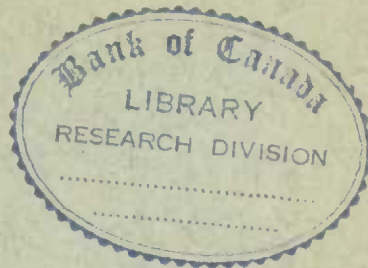


*wheat*



**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**AGRICULTURAL BRANCH**

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*August Crop Analysis*

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**OF THE**  
**WHEAT SITUATION**

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA  
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
Chief, Agricultural Branch:	T. W. Grindley, Ph.D.
Head Statistical Clerk:	C. B. Davidson, M.A.

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THE WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

The crop year 1934-35 is commencing with the general wheat situation not without its hopeful aspects. The supply of wheat available for the present cereal year has been greatly reduced by virtue of a second successive crop disaster in the United States, the certainty of a low yield in Canada, a sharp reduction in production in many European countries and the prospects of a small crop in Australia. These developments combine to produce a situation where the available supply of wheat is more closely related to probable demand than at any time in recent years.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, production of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed are expected to be the smallest in thirty years. The United States winter wheat crop was estimated at 401 million bushels at the end of July. The spring wheat crop was estimated at 90 million bushels. Total wheat production was estimated at 491 million bushels as compared with 528 million bushels harvested last year and average production of 886 million bushels from 1927 to 1931. Allowing for domestic consumption of slightly over 600 million bushels and for such small exports as may be made, it is apparent that the United States carry-over on July 31, 1935 will be reduced to near-normal proportions.

It is clear that European wheat production this year is far short of the abnormal outturn harvested a year ago. It is probable that the final outturn of 1934 European wheat crops (excluding Russia) will be from 300 to 350 million bushels less than the quantity produced in 1933. About two-thirds of this reduction will occur in normally importing countries, thus allowing for a reasonable increase in import requirements.

Mr. Broomhall estimates world import requirements for 1934-35 at 576 million bushels as compared with actual shipments of 523 million bushels in 1933-34. This increase in probable world trade in wheat in addition to the reduction in supply resulting from adverse growing conditions forms a basis for a substantial reduction in the volume of stocks of wheat which have been depressing the world market for the past five years.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Broomhall estimates that Canada will supply one-half of world demand for wheat during the present crop year. This authority estimates that Canada's exports during 1934-35 will amount to 288 million bushels. During the past crop year Canadian exports amounted to 195 million bushels. The supply situation is such that Canada has an opportunity to dispose of a large quantity of wheat during the present crop year, and to greatly reduce her carry-over on July 31, 1935.

During the first four weeks of the present cereal year, world shipments of wheat and wheat flour amounted to 44 million bushels as compared with 39 million bushels during the corresponding weeks of last year. The export movement of Argentine wheat has accounted for the bulk of the increase as compared with last year. The new crop year has opened with an improved demand for wheat as compared with a year ago.

The 1934 Australian wheat crop has experienced difficulties from the time it was sown in the midst of drought conditions. A substantial reduction in acreage has been reported and prospects, as far as they can be judged at the moment, are for a crop considerably smaller than that of last year. The situation in Australia points to a reduction in the volume of wheat available for the world market following the southern hemisphere harvests in December.

At the end of July, the condition of the wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces was slightly higher than at the same time last year. It is evident, however, that further deterioration took place during August with drought a major factor in the early part of the month. During the past week, frost damage has occurred in sections of Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is likely that both yield and quality have been affected by the recent frosts.

Canada ended the cereal year 1933-34 with a carry-over of 203 million bushels in all positions as compared with a carry-over of 219 million bushels at the end of the preceding crop year. Stocks of all other grains also showed a reduction on July 31, 1934 as compared with a year previous. Stocks of wheat in Canadian positions on July 31, 1934 amounted to 193 million bushels as compared with 212 million bushels on the same date a year ago.

During the past crop year Canadian exports of wheat and wheat flour amounted to 194,779,876 bushels as compared with 264,304,326 bushels during the previous cereal year.

On August 23, 1934 stocks of Canadian wheat in store in all positions amounted to 184,530,023 bushels as compared with 196,593,722 bushels on the same date a year ago.

The average cash price of No. 1 Northern wheat at Winnipeg amounted to 82 cents for the month of July. This marked the fourth consecutive month in which monthly average prices have advanced on the Winnipeg market.

During the year ending July 27, 1934, primary receipts amounted to 227 million bushels as compared with 370 million bushels for the year previous. During the first three weeks of the present crop year country deliveries amounted to 6,014,734 bushels as compared with 6,845,793 bushels during the same weeks last year. Deliveries of new crop wheat are now taking place with threshing well advanced in Manitoba and under way in the southern and central districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

### THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

The crop year 1934-35 is commencing with a more hopeful outlook both in respect to trade possibilities and a reduction in the volume of surplus stocks which have weighed heavily upon the world wheat market for the past five years. This situation is due in a large part to an unfavourable growing season extending over the great wheat areas of North America and sections of continental Europe. For the second successive season wheat crops in Canada and the United States have been subjected to adverse conditions and the outturn in these two countries will be far below normal.

In August, 1933 the United States Department of Agriculture described crop prospects as follows:

"The wheat and oat crops are each expected to be the smallest in 35 years or more and the forecasts for barley, flaxseed, hay, beans, and potatoes are all below the very low forecasts of a month ago. The condition of pastures on August 1 was the lowest on record for that date. .... Drought this year has affected a larger area than in 1930, practically the whole of the United States being affected on the first of July, but the area in acute distress is smaller, being limited chiefly to the Panhandle of Texas, Western Oklahoma and Southwestern Kansas and to an area extending from Central South Dakota into Southwestern Minnesota. The drought has been broken in nearly all parts of the Cotton Belt and there has been partial relief in most other sections east of the Great Plains. A large portion of the Great Plains, Corn Belt, and North Atlantic areas, however, lacked adequate moisture during part or all of July. So far as can be told at this time, with early grains not all threshed and late corn dependent on weather conditions for some months ahead, total grain production this year will be 16 per cent less than in any of the last ten years and 24 per cent less than the average production during that period. The hay crop is expected to be about the same as in the drought years 1930 and 1931 and 12 per cent below the average production during the last 10 years. Buckwheat, flaxseed and beans are all very short crops."

The sharp contraction in production of field crops in the United States in 1933 has been exceeded during the present season. On August 10, 1934 the United States Department of Agriculture stated:

"Combining the estimates of 32 principal crops, present indications are that yields per acre will average nearly 19 per cent less than they were last year and about 22 per cent below the average of yields during the last 27 years. The aggregate acreage of the 15 principal field crops, according to current estimates will be about 8 per cent less than the very low acreage harvested last year, 15 per cent lower than the average acreage during the previous 10 years, and lower than in any season in about 25 years. The crops of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and buckwheat are each expected to be the smallest in 30 years or more and hay production is expected to be 27 per cent lower and grain sorghum 16 per cent lower than in any previous season during the 15 year period for which comparable estimates are available."

Thus for two successive years, production of grains has been at a low level in the United States. The large surplus of wheat accumulated prior to the harvesting of the last two small crops has provided a sufficient reserve in the case of this commodity. The shortage resulting from the small harvest of the past two years is more noticeable in respect to feed grains. The feed situation in the United States is acute this year owing to the small crop of all grains and the sharp drop in the production of corn in 1934 as compared with 1933.

The production situation in the United States may be illustrated by the following table showing production of grains during the five years from 1927 to 1931 and during 1933 and 1934:

	<u>Average</u> <u>1927-1931</u>	<u>1933</u>  (million bushels)	<u>1934</u> <u>(Estimated)</u>
Wheat .....	886	528	491
Corn .....	2,516	2,344	1,607
Oats .....	1,187	732	545
Barley .....	270	157	119
Rye .....	41	21	17
TOTAL .....	<u>4,900</u>	<u>3,782</u>	<u>2,779</u>

The above table shows the drastic decline in grain production in 1933 and 1934 as compared with average production from 1927 to 1931.

#### EUROPE

The 1934 European wheat crop will fall short of the abnormal outturn of 1933. The point of major interest is the probable reduction in production in France, Germany and Italy. These countries constitute the most important element in determining import requirements of continental Europe. In 1933, production in these three countries was so large that imports during the past crop year were abnormally small. The present growing season was less favourable and wheat production in Germany and Italy will be substantially lower than a year ago. The 1934 French crop will be smaller than that of last year but is currently estimated at slightly over 300 million bushels. With a relatively large carry-over and with a crop estimated to be in excess of 300 million bushels, France will have a supply of wheat exceeding her own requirements although she will have to import hard wheats for blending purposes. Production in Germany and Italy is sharply lower than a year ago and from the standpoint of their internal supply position will have to import considerable wheat during the present cereal year. The United Kingdom has a good crop again this year and imports will not likely exceed those of last year. The Netherlands and Belgium will harvest crops about equal to those of last year. Yields will be smaller this year as compared with last year in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Switzerland and Sweden. Wheat production in 1934 in the Danubian area is sharply lower than a year ago. It is likely that the Danubian production of wheat will be over 100 million bushels less than last year. At the end of July Mr. Broomhall estimated that Europe (including Russia) would produce 344 million bushels less wheat than in 1933. While revised estimates may change this figure somewhat, it is clear that European production is far below the levels established last year when growing conditions were favourable.

At this time of the year there is always a marked degree of uncertainty as to the part which Russia will play in the world wheat market. While the usual conflicting reports are in evidence, there seems ample reason for believing that the 1934 Russian wheat crop is considerably smaller than the crop harvested last year. It is more than likely that the conditions experienced in the Danubian area also extended into the wheat-growing areas of Russia. It would seem that Russia will not be an important factor in the wheat market during the present crop year.

PROBABLE IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

The supply situation described in the preceding paragraphs gives reasonable hope of some expansion in world trade in wheat in 1934-35 as compared with 1933-34. The smaller crops in European importing countries indicate an increase in imports during the present cereal year. The decrease in production in importing countries, however, is offset to a certain extent by increased carry-overs on July 31, 1934 as compared with a year previous.

Mr. Broomhall estimates world import requirements for 1934-35 at 576 million bushels which compares with actual shipments of 523 million bushels during 1933-34. Mr. Broomhall arrives at his estimate as follows:

	(million bushels)
Great Britain and Ireland .....	232
France, Italy and Germany .....	56
Belgium and Holland .....	64
Scandinavia and Denmark .....	24
Greece .....	16
Other European Countries .....	56
	<hr/>
Total Europe .....	448
Ex-Europe .....	128
	<hr/>
TOTAL .....	<u>576</u>

Compared with the past crop year, the foregoing estimates indicate a slight reduction of imports into Great Britain and Ireland, and an increase of 36 million bushels in imports into France, Germany and Italy. Belgium and Holland will require slightly less wheat than last year while Scandinavia and Denmark will need slightly more than last year. Other European importing countries not mentioned in the above table will require over 17 million bushels more wheat than during 1933-34, according to the foregoing estimates.

Mr. Broomhall estimates that import requirements will be filled by exporting countries somewhat as follows:

	(million bushels)
Canada .....	288
United States .....	8
Argentine .....	160
Australia .....	96
Danube and France .....	24
	<hr/>
TOTAL .....	<u>576</u>

It is interesting to note that Mr. Broomhall estimates that Canada will receive one-half of total world trade in wheat during 1934-35. This is an unusually high percentage but arises from the fact that the Danubian countries will only have a small surplus. Australia probably will harvest a small crop and evidence goes to indicate that Russia will not be a factor during the present cereal year. Estimates of import requirements can only be tentative at this time of the year and more definite information as to the extent of southern hemisphere production is necessary before a proper disposition of exports can be made.

THE UNITED STATES

On August 10, 1934 the United States Department of Agriculture issued a report showing the condition of growing crops at the end of July and containing revised estimates of production. The report stated:

Crop prospects in the United States declined nearly 11 per cent during July as a result of continued drought and record-breaking hot weather. Growing conditions are poor practically everywhere except along the Atlantic Coast, in the eastern Cotton Belt and in the Pacific Northwest. In a large area that includes most of Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and some adjoining portions of Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, all growing crops and pastures were seriously hurt and most of the corn was scorched beyond recovery. In the southern section of this area some early corn made ears before the drought became severe and around the outer margin of this area there are some fields which escaped serious damage, but over most of this area corn has reached the tasselling stage without forming ears and in many fields the corn is drying up before more than a small fraction of the usual yield of fodder has been produced. The total corn crop for all purposes is now estimated as equivalent to 1,607,108,000 bushels compared with 2,343,883,000 bushels produced last year and an average of 2,516,307,000 bushels during the 5 years, 1927-1931. The present forecast is more than 500,000,000 bushels below prospects a month ago. Wheat production is estimated at 490,960,000. This is a slight increase over expectations a month ago and is not far below last year's crop, 527,978,000 bushels, but it is only 55 per cent of average production.

Wheat: Due to slightly higher harvested yields of winter wheat the estimated total wheat production in the United States in 1934 is now placed at 490,960,000 bushels. This figure is 1.5 per cent higher than the forecast of 483,662,000 bushels a month ago but about 7 per cent below the 1933 crop of 527,978,000 bushels and almost 45 per cent lower than the 5-year (1927-1931) average production of 886,359,000 bushels.

Due chiefly to better yields than were expected a month ago in most of the States east of the Mississippi, the winter wheat crop is now forecast at 400,522,000 bushels. While this figure is about 6,000,000 bushels higher than the July 1, 1934 forecast and about 50,000,000 bushels larger than the 1933 crop, it is still about 231,000,000 bushels below the 5-year (1927-1931) average production of 632,061,000 bushels.

The preliminary estimate of yield per acre of winter wheat for the United States as reported on August 1, averaged 12.3 bushels. This figure compares with 12.4 bushels per acre in 1933 and the 10-year (1922-1931) average yield per acre of 15.2 bushels.

Spring wheat production including durum is forecast at 90,438,000 bushels, or about 1,000,000 bushels higher than the July 1 forecast. The 1934 crop, however, is but little more than half the size of the 1933 production of 176,370,000 bushels, and but a fraction of the 5-year (1927-1931) average production of 254,298,000 bushels.

Early drought which curtailed acreage severely in the Dakotas and adjacent areas is largely responsible for the short 1934 spring wheat crop. The crop in many localities of the spring wheat drought area has either been a complete failure or will produce scarcely more than next year's seed requirement.



The condition of the durum wheat crop on August 1 was reported at 22.8 per cent of normal as compared with 29.6 per cent a month ago and the 10-year (1922-1931) average August 1 condition of 70.1 per cent. South Dakota reported the lowest average with a condition figure of 13 per cent of normal.

The condition of spring wheat other than durum on August 1 was reported at 31.3 per cent of normal as compared with 39.3 per cent a month ago and the 10-year (1922-1931) average August 1 condition of 64.3 per cent. North Dakota reported the lowest condition for this crop among the various states and averaged 15 per cent of normal. The crop is almost as poor in Nebraska where it averaged 17 per cent and in South Dakota where it was reported at 20 per cent of normal.

Production of hard red winter wheat is now indicated at 201,473,000 bushels; soft red winter wheat at 163,245,000 bushels; hard red spring wheat at 55,731,000 bushels; durum wheat at 7,097,000 bushels; and white wheat at 63,414,000 bushels.

The following table shows production of wheat in the United States for a series of years.

	<u>Winter Wheat</u>	<u>Spring Wheat</u> (million bushels)	<u>Total</u>
1928 .....	577	336	913
1929 .....	586	236	822
1930 .....	631	259	890
1931 .....	818	114	932
1932 .....	476	268	744
1933 .....	352	176	528
1934 .....	401	90	491

Available Supplies

The following table shows available supplies of wheat in the United States at the commencement of each crop year for a series of years.

	<u>Carry-over</u>	<u>New Crop</u> (million bushels)	<u>Total Supplies</u>
1928-29 .....	120	913	1,033
1929-30 .....	242	822	1,064
1930-31 .....	303	890	1,193
1931-32 .....	324	932	1,256
1932-33 .....	382	744	1,126
1933-34 .....	386	528	914
1934-35 .....	260 /	491	751

/ Estimated.

The foregoing table shows the sharp reduction that has taken place in total supplies of wheat available in the United States. Total supplies for 1934-35 are estimated at 751 million bushels while domestic requirements will probably exceed 600 million bushels. Stocks of wheat in the United States will be relatively small on July 31, 1935.

THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

A. The Argentine

The following report was received on August 14 from the correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires:

During the past month wheat and wheatflour to a total of 16,283,000 bushels were exported (wheat 16,094,000 bushels, flour 189,000 bushels). June exports were 15,773,000 bushels (wheat 15,392,000 bushels, flour 381,000 bushels).

The statistical position is now as follows:

First official estimate 1933-34 crop .....	256,177,000 bushels
Probable excess over official figures .....	18,372,000 "
Carry over from 1932-33 .....	7,323,000 "
Total supplies .....	281,872,000 "
Deduct Seed and Domestic Requirements .....	95,534,000 "
Balance available for export .....	186,338,000 "
Exported to July 31: wheat 100,269,000 bushels)	
flour 1,847,000 bushels) ....	102,116,000 "
Balance still available for export .....	84,222,000 "

It is estimated that another 18,372,000 bushels of this balance has already been sold to the exporting houses, but not yet shipped; so that there remains probably more or less 66,139,000 bushels for sale.

Markets:

There has been considerable activity in the wheat market, especially during the latter half of the month, when price levels rose steadily, following the continued reports of damage and deterioration to the North American and European crops, until as high as \$7 was being paid in Buenos Aires for wheat laid down in the port, with additional premiums for high quality grain, and in Bahia Blanca \$7.10 was being paid.

Exporting houses have experienced a steady demand for wheat, which still continues, and there is apparently a prospect of its being maintained, judging by the heavy chartering of freight. At the end of the month 55,116,000 bushels were reported as loading or contracted for up to October.

There have been a limited number of transactions in wheat of the new crop, as high as \$7. pesos being paid in Rosario for February delivery.

When trading closed for the month, Spot wheat was quoted at \$6.96 the quintal, and the September option at \$7.00 paper pesos, equivalent to 54¢ and 54½¢ Canadian per bushel at the current rates of exchange. At the same time September closed in Winnipeg at 87½¢.

New Crop:

There have been fairly generous rains during the month just closed, but these have not been very well distributed. They have been heaviest in districts which were already being inconvenienced by excess of moisture, and practically missed the zones suffering from drought. The southwest portion of the province of

Buenos Aires and most of the Pampa territory are now in rather bad shape for lack of rain.

I give below extracts from the report published by the Ministry of Agriculture on the 24th ultimo:

Buenos Aires: Wheat in the province has struggled with two handicaps, excess of rains from the centre north, and drought throughout the Atlantic zone and the southwest bordering on the Pampa. For these reasons the seeding is backward, and some diminution in the area can be foreseen, with a possible switch to brewing barley in the southwest and to linseed in the southeast. South of Bahia Blanca, where there has been practically no rain since May, the heavy frosts and continuous winds have held back the winter wheat, which needs good rains within a short time. North of that city the Kanred and Lin Cabel wheats are developing without much foliage but with good roots. In the centre of the province the excessive humidity of the soil has delayed seeding.

Santa Fe: Wheat seeding may be said to be finished throughout the province. Germination has been normal, favoured by climatic conditions. Generally the condition of the wheat is normal.

Cordoba: In general the condition of the wheat fields is good, except in the southwest of the province, which has suffered from drought, the effects of which have been partly relieved by the humid atmosphere and persistent fogs. Seeding is finished, the late fields being a little inferior to the earlier ones.

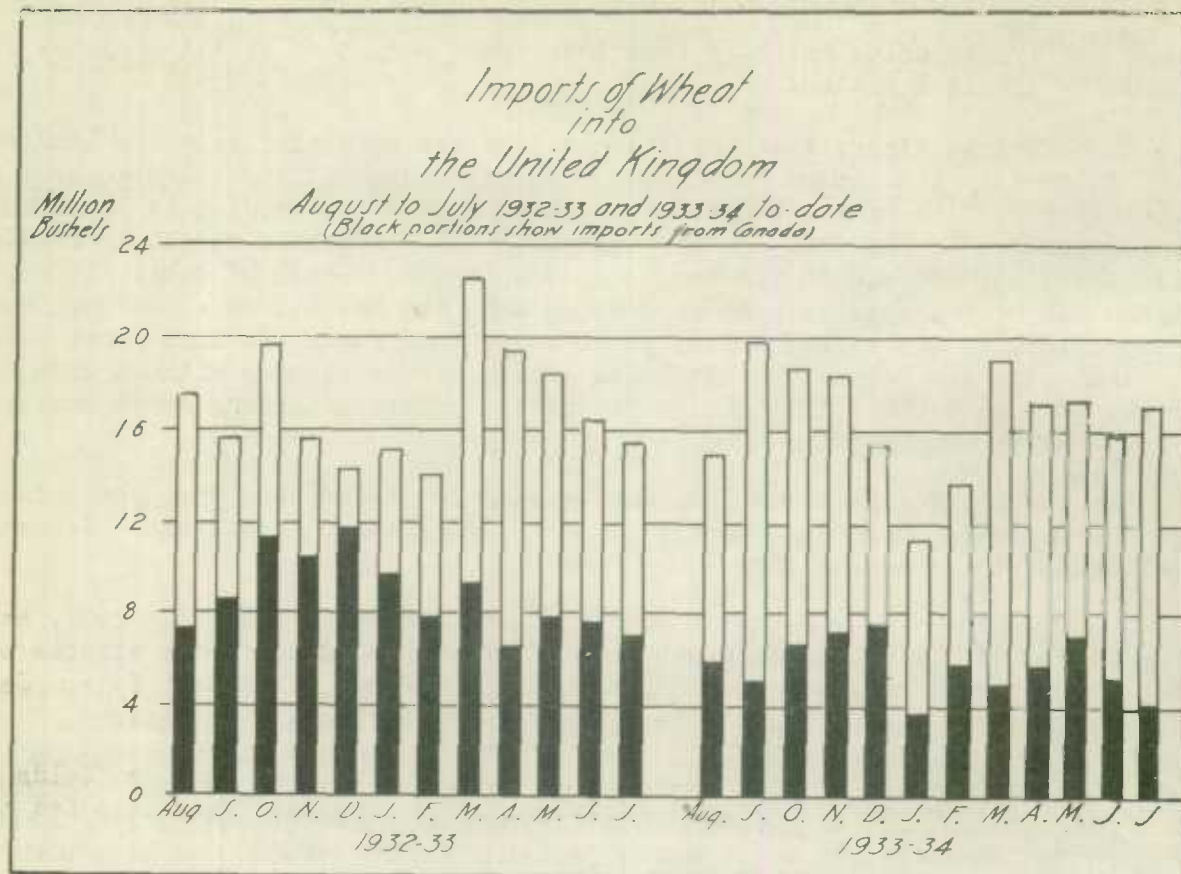
Entre Rios: Wheat seeding is practically finished and the fields are in good condition with the plants even and strong. The frosts of the last few days have benefited the grain.

Pampa: In parts of the north the early fields of wheat may be considered good; in others there has been sufficient moisture, but the wheat fields have been prematurely pastured, which has damaged them. They may be said to be fair to good. In the rest of the Pampa the condition is fair to bad.

#### B. Australia

The following cable was received from the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne on August 15, 1934:

Since beginning of season December 1, wheat and flour shipments totalling 63,121,396 bushels have been made compared with 125,740,748 last season. Markets have recently strengthened considerably. Peak price of 3s. 2d. per bushel at country sidings equivalent to 62¢ was paid August 10, although profit taking has caused weaker tendency. Highest price f.o.b. Steamer Melbourne was 3s. or 74¢. Crop prospects continue improved and provided usual spring rains fall western Australia and New South Wales good condition. Preliminary unofficial new crop estimate 125 to 145 million bushels. Flour market active and Dairen demand so great many millers are booked to end October. Good sale Hong Kong and usual Java and United Kingdom shipments going forward. Export quotations, ton 2,000 pounds, 150 pound sacks, eight pounds ten shillings equivalent \$33.40 and 49 pound calico bags eight pounds fifteen shillings or \$34.28. Chartering active at higher rates full cargoes in bags from Western Australia 27s., South Australia Victoria 28s. Bulk cargoes 2s. 6d. cheaper. Parcel rates unfavourable. No bookings. Freights payable English currency ton 2,240 pounds. Preliminary report wheat Commission issued and Commonwealth Government has agreed set aside 4,000,000 pounds assist necessitous growers for coming season basis being about 3s. per bushel from shipping ports. Excise tax flour recommended.



The United Kingdom

Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the month of July were higher than during the preceding month and higher than during the corresponding month last year. Imports during July, 1934 amounted to 17,185,265 bushels compared with 15,990,620 bushels during June, 1934 and 15,773,286 bushels during July, 1933.

During the months of May, June and July total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom have been less than during the same months last year. Total imports during the present crop year are slightly lower than during the corresponding period of 1932-33.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom for the twelve-month period from August, 1932 to July, 1933 and for the nine-month period from August, 1933 to April, 1934 and for May, June and July, 1934:

From:	August-July (1932-33)	August-April (1933-34)	May (1934)	June (1934)	July (1934)
Canada .....	102,882,268	51,803,334	7,323,207	5,319,766	4,244,898
United States .	2,191,927	27,825	18,293	40,522	-
Argentine .....	33,178,430	35,063,692	4,642,570	5,775,556	8,321,865
Australia .....	50,433,050	32,568,756	3,223,275	2,846,905	3,199,433
Russia .....	3,960,702	14,917,986	7,093	-	-
Others .....	11,729,430	15,083,986	2,249,628	2,007,871	1,419,069
<b>T o t a l .....</b>	<b>204,375,807</b>	<b>149,465,581</b>	<b>17,464,066</b>	<b>15,990,620</b>	<b>17,185,265</b>
Previous year ..	229,420,424	153,328,334	18,780,751	16,493,593	15,773,286

As shown by the foregoing table, imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the twelve months from August, 1932, to July, 1933, amounted to 204 million bushels compared with 229 million bushels for the same months in 1931-32. Out of total imports of 204 million bushels, Canada supplied 103 million bushels or 50.5 per cent; Australia supplied 50 million bushels or 24.5 per cent; the Argentine supplied 33 million bushels or 16.2 per cent.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during July, 1934 along with comparative figures for July, 1933:

<u>From:</u>	<u>July, 1934</u> (bushels)	<u>July, 1933</u>
Canada .....	4,244,898	6,834,794
United States .....	-	-
Argentina .....	8,321,865	3,819,276
Australia .....	3,199,433	4,667,154
Russia .....	-	-
Other .....	<u>1,419,069</u>	<u>452,062</u>
<b>T o t a l</b> .....	<u>17,185,265</u>	<u>15,773,286</u>

The above table shows that total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during July, 1934 were higher than during July, 1933. Imports from Canada amounted to 4,244,898 bushels compared with 6,834,794 bushels for the corresponding month last year. Imports during July, 1934, from Australia were lower than during July, 1933. The United Kingdom imported 8,321,865 bushels from the Argentine last month compared with 3,819,276 bushels during the same month in 1933. Germany and Roumania were the principal exporters in the unclassified group.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the months of August to July inclusive, 1932-33 and 1933-34:-

<u>From:</u>	<u>1933-34</u> <u>August-July</u> (bushels)	<u>1932-33</u> <u>August-July</u>
Canada .....	68,691,205	102,882,268
United States .....	86,640	2,191,927
Argentina .....	53,803,683	33,178,430
Australia .....	41,838,369	50,433,050
Russia .....	14,925,079	3,960,702
Other .....	<u>20,760,556</u>	<u>11,729,430</u>
<b>T o t a l</b> .....	<u>200,105,532</u>	<u>204,375,807</u>

It will be noted that total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom amounted to 200,105,532 bushels during the August-July period in 1933-34 as compared with 204,375,807 bushels during the same months last year. The table further shows that imports from the Argentine increased about 20 million bushels this year as compared with last. Imports from Canada decreased about 34 million bushels in the August-July period in 1933-34 as compared with the same months last year. Imports from Russia increased about 11 million bushels as compared with the same period last year.

The Position of the Import Requirements Estimate

The London Wheat Conference accepted the estimate of 600 million bushels for world import requirements for 1934-35. The position of this estimate on August 18, was as follows:

<u>Import Requirements</u>	<u>Actual Shipments</u>	<u>Balance to be Shipped</u>
Aug.1,1934 to July 31,1935 (52 weeks)	Aug.1,1934 to Aug.18,1934 (3 weeks)	Aug.18,1934 to July 31,1935 (49 weeks)
600 million bushels or 11.5 million bushels weekly	33 million bushels or 11.0 million bushels weekly	567 million bushels or 11.6 million bushels weekly

During the first three weeks of 1934-35 world shipments have amounted to 33 million bushels, or an average of 11 million bushels per week. This represents a heavier international movement of wheat than occurred during the same weeks last year.

In order to fulfil the world estimate of 600 million bushels, weekly shipments will have to average 11.5 million bushels.

The Course of Wheat Prices

The following summary of wheat price movements from July 2 to August 20, has been prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.

A period of relative stability in wheat prices which has lasted since early in June, was broken on July 11 when quotations advanced approximately 6 cents per bushel. This movement followed the release of official crop reports in Canada and the United States which mentioned severe drought damage. After a minor reaction on July 12, markets again continued upward, influenced by further dry weather and the growing certainty of lower crops in Europe as well as in exporting areas. This rise became precipitate in the early days of August and on the 9th, No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, basis Fort William and Port Arthur was quoted at 94 cents per bushel. Since then prices have moved sharply downward. A break of over 6 cents per bushel came on August 11, when a bearish interpretation was placed upon government crop reports for the United States and Canada. Heavy shipments from the Argentine and the decision of France to subsidize exports were also depressing factors.

Cash closing prices of No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat, basis Fort William and Port Arthur, averaged 82.0 cents per bushel for July as compared with 77.1 cents for June.

Monthly Average Winnipeg Cash Price - No. 1 Northern Wheat,  
Crop Years 1926-27 to 1933-34.  
(Dollars per Bushel)

	<u>1926-27</u>	<u>1927-28</u>	<u>1928-29</u>	<u>1929-30</u>	<u>1930-31</u>	<u>1931-32</u>	<u>1932-33</u>	<u>1933-34</u>
August .....	1.51.0	1.59.9	1.18.8	1.58.0	.92.5	.55.1	.56.3	.73.4
September .....	1.43.8	1.45.1	1.17.0	1.49.5	.78.1	.53.6	.51.9	.67.2
October .....	1.43.5	1.44.1	1.23.7	1.41.4	.72.5	.59.9	.48.2	.60.5
November .....	1.41.0	1.45.1	1.20.9	1.33.0	.64.4	.67.3	.46.7	.63.7
December .....	1.33.4	1.40.6	1.17.1	1.37.8	.55.4	.60.6	.42.4	.60.3
January .....	1.35.7	1.42.8	1.20.9	1.30.5	.53.9	.60.0	.44.2	.65.0
February .....	1.39.7	1.42.6	1.27.9	1.17.4	.59.3	.63.2	.45.8	.65.6
March .....	1.42.7	1.48.1	1.27.0	1.06.2	.56.7	.63.1	.49.1	.66.4
April .....	1.45.1	1.56.3	1.22.8	1.09.8	.59.7	.62.6	.53.6	.65.5
May .....	1.53.8	1.57.2	1.12.3	1.07.9	.60.6	.62.9	.63.3	.70.6
June .....	1.61.1	1.42.6	1.18.3	1.03.2	.60.8	.55.1	.66.8	.77.1
July .....	1.62.1	1.30.9	1.59.9	.95.1	.57.3	.54.7	.83.4	.87.0

Wheat Prices and the General Price Level /

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

	General Index	Board of Trade <sup>x</sup>	Wheat No. 1
	Canada	United Kingdom	Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis
	1926=100	1926=100	1926=100
1929 .....	95.6	92.2	89.8
1930 .....	86.6	80.7	63.0
1931 .....	72.1	70.3	39.3
1932 .....	66.7	68.6	37.2
<u>1932</u>			
August .....	66.7	67.2	37.7
September .....	65.9	68.9	34.7
October .....	65.0	68.3	32.2
November .....	64.7	68.3	31.2
December .....	64.0	68.3	28.3
<u>1933</u>			
January .....	63.9	67.7	29.6
February .....	63.6	66.8	30.6
March .....	64.4	65.9	32.8
April .....	65.4	65.6	35.9
May .....	66.9	67.0	42.3
June .....	67.6	68.7	44.7
July .....	70.5	69.1	55.8
August .....	69.4	69.2	49.1
September .....	68.9	69.5	44.9
October .....	67.9	69.3	40.5
November .....	68.7	69.4	42.6
December .....	69.0	69.4	40.3
<u>1934</u>			
January .....	70.6	70.6	43.5
February .....	72.1	71.1	43.9
March .....	72.0	70.1	44.4
April .....	71.1	69.4	43.8
May .....	71.1	69.1	47.2
June .....	72.1	70.0	51.6
July .....	72.0	-	54.8

Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch. x Transposed from the base 1913=100.

Exchange Fluctuations

A moderate show of strength by the Canadian dollar during July was associated with the transfer of funds from London via New York to Canada, following Canadian borrowing in London earlier in the year. Both sterling and New York funds moved slightly lower in July at Montreal. Following the nationalization of silver in the United States, the decline of American funds was accentuated, while sterling advanced sharply. The first shipment of gold from the United States since April, 1933, made on August 14, introduced a new note into the market, and more recently both sterling and New York funds have been firm. French francs have changed very little during the past six weeks.

Exchange Quotations at Montreal, January 8, 1933 to August 18, 1934.

		United Kingdom	United States	Australia	Argentina
		Pounds	Dollar	Pounds	Paper Peso
		4.8666	1.0000	4.86666	.4244
January	8, 1934	5.0895	1.0018	4.0716	.2504
	15	5.1324	.9956	4.1059	.2588
	22	5.0531	1.0093	4.6424	.2801
	29	5.0337	1.0062	4.0270	.2515
February	5	4.9824	1.0093	3.9859	.3381
	12	5.0841	1.0087	4.0632	.3404
	19	5.1638	1.0056	4.1311	.2664
	26	5.1179	1.0062	4.0943	.2616
March	5	5.0972	1.0056	4.0777	.2639
	12	5.1000	1.0000	4.0800	.2600
	19	5.1081	1.0006	4.0865	.2546
	26	5.1072	1.0009	4.0858	.2552
April	3	5.1437	1.0000	4.1149	.2570
	9	5.1706	.9984	4.1364	.2571
	16	5.1425	.9968	4.1140	.2552
	23	5.1324	.9956	4.1059	.2539
	30	5.1194	.9962	4.0955	.2441
May	7	5.0925	.9978	4.0739	.2345
	14	5.1055	.9994	4.0810	.2399
	21	5.1013	.9978	4.0810	.2370
	28	5.0797	.9975	4.0638	.2394
June	5	5.0242	.9969	4.0193	.2442
	11	5.0277	.9931	4.0221	.2483
	18	4.9740	.9850	3.9794	.2462
	25	4.9805	.9857	3.9844	.2474
July	3	5.0126	.9906	4.0100	.2427
	9	4.9918	.9909	3.9934	.2428
	16	4.9869	.9887	3.9896	.2447
	23	4.9727	.9859	3.9781	.2465
	30	4.9576	.9831	3.9628	.2581
August	6	4.9551	.9816	3.9624	.2572
	13	4.9655	.9712	3.9724	.2753
	18	4.9800	.9775	3.9800	.2734



THE CANADIAN SITUATION

Acres

On August 10, 1934 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a report showing estimated 1934 acreages in the Prairie Provinces.

The figures revealed a decrease of 1,881,000 acres or 7.5 per cent for wheat, while oats increased by 170,000 acres or 1.9 per cent. Barley showed a slight decrease of 70,000 acres or 2.3 per cent, rye increased by 149,300 acres or 28.7 per cent and flaxseed decreased by 17,500 or 7.4 per cent. The acreages are as follows, with the figures for 1933 within brackets: Three Prairie Provinces - wheat 23,296,000 (25,177,000); oats 9,115,000 (8,945,000); barley 2,962,000 (3,032,000); rye 669,000 (519,700); flaxseed 218,400 (235,900). Manitoba - wheat 2,533,000 (2,536,000); oats 1,458,000 (1,504,000); barley 1,125,000 (1,173,000); rye 87,400 (45,700); flaxseed 25,600 (20,200). Saskatchewan - wheat 13,262,000 (14,743,000); oats 4,625,000 (4,571,000); barley 1,088,000 (1,228,000); rye 346,500 (305,000); flaxseed 174,700 (205,000). Alberta - wheat 7,501,000 (7,898,000); oats 3,032,000 (2,870,000); barley 749,000 (631,000); rye 235,100 (169,000); flaxseed 18,100 (10,700).

Areas Sown to the Principal Grain Crops in the Prairie Provinces in 1934, as compared with 1933.

Province		Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Manitoba	- 1933	2,536,000	1,504,000	1,173,000	45,700	20,200
	- 1934	2,533,000	1,458,000	1,125,000	87,400	25,600
Saskatchewan	- 1933	14,743,000	4,571,000	1,228,000	305,000	205,000
	- 1934	13,262,000	4,625,000	1,088,000	346,500	174,700
Alberta	- 1933	7,898,000	2,870,000	631,000	169,000	10,700
	- 1934	7,501,000	3,032,000	749,000	235,100	18,100
Total Prairie Provinces	- 1933	25,177,000	8,945,000	3,032,000	519,700	235,900
	- 1934	23,296,000	9,115,000	2,962,000	669,000	218,400

YIELD OF FALL WHEAT AND FALL RYE

The total yield of fall wheat in Canada is estimated at 7,022,000 bushels from 425,600 acres, a yield per acre of 16.5 bushels, as compared with 14,031,000 bushels from 559,000 acres, a yield per acre of 25.1 bushels in 1933.

Fall rye in Canada shows a yield of 5,239,000 bushels from 587,100 acres, as compared with 3,454,000 bushels from 434,900 acres in 1933, the yields per acre being 8.9 bushels and 7.9 bushels respectively.

PROGRESS OF THE 1934 WHEAT CROP

Condition of Field Crops, July 31, 1934.

For all Canada, the condition of the principal field crops in percentage of the long-time average yield per acre is as follows, with the condition for June 30, 1934, and July 31, 1933, within brackets: Spring wheat 63 (82, 57); oats 72 (87, 67); barley 68 (84, 65); spring rye 66 (80, 55); peas 87 (95, 82); beans 80 (82, 75); buckwheat 86 (94, 82); mixed grains 89 (89, 76); flaxseed 60 (78, 43); corn for husking 71 (76, 78); potatoes 89 (96, 84); turnips, etc. 85 (89, 80); fodder corn 82 (87, 81); sugar beets 69 (74, 83); pasture 76 (86, 77).

For the Prairie Provinces, the condition of the principal crops on the same dates is as follows: Manitoba - spring wheat 67 (80, 69); oats 58 (83, 66); barley 58 (83, 63); spring rye 61 (83, 75); flaxseed 59 (83, 67). Saskatchewan - spring wheat 53 (77, 52); oats 54 (78, 55); barley 56 (77, 61); spring rye 57 (77, 43); flaxseed 58 (76, 38). Alberta - spring wheat 78 (92, 61); oats 75 (92, 61); barley 78 (94, 64); spring rye 72 (82, 59); flaxseed 75 (89, 52).

Condition of Field Crops, July 31, 1930-34.

(Note: 100 equals the long-time average yield per acre)

	CANADA					Manitoba				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	(per cent)					(per cent)				
Spring wheat	86	54	88	57	63	94	56	92	69	67
Oats	86	71	90	67	72	92	59	87	66	58
Barley	91	63	87	65	68	97	58	84	63	58
Spring rye	86	57	91	55	66	94	58	89	75	61
	Saskatchewan					Alberta				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	(per cent)					(per cent)				
Spring wheat	83	42	83	52	53	88	77	97	61	78
Oats	79	42	83	55	54	80	81	94	61	75
Barley	84	38	83	61	56	83	84	93	64	78
Spring rye	85	36	87	43	57	83	76	98	59	72

CHARTS SHOWING THE CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES  
AT JUNE 30 AND JULY 31, 1934.

Charts are presented on the ~~next two~~ pages of this report showing the condition of spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces by Crop Districts at the above mentioned dates. In making comparisons between the charts, allowance should be made for differences in patterns.

For the sixth successive year wheat prospects in the Prairie Provinces declined during the month of July. Substantial reductions in condition figures are reported from each province as compared with the condition at the end of June.

Manitoba -

All Crop Districts in Manitoba reported a lower condition than at the end of June. Striking declines in condition were reported in south-central, south-western and west-central portions of the province. The lowest condition figure was reported in Crop District 1 in south-western Manitoba. Declines also occurred in the northern districts of the province but fair to good prospects still exist in these areas.

Saskatchewan -

In Saskatchewan, Crop District 9 was the only area to maintain its condition during the month of July. A small decline in condition was reported from Crop District 8 but more rainfall and useful reserves of moisture assisted in maintaining fairly good crop prospects in the two northern Crop Districts. The largest decline in condition during the critical month of July took place in the five Crop Districts comprising the more southerly area of Saskatchewan and in Crop Districts 6 and 7 comprising central and west-central Saskatchewan respectively. The severity of the decline in the condition of crops in southern Saskatchewan is comparable to the decline which took place during July, 1933.

Alberta -

The condition of the wheat crop was better maintained in Alberta than in either of the other two provinces. Important declines in condition took place in Crop Districts 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. South-western Alberta came through July with little damage to crop prospects. Condition figures for northern Alberta (comprising Crop Districts 10 to 16) indicate that the crop outlook continued favourable at the end of July.

Taking the three provinces as a whole, condition figures at the end of July indicated a sharp falling-off in prospects in southern and west-central Manitoba, southern, central and west-central Saskatchewan and in south-eastern and central Alberta. These areas comprise roughly 17,000,000 acres out of a total of 23,296,000 acres sown to wheat in the Prairie Provinces this year.

# CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS

JULY 31, 1934

WITH PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF ACREAGE

C. D.	Acres
1	565,700
2	389,700
3	315,100
4	720,800
5	830,750
6	1,035,800
7	971,500
8	669,850
9	132,850
10	746,450
11	276,630
12	37,630
13	149,300
14	281,010
15	61,160
16	307,870
17	6,900

C. D.	Acres
1	836,200
2	1,703,000
3 <sup>A</sup>	1,374,500
3 <sup>B</sup>	1,515,600
4	1,087,200
5	1,267,400
6	1,819,000
7	1,706,500
8	833,800
9	1,116,800

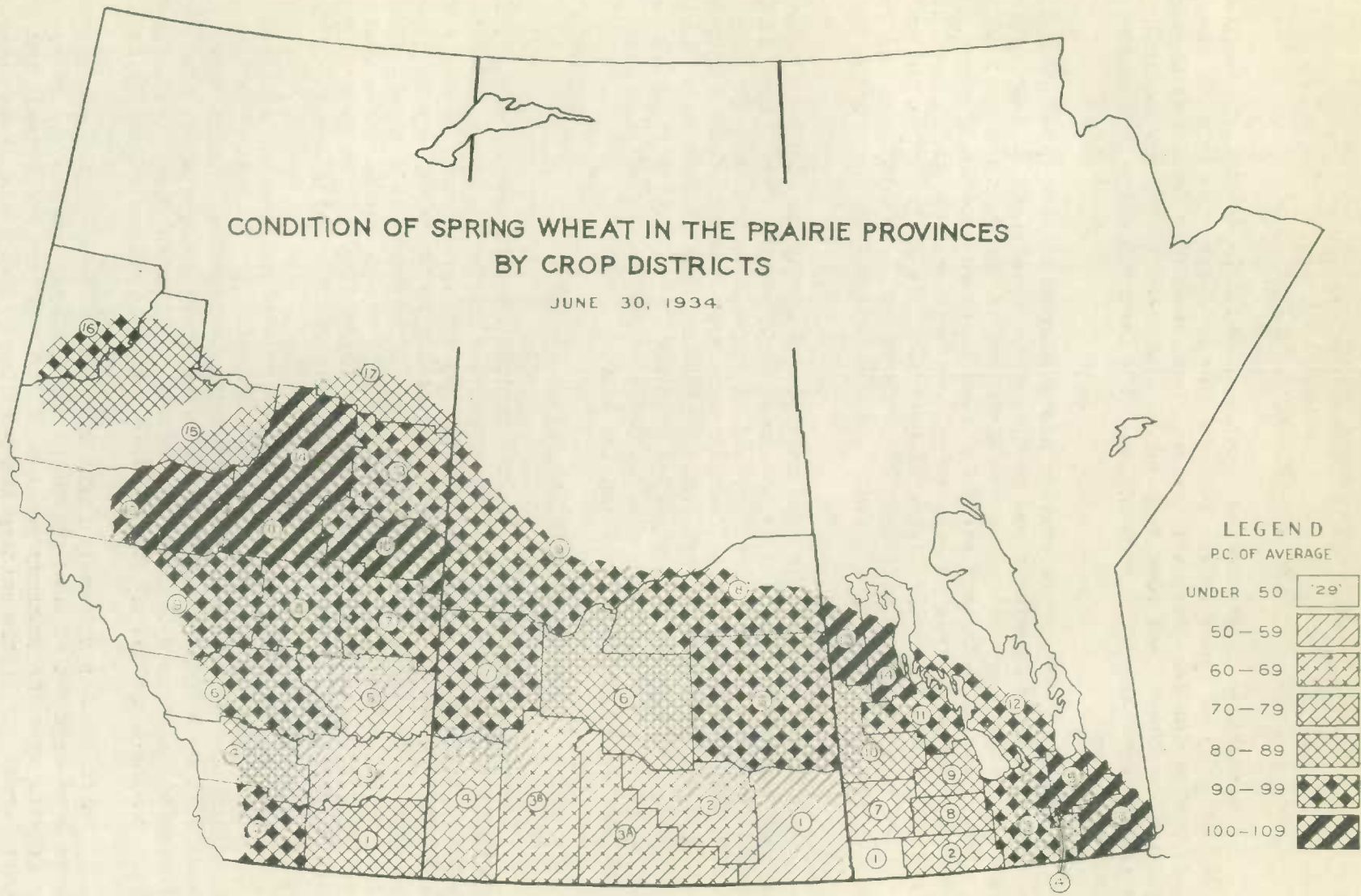
C. D.	Acres
1	196,200
2	500,500
3	729,000
4	30,800
5	64,900
6	13,300
7	311,600
8	261,300
9	106,000
10	141,600
11	103,500
12	22,000
13	33,000
14	19,300

## LEGEND P.C. OF AVERAGE

UNDER 40	
40 - 49	
50 - 59	
60 - 69	
70 - 79	
80 - 89	
90 - 99	
100 - 109	

# CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS

JUNE 30, 1934



**LEGEND**  
PC. OF AVERAGE

UNDER 50	Diagonal lines (top-left to bottom-right)
50-59	Diagonal lines (bottom-left to top-right)
60-69	Grid pattern
70-79	Checkerboard pattern
80-89	Dark checkerboard pattern
90-99	Dark checkerboard pattern (darker)
100-109	Solid black

CROP DEVELOPMENT DURING AUGUST

Week ending August 8, 1934

Harvesting is proceeding rapidly in Manitoba as hot, dry weather has hastened the maturity of crops in all parts of the province. No rain of importance was received during the past week and the soil continues very dry. Pastures are suffering from the drought and need rain badly. Oats and barley are generally light crops and grasshoppers are still destructive. The feed situation is regarded as serious in many areas.

In Saskatchewan the weather has continued hot and dry during the past two weeks and crops in the southern and central areas have shown further deterioration. Cutting is under way in nearly all districts in the southern part of the province. Some grain is being cut early for feed purposes especially where grasshoppers are threatening. Crops in the central and west-central portions of the province are patchy and generally light. A good yield is indicated in the northern and east-central districts and cutting will commence shortly. Pastures are generally in poor condition due to prolonged drought and the feed situation is acute in many areas.

Hot, dry weather has been experienced throughout southern Alberta during the past week and harvesting is now under way. Weather conditions during the past two weeks have caused premature ripening of crops in many areas and have seriously affected late-sown crops. Heavy showers were reported from points in northern Alberta during the past week, but in general crops in this area require ripening weather. Good rains were reported from the Peace River district. Continued dry weather in central and southern Alberta has adversely affected pastures. Alfalfa is being cut for the second time on irrigated land.

Week Ending August 14, 1934

Some good rains were received during the past week in central Manitoba, in northern Saskatchewan and in parts of central and northern Alberta. Southern and central Saskatchewan and southern Alberta remained dry and the weather was not favourable for late crops in these areas. Harvesting is now under way in the southern and central areas of all three provinces and is well advanced in Manitoba. Cutting will not be general in the northern areas of the Prairie Provinces for a week and warm dry weather is needed to mature crops in northern Alberta. Prolonged drought has affected pastures and the feed supply is inadequate over wide areas.

During the past week some good rains were received in Manitoba especially in the central portion of the province. In spite of the rains, cutting has progressed during the past week and some threshing is reported. Rains received during the past week will be helpful to late grains, root crops and pastures. Further moisture is needed to improve the feed situation. Cutting of wheat is mostly completed in the southern portion of the province where yields are generally light.

Rainfall was extremely light over Saskatchewan during the past week. Heavy showers were received at some points in the northern part of the province. Cutting is general over the southern section of the province and is well under way in the central areas. A little cutting has been done in northern Saskatchewan but harvesting will not be general for a week yet. Warm dry weather during the past week has not been helpful to growing crops and especially to late-sown grains. Weather conditions experienced during the past week are maturing standing crops throughout the province. Rains are needed for late-sown crops and pastures. Feed conditions are reported as serious over wide areas.

Some showers were reported in central and northern Alberta during the past week. Weather has been hot and dry in southern sections of the province and harvesting is under way. Grasshoppers are still damaging late oats crops. Pastures need rain. In central and northern Alberta harvesting has been interrupted by showers which have been helpful to late-sown crops. In northern Alberta, warm, dry weather is needed to mature heavy stands of wheat. Some fields in the Edmonton district were being cut but harvesting will not be general until August 20 even with favourable weather conditions.

Week Ending August 21, 1934

Harvesting is progressing rapidly in Manitoba. Cutting is completed in many districts and threshing is under way in the southern areas of the province. Light showers have delayed threshing at some points. Yields are reported as being variable. In the extreme south-west corner of the province crops are a total failure and live stock are being shipped out to areas where feed is available. Poor to fair yields are reported in other districts in southern and central Manitoba. Harvesting is progressing in northern districts where good yields are in prospect.

Only light showers were reported in Saskatchewan during the past week and only a few scattered points received more than one-half of an inch of rainfall. Wheat cutting is now general in nearly all parts of the province. Cutting is practically completed in south-eastern Saskatchewan and about 75 per cent of the wheat in southern Saskatchewan is now cut. In central districts about one-half of the wheat crop is cut and harvesting is getting under way in northern areas. Threshing has commenced in some areas in southern Saskatchewan. A severe hail storm damaged standing crops in central portions of the province during the past week. Some rust is reported in north-eastern Saskatchewan but damage will be confined to exceptionally late crops. Pastures are very dry.

Light showers were reported in Alberta during the past week. Cutting is well advanced in southern and central areas and threshing has commenced in southern districts but will not be general for another week. Light yields are reported from parts of central and east-central Alberta where the effects of drought are most marked and crops have ripened prematurely. In the Edmonton and Athabasca districts harvesting has been delayed by cloudy, showery weather. In these districts hot, dry weather is required to ripen the heavy stands of grain. Some hail damage was reported in southern Alberta during the past week.

Precipitation Data

The following tables show precipitation data for the Prairie Provinces as supplied weekly by the Dominion Meteorological Service, Toronto.

Week ending Monday, August 6 at 7 a.m. (in inches)

<u>Manitoba</u>		<u>Saskatchewan</u>		<u>Alberta</u>	
Pierson	-0.1	Broadview	.0	Macleod	.0
Boissevain	-0.1	Kamsack	.0	Brooks	.0
Emerson	-0.1	Outlook	.0	Cardston	-0.1
Morden	-0.1	Moosomin	-0.1	Foremost	-0.1
Virden	-0.1	Yorkton	-0.1	Empress	-0.1
Cypress River	-0.1	Indian Head	-0.1	Medicine Hat	-0.1
Russell	-0.1	Elbow	-0.1	Edmonton	0.4
Dauphin	-0.1	Humboldt	-0.1	Stettler	0.5

<u>Manitoba - Con.</u>		<u>Saskatchewan - Con.</u>		<u>Alberta - Con.</u>	
Minnedosa	-0.1	Swift Current	-0.1	Red Deer	0.5
Portage la Prairie	0.1	Moose Jaw	-0.1	Drumheller	0.7
Swan River	0.1	Qu'Appelle	-0.1	Coronation	0.8
		Prince Albert	-0.1	Vegreville	1.2
		Estevan	0.1	Fairview	1.3
		Melfort	0.1	Beaverlodge	1.8
		Shaunavon	0.2		
		Kindersley	0.2		
		Lloydminster	0.2		
		Yellow Grass	0.3		
		Battleford	0.5		

Week Ending Monday, August 13, at 7 a.m. (in inches)

<u>Manitoba</u>		<u>Saskatchewan</u>		<u>Alberta</u>			
Virden	0.2	Shaunavon	0.0	Kindersley	0.2	Foremost	0.0
Russell	0.2	Consul	0.0	Macklin	0.2	Cardston	0.0
Dauphin	0.2	Estevan	-0.1	Moose Jaw	0.2	Macleod	-0.1
Le Pas	0.3	Indian Head	-0.1	Outlook	0.3	Coronation	-0.1
Swan River	0.6	Yellow Grass	-0.1	Moosomin	0.4	Empress	0.1
Minnedosa	0.6	Assiniboia	-0.1	Elbow	0.5	Drumheller	0.1
Emerson	0.8	Kamsack	-0.1	Lloydminster	0.6	Medicine Hat	0.1
Portage la Prairie	0.8	Yorkton	-0.1	Battleford	0.6	Calgary	0.2
Brandon	0.8	Humboldt	-0.1			Fairview	0.2
Boissevain	0.9	Swift Current	-0.1			Brooks	0.4
Morden	1.2	Prince Albert	-0.1			Stettler	0.4
Pierson	1.6	Melfort	0.1			Red Deer	0.5
Cypress River	1.9	Saskatoon	0.1			Vegreville	0.5
Winnipeg	2.1	Qu'Appelle	0.1			Edmonton	0.6
		Broadview	0.2			Beaverlodge	0.7

Week ending Monday, August 20, at 7 a.m. (in inches)

<u>Manitoba</u>		<u>Saskatchewan</u>		<u>Alberta</u>			
Virden	-0.1	Swift Current	-0.1	Elbow	0.2	Foremost	-0.1
Dauphin	-0.1	Qu'Appelle	-0.1	Humboldt	0.2	Cardston	-0.1
Swan River	-0.1	Indian Head	-0.1	Regina	0.3	Beaverlodge	-0.1
Minnedosa	0.1	Shaunavon	-0.1	Assiniboia	0.3	Macleod	0.1
Le Pas	0.2	Kamsack	-0.1	Yellow Grass	0.4	Red Deer	0.1
Brandon	0.2	Kindersley	-0.1	Estevan	0.5	Medicine Hat	0.2
Portage la Prairie	0.2	Battleford	0.1	Macklin	0.6	Edmonton	0.2
Russell	0.2	Broadview	0.1	Melfort	0.7	Empress	0.2
Winnipeg	0.3	Moosomin	0.1			Drumheller	0.2
Pierson	0.3	Lloydminster	0.1			Stettler	0.2
Morden	0.3	Moose Jaw	0.2			Vegreville	0.2
Boissevain	0.4	Prince Albert	0.2			Calgary	0.3
Cypress River	0.4	Saskatoon	0.2			Brooks	0.3
Emerson	0.7	Yorkton	0.2			Coronation	0.3
		Outlook	0.2			Fairview	0.4

Minus signs denote less than the amount shown.



PRIMARY MOVEMENT

The following table shows primary receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces during 1933-34 with comparative figures for the previous year:

<u>Week ending</u>	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Alberta</u> (bushels)	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Last Year</u>
Aug.-Oct.	20,550,728	62,075,012	41,033,809	123,659,417	215,005,678
November 3	637,025	4,183,954	2,921,960	7,742,939	10,948,339
10	464,003	3,167,520	3,040,876	6,672,399	9,557,241
17	357,654	3,397,285	2,699,219	6,454,158	9,319,945
24	158,006	1,542,141	1,200,366	2,900,513	7,491,780
December 1	277,876	2,163,308	1,514,427	3,955,611	7,272,594
8	173,127	1,681,139	1,396,029	3,250,295	6,633,350
15	158,112	1,365,706	1,571,485	3,095,303	3,848,020
22	24,617	768,668	1,038,968	1,832,253	3,374,622
29	58,194	667,985	524,405	1,250,584	2,052,868
January 5	104,137	731,131	658,029	1,493,297	2,483,134
12	69,796	941,248	1,358,477	2,369,521	2,594,478
19	109,033	1,407,281	1,857,990	3,374,304	2,381,573
26	80,783	873,686	1,164,904	2,119,373	2,412,363
February 2	114,067	698,660	1,057,326	1,870,053	3,439,058
9	118,961	935,679	1,026,762	2,081,402	2,109,930
16	138,110	1,198,733	1,486,781	2,823,624	1,896,078
23	193,707	687,473	825,360	1,706,540	3,820,348
March 2	162,214	585,140	823,998	1,571,352	3,987,172
9	184,438	979,182	1,063,148	2,226,768	4,190,522
16	111,088	886,670	1,054,791	2,052,549	5,508,652
23	271,638	960,686	749,323	1,981,647	5,159,028
30	109,230	1,082,777	807,263	1,999,270	4,104,597
April 6	247,400	1,107,564	818,148	2,173,112	2,556,368
13	73,730	903,075	757,019	1,733,824	2,042,994
20	217,828	896,218	867,603	1,981,649	2,647,944
27	90,066	817,005	629,325	1,536,596	2,749,600
May 4	124,987	373,462	347,579	846,028	2,127,592
11	103,195	569,232	399,342	1,071,769	2,443,174
18	243,315	830,429	893,944	1,967,688	2,281,927
25	183,788	898,590	736,098	1,818,476	1,751,913
June 1	402,249	1,762,302	1,262,103	3,426,654	3,696,478
8	539,554	1,971,225	1,203,257	3,714,036	5,011,522
15	322,227	1,174,711	1,435,655	2,932,595	5,274,680
22	329,853	1,175,196	1,146,215	2,651,264	4,565,657
29	249,236	959,077	930,233	2,138,546	3,476,705
July 6	345,407	951,280	963,105	2,259,792	3,091,223
13	326,849	1,453,499	1,105,455	2,885,803	2,967,503
20	173,460	1,790,080	1,320,693	2,937,313	2,712,208
27	46,984	1,090,134	1,113,446	2,250,564	1,431,216
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,299,752</b>	<b>111,704,143</b>	<b>86,804,916</b>	<b>226,808,811</b>	<b>370,421,074</b>

STOCKS OF GRAIN IN CANADA ON JULY 31, 1934

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the following as the total stocks of Canadian grain in Canada at the end of the crop year, July 31, 1934, as compared with stocks on the same date in 1932 and 1933.

	<u>July 31, 1932</u> Bushels	<u>July 31, 1933</u> Bushels	<u>July 31, 1934</u> Bushels
Wheat	131,844,806	211,740,188	193,322,863
Oats	29,849,319	42,044,758	31,029,280
Barley	7,195,655	11,338,322	11,089,185
Rye	5,418,715	5,814,727	471,295
Flaxseed	1,321,358	1,179,575	3,996,307

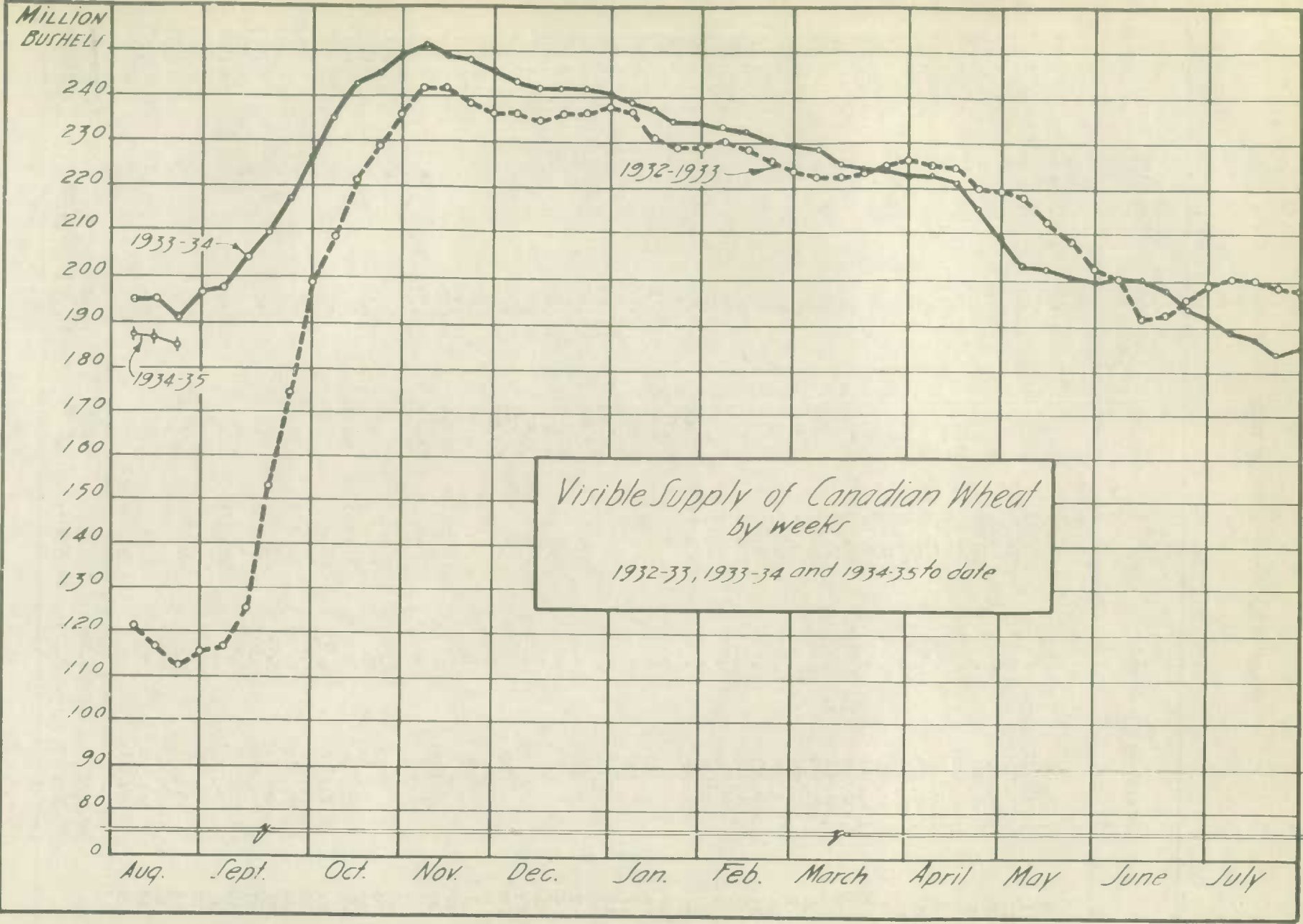
The following table gives in detail the stocks of grain in Canada at July 31, 1934. The quantities in farmers' hands are compiled from the reports of crop correspondents.

Stocks of Grain in Canada at the end of the Crop Year July 31, 1934

	<u>WHEAT</u>	<u>OATS</u>	<u>BARLEY</u>	<u>FLAXSEED</u>	<u>RYE</u>
Public, Semi-Public Terminals and Private Elevators, Fort William and Port Arthur Mills and Mill Elevators Interior Terminal Elevators, Western Division Vancouver - New Westminster Elevators Prince Rupert & Victoria Elevs. Churchill Country Elevators and Private Terminals In Transit - Railways In Flour Mills-Eastern Division " Eastern Elevators " " " Afloat In Farmers' hands					
			(bushels)		
	59,388,654	2,403,429	3,856,828	334,339	2,448,871
	6,849,452	1,137,341	1,225,715	24,325	45,463
	1,646,238	106,792	805	77	164
	7,564,976	355,405	107,324	152	67,427
	2,019,495	-	-	-	-
	2,475,764	-	-	-	-
	63,505,416	3,575,130	1,628,235	99,954	538,171
	5,081,489	387,508	231,424	8,813	42,851
	1,826,119	754,702	75,930	235	3,031
	31,589,203	2,768,193	2,013,099	-	813,329
	2,643,057	207,780	110,825	-	-
	8,733,000	19,333,000	1,839,000	3,400	37,000
TOTALS - 1934	193,322,863	31,029,280	11,089,185	471,295	3,996,307
1933	211,740,188	42,044,758	11,338,322	1,179,575	5,814,727

Official Carryover of Wheat

The total stocks of Canadian wheat in Canada at July 31, 1934 were placed at 193,322,863 bushels - 18,417,325 bushels less than last year's total of 211,740,188 bushels. Canadian wheat in elevators and afloat in the United States amounted to 9,954,252 bushels. The comparable figure for this item at July 31, 1933 was 6,220,210 bushels. The total amount of Canadian wheat in Canada and the United States at July 31, 1934 was 203,277,115 bushels, compared with 219,428,398 bushels, the revised total for July 31, 1933.



EXPORT CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN WHEAT

1953-54

Week ending	Montreal	Quebec	Sorel	Halifax	Saint John and West Saint John	Churchill	Vancouver and New Westminster
	(bushels)						
August 4	1,319,468	304,500	473,177	-	-	-	378,973
11	1,773,227	-	231,193	-	-	-	244,733
17	2,103,871	-	192,000	-	-	-	393,033
24	1,063,061	-	234,000	-	-	1,234,661	376,520
31	1,819,943	-	204,999	-	-	943,512	513,183
September 7	1,580,304	-	-	18,667	-	223,708	565,716
14	1,267,161	301,481	267,000	-	-	-	861,597
21	1,968,394	447,927	232,099	-	-	-	748,783
28	1,783,364	268,650	589,370	-	-	-	654,992
October 5	2,191,071	217,600	190,674	-	-	306,010	676,179
12	1,742,967	-	568,200	-	-	-	879,247
19	2,432,089	1,158,573	294,543	-	-	-	1,257,803
26	1,090,918	1,065,700	132,415	-	-	-	1,435,460
November 2	1,284,134	836,866	485,000	-	-	-	712,353
9	1,866,529	1,347,300	19,000	-	-	-	1,168,716
16	1,539,955	564,602	581,213	-	-	-	862,013
23	2,084,627	881,666	281,600	-	-	-	1,259,611
30	2,719,940	256,000	311,201	-	-	-	956,223
December 7	96,240	840,800	-	-	-	-	1,559,748
14	199,171	-	-	-	144,100	-	664,426
21	240	-	-	32,000	160,000	-	1,403,433
28	-	-	-	264,400	259,572	-	866,631
January 5	360	-	-	-	216,198	-	1,610,780
12	200	-	-	-	149,400	-	1,437,428
19	-	-	-	40,000	408,545	-	1,614,669
25	-	-	-	207,982	371,430	-	1,174,086
February 2	240	-	-	152,000	423,905	-	1,866,317
9	-	-	-	287,000	402,155	-	1,113,116
16	200	-	-	-	469,491	-	613,676
23	-	-	-	33,075	263,944	-	1,808,854
March 2	280	-	-	33,000	453,529	-	1,662,874
9	-	-	-	107,000	406,000	-	1,081,350
16	200	-	-	32,001	153,865	-	1,131,077
22	-	-	-	215,300	195,864	-	712,455
29	200	-	-	79,994	323,605	-	559,797
April 6	-	-	-	264,266	289,533	-	563,350
13	-	-	-	48,006	391,272	-	1,145,220
20	180	-	-	96,000	103,588	-	657,830
27	60	-	-	-	16,000	-	872,548
May 4	364,000	-	303,500	32,000	-	-	796,733
11	1,127,342	871,600	425,478	-	-	-	573,868
18	2,831,648	1,086,228	516,000	-	-	-	321,769
24	879,375	279,383	448,583	-	-	-	565,678
31	1,505,683	93,617	136,000	-	-	-	749,633
June 7	759,945	283,000	284,000	-	-	-	689,823
14	1,820,006	560,966	-	-	-	-	1,183,001
21	825,381	-	534,629	-	-	-	516,599
28	1,459,821	290,400	-	-	-	-	949,133
July 5	330,893	71,101	204,000	-	-	-	859,760
12	1,224,615	268,724	-	-	-	-	1,142,363
19	895,510	-	-	-	-	-	1,118,403
26	684,911	-	525,130	-	-	-	880,940
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,637,724</b>	<b>12,296,684</b>	<b>8,665,004</b>	<b>1,942,691</b>	<b>5,601,996</b>	<b>2,707,891</b>	<b>48,514,503</b>
<b>Last Year</b>	<b>66,343,629</b>	<b>6,130,794</b>	<b>16,905,011</b>	<b>1,655,901</b>	<b>6,864,873</b>	<b>2,736,030</b>	<b>91,712,728</b>

EXPORT CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN WHEAT

1933-34

Week ending	Prince Rupert	Victoria	United States Ports	Total Clearances	Total St. Lawrence Ports	Total Maritime Ports	Total Pacific Ports
(bushels)							
August 4	-	-	412,000	2,888,118	2,097,145	-	378,973
11	-	-	159,000	2,408,153	2,004,420	-	244,733
17	-	-	120,000	2,808,904	2,295,871	-	393,033
24	-	-	278,000	3,186,242	1,297,061	-	376,520
31	-	-	406,000	3,987,637	2,024,942	-	613,183
September 7	-	-	637,000	3,025,395	1,580,304	18,667	565,716
14	-	-	498,000	3,195,239	1,835,642	-	861,597
21	-	-	490,000	3,887,203	2,648,420	-	748,783
28	-	-	517,000	3,813,376	2,641,384	-	654,992
October 5	-	-	634,000	4,215,534	2,599,345	-	676,179
12	-	-	243,000	3,433,414	2,311,167	-	879,247
19	-	-	694,000	5,837,008	3,885,205	-	1,257,803
26	-	-	313,000	4,037,493	2,289,033	-	1,435,460
November 2	-	-	264,000	3,582,353	2,606,000	-	712,353
9	-	-	294,000	4,695,645	3,232,829	-	1,168,716
16	-	-	126,000	3,673,783	2,685,770	-	862,013
23	-	-	289,000	4,796,504	3,247,893	-	1,259,611
30	-	-	275,000	4,518,364	3,287,141	-	956,223
December 7	-	-	830,000	3,326,788	937,040	-	1,559,748
14	-	-	375,000	1,382,697	199,171	144,100	664,426
21	-	-	752,000	2,347,673	240	192,000	1,403,433
28	-	-	600,000	1,990,603	-	523,972	866,631
January 5	-	-	458,000	2,285,338	360	216,198	1,610,780
12	-	-	1,046,000	2,533,028	200	149,400	1,437,428
19	-	-	1,363,000	3,426,214	-	448,545	1,614,669
25	-	-	737,000	2,490,498	-	579,412	1,174,086
February 2	-	-	639,000	3,081,462	240	575,905	1,866,317
9	-	-	586,000	2,388,271	-	689,155	1,113,116
16	-	-	930,000	2,013,367	200	469,491	613,676
23	-	-	515,000	2,620,873	-	297,019	1,808,854
March 2	-	-	1,414,000	3,563,683	280	486,529	1,662,874
9	-	-	316,000	1,910,350	-	513,000	1,081,350
16	-	-	549,000	1,866,143	200	185,866	1,131,077
22	-	-	714,000	1,837,619	-	411,164	712,455
29	-	-	457,000	1,414,596	200	403,599	559,797
April 6	-	-	850,000	1,969,149	-	553,799	563,350
13	-	-	672,000	2,256,498	-	439,278	1,145,220
20	-	-	640,000	1,497,598	180	199,588	657,830
27	-	-	837,000	1,725,608	60	16,000	872,548
May 4	-	-	408,000	1,904,233	667,500	32,000	796,733
11	-	-	269,000	3,267,288	2,424,420	-	573,868
18	-	-	153,000	4,908,645	4,433,876	-	321,769
24	-	-	234,000	2,407,019	1,607,341	-	565,678
31	-	-	237,000	2,721,933	1,735,300	-	749,633
June 7	-	-	293,000	2,309,768	1,326,945	-	689,823
14	-	-	295,000	3,858,973	2,380,972	-	1,183,001
21	-	-	709,000	2,585,609	1,360,010	-	516,599
28	-	-	715,000	3,414,354	1,750,221	-	949,133
July 5	-	-	434,000	1,899,754	605,994	-	859,760
12	-	-	393,000	3,028,702	1,493,339	-	1,142,363
19	-	-	480,000	2,493,913	895,510	-	1,118,403
26	-	-	395,000	2,485,981	1,210,041	-	880,940
<b>Total</b>	-	-	26,938,000	153,304,493	67,599,412	7,544,687	48,514,503
<b>Last Year</b>	976,480	1,997,857	26,330,000	221,653,303	89,379,434	8,520,774	94,687,065



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EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT

The following tables show exports of wheat and flour during 1933-34 with comparative figures for preceding years:

	<u>W H E A T</u>			
	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1932-33</u>	<u>1931-32</u>	<u>1930-31</u>
	(bushels)			
August .....	8,652,970	10,289,832	11,909,108	17,639,228
September .....	19,666,551	26,874,237	14,335,637	27,817,053
October .....	23,611,510	40,192,415	18,925,303	29,784,275
November .....	23,143,958	27,301,976	27,452,063	31,217,924
December .....	17,457,963	27,735,999	22,355,975	22,230,397
January .....	7,088,311	14,706,801	9,472,346	9,608,852
February .....	6,512,686	10,922,337	9,898,363	10,296,603
March .....	10,103,240	14,815,705	9,920,634	12,895,567
April .....	3,568,090	4,460,214	7,513,289	4,680,769
May .....	19,023,770	21,464,848	15,543,013	29,521,699
June .....	18,425,933	16,998,672	15,857,427	20,783,219
July .....	12,979,231	16,373,532	19,620,224	12,060,817
<b>T O T A L .....</b>	<b>170,234,013</b>	<b>240,136,568</b>	<b>182,803,382</b>	<b>228,536,403</b>

	<u>F L O U R</u>			
	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1932-33</u>	<u>1931-32</u>	<u>1930-31</u>
	(barrels)			
August .....	480,288	330,382	522,178	627,233
September .....	552,556	385,113	556,565	734,349
October .....	514,368	528,794	558,459	813,691
November .....	547,602	576,864	476,487	792,271
December .....	418,183	492,033	451,310	601,894
January .....	448,498	397,304	331,806	392,256
February .....	328,376	333,114	337,513	414,773
March .....	493,327	490,270	414,779	560,553
April .....	340,621	234,387	355,390	326,117
May .....	481,725	565,080	461,867	481,265
June .....	441,064	544,507	570,861	490,294
July .....	408,028	492,765	446,379	466,967
<b>T O T A L .....</b>	<b>5,454,636</b>	<b>5,370,613</b>	<b>5,383,594</b>	<b>6,701,663</b>

	<u>WHEAT AND WHEATFLOUR</u>			
	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1932-33</u>	<u>1931-32</u>	<u>1930-31</u>
	(bushels)			
August .....	10,814,266	19,776,551	14,258,909	20,461,776
September .....	22,152,853	28,607,246	16,840,179	31,121,623
October .....	25,926,166	42,571,988	21,438,369	33,445,884
November .....	25,608,167	29,897,864	29,596,254	34,783,143
December .....	19,339,787	29,950,148	24,386,870	24,938,920
January .....	9,106,552	16,494,669	10,965,473	11,374,004
February .....	7,990,378	12,421,350	11,417,172	12,163,082
March .....	12,323,211	17,021,920	11,787,139	15,418,056
April .....	5,100,885	5,514,956	8,662,544	6,148,296
May .....	21,191,533	24,007,708	17,621,415	31,687,392
June .....	20,410,721	19,448,954	18,426,301	22,989,542
July .....	14,815,357	18,590,974	21,628,930	14,106,169
<b>T O T A L .....</b>	<b>194,779,876</b>	<b>264,304,326</b>	<b>207,029,555</b>	<b>258,267,212</b>



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