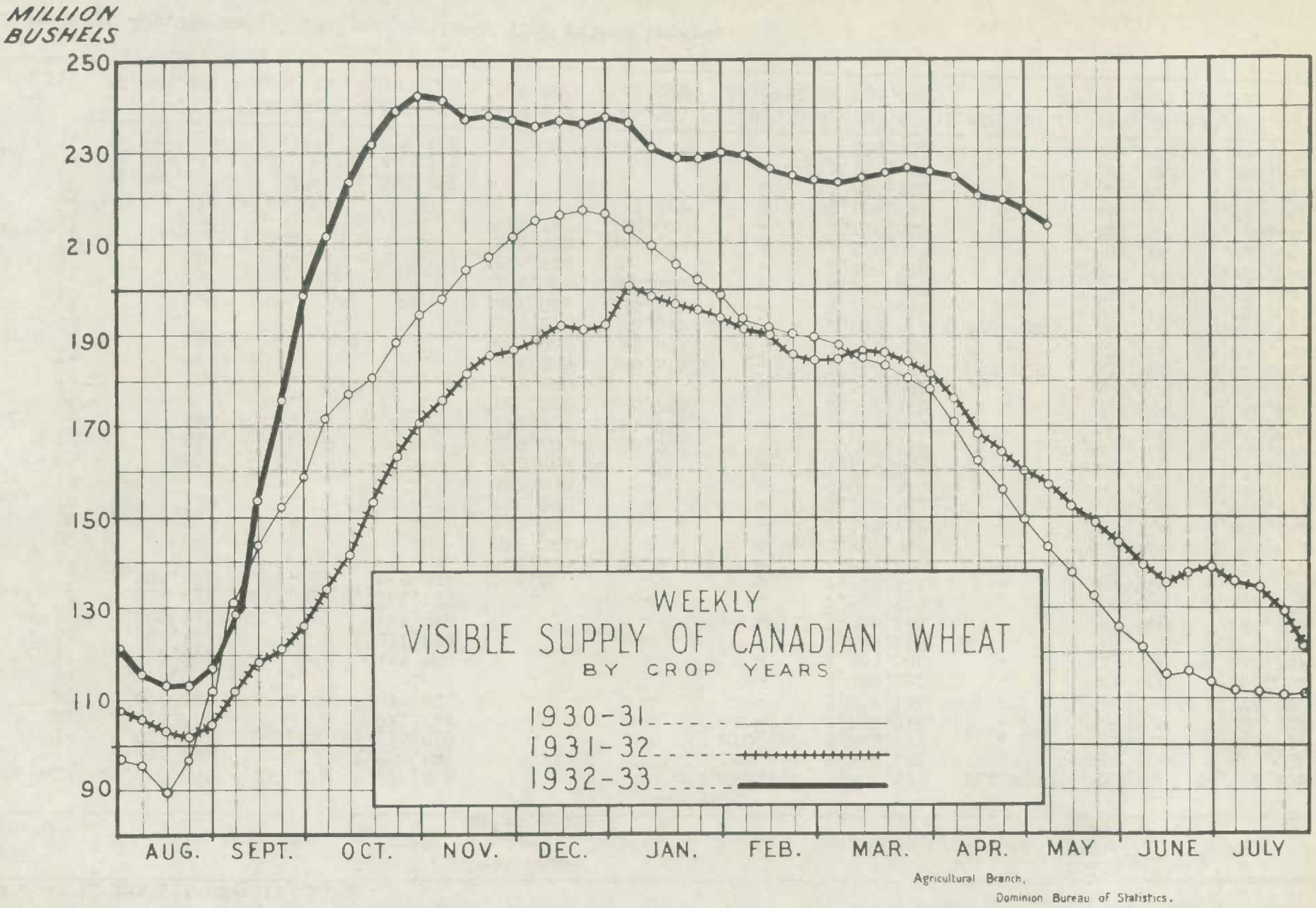
Visible Supply

On May 12, 1933 stocks of Canadian wheat in store amounted to 212,350,899 bushels compared with 215,906,285 bushels for the previous week and 157,051,237 bushels on the corresponding date last year.

The following table shows the combined deliveries of wheat at country elevators and platform loadings for the period from August 1, 1932 to May 5, 1933, with comparative totals for last year:-

Week ending		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta (Bushels)	Total	Total last Year
August	7	31,838	131,812	356,836	520,486	625,157
	14	226,230	93,826	836,854	1,156,910	1,264,758
	21	1,877,062	1,484,553	1,166,429	4,528,044	2,713,947
	29	3,142,401	2,295,106	1,036,718	6,474,225	4,376,382
September	2	2,863,647	2,751,965	1,394,526	7,010,138	9,324,089
	9	3,989,634	12,243,580	6,176,366	22,409,580	16,490,597
	16	4,157,808	23,864,251	9,465,168	37,487,227	12,737,355
	23	5,444,139	19,618,134	9,530,550	34,592,823	4,809,416
	30	1,547,298	14,036,158	8,488,588	24,074,044	10,659,371
October	7	335,118	14,882,284	11,124,133	26,341,535	17,160,462
	14	1,563,033	9,607,818	6,583,661	17,754,512	18,187,510
	21	506,523	9,777,022	6,725,041	17,008,586	19,336,715
	28	546,618	8,261,878	6,840,072	15,648,568	16,003,775
November	4	234,713	5,269,085	5,444,541	10,948,339	13,997,615
	11	439,000	4,525,251	4,592,990	9,108,631	12,851,594
	18	390,655	4,677,776	4,251,514	9,319,945	9,591,016
	25	763,915	3,146,797	3,581,068	7,491,780	5,231,366
December	2	319,081	2,914,751	4,038,762	7,272,594	5,959,245
	9	653,492	2,626,591	3,353,267	6,633,350	4,964,838
	16	238,592	1,381,471	2,227,957	3,848,020	4,973,397
	23	133,635	1,142,875	2,098,112	3,374,622	3,398,009
	30	164,414	848,013	1,040,441	2,052,868	2,101,691
January	6	88,193	910,863	1,484,078	2,483,134	2,817,700
	13	95,003	760,131	1,739,344	2,594,478	1,779,516
	20	72,892	614,060	1,694,621	2,381,573	2,163,829
	27	158,435	916,835	1,337,093	2,412,363	3,435,729
February	3	121,094	1,243,887	2,074,077	3,439,058	2,040,819
	10	164,483	672,906	1,272,541	2,109,930	2,942,355
	17	85,399	641,714	1,168,965	1,896,078	2,763,170
	24	153,963	1,558,812	2,107,573	3,820,348	3,527,350
March	3	422,372	1,543,229	2,021,571	3,987,172	3,416,822
	10	437,065	1,649,852	2,103,605	4,190,522	2,697,991
	17	453,803	2,101,812	2,676,255	5,231,870	3,765,282
	24	521,606	2,457,531	2,179,891	5,159,028	3,072,438
	31	390,734	1,928,026	1,785,837	4,104,597	1,521,545
April	7	165,412	1,229,363	1,161,593	2,556,368	1,588,204
	14	134,445	1,022,643	885,906	2,042,994	1,796,332
	21	147,850	1,392,511	1,107,583	2,647,944	1,514,596
	28	296,310	1,403,658	1,049,632	2,749,600	750,871
May	5	194,224	941,096	992,272	2,127,592	627,540
T O T A L		33,663,299	168,878,949	129,174,620	331,716,868	238,681,343

From August 1, 1932 to May 5, 1933, country deliveries of wheat have amounted to 332 million bushels compared with 239 million bushels for the same period in 1931-32. During the past month deliveries have been averaging well over 2 million bushels per week.


MILLION BUSHELS
250
230
210
190
170
150
130
110
90
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY
JUNE
JULY
WEEKLY
VISIBLE SUPPLY OF CANADIAN WHEAT
BY CROP YEARS
1930-31
1931-32
1932-33
Agricultural Branch,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Export Clearances

The following table shows export clearances of wheat (not including flour) from various ports, by weeks, August 1, 1932, to May 11, 1933:-

Week ending	Montreal	Quebec	Sorel	West Saint John and Saint John	Halifax	Churchill	Vancouver	Victoria	United States Ports	Total
					(Bushels)					
Aug.-Sept.	19,692,940	103,970	3,237,455	-	-	2,199,705	8,800,577	314,628	4,126,000	38,775,275x
Oct. 7	3,267,452	-	1,268,581	-	-	265,658	1,840,531	-	908,000	7,928,035x
14	2,031,527	268,485	1,115,818	-	-	270,667	2,548,272	-	712,000	6,946,769
21	2,326,378	-	871,724	-	-	-	3,510,818	-	352,000	7,060,920
28	1,476,441	-	877,341	-	-	-	2,234,185	-	692,000	5,279,967
Nov. 4	2,574,980	-	-	-	-	-	3,369,022	-	425,000	6,369,002
11	2,670,003	-	451,704	-	-	-	2,884,080	-	236,000	6,241,787
18	3,204,186	-	1,011,568	-	-	-	2,371,146	-	382,000	6,968,900
25	2,900,141	-	440,670	-	-	-	3,295,565	-	528,000	7,164,376
Dec. 2	3,514,217	246,400	1,521,737	-	-	-	3,132,614	281,493	538,000	9,234,461
9	1,506,929	599,049	276,667	333,886	-	-	3,755,210	-	621,000	7,092,741
16	-	-	-	408,000	72,000	-	2,067,163	-	504,000	3,051,163
23	160	-	-	655,952	-	-	3,809,913	-	304,000	4,770,025
30	353	-	-	363,879	-	-	1,475,213	-	1,749,000	3,588,445
Jan. 7	160	-	-	360,000	-	-	2,168,601	-	448,000	2,976,761
13	-	-	-	825,048	-	-	4,018,411	-	777,000	5,620,459
20	200	-	-	201,809	-	-	1,674,823	-	699,000	2,575,832
27	353	-	-	519,200	32,000	-	1,782,119	-	601,000	2,934,672
Feb. 3	160	-	-	323,836	111,748	-	2,576,563	-	940,000	3,952,307
10	-	-	-	267,967	154,744	-	2,623,120	-	103,000	3,148,831
17	160	-	-	235,480	-	-	3,529,591	-	820,000	4,583,231
24	353	-	-	364,929	380,315	-	1,225,744	289,666	808,000	3,069,007
March 3	160	-	-	420,054	55,571	-	1,779,084	-	1,238,000	3,492,869
9	-	-	-	596,263	24,942	-	2,019,272	280,934	183,000	3,104,411
17	160	-	-	317,015	143,811	-	1,960,245	-	434,000	2,855,231
24	353	-	-	144,053	105,421	-	2,370,553	-	74,000	2,694,380
31	160	-	-	228,719	-	-	1,766,976	-	673,000	2,668,855
Apr. 7	-	-	-	248,038	232,000	-	1,525,014	-	94,000	2,099,052
14	160	-	-	62,745	162,000	-	1,426,555	-	494,000	2,135,460
21	544,842	163,579	-	-	181,349	-	1,109,585	-	445,000	2,444,355
27	1,630,807	-	1,022,401	-	-	-	1,447,490	-	356,000	4,456,698
May 4	2,075,932	301,786	660,278	-	-	-	1,114,269	-	106,000	4,258,265
11	1,238,287	973,679	574,422	-	-	-	795,278	-	299,000	3,880,666
TOTALS	50,657,954	2,656,948	13,330,366	6,864,873	1,655,901	2,736,030	82,007,602	1,166,721	21,669,000	183,423,208
Last Yr.	33,026,571	120,248	4,830,522	2,017,008	45,189	544,769	61,106,028	-	26,025,000	127,715,335

x Includes 300,000 and 377,813 respectively from Prince Rupert.

Statistical Position of Canadian Wheat

The following table shows the statistical position of wheat in Canada at the end of April, 1933, with comparative figures for 1931-32:

	1931-32	1932-33
	(Bushels)	
Carry-over, July 31	134,078,963	130,948,901
New crop	321,325,000(1)	428,514,000(2)
Total supplies	455,403,963	559,462,901
Domestic requirements	119,000,000	122,300,000(3)
Available supplies	336,403,963	437,162,901
Exports August to April	149,352,909	202,256,691
Balance for export and carry-over	187,051,054	234,906,210

(1) Revised. (2) Third estimate.
(3) Revised to conform with Crop Report of April 12, 1933.

At the end of April, the balance of Canadian wheat available for export and carry-over amounted to 235 million bushels compared with 187 million bushels at the same date in 1931-32.

The Position of the 1932 Estimate of Prairie Wheat Production

The table which appears below has been revised from the last issue by the use of 1933 Intentions as a basis of seed requirements rather than the 1932 acreages previously used. The advance in prices expedited the movement from farms during the month, with both Saskatchewan and Alberta farmers marketing large amounts. As shown by the balance to be delivered, it seems likely that the Saskatchewan estimate will be too low. 12 weeks of the crop season still remain. These calculations assume no change in the farm carry-over at the end of July, 1933 compared with the same date in 1932.

Item	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Prairie Provinces
		(000 bushels)		
January Estimate, 1932 crop	42,400	202,000	164,000	408,400
Disposition -				
Seed(1)	3,650	18,450	9,650	31,750
Feed(2)	2,037	12,152	11,405	25,594
Unmerchantable	254	606	820	1,680
Country Millings(3)	402	534	670	1,606
Total Disposition	6,343	31,742	22,545	60,630
Marketings to May 5	33,663	168,879	129,175	331,717
Balance to be delivered	2,394	1,379	12,280	16,053

(1) Based on 1933 intentions acreages, with no allowance for seed drawn from previous deliveries.
(2) Preliminary.
(3) 1932 amounts.

Exports of Canadian Wheat

The following tables show exports of wheat and flour during 1932-33 with comparative figures for preceding years:-

W H E A T

	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30
		(Bushels)		
August	18,289,832	11,909,108	17,639,228	10,156,266
September	26,874,237	14,335,637	27,817,053	7,409,809
October	40,192,415	18,925,303	29,784,275	20,721,353
November	27,301,976	27,452,063	31,217,924	22,444,896
December	27,735,999	22,355,975	22,230,397	15,960,792
January	14,706,801	9,472,346	9,608,852	4,994,054
February	10,922,337	9,898,363	10,296,603	6,732,826
March	14,815,705	9,920,634	12,895,567	11,592,472
April	4,460,214	7,513,289	4,680,769	3,428,406
May		15,543,013	29,521,699	13,466,884
June		15,857,427	20,783,219	18,939,550
July		19,620,224	12,060,817	19,868,298
T O T A L		182,803,382	228,536,403	155,766,106

F L O U R

	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30
		(Barrels)		
August	330,382	522,178	627,233	643,246
September	385,113	556,565	734,349	492,381
October	528,794	553,459	813,691	554,039
November	576,864	476,487	792,271	533,038
December	492,033	451,310	601,894	604,979
January	397,704	331,806	392,256	502,888
February	331,114	337,513	414,773	480,587
March	490,270	414,779	560,553	680,697
April	234,387	255,390	326,117	451,395
May		461,867	481,265	573,187
June		570,861	490,294	597,752
July		446,379	466,967	658,834
T O T A L		5,383,594	6,701,663	6,778,023

WHEAT AND WHEATFLOUR

	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30
		(Bushels)		
August	19,776,551	14,258,909	20,461,776	13,050,873
September	28,607,246	16,840,179	31,121,623	9,625,524
October	42,571,988	21,438,369	33,445,885	23,215,028
November	29,897,864	29,596,254	34,783,144	24,866,067
December	29,950,148	24,386,870	24,938,920	18,633,198
January	16,494,699	10,965,473	11,374,004	7,257,050
February	12,421,350	11,417,172	12,163,082	6,895,468
March	17,021,920	11,787,139	15,418,055	14,655,609
April	5,514,956	8,662,544	6,148,295	5,459,684
May		17,621,415	31,687,391	16,046,226
June		18,426,301	22,989,542	21,679,434
July		21,628,930	14,106,169	22,833,051
T O T A L		207,029,355	236,637,667	166,267,212

Canadian Exports of Wheat and Wheatflour - August to April, 1925-26 to 1932-33

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
				(Bushels)				
August	18,417,164	11,608,211	14,508,757	29,218,716	13,050,873	20,461,776	14,258,909	19,776,551
September	18,851,722	13,330,623	17,118,851	30,926,764	9,625,524	31,121,623	16,840,179	28,607,246
October	46,496,013	34,905,314	23,474,245	48,956,623	23,215,028	33,445,885	21,438,369	42,571,988
November	40,286,468	49,624,179	57,977,870	80,633,055	24,866,067	34,783,144	29,596,254	29,397,864
December	61,697,530	48,861,083	49,114,129	53,242,306	18,683,198	24,938,920	24,386,870	29,950,147
January	16,423,926	16,053,950	18,646,853	25,031,828	7,257,050	11,374,004	10,965,473	16,494,669
February	17,861,418	14,789,951	21,827,274	19,710,217	6,895,468	12,163,082	11,417,172	12,421,350
March	20,593,475	21,024,538	23,793,790	27,564,940	14,655,609	15,418,055	11,787,139	17,021,920
April	8,593,537	22,050,203	11,103,075	10,553,753	5,459,684	6,148,295	8,662,544	5,514,956
T O T A L	249,221,253	232,248,052	237,564,844	325,838,202	123,708,501	189,854,784	149,352,909	202,256,691

Canadian Trade Commissioners report as on the wheat situation in their respective countries as follows:-

The Market Reports Bureau of the German Agricultural Council have published the results of their investigations in regard to the stocks of grain available in the hands of farmers on March 15th, 1933, in the form of percentages of the final crop estimates, which are as follows, compared with the percentages for the same date of the previous year:-

Percentage of Total Crop in Hands of Farmers.

Kind of Grain	March 15th, 1933	March 15th, 1932
Winter wheat.....	26.9	15.5
Summer wheat.....	44.8	36.6
Winter rye.....	27.4	18.6
Winter barley.....	12.0	10.8
Summer barley.....	21.4	21.5
Oats.....	44.9	41.0
Potatoes.....	34.9	33.3

The German Grain Journal have translated these percentages into actual quantities, which the following table shows in bushels:-

Total Crop in Hands of Farmers

Kind of Grain	March 15th, 1933 (Bushels)	March 15th, 1932 (Bushels)
Winter wheat.....	43,356,858	20,943,567
Summer wheat.....	10,655,499	7,348,620
Winter rye.....	89,366,495	48,423,255
Winter barley.....	3,215,142	2,755,836
Summer barley.....	25,721,136	24,802,524
Oats.....	195,175,624	164,699,696

The decline of stocks of winter and summer wheat during February 15th to March 15th was more noticeable than usual, amounting to 16,901,826 bushels, compared with 14,697,240 bushels last month, and 12,492,654 bushels last year.

In the case of winter rye the decline in stocks amounted to 25,589,525 bushels (February-March) compared with 27,164,265 in the preceding monthly period, and 16,928,455 bushels in the last year.

In the case of oats, there are still 194,527,200 bushels in the hands of farmers, 30,475,928 bushels more than at the same time last year. The consumption increased during March and amounted to 40,850,712 bushels, which is approximately the same amount used in the same period last year. The fact that the farmers are careful in their offerings of oats, in spite of large stocks, shows that they are aware that it will probably be necessary for them to use their stocks for feeding purposes.

The barley situation is of no special interest. There were only 3,215,142 bushels of winter barley available. Stocks of summer barley, amounting to 25,721,136 bushels are approximately the same as last year. The use of this grain does not prove to be a problem, even if the demand of the breweries declines.

The Markets Reports Bureau of the German Agricultural Council have published figures of the stocks available for sale on March 15th, 1933, which are given below in percentages of the total crops, as compared with those on the same date of the previous year.

Stocks available for Sale

Kind of Grain	March 15th, 1933	March 15th, 1932
Winter wheat.....	21.5	11.3
Summer wheat.....	33.8	26.3
Winter rye.....	13.6	6.1
Winter barley.....	1.7	1.3
Summer barley.....	6.5	8.1
Oats.....	9.0	7.8
Potatoes.....	10.3	9.9

On translating these percentages into actual quantities it is seen that 34,758,973 bushels of winter wheat, 808,348 bushels of summer wheat, 44,486,405 bushels of winter rye, and 39,099,967 bushels of oats were available for sale on March 15th.

Mill and Warehouse Stocks

The Government Bureau of Statistics give the following figures of their investigation of grain and flour stocks in second hand in mills and warehouses at the end of March 1933, together with figures of the two previous months:-

	Local and Foreign Product Duty Paid			Foreign Product Duty Unpaid		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
	(Bushels)					
Wheat.....	24,397,418	24,029,987	24,360,675	624,633	760,582	911,229
Rye.....	22,400,677	21,495,201	21,219,622	1,854,256	2,204,636	2,515,647
Oats.....	6,354,555	6,549,082	6,419,398	45,390	77,811	51,874
Barley.....	4,547,129	5,649,464	6,935,521	482,271	629,249	601,691
Wheat flour (Barrels).	1,540,990	1,529,742	1,574,734	1,125	1,125	2,250
Rye flour (Barrels).	798,615	787,367	798,615	1,125	1,125	2,250

The Government Bureau of Statistics states that no great increase in stocks of bread grain in second hand took place in March. Of the total wheat stocks, which amounted to 24,397,418 bushels, 14,109,350 bushels (58 per cent) were stored in the mills. Rye stocks amounted to 22,400,677 bushels, of which 9,684,651 (43 per cent) were in the mills. Barley stocks underwent a rather large decline of 19 per cent in March, whereas the stocks of wheat flour and rye flour remained practically the same. The above figures include again 95 per cent of all grain and flour stocks in mills and warehouses. The quantities of grain in the feeding stuffs factories and other industrial users (malting factories, corn coffee factories, food products factories), as well as the quantities en route and the flour stocks of the bakers are not included in these figures.

Grain Imports

According to statements made by the German Government Bureau of Statistics the import of grain into Germany in March was as follows, compared with February:-

Kind of Grain	March	February
	(Bushels)	
Wheat	2,211,016	1,723,251
Rye	985,630	704,696
Feeding barley	98,567	91,861
Other barley	694,608	408,782
Oats	302,166	129,685
Wheat flour (Barrels)	5,793	1,687
Rye flour (Barrels)	394	124

Seed Condition

The German Grain Journal states that the winter 1932-33 was mostly mild and dry. There were only occasional snow falls and severe cold. In spite of the thin snow cover, the winter seeds have generally come through the winter well. The condition of the seeds at the beginning of April is said to be somewhat poorer than in December, 1932, but is nevertheless on the whole better than at the same period last year. Spring cultivation was started comparatively early this year. In districts where the climate is favourable and the soil dry the work has greatly progressed and has partly been finished. In the case of the heavy soil, field work was interrupted by night frosts. The growth of the grass in the meadows and pastures is still very poor. On the basis of 2 - good, 3 - moderate, and 4 - poor, the average condition of the seeds for the whole of Germany is given as follows:- winter rye 2.6 (2.5 in December 1932); winter wheat 2.7 (2.5); winter spelt 2.5 (2.3); winter barley 2.7 (2.5); clover 2.7.

POLAND

The Government Bureau of Statistics in Warsaw has published the first report this year on the condition of the winter seeds in Poland at the middle of March. On the basis of 4 - good, 3 - average, 2 - below average and 1 - poor:-

	1933	1932	
	March	November	March
Wheat	3.4	3.7	2.8
Rye	3.6	4.0	2.9
Barley	3.3	3.5	2.8
Turnip seeds	3.3	3.6	2.8
Clover	3.2	3.4	2.9

Although the condition of the seeds is somewhat poorer than in November 1932, their development is said to be normal. In any case they are very much better than in the same period of the previous year.

The following cable was received on May 13, 1933, from the Canadian Trade Commissioner for Australia:-

> After protracted period of dry weather moderate rain now reported falling over considerable Australian wheat areas and meteorologist anticipates probable continuation, hence outlook for cultivation and seeding has substantially improved though acreage likely to be reduced. During month wheat prices have increased and growers now receiving about two shillings seven pence Australian currency per bushel sixty pounds equivalent today to forty-six cents Canadian funds at country railway stations but continue reluctant to sell. F.o.b. steamer quotation averages three shillings three pence halfpenny bushel equivalent Canadian funds fifty-seven cents. Total shipped and committed 3,248,000 tons balance unsold 752,000 tons or 28,049,600 bushels and every indication little difficulty placing remainder exportable surplus. Flour market without animation and as millers hold considerable wheat in absence over-sea demand prices fluctuate but average today 150 pound sacks six pounds fifteen shillings Australian per ton f.o.b. equivalent twenty-three dollars sixty-five cents Canadian funds. In forty-nine pound bags seven pounds ten shillings or twenty-six dollars seventy-six cents Canadian. Freights on full cargoes from Western Australia to United Kingdom and continent about twenty-one shillings six pence ton and from eastern states twenty-three shillings but bulk wheat from Sydney about nineteen shillings six pence to twenty shillings payable English currency.

The Argentine

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires cabled on May 17th as follows:-

> Weeks exports 4,004,000 bushels, exportable balance 77,674,000 bushels. After recent firmness market weakened slightly. Moderate sales to England and Continent. Spot closed 53 1/2, July 53. Tonnage chartered for 30,570,000 bushels. Weather favouring preparations for new crop.

The following pages contain a summary of Russian weather conditions during March, April and the first week of May. These data are supplied by the London correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:-

Week ending March 2nd, 1933	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit		Precipitation in inches	Conditions on last day of week	
	Min.	Max.		Weather	Ground
Ukraine	-4 to +7	19 to 41	0.3 to 1.2	Cloudy to snowing	Frozen, over 6" snow
Lower Volga	-20 to -4	16 to 25	0.1 to 0.4	Overcast to snowing	Frozen, over 6" snow
Middle Volga	-31 to -13	-6 to +14	Lacking	Mainly clear - some snow	Frozen, over 6" snow
Western Siberia	-40 to -27	0 to 14	Negligible to 0.2	Lacking	Frozen, over 6" snow
Caucasus	5 to 23	32 to 52	0.2 to 0.4	Overcast	Frozen, over 6" snow
Ural	-36 to -13	7 to 18	Negligible to 0.2	Clear	Frozen, over 6" snow
Kazakstan	-26 to -20	9 to 37	Lacking	Clear to overcast	Frozen, over 6" snow
Central Black Soil	-22 to -4	3 to 14	Negligible to 1.1	Cloudy to snowing	Frozen, over 6" snow
March 9th, 1933					
Ukraine	-9 to +7	28 to 41	Negligible to 0.5	Clear to overcast	Frozen, 6" snow
Lower Volga	-13 to -2	16 to 41	0.1 to 0.9	Clear	Frozen, 6" snow
Middle Volga	-22 to -18	7 to 14	Negligible to 0.2	Clear to snowing	Frozen, over 6" snow
Western Siberia	-36 to 18	-4 to +23	0.1 to 1.1	Clear to snowing	Frozen, over 6" snow
Caucasus	12 to 14	37 to 55	0.4 to 1.1	Clear to overcast	Frozen, over 6" snow
Ural	-31 to -9	9 to 32	nil to 0.1	Clear to snowing	Frozen, over 6" snow
Kazakstan	-36 to -4	12 to 21	Up to 0.3	Cloudy to snowing	Frozen, over 6" snow
Central Black Soil	-11 to 0	14 to 21	0.1 to 1.5	Clear to overcast	Frozen, over 6" snow
March 16th, 1933					
Ukraine	-6 to +8	34 to 45	Negligible to 0.5	Cloudy to overcast	Partly covered with snow
Lower Volga	-13 to +5	30 to 45	Negligible to 0.3	Overcast	Frozen, over 6" snow
Middle Volga	-22 to +1	28 to 57	0.1 to 0.5	Overcast	Frozen, over 6" snow
Western Siberia	-16 to -2	32 to 45	Negligible to 1.4	Overcast to snowing	Frozen, over 6" snow
Caucasus	+3 to +16	43 to 52	Nil to 1.6	Cloudy	Wet to frozen
Ural	-27 to -5	10 to 36	0.1 to 0.4	Cloudy to snowing	Frozen, over 6" snow
Kazakstan	-18 to -4	25 to 34	Negligible to 0.2	Overcast	Frozen, over 6" snow
Central Black Soil	-13 to +3	30 to 37	Negligible to 0.8	Overcast to snowing	Frozen, over 6" snow

Week ending March 23rd, 1933	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit		Precipitation in inches	Conditions on last day of week	
	Min.	Max.		Weather	Ground
Ukraine	27 to 32	43 to 54	Negligible to 0.3	Cloudy to drizzle	Covered with thawed snow
Lower Volga	21 to 27	39 to 57	Nil to 0.2	Clear to overcast	Covered with thawed snow
Middle Volga	16 to 27	23 to 27	Negligible to 0.2	Clear to cloudy	Mainly frozen, 6" snow
Western Siberia	-13 to -11	27 to 36	Negligible to 0.2	Overcast to snowing	Frozen, over 6" snow
Caucasus	21 to 27	54 to 73	Nil to 0.1	Cloudy to overcast	Mainly dry to wet
Ural	-20 to /12	34 to 43	Negligible to 0.1	Clear to overcast	Frozen, over 6" snow
Kazakstan	5 to 21	36 to 41	0.1 to 0.4	Clear	Frozen, less than 6" snow
Central Black Soil	18 to 30	39 to 43	Negligible to 0.2	Clear to overcast	Covered with thawing snow
March 30th, 1933					
Ukraine	16 to 28	37 to 50	0.1 to 0.4	Lacking	Covered with thawing snow
Lower Volga	14 to 21	36 to 55	Nil to 0.2	Overcast to snowing	Less than 6" snow, thawing
Middle Volga	12 to 23	36 to 48	0.1 to 0.4	Overcast to snowing	Frozen, less than 6" snow
Western Siberia	-13 to /1	28 to 43	Nil to negligible	Lacking	Frozen, less than 6" snow
Caucasus	16 to 25	41 to 73	Nil to 1.9	Overcast to raining	Mainly wet
Ural	-6 to /16	28 to 46	Negligible to 1.3	Clear to snowing	Mainly frozen, 6" snow
Kazakstan	5 to 18	37 to 41	Nil to 0.2	Cloudy to Overcast	Frozen, over 6" snow
Central Black Soil	18 to 23	39 to 52	Negligible to 0.2	Cloudy to snowing	Frozen, less than 6" snow
April 6th, 1933					
Ukraine	26 to 39	50 to 61	0.2 to 0.5	Mainly overcast	Mainly wet, a little dry
Lower Volga	23 to 32	50 to 57	0.2 to 0.8	Drizzle to rain	Wet
Middle Volga	17 to 25	43 to 66	0.2 to 0.5	Cloudy	Mainly wet to partly snow covered
Western Siberia	0 to 9	34 to 43	Nil to 0.1	Clear to cloudy	Partly snow covered to frozen
Caucasus	23 to 32	45 to 57	0.1 to 0.6	Cloudy to rain	Mainly wet - some dry
Ural	-18 to /19	34 to 50	Negligible to 0.6	Clear to overcast	Wet to frozen
Kazakstan	9 to 30	46 to 55	Nil to 0.2	Cloudy to overcast	Wet to frozen
Central Black Soil	26 to 32	46 to 57	Negligible to 1.7	Overcast	Wet

Week ending April 13th, 1933	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit		Precipitation in inches	Conditions on last day of week	
	Min.	Max.		Weather	Ground
Ukraine	26 to 30	39 to 54	0.2 to 1.0	Cloudy to overcast	Wet
Lower Volga	28 to 34	50 to 63	0.1 to 1.0	Cloudy to overcast	Wet
Middle Volga	32 to 36	52 to 61	0.2 to 0.6	Lacking	Mainly wet
Western Siberia	9 to 25	39 to 63	Nil to 0.2	Lacking	Wet to frozen
Caucasus	25 to 36	43 to 61	0.2 to 1.2	Cloudy to precipitating, some snow	Mainly wet
Ural	21 to 30	46 to 68	Nil to 0.2	Cloudy to precipitating, some snow	Wet to frozen
Kazakstan	27 to 32	43 to 64	0.1 to 0.4	Mainly overcast	Wet
Central Black Soil	26 to 32	44 to 68	0.2 to 1.0	Cloudy to overcast	Wet
April 20th, 1933					
Ukraine	27 to 32	52 to 61	0.1 to 1.2	Overcast to drizzle	Wet
Lower Volga	30 to 32	59 to 63	0.1 to 0.6	Lacking	Wet
Middle Volga	25 to 34	50 to 61	0.2 to 1.4	Overcast to drizzle	Wet
Western Siberia	23 to 28	52 to 57	Nil to 0.3	Overcast	Mainly wet
Caucasus	28 to 32	55 to 64	0.2 to 0.9	Lacking	Dry to wet
Ural	25 to 32	45 to 55	0.1 to 0.5	Lacking	Wet
Kazakstan	27 to 32	50 to 61	0.6 to 1.1	Precipitating	Mainly wet
Central Black Soil	28 to 32	43 to 61	Negligible to 0.5	Cloudy	Wet
April 27th, 1933					
Ukraine	30 to 39	50 to 66	0.3 to 1.5	Lacking	Wet
Lower Volga	32 to 45	57 to 77	Negligible to 1.0	Cloudy to overcast	Mainly dry
Middle Volga	32 to 41	59 to 79	0.2 to 1.3	Overcast	Mainly wet
Western Siberia	30 to 34	59 to 75	0.2 to 1.2	Cloudy to overcast	Mainly wet
Caucasus	39 to 64	77 to 86	Nil to 1.7[x]	Mainly overcast, some rain	Dry to wet, mainly wet
Ural	25 to 34	52 to 72	Negligible to 0.4	Lacking	Dry to wet, mainly wet
Kazakstan	32 to 39	72 to 81	Nil to 0.4	Cloudy to overcast	Mainly dry
Central Black Soil	30 to 34	48 to 55	0.3 to 1.2	Overcast	Wet

[x]Most stations recorded above 1.0 inches.

Week ending May 4th, 1933	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit		Precipitation in inches	Conditions on last day of week	
	Min.	Max.		Weather	Ground
Ukraine	32 to 45	52 to 64 exceptions 82 & 86	0.2 to 1.9	Clear to cloudy	Dry to wet
Lower Volga	32 to 45	68 to 79	0.3 to 0.6	Cloudy	Wet
Middle Volga	36 to 43	79 to 88	Up to 1.7	Cloudy to drizzling	Wet
Western Siberia	21 to 25 exception 39	63 to 70 exception 84	Negligible to 0.2	Lacking	Lacking
Caucasus	32 to 45	63 to 84 exception 93	0.5 to 1.3 exception 1.9	Clear to overcast	Wet
Ural	28 to 41	66 to 73	0.1 to 0.6	Cloudy to raining	Wet
Kazakstan	37 to 50	81 to 88	0.2 to 2.0	Cloudy	Wet
Central Black Soil	32 to 36 exception 19	54 to 61	0.8 to 2.2	Cloudy to overcast	Wet