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OF THE
WHEAT SITUATION

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THE WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

The past month has been featured by unfavourable development of the United States winter wheat crop. In the summer of 1933 a severe drought affected the major portions of the winter wheat area of the United States. The drought not only reduced the yield of wheat last year but also resulted in the sowing of the 1934 crop under adverse conditions.

The winter months took a further toll of the crop and 15.3 per cent of the acreage sown last fall was abandoned. Abandonment was higher than usual and compares with the ten-year average of 12.2 per cent. On April 1 the condition of the winter wheat crop was reported at 74.3 per cent of normal and production of 492 million bushels was indicated. The month of April was unfavourable for crop development. On May 1 the condition of the United States winter wheat crop was given at 70.9 per cent of normal which indicated production of 461 million bushels. The decline in condition during April was due to continued drought conditions in the Great Plains area.

The spring wheat area is also suffering as a result of climatic conditions. In its crop report of May 1 the United States Department of Agriculture states that conditions are most serious in an area that extends in the north from the Dakotas and the eastern quarter of Montana south to New Mexico and the western counties of the Texas Panhandle. In regard to spring wheat the Department observes that "on the whole, crop prospects seem less promising than at this early date in any recent year".

The season so far has not been favourable for the wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces. The 1934 crop was sown under adverse conditions. Dry top-soil has resulted in soil-drifting and severe dust-storms during the past few weeks. The need for general and substantial rains will soon be urgent over wide areas in Western Canada. There has been a substantial reduction in wheat acreage this year. On May 9 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a report showing intended acreages for 1934. The report indicated that there would be a reduction in wheat acreage of slightly over two million acres in the Prairie Provinces. If the intentions of farmers at May 1 are carried out, the Canadian spring wheat acreage will be back to the 1928 level and will be 3.3 million acres below the record acreage of 1932.

Winter-killing of fall wheat in Ontario was particularly severe. Thirty-nine per cent of the acreage sown last fall was winter-killed. The acreage remaining to be harvested amounts to 385,000 acres as compared with 559,000 acres in 1933. The condition of winter wheat in Ontario on April 30 was reported at 65 per cent of the long-time average as compared with a condition of 95 per cent on the same date last year.

Conflicting reports are being received in regard to the progress of wheat crops in Europe. In general reports from northern European wheat producing countries are favourable but yields similar to 1933 are not expected. In southern and eastern Europe, crop news has been unfavourable and reports of damage from drought are prevalent. The Danubian area has suffered in recent weeks and while it is too early to estimate damage there is little doubt but that growing crops have been adversely affected by weather conditions.

World trade in wheat continues on a low level and on only one occasion during the past eight weeks have world shipments exceeded ten million bushels. During the past four weeks shipments have averaged less than nine million bushels per week.

From August 1, 1933 to May 14, 1934 world shipments of wheat and flour have amounted to 413 million bushels as compared with shipments of 504 million bushels during the corresponding period of the previous cereal year. Since August 1, 1933 Argentine shipments have amounted to 101 million bushels as compared with 92 million bushels during the same period in 1932-33. Owing to a short crop harvested last December and limited markets for soft wheat, Australian shipments have amounted to only 70 million bushels as compared with shipments of 134 million bushels during the corresponding weeks of 1932-33. The movement of wheat from North America during the present crop year has amounted to 176 million bushels while during the same period in 1932-33 shipments from this source amounted to 238 million bushels.

The Canadian situation has been featured in recent weeks by an unfavourable start for the 1934 crop and the confirmation of a substantial reduction in wheat acreage. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a report on May 9 dealing with intended acreages and according to farmers' plans there will be a reduction of slightly over two million acres in the Prairie Provinces. If intentions of farmers as at May 1 are carried out the spring wheat acreage in Canada will be back to the level of 1928 and over three million acres less than the record acreage of 1932. Early spring weather has been unfavourable in western Canada and general rains will be required at an early date. The dry condition of the top-soil has resulted in abnormal soil-blowing and dust-storms in recent weeks.

The Canadian visible supply continues to decline. On May 11, stocks of Canadian wheat in store in Canada and the United States amounted to 202,716,938 bushels as compared with 211,875,338 bushels in store on the same date last year. With the opening of inland navigation the movement of Canadian wheat will be accelerated.

During the nine months from August to April exports of Canadian wheat and flour have amounted to 138,362,265 bushels as compared with 202,256,692 bushels exported during the corresponding months of 1932-33.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

The world wheat situation at the present time holds a double interest. There is the immediate market position where supplies are more than sufficient for effective current demand. Canada and the Argentine still have reserves of wheat which cannot be marketed during the present cereal year. These supplies contribute to an easy market position at the present time. But also at the moment the wheat position involves a much broader view resulting from the fact that supplies for the coming cereal year are being determined in Europe, North America, North Africa and other areas. As a result opinions on the current wheat position are turning more and more to the probabilities of the future and to what nature holds in store for growing crops scattered over three continents. Importers and sellers are not only concerned with the amount of wheat available for immediate shipment but are also concerned with the probable supply that will be available in several months' time. It is quite natural that a great deal of thought and comment should be directed to the position that will arise with the coming of the new cereal year next August.

It cannot be said that the 1934 wheat crops in the northern hemisphere are made or lost. Actually they hang in the balance. Acreages are now largely determined and the unpredictable factor is how far nature will assist or injure the growing wheat crops, especially in Europe and in North America. While generally speaking yields tend to be relatively stable over wide areas, it is not easily forgotten that in 1933 North America experienced a major crop disaster while Europe was favoured with surprisingly high yields. Very few areas in North America produced large yields and very few areas in Europe produced low yields. And yet this exceptional distribution of production provided the general pattern upon which the developments of the present crop year were based.

If one were to hazard a guess as to what should transpire following the surprising distribution of production in 1933, it would be natural to advance the opinion that North America would harvest higher yields in 1934 and Europe would harvest lower yields. Historical evidence would lend support to the view that extreme yields - either high or low - are not liable to be exceeded in the following year. In other words, weather conditions are not likely to be uniformly favourable or uniformly unfavourable over wide areas in successive years and sufficient variation in natural conditions to cause a significant change in the volume of production might be expected.

Accepting the general proposition that nature was extremely bountiful in Europe and extremely niggardly in North America last year and that the logical development in 1934 would be toward increased production in North America and decreased production in Europe it is interesting to analyse day to day reports of growing crops and to see how far they are going to fit into what might be considered the natural sequence of events.

The distribution of wheat production between the various important producing areas is a point of major importance. In 1933, Europe produced a larger share of world wheat production than usual. Production on such a large scale within the area where about eighty per cent of the world's surplus wheat must be marketed created an abnormal situation in respect to the disposition of surplus wheat in 1933-34. The production situation in Europe in 1933 precluded the possibility of normal or near-normal trade in wheat. It was directly responsible for the fact that world trade in wheat in the present crop year has fallen to the lowest level in many years. Conversely, if Europe harvests smaller crops in 1934 and if European carry-overs are not compensating factors, it may normally be expected that world trade in wheat will rebound from the low levels of 1933-34, and a larger share of European requirements will be supplied by the exporting countries.

European Crops

Conflicting reports are being received regarding the progress of European wheat crops. Prospects continue fair in northern Europe and recent rains in France have improved the outlook in that country. Germany has experienced dry weather but evidence of material damage is not available. In general, northern European wheat crops are not unfavourable but a smaller yield than last year can be expected. Southern Europe presents a different picture. The Danubian area has suffered from drought. Material damage has been sustained in Hungary and Bulgaria. The Roumanian wheat crop has deteriorated rapidly but good rains were received during the second week in May. Unfavourable reports have been received from Czechoslovakia and rains are needed in Poland. Italy has a smaller acreage this year than last year and a lower yield is expected, based upon conditions up to the present time. The situation at the moment indicates a material reduction in the production of wheat in Southern Europe as compared with a year ago.

The following table shows acreage, yield per acre and production in 1933 in a selected group of European countries:

	Acreage	Yield per Acre	Production
	(acres)	(bushels)	(bushels)
France	13,359,000	25.3	338,663,000
Germany	5,725,000	35.9	205,820,000
Italy	12,568,000	23.6	297,631,000
United Kingdom	1,738,000	35.9	62,235,000
Roumania	7,701,000	14.8	113,904,000
Bulgaria	3,051,000	19.2	58,858,000
Yugoslavia	5,157,000	18.8	96,581,000
Hungary	3,936,000	22.9	90,146,000
Czechoslovakia	2,271,000	32.0	72,895,000

The exceedingly high yields per acre harvested last year are noted in the foregoing list of European wheat-producing countries.

THE NORTH AMERICAN SITUATION

The crop situation in Canada and the United States has attracted attention during recent weeks. Since these two countries normally produce well over one billion bushels of wheat and since they hold a large share of the world's wheat surplus, conditions surrounding the development of 1934 wheat crops are of utmost importance. In 1933 North America experienced a major crop disaster with one of the lowest yields per acre on record in both countries. The basic conditions which caused low yields last year, were likely to affect the early development of 1934 crops.

The United States

On May 10, 1934, the United States Department of Agriculture issued a report dealing with the situation in that country. The report stated:

"The crop situation continues highly abnormal and crop prospects are very uncertain because of inadequate rainfall and a general lack of subsoil moisture in the North Central and Western groups of States which ordinarily have two-thirds of the total crop acreage.

"Conditions are most serious in an area that extends on the north from the Dakotas and the eastern quarter of Montana south to New Mexico and the upper western counties of the Texas Panhandle. On many farms in this area the soil is too dry for proper germination of spring grains. Many farmers have suspended seeding to wait for rain. Some who seeded in the dust have had their grain blown out by the high winds. In some sections benefitted by light showers the grain has sprouted but it is in no condition to survive long if recent hot dry weather continues. Scattered areas throughout this region have had rain enough for current needs but in this area as a whole crop prospects have declined materially during the last few weeks. Dry conditions also prevail in other sections of the Corn Belt where reports indicate that hay crops and pastures need rain quite badly and small grains are beginning to suffer.

"In the Western States the winter was mild, pastures have started early and stock has survived the winter much better than was expected, but rains have been inadequate in most sections except the Northern Pacific slope. There is less than the usual snow in the mountains and the prospect is that there will be less than the usual supply of water for irrigation.

"In the country as a whole winter grains do not show unusual abandonment but yields per acre seem likely to be not far above the lowest yield per acre of recent years. Hay crops and pastures have had a poor start and their condition on May 1, as reported by crop correspondents, was substantially lower than on the same date in any of the past fifty years. The shortage of pasture is particularly serious in areas that were severely affected by drought last season and which are now suffering from an acute scarcity of feed for all livestock.

Seeding

"The spring work of getting in the crops is now about as far advanced as usual. In parts of the drouth area seeding has been much delayed and in the Northeast and parts of the Southeast and locally elsewhere in the South the work has been somewhat delayed by the late spring or by frequent rains but on the other

hand, the season has been early in the West and in most of the Corn Belt the weather has been favorable for preparing the land. Corn planting is considerably more advanced than usual in the eastern corn belt and in Kansas and Missouri, but is somewhat later than usual in other portions of the belt where it has been delayed by lack of moisture. By May 5, about 27 percent of the acreage had been planted in the 11 leading corn States as compared with 16 percent planted to the same date last year. Spring wheat planting has been seriously delayed in South Dakota by extensive drouth and is slightly later than average in North Dakota and Minnesota. About 20 percent of the South Dakota spring wheat had not been seeded by May 5.

"There is still time for well distributed rains and seasonable weather to result in better than average crops but hay and small grains which occupy about half of the total crop area are suffering over a wide area and the need of adequate rainfall is daily becoming more acute. On the whole, crop prospects seem less promising than at this early date in any recent year.

Winter Wheat

"The 1934 winter wheat crop is forecast at 461,471,000 bushels, as compared with the 1933 crop of 351,030,000 bushels and the 5-year average (1927-1931) production of 632,061,000 bushels. The present forecast shows a sharp decline from last month's report, due principally to continued drought conditions in the Great Plains region.

"The acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest is estimated to be 34,725,000 acres, as compared with 28,420,000 acres harvested in 1933 and the 5-year average (1927-1931) harvested acreage of 40,050,000 acres. The present estimate of acreage sown last fall is 41,007,000 acres, or practically the same as that shown by the Board's December, 1933 report. It is estimated that 15.3 percent of the acreage seeded last fall has been or will be abandoned. The average abandonment in the 10 years 1922-1931 was 12.2 percent.

"The condition of winter wheat on May 1, was reported at 70.9 percent of normal, as compared with 66.7 percent in 1933 and the 10-year average (1922-1931) of 82.0 percent. With the exception of last year, the present condition is the lowest May 1 condition reported since 1885. Ordinarily, the reported May 1 condition is higher than the reported April 1 condition. This year, however, condition declined from 74.3 on April 1 to 70.9 on May 1. Winter wheat condition is below average in all parts of the country with the exception of an area extending from Missouri to Ohio, and parts of the Pacific Northwest. Prospects are far below average in practically all of the Great Plains area. In this area precipitation during recent months was greatly deficient and the moisture situation is still decidedly unfavourable.

Varieties

"Production of hard red winter wheat is forecast at 252,636,000 bushels as compared with 169,720,000 bushels in 1933 and 277,450,000 bushels in 1932. Production of soft red winter wheat is forecast at 163,876,000 bushels as compared with 146,879,000 bushels in 1933 and 149,425,000 bushels in 1932. Production of fall sown white wheat is forecast at 44,959,000 bushels, as compared with 34,431,000 bushels in 1933 and 48,834,000 bushels in 1932.

"The season so far has been very unfavorable for spring wheat in the Dakotas, Eastern Montana and Western Minnesota, where an accumulated deficiency of moisture is still unrelieved. Seeding has been delayed considerably in these States and is especially late in South Dakota."

CANADA

The 1934 wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces has received an unfavourable start. The dry condition of the top-soil has resulted in dust-storms which have raged over wide areas with damaging effects during the first two weeks in May. The areas most affected are found in south-western Manitoba, southern and central Saskatchewan and in limited portions of Alberta. The Prairie Provinces have not experienced a good general rain so far this season and for this reason a basic drought situation still exists in many areas. Soaking rains will soon be urgently required if the wheat crop is going to have an even chance. The dry condition of the top-soil is such that local showers have only a limited effect.

Intended Acreage

It is now apparent that there has been a substantial reduction in wheat acreage in the Prairie Provinces this year. On May 9, 1934, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued its annual report on intended acreages. The report stated:

"If the intentions of farmers at May 1 are carried out, there will be a reduced acreage of spring grains sown in Canada for harvest in 1934. As in the previous year, the decrease is almost entirely due to a reduction of 2,112,800 acres (8 per cent) in the area intended for spring wheat. This would bring the Canadian spring wheat acreage back to the 1928 level and would be 3.3 million acres below the record high level of 1932. The intended acreages of oats and mixed grains are again above the figures for the previous years. Increases of 2 per cent are planned in the areas sown to oats and mixed grains. If the intentions with regard to oats are carried out, the 1934 acreage in oats will be the highest since 1924. The intended acreages of barley, spring rye and flaxseed are all less than the acreages seeded in 1933. The 1934 acreage in flaxseed promises to be the lowest since 1909.

"The contemplated reduction in spring wheat acreage is divided among the three Prairie Provinces - 101,000 acres in Manitoba (4 per cent), 1,622,000 acres in Saskatchewan (11 per cent), and 395,000 acres in Alberta (5 per cent). The other provinces, where spring wheat acreage is almost negligible, show little change."

Winter Wheat

Winter-killing of fall wheat in Ontario was particularly severe and the percentage winter-killed (39) is the highest of any year on record, except the disastrous winter of 1917-18, when it was 56. The area to be harvested amounts to 385,000 acres compared with 559,000 acres last year. The reduction through winter-killing amounted to 246,000 acres.

The condition of fall wheat also suffered severely and at April 30, was only 65 compared with 95 on the same date last year. This also is the lowest condition figure at April 30 on record, excepting that of 1918.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Shipments of wheat from the Argentine and Australia have been relatively small in recent weeks indicating that the peak movement from the Southern Hemisphere is passed. Australia has shipped the bulk of her surplus - a rather small quantity in view of the short crop harvested last December. The Argentine still has a large amount of wheat to sell but the demand for Argentine grades is not keen.

From August 1, 1933 to May 11, 1934 Argentine shipments of wheat and flour amounted to 101 million bushels compared with 92 million bushels shipped during the same period in 1932-33. Since January 1 the Argentine has cleared 63 million bushels as compared with 73 million bushels during the same weeks in 1933. In other words, out of a crop substantially larger than a year ago, the Argentine has exported less wheat with the result that stocks are now large.

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires writes as follows under date of May 1:

Supplies.- Wheat and wheat flour to a total of 10,773,000 bushels were exported from the Republic during the month of April. Of this 10,447,000 bushels were wheat, and 326,000 bushels flour. The figures show a considerable drop from the March total of 18,604,000 bushels.

To date during the current year 57,093,000 bushels have been shipped out, as compared with 63,036,000 bushels in the corresponding period of last year.

The statistical position is now as follows:-

First official estimate of 1933-34 crop	256,177,000 bushels
Probable excess over official figures	18,372,000 "
Carry over from 1932-33 crop	7,323,000 "
<hr/>	
Total supplies	281,872,000 "
Deduct Seed and Domestic Requirements	95,534,000 "
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Balance available for export	186,338,000 "
Exported to April 28, Wheat 56,054,000 bushels	
Flour 1,038,000 "	57,093,000 "
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Balance still available for export	129,246,000 "
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Approximately half the total crop has now passed out of the hands of the farmer, the great bulk of it into those of the Grain Control Board, whose stocks are causing a glut in the available storage accommodation. Permission has been granted to the Board to make use of the airplane hangars in the port of Buenos Aires for storing grain, and other available buildings are being negotiated for in order to relieve the congestion.

Markets.- Markets continue weak, and there is absolutely no improvement to note since my last report.

Brazil continues to buy freely of the best quality wheat, but there is practically no demand evident in Europe, and neither Great Britain nor the Continent appears disposed to buy more wheat at present price levels, low as they are. On the other hand, the Grain Control Board is for the moment able and willing to hold its stocks off the market in order to prevent a break in prices.

Some unsold wheat is still being shipped by the exporting houses, but the heavy losses incurred by them in the last few weeks is discouraging this class of business and the volume shipped on consignment is diminishing.

Closing prices for wheat at the end of the month were:-

Paper pesos	Equivalent in Canadian cents per bushel
Spot \$5.75 per 100 kilos ..	46 1/4 cents
May \$5.77	46 1/2 "
July \$5.77	46 1/2 "

New Crop.- The rainfall during the past month has been about normal, and the soil is mostly in excellent condition for plowing and cultivating, so that the preparations for the new crop are being made under favourable conditions. On the lighter lands seeding is actually in progress, and the work animals are in good condition for the season's tasks.

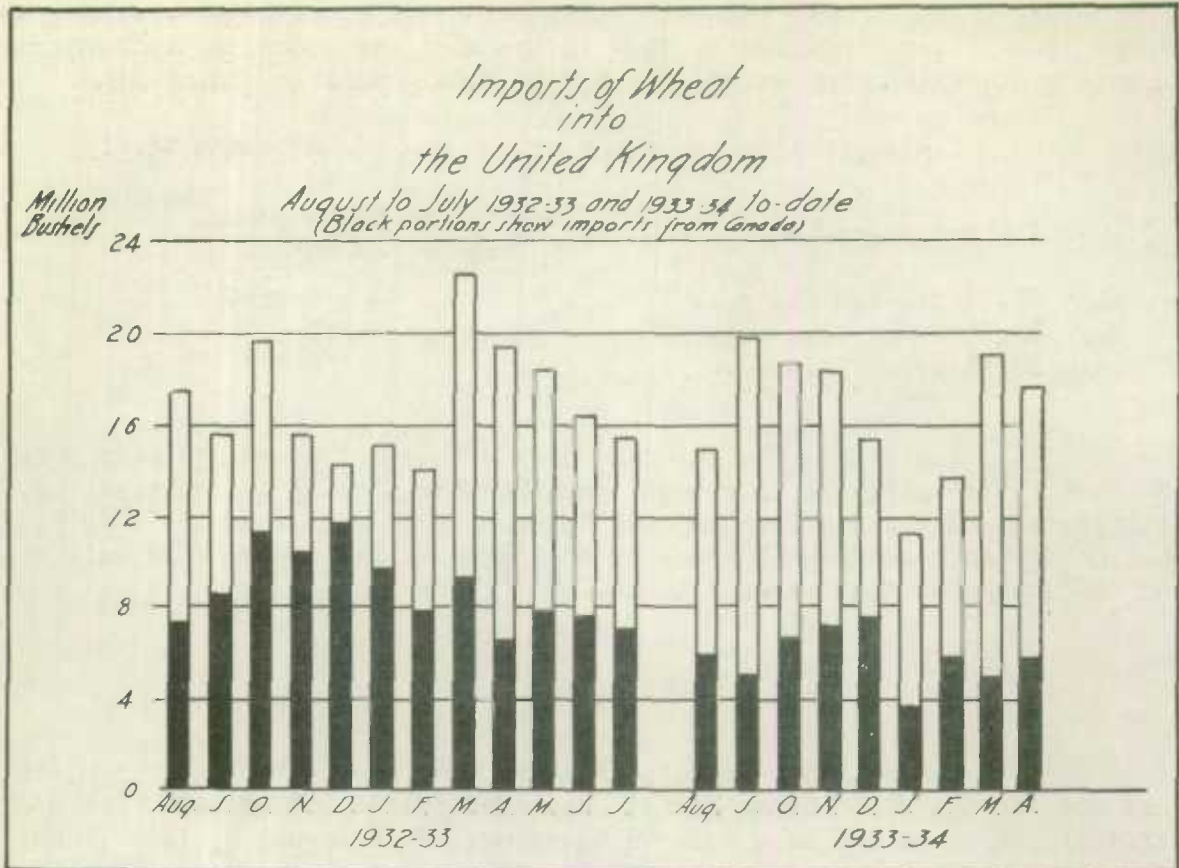
AUSTRALIA

Australian shipments of wheat have been relatively light in recent weeks and for the week ending May 14, amounted to 951,000 bushels, the smallest weekly export since the last week in November. From August 1, 1933 to May 14, 1934 Australian shipments have amounted to 70 million bushels as compared with 134 million bushels during the corresponding period in 1932-33. In spite of the small shipments during the present crop year, the Australian Government has raised its estimate of the 1933 crop to 174 million bushels. The increase in the estimate indicates that farmers are still holding a considerable amount of wheat and have not found prices attractive.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner for Australia cabled the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on May 15 as follows:

"Since December first Australian wheat and flour exports total 41,589,504 bushels compared with 102,518,563 bushels in the corresponding period of last year. The export market is firmer following drought reports from North America and shipments are increasing. Prices continue firm at about two shillings per bushel or the equivalent of forty-one cents at country railway sidings and two shillings sixpence halfpenny for steamer or 52 cents per bushel. Unprofitable returns to wheat farmers have caused a heavy decrease in acreage for the coming season to approximately 13,000,000 acres as compared with 18,000,000 acres in 1930.

"Seasonal conditions are generally favourable although drought still prevails some areas. Flour market is dull and prices unchanged. Mills are working short time with no export orders in view. Dairen only buyer for May shipment. Chartering proceeding at firm rates and space being sought more freely. Quotations for June shipment twenty-four shillings per ton in bags from West Australian ports and twenty-five shillings per ton from South Australia and Victoria. Parcel rates two shillings less per ton. Freight payable in English currency."



The United Kingdom

Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the month of April were lower than during the preceding month and lower than during the corresponding month last year. Imports during April, 1934 amounted to 17,324,269 bushels compared with 18,755,424 bushels during March, 1934 and 19,421,472 bushels during April, 1933.

During the months of February, March and April 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 six-month period from August, 1933 to January, 1934 and for February, March and April, 1934:

From:	August-July (1932-33)	August-January (1933)	February (1934)	March (1934)	April (1934)
	(bushels)				
Canada	102,882,268	35,338,506	5,777,475	4,967,466	5,719,887
United States..	2,191,927	-	-	329	27,496
Argentine	33,178,430	17,903,451	3,616,624	7,701,981	5,841,636
Australia	50,433,050	20,335,590	2,375,168	5,719,247	4,138,751
Russia	3,960,702	13,876,609	1,041,314	63	-
Others	11,729,430	12,181,517	939,634	366,338	1,596,499
T o t a l	204,375,817	99,635,673	13,750,215	18,755,424	17,324,269
Previous Year .	229,420,424	97,583,488	14,219,327	22,104,047	19,421,472

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 April, 1934 along with comparative figures for April, 1933:

	April, 1934	April, 1933
	(bushels)	
<u>From:</u>		
Canada	5,719,887	6,004,134
United States	27,496	-
Argentina	5,841,636	4,040,891
Australia	4,138,751	9,263,255
Russia	-	-
Other	1,596,499	113,192
<u>T o t a l</u>	17,324,269	19,421,472

The above table shows that total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during April, 1934 were lower than during April, 1933. Imports from Canada amounted to 5,719,887 bushels compared with 6,004,134 bushels for the corresponding month last year. Imports during April, 1934, from the Argentine were higher than during April, 1933. The United Kingdom imported only 4,138,751 bushels from Australia last month compared with 9,263,255 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 April inclusive, 1932-33 and 1933-34:-

	1933-34	1932-33
	August-April	August-April
	(bushels)	
<u>From:</u>		
Canada	51,803,334	81,255,073
United States	27,825	2,191,843
Argentina	35,063,692	19,609,251
Australia	32,568,756	35,428,295
Russia	14,917,986	3,960,702
Other	15,083,988	10,883,022
<u>T o t a l</u>	149,465,581	153,328,186

It will be noted that total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom amounted to 149,465,581 bushels during the August-April period in 1933-34 as compared with 153,328,186 bushels during the same months last year. The table further shows that imports from the Argentine increased about 15 million bushels this year as compared with last. Imports from Canada decreased about 29 million bushels in the August-April 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.

International Trade

The following table shows world shipments of wheat and wheat flour for the first forty-one weeks of the present crop year (Broomhall's figures)

Week ending	North America	Argentina	Australia	Russia	Other	Total
(Thousand Bushels)						
August 7	4,225	1,920	2,784	-	144	9,072
14	3,328	4,848	608	-	120	8,904
21	3,472	3,056	2,472	248	360	9,608
28	4,536	3,912	2,448	168	520	11,584
September 4	5,008	2,728	584	296	880	9,496
11	4,160	2,832	2,072	944	1,048	11,056
18	3,800	1,768	1,416	1,552	1,208	9,744
25	4,952	2,000	2,024	1,616	1,576	12,168
October 2	4,416	1,288	2,024	1,040	1,152	9,920
9	5,096	816	1,312	1,088	1,744	10,056
16	5,256	1,264	800	1,120	944	9,384
23	6,320	1,328	984	560	1,592	10,784
30	4,464	1,360	912	1,824	2,008	10,568
November 6	4,153	1,379	1,426	384	2,016	9,358
13	5,277	915	1,226	768	1,408	9,594
20	5,494	835	1,468	944	1,387	10,128
27	5,675	482	815	1,400	1,344	9,716
December 4	6,276	1,344	1,622	1,024	1,450	11,716
11	4,005	590	1,125	632	1,584	7,936
18	3,631	843	1,606	1,464	1,368	8,912
25	3,724	1,396	2,405	1,272	1,289	10,086
January 1	3,228	1,974	2,941	1,464	680	10,287
8	3,421	1,055	1,034	1,320	392	7,422
15	4,723	2,406	1,981	624	816	10,550
22	4,714	3,157	2,981	688	680	12,220
29	4,144	4,047	3,314	1,368	496	13,369
February 5	5,055	3,561	2,646	640	608	12,510
12	3,960	4,178	2,160	648	576	11,522
19	3,325	4,092	1,986	400	396	10,195
26	4,239	4,020	2,588	-	816	11,663
March 5	4,014	2,628	1,352	-	424	8,418
12	3,920	4,940	2,030	328	408	11,626
19	3,851	4,787	1,915	152	600	11,305
26	3,302	3,963	1,823	-	480	9,568
April 2	3,542	3,991	1,099	136	384	9,152
9	3,328	2,412	1,323	120	936	8,119
16	4,151	4,292	1,415	136	720	10,714
23	3,449	1,896	1,430	-	1,376	8,151
30	3,769	2,226	1,209	-	808	8,012
May 7	4,301	2,072	1,657	248	944	9,222
14	4,637	1,941	951	-	1,426	8,955
T o t a l	176,340	100,542	69,968	26,616	39,304	412,770
Last Year	237,912	91,520	133,968	17,408	22,848	503,656

From August 1, 1933 to May 11, 1934 world shipments of wheat amounted to 413 million bushels compared with 504 million bushels for the same period in 1932-33. North American shipments amounted to 176 million bushels as compared with 238 million bushels in 1932-33. Since August 1, Argentina has shipped 101 million bushels as compared with 92 million bushels during the same period of the last crop year. Since the commencement of the present crop year Australian shipments have amounted to 70 million bushels compared with 134 million bushels during the same period in 1932-33. Shipments of wheat from Russia have amounted to about 9 million bushels more than during the corresponding period of the past crop year.

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:

<u>North America</u>	<u>Argentine</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>Russia</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
74	110	52	153	172	82

(per cent)

The foregoing table shows that while world shipments during the first 41 weeks of 1933-34 have declined 18 per cent compared with the same weeks in 1931-32, North American shipments have decreased by 26 per cent compared with 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 1932-33 and 1933-34:

	<u>1932-33</u>	<u>1933-34</u>
	(per cent)	
North America	47	43
Argentine	18	24
Australia	27	17
Russia	3	6
Other Countries	5	10
T o t a l	100	100

The above table shows that North America has contributed 43 per cent of world shipments during the first forty-one weeks of the present crop year as compared with 47 per cent during the corresponding weeks last year. On the same basis, the share of Russia increased to 6 per cent and the share of other countries (mainly the Danubian countries) has increased to 10 per cent. In percentage of total world shipments, Australian exports have decreased substantially as compared with the same period last year. The Argentine percentage is higher than in 1932-33.

Weekly Average Shipments

The following table shows weekly average shipments of wheat for the first forty-one weeks of 1933-34 along with comparative figures for 1932-33, 1931-32 and 1930-31:

	<u>North America</u>	<u>Argentine</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>Russia</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(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
1933-34	4.3	2.5	1.7	.6	.9	10.1

The Position of the Import Requirements Estimate

The London Wheat Conference accepted the estimate of 560 million bushels for world import requirements for 1933-34. This figure is only slightly higher than Mr. Broomhall's estimate of 552 million bushels. The position of this estimate on May 11, was as follows:

<u>Import Requirements</u>	<u>Actual Shipments</u>	<u>Balance to be Shipped</u>
August 1, 1933 to July 31, 1934 (52 weeks)	August 1, 1933 to May 11, 1934 (41 weeks)	May 11, 1934 to July 31, 1934 (11 weeks)
560 million bushels or 10.8 million bushels weekly	413 million bushels or 10.0 million bushels weekly	147 million bushels or 13.3 million bushels weekly

It will be seen from the above table that world shipments have averaged 10.0 million bushels for the first forty-one weeks of the present crop year. Average weekly shipments of 10.8 million bushels are required to fulfill the estimate of import requirements. A balance of 147 million bushels remains to be shipped during the remainder of the present crop year.

THE COURSE OF WHEAT PRICES

The following summary of wheat price movements from April 2 to May 14 has been prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.

After remaining firm from April 2 to 11, wheat prices at Winnipeg declined about 3 cents per bushel in the next week. Then followed a gradual recovery which developed into a sharp rise between May 3 and 10, when this movement reached a climax. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat closed at 71 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per bushel on the latter date, 8 cents above the lowest close of the period under review, registered on April 19. Prices dropped back about 4 cents in the next two days. The initial firmness in wheat markets in the early part of April coincided with a decrease in world export shipments and announcements of favourable progress in negotiations of the International Wheat Conference at Rome. Export shipments increased again, however, and official references to the possibility of a return of the United States to an export basis were followed by price reactions, particularly at Chicago. In the latter part of April drought conditions both in Europe and America began to attract attention, and it was the growing severity of the crop situation in the United States which was associated chiefly with the sharp increase in prices ending on May 10. No decided change in crop prospects has occurred subsequently, but the rapid rise was followed by an equally sharp recession. The failure of minimum export price negotiations was considered to have exerted a depressing market influence and profit taking on a large scale was reported.

Cash closing prices for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat, basis Fort William and Port Arthur, averaged 65.5 cents in April as compared with 66.4 cents per bushel in March.

Monthly Average Winnipeg Cash Price - No. 1 Northern Wheat,

Crop Years 1926-27 to 1933-34.

(Dollars per Bushel)

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
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	
June	1.61.1	1.42.6	1.18.3	1.03.2	.60.8	.55.1	.66.8	
July	1.62.1	1.30.9	1.59.9	.95.1	.57.3	.54.7	.83.4	

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 ^x	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
1 9 3 2			
March	69.0	70.6	42.2
April	68.2	69.1	41.9
May	67.4	68.0	42.1
June	66.4	66.2	36.9
July	66.5	66.0	36.6
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
1 9 3 3			
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
1 9 3 4			
January	70.6	70.6	43.5
February	72.1	71.1	43.9
March	72.0	70.1	44.4
April	71.1	-	43.8

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

EXCHANGE FLUCTUATIONS

Quotations on the chief foreign exchanges at Montreal have continued to move within narrow limits since the beginning of April. The Canadian dollar has been firmer during this period than at any time since October and November of 1933. New York funds have been at a fractional discount since early in April, and sterling exchange has fallen from \$5.17 to about \$5.11. The French franc mounted from 6.60 cents to 6.66 cents for a short time in the latter half of April, but dropped back to 6.62 cents and has been steady around that level since May 8. Argentine peso exchange became slightly weaker in May, falling to 23.50 cents as compared with 25.75 cents at the first of the preceding month. The Australian pound has continued to move in line with sterling but at a level which is roughly \$1.02 below sterling rates.

Exchange Quotations at Montreal, October 2, 1933 to May 11, 1934.

		United Kingdom	United States	Australia	Argentine
		Pounds	Dollar	Pound	Paper Peso
		4.8666	1.0000	4.86666	.4244
October	2, 1933	4.8648	1.0175	3.8918	.3980
	10	4.7968	1.0225	3.8374	.3938
	16	4.6991	1.0325	3.7592	.3842
	23	4.7367	1.0275	3.7894	.3709
	30	4.8204	1.0175	3.8563	.3866
November	6	4.8980	1.0006	3.9184	.4002
	13	5.1537	.9956	4.1069	.3997
	20	5.1482	.9700	4.1186	.4049
	27	5.0567	.9925	4.0454	.4168
December	4	5.0549	.9887	4.0439	.3361
	11	5.0603	.9912	4.0502	.3370
	18	5.1105	.9950	4.0883	.2587
	26	5.1321	.9975	4.1057	.2593
January	2, 1934	5.1471	.9975	4.1176	.2493
	8	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
	11	5.1100	.9981	4.0800	.2371

THE CANADIAN SITUATION

On May 9, 1934 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a report showing intended acreage of field crops, the progress of spring seeding and the winter-killing and condition of fall wheat at May 1.

Intended Acreages

For all Canada, the intended acreages for 1934 as reported at May 1 are as follows, with the 1933 acreages within brackets: Spring wheat 23,319,300 (25,432,100); oats 13,855,500 (13,528,900); barley 3,555,700 (3,658,000); spring rye 138,900 (148,200); flaxseed 208,700 (243,600); mixed grains 1,188,400 (1,167,300).

For the Prairie Provinces, the intended acreages for 1934, as compared with 1933 in brackets, are as follows: Spring wheat 23,059,000 (25,177,000); oats 9,231,000 (8,945,000); barley 2,924,000 (3,032,000); spring rye 129,600 (138,800); flaxseed 201,000 (235,900); mixed grains 76,200 (75,700). By provinces, the intended acreages are as follows: Manitoba - spring wheat 2,435,000 (2,536,000); oats 1,549,000 (1,504,000); barley 1,126,000 (1,173,000); spring rye 8,600 (9,000); flaxseed 16,000 (20,200); mixed grains 33,000 (31,900). Saskatchewan - spring wheat 13,121,000 (14,743,000); oats 4,525,000 (4,571,000); barley 1,142,000 (1,228,000); spring rye 66,000 (72,800); flaxseed 174,000 (205,000); mixed grains 22,800 (23,000). Alberta - spring wheat 7,503,000 (7,898,000); oats 3,157,000 (2,870,000); barley 656,000 (631,000); spring rye 55,000 (57,000); flaxseed 11,000 (10,700); mixed grains 20,400 (20,800).

If the intentions of farmers at May 1 are carried out, there will be a reduced acreage of spring grains sown in Canada for harvest in 1934. As in the previous year, the decrease is almost entirely due to a reduction of 2,112,800 acres (8 per cent) in the area intended for spring wheat. This would bring the Canadian spring wheat acreage back to the 1928 level and would be 3.3 million acres below the record high level of 1932. The intended acreages of oats and mixed grains are again above the figures for the previous years. Increases of 2 per cent are planned in the areas sown to oats, mixed grains and potatoes. If the intentions with regard to oats are carried out, the 1934 acreage in oats will be the highest since 1924. The intended acreages of barley, spring rye and flaxseed are all less than the acreages seeded in 1933. The 1934 acreage in flaxseed promises to be the lowest since 1909.

The contemplated reduction in spring wheat acreage is divided among the three Prairie Provinces - 101,000 acres in Manitoba (4 per cent), 1,622,000 acres in Saskatchewan (11 per cent), and 395,000 acres in Alberta (5 per cent). The other provinces, where spring wheat acreage is almost negligible, show little change.

INTERPRETATION OF "INTENTIONS" REPORT

The 'Intentions' report for spring grains was begun in May, 1931 and has now been compiled for four years at the same date. The acreages shown in this report for 1934 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 areas actually sown may be altered by subsequent conditions, such as changes in the weather and price movements. In the past, the "Intentions" for wheat and oats have carried a low bias compared with the later-established acreages, while a high bias existed in the other crops - barley, spring

rye, flaxseed and mixed grains. In the first two years, 1931 and 1932, the 'Intentions' were necessarily published without correction for bias. In 1933, an attempt was made to eliminate the bias on the basis of experience in the two previous years. The success of the correction is proven by the close correspondence of the "Intentions" and June survey acreages of that year. With the exception of flaxseed, the "Intentions" in 1933 were not more than 2 per cent above or below the later-established acreages. The "Intentions" for flaxseed have been much higher than the June survey acreages in each of the past three years.

The 1934 "Intentions" for the spring wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces have been compiled and corrected for bias with particular care and it is not expected that the June survey acreages will be any higher.

WINTER KILLING AND CONDITION OF FALL WHEAT,
FALL RYE AND HAY AND CLOVER MEADOWS

In Ontario, where 631,000 acres of fall wheat were seeded last autumn, 246,000 acres or 39 p.c. are estimated as winter-killed, leaving an area of 385,000 acres to be harvested, as compared with a harvested area of 559,000 acres in 1933. Winter-killing of fall wheat in Ontario was particularly severe and the percentage winter-killed (39) is the highest of any year on record, except the disastrous winter of 1917-18, when it was 56.

Of the 422,100 acres of fall rye sown in Canada, 61,900 acres or 15 p.c. are estimated as winter-killed, leaving 360,200 acres to be harvested, as compared with 434,900 acres in 1933. In Ontario, 16,300 acres or 29 p.c. of the 56,300 acres sown were winter-killed, leaving 40,000 acres for harvest. In Manitoba, 2,100 acres or 6 p.c. of the 34,400 acres sown were winter-killed, leaving 32,300 acres for harvest. In Saskatchewan, 240,000 acres were sown, 38,000 acres or 16 p.c. were winter-killed and 202,000 acres remain to be harvested. Of the 91,400 acres of fall rye sown in Alberta, 5,500 acres or 6 p.c. were winter-killed, leaving 85,900 acres for harvest.

The percentages of hay and clover reported as killed during the winter of 1933-34 are as follows, with the corresponding figures for last year in brackets: Canada 12 (10); Prince Edward Island 4 (9); Nova Scotia 4 (5); New Brunswick 1 (7); Quebec 2 (13); Ontario 29 (9); Manitoba 5 (3); Saskatchewan 10 (2); Alberta 3 (3); British Columbia 1 (8).

The condition of fall wheat, fall rye and hay and clover meadows at the end of April 1934, expressed as percentages of the long-time average yields per acre, is as follows, with last year's figures within brackets: Fall wheat - Ontario 65 (95). Fall rye - Canada 85 (89); Ontario 72 (94); Manitoba 90 (92); Saskatchewan 83 (85); Alberta 95 (96). Hay and clover - Canada 93 (94); Prince Edward Island 98 (95); Nova Scotia 99 (93); New Brunswick 104 (90); Quebec 103 (95); Ontario 78 (93); Manitoba 92 (93); Saskatchewan 90 (95); Alberta 97 (97); British Columbia 105 (90).

GENERAL CONDITIONS AT THE END OF APRIL

As a matter of record and mindful of the importance of early spring conditions as related to possible production, the following synopsis of general conditions in all provinces as at May 1, 1934 is shown:

Maritime Provinces.- While very little spring work has been done and while growth is just barely starting, correspondents are optimistic as to 1934 crop prospects. The spring season is about average, but in some localities the heavy snow melted slowly leaving the land wet and cold. Hay prospects are very favourable with little winter injury apparent as yet. In the Annapolis Valley, injury to both wood and buds of fruit trees is noted and there are some indications of a light set. Potato planting has started in the western end of the Valley. Throughout the Maritimes, there are general reports of a small increase in potato acreage. The weather has been warmer since mid-April and the spring growth should be rapid.

Quebec.- The heavy snowfall of the past winter has disappeared very rapidly. Generally, reports at the end of April indicate that little spring work has been done. Seeding done up to that date was negligible. Spring work will now be pursued vigorously and seeding plans indicate an increase over the previous year. Although the growth is backward, little or no damage to hay and pasture lands is reported during the winter. Feed is scarce in certain districts and live stock have suffered as a result.

Ontario.- The outstanding feature of Ontario farm conditions at the end of April was the heavy winter damage to fall wheat, alfalfa, clover and fruit trees. With one exception, (1918) the winter-killing of fall wheat is the greatest on record. Total losses are quite common and many fields will be re-seeded to barley or spring wheat. Winter-killing of alfalfa and clovers is not so severe, but is extremely serious in certain western counties and in Eastern Ontario.

Spring seeding of grains was much later than in 1933 and up to April 30, far below average. Cold weather extended late into April and growth of all crops was very slow. In many southern districts, stored feed was becoming scarce at the month-end and pastures were not developed sufficiently to permit much grazing. Thus dairy production was curtailed.

Manitoba.- Up to the end of April, the season was reported as very late, with seeding and growth backward. Generally, the weather has been dry, windy and cold. In the principal grain-growing districts, the available moisture has disappeared rapidly and soil-blowing has been particularly severe and damaging. Some early-sown wheat has already been blown out. Seeding proceeded in many southern localities under extremely unfavourable conditions. Winter losses of horses were greater than usual and the animals remaining for spring work were so weakened by lack of feed that the seeding had to be done slowly. Soil-drifting was widespread and extended into districts where it had never been troublesome in the past. The grasshopper menace is serious and many farmers report that the fear of damage from this pest caused the seeding of more wheat relative to other crops. Moisture conditions are generally better in the north, but growth has been retarded by the frosty nights. Generally, crop prospects in Manitoba at the end of April were distinctly poor.

Saskatchewan.- Seeding was under way in nearly all parts of the province at the end of April. There was considerable uncertainty among farmers because of the serious moisture and grasshopper situations. Some farmers favoured early seeding of wheat to escape grasshopper damage as far as possible while others were inclined to postpone seeding of any grain until rain fell to improve germination. Soil-drifting was particularly bad in the early spring and continued during seeding. Up to the end of April, there had been no effective spring rainfall except in some northern areas and this fell late in the month. Conditions are worst in the south-eastern corner of the province, but the continual exhaustion of moisture reserves since 1928 is also evident in western and central districts. In the east-central

district (Crop District 5) and in the northern districts (Crop Districts 8 and 9), spring conditions have been more favourable. Despite the extremely high temperatures registered on occasional days, germination and growth have been retarded by the dry, windy weather. If general rains occur in the near future to settle the top-soil, crop prospects would be much improved as the heavier fall and winter precipitation added to reserves in many important grain-growing districts. Because of the scarcity of winter feed and the slow spring growth of pasture, live stock are generally in poor condition in the 'drought' area. In the remainder of the province, animals came through the winter in better condition.

Alberta.- Crop prospects in Alberta at the end of April appeared to be much better than in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Spring precipitation has been much lighter than in 1933 and many southern localities and scattered districts in central Alberta report the need of rain. Seeding was generally much earlier than in the previous spring and good rains and some snow fell in central and northern districts in the last week of April which were of great benefit. The weather has been unseasonably warm and wherever moisture was available, the grain germinated quickly. Wheat was above ground in many districts at the end of April. Soil-drifting has been a problem, particularly in the south but extending as far north as Vermilion. While more widespread than usual, the damage has not been so severe as in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. High winds have prevailed over most of the province. In the area south and east of Calgary, the spring work was completed particularly early and although the top-soil was dried out by the high winds, sub-soil reserves are reported as improved over previous years. When the secondary root system has developed, the grain should grow rapidly. In central Alberta, there are some dry spots but most correspondents regard the season as early and promising. Many farmers had just finished seeding their wheat when the month-end rains fell. In Crop Districts 14 and 15, north of Edmonton, the season is much later and the soil particularly wet. In the Peace River District, farmers were very optimistic as the season is described as three to four weeks earlier than in 1933, with moisture supplies favourable.

British Columbia.- The spring season is reported as from two to three weeks earlier than usual. Soil moisture conditions are generally favourable and growth has been rapid owing to the warm weather. Spring wheat is above ground in many districts and looking exceptionally promising.

First Week in May

Over most of the Dominion high temperatures and limited rainfall were experienced during the first week of May. In eastern Canada and the Maritimes, the weather was very warm during the first four or five days of the month and wherever moisture was sufficient, growth quickened considerably. Seeding of spring grains has proceeded normally and in Ontario, there was some improvement in the pastures which were ravaged by drought and frost injury. Heavy rains and warm weather are still needed.

There was no noticeable improvement in crop conditions in the Prairie Provinces. The scattered precipitation was not sufficient to settle the top-soil and further dust-storms occurred, especially in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The prevalence of soil-drifting and the fear of grasshopper damage made prospects extremely uncertain. Conditions have been such as to lower the "Intentions" expressed by farmers at the end of April rather than to increase them.

PRIMARY MOVEMENT

The following table shows primary receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces along with comparative figures for last year:

<u>Week ending</u>	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Alberta</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Last Year</u>
			(bushels)		
August	7,655,774	6,190,858	4,051,783	17,898,415	12,679,665
September 1	2,883,686	4,885,643	1,470,218	9,239,547	7,010,138
8	2,203,151	5,868,928	2,448,261	10,520,340	22,409,580
15	3,156,560	7,590,672	4,202,248	14,949,480	37,487,227
22	1,026,529	6,212,382	4,805,569	12,044,480	34,592,823
29	835,541	8,179,037	5,311,076	14,325,654	24,074,044
October 6	1,068,036	7,725,871	6,034,659	14,828,566	26,341,535
13	601,997	7,300,587	6,206,899	14,109,483	17,754,512
20	593,224	5,281,545	4,545,248	10,420,017	17,008,586
27	526,230	2,839,489	1,957,848	5,323,567	15,648,568
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	1,536,396	2,749,600
May 4	124,987	373,462	347,579	846,028	2,127,592
T o t a l	25,380,555	97,078,388	74,295,370	196,754,313	331,716,868

From August 1, 1933 to May 4, 1934 marketings of wheat amounted to 196,754,-313 bushels as compared with 331,716,868 bushels during the same period in 1932-33. Marketings by provinces have been as follows: Manitoba, 25,380,555 bushels; Saskatchewan 97,078,388 bushels; Alberta, 74,295,370 bushels.

STOCKS IN STORE

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store in Canada and United States on May 11, 1934 with comparative figures for last year:

	<u>1 9 3 4</u>	<u>1 9 3 3</u>
	(Bushels)	
Country Elevators ^x - Manitoba	8,007,294	8,329,941
Saskatchewan	46,426,017	60,729,654
Alberta	32,506,359	33,083,559
T o t a l	86,939,670	102,143,154
Interior Private and Mill Elevators ^x	6,036,106	6,062,735
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals.	1,151,444	3,110,634
Pacific Ports	10,882,071	9,508,351
Churchill	2,475,764	2,430,283
Fort William and Port Arthur Elevators ...	71,536,176	59,470,884
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	5,365,781	14,481,836
Eastern Elevators - Seaboard Ports	9,248,674	8,830,386
U. S. Lake Ports	875,816	2,786,668
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	806,512	225,730
In Transit - Lakes	7,398,924	3,300,238
T o t a l	202,716,938	212,350,899

x Subject to minor revision in 1934 figures.

During the past month there has been a sharp decrease in stocks of wheat in country elevators as a result of a relatively heavy movement of wheat toward terminal markets. Country elevator stocks on May 11, 1934 amounted to 86,939,670 bushels compared with 102,143,154 bushels a year ago.

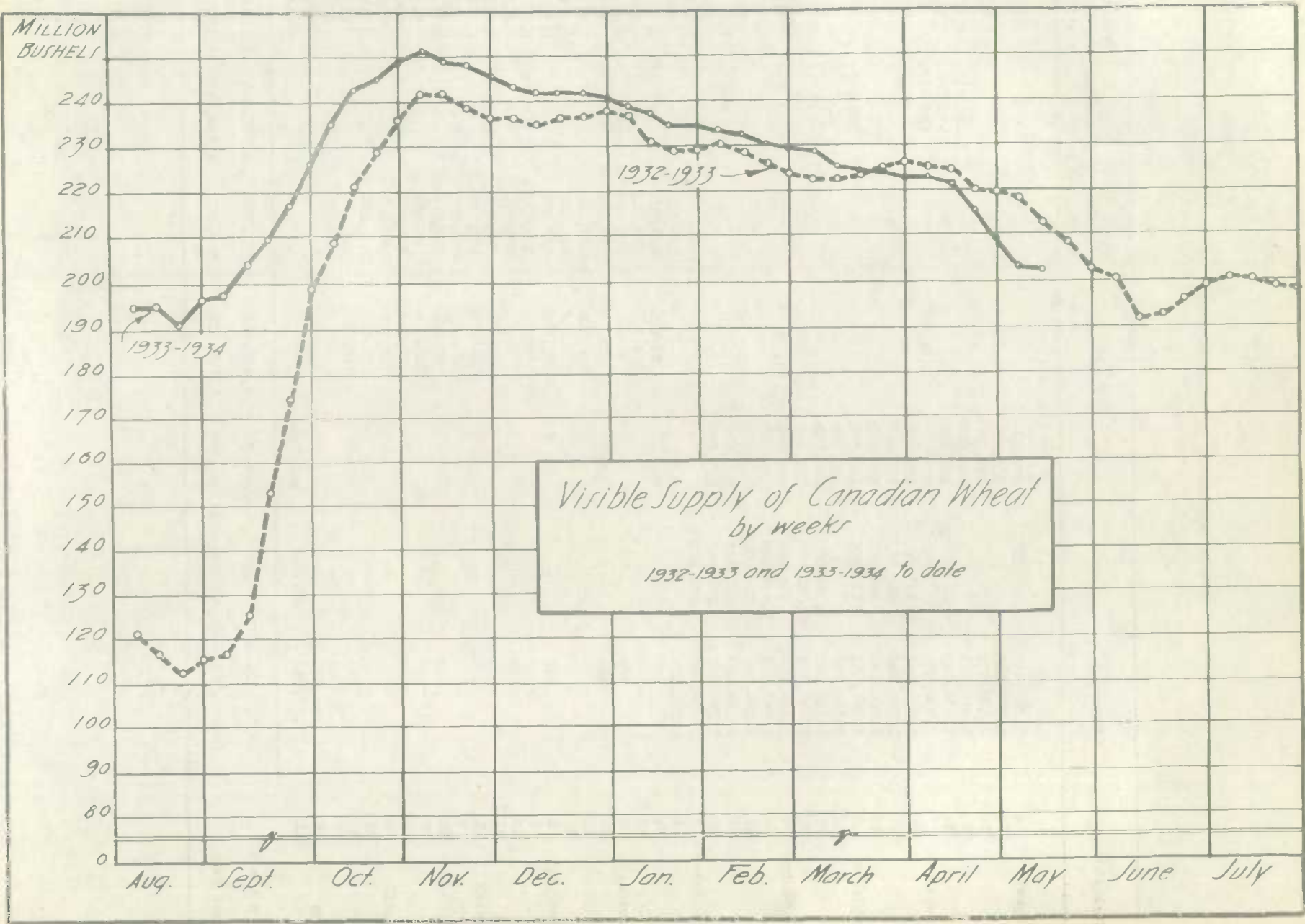
Stocks of wheat at Port Arthur and Fort William decreased by almost 2 million bushels during the past month in spite of the movement from country elevators. Some of this reduction is due to the fact that on May 11, 1934 a total of 7,398,924 bushels was afloat on the lakes.

A sharp reduction in the volume of wheat in store in eastern lake elevators is reported during the past four weeks. Stocks have increased at eastern seaboard ports and United States lake ports.

A feature of the past month has been the sharp decrease in stocks of Canadian wheat at United States seaboard ports. On April 14, 3,385,830 bushels were in store while on May 11 only 806,512 bushels were in store at United States ocean ports.

The Canadian visible supply has now fallen below the figures of the same date last year. On May 11, 1934 the total volume of Canadian wheat in store in Canada and the United States amounted to 202,716,938 bushels as compared with 212,350,899 bushels on the same date last year.

The chart on the following page shows the visible supply week by week during the present crop year along with comparative data for last year.



Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat
by weeks
1932-1933 and 1933-1934 to date

EXPORT CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN WHEAT
1933-34

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	613,183
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	-	1,437,429
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
T o t a l	33,419,936	9,363,265	6,016,662	1,942,691	5,601,996	2,707,891	39,537,401
Last Year	50,657,954	2,656,948	13,330,366	1,655,901	6,864,873	2,736,030	82,007,602

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	4,695,545	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	2,633,028	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
Total	-	-	22,600,000	121,189,842	48,799,863	7,544,687	39,537,401
Last Year	677,813	1,166,721	21,669,000	183,423,208	66,645,268	8,520,774	82,007,602

THE STATISTICAL POSITION OF CANADIAN WHEAT

The following table summarizes the statistical position of wheat in Canada at May 1, 1934, with comparative figures for 1933:-

	1932-33	1933-34
	(bushels)	
Carry-over, July 31	131,844,806	211,740,188
New Crop	443,061,000	269,729,000/
Total Supplies	574,905,806	481,469,188
Domestic Requirements	107,676,155	106,000,000/
Available Supplies	467,229,651	375,469,188
Exports - August to April	202,256,692	138,362,265
Balance for export and carry-over	264,972,959	237,106,923

/ Subject to revision.

It will be seen from the above table that Canada commenced the 1933-34 crop season with 91.8 million bushels less wheat for export or carry-over than was the case in 1932-33. Since August, there has been a continuous decline in monthly exports compared with the corresponding months of 1932-33. This decreased export movement has reduced the figure of 91.8 million bushels to 27.8 million bushels.

The following table shows the total exports of wheat and wheat flour in the first nine months of the crop year:-

	August-April 1932-33	August-April 1933-34
	(bushels)	
August	19,776,551	10,814,266
September	28,607,246	22,152,853
October	42,571,988	25,926,166
November	29,897,864	25,608,167
December	29,950,148	19,339,787
January	16,494,669	9,106,552
February	12,421,350	7,990,378
March	17,021,920	12,323,211
April	5,514,956	5,100,885
T o t a l	202,256,692	138,362,265

During the nine months from August to April, Canadian exports of wheat amounted to 138,362,265 bushels as compared with 202,256,692 bushels for the same months in 1932-33. The smaller export movement of Canadian wheat this season reflects a sharp contraction in world demand.

In spite of smaller exports of wheat during the present cereal year, exports of flour have increased slightly. During the nine months from August, 1933 to April, 1934 exports of flour have amounted to 4,123,819 barrels as compared with 3,768,261 barrels during the same months in the preceding crop year.

THE POSITION OF THE PRAIRIE CROP ESTIMATE

Since the preliminary estimates of the amount of wheat fed to live stock and poultry in 1933-34 and the quantities unmerchantable are now available, it is possible to estimate the disposition of the western wheat crop closely. The 'Intentions' report of May 9 also makes it possible to calculate seed requirements more precisely. Data on country millings up to the end of March are also available and show an increase in each province compared with the same period of 1932-33.

The following table shows the details of the farm disposition of the prairie wheat crop of 1933 according to information at present available:

	Seed	Feed	Country Millings	Unmerchantable	Totals
	(000 bushels)				
Manitoba	3,650	1,008	475	325	5,458
Saskatchewan	16,400	4,458	710	1,238	22,806
Alberta	11,250	3,213	690	1,040	16,193
T o t a l s	31,300	8,679	1,875	2,603	44,457

The following table shows 1933 production, estimated feed and seed requirements, primary movement and anticipated deliveries for the balance of the crop year:

	Production	Feed, Seed and Local Requirements	Deliverable	Deliveries August 1 to May 4	Balance to be Delivered
	(million bushels)				
Manitoba	32.5	5.5	27.0	25.4	1.6
Saskatchewan	123.8	22.8	101.0	97.1	3.9
Alberta	94.5	16.2	78.3	74.3	4.0
T o t a l s	250.8	44.5	206.3	196.8	9.5 ^x

x Allows for 5 million bushels of seed wheat to be drawn from previous deliveries.

The foregoing calculations are based upon the third estimate of the wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces as published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on January 19, 1934. Out of a crop estimated at 250.8 million bushels, domestic requirements will amount to about 44.5 million bushels, leaving a balance of 206.3 million bushels available for delivery, assuming no change in farm carry-over at the end of July, 1934.

Primary marketings from August 1 to May 4 amounted to 196.8 million bushels, leaving a balance of 9.5 million bushels available for delivery between May 4 and August 1. In the 12 weeks remaining, average weekly marketings of .8 million bushels are necessary to fulfill the crop estimate.



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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	18,289,832	11,909,108	17,639,228
September	19,666,351	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		21,464,848	15,543,013	29,521,699
June		16,998,672	15,857,427	20,783,219
July		16,373,532	19,620,224	12,060,817
T O T A L		240,136,568	182,803,382	228,536,403

	<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		565,080	461,867	481,265
June		544,507	570,861	490,294
July		492,765	446,379	466,967
T O T A L		5,370,613	5,383,594	6,701,663

	<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		24,007,708	17,621,415	31,687,392
June		19,448,954	18,426,301	22,989,542
July		18,590,974	21,628,930	14,106,169
T O T A L		264,304,326	207,029,555	258,267,212