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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

Wheat crops have matured, are maturing or are reaching their critical stages of development in the large wheat producing areas of the Northern Hemisphere. The wheat situation at the moment is dominated by crop news as it emanates from various areas in North America and in Europe.

On July 10, 1935 the United States Department of Agriculture issued its regular report on crop conditions in that country and indicated production. The situation was summarized in an estimate that the United States would produce 731 million bushels of wheat as compared with 497 million bushels last year and the five-year average of 861 million bushels from 1928 to 1932. This estimate, of course, was based upon conditions on July 31 and the critical month of July could cause considerable change in the spring wheat areas.

Winter wheat production was forecasted at 458,091,000 bushels, an increase of about 17,000,000 bushels over the June forecast. The July estimate of the acreage of winter wheat is about 3 per cent above the May estimate because rains during May and June permitted the recovery of some acreage in the hard red winter wheat area that appeared to be dead on May 1.

Prospective yield per acre of winter wheat increased slightly during June, most of the increase taking place in the Northern Great Plains States and in the northern half of the soft wheat belt. In much of the Great Plains Region, weather conditions have been unfavourable for harvesting wheat and reports indicate that a considerable proportion of the crop will be of rather poor quality.

Production of all spring wheat in 1935 was forecasted at 272,954,000 bushels as compared with last year's extremely short crop of 91,377,000 bushels and the five-year average (1928-1932) of 242,384,000 bushels.

Condition of spring wheat on July 1, 1935 was reported at 85.1 per cent of normal, indicating a yield per acre of 13.1 bushels as compared with 9.8 bushels in 1934 and the ten-year average (1923-1932) of 12.4 bushels. Yields above average are indicated in all of the important spring wheat producing States except Montana and the Pacific Northwest. The latter areas have suffered from lack of moisture. In the Dakotas and Minnesota, weather conditions prior to July 1 were characterized by below normal temperature and plentiful moisture supplies, resulting in a good growth of spring wheat. During the first part of July, conditions over much of the main spring wheat area were favourable to the development of black rust and reports indicate that a light but general infection occurred in Minnesota, South Dakota and south-eastern North Dakota.

Since July 1 weather conditions have been favourable for rust development and the situation in the north-western states has become more serious. Latest reports indicate that rust is spreading rapidly in the spring wheat area.

The Canadian crop is now entering its critical stages. The general position is favourable but reservations must be made for actual or potential factors in causing crop losses. Drought has taken a serious toll of crops in sections of south-western Saskatchewan and in large areas in southern Alberta. A great deal of this damage is definite and irreparable. A shortage of moisture is noticeable in sections of west-central and north-western Saskatchewan and east-central Alberta and if present conditions continue, this shortage will be translated into reduced yields. Lateness of crops, especially in northern Alberta and in the Peace River area is a distinct factor. Probably the most menacing situation lies in the rust infection now apparent in southern Manitoba and to a lesser extent in south-eastern Saskatchewan. With crops somewhat later than usual and with existing moisture supplies, the danger of rust damage is very marked - both in respect to yield and quality. The rust situation is clouding the outlook in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan where otherwise excellent yields might be anticipated.

An element of doubt still surrounds the possible outturn in Europe. It is likely that the Danubian countries and Russia will harvest more wheat than in 1934 but prospects are not as good in the importing group. The total European wheat crop, excluding Russia, may be slightly larger than in 1934 according to current reports. Wheat crops in northern Europe are still in the growing stage, however, and the total European yield can still be affected.

World trade in wheat has been relatively small during the past month with shipments ranging from 7 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels per week. From August 1, 1934 to July 15, 1935 world shipments amounted to 500 million bushels as compared with 504 million bushels during the same period of 1933-34.

North American shipments have amounted to 151 million bushels as compared with 213 million bushels during the corresponding period of 1933-34. Since August 1, 1934 the Argentine has cleared 177 million bushels as compared with 133 million bushels during the corresponding period of 1933-34. Australian shipments since last August have amounted to 107 million bushels as compared with 86 million bushels during the same period in the previous crop year.

During the eleven-month period from August to June, inclusive, Canadian exports of wheat and wheat flour amounted to 154,814,730 bushels as compared with 179,964,519 bushels during the corresponding period of 1933-34.

On July 12, 1935 stocks of Canadian wheat in store in Canada and the United States amounted to 195,044,398 bushels as compared with 186,083,892 bushels on the corresponding date a year ago.

From August 1, 1934 to July 5, 1935 primary receipts amounted to 218,713,610 bushels as compared with 218,735,131 bushels during the same period in 1933-34. Receipts by provinces are as follows: Manitoba, 30,964,446 bushels; Saskatchewan, 96,837,228 bushels; Alberta, 90,911,936 bushels.

The United States

On July 10, 1935 the United States Department of Agriculture issued its regular report on crop conditions in that country along with indicated production. The report stated:

"Prospects for crops are very uneven. In the West, livestock is rapidly recovering and in some areas thriving; there is nearly the usual supply of water for irrigation, about the usual acreage of crops is being grown, and ranges, while needing rain in some areas, are carrying nearly the usual quantity of feed. In the northern States of the 1934 drought area, farmers, encouraged by good spring rains, have overcome the handicaps of a shortage of seed, a shortage of working capital and work stock in no condition to do a day's work. By borrowing where they could, using Government loans and seeds so far as available and keeping their tractors chugging far beyond the usual hours of labor, they and their families have planted acreages of spring wheat, oats, barley, and flax that seemed impossible three months ago. These crops started well but the wheat faces a widespread rust infection, which may or may not prove serious, depending on weather conditions during the next few weeks. Farther to the Southwest where winter wheat is the principal crop, conditions are even less favorable, for about 12,000,000 acres of the wheat was killed before the drought was broken and much of the remainder was damaged. Pastures are recovering there and spring crops have been planted but they can hardly offset the heavy loss of wheat.

"Production of all wheat in the United States in 1935 is forecast at 731,045,000 bushels as compared with 496,929,000 bushels produced last year and the 5-year average (1928-1932) production of 860,570,000 bushels.

"Winter wheat production is forecast at 458,091,000 bushels, an increase of about 17,000,000 bushels over last month's forecast. The July estimate of the acreage of winter wheat is about 3 per cent above the May estimate because rains during May and June permitted the recovery of some acreage in the hard red winter wheat area that appeared to be dead on May 1.

"Prospective yield per acre of winter wheat increased slightly during June, most of increase taking place in the Northern Great Plains States and in the northern half of the soft wheat belt. In much of the Great Plains Region, weather conditions have been unfavorable for harvesting wheat and reports indicate that a considerable proportion of the crop will be of rather poor quality.

"Production of all spring wheat in 1935 is forecast at 272,954,000 bushels, as compared with last year's extremely short crop of 91,377,000 bushels and the 5-year average (1928-1932) of 242,384,000 bushels.

"As compared with last year, when the acreage of spring wheat was held down by unfavorable weather at seeding time and further reduced by severe drought conditions during the summer, the acreage of spring wheat increased in practically every State. The acreage of all spring wheat for harvest in 1935 is estimated at 20,837,000 acres as compared with 9,281,000 acres harvested in 1934 and the 5-year average (1928-1932) of 20,431,000 acres.

"Condition of spring wheat on July 1, 1935 was reported at 85.1 per cent of normal, indicating a yield per acre of 13.1 bushels as compared with 9.8 bushels in 1934 and the 10-year average (1923-1932) of 12.4 bushels. Yields above average are indicated in all of the important spring wheat producing States except Montana and the Pacific Northwest. The latter areas have suffered from lack of moisture. In the Dakotas and Minnesota, weather conditions prior to July 1 were characterized by below normal temperature and plentiful moisture supplies, resulting in a good growth of spring wheat. During the first part of July, conditions over much of the main spring wheat area were favorable to the development of black rust and reports indicate that a light but general infection occurred in Minnesota, South Dakota and southeastern North Dakota. The appearance of rust at this late date would not ordinarily cause alarm but this year, with the spring wheat crop 10 days to 2 weeks late, the possibilities of damage range from negligible if cool, dry weather prevails during the next few weeks to severe if weather conditions continue favorable to the development and spread of rust. The Board, in preparing its forecast of spring wheat production has assumed that losses from rust, will be about the average of losses in other recent years when early season conditions have been similar to this year.

"Production of hard red winter wheat is forecast at 219,531,000 bushels; soft red winter 188,458,000 bushels; hard red spring 206,015,000 bushels; Durum 39,511,000 bushels; white wheat of both winter and spring varieties, 77,530,000 bushels."

Wheat Production in the United States.

The following table shows production of wheat in the United States over a period of years:

	<u>Winter Wheat</u>	<u>Durum Wheat</u>	<u>Other Spring Wheat</u>
		(Million bushels)	
1920	613	44	187
1921	603	54	162
1922	571	82	193
1923	555	40	165
1924	572	59	209
1925	401	58	210
1926	632	42	159
1927	548	78	249
1928	591	96	239
1929	577	55	181
1930	600	58	200
1931	787	21	92
1932	462	40	226
1933	351	17	161
1934	406	7	84
1935 (Preliminary Estimates).	458	37	236

The Supply Position in the Southern Hemisphere

During the past month the Argentine has shipped steadily, weekly shipments averaging slightly less than three million bushels. Australian clearances have been erratic but averaging about one and a half million bushels during the past four weeks.

The following table shows the supply situation in the Argentine and Australia on July 15, 1935 along with comparative figures for the previous crop year.

	The Argentine		Australia	
	<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	<u>361</u>	<u>358</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>205</u>
Domestic requirements	<u>95</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
Available supplies	266	263	180	155
Shipments to July 15	<u>133</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>107</u>
Balance for export and carry-over	<u>133</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>48</u>

The foregoing table shows the supply situation in the Argentine and Australia based upon current crop estimates for 1934 and final estimates for 1933. It will be noted that the Argentine commenced the present crop year with about the same quantity of wheat as a year previous. Smaller production was largely offset by increased inward carry-over. During the present crop year the Argentine has shipped to 177 million bushels of wheat as compared with 133 million bushels during the corresponding period of 1933-34. On July 15, 1935 the Argentine had 86 million bushels of wheat available for export and carry-over as compared with 133 million bushels a year ago, a reduction of 47 million bushels. If an allowance for a normal carry-over of 80 million bushels is made, the Argentine has 6 million bushels still available for export during the balance of the crop year. Some authorities still think that the Argentine crop is over-estimated, and that stocks on July 31, 1935 will be sub-normal.

Australia started the present crop year with 205 million bushels consisting of an inward carry-over of 70 million bushels and a new crop of 135 million bushels. In spite of reduced supplies, exports have been larger during 1934-35 than during the same period in 1933-34. From August 1, 1934 to July 15, 1935 Australian shipments amounted to 107 million bushels compared with 86 million bushels during the same period of 1933-34. On July 15, 1935 Australia had a balance of 48 million bushels available for export and carry-over as compared with 94 million bushels on the same date a year ago. The foregoing figures suggest a very small carry-over for Australia on July 31, 1935.

Both the Argentine and Australia have suffered from drought during their seeding operations. The situation in Australia has been relieved during the past two weeks with rain over the main wheat-producing areas. Early season conditions have resulted in a further contraction in Australian acreage.

In the Argentine drought still exists and seeding has been retarded. Unseasonable weather will, no doubt, result in a smaller acreage this year than last year.

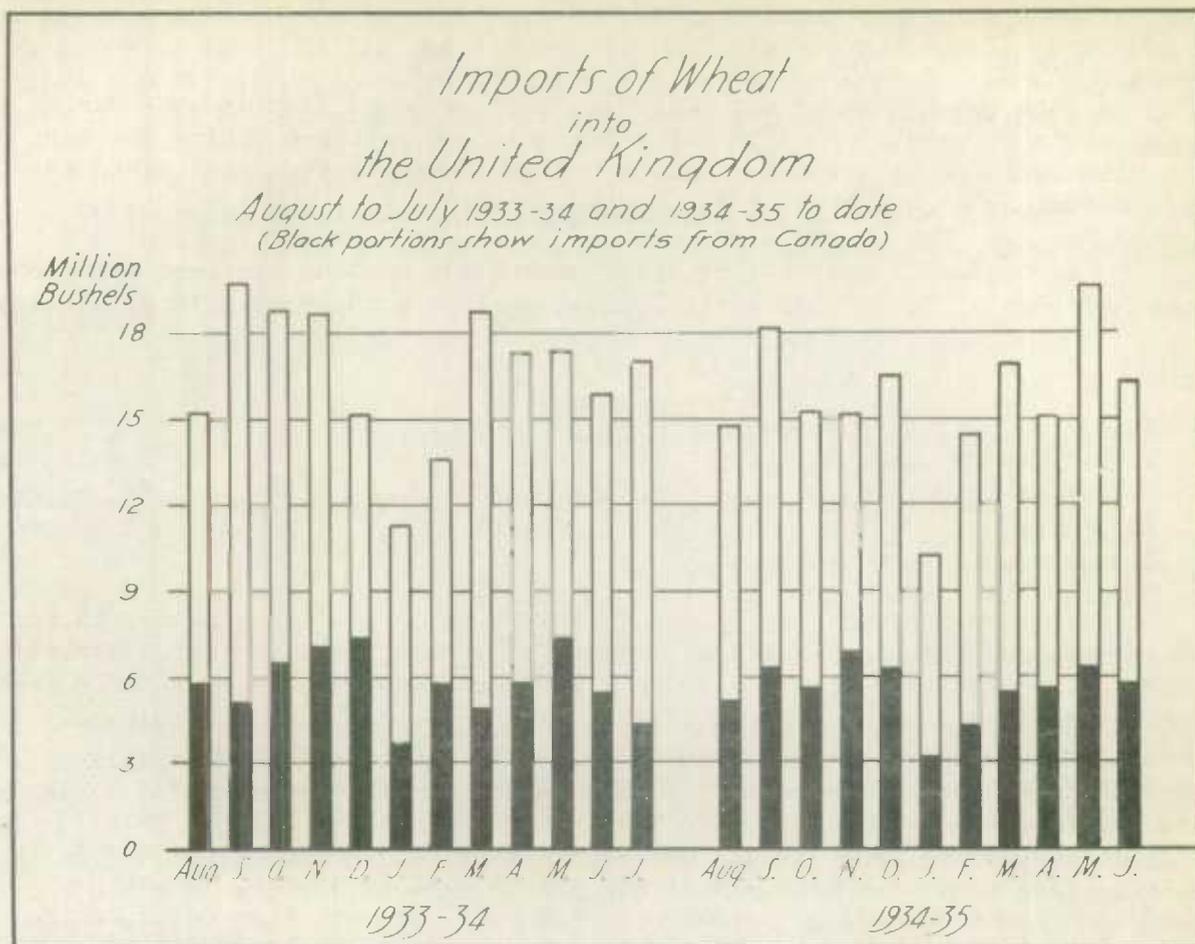
Australian Cable

The following cable has been received from the Canadian Trade Commissioner for Australia (dated July 15):

"Australian wheat and flour shipments to July 10th total 69,113,621 bushels compared with 55,856,815 corresponding period previous year. Market during past month has declined very heavily owing favourable crop reports from America and elsewhere. Renewed Chinese demand only interesting feature of market and prospects difficult to forecast. Growers realizing about two shillings four pence per bushel, country sidings equivalent forty-six cents Canadian and farmers are reluctant sellers at current low levels. F.O.B. prices about two shillings eleven pence. New crop prospects much improved owing good rainfalls all States during past fortnight. Great anxiety has been removed and normal rainfall until harvest time would ensure fair crop in Australia. Export flour market continues inactive with no important demand from any quarter. Export quotations have weakened to six pounds ten shillings per ton 2,000 pounds in 49 pound bags, equivalent twenty-five dollars sixty-eight cents and six pounds five shillings per ton in 150 pound sacks. Chartering inactive with little demand for tonnage and revival dependent on renewed export demand."

European Production

Variable reports are being received in regard to European production of wheat in 1935. Except in southern Europe harvesting will not be general for some time and much can happen to change the picture which is presented at the present time. Broadly speaking southern Europe probably has a crop somewhat larger than last year, while northern Europe will probably harvest less wheat than in 1934. At the moment indications are that Europe, excluding Russia, will harvest a wheat crop equal to or slightly in excess of last year. Importing countries, however, appear to have smaller yields than a year ago. The North Africa surplus which normally moves into Europe will be substantially smaller than a year ago.



The United Kingdom

Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the month of June, 1935 were lower than during the preceding month but higher than the corresponding month last year. Imports during June amounted to 16,293,783 bushels; compared with 19,631,941 bushels last month and 15,990,620 bushels for June, 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 nine-month period from August, 1934 to April, 1935, for May, 1935 and for June, 1935:

From:	<u>August-July</u> (1933-34)	<u>August-April</u> (1934-35)	<u>May</u> (1935)	<u>June</u> (1935)
		(bushels)		
Canada	68,691,578	48,103,612	6,365,477	5,766,698
United States	86,640	157,482	-	-
Argentine	53,804,099	47,474,791	5,189,725	3,479,081
Australia	41,838,574	28,165,900	2,225,894	3,905,151
Russia	14,925,079	-	-	-
Others	20,760,674	12,942,882	5,850,845	3,142,853
T o t a l	<u>200,106,644</u>	<u>136,844,667</u>	<u>19,631,941</u>	<u>16,293,783</u>
Previous year	204,375,964	149,465,581	17,464,066	15,990,620

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 June, 1935 along with comparative figures for June, 1934:

	<u>June, 1935</u>	<u>June, 1934</u>
	(bushels)	
From:		
Canada	5,766,698	5,319,766
United States	--	40,522
Argentina	3,479,081	5,775,556
Australia	3,905,151	2,846,905
Russia	--	--
Other	3,142,853	2,007,871
T o t a l	<u>16,293,783</u>	<u>15,990,620</u>

The above table shows that total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during June, 1935 were higher than during June, 1934. Imports from Canada amounted to 5,766,698 bushels as compared with 5,319,766 bushels for the corresponding month last year. Imports from the Argentine during June, 1935 were only 3,479,081 bushels compared with 5,775,556 bushels in June, 1934. The United Kingdom imported 3,905,151 bushels from Australia last month compared with 2,846,905 bushels during the same month in 1934.

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

	<u>1934-35</u>	<u>1933-34</u>
	<u>August-June</u>	
	(bushels)	
From:		
Canada	60,235,787	64,446,307
United States	157,482	86,640
Argentina	56,143,597	45,481,818
Australia	34,296,945	38,638,936
Russia	--	14,925,079
Other	21,936,580	19,341,487
T o t a l	<u>172,770,391</u>	<u>182,920,267</u>

It will be noted that total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom amounted to 172,770,391 bushels during the August-June period in 1934-35 as compared with 182,920,267 bushels during the same months last year. The table further shows that imports from the Argentine increased about 11 million bushels this year as compared with last. Imports from Canada decreased about 4 million bushels in the August-June period in 1934-35 as compared with the same months last year.

The Argentine

The following report (dated July 1, 1935) has been received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from its correspondent in Buenos Aires:--

According to the monthly report of the Ministry of Agriculture, which made its appearance on the 23rd ultimo, the general lack of rain continues to delay the sowing of wheat in important districts devoted to winter wheat, and even to make it impossible in view of the advanced date, and the sowing of later varieties is also being held up. Harvesting of maize is being brought to an end, and shelling is actively going on. The following is a resume of the report, by provinces:--

Buenos Aires.-- Throughout the province harvesting and shelling of maize continues. In the east the late varieties are giving inferior results, the grain dark and damp. The cattle have been turned in to the worst lots. In the other districts the harvest is mostly over, with satisfactory results. Ploughing and harrowing for late wheats is in progress. In the south-east the time lost is being caught up for the sowing of winter wheats, using horses which are weak for lack of feed, and in some cases tractors. The lots which have germinated have a good leaf. In the central zone the work is behind. In the hill zone, because of the drought, the recent showers have only made it possible to continue sowing on last year's stubble; no winter wheat has been sown, but there will be an increase in spring varieties. In the Bahia Blanca zone also there is backwardness in the work, and the few rains have only served to improve the grain which has germinated. In the near west wheat seeding has ended regularly; but not so on the Pampa borders, where lack of moisture has prevented the sowing of winter wheat. Lastly, in the north also the work is delayed and little wheat has been sown. The little rain which has fallen in the province has helped the coarse grains in the zones where they are mostly grown, and it has been possible to pasture them in the south-west. In the west the condition is good except towards the Pampa.

Santa Fe.-- The drought of the past two months has favoured the quality of the maize, but in the north some of the fields are a failure for lack of moisture. Work on the land has been made difficult throughout the province, except on the maize and coarse grain stubbles, where there was some moisture. In the north 70 per cent of the area destined for wheat has been seeded. In the south the work is being done slowly in the hope of rain. In general it is noted that because of the difficulties in the way of growing wheat and the better returns from linseed there is a tendency to switch to the latter.

Cordoba.-- The dry weather has improved the quality of the maize which is being harvested. The yields are good. The rains which have fallen in some districts in the centre and south of the province, although light, have facilitated work on the land. But mostly the drought continues and wheat seeding proceeds slowly in the north and east, and more slowly that of linseed. If present conditions continue it is probable that sowings of both wheat and linseed will be reduced this year, or that many fields intended for wheat will be switched to linseed. Germination is hindered, and growth is uneven.

Entre Rios.-- Harvesting of yellow maize is proceeding slowly, and little shelling has been done. For lack of rain ploughing is difficult, and the work has been stopped, especially in the centre of the province. Wheat seeding has been started on land which is very dry and badly cultivated, and in view of the topography of the district there is danger of the seed being washed out in the event of sudden heavy rains. Unless there is a general precipitation in the course of the current month (June) many fields intended for wheat will have to be planted to linseed instead. In the north it has rained more and it has been possible to work the land better, so that there are

parcels of wheat and linseed which already have germinated well. In the remainder of the province winter seeding is late and uncertain.

The Pampa.— There is a scarcity of labourers, although high wages are being paid; hence the gathering of maize is being conducted slowly. The yields are variable and mostly low although above the normal for the zone. The land continues to be cultivated under bad conditions, for lack of rain. The area sown to date with wheat is insignificant, and the seed planted fails to germinate, or does so unevenly. The season for sowing winter wheats is passing, and the farmers have no seed of later varieties with which to replace them. So that for these combined reasons the area planted will be smaller. Drought has spoiled the sowing of rye, and it is likely that barley will be used to replace wheat and rye. The work horses are in poor condition for lack of pasture, and the teams have to be changed frequently.

Some rains have fallen since the publication of the foregoing official report, improving the pastures and facilitating the work of seeding; but more precipitation is needed, especially in the western areas. Wheat seeding is generally from two to four weeks later than normal. It is too early yet to venture a forecast as to the extent of the area which will be planted, but it seems unlikely now that the increase which had been expected will take place. Some prophets had been inclined to look for a return to the acreage of 1933-34 (19,654,531 ac.) which was a shade below the five-year average 1929-34 of 19,692,767 ac. A repetition of last year's figure of 13,804,110 acres at this moment seems more probable.

W H E A T

Exports of wheat and wheat flour during the month of June totalled 11,592,000 bushels (wheat 11,550,000, flour 42,000), a substantial drop from those of the previous month, 17,185,000 bushels. 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>	"
	229,134,000	"
Add carry over from 1933-34 crop	<u>15,435,000</u>	"
Total supplies	244,569,000	"
Deduct for seed & domestic use	<u>95,534,000</u>	"
Exportable balance	149,035,000	"
Exported to) wheat 94,277,000 bushels		
June 28th) flour 1,077,000 "	<u>95,354,000</u>	"
Still available for export	<u>53,681,000</u>	"

Making due allowance for wheat sold but not yet shipped, the balance remaining available for sale is probably around 44,092,000 bushels.

All factors considered, the market here has remained remarkably steady during the month. The daily fluctuations have been very small, and on the final trading day of the month cables indicating rust damage in the United States crop caused a slight rise in prices, which showed a gain over the close of May. Spot export wheat closed at \$6.76 paper pesos per quintal, equal to 60 3/4¢ Canadian per bushel at the current rates of exchange, as compared with \$6.64 at the end of May; and the August option closed at \$6.81 (61 1/4¢ per bushel). Winnipeg August wheat closed on the same day at 83 1/2¢.

The Argentine millers have been displaying their customary interest in wheat of good grade, the demand for flour being fully up to normal, with prices firm.

International Trade

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

Week Ending		North America	Argentina	Australia (Thousand Bushels)	Russia	Other	Total
August	6	4,168	3,760	2,024	-	488	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
November	29	3,920	1,568	2,256	320	1,352	9,416
	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	280	1,752	10,384
December	26	3,360	3,832	2,256	-	864	10,312
	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
January	24	1,968	2,072	2,536	-	1,152	7,728
	31	2,208	1,520	1,944	-	1,328	7,000
	7	1,392	2,944	2,200	-	1,384	7,920
	14	2,168	4,256	2,176	-	1,448	10,048
February	21	2,240	3,264	3,176	-	808	9,488
	28	2,424	4,120	3,160	-	1,032	10,736
	4	2,600	5,080	2,344	-	600	10,624
	11	2,792	4,808	2,824	-	872	11,296
March	18	2,008	4,280	2,264	-	1,328	9,880
	25	3,384	4,064	2,424	-	648	10,520
	4	2,040	4,952	2,680	-	520	10,192
	11	2,064	2,784	3,040	-	984	8,872
April	18	3,128	4,240	3,128	-	1,176	11,672
	25	2,496	2,824	2,256	-	1,104	8,680
	1	2,120	4,872	2,960	-	856	10,808
	8	2,696	5,080	1,224	-	872	9,872
May	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
	7	2,560	2,824	2,192	-	1,416	8,992
June	13	3,208	5,608	1,760	-	1,880	12,456
	20	4,176	3,584	1,528	-	1,928	11,216
	27	4,232	3,720	3,856	-	3,344	15,152
	3	3,800	3,576	2,056	-	2,040	11,472
July	10	1,768	3,360	1,200	-	2,896	9,224
	17	1,856	3,048	1,656	-	1,896	8,456
	24	2,120	2,104	904	-	2,336	7,464
	1	2,928	3,120	2,024	-	1,512	9,584
TOTAL	8	1,780	3,161	937	-	1,224	7,102
	15	1,590	2,314	2,541	-	1,112	7,557
T O T A L		150,890	176,995	107,446	2,720	61,784	499,835
Last Year		212,816	132,624	85,616	26,912	45,712	503,680

As shown by the table on the preceding page world shipments of wheat from August 1, 1934 to July 15, 1935 amounted to 500 million bushels as compared with 504 million bushels for the same period in 1933-34.

North American shipments amounted to 151 million bushels as compared with 213 million bushels during the same period in 1933-34. Since August 1, 1934 the Argentine has shipped 177 million bushels as compared with shipments of 133 million bushels during the corresponding period of the past crop year. Australian shipments during 1934-35 have amounted to 107 million bushels as compared with 86 million bushels during the same period in 1933-34. Shipments have been relatively light during the past month, ranging from 7 to 9½ million bushels.

The Position of the Import Requirements Estimate

(Mr. Broomhall's Estimate)

<u>Estimated Import Requirements</u>	<u>Actual Shipments</u>	<u>Balance to be Shipped</u>
Aug. 1, 1934 to July 31, 1935 (52 weeks) 544 million bushels	Aug. 1, 1934 to July 15, 1935 (50 weeks) 500 million bushels	July 15, 1935 to July 31, 1935 (2 weeks) 44 million bushels
or	or	or
10.5 million bushels weekly	10.1 million bushels weekly	22.0 million bushels weekly

During the first fifty weeks of 1934-35 world shipments have amounted to 500 million bushels, or an average of 10.0 million bushels per week. This represents a slightly smaller international movement of wheat than occurred during the same weeks last year. In order to fulfill the world estimate of 544 million bushels, a balance of 44 million bushels will have to be shipped during the remaining two weeks of the present crop year. It is apparent that world demand for 1934-35 will not come up to the foregoing estimate and probably shipments will not exceed the volume of 1933-34.

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	.78.1	.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	1.48.1	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	.81.7
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	88.1	91.0
June	82.6	-	86.7

/ Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.

THE CANADIAN SITUATION

1. Condition of Crops on June 30, 1935.

The condition of field crops in Canada was well maintained during the month of June. Rainfall was well distributed during the month and pastures and hay crops improved. Fall wheat prospects improved during June while a slight reduction occurred in the condition of the spring wheat crops, largely due to damage sustained in parts of southern Alberta and south-western Saskatchewan. General improvement in crop prospects took place throughout all provinces in eastern Canada.

In the Maritime Provinces, rains and warmer weather during June brought general improvement to all crops, hay and clover and pastures particularly showing the effects of the more favourable weather. In some places, more especially in New Brunswick, there was an over-abundance of moisture for the lower lands and for the seeding of late crops. Cutworms are more prevalent than usual, damaging gardens and root fields. Fruit crops are generally promising.

In Quebec all crops showed a condition somewhat below normal at the end of June, but this is due rather to the lateness of the season than to any serious damage. The crops on poorly drained lands have suffered from an excess of moisture but elsewhere have a good appearance. Insects are abundant and active.

In Ontario all crops showed substantial improvement during June resulting from ample rainfall and periods of hot weather. Hay crops are normal or better.

In the Prairie Provinces, crop conditions declined slightly as a result of reduced prospects reported in Alberta. In Saskatchewan, the high condition figures reported at the end of May were maintained while a slight improvement in prospects in Manitoba took place in June. Reduced prospects were reported from southern Alberta, parts of northern Alberta and south-western and north-western Saskatchewan. In the southern districts drought has been the chief adverse factor while in northern areas continued wet weather and late crops tended to lower condition figures. Rainfall during June resulted in improved pastures, but haying has been delayed.

Rains late in June were helpful in British Columbia and the condition of pastures and hay crops improved.

Condition of Field Crops at June 30, 1935 with Comparative Figures
for May 31, 1935 and June 30, 1934.

(100 = Long-time Average Yield per Acre)

Crops	June 30,	May 31,	June 30,	Crops	June 30,	May 31,	June 30,
	1934	1935	1935		1934	1935	1935
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
<u>Canada</u>				<u>Manitoba</u>			
Fall wheat	45	88	94	Spring wheat	80	100	103
Spring wheat	82	97	96	Oats	83	98	101
All wheat	82	97	96	Barley	83	97	101
Oats	87	94	96	Fall rye	76	99	100
Barley	84	95	98	Spring rye	83	98	100
Fall rye	57	99	96	All rye	76	99	100
Spring rye	80	97	94	Mixed grains	83	98	100
All rye	63	99	96	Flaxseed	83	-	97
Mixed grains	89	92	101	Hay and clover	81	94	103
Flaxseed	78	-	95	Alfalfa	88	97	104
Hay and clover	82	88	98	Pasture	83	96	109
Alfalfa	72	88	103				
Pasture	86	85	103				

Condition of Field Crops at June 30, 1935 with Comparative Figures
for May 31, 1935 and June 30, 1934 - Concluded.
 (100 = Long-time Average Yield per Acre)

Crops	June 30,	May 31,	June 30,	Crops	June 30,	May 31,	June 30,
	1934	1935	1935		1934	1935	1935
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
<u>Saskatchewan</u>				<u>Alberta</u>			
Spring wheat	77	97	97	Spring wheat	92	96	93
Oats	78	95	97	Oats	92	94	91
Barley	77	95	98	Barley	94	94	92
Fall rye	47	99	98	Fall rye	74	103	93
Spring rye	77	97	93	Spring rye	82	98	94
All rye	52	99	97	All rye	77	102	93
Mixed grains	71	90	97	Mixed grains	93	93	92
Flaxseed	76	-	95	Flaxseed	89	-	87
Hay and clover	85	92	99	Hay and clover	92	98	99
Alfalfa	78	100	96	Alfalfa	92	96	98
Pasture	84	94	105	Pasture	95	97	101

Charts Showing the Condition of Spring Wheat in the Prairie Provinces
at June 30, 1935 and May 31, 1935.

On the following two pages appear charts presenting condition figures for spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces by crop districts at June 30, 1935 and May 31, 1935.

According to condition figures provided by our correspondents, a slight reduction in crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces occurred during the month of June. Conditions improved slightly in Manitoba as heavy rains fell in areas where reserve moisture was lacking at the end of May. Prospects were maintained in Saskatchewan while in Alberta the outlook is not as bright as on May 31.

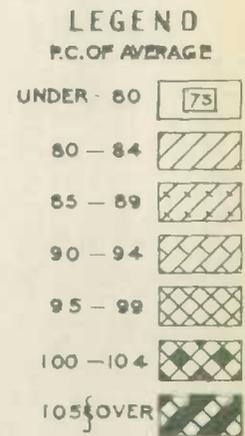
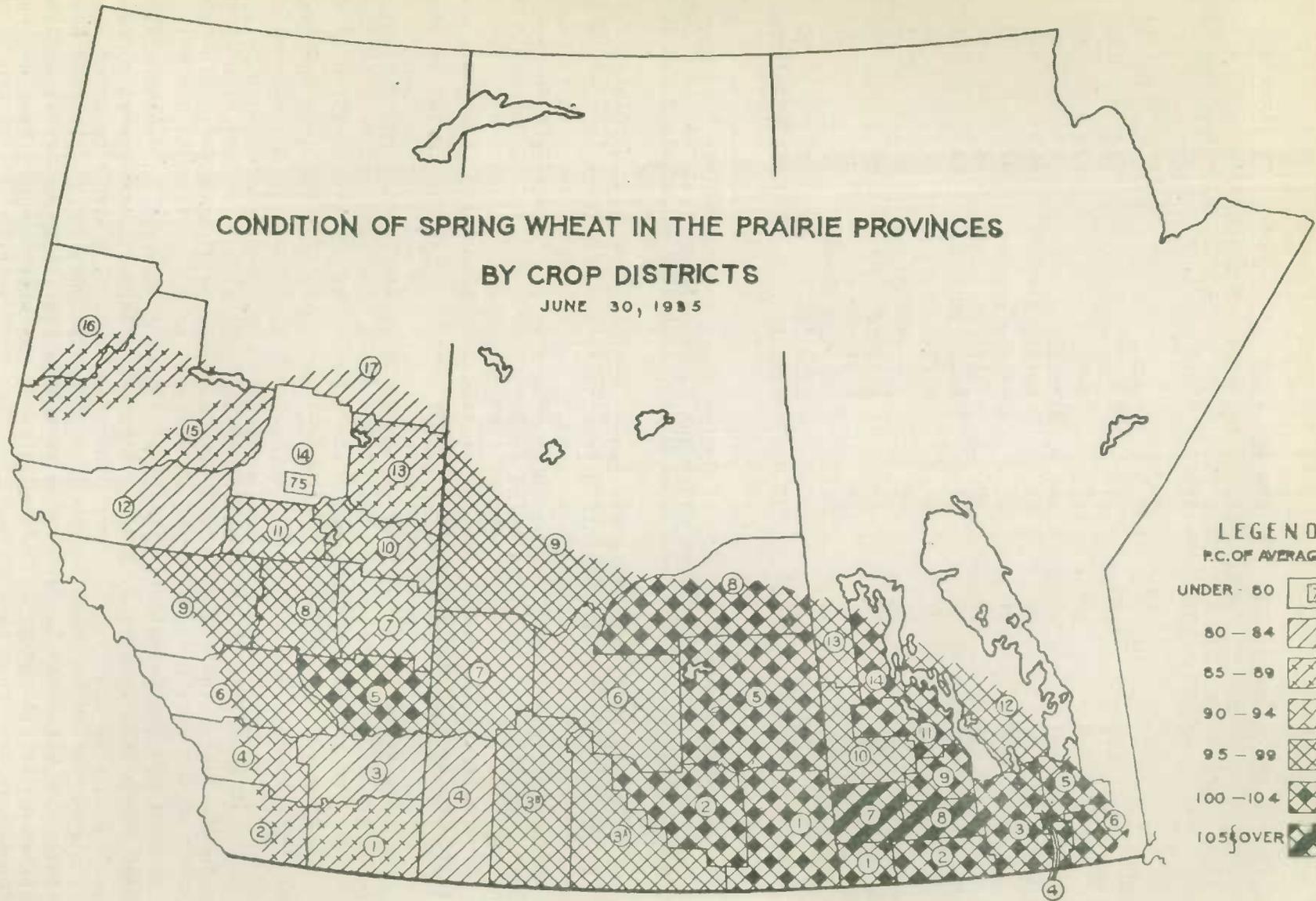
Twelve of the fourteen crop districts in Manitoba showed a higher condition figure at the end of June than at the end of May while no change occurred in the remaining two districts. The greatest improvement took place in the southern section of the province. On June 30, the condition of the Manitoba wheat crop was 103 as compared with 100 on May 31.

In Saskatchewan three crop districts out of nine showed a shrinkage in prospects during June. These districts comprise the south-western and extreme north-western areas of the province. A slight improvement is noted in south-central, south-eastern, central and north-eastern sections of the province. The condition of the Saskatchewan wheat crop on June 30 was 97 as compared with 97 on May 31.

A noticeable reduction in crop prospects occurred in southern Alberta during June. Crop districts 1, 2, 3 and 4 were affected, with the lowest condition being reported in crop district 3. Crop districts 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 reported condition figures as high as or higher than on May 31. Crop districts 10, 11, 12 and 13 reported slightly lower condition figures than a month ago, while a slight improvement is noted in crop districts 14, 15 and 17. The condition of the Alberta wheat crop was reported at 93 as compared with 96 on May 31.

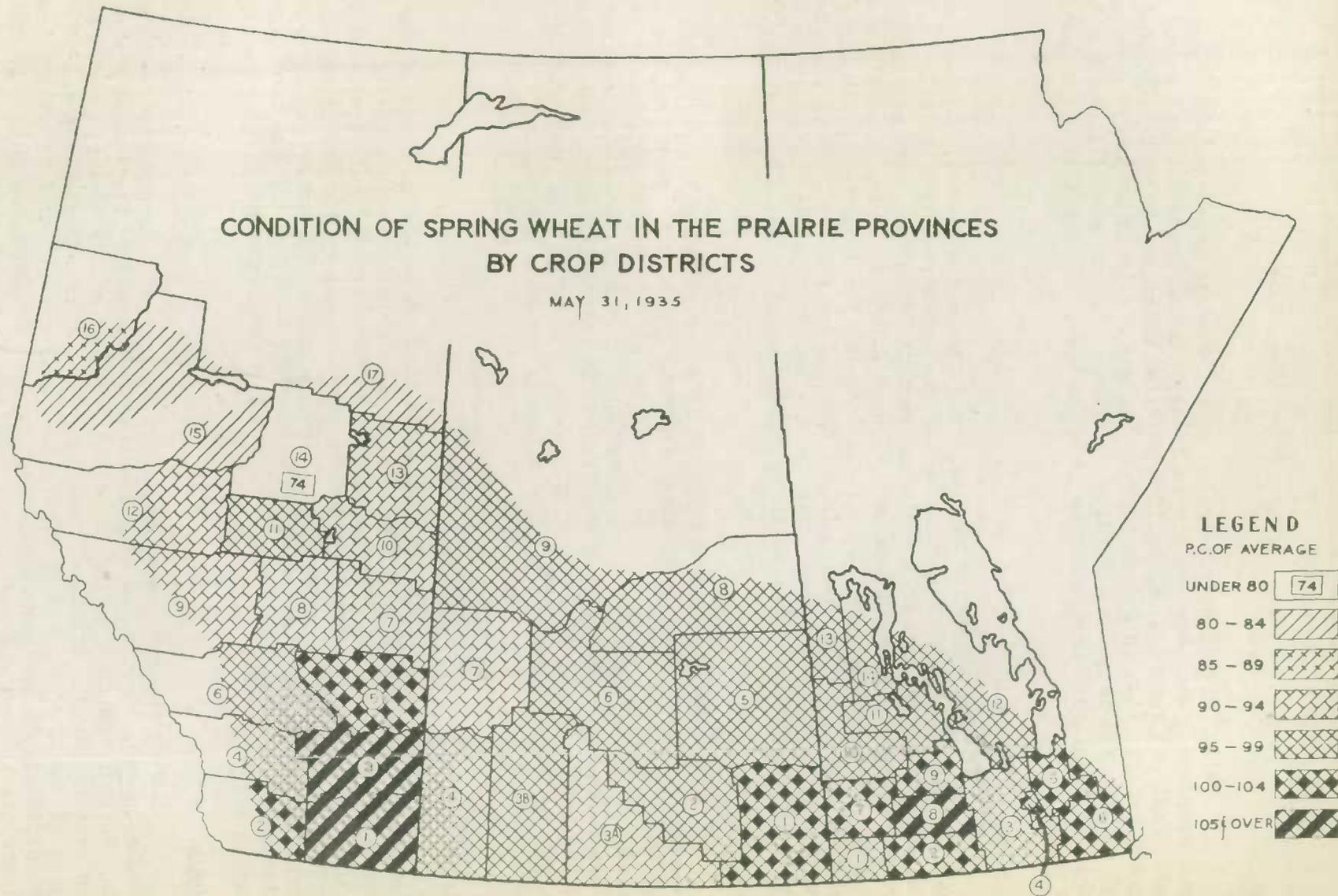
CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS

JUNE 30, 1935



CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS

MAY 31, 1935



LEGEND

P.C. OF AVERAGE

- UNDER 80 74
- 80 - 84
- 85 - 89
- 90 - 94
- 95 - 99
- 100 - 104
- 105+ OVER

II. SUMMARY OF TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORTS OF PAST MONTH.

June 18, 1935

Manitoba.-

With further helpful rains over the whole province, all crops continued to make good progress. Grasshoppers are hatching in local areas but no serious damage is reported. Hail was reported on the 16th at Pilot Mound and Belmont. Hay and pasture are much more promising than in recent years. Gardens and truck crops are growing slowly in the cool weather and cutworms are quite prevalent. Moisture conditions are described as favourable to excellent throughout the province - a condition that has not existed for several years.

Saskatchewan.-

With the exception of a dry area in the south-west, moisture conditions are generally satisfactory. The rains of the past week were particularly heavy in the south and east, although the area south and west of Saskatoon, that was badly in need of moisture, received upwards of an inch of precipitation. More rain will soon be needed in this area. The season is still a little late but the stands of grain are generally good and growth has been vigorous. Slight damage from grasshoppers is reported while wireworms are more prevalent than usual and are doing considerable injury to grain. Crop prospects over the province have definitely improved since the first of June.

Alberta.-

Some good rains were recorded in Alberta during the week. The south-western and east-central districts, which reported the need of rain last week, were benefited by heavy precipitation. Only the district between Lethbridge and the Saskatchewan border is drought-stricken now. Over most of the province, hot weather would be more welcome than rain. Apart from the drought in this area and the lateness of the crops in the north conditions are very promising. Cutworms have been working in the south but no appreciable damage from grasshoppers has been reported.

June 25, 1935

Manitoba.-

Showers were received over Manitoba last week with rains of one inch or more reported at Dauphin and Swan River. Only light showers were received in the south-western part of the province. Grain crops are growing rapidly and have reached the shot blade stage in some areas. Grasshoppers are now hatching in numbers in certain areas but little actual damage has been done as yet. Where necessary farmers are spreading bait. With crops showing a healthy stand and with adequate moisture for the time being, warmer weather is needed to promote growth. Pastures are excellent and live stock are making good gains in weight.

Saskatchewan.-

During the past week only light showers were received over the greater part of Saskatchewan. Good rains were received in the Swift Current and Shaunavon districts. Weather was cool during the first few days of the week but has been warmer during the past few days. Moisture conditions are satisfactory at the moment over the greater part of the province and crops are making progress. Rain is needed immediately in several districts in south-western Saskatchewan. Grasshoppers have hatched in several districts in southern and central portions of the province necessitating control measures. In areas where crops are particularly late, warm weather is needed. In general very little damage has occurred. A few hail losses are reported. Pastures are improving with benefit to live stock.

Alberta.-

Crop reports from Alberta are variable. The south-eastern districts of the province need rain badly and unless moisture is received very soon crop damage will result. In the central areas of the province, crops are developing favourably but are late. Some districts need rain. In the Edmonton district crops are about ten days late and further rains last week did not improve the outlook. Warm weather is badly needed in northern Alberta where cool, wet weather delayed both seeding and crop development. In the Peace River area crops are backward and rain is needed at some points. Grasshoppers have not caused much damage so far but remain a menace in some areas.

July 3, 1935

Manitoba.-

Rainy weather continues in Manitoba and during the last half of the past week drenching rains were received over the western portion of the province. Phenomenal rains were received at some points, 8.5 inches being reported at Pierson and 6.8 inches at Virden. Grain crops are about one week late and growth is heavy. Hay prospects are excellent except on low-lying land where too much moisture has been received. Live stock are in good condition. Grasshoppers are doing little damage. Summer-fallowing is under way.

Saskatchewan.-

Rainfall during the past week favoured the eastern and northern sections of the province. Recent warm weather has stimulated growth and crops in most parts of the province have made good progress. Moisture conditions are generally satisfactory but rains are still needed in south-western and west-central Saskatchewan. Grasshoppers are still hatching but outbreaks are very patchy and have been effectively controlled. Cutworms and wireworms are active in some areas. Root rot is also reported. Summer-fallowing is about half completed. Pastures are in good condition.

Alberta.-

Rainfall was scattered during the past week with heavy rains reported at Red Deer and Fairview. Central and northern regions are well supplied with moisture but south-central and south-eastern areas are short in varying degrees. The drought area starts near Champion and runs in a south-easterly direction to the Milk River Ridge. In these areas stubble crops are heading prematurely while summer-fallow crops would still respond to early rains. Drought damage is also reported in the Cardston area. The crop situation in northern Alberta remains much the same. All crops are very late and further rains last week did not improve prospects. Warmer weather, however, has been appreciated. Crops are late in the Peace River area where heavy rains fell last week.

July 9, 1935

Manitoba.-

Heavy rains were received in southern and western portions of Manitoba during the past week and farm operations are at a standstill in many districts owing to abundant moisture supplies. Some lodging is reported as a result of recent storms. Crops are generally late and are showing a rank growth. Wheat and barley are heading. Humid conditions are favourable for rust development and a light infection of red stem rust is reported in the Red River Valley. Heavy rains have delayed haying. Pastures are in good condition. Practically no grasshopper damage was reported during the past week. Warm weather is needed to force growth.

Saskatchewan.-

Rains were received at many points in Saskatchewan during the past week. The general picture has not changed to any extent during the past week with conditions satisfactory except in sections of south-western and west-central Saskatchewan which are suffering from lack of moisture. Excepting these areas, all crops have made headway during the past week. Considerable hail damage was reported last week. Grasshopper damage is a relatively unimportant factor so far. Haying is held up in many areas owing to wet weather. Early seeded crops are heading but the bulk of the crop is still in the shot blade stage. Warmer weather is needed in areas where rainfall has been adequate or excessive.

Alberta.-

In Alberta a drought condition still exists in sections of the southern and more especially the south-eastern part of the province. Light showers during the past week were not sufficient to prevent further damage. All crops have made substantial progress in central and northern Alberta during the past week. Some points in east-central Alberta could stand more rain. Northern crops have made progress recently in spite of further rainfall. This area needs warm, dry weather to hasten growth. The lateness of cereal crops is an important factor throughout the northern areas of the province. Further rains were received in the Peace River area during the past week and some flooding is reported. Some hail damage was reported as a result of recent storms.

July 16, 1935

Manitoba.-

Precipitation was lighter in Manitoba during the past week although a few points received one-half an inch or more. The development of rust continues to provide the chief interest in respect to the Manitoba situation. At the present moment, the province has the heaviest infection of red stem rust experienced at this time of the year since 1927. Undoubtedly the existing infection will affect both yield and quality although serious rust damage will depend upon the further development of infection. The rust situation has developed to the point where it constitutes a serious menace to the wheat crop. Apart from rust, crops appear excellent at the moment although some areas are showing the effect of too much moisture. Haying is under way but rainfall has interfered in many areas. Pastures are excellent and live stock are in good condition.

Saskatchewan.-

With favourable weather prevailing wheat and coarse grains have made rapid growth over the greater part of Saskatchewan during the past two weeks. Although somewhat late, crops in south-eastern, south-central and central Saskatchewan, and in most areas of northern Saskatchewan show a healthy and even stand. South-western and west-central areas are variable with severe drought conditions reported in some districts where immediate rains are needed to ensure feed and seed. Rains are also needed in some areas in north-western Saskatchewan where crops are heading out short. Taking the province as a whole about 85 per cent of wheat has reached the shot blade stage and 30 to 35 per cent is in head. Grasshoppers are still quite numerous in some areas and outbreaks have occurred as a result of the warmer weather of the past fortnight. Poisoning is successful so far in controlling local outbreaks. Red stem rust is reported from points in south-eastern Saskatchewan. Pastures are excellent except in the south-western and west-central portions of the province.

Alberta.-

Alberta experienced a hot, dry week which has had variable effects upon crops depending upon immediate requirements. The drought area in south-eastern and south-western Alberta has not been relieved and crops are suffering material damage. Prospects in this area have declined during the past week. In central Alberta, the hot weather has revealed lack of subsoil moisture in some areas although the general outlook is favourable. In the Edmonton district and in the northern areas of this province, the warm, dry weather was welcome. With ample moisture, crops in these districts responded to recent weather. The lateness of these crops requires a continuance of maturing weather. In the Peace River district some flooding of fields is reported but the weather of the past week has been helpful. Apart from the drought areas, pastures are in good condition. Grasshopper damage is being held at a minimum.

III. 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> (bushels)	<u>Total</u>	<u>Last Year</u>
Aug.-Sept., 1934	21,423,303	40,478,944	23,844,071	85,546,318	78,977,916
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	293,097	2,594,439	4,065,319	6,952,855	6,672,309
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	1,140,159	2,983,880	3,250,235
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	1,872,253
28	131,728	700,937	825,335	1,658,000	1,775,584
January 4, 1935	53,294	281,846	494,950	830,090	1,493,297
11	56,662	399,292	614,488	1,070,442	2,569,521
18	34,326	272,357	544,318	851,001	3,374,701
25	45,609	185,232	278,888	509,729	3,119,373
February 1	59,188	385,700	593,298	1,038,186	1,870,053
8	92,000	693,921	959,175	1,745,096	2,031,402
15	121,722	819,922	1,364,130	2,305,774	1,823,624
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	598,909	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	1,939,270
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	1,931,649
26	76,547	528,028	467,875	1,072,450	1,536,396
May 3	177,209	597,938	475,542	1,250,689	848,028
10	106,604	325,060	254,589	686,253	1,021,769
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	3,416,654
June 7	201,060	984,040	853,234	2,038,334	3,714,036
14	280,643	1,197,186	1,223,657	2,701,486	2,332,593
21	183,338	907,771	613,150	1,704,259	2,651,264
28	347,329	1,235,077	887,964	2,470,370	2,138,546
July 5	258,453	1,344,934	1,128,346	2,731,733	2,259,792
T O T A L	30,964,446	96,837,228	90,911,936	218,713,610	218,735,131

IV. Stocks in Store.

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store in Canada and the United States on July 12, 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	6,100,249	4,736,318
Saskatchewan	29,630,706	37,636,031
Alberta	21,096,998	26,974,373
T o t a l	<u>56,827,953</u>	<u>69,346,722</u>
x Interior Private and Mill Elevators	6,878,855	6,197,097
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	1,168,344	1,584,045
Pacific Ports	9,473,030	9,777,741
Churchill	2,389,404	2,475,764
Fort William and Port Arthur	77,534,849	57,609,767
In Transit	1,468,036	2,739,202
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	19,943,912	17,817,430
Eastern Elevators - Seaboard Ports	11,094,326	9,401,094
U. S. Lake Ports	4,393,681	7,711,894
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	3,872,008	1,423,136
T o t a l	<u>195,044,398</u>	<u>186,083,892</u>

x Subject to minor revision.

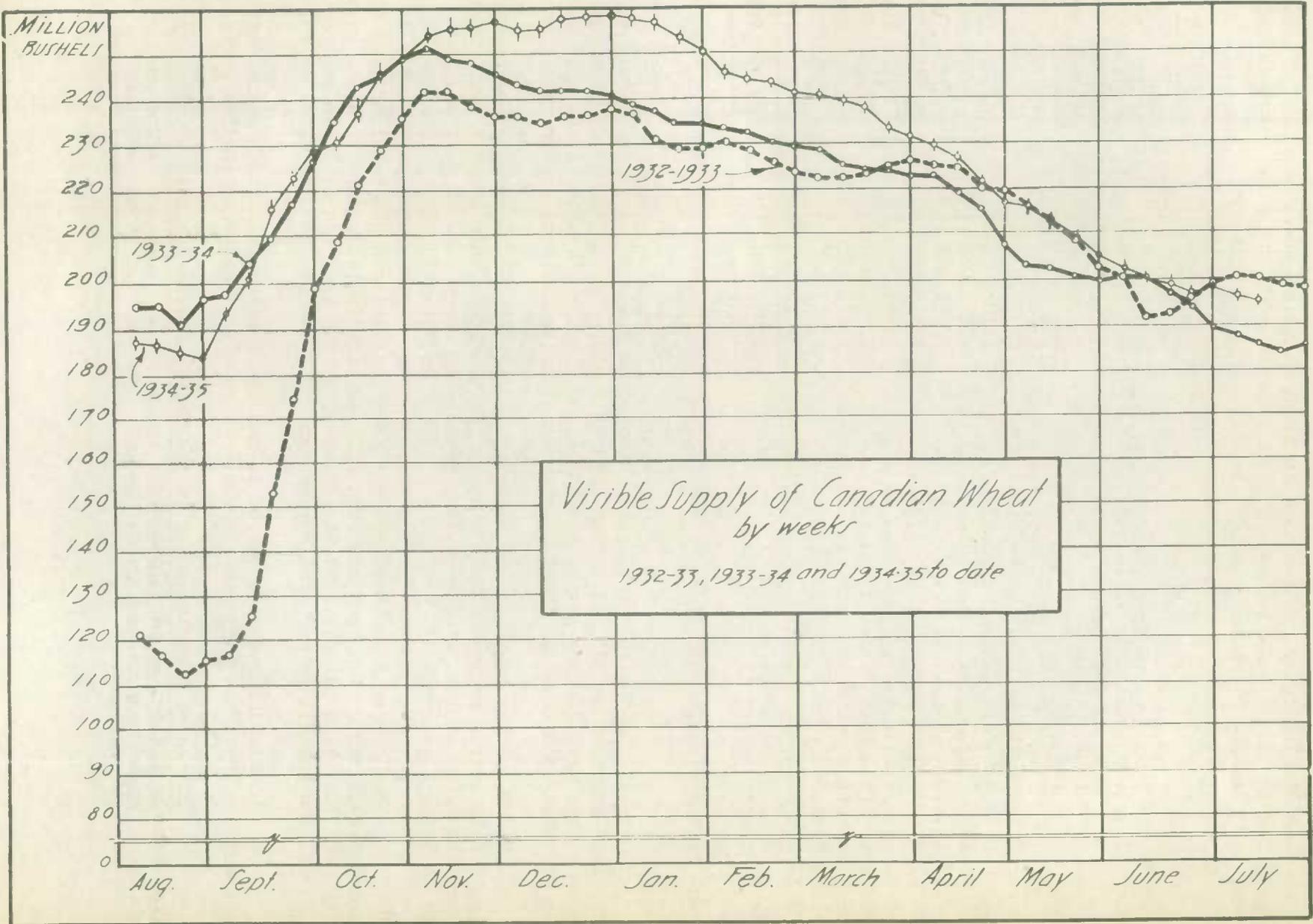
As shown by the above table, stocks of Canadian wheat in all positions on July 12, 1935 amounted to 195,044,398 bushels as compared with 186,083,892 bushels on the same date a year ago. During the past month stocks have declined by about 4 million bushels as compared with about 10 million bushels during the same period last year.

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. Country elevator stocks now amount to 56.8 million bushels as compared with 69.3 million bushels in store a year ago.

The movement of wheat out of country elevators has resulted in a sharp increase in stocks at Port Arthur and Fort William, the increase for the month being slightly over 7 million bushels. Stocks of wheat at the head of the lakes are now about 20 million bushels larger than a year ago.

Little change has occurred in stocks of wheat in eastern positions during the past month. There has been some increase in stocks at eastern Canadian ports.

Stocks of Canadian wheat in the United States declined by slightly over 1 million bushels during the past four weeks.



EXPORT CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN WHEAT

1974-75

Week ending	Montreal	Quebec	Sorel	Halifax	Saint John and West Saint John	Churchill	Vancouver and New Westminster
(bushels)							
Aug. 3	1,049,181	-	-	-	-	-	838,271
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	500,760
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	-	-	-	259,006	497,583
20	776,207	208,000	285,300	-	-	525,284	752,900
28	249,740	-	-	-	-	675,000	775,993
Oct. 5	1,376,669	215,500	462,915	-	-	362,400	1,186,630
12	663,081	-	116,000	-	-	-	1,011,635
19	543,976	-	-	-	-	-	1,745,729
26	761,339	-	787,200	-	-	-	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
15	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
21	519,111	-	-	-	-	-	536,120
28	223,733	259,200	-	-	-	-	860,800
July 5	284,000	39,550	-	-	-	-	519,953
12	294,576	-	-	-	-	-	722,663
Total	24,522,344	2,490,304	3,888,893	2,891,730	5,022,924	4,049,877	46,386,417
Last Year	45,057,303	12,296,684	8,139,874	1,942,691	5,601,996	2,707,891	46,515,160

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. 5	-	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	599,768	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	2,602,295	-	603,944	1,547,349
22	-	487,000	1,690,050	3,935	471,900	727,217
29	-	65,000	1,842,278	-	550,418	1,226,860
April 5	-	561,000	1,750,100	-	495,444	695,656
12	-	525,000	2,371,468	180	622,485	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	2,666,883 ¹	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
21	-	270,000	1,942,625 ²	519,111	-	1,153,514
28	-	452,000	1,795,733	482,933	-	860,800
July 5	-	599,000	1,442,503	323,550	-	519,953
12	-	85,000	1,102,139	294,576	-	722,663
Total	2,293,949	21,336,000	113,807,961	30,901,541	7,914,654	47,311,940
Last Year	-	26,063,000	148,324,599	65,493,861	7,544,687	46,515,160

1 Includes Victoria 308,129 bushels.

2 Includes Victoria 617,394 bushels.

V. Statistical Position.

The following table, in summarizing the statistical position of wheat in Canada as at July 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:

	<u>1933-34</u>	(bushels)	<u>1934-35</u>
Carry-over, July 31	211,740,188		193,322,863
New Crop	<u>281,892,000</u>		<u>275,849,000</u>
Total Supplies	493,632,188		469,171,863
Domestic Requirements	<u>101,309,010</u>		<u>106,000,000(x)</u>
Available Supplies	<u>392,323,178</u>		<u>363,171,863</u>
Exports, August to June	179,964,519		154,814,730
Balance for export or carry-over	<u>212,358,659</u>		<u>208,357,133</u>

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. On July 1, 1935 a balance of 208,357,133 bushels remained for export and carry-over as compared with 212,358,659 bushels on the same date a year ago.

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

	<u>1934-35</u>	(bushels)	<u>1933-34</u>
August	16,564,076		10,814,266
September	19,250,299		22,152,853
October	23,992,755		25,926,166
November	21,039,498		25,608,167
December	18,869,586		19,332,787
January	6,937,672		9,106,552
February	8,600,341		7,990,378
March	11,144,985		12,323,211
April	6,273,485		5,100,885
May	13,714,386		21,191,533
June	8,427,647		20,410,721
T o t a l	<u>154,814,730</u>		<u>179,964,519</u>

During the August-June period (1934-35) exports of wheat and wheat flour amounted to 154,814,730 bushels as compared with 179,964,519 bushels during the same months of 1933-34.

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	26,874,237	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	9,898,363
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	6,494,622	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	429,561	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	16,564,076	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	29,897,864	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	17,621,415
June	8,427,647	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

