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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA
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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY.

At the present time the world wheat situation is governed by two important factors, namely, the volume of old crop wheat which will be required by importing countries before July 31 along with conditions surrounding that movement and the development of new crops in Europe and in North America.

As far as the distribution of 1934 surpluses are concerned, the final stage has been reached and only five weeks remain before an accounting for the cereal year 1934-35 can be made. In the meantime the trade position is as follows:

(1) From August 1, 1934 to June 17, 1935 world shipments of wheat and wheat flour amounted to 466 million bushels as compared with 464 million bushels for the corresponding period of 1933-34.

(2) World shipments have been contributed as follows: North America, 143 million bushels; the Argentine, 166 million bushels; Australia, 101 million bushels; Russia, 2.7 million bushels and other countries, 53 million bushels. For the corresponding period in 1933-34 shipments were as follows: North America, 198 million bushels; the Argentine, 119 million bushels; Australia, 76 million bushels; Russia, 27 million bushels and other countries, 44 million bushels.

(3) Mr. Broomhall estimates import requirements for the present crop year at 544 million bushels. With shipments to date amounting to 466 million bushels, a balance of 78 million bushels remains to be shipped before the end of July to justify the foregoing estimate. In general it may be stated that the expected improvement in trade has not been forthcoming in the past sixty days. The volume of world shipments increased week by week during May, reaching a total of 15,152,000 bushels for the week ending May 27. Shipments have declined steadily however, during the past few weeks and amounted to only 7,695,000 bushels during the past week. It is now apparent that world import requirements for 1934-35 are not going to materially exceed the volume of 1933-34 in spite of the large reduction in European wheat production in 1934 as compared with 1933.

Interest in 1935 production now centres around wheat crops in various stages of development in Europe, in the United States and in Canada. While it is too early to indicate yields owing to natural hazards to be experienced before the grain is ready for market, there are several general observations that may be made based upon developments up to the present time. In the first place, there is evidence that Europe is not going to harvest better than an average yield per acre and there is little prospect of a recurrence of the phenomenal harvests of 1933.

The cool weather experienced in North America during the month of May was also prevalent in Europe, snow and frost being reported in central and northern countries. Adverse reports are being received from Spain, Portugal, and southern Italy while crop conditions in France and Poland are not as favourable as they were a year ago. There will be a substantial reduction in the yield in North Africa as compared with a year ago, with the most important losses reported in Morocco.

Conditions experienced up to the present time in North America indicate a substantial increase in production as compared with last year's harvest. The United States winter wheat crop, although harassed in its early stages, was finally rescued by timely rains and is currently estimated as being somewhat larger than the crop harvested in 1934. In the United States spring wheat area, surface moisture supplies are adequate. Adverse factors are the lateness of the crop and lack of moisture reserves. The United States Department of Agriculture sums up the situation in indicating a total yield of 670 million bushels as compared with 496 million bushels harvested in 1934.

In Canada the growing season has been in marked contrast to that of 1934. The month of May was cool and heavy rains were received throughout the west and especially throughout the "drought" area. Generous rains were received during the first two weeks in June and were well-distributed over the Prairie wheat belt. Seeding was late and crops in considerable areas, especially in the northern districts of Alberta, will face a greater than usual possibility of frost before maturity.

During the ten-month period from August to May, inclusive, Canadian exports of wheat and wheat flour amounted to 146,387,083 bushels as compared with 159,553,988 bushels during the corresponding period of 1933-34.

On June 14, 1935 stocks of Canadian wheat in store in Canada and the United States amounted to 199,207,863 bushels as compared with 196,626,562 bushels on the corresponding date a year ago.

From August 1, 1934 to June 7, 1935 primary receipts amounted to 209,105,762 bushels as compared with 208,752,593 bushels during the same period in 1933-34. Receipts by provinces are as follows: Manitoba, 29,894,683 bushels; Saskatchewan, 92,152,260 bushels; Alberta, 87,058,819 bushels.

During the month of May, the United Kingdom imported 6,365,477 bushels of Canadian wheat out of total imports of 19,631,941 bushels. The Argentine came second in the British Market last month when 5,189,725 bushels were imported from this country. Imports from Australia amounted to 2,225,894 bushels.

Prices have moved downward during the past month. On May 15, 1935 the cash closing price for No. 1 Northern wheat at Winnipeg was $86\frac{1}{4}$ cents per bushel. On June 15, 1935 the corresponding price was $80\frac{7}{8}$ cents per bushel.

The Wheat Situation in the United States.

On June 10, 1935 The United States Department of Agriculture issued a report dealing with crop conditions in that country and containing indications of 1935 production. The United States situation can be best described in the words of the report of June 10.

"The Crop season is opening under conditions that stand out sharply in contrast with those prevailing a year ago. Instead of the record-breaking high temperatures and drought which prevailed at the beginning of the crop season last year, the weather through the Central States has been abnormally cold and in most sections wet. April brought rather heavy rains to the whole northwestern third of the country as well as to the lower Southeast. May brought heavy rains over a large area stretching from the Central and Southern Appalachian Mountains westward into Wyoming and Nevada. Much of the winter wheat in the Southwest was dead before the drought was broken late in May but elsewhere prospects improved materially and the condition of the crop on the acreage remaining for harvest, reported at 74.2 per cent is now about up to the usual average for this season of the year. Last year the June condition was 55.3, the lowest ever reported. A year ago small grains and hay crops had already been very badly hurt by the drought and an acute shortage seemed unavoidable. This year, spring grains, although planted a little late, had adequate moisture in the main producing States and they are in fine shape for this season of the year. The amount of grain that they will produce is still dependent on future weather conditions but they show very good possibilities. Pending the late June checkup of planted acreage the probable production of oats is tentatively placed at around 1,200,000,000 bushels. This would be close to the usual production and not much less than the short crops of 1933 and 1934 combined. Barley and rye production are each expected to show a similar increase.

"Spring wheat calculations indicate about an equal chance that production will be above 230,000,000 bushels as that it will be below that figure. Considering both spring wheat and winter wheat, present conditions would seem to suggest a total wheat crop of about 670,000,000 bushels compared with 496,000,000 bushels last season, 529,000,000 bushels in 1933 and an average of 828,000,000 during the preceding 10 years.

"WINTER WHEAT: Production of winter wheat is forecast at 441,494,000 bushels compared with 405,034,000 bushels produced in 1934 and the 5-year (1928-1932) average production of 618,186,000 bushels. The condition of winter wheat on June 1 was 74.2 per cent of normal compared with 55.3 per cent on June 1 last year and the 10-year (1923-1932) average June 1 condition of 73.9 per cent.

"Prospects have improved slightly because of favorable weather conditions over most of the hard red winter wheat area and slight improvement in the minor producing areas of the east. In the hard red winter wheat area, long-continued drought had accomplished much irreparable damage to the crop before being broken by rains in early May. Hence, the improvement in wheat prospects was not as great as might have been expected from the favorable weather conditions during the latter two-thirds of the month. In an area extending from Missouri through the Ohio River Valley and adjacent territory, excessive rainfall during May caused rank growth, yellowing and lodging. Leaf rust has become prevalent in that area. In the Pacific northwest prospects were lowered by extremely dry weather during May.

"**SPRING WHEAT:** Spring wheat condition as of June 1, 1935 was reported at 85.2 per cent of normal, compared with 41.3 per cent on June 1, 1934 and the 10-year (1923-1932) average June 1 condition of 82.7 per cent.

"In contrast to early season conditions last year, the spring wheat belt has experienced above normal precipitation and below normal temperatures so far this spring. Weather conditions caused seeding to be somewhat later than usual. Development of the crop has not been rapid but has been such as to produce a good root system and promote stooling. Aside from the lateness of the crop, the only unfavourable factor in the present situation is the deficiency of subsoil moisture.

"Since conditions during the remainder of the season play such an important part in determining the final outturn of the crop, about all that can be said at this time is that, with average effects of weather condition from now on, yields may be expected to approximate the 10-year average. On the acreage indicated for harvest by intentions to plant report, this would mean a production of about 230,000,000 bushels of all spring wheat.

"With winter wheat production forecast at 441,494,000 bushels, a total wheat crop of about 670,000,000 would be indicated. The total wheat crop last year was 496,469,000 bushels, and the 5-year (1928-1932) average was 860,570,000 bushels."

The following table shows significant statistics relative to the wheat situation in the United States:^x

August- July Crop Year	Area Sown	Yield Per Sown Acre	Pro- duc- tion	Total Stocks on July 1		Net Ex- ports Wheat and Flour (a)	%age Net Ex- ports of World Total	Appa- rent Con- sump- tion
				In U.S.	In Can- ada			
1922-23	67.16	12.6	846.6	116.6	0.5	203.1	28.4	614.4
1923-24	64.51	11.8	759.5	145.7	1.2	130.3	15.7	632.4
1924-25	55.70	15.1	840.1	142.5	0.3	259.3	33.6	609.5
1925-26	61.74	10.8	669.1	113.8	2.7	106.2	15.2	571.7
1926-27	60.97	13.7	833.5	105.0	1.0	201.7	23.7	618.9
1927-28	65.65	13.3	874.7	117.9	1.4	186.7	22.6	685.6
1928-29	71.14	12.8	913.0	120.3	2.5	153.9	16.3	638.0
1929-30	66.79	12.3	822.2	241.4	3.3	144.8	23.1	615.3
1930-31	67.23	13.2	889.7	303.5	4.7	116.0	13.8	752.5
1931-32	65.62	14.2	932.2	324.7	15.3	122.8	15.3	749.5
1932-33	64.95	11.5	745.8	384.6	15.3	32.9	5.2	706.2
1933-34	66.49	8.0	529.0	391.3	4.1	29.2	5.2	601.3
1934-35	60.35	8.2	496.5	289.8	-	-	-	-

(a) Including shipments to United States possessions.

x Area in million acres; production, stocks, trade and consumption in million bushels.

Crop Development in Canada

The development of the Canadian wheat up to June 11 is described in detail on pages 17 to 24. On June 18 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued its fourth telegraphic report covering conditions in the Prairie Provinces. The report stated:

The heavy and well-distributed rains that fell over the Prairie Provinces during the past week caused a decided improvement in crop prospects. One of the dry areas in west-central Saskatchewan and east-central Alberta was relieved by a good rain, but limited damage from drought continues in the other dry area located in south-western Saskatchewan and south-eastern Alberta. Evaporation remains low because of the cool weather and lack of high winds and the added moisture will be more effective than usual. Crops in northern and parts of central Alberta are still shadowed by the lateness of seeding but elsewhere growth has been strong and fairly rapid. The cool, wet weather continues to delay the hatching of grasshoppers but poisoning has been started in a few districts of Manitoba and in twenty municipalities of Saskatchewan. Grasshoppers remain as a serious potential threat to the crop, but their working period has been reduced and postponed until the crops have a good start. In addition, the poisoning campaign is well organized to combat them. Wireworms are causing general injury to crops in many districts of Saskatchewan while cutworm damage is increasing in southern Alberta. Slight and local hail damage was reported in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In most districts of the West, correspondents report the need of warmer weather accompanied by further timely rains. In parts of southern Saskatchewan and north-central Alberta moisture is described as too plentiful.

The Supply Position in the Southern Hemisphere

The Argentine and Australia still continue to ship wheat in quantity. Since January 1, 1935 Argentine shipments have amounted to 92 and Australian shipments have amounted to 53 million bushels. Australian exports have been moderate but Argentine shipments have averaged over 3 million bushels during the past five weeks.

The following table shows the supply situation in the Argentine and Australia as at June 17, 1935 along with comparative figures for the previous crop year:

	<u>The Argentine</u>		<u>Australia</u>	
	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1934-35</u>	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1934-35</u>
	(million bushels)			
Inward carry-over	75	120	55	70
New crops	286	238	175	135
Total supplies	361	358	230	205
Domestic requirements	95	95	50	50
Available supplies	266	263	180	155
Shipments to June 17	119	166	76	101
Balance for export and carry-over	147	97	104	54

As shown by the above table supplies available for export and carry-over in the Argentine and Australia on June 17 were sharply lower than a year previous.

The Argentine

The following report (dated June 3, 1935) has been received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from its correspondent in Buenos Aires.

Exports of wheat during the month of May totalled 17,185,000 bushels, constituting the biggest volume in recent months.

As pointed out in previous reports, there is considerable doubt as to whether the 1934-35 crop of wheat will measure up to the second official estimate. Opinions of members of the grain trade vary as to the degree of inaccuracy. I have thought it well to deduct 9,186,000 bushels from the official figures, in order to bring them nearer to the probable facts, although this is a good deal less than some usually well informed authorities have taken off. On this basis the statistical position is now as follows:

Second official estimate 1934-35 crop	238,320,000 bushels
Deduct for probable error	<u>9,186,000</u> "
Total	229,134,000 "
Add carry-over from 1933-34	<u>15,435,000</u> "
Total supplies	244,569,000 "
Deduct for seed and domestic use	<u>95,534,000</u> "
Exportable balance	149,035,000 "
Exported to) wheat 82,727,000 bushels	
May 31st) flour <u>1,035,000</u> "	<u>83,762,000</u> "
Still available for export	<u>65,273,000</u> "

Something over 7,349,000 bushels of this available balance have already been sold to exporting houses, leaving little over 55,116,000 bushels still to be disposed of. A very large proportion of this remains in the hands of the growers, who have not shown themselves at all disposed to part with their holdings of wheat in recent weeks, preferring to realise on their linseed and coarse grains for current cash needs. Hence arrivals in the ports are being drawn largely from the stocks of country dealers, who are now reported to have only small amounts of wheat on hand.

In common with other markets abroad, the tendency of prices here has been downwards through the past month. There has been moderate activity during the month, and the condition at the close was steady, in spite of the dislocation of business caused by four holidays, besides Sunday, in nine days.

The United Kingdom and continent of Europe have been less active buyers than usual, with the result that recent sales here have been very largely to ex-European countries, in addition to Brazil and the neighbouring republics which usually draw their supplies from the Argentine and are no less interested than customarily.

Lack of rain in recent weeks has been interfering with the cultivation of land for the new crop and holding up seeding operations, and there is probably less seed actually in the ground than is usual at this date. During the last week there have been some rains, but these have been insufficient for current needs even in the most favoured districts, and in parts of the south and most of the west they have been either insignificant or altogether lacking. So far as wheat seeding is concerned the present situation is by no means serious. The worst feature is the growing scarcity of pasture

for the work animals. The following notes are extracted from the official crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture on the 22nd ultimo, before the rains above referred to fell:

Buenos Aires: In the eastern part of the province up to the last two weeks wheat seeding has not been pressed, and little has been sown. Recent rains will facilitate the work. In the south-east working of the land has been practically abandoned by reason of the hardness of the soil. The backwardness may be corrected by the rains of the past week. In the hill zone there have been frequent interruptions and the little rain which has fallen has not modified the situation. This is one of the zones which have their lands best prepared. In the Bahia Blanca district good progress was made in March, but latterly it has not been possible to break up the clods, so that germination has been deficient; seeding is backward and the lots of wheat which have germinated are remaining stationary. It rained a very little a few days ago. In the west recent rains only favoured some districts, so that in part of the district work on the land has been stopped since the beginning of April. In the north there is also delay, but recent rains and the varieties for late sowing suitable for the zone which are being used equalise the situation.

Santa Fe: In the north of the province the drought, accompanied by hot winds, has helped to harden the soil, and cultivation has been carried on with some difficulty; nevertheless it is estimated that some 60% of the land is already completely prepared. In the south also ploughing is being actively carried on, and the second harrowing is being effected now. The condition of the soil in this district has permitted this work to be carried on, and only some sod lands which were not turned over at the proper time are causing some difficulty. Some seeding of wheat and linseed is being done, and it will be general towards the end of May in the centre and south of the province, and just as soon as there is sufficient humidity in the soil, in the north too. Recent rains, although light, in general facilitated the work of ploughing the land and sowing wheat and linseed in the east and south of the province.

Cordoba: The persistent drought, which affects all the province, is causing serious difficulties in working the land, and the backwardness of the work will make itself felt in the wheat seeding. In the north of the province the work has gone on slowly; in the rest the hardness of the soil has partly paralysed it, and as a consequence the sowing of early varieties is being held up.

Entre Rios: The ploughing of land for the next wheat crop has progressed slowly because of the drought, but without insuperable difficulties. As in this province wheat is sown somewhat late, none will be planted before June if the weather is favourable. A couple of inches of rain is needed.

The Pampa: The preparation of the land continues with much difficulty because of the drought, so much so that in the centre of the Territory some farmers are beginning to sow wheat on the stubble without ploughing. The sowing of rye is paralysed, so much so that wheat or barley will be sown on some lands destined for rye. As some of the farmers cannot sow wheat they are becoming alarmed in view of the lateness of the season for sowing the winter wheats which normally occupy the greater part of the zone.

As mentioned above, some rains have fallen since the preparation of the official report from which the foregoing is extracted, but not nearly sufficient, and there is urgent need for more in parts of the north as well as in almost the whole of

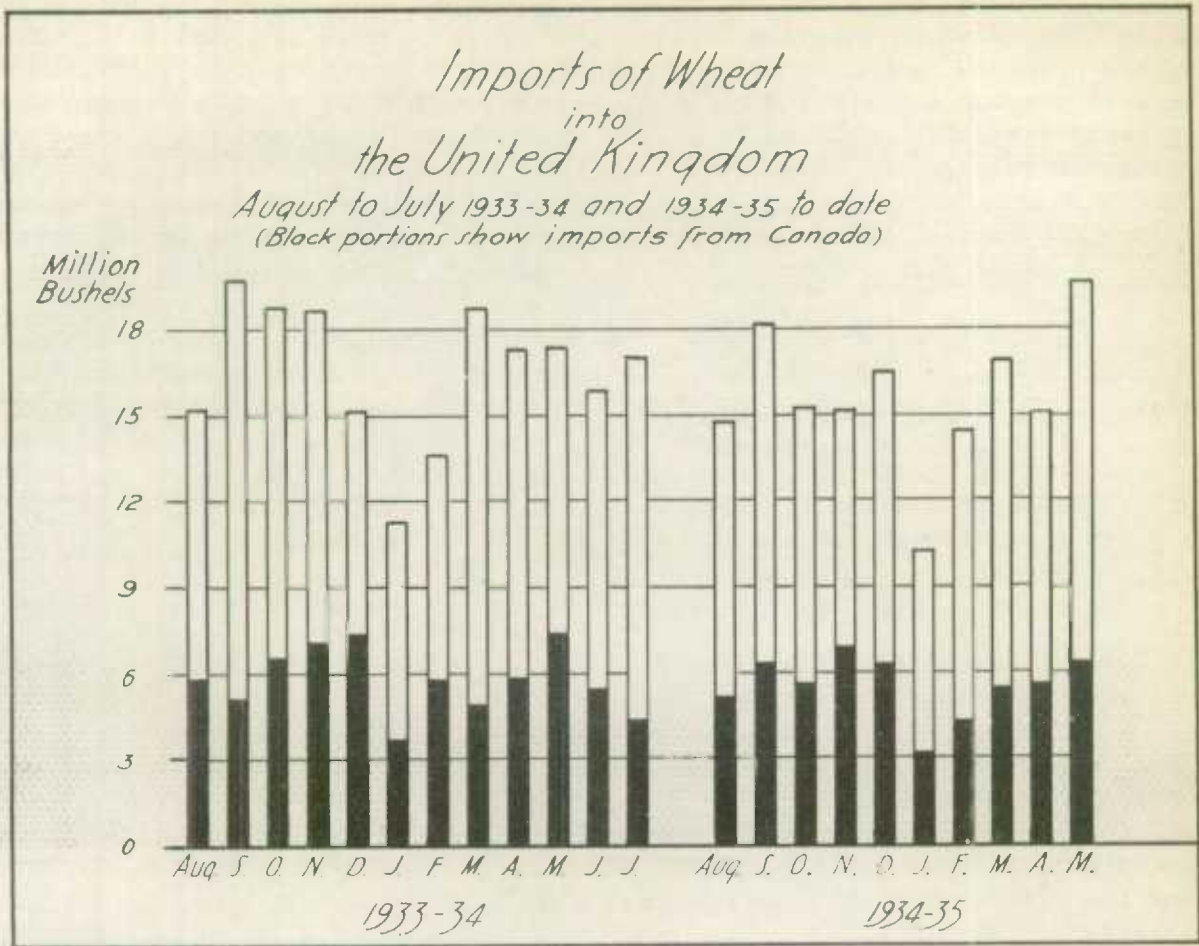
the south and west of the wheat zone. No alarm is yet felt, but should the needed precipitation be much delayed the result might be that there would be a shrinkage in the acreage of wheat seeded in place of the increase which some prophets were inclined to anticipate.

A correspondent asks for an explanation of a term used in these reports, "specific weights" of wheat. The principal basis upon which wheat is sold in this country is its weight. Each crop year the basis is established by taking a small sample from each parcel of wheat sold by the producers up to a given date, and ascertaining the average weight of the whole in terms of kilograms per hectolitro (100 litres). Usually the average is in the neighbourhood of 80 kilograms per hectolitro, which is very slightly in excess of 64 lbs. per bushel (79.88 kilos is equal to 64 lbs. per bushel, to be exact). The average weight so established forms the standard in transactions between buyer and seller in the Republic, and wheat falling short of the standard is subject to discount in price in proportion to its deficiency. A different standard rules in transactions in exported wheat, which is established monthly on the basis of samples taken from cargoes received in Europe.

Australian Cable.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne has forwarded the following cable under date of June 14, 1935:

"Wheat and flour shipments to June 5th., total 61,287,058 bushels compared with 46,533,813 bushels previous year. Total shipments and commitments from Australia to end July amount to 67,886,000 bushels. Market weak with demand falling off from east and little support from United Kingdom. Growers not disposed to meet weak market in view of generally unfavourable weather conditions and small stocks on hand prices to growers have receded to about two shillings seven pence halfpenny per bushel country sidings, equivalent fifty-two cents Canadian and three shillings fourpence f.o.b. steamer. Export flour market inactive and no inquiries forthcoming although mills are well booked through June. Demand from Dairen has fallen away but is expected to resume shortly, prices quoted per ton 2,000 pounds in 49 pound bags, six pounds fifteen shillings, equivalent twenty-six dollars fifty-nine cents Canadian and six pounds ten shillings in 150 pound sacks. Chartering little demand for space and several steamers loading for prompt charter at minimum rates others leaving with space unfilled. Crop outlook poor if dry weather continues.



The United Kingdom

Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the month of May, 1935 were higher than during the preceding month and higher than the corresponding month last year. Imports during May amounted to 19,631,941 bushels, compared with 15,092,603 bushels last month and 17,464,066 bushels for May, 1934.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom for the twelve-month period from August, 1933 to July, 1934, for the eight-month period from August, 1934 to March, 1935, for April, 1935 and for May, 1935:

From:	August-July (1933-34)	August-March (1934-35)	April (1935)	May (1935)
	(bushels)			
Canada	68,691,578	42,553,555	5,550,057	6,365,477
United States	86,640	157,482	-	-
Argentina	53,804,099	42,673,355	4,801,436	5,189,725
Australia	41,838,574	26,638,515	1,527,385	2,225,894
Russia	14,925,079	-	-	-
Others	20,760,674	9,729,157	3,213,725	5,850,845
T o t a l	200,106,644	121,752,064	15,092,603	19,631,941
Previous year	204,375,964	132,141,312	17,324,269	17,464,066

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As shown by the foregoing table, imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the twelve months from August, 1933 to July, 1934 amounted to 200 million bushels compared with 204 million bushels for the same months in 1932-33. Out of total imports of 200 million bushels, Canada supplied 69 million bushels or 34.5 per cent; Australia supplied 42 million bushels or 21 per cent; the Argentine supplied 54 million bushels or 27 per cent.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during May, 1935 along with comparative figures for May, 1934:

	<u>May, 1935</u>	<u>May, 1934</u>
	(bushels)	
From:		
Canada	6,365,477	7,323,207
United States	-	18,293
Argentina	5,189,725	4,642,570
Australia	2,225,894	3,223,275
Russia	-	7,093
Other	5,850,845	2,249,628
T o t a l	19,631,941	17,464,066

The above table shows that total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during May, 1935 were higher than during May, 1934. Imports from Canada amounted to 6,365,477 bushels compared with 7,323,207 bushels for the corresponding month last year. Imports from Australia during May, 1935 were only 2,225,894 bushels compared with 3,223,275 bushels in May, 1934. The United Kingdom imported 5,189,725 bushels from the Argentine last month compared with 4,642,570 bushels during the same month in 1934.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the months of August-May, 1934-35 and 1933-34:

	<u>August-May</u>	<u>August-May</u>
	(1934-35)	(1933-34)
	(bushels)	
From:		
Canada	54,469,089 <i>34.8</i>	59,126,541 <i>35.4%</i>
United States	157,482	46,118
Argentina	52,664,516 <i>33.7</i>	39,706,262 <i>23.8%</i>
Australia	30,391,794 <i>19.4</i>	35,792,031 <i>21.4</i>
Russia	-	14,925,079
Other	18,793,727	17,333,616
T o t a l	156,476,608	166,929,647

It will be noted that total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom amounted to 156,476,608 bushels during the August-May period in 1934-35 as compared with 166,929,647 bushels during the same months last year. The table further shows that imports from the Argentine increased to about 13 million bushels this year as compared with last. Imports from Canada and Australia were slightly lower in the August-May period compared with the same months last year.

by

World Acreage and Production of Wheat, 1933 and 1934.

The following tables show wheat acreage and production in the different countries, grouped according to the main continental divisions and with a summary table at the end (page 12):

	<u>E U R O P E</u>			
	Area		Production	
	<u>1933</u> (thousand acres)	<u>1934</u>	<u>1933</u> (thousand bushels)	<u>1934</u>
Germany	5,727	5,430	205,918	166,539
Austria	543	568	14,615	13,239
Belgium	372	385	15,067	14,322
Bulgaria	3,097	3,089	55,453	41,577
Spain	11,047	11,101	138,234	173,600
Portugal	1,424	1,424	15,073	20,486
Estonia	155	161	2,451	3,107
Finland	91	104	2,460	2,612
France	13,503	13,109	362,328	330,688
England and Wales	1,660	1,759	58,763	65,259
Scotland	78	98	3,472	4,144
Greece	1,712	1,951	28,385	31,353
Hungary	3,924	3,921	96,356	61,447
Latvia	309	351	6,725	8,051
Lithuania	499	514	8,192	10,475
Luxemburg	34	40	995	1,061
Malta	10	9	305	310
Norway	28	46	755	1,168
Netherlands	338	359	15,325	17,196
Poland	4,187	4,385	79,883	63,467
Roumania	7,701	7,610	119,071	76,553
Sweden	799	742	29,203	29,578
Switzerland	186	211	6,623	6,677
Czechoslovakia	2,272	2,301	72,921	50,013
Yugoslavia	5,257	5,002	96,581	68,328
Italy	12,561	12,236	297,985	232,686
Denmark	261	282	11,543	12,493
Irish Free State	50	94	1,983	3,803
T o t a l	77,825	77,282	1,746,665	1,510,238

	<u>North America</u>			
	Area		Production	
	<u>1933</u> (thousand acres)	<u>1934</u>	<u>1933</u> (thousand bushels)	<u>1934</u>
Canada	25,991	23,985	281,892	275,849
United States	66,490	60,350	528,981	496,980
Mexico	1,173	1,179	12,121	10,104
T o t a l	93,654	85,514	822,994	782,933

North Africa

	Area		Production	
	<u>1933</u> (thousand acres)	<u>1934</u>	<u>1933</u> (thousand bushels)	<u>1934</u>
Tunis	1,754	1,903	9,186	15,983
Morocco	3,209	3,018	28,902	38,918
Algeria	3,993	4,007	31,398	39,738
Egypt	1,426	1,442	39,951	37,276
T o t a l	10,382	10,370	110,037	131,915

Asia

	Area		Production	
	<u>1933</u> (thousand acres)	<u>1934</u>	<u>1933</u> (thousand bushels)	<u>1934</u>
Chosen	790	789	8,887	9,324
India	32,970	36,062	352,763	349,365
Japan	1,509	1,587	40,376	45,577
Turkey	7,257	6,871	99,636	88,546
T o t a l	42,526	45,309	501,662	492,812

Southern Hemisphere

	Area		Production	
	<u>1933</u> (thousand acres)	<u>1934</u>	<u>1933</u> (thousand bushels)	<u>1934</u>
Argentina	19,663	18,484	286,119	238,320
Australia	15,080	12,965	175,370	135,000
T o t a l	34,743	31,449	461,489	373,320

S U M M A R Y

	Area		Production	
	<u>1933</u> (thousand acres)	<u>1934</u>	<u>1933</u> (thousand bushels)	<u>1934</u>
Europe	77,825	77,282	1,746,665	1,510,238
North America	93,654	85,514	822,994	782,933
North Africa	10,382	10,370	110,037	131,915
Asia	42,526	45,309	501,662	492,812
Southern Hemisphere	34,743	31,449	461,489	373,320
T o t a l	259,130	249,924	3,642,847	3,291,218

International Trade

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

Week Ending		North America	Argentine	Australia	Russia	Other	Total
(Thousand Bushels)							
August	6	4,168	3,760	2,024	-	438	10,440
	13	3,960	6,144	816	-	800	11,720
	20	4,488	3,496	2,192	-	488	10,664
	27	4,864	3,432	3,112	192	656	12,256
September	4	3,664	2,880	1,144	256	520	8,464
	10	3,056	4,552	1,336	448	816	10,208
	17	4,672	4,224	1,192	-	944	11,032
	24	3,936	3,216	1,472	168	648	9,440
October	1	3,256	3,768	2,872	-	968	10,864
	9	4,616	4,456	1,720	464	952	12,208
	15	3,128	4,272	2,808	256	1,344	11,808
	22	4,352	2,800	1,232	112	1,168	9,664
	29	3,920	1,568	2,256	320	1,352	9,416
November	5	3,400	1,960	3,224	-	992	9,576
	12	4,232	4,200	2,808	-	1,128	12,368
	19	3,176	3,976	1,200	230	1,752	10,384
	26	3,360	3,832	2,256	-	864	10,312
December	3	4,008	3,064	1,728	128	1,296	10,224
	10	2,696	3,592	1,240	96	1,720	9,344
	17	1,768	1,552	1,904	-	1,456	6,680
	24	1,968	2,072	2,536	-	1,152	7,728
	31	2,208	1,520	1,944	-	1,328	7,000
January	7	1,392	2,944	2,200	-	1,384	7,920
	14	2,168	4,256	2,176	-	1,448	10,048
	21	2,240	3,264	3,176	-	808	9,488
	28	2,424	4,120	3,160	-	1,032	10,736
February	4	2,600	5,080	2,344	-	600	10,624
	11	2,792	4,808	2,824	-	872	11,296
	18	2,008	4,280	2,264	-	1,328	9,880
	25	3,384	4,064	2,424	-	648	10,520
March	4	2,040	4,952	2,680	-	520	10,192
	11	2,064	2,784	3,040	-	984	8,872
	18	3,128	4,240	3,128	-	1,176	11,672
	25	2,496	2,824	2,256	-	1,104	8,680
April	1	2,120	4,872	2,960	-	856	10,808
	8	2,696	5,080	1,224	-	872	9,872
	15	2,736	3,496	2,568	-	1,096	9,896
	22	2,952	2,832	3,664	-	1,176	10,624
	29	2,736	2,344	1,688	-	1,464	8,232
May	7	2,560	2,824	2,192	-	1,416	8,992
	13	3,208	5,608	1,760	-	1,380	12,456
	20	4,176	3,584	1,528	-	1,928	11,216
	27	4,232	3,720	3,856	-	3,344	15,152
June	3	3,891	3,567	2,047	-	1,838	11,393
	10	1,815	3,353	1,194	-	1,840	8,202
	17	1,830	3,047	1,666	-	1,152	7,695
Total		142,584	166,279	101,035	2,720	53,648	466,266
Last Year		198,096	119,320	76,368	26,896	43,464	464,144

As shown by the table on the preceding page world shipments from August 1, 1934 to June 17, 1935 amounted to 466 million bushels as compared with 464 million bushels for the same period in 1933-34. Increased shipments noticed from the middle of April to the middle of May have not been maintained during the past month.

The Position of the Import Requirements Estimate

(Mr. Broomhall's Estimate)

Estimated Import Requirements	Actual Shipments	Balance to be Shipped
Aug. 1, 1934 to July 31, 1935 (52 weeks) 544 million bushels	Aug. 1, 1934 to June 17, 1935 (46 weeks) 466 million bushels	June 17, 1935 to July 31, 1935 (6 weeks) 78 million bushels
or	or	or
10.5 million bushels weekly	10.1 million bushels weekly	13.0 million bushels weekly

During the first forty-six weeks of 1934-35 world shipments have amounted to 466 million bushels, or an average of 10.1 million bushels per week. This represents a slightly larger international movement of wheat than occurred during the same weeks last year. In order to fulfil the world estimate of 544 million bushels, weekly shipments will have to average 13.0 million bushels for the balance of the cereal year.

The Course of Wheat Prices

The following summary of wheat price movements from May 1, to June 15, has been prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.

Improvement in North American wheat prospects overshadowed other market factors during the past six weeks, and prices declined at Winnipeg by 7 cents and 8 cents per bushel. Other influences for the most part favoured a firm market, but they were of minor importance. European port stocks were light and there was little selling pressure in evidence from leading exporters. The Italian crop outlook was not good, while crop conditions in other European importing countries were less promising than last year. Recent declines at Winnipeg were outstripped by movements at Chicago, where prices in mid-June fell below Winnipeg levels. On May 1, the Chicago May future was almost 10 cents per bushel above the Winnipeg May position.

Cash closing quotations for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, declined from an average of 87.6 cents in April to 85.7 cents per bushel for May.

Monthly Average Winnipeg Cash Price - No. 1 Northern Wheat,
Crop Years 1927-28 to 1934-35.

(Dollars per Bushel)

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
August	1.59.9	1.18.8	1.58.0	.92.5	.55.1	.56.3	.73.4	.86.0
September ..	1.45.1	1.17.0	1.49.5	.73.1	.53.6	.51.9	.67.2	.82.3
October	1.44.1	1.23.7	1.41.4	.72.5	.59.9	.48.2	.60.5	.78.2
November ...	1.45.1	1.20.9	1.33.0	.64.4	.67.3	.46.7	.63.7	.79.6
December ...	1.40.6	1.17.1	1.37.8	.55.4	.60.6	.42.4	.60.3	.79.2
January	1.42.8	1.20.9	1.30.5	.53.9	.60.0	.44.2	.65.0	.79.0
February ...	1.42.6	1.27.9	1.17.4	.59.3	.63.2	.45.8	.65.6	.79.5
March	1.43.1	1.27.0	1.06.2	.56.7	.63.1	.49.1	.66.4	.81.9
April	1.56.3	1.22.8	1.09.8	.59.7	.62.6	.53.6	.65.5	.87.6
May	1.57.2	1.12.3	1.07.9	.60.6	.62.9	.63.3	.70.6	.85.7
June	1.42.6	1.18.3	1.03.2	.60.8	.55.1	.66.8	.77.1	
July	1.30.9	1.59.9	.95.1	.57.3	.54.7	.83.4	.82.0	

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 Canada	Board of Trade United Kingdom	Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis
	1930=100	1930=100	1930=100
1929	110.4	114.3	142.5
1930	100.0	100.0	100.0
1931	83.3	87.8	62.4
1932	77.0	85.6	59.0
1933	77.5	85.7	64.8
1934	82.7	88.1	79.4
<u>1 9 3 4</u>			
January	81.6	88.8	69.0
February	83.3	89.2	69.7
March	83.3	88.2	70.5
April	82.3	87.7	69.5
May	82.1	87.2	74.9
June	83.1	87.9	81.9
July	83.1	87.3	87.0
August	83.4	89.0	91.3
September	83.0	88.4	87.3
October	82.3	87.8	83.0
November	82.1	87.5	84.4
December	82.1	87.8	84.1
<u>1 9 3 5</u>			
January	82.4	88.3	83.8
February	83.0	88.0	84.4
March	83.1	86.9	87.0
April	83.7	87.5	93.0
May	83.5	-	91.0

/ Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.

Exchange Fluctuations

The struggle to maintain the French franc upon its present gold parity has dominated exchange markets in recent weeks. Temporary success appeared to have been achieved with the formation of the Laval Ministry possessing unusual powers to preserve the franc upon its present basis. In spite of repeated increases in the official discount rate from 2 per cent to 6 per cent, gold losses were exceedingly heavy. Much capital sought refuge in London as a result of disturbed conditions in France, and sterling advanced, Montreal quotations rising from \$4.85 1/2 on May 1 to \$4.95 on June 14. The small premium on New York funds was temporarily removed in May, but soon reappeared again. It amounts currently to $\frac{7}{32}$ of one per cent (June 14).

Exchange Quotations at Montreal, November 5, 1934 to June 14, 1935.

		United Kingdom Pounds	United States Dollar	Australia Pounds	Argentina x Paper Peso
		4.8666	1.0000	4.86666	.4244
November	5	4.8733	.9781	3.8986	.2552
	13	4.8777	.9744	3.9020	.2509
	19	4.8666	.9762	3.8932	.2489
	26	4.8583	.9731	3.8866	.2481
December	3	4.8614	.9806	3.8891	.2501
	10	4.8548	.9791	3.8838	.2462
	17	4.8921	.9903	3.9137	.2476
	24	4.8986	.9906	3.9188	.2491
	31	4.9140	.9937	3.9313	.2521
1934 Average		4.9891	.9893	3.9900	.2579
January	7, 1935	4.8950	.9959	3.9160	.2500
	14	4.8813	.9987	3.9051	.2502
	21	4.8840	1.0003	3.9072	.2501
	28	4.8682	1.0009	3.8945	.2532
February	4	4.8777	1.0003	3.9021	.2551
	11	4.8895	1.0009	3.9116	.2577
	18	4.8919	.9994	3.9135	.2578
	25	4.8662	1.0000	3.8930	.2600
March	4	4.8104	1.0087	3.8483	.2592
	11	4.8193	1.0106	3.8555	.2577
	18	4.8175	1.0125	3.8540	.2553
	25	4.8225	1.0081	3.8580	.2545
April	1	4.8250	1.0062	3.8525	.2540
	8	4.8506	1.0037	3.8805	.2559
	15	4.8691	1.0034	3.8953	.2559
	23	4.8700	1.0043	3.8960	.2561
	29	4.8575	1.0046	3.8861	.2552
May	7	4.8562	1.0031	3.8850	.2552
	13	4.8729	.9990	3.8983	.2543
	20	4.9100	1.0000	3.9280	.2520
	27	4.9467	.9993	3.9575	.2583
June	4	4.9250	1.0000	3.9400	.2612
	10	4.9325	1.0012	3.9461	.2623
	14	4.9500	1.0022	3.9600	.2648

x Unofficial rates - between 7 cents and 8 cents below official rate since September, 1934

THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. Condition of crops on May 31, 1935

The condition figures for all field crops in Canada at May 31, 1935 were below the long-time averages but well above the condition figures reported for the same date a year ago. The fall-sown crops of wheat and rye show the greatest improvement over last year's figures, mainly because of reduced winter-killing. The four principal spring grains and pastures, however, all show considerably higher condition figures this year in comparison with those of May 31, 1934. The marked improvement in crop conditions in the Prairie Provinces is offset to some extent in determining the averages for Canada by the poor and backward state of the crops in Eastern Canada and the Maritime Provinces. In these latter provinces, the condition figures at May 31 of this year were the lowest recorded in the past twenty years.

In the Maritime Provinces, the spring weather has been very cold and backward and all crops are poorly developed. Pastures and hay lands are particularly backward in growth. In Quebec, the season is even later than in 1934. The low temperatures and lack of soil moisture have prevented the usual growth and condition figures ranged between 85 and 90 at May 31, the lowest in many years. ~~Similar~~ conditions prevailed in Ontario, but in this province heavy rains at the month-end and somewhat higher temperatures have alleviated the situation. Condition figures at May 31 ranged between 80 and 93. Pastures and hay prospects were particularly poor, but may be expected to improve rapidly. The fall-sown crops came through the winter with less injury than in the previous year.

The features of the crop situation in the Prairie Provinces are the lateness of seeding, the 'come-back' of the southern drought areas, and the uniformity of crop conditions over the arable area. In Manitoba the condition figures are much higher than they were a year ago and the Crop District figures are remarkably uniform. The most notable improvement is shown in the southwestern districts which were so ravaged by drought at this time a year ago. Grasshoppers and soil-drifting have been much less troublesome so far this season. The 'drought areas' of Saskatchewan have also benefited from abundant spring rains, although limited areas are still subject to soil-drifting. Rains have been heaviest in the eastern part of the province. Sub-soil moisture remains limited, which means a greater dependence on summer rains. In Alberta, the areas of good crop prospects have been reversed from north to south. Seeding was so delayed in the north that the prospects of ripening are reduced. Southern districts, however, benefited from the heavy rains in May and had the best prospects in the West at the end of May. There is less uniformity in crop conditions in this province.

The spring crops of British Columbia have been retarded in growth by the cool, dry weather and have much less promise than at this date of 1934. Fall-sown crops are higher in condition.

Prairie Provinces

Manitoba -

Spring work was delayed by unseasonably cold and wet weather and seeding was about 2 weeks later than in 1934. Moisture conditions were much better, however, and the grain crops have a much better start than has been the case in recent years. Soil-drifting has been very limited mainly because the southwestern areas where it was prevalent last year have received soaking rains. The hatching of grasshoppers has been delayed by the weather and they have not caused any serious damage yet this year.

Pastures and hay lands across the southern part of the province have made a remarkable come-back and the greenness of the fields has been a principal factor in the development of a more hopeful feeling on the farms. While there has only been a small decrease in wheat acreage, it is commonly reported that greater acreages of barley and oats were sown.

Saskatchewan -

So far, the grain crops have developed with remarkable uniformity throughout the province. Dry areas exist south of Regina and south and west of Saskatoon, but the remainder of the province has been favoured with fairly ample moisture for current growth. The deficiency of sub-soil moisture reserves over a wide area, however, makes the crops more dependent on heavy and timely rains during the growing season. The size of the harvest will, as usual, be determined in June and July. The crop is quite late and has a good root development. The hatching of grasshoppers has been delayed by the cool, wet weather so that the crop will be better able to withstand attacks later. Cut-worms and wireworms have already caused some damage while soil-drifting has been troublesome in west-central areas. The reductions in wheat acreage indicated by the 'Intentions to Plant' report a month ago will probably be exceeded. The 'come-back' of the southern wheat areas is the most striking feature of the crop situation at this date and it is to be hoped that the season will continue favourable in these districts. At the end of May, Crop District 1 in the southeastern corner had the best wheat prospects but all the other districts showed condition figures only 1 to 7 points below the long-time average. Pastures and hay lands are much more promising than in recent years.

Alberta -

A serious delay in spring seeding has lowered the prospects of grain crops over most of central and northern Alberta, but the southern districts were benefited by the heavy rains and have good prospects. As an exception to the usual conditions, the four Crop Districts south and east of Calgary reported the highest condition figures at the end of May, 1935. Crop District 1 in the southeastern corner and Crop District 3 immediately north show the highest condition figures for spring wheat at May 31, 1935 (105 and 106 respectively) whereas they showed the lowest figures just a year ago (69 and 49 respectively). This marks an important change in crop conditions. The central districts of the province encountered delays in seeding but the crop progressed well towards the end of May, when condition figures for spring wheat were only a few points below the long-time average. The late seeding was more serious north and west of Edmonton. Crop District 14 had the lowest condition figure for spring wheat in the West (74). The other three Crop Districts north and west (15, 16 and 17) ranged between 80 and 89 in condition. The Alberta grain crops are quite late, which will encourage a lot of speculation as to their ability to ripen before the fall frosts. Pastures, meadows and minor crops are all very promising.

Weather Conditions Since June 1.

Since the report of the crop correspondents were filed, there has been an almost general improvement in crop prospects across the Dominion. This betterment has been less apparent in the Maritimes and Quebec than in the provinces further west.

Growth remains backward in the Maritime Provinces, but the weather has been seasonably warmer and rains have added to the soil moisture, which was already generally ample. In Quebec, also, the weather has not been warm and wet enough to encourage a strong growth, but there has been an evident improvement in prospects, especially in the Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence Valleys. The farming districts of Ontario have been

virtually transformed during the past week or ten days. Crops are now green and thriving where they were backward and thin previous to the month-end rains. The season, however, is still late.

In the Prairie Provinces, the crop is developing normally, under generally favourable conditions. Continued rains and rather low temperatures have not quickened growth in the late-seeded areas to the desired extent, but on the other hand, these conditions have enabled the grain to get a strong root development. In the southern districts the unseasonable weather has delayed the hatching of grasshoppers. Manitoba received some very heavy rains subsequent to the filing of the schedules by crop correspondents and there has undoubtedly been a fairly general improvement in crop prospects as a result. A few degrees of frost were recorded at scattered points on the 5th of June but no great resultant damage has been reported. Eastern Saskatchewan benefited from the same heavy rain and further showers fell over southern areas on the 5th of June. The dry area in central and west-central Saskatchewan (particularly Crop Districts 6 and 7) has not been relieved by rain and the soil has been drifting. Alberta has only received scattered showers since June 1, but except in those northern districts where seeding was so greatly delayed, crop prospects remain favourable.

Condition of Field Crops, May 31, 1931 - 35.

Note: 100 = the long-time average yield per acre.

<u>Field Crops</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>Field Crops</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.		P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
<u>Canada</u>						<u>Manitoba</u>					
Fall wheat	97	100	95	45	88	Spring wheat	89	98	99	82	100
Spring wheat	80	96	99	79	97	Oats	87	94	97	83	98
All wheat	81	96	99	78	97	Barley	86	93	96	83	97
Oats	88	95	95	85	94	Fall rye	87	95	96	83	99
Barley	85	93	95	83	95	Spring rye	88	91	96	84	98
Fall rye	72	86	93	59	99	All rye	87	94	96	83	99
Spring rye	86	95	97	75	97	Peas	94	95	100	97	100
All rye	76	88	94	63	99	Mixed grains	92	88	97	82	98
Peas	98	96	95	91	90	Hay and clover	80	89	97	80	94
Mixed grains	99	95	97	89	92	Alfalfa	88	95	98	87	97
Hay and clover	98	91	93	83	88	Pasture	76	91	96	78	96
Alfalfa	100	97	98	66	88						
Pasture	97	91	93	81	85	<u>Alberta</u>					
<u>Saskatchewan</u>						Spring wheat	84	102	98	88	96
Spring wheat	77	92	99	73	97	Oats	85	101	95	89	94
Oats	76	90	96	73	95	Barley	87	99	94	91	94
Barley	77	90	94	74	95	Fall rye	80	98	97	72	103
Fall rye	67	81	91	48	99	Spring rye	87	101	99	78	98
Spring rye	83	91	96	68	97	All rye	83	99	98	74	102
All rye	70	83	92	53	99	Peas	89	100	96	96	99
Peas	80	95	94	70	95	Mixed grains	89	100	94	87	93
Mixed grains	79	92	98	70	90	Hay and clover	77	103	100	84	98
Hay and clover	68	88	96	73	92	Alfalfa	84	98	98	87	96
Alfalfa	79	93	95	72	100	Pasture	75	106	101	81	97
Pasture	63	89	98	66	94						

Charts Showing Condition of Spring Wheat by Crop Districts.

The charts showing the condition of spring wheat by crop districts at May 31, 1935 and 1934 are shown on pages 21 and 22. While the patterns used are not the same, even a casual observation indicates that there has been a real transformation in western crop prospects. The southern and central districts which showed such low condition figures at May 31, 1934 have been benefited by spring rains this year and have better prospects than the districts further north. These northern districts show low condition figures mainly because seeding was retarded by the late spring. Soil moisture conditions are actually much better in the northern park belt than on the southern plains (where condition figures are presently high) so it is quite likely that the present disparities in condition will be reduced as the season advances.

The crop prospects this year are much more uniform than at the same date of 1934. The range in the Crop District condition figures is much lower this year - from 74 to 106 - than it was at May 31, 1934 - from 41 to 102.

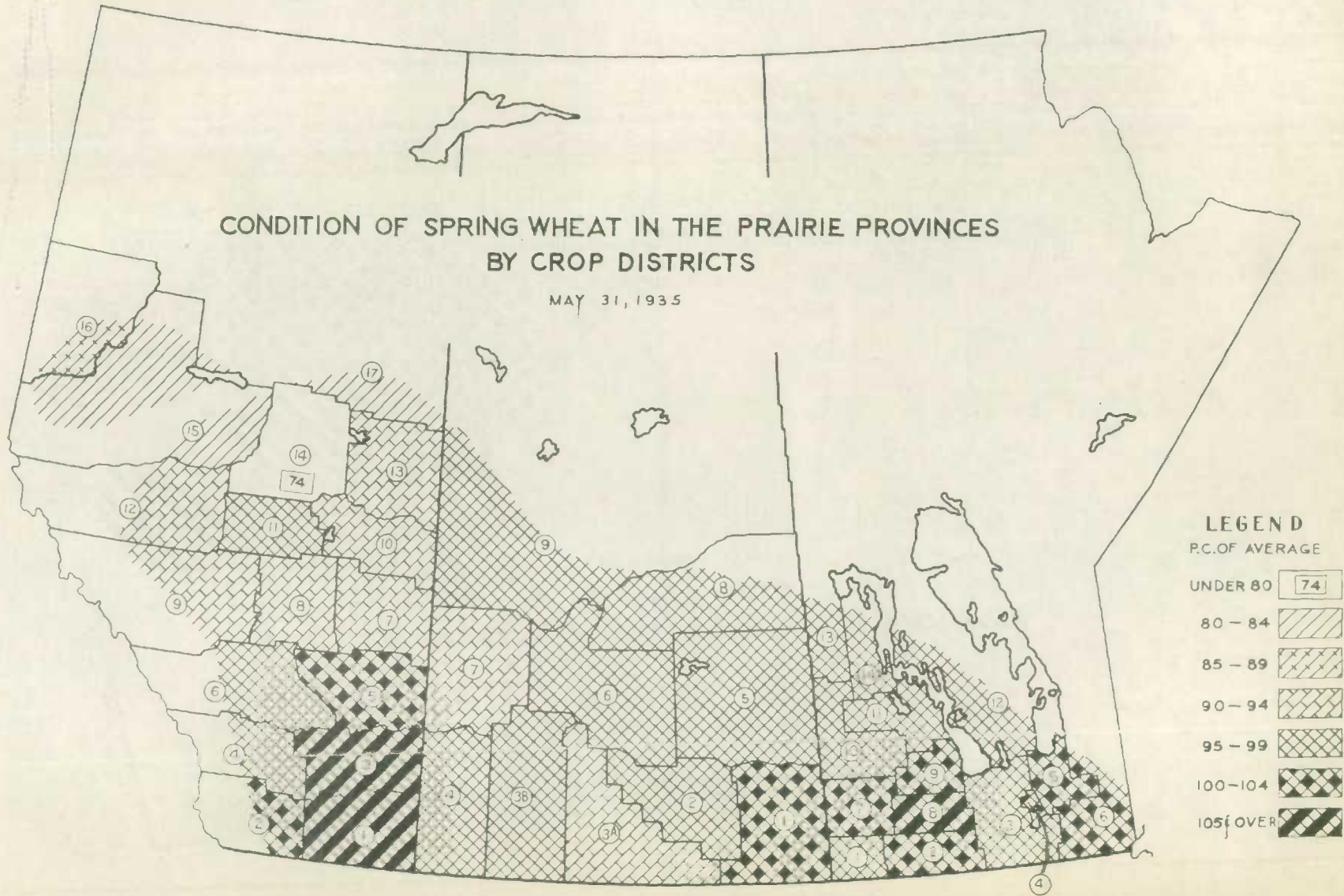
A great change has taken place in the south-western districts of Manitoba. For example, Crop District 1, that had the lowest condition figure in the West at May 31, 1934, showed a condition of 96 at May 31 this year. Crop District 2 to the eastward was 77 last year and 101 this year. Over the whole province, conditions are very uniform, the range in figures being from 96 in Crop District 1 to 105 in Crop District 8.

Similarly in Saskatchewan, great improvements in the condition of spring wheat in the southern districts are shown. Crop Districts 1 to 4 which ranged in condition from 50 to 65 last May 31 showed a range from 93 to 100 at May 31, 1935. Even in Crop District 7 situated in the west-centre of the province, where spring conditions have not been favourable, the condition figure is 94 compared with 89 a year ago. As in Manitoba, there is remarkable uniformity of crop prospects, the district condition figures ranging between 93 in Crop District 3A and 100 in Crop District 1. Last year the low condition was 50 in Crop District 3A and the high condition 96 in Crop District 5.

In Alberta, the area of high crop prospects has moved from the north to the south, as may be clearly seen from the charts. The southern Crop Districts 1 to 4 ranged in condition from 99 to 106 this year compared with a range of 49 to 78 at May 31, 1934. The central Crop Districts 5 and 6 have better prospects than in 1934 but Crop Districts 7, 8 and 9 are slightly lower in condition this year. Largely as a result of late seeding, the northern Crop Districts 10 to 17 are all lower in condition than they were a year ago. Crop conditions in Alberta are not nearly as uniform as in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

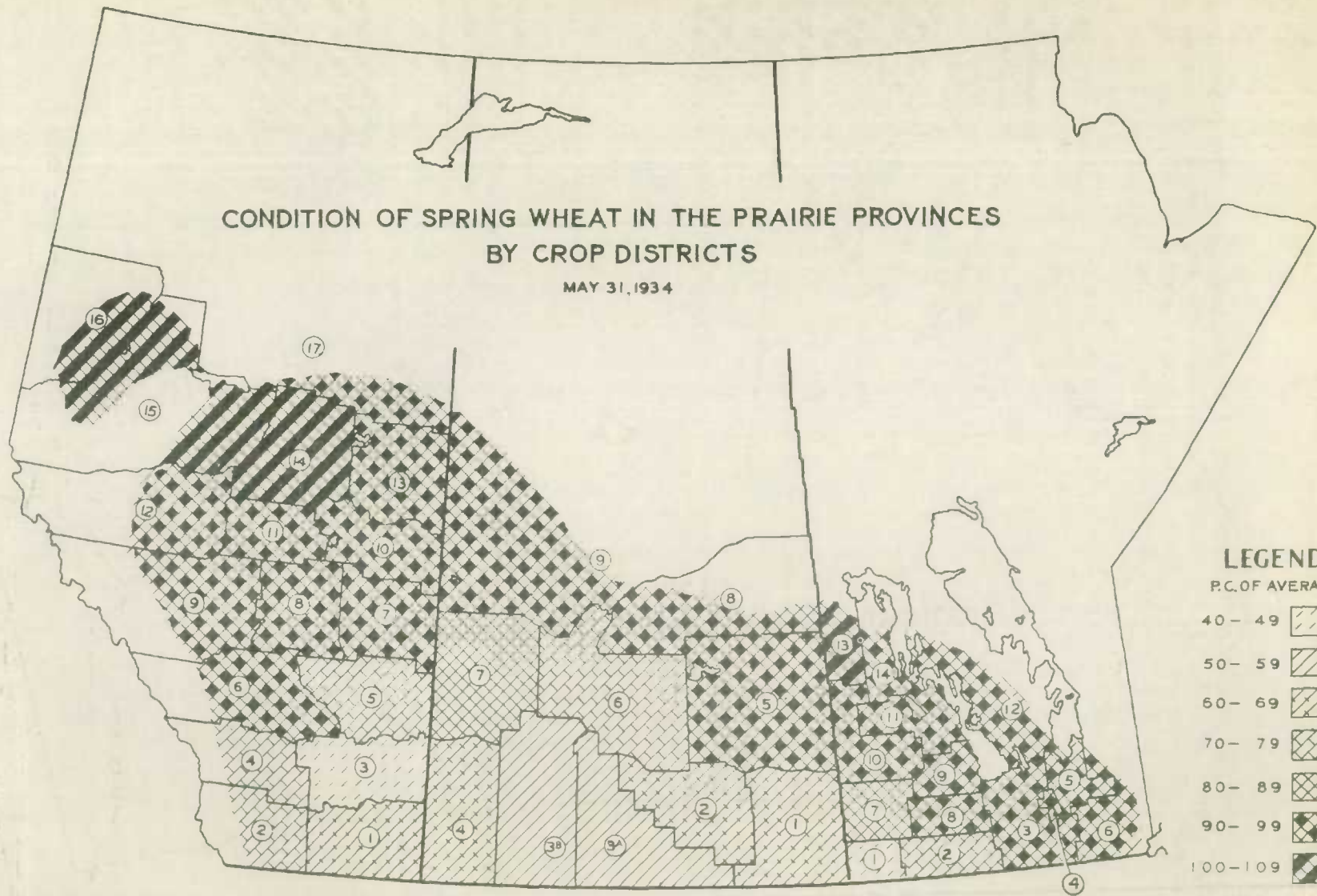
CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS

MAY 31, 1935










CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS

MAY 31, 1934



LEGEND

P.C. OF AVERAGE

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

Telegraphic Crop Report - May 28, 1935

Manitoba -

Seeding was late in commencing throughout Manitoba but rapid progress has been made. Wheat seeding is practically completed and the sowing of coarse grains is well advanced. Early-sown grains are showing satisfactory germination. Improved surface moisture and the absence of high winds have kept soil-drifting to a minimum. Except for a few local points rainfall in Manitoba during the past month has not been heavy. Surface moisture conditions are satisfactory at the moment but there is a noticeable lack of sub-soil moisture in many areas of the province, thus increasing the dependence of the province as a whole upon timely rains during June. The late season and cool weather have delayed the appearance of grasshoppers and no damage from this source is reported. Pastures are reported in a fairly good condition.

Saskatchewan -

Rainfall during the month of May favoured the southern areas of Saskatchewan. Rains have been general over the "drought" area with exceptionally heavy precipitation at some points. In central and northern Saskatchewan, precipitation during May was relatively light and some districts report the need of rain as surface moisture is disappearing. During the past week the weather has been cool with scattered showers. Substantial progress has been made with seeding. In many districts wheat seeding is nearing completion and about one-half of the coarse grains is now sown. The late season, cool weather and heavy rains in southern Saskatchewan have delayed the hatching of grasshoppers but outbreaks may be expected with warmer weather.

Alberta -

During the past month extremely heavy rains have been received in the Edmonton district and in sections of northern Alberta. In this area seeding has been seriously delayed. In the Edmonton district about 60 per cent of the wheat crop is shown. In the Athabasca area only about 25 per cent of the planned wheat acreage is sown while in the Peace River area the amount of wheat sown ranges from 25 to 75 per cent of the intended acreage. It is probable that the lateness of the season will result in a reduction in the total acreage sown to wheat in central and northern Alberta and that a larger area will be devoted to feed grains. In southern Alberta seeding is well advanced and adequate moisture supplies are reported especially in the south-eastern portion of the province. Grasshoppers have been held in check by the unseasonable weather. Some cutworm damage is reported in the southern part of the province. Pastures are improving.

Telegraphic Crop Report - June 5, 1935

Manitoba -

Rains were widespread over the province during the past week, effecting a further improvement in crop conditions and stopping the hatching of grasshopper eggs. The weather turned much colder on the 3rd of June and there are some fears of frost damage in northern and eastern areas particularly. Snow fell north and west of Winnipeg. Germination was generally even and strong and over practically the entire province, the stands of grain and crop prospects in general are uniformly better than they were a year ago. Soil-drifting has been limited by the good moisture conditions. Spring rainfall in Manitoba had not been as heavy as in the other two provinces, but this condition was largely remedied during the past week. Sub-soil reserves are still reported as short in the western part of the province. Pastures and hay crops have benefited greatly from the recent rains. A period of warm weather to encourage growth and offset the late seeding would now be helpful.

Saskatchewan -

Wheat seeding is practically completed and good progress has been made with the sowing of coarse grains. Rains of the past week were most liberal in eastern areas and the 'drought' area in central and west-central Saskatchewan still persists. High winds and low temperatures were damaging to crops in this area lying mostly west and south of Saskatoon. Over the rest of the province, the grain crops are showing green and making good growth, in spite of the backward weather. Grasshoppers have not yet appeared in troublesome numbers, although cutworms and wireworms are causing severe local damage. The cool weather and fairly plentiful rainfall are giving the crops a good start and they will be in better condition to withstand grasshopper attacks and other adversities. Pastures are improving and live stock are benefiting from the better feed. Warm weather would be welcome and over most of the province, with rains in the central and west-central districts.

Alberta -

The past week provided favourable weather for both seeding and growth. Rainfall was not heavy but it was well distributed. Seeding is nearing completion and it is commonly reported that the wheat acreage has been further reduced with corresponding increases in oats and barley. Grasshoppers have not been active yet, but cutworms and wireworms are damaging crops in the south. The Hail Insurance Board of Alberta reports several hail storms in the past week but the crop is not far enough advanced to be damaged. Snow fell in northern districts at the month-end and seeding was further delayed. Warm weather is needed in the north, while further rains would be helpful south and east of Calgary.

Telegraphic Crop Reports - June 11, 1935

The Prairie Provinces -

While the rainfall of the past week was rather light, reports on the development of the western grain crops are generally favourable. Rain is needed in west-central Saskatchewan and in north-eastern and south-western Alberta. The warmer weather has quickened growth so that Manitoba crops are now said to be normally advanced, with Saskatchewan crops a little later. Northern Alberta crops are still very backward. The hatching of grasshoppers has just started although wireworms and cutworms have been damaging crops in Saskatchewan and Alberta particularly. Compared with the same date of 1934, there is a marked improvement in prairie crop prospects.

Heavy frosts were recorded during the week in Manitoba, although damage was practically confined to corn, potatoes and tender vegetables. Rains of the week were light but were well distributed. Grain crops are in healthy condition. Grasshoppers are beginning to work in south-eastern areas.

With fair weather promised for the next two days, the crops over most of Saskatchewan are not in great need of rain. An exception must be made for the west-central district around Scott where the season's rainfall to date has been about an inch less than in the same period of 1934. Crops are suffering in this district. Frost was also recorded at scattered points in Saskatchewan during the week, the damage being confined to garden crops. Grasshoppers are starting to hatch on light land while cutworms and wireworms continue to cause local damage.

Crops in Alberta are responding to the warmer weather and good growth is generally reported. More rain is needed at Lethbridge, Cardston and Vermilion. Grasshoppers are hatching in southern districts but are not troublesome yet. Pastures are benefiting from the good rains and live stock are in good condition. Rain is needed south and warmer weather in the north are needed at present.

II. Primary Movement.

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

<u>Week ending</u>	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Alberta</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Last Year</u>
August, 1934	10,438,358	12,181,654	8,907,025	31,527,037	27,137,962
September 7	2,985,337	7,837,653	4,750,600	15,573,590	10,520,340
14	5,684,369	10,977,625	5,003,317	22,565,311	14,949,430
21	2,006,072	5,882,731	2,882,605	10,771,408	12,044,480
28	309,167	3,599,281	1,400,524	5,308,972	14,325,654
October 5	426,484	5,229,569	2,801,203	8,457,256	14,828,566
12	1,072,379	6,380,893	7,986,995	15,440,267	14,109,483
19	915,611	5,749,579	6,295,548	12,960,738	10,420,017
26	551,674	4,084,901	5,112,471	9,749,046	5,323,567
November 2	418,515	3,336,156	4,319,127	8,073,798	7,742,939
9	293,037	2,594,439	4,065,319	6,952,855	6,672,399
16	240,829	2,623,752	3,354,915	6,219,496	6,454,158
23	407,009	1,610,652	2,188,274	4,205,935	2,900,513
30	314,670	1,178,499	2,232,464	3,725,633	3,955,611
December 7	275,585	1,268,136	1,440,159	2,983,830	3,250,295
14	141,433	1,312,920	3,656,230	5,110,583	3,035,303
21	75,218	800,810	1,625,550	2,501,578	1,832,253
28	131,728	700,937	325,335	1,658,000	1,250,584
January 4, 1935	53,294	281,846	494,950	830,090	1,493,297
11	56,662	399,292	614,488	1,070,442	2,369,521
18	34,326	272,357	544,318	851,001	3,374,304
25	45,609	185,232	278,888	509,729	2,119,373
February 1	59,188	385,700	593,298	1,038,186	1,870,053
8	92,000	693,921	959,175	1,745,096	2,081,402
15	121,722	819,922	1,364,130	2,305,774	2,823,624
22	161,566	1,057,578	1,365,285	2,584,429	1,706,540
March 1	189,728	918,972	1,275,989	2,384,689	1,571,352
8	130,998	593,909	936,614	1,666,521	2,226,768
15	162,652	600,827	959,956	1,723,435	2,052,549
22	205,362	1,055,734	1,047,227	2,308,323	1,981,647
29	184,934	721,518	855,882	1,762,334	1,999,270
April 5	144,466	795,714	846,307	1,786,487	2,173,112
12	165,384	707,965	882,756	1,756,105	1,733,824
19	178,722	657,077	756,047	1,591,846	1,981,649
26	76,547	528,028	467,875	1,072,450	1,536,396
May 3	177,209	597,938	475,542	1,250,689	846,028
10	106,604	325,060	254,589	686,253	1,071,769
17	146,746	540,534	392,024	1,079,304	1,967,688
24	196,758	544,290	337,483	1,078,531	1,818,476
31	315,611	1,129,619	755,101	2,200,331	3,426,654
June 7	201,060	984,040	853,234	2,038,334	3,714,036
T o t a l	29,894,683	92,152,260	87,058,819	209,105,762	208,752,593

III. Stocks in Store.

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store in Canada and the United States on June 14, 1935 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year.

	<u>1 9 3 5</u>	<u>1 9 3 4</u>
	(bushels)	
x Country Elevators - Manitoba	7,947,724	6,409,599
Saskatchewan	37,022,809	44,303,149
Alberta	23,423,987	32,063,999
T o t a l	68,394,520	82,776,747
x Interior Private and Mill Elevators	6,436,877	5,939,358
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals .	1,251,105	1,105,607
Pacific Ports	9,406,036	10,013,939
Churchill	2,389,404	2,475,764
Fort William and Port Arthur	70,349,877	61,572,407
In Transit	2,469,165	4,833,052
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	19,758,736	11,828,464
Eastern Elevators - Seaboard Ports	9,404,780	8,700,328
U. S. Lake Ports	5,384,725	6,604,838
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	3,962,638	726,058
T o t a l	199,207,863	196,626,562

x Subject to minor revision.

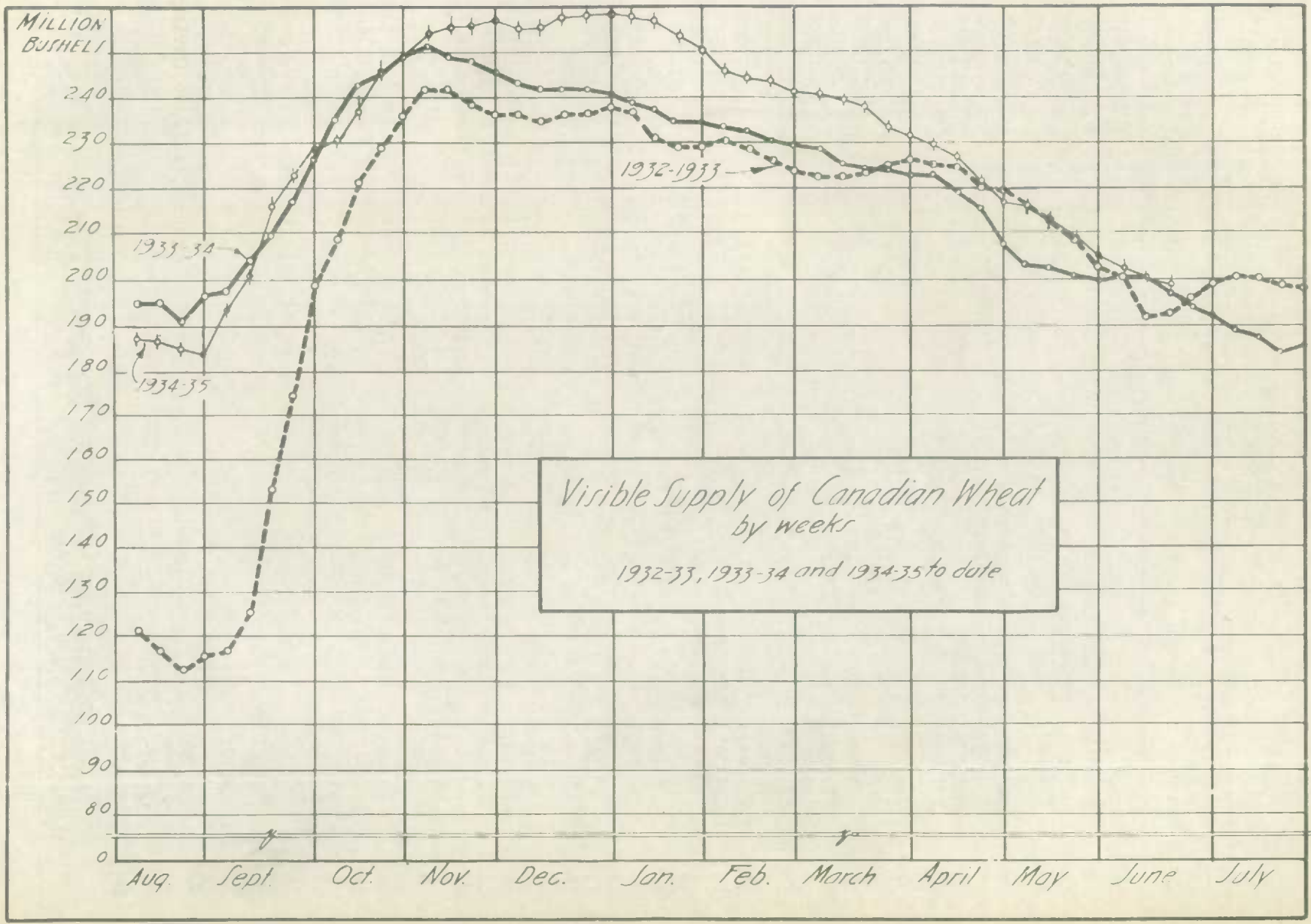
As shown by the above table, stocks of Canadian wheat in all positions on June 14, 1935 amounted to 199,207,863 bushels as compared with 196,626,562 bushels on the same date a year ago.

There has been a heavy movement of wheat out of country elevators during the past month, stocks being about 12 million bushels lower than a month ago, and about 14 million bushels lower than a year ago. Increased activity in moving wheat stocks to terminal markets reflects, in part, the improved growing conditions apparent in the western provinces.

There has been little change in the volume of wheat in store in other positions as compared with a month ago. Stocks at Port Arthur and Fort William are large, amounting to slightly over 70 million bushels.

Eastern lake port elevators reported 19,758,736 bushels in store on June 14, a slight increase over a month ago and a sharp increase over a year ago.

Stocks of Canadian wheat in United States positions declined during the month but are still substantially higher than a year ago.



EXPORT CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN WHEAT

1934-35

Week ending	Montreal	Quebec	Sorel	Halifax	Saint John and West Saint John	Churchill	Vancouver and New Westminister
(bushels)							
Aug. 3	1,049,181	-	-	-	-	-	828,271
9	1,067,055	284,000	230,660	-	-	-	866,433
16	785,089	-	305,935	-	-	688,067	667,783
23	1,171,259	-	-	-	-	651,488	500,780
30	1,343,547	-	46,800	-	-	477,240	383,493
Sept. 6	664,475	-	318,483	-	-	241,392	886,344
14	601,176	370,860	-	-	-	359,006	497,583
20	776,207	208,000	285,300	-	-	595,284	752,900
28	849,340	-	-	-	-	675,000	775,993
Oct. 5	1,376,669	215,500	463,915	-	-	362,400	1,186,630
12	663,081	-	116,000	-	-	-	1,011,635
19	543,976	-	-	-	-	-	1,745,729
26	761,339	-	787,300	-	-	-	1,074,582
Nov. 1	1,188,285	268,000	500	-	-	-	1,081,367
8	851,530	-	252,000	-	-	-	1,401,016
16	825,936	-	-	-	-	-	792,600
23	1,711,658	-	-	-	-	-	942,771
30	1,697,397	375,242	-	-	-	-	857,893
Dec. 7	650,765	40,449	-	-	15,978	-	978,723
13	116,294	-	-	-	179,972	-	889,163
21	7,476	-	-	-	415,936	-	766,793
28	160	-	-	-	100,797	-	389,597
Jan. 4	-	-	-	-	184,999	-	649,571
11	160	-	-	-	271,987	-	1,167,248
18	1,500	-	-	220,000	381,687	-	732,714
25	160	-	-	271,838	127,930	-	744,083
Feb. 1	1,136	-	-	270,750	279,810	-	1,295,930
8	160	-	-	16,000	215,946	-	1,500,776
15	20	-	-	80,000	239,996	-	486,489
22	40	-	-	771,876	207,877	-	981,472
Mar. 1	3,180	-	-	40,000	111,973	-	659,547
8	180	-	-	287,245	319,968	-	723,013
15	-	-	-	268,000	335,944	-	1,547,349
22	3,933	-	-	-	471,900	-	727,217
29	-	-	-	252,133	298,285	-	1,226,860
April 5	-	-	-	135,984	357,460	-	695,656
12	180	-	-	277,904	344,579	-	1,225,805
19	-	-	-	-	159,900	-	1,216,038
26	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,885,086
May 2	417,217	-	-	-	-	-	755,661
9	1,149,133	-	-	-	-	-	1,002,621
16	1,110,095	76,800	262,000	-	-	-	1,371,363
23	635,295	-	592,600	-	-	-	1,587,842
30	543,328	352,703	227,400	-	-	-	1,213,518
June 7	367,312	-	-	-	-	-	836,393
14	146,000	-	-	-	-	-	236,550
Total	23,200,924	2,191,554	3,888,893	2,891,730	5,022,924	4,049,877	43,746,881
Last Year	41,216,593	11,666,459	7,401,245	1,942,691	5,601,996	2,707,891	43,047,305

EXPORT CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN WHEAT

1934-35

Week ending	Prince Rupert	United States Ports	Total Clearances	Total St. Lawrence Ports	Total Maritime Ports	Total Pacific Ports
(bushels)						
Aug. 3	-	340,000	2,217,452	1,049,181	-	828,271
9	-	306,000	2,754,148	1,581,715	-	866,433
16	-	582,000	3,028,874	1,091,024	-	667,783
23	-	661,000	2,984,527	1,171,259	-	500,780
30	-	1,425,000	3,676,080	1,390,347	-	383,493
Sept. 6	-	598,000	2,708,694	982,958	-	886,344
14	-	1,050,000	2,878,625	972,036	-	497,583
20	-	785,000	3,402,691	1,269,507	-	752,900
28	-	736,000	3,036,333	849,340	-	775,993
Oct. 5	-	594,000	4,199,114	2,056,084	-	1,186,630
12	-	518,000	2,308,716	779,081	-	1,011,635
19	-	386,000	2,675,705	543,976	-	1,745,729
26	-	788,000	3,411,221	1,548,639	-	1,074,582
Nov. 1	-	406,000	2,944,152	1,456,785	-	1,081,367
8	-	496,000	3,000,546	1,103,530	-	1,401,016
16	-	427,000	2,045,536	825,936	-	792,600
23	-	269,000	2,923,429	1,711,658	-	942,771
30	-	310,000	3,240,532	2,072,639	-	857,893
Dec. 7	-	312,000	1,997,915	691,214	15,978	978,723
13	-	370,000	1,555,429	116,294	179,972	889,163
21	-	259,000	1,449,205	7,476	415,936	766,793
28	-	315,000	805,554	160	100,797	389,597
Jan. 4	301,280	39,000	1,174,850	-	184,999	950,851
11	-	198,000	1,637,395	160	271,987	1,167,248
18	-	188,000	1,523,901	1,500	601,687	732,714
25	306,133	358,000	1,808,144	160	399,768	1,050,216
Feb. 1	-	370,000	2,217,626	1,136	550,560	1,295,930
8	309,479	167,000	2,209,361	160	231,946	1,810,255
15	-	401,000	1,207,505	20	319,996	486,489
22	399,477	408,000	2,768,742	40	979,753	1,380,949
Mar. 1	-	192,000	1,006,700	3,180	151,973	659,547
8	-	435,000	1,765,406	180	607,213	723,013
15	-	451,000	2,602,293	-	603,944	1,547,349
22	-	487,000	1,690,050	3,933	471,900	727,217
29	-	65,000	1,842,278	-	550,418	1,226,860
April 5	-	561,000	1,750,100	-	493,444	695,656
12	-	523,000	2,371,468	180	622,483	1,225,805
19	332,423	440,000	2,148,361	-	159,900	1,548,461
26	-	274,000	2,279,086	120,000	-	1,885,086
May 2	333,200	455,000	1,961,078	417,217	-	1,088,861
9	-	407,000	2,866,883 x	1,149,133	-	1,310,750
16	-	121,000	2,941,258	1,448,895	-	1,371,363
23	311,957	293,000	3,420,694	1,227,895	-	1,899,799
30	-	652,000	2,988,949	1,123,431	-	1,213,518
June 7	-	112,000	1,315,705	367,312	-	836,393
14	-	400,000	782,550	146,000	-	236,550
Total	2,293,949	19,930,000	107,524,861	29,281,371	7,914,654	46,348,959
Last Year	-	23,812,000	137,396,180	60,284,297	7,544,687	43,047,305

x Includes Victoria 308,129 bushels.

V. Statistical Position.

The following table, in summarizing the statistical position of wheat in Canada as at June 1, 1934 and 1935, uses the revised figures for production and disposition in 1933-34 and the third estimate of production of the last crop:

	1933-34	1934-35
	(bushels)	
Carry-over, July 31	211,740,188	193,322,863
New Crop	281,892,000	275,849,000
Total Supplies	493,632,188	469,171,863
Domestic Requirements	101,309,010	106,000,000(x)
Available Supplies	392,323,178	363,171,863
Exports, August to May	159,553,798	146,387,083
Balance for export or carry-over	* 232,769,380	216,784,780

*Actual exports
May 31*

x Tentative.

On July 31, 1935 the Canadian carry-over (in Canada) amounted to 193,322,863 bushels. According to the January estimate of the 1934 wheat crop, production last year amounted to 275,849,000 bushels, making total supplies of 469,171,863 bushels. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 493,632,188 bushels. Allowing for estimated domestic requirements supplies available for export and carry-over at the end of the cereal year amounted to 363,171,863 bushels. The corresponding figure for 1933-34 was 392,323,178 bushels.

Exports for the first ten months of 1934-35 and 1933-34 are shown in the following table:

	1934-35	1933-34
	(bushels)	
August	16,564,076	10,814,266
September	10,250,293	22,152,853
October	23,922,755	25,926,166
November	21,039,498	25,608,167
December	18,869,586	19,339,728
January	6,937,672	9,106,552
February	8,600,341	7,990,378
March	11,144,935	12,323,211
April	6,273,481	5,100,885
May	13,714,380	21,191,533
T o t a l	146,387,083	159,553,798

During the August-May period (1934-35) exports of wheat and wheat flour amounted to 146,387,083 bushels as compared with 159,553,798 bushels during the same months of 1933-34. On June 1, 1935 a balance of 216,784,780 bushels remained for export and carry-over. On June 1, 1934 the balance was 232,769,380 bushels.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT

The following tables show exports of wheat and flour during 1934-35 with comparative figures for preceding years:

	<u>W H E A T</u>			
	<u>1934-35</u>	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1932-33</u>	<u>1931-32</u>
	(bushels)			
August	14,709,675	8,652,970	18,289,832	11,909,108
September	17,588,359	19,666,351	26,974,237	14,335,637
October	21,807,784	23,611,510	40,192,415	18,925,303
November	18,769,770	23,143,958	27,301,976	27,452,063
December	17,336,206	17,457,963	27,735,999	22,355,975
January	5,380,226	7,088,311	14,706,801	9,472,346
February	7,206,560	6,512,686	10,922,337	9,893,363
March	8,906,379	10,103,240	14,815,705	9,920,634
April	5,027,403	3,568,090	4,460,214	7,513,289
May	11,989,891	19,023,770	21,464,848	15,543,013
June		18,425,933	16,998,672	15,857,427
July		12,979,231	16,373,532	19,620,224
T o t a l		170,234,013	240,136,568	182,803,382

	<u>F L O U R</u>			
	<u>1934-35</u>	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1932-33</u>	<u>1931-32</u>
	(barrels)			
August	412,089	480,288	330,382	522,178
September	369,320	552,556	385,113	556,565
October	485,549	514,368	528,794	558,459
November	504,384	547,602	576,864	476,487
December	340,751	418,183	492,033	451,310
January	346,099	448,498	397,304	331,806
February	309,329	328,376	333,114	337,513
March	497,468	493,327	490,270	414,779
April	276,907	340,621	234,387	255,390
May	383,221	481,725	565,080	461,867
June		441,064	544,507	570,861
July		408,028	492,765	446,379
T o t a l		5,454,636	5,370,613	5,383,594

	<u>WHEAT AND WHEATFLOUR</u>			
	<u>1934-35</u>	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1932-33</u>	<u>1931-32</u>
	(bushels)			
August	16,364,076	10,814,266	19,776,551	14,258,909
September	19,250,299	22,152,853	28,607,246	16,840,179
October	23,992,754	25,926,166	42,571,988	21,438,369
November	21,039,498	25,608,167	29,397,864	29,596,254
December	18,869,586	19,339,786	29,950,148	24,386,870
January	6,937,672	9,106,552	16,494,669	10,965,473
February	8,598,540	7,990,378	12,421,350	11,417,172
March	11,144,985	12,323,211	17,021,920	11,787,139
April	6,273,484	5,100,885	5,514,956	8,662,544
May	13,714,385	21,191,533	24,007,708	17,607,415
June		20,410,721	19,448,954	18,426,301
July		14,815,357	18,590,974	21,628,930
T o t a l		194,779,875	264,304,328	207,029,555

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