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A large, stylized illustration of a wheat stalk, with its head at the top and its stem extending down to the bottom of the page. The wheat is rendered in a light, textured style, blending into the background.

# MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

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

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

The 1935-36 crop year has passed into the record as one of low import demand for wheat, offset by a reduction in world stocks, and an improvement in prices due to decreased supplies. World net imports of wheat and wheat flour amounted to 498½ million bushels in 1935-36 compared with 524,600,000 bushels in the preceding crop year, bringing the world trade in wheat to its lowest level in the post-war period. The world carry-over of wheat and wheat flour is estimated at 607 million bushels, about 300 million bushels less than in 1935. Of this reduction in the world carry-over, Canada's participation was significant, this country's carry-over being reduced to 108.7 million bushels on July 31, 1936, a reduction of 94½ million bushels from the same date in 1935. Canada's exports of wheat and wheat flour were correspondingly large, amounting to 254,424,775 bushels including the movement to United States ports. Canadian exports to overseas destinations plus United States withdrawals of Canadian wheat for consumption accounted for approximately one-half of the total world shipments. The reduction in the world carry-over, and, in particular, the North American drought have carried wheat prices on all markets to new highs for the past six years. Winnipeg prices rose from a low of 73 5/8 cents on May 26 to 110¼ cents on August 5. The dollar level was attained July 30, and for the past three weeks the average has been above that level. Now that the harvest is general in the Canadian west, prairie weather reports are ceding their place as a prime market factor affecting current price fluctuations to United Kingdom and continental purchases, and the weather conditions in the Southern Hemisphere. Export sales at Winnipeg have varied widely from day to day, but their average during the past two weeks has been ample to maintain the current heavy movement from Canadian and U. S. Atlantic seaboard ports.

Of the 254 million bushels exported from Canada in 1935-36, approximately 95 million bushels was imported into the United Kingdom, 51 million bushels into the United States, and the balance of over 100 million bushels imported by other countries, allowing for an 8 million bushel increase of Canadian wheat in store in U. S. ports. In considering the outlook for 1936-37, moderately increased markets should be available in the United Kingdom, the United States and Continental Europe. Present estimates of wheat production in the United Kingdom indicate that the 1936 crop will be 9 million bushels less than in 1935. The U. S. D. A. official estimate of United States production as of August 1 indicates a 9 million bushel increase over 1935. This increase is more than accounted for by the winter wheat types which show a yield of 55 million bushels greater than in 1935. Durum wheat production is placed at 9 million bushels, compared with 23 million bushels in 1935. Other spring types also decreased by 32 million bushels. The deficiency in Durum and high quality bread wheats renders the United States more dependent upon Canadian supplies than in 1935. Continental Europe according to present estimates will produce more than 40 million bushels less than in 1935.

Of the competition Canada will face during the current crop year, from now until December it appears that the countries in the Danube region will be the only important sellers, apart from Canada. Argentine Rosafe wheat was recently offered in Liverpool for the first time since last January, in response to the strong C.I.F. market. Exports from the Argentine as well as from Australia will be minor in view of the low exportable supplies in both countries; from December through the remainder of the crop year, the export competition will be conditioned upon the yields from the crops now planted. Both countries have acreages planted in excess of 1935, and weather conditions have been favourable to date.



In detailing the outlook for 1936-37, in the light of developments during the past month, the following features might be noted:

1. World net imports of wheat and wheat flour for 1935-36 are placed at 498.5 million bushels, the lowest level in recent years. 1936 production estimates in the United Kingdom and Europe are 53 million bushels lower than in 1935. Wet harvesting conditions will probably reduce further the final estimates of production. A moderate increase in world net imports may, therefore, be anticipated.

2. Canada will dominate the export market from now until December, facing competition of importance only from the Danube countries. Assuming normal yields in the Argentine and Australia in the light of present crop conditions, Canada will face much greater competition from these countries in the balance of the crop year, than for the same months in 1935-36.

3. The United States is again definitely out of the export market, and it is now generally conceded that Russia will have no export surplus this year. No Russian offers have been made to date on the improved C.I.F. market.

4. Prospects for exports to the Orient have remained unchanged during the past month. The Japanese crop is placed at 46,223,000 bushels,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million bushels less than last year. The trade dispute between Japan and Australia will probably yield Canada a larger market than in the past year.

5. The Canadian carry-over of  $94\frac{1}{2}$  million bushels less than in 1935, plus a smaller 1936 crop will leave this country with materially reduced export supplies, compared with the preceding crop year. Canadian exports will reach a smaller total in the current year than in 1935-36, due more to the decreased domestic supply, than to the lack of effective import demand. It is likely that the carry-over will be further reduced, however.

#### World Shipments and Stocks:

Mr. Broomhall's records for the 1935-36 crop year show world shipments of 498.5 million bushels, compared with 524.6 million in 1934-35. Canada contributed 245 million bushels, or 49.2 per cent; Australia 106 million or 21.3 per cent; Black Sea including Russia 38 million, or 7.6 per cent; and other countries 38.5 million, or 7.7 per cent. The decrease in exports from the Argentine, and the increase from Canada featured the year.

For the first two weeks in August world shipments totalled 19,528,000 bushels, compared with 14,855,000 for Aug. 1-14, 1935. Shipments from North America (Canada) are placed at 10,273,000 bushels, almost double the shipments of 5,640,000 bushels a year ago. Argentina shipped 1,647,000 bushels, compared with 4,506,000 bushels last year. Australian shipments were 2,847,000 bushels, slightly larger than the shipments of 2,445,000 bushels a year ago. Shipments from other countries were 4,761,000 bushels, a sharp increase from 1,616,000 bushels in the first two weeks of the previous crop year.

The world carry-over of wheat and wheat flour on August 1, 1936 is estimated at 607 million bushels, compared with 904 million bushels on August 1, 1935. The 1936 carry-over is allocated as follows, in millions of bushels: Canada 126, U.S.A. 125, Argentina 23, Australia 24, on passage 20, importing Europe 205, Danube basin 20, North Africa 15, India and Japan 40, and others 9. These figures are preliminary.

#### Wheat Prospects in the United States:

Changes between the July 1 and August 1 official estimates show an increase for winter wheat and a decrease for the spring wheats. Winter wheat is now placed at 519,097,000 bushels, up 7 million bushels from July 1; Durum wheat dropped 600,000 bushels to 9,031,000; and other spring wheat was less by 12 million bushels at 104,617,000 bushels. The total wheat estimate is placed at 632,745,000 bushels.

The August 1 issue of the U.S.D.A. "Agricultural Situation" says: "Trade reports indicate that practically all of the Canadian durum held at Canadian lake ports has been purchased for shipment to American mills. Prices are now on an import basis and recently American mills have been almost entirely dependent upon Canadian durum wheat."



## The Wheat Situation in Canada.

Continued lack of rain together with high temperatures during the past month have served to confirm the prospect of a short crop for the fourth consecutive season. Scattered showers in Saskatchewan the first week of August were light, and generally speaking, too late to aid the prematurely ripening crops. Considerable variation in condition, however, is indicated in the various crop districts; the heaviest losses occurring in southern Alberta and south-western Saskatchewan, while south-eastern Saskatchewan and south-western Manitoba will have greatly reduced yields. Northern Manitoba and the Peace River district in Alberta continue to show average and above average prospective yields. Condition figures for spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces as a whole dropped from 81 to 45 between June 30 and July 31, a decline of 36 per cent. The July decline was heaviest in Alberta, amounting to 43 per cent, Saskatchewan following with a decline of 35 per cent, and Manitoba with a decline of 28 per cent.

Rust damage feared earlier in Manitoba has been relatively light, with early threshings indicating a high quality of grain. Grasshopper damage has not been significant, although sawflies in Alberta have affected certain areas. In general, the drought has minimized the pest and disease developments which in other years have affected normal prospective wheat yields more seriously.

The 1936 fall wheat crop in Canada is estimated at 11,637,000 bushels, roughly one million bushels less than the 1935 production of 12,601,000 bushels, and the average production in the five-year period, 1931-35, of 12,778,600 bushels. Acreage of fall wheat in 1936 (491,000 acres) was below the 1935 acreage (551,100 acres) by 64,100 acres, but the 1936 yield per acre of 23.7 bushels is a bushel per acre greater than the yield in 1935.

1936 Spring wheat acreage in the Prairie Provinces, as indicated by the quinquennial Census, is placed at 24,160,000 acres, exceeding the 1935 acreage by 867,000 acres and falling short of the 1931-35 five-year average by 560,000 acres. The increase in acreage this year over 1935 and 1934 levels represents in part a response to improved grower prices in the autumn of 1935.

The official carry-over of Canadian wheat in Canada at July 31, 1936 amounted to 108,747,059 bushels compared with 203,231,288 bushels in 1935, 193,990,281 bushels in 1934, and the peak carry-over of 211,740,188 bushels in 1933. The decline of 94,525,957 bushels effected in the crop year just completed brings the carry-over to its lowest level since 1929. An additional 19,268,321 bushels of Canadian wheat were held in the United States at July 31, 1936, bringing the carry-over of Canadian wheat in North America to 128,014,580 bushels at the end of the 1935-36 crop year.

Exports of wheat from Canada in 1935-36 amounted to 232,019,649 bushels compared with 144,374,910 bushels in 1934-35. Exports of wheat flour amounted to 4,978,917 barrels, compared with 4,750,310 barrels in 1934-35. The combined exports of wheat and wheat flour in 1935-36 were 254,424,775 bushels, compared with 165,751,305 bushels in 1934-35, and the five-year average (1930-31 to 1934-35) of 218,026,455 bushels.

In using these export figures, as reported by the customs, it must be remembered that they include "exports" to United States storage positions. In 1935-36, stocks of Canadian wheat increased from 11,704,536 bushels to 19,268,321, a net increase of 7,563,785 bushels, but mostly for United States consumption. Of the 19,268,321 bushels in store on July 31, 14,419,266 bushels were held in lake ports, and 4,849,055 bushels in seaboard ports. The proportion of total Canadian wheat in bond at United States inland ports is unusually high; most of this will enter United States consumption. However, the quantities held in United States Atlantic seaboard ports are probably in bond for European export.



## United Kingdom Wheat Imports.

Total wheat imports into the United Kingdom, as reported by Mr. Broomhall for July, 1936, amounted to 16,234,494 bushels compared with 15,857,532 bushels in July, 1935. Canada's share in supplying the United Kingdom imports continued high, the share being 10,494,636 bushels, or 64.6 per cent, compared with 5,199,855 bushels, or 32.8 per cent in July, 1935. Imports from Australia were also larger than July, 1935 but the Australian increase was not proportionate to that of Canada. Both countries profited by the lack of competition from the Argentine whose exports to the United Kingdom were heavy in the preceding July.

For the 1935-36 crop year as a whole, United Kingdom imports of wheat amounted to 190,661,780 bushels, compared with 188,626,909 bushels in the crop-year 1934-35. Canada's share in the past year was materially improved over 1934-35, with this country contributing 95,004,814 bushels or 49.8 per cent, compared with 65,434,279 bushels or 34.7 per cent in 1934-35.

In anticipating United Kingdom imports during the current crop year, it is to be noted that wheat production in England, Wales and Scotland combined is estimated at 9,000,000 bushels less than in 1935. Larger imports than in 1935-36 are indicated, and Canada's share in this increase should be substantial.

## Price Levels.

Winnipeg prices on No. 1 Northern closed at 103  $\frac{3}{8}$  cents on July 31, the highest level for the whole of the crop year just ended. Salient features of the price movement during the crop year include the strengthening of prices in August and the rise in September accompanying the rust damage to the 1935 crop. The Winnipeg price reached a peak of 96  $\frac{1}{8}$  on September 19, and after easing somewhat, rose again to 96 on October 3 and 5 on news of the drought in the Argentine. Price levels then eased on all markets to mid-November in the face of slow European import demand. Liverpool prices turned upward again from November to January. A major influence was the Argentine Government's action in fixing domestic buying prices well above a competitive export level. Australian prices in Liverpool rose much more sharply than did Canadian c.i.f. prices, thereby improving Canada's export position. From January to May, Liverpool prices eased again in the face of continued light import demand from European countries and the promising winter wheat crop in the United States. Throughout this period Winnipeg prices eased through narrow fluctuations to 73  $\frac{5}{8}$  cents on May 26, the low point for the year. As the 1936 drought affected the United States spring crop, and the Canadian crop in turn, prices rose on all markets during June and sharply in July with the Minneapolis market setting the pace.

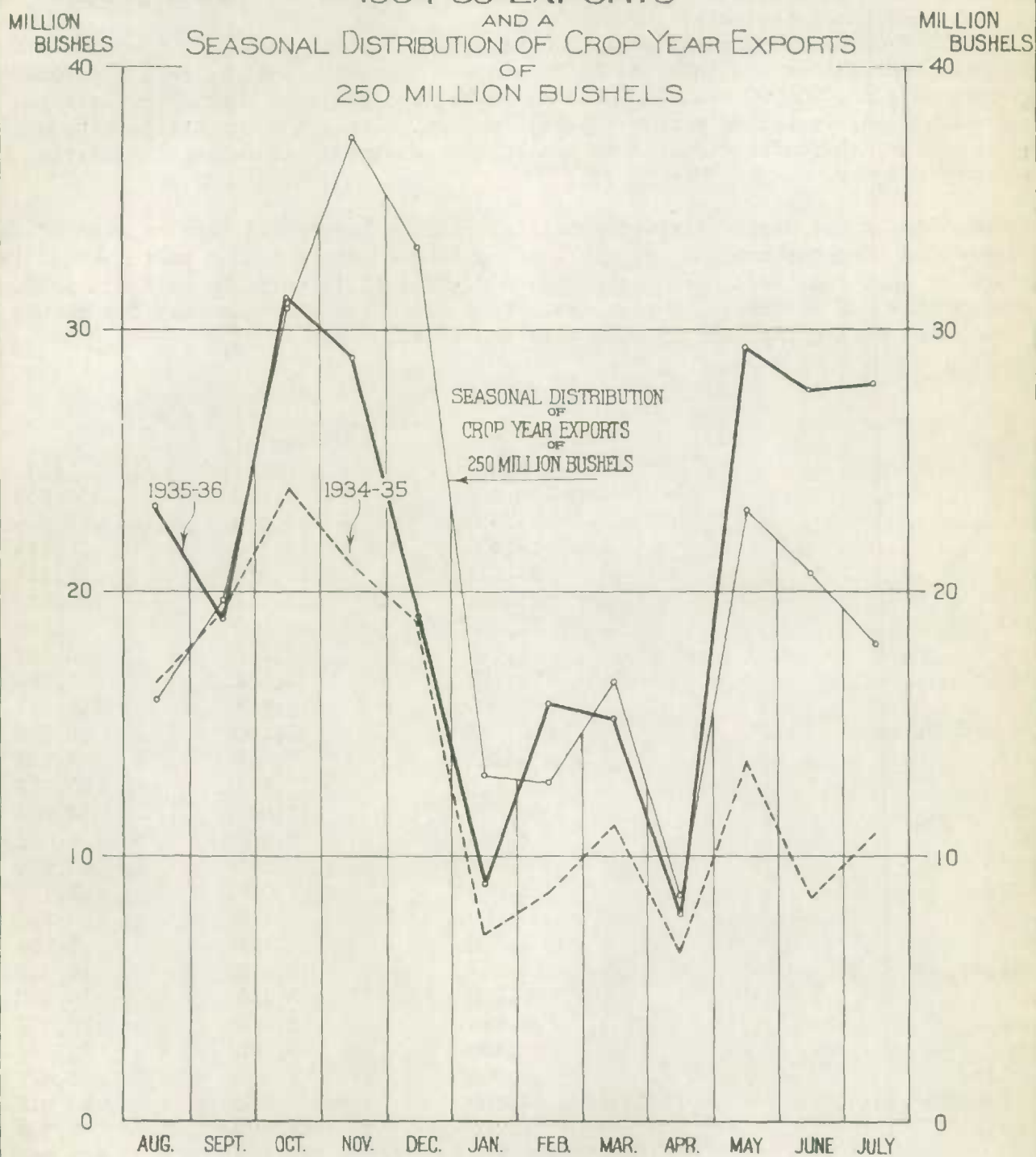
For the first two weeks in August, Winnipeg prices have held above the dollar level, closing at a peak of 110  $\frac{1}{4}$  on August 5, although weakness in export sales carried the cash price down to 99  $\frac{3}{4}$  on August 11.

An additional feature of the price movement has been the rise in Durum prices relative to the corresponding northern grades. United States shortage of the Durum type has raised the Durum spread from an average of 6 cents below No. 1 Northern in May and June to 8-10 cents above No. 1 Northern in the most recent quotations.

## An Appraisal of the Export Movement of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour.

July exports of 27,914,580 bushels of wheat and wheat flour were more than sufficient to raise exports for the year to a 250 million bushel level, the actual total for the crop year being 254,424,775 bushels. For the third successive month exports were well above their average seasonal level, and a slight increase over June was registered, rather than the usual seasonal downturn. July exports in 1936 were the largest for that month since July, 1928. Exports for the crop year 1935-36, were exceeded only in the good harvest years 1930-31 and 1932-33 since the bumper crop of 1928-29.

COMPARISON OF EXPORTS  
OF  
CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IN 1935-36  
WITH  
1934-35 EXPORTS





"World" Production of Wheat, 1936, with Comparative Estimates  
for 1935 and 1934.

Preliminary estimates of 1936 "world" production are given herewith, as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture or by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Estimates for the U.S.S.R., China and some small Asiatic countries are omitted from the list, while the first official estimate for Canada is not available until September 10.

Present indications are that the 1936 European crop will fall below 1935 production by approximately 53,000,000 bushels. The decrease is borne most heavily by western European countries, including France, Spain, Portugal, Italy and the United Kingdom. Increased yields are confined mainly to the Balkan countries, including Yugoslavia, Roumania, Bulgaria and Hungary.

Production in the North African countries will be lower this year because of the smaller crop in Morocco, and the crop in Tunis estimated at less than half that of 1935. Production in Asia remains almost unchanged, and while it is early to estimate production in the Argentine and Australia, normal weather conditions during the next few months in these countries will bring about yields well above 1935.

EUROPE

Production  
(000 bushels)

	<u>1936</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1934</u>
Germany	180,408	171,700	166,539
Austria	14,700	15,590	13,308
Belgium	14,300	13,779	16,134
Bulgaria	55,777	47,925	39,594
Spain	121,254	153,942	186,834
Portugal	11,000	15,900	24,690
Estonia	2,315	2,298	3,107
Finland	4,703	3,252	3,280
France	242,500	278,763	338,511
England and Wales	52,469	60,590	65,259
Scotland	3,344	4,443	4,144
Greece	23,736	30,864	25,679
Hungary	88,073	73,946	64,824
Latvia	5,500	6,906	8,051
Lithuania	8,800	9,593	10,475
Luxemburg	1,000	1,027	1,171
Malta	200	179	310
Norway	1,300	1,707	1,204
Netherlands	15,947	15,921	18,042
Poland	77,200	73,435	76,440
Roumania	121,254	102,881	76,553
Sweden	22,400	23,185	28,376
Switzerland	5,600	7,604	6,677
Czechoslovakia	64,300	62,094	50,013
Yugoslavia	102,900	73,097	68,328
Italy	238,800	283,454	233,063
Denmark	13,600	15,432	12,845
Irish Free State	9,500	6,687	3,803
	<u>1,502,880</u>	<u>1,556,194</u>	<u>1,547,254</u>



Production  
(000 bushels)

	<u>1936</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1934</u>
<u>North America</u>			
Canada	-	273,971	275,849
United States	632,745	603,199	496,929
Mexico	<u>13,007</u>	<u>10,279</u>	<u>10,950</u>
Totals	-	<u>887,449</u>	<u>783,728</u>

<u>North Africa</u>			
Tunis	7,716	17,269	13,779
Morocco (French)	15,543	17,787	39,586
Algeria	28,476	31,158	43,528
Egypt	<u>45,378</u>	<u>43,221</u>	<u>37,276</u>
Totals	<u>97,113</u>	<u>109,435</u>	<u>134,169</u>

<u>Asia</u>			
Chosen	9,000	8,957	9,268
India	350,709	363,029	351,456
Japan	46,223	48,722	47,660
Turkey	<u>110,400</u>	<u>90,094</u>	<u>99,711</u>
Totals	<u>516,332</u>	<u>510,802</u>	<u>508,095</u>

<u>Southern Hemisphere</u>			
Argentina	200,000	139,669	240,667
Australia	160,000	142,308	133,489
Union of South Africa	<u>12,000</u>	<u>17,870</u>	<u>15,343</u>
Totals	<u>362,000</u>	<u>299,847</u>	<u>389,499</u>

<u>Summary</u>			
	<u>1936</u>	<u>1935</u> (000 bushels)	<u>1934</u>
Europe	1,502,880	1,556,194	1,547,254
North America		887,449	783,728
North Africa	97,113	109,435	134,169
Asia	516,332	510,802	508,095
Southern Hemisphere	<u>362,000</u>	<u>299,847</u>	<u>389,499</u>
Totals	-	<u>3,363,727</u>	<u>3,362,745</u>

UNITED STATES

On August 10, the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture issued a report on the acreage, condition, yield per acre and production of wheat, as of August 1. The following paragraphs are quoted from the report:

**"WHEAT:** The indicated production of all wheat in 1936 is 632,745,000 bushels, compared with 623,444,000 bushels in 1935 and the 5-year (1928-32) average of 863,564,000 bushels.

"The preliminary estimate of winter wheat production is 519,097,000 bushels, compared with 464,203,000 bushels last year and the 5-year average production of 622,252,000 bushels.

"The dry weather which prevailed generally during the harvest period caused winter wheat yields to run somewhat higher than had been expected in many localities, particularly in the soft red winter area. In Kansas, yields were disappointing, especially in the western third of the State. In that section, there was a considerable acreage of wheat which was late enough to be injured by the extreme temperatures of late June and early July.

"The average yield per harvested acre in 1936 was 13.7 bushels, compared with 13.9 bushels in 1935 and the 10-year (1923-32) average of 15.2 bushels. In general, yields were below average this year except in a few Eastern and Western States.

"Indicated production of all spring wheat in 1936 is 113,648,000 bushels, compared with 159,241,000 bushels produced in 1935 and the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 241,312,000 bushels. With the exception of 1934, this year's crop is the smallest of record. Separate estimates of spring wheat production are available only since 1909.

"Condition of durum wheat in 4 States was 20.9 per cent of normal on August 1, 1936, compared with 60.9 per cent on August 1, 1935, and the 10-year (1923-32) average August 1, condition of 70.3 per cent. The August 1 condition indicates a production of only 9,031,000 bushels of durum wheat in these States this year. The 5-year (1928-32) average production was 54,020,000 bushels.

"Condition of other spring wheat was reported at 34.5 per cent of normal on August 1, this year. The condition on the same date last year was 47.7 per cent and the 10-year (1923-32) average was 65.2 per cent. Indicated 1936 production is 104,617,000 bushels, compared with 136,284,000 bushels produced in 1935 and the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 187,292,000 bushels.

"After having already been severely damaged by drought before the first of July, the spring wheat crop suffered a continuation of unfavorable conditions during the past month. The extreme heat caused the crop to ripen early in the principal spring wheat area and harvest was practically completed by August 1. Over this entire area, production appears to be less than was indicated a month ago. Little change in prospects occurred in other areas. Yields are considerably below average except in the Pacific northwest where they are generally average or better.

"Indicated 1936 production of wheat by classes is as follows: Hard red winter wheat, 259,670,000 bushels; soft red winter, 207,369,000 bushels; hard red spring, 57,882,000 bushels; white (including both winter and spring varieties), 98,196,000 bushels; durum (including an allowance for durum wheat produced in States for which separate estimates are not shown), 9,623,000 bushels."



### AUSTRALIA

The following cable was received on August 15 from the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Melbourne:

"Wheat and flour shipments from December 1 to week ending August 10 totalled 73,303,277 bushels compared with 74,806,003 bushels in the previous year. The market for Australian wheat has continued firm due to poor reports from North America and unfavourable weather in Europe. Farmers have availed themselves of high prices; very little wheat is held by growers and practically no carryover will be taken into the new crop year. Price to growers at country sidings is about four shillings two pence halfpenny equivalent to eighty-four cents Canadian, and quotations F.O.B. steamer about four shillings nine pence. The new crop is progressing favourably and the general outlook is highly satisfactory. Given normal rainfall during September, Australia should harvest probably 160 million bushels; acreage sown is about 12,400,000 acres, an increase of four per cent over last year. Export flour market is inactive as flour quotations have lagged behind the increased price of wheat. Some mills are fairly busy on local orders and export quotations have increased to ten pounds two shillings six pence per ton of 2,000 pounds in 150 pound sacks, equivalent to forty dollars and fifty cents Canadian, and ten pounds seven shillings six pence in 49 pound bags. Chartering was active during the past month and rates have been increased by one shilling nine pence per ton from New South Wales and one shilling three pence per ton from other states. After present commitments are filled no activity is anticipated owing to absence of supplies."

### ARGENTINA

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report, under date of August 3, 1936, dealing with the grain situation in the Argentine:

#### CROP CONDITIONS

More or less normal winter weather prevailed during the month of July in the cereal regions of the Republic, sunshine, rains and frosts alternating, and the atmospheric humidity being generally heavy. This was not exactly what was needed. A long spell of cold and fine weather would have been preferable, in order to offset the long period of excessive rains preceding it, and permit the land to dry out so that the seeding of wheat may be completed. A substantial acreage intended for wheat still remains unsown. What has been sown is generally reported to be in good shape, the ample moisture and mild temperatures having promoted growth, which in some of the earlier fields shows a tendency to be excessive, however. Rains in the middle of the month greatly benefited the southern part of the province of Buenos Aires, which had previously suffered for lack of it.

The following extracts are from the monthly report of the Ministry of Agriculture on crop condition, but it should be noted that as this report was issued on the 18th it probably does not cover more than the first half of the month:

WHEAT & LINSEED: Buenos Aires: Because of frequent rains work generally has been conducted under bad conditions. In the north and west ploughing has been delayed, with a consequent backwardness in the seeding of wheat. Nevertheless in the parts of the south most devoted to wheat sowing has been finished. In the north there is a real backwardness, hardly 20% having been seeded. In general the wheat fields present an insuperable condition. In the Coronel Suarez zone it is noted that there is a commencement of yellowing, which is attributed to rust. The news of the drought being felt in North America has stimulated sowing of wheat in some districts, and in general it is anticipated that there will be an increase in the area, with the exception of the north of the province, where there may be a decrease, as also in portions of the centre, where excessive moisture has waterlogged lands already prepared, which will now be reploughed for linseed. No linseed has yet been sown. Santa Fe: In general there has not been much work on the land since the last report, because of the impossibility of clearing the maize lands, and also the wetness of the soil, the capacity of which for saturations has been surpassed. In the south of the province wheat seeding is very backward. Probably only 40% has yet been planted. But as the greater part of the seed being used is of the 38 M.A. variety there is still a possibility of making up the time lost if it stops raining in the next month. Even so it will not be practicable to attain the increase of area which had been anticipated in the south. In the north there has already been seeded an area equal to that of last year, there remaining 30% still to sow, which is the increase which was calculated upon. Sowing of linseed has not yet begun in the south, on account of the difficulty in preparing the land. In the north, on the other hand, 60% has already been sown, and an increased area in comparison with that of last year is looked for. The growing linseed presents a very fine appearance, there being plants already about 8 inches high. Cordoba: Except in the south-eastern portion of the province, where still 10% remains to be sown, wheat seeding has been completed. It is confirmed that there is an increase in the area compared with last year, when it was cut down by drought. The general condition of the fields is very satisfactory. The mild days and damp soil have stimulated germination, whilst the frosts of the last days of June checked excessive growth. Climatic conditions permitted the spreading of the sowing from April, with slow growing varieties, to June, with precocious kinds. Sanitary condition is average. The early wheats suffered attacks of yellow rust, the extent of which it will only be possible to gauge when the first warm days of spring arrive. Nevertheless, in general the condition of the wheat crop is excellent. Sowing of linseed is proceeding normally. It is calculated that 60% of that sown has already germinated. It is estimated that there will be an increase in the acreage under linseed over that of recent years, because of the favourable conditions under which the land was prepared. Entre Rios: Excessive rains have paralyzed work on the land, which is very backward, so much so that in the central districts up to the present not 10% of the wheat land has been ploughed. In addition a part of that already prepared will have to be re-ploughed because of the growth of weeds. Seeding of wheat is very backward. In four counties approximately 35 % of the land ploughed has been seeded; in two others 15%, and in the rest not 10%. Prospects are not favourable. Condition of the growing wheat is below normal, as it has stooled little and has a tendency to excessive leafage, besides being full of weeds, due to the wet weather. Little land has been prepared for linseed, on account of the continuous rains, which have only permitted easy ploughing of new lands. In the districts along the Parana some linseed has been sown, which has sprouted well, but there is danger of an invasion of weeds. If the rains cease and the weather improves, the linseed prospects will be good. La Pampa: Climatic conditions since the last report may be considered good, owing to the absence of winds and the elevated atmospheric humidity, which helps to reduce the loss of soil moisture. Nevertheless, as rain has been scarce since April, agricultural prospects may change suddenly if the heavy winds which are normal for the next few weeks begin to blow, and opportune rains do not fall. Further, as the rainfall in 1935 hardly passed half the normal quantity and was scarce in the first half of the current year, the subsoil must be dry, and a drought this year would be more serious than ordinarily. Wheat seeding may be considered completed. The fields are in very good condition in most of the zone with the development normal and in many cases advanced. The western region is an exception; the fields there are backward because of drought.



To sum up the situation with regard to the new wheat crop: The anticipated increase in the acreage is not likely to be attained, but there may nevertheless be some increase over the average of recent years, and will certainly be a larger acreage than last year, when it was cut down by drought conditions. There are probably now nearly 18.5 million acres seeded, against 14.2 acres last year and 19.2 million acres the five-year average. How much more will be planted depends upon the weather in the next two weeks. For the last week the weather has been cold and frosty, but with the relative atmospheric humidity still 75 or over. Still the land has dried out and much progress has been made. There will undoubtedly be a tendency to continue seeding later than usual, because of the temptingly high prices now prevailing for wheat, and also because of the moisture conditions ensuring rapid germination and growth.

The condition of the fields of wheat already above ground is generally very good, but renewed rains and unseasonably mild weather, might cause serious damage.

#### WHEAT SUPPLIES & MARKET CONDITIONS.

Exports of wheat and wheat flour during July totalled 5,107,000 bushels (wheat 4,895,000 bushels, flour 212,000 bushels). This compared with a June total of 3,950,000 bushels.

The statistical position is now as follows:-

Second official estimate 1935-36 crop .....	139,626,000 bushels	
Carry over from 1934-35 crop .....	<u>19,138,000</u>	"
Total supplies .....	158,764,000	"
Deduct for probable overestimate .....	<u>5,071,000</u>	"
Revised net total .....	153,693,000	"
Seed & domestic requirements .....	<u>95,533,000</u>	"
Exportable balance .....	58,160,000	"
Shipped to) wheat 30,161,000 bushels		
July 31st ) flour <u>979,000</u> "	<u>31,140,000</u>	"
Still available for export .....	<u>27,020,000</u>	"

The above adjustment of 5,071,000 bushels deducted from the total supplies is in order to bring the figures of the statement into line with a recently published estimate of the Ministry of Agriculture of an exportable surplus of 28,476,000 bushels remaining at July 25th.

Of the quantity shown as still available for export, 16,535,000 bushels is held by the Grain Control Board, and most of the balance is probably still in the hands of farmers or landowners.

Extraordinary activity characterized the wheat market in Buenos Aires throughout the month of July, and prices advanced steadily from the official minimum price of 10. pesos per quintal at the opening of the month to over 12. pesos at the close, the basic reason being of course the reports of damage to the crops of the United States and Canada, added to which were reports of the unsatisfactory crop conditions in France, Italy and other European countries. The known shortage of stocks of wheat in the large importing countries was another important bull factor: and a heavy short position in the local option market on the part of some large operators did a great deal to bring about the advance of 20% in 30 days.

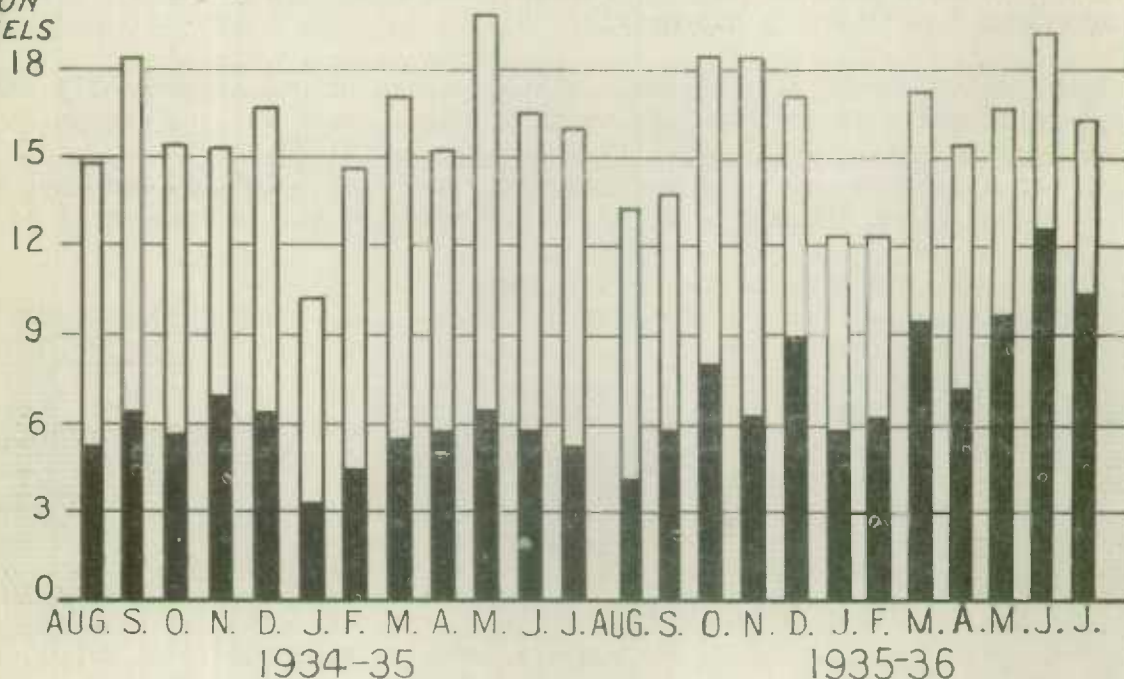
Argentine millers are short of stocks, and will undoubtedly absorb a good deal of the remaining available wheat. Brazil will probably provide a market for most of the official Board's holdings. So that it is evident that very little Argentine wheat will be available for Europe out of the current crop, and the fate of the new crop may be an important factor in the future course of the market.

At the close of the month Spot wheat (soft No. 2, 64 lbs. per bu.) was being quoted at 12.10 per 100 kilos (equal to 110½ cents Canadian per bushel at current rates of exchange), and the October option at 12.05 (110 1/8c. per bu.); whilst at the same time October wheat in Winnipeg was quoted at 101 3/4c. per bushel.

# IMPORTS OF WHEAT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

August to July 1934-35 and 1935-36 to date  
(Black portions show imports from Canada)

MILLION  
BUSHEL



## The United Kingdom

Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the month of July, 1936, were lower than during the preceding month but higher than in the corresponding month last year. Imports during July amounted to 16,234,494 bushels compared with 19,285,242 bushels last month and 15,857,532 bushels for July, 1935.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom for the twelve months August to July, 1934-35, the ten months August to May, 1935-36 and June and July, 1936:

	August-July 1934-35	August-May 1935-36	June 1936	July 1936
	B u s h e l s			
From:				
Canada .....	65,435,279	71,930,117	12,580,061	10,494,636
United States ....	744,020	648,003	-	-
Argentina .....	60,374,544	11,641,981	245,490	-
Australia .....	37,166,822	35,770,787	4,877,110	3,520,337
Russia .....	-	13,182,976	-	-
Others .....	24,886,244	21,968,180	1,582,581	2,219,521
T o t a l .....	188,626,909	155,142,044	19,285,242	16,234,494
Previous year .....	200,105,532	156,475,594	16,293,783	15,857,532



As shown by the foregoing table, imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the twelve months from August, 1934, to July, 1935, amounted to 189 million bushels compared with 200 million bushels for the same months in 1933-34. Out of total imports of 189 million bushels, Canada supplied 65 million bushels or 34.4 per cent; Australia supplied 37 million bushels or 19.6 per cent; the Argentine supplied 60 million bushels or 31.8 per cent.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during July, 1936 along with comparative figures for July, 1935.

	<u>July, 1936</u>	<u>July, 1935</u>
	b u s h e l s	
From:		
Canada .....	10,494,636	5,199,855
United States .....	-	586,504
Argentina .....	-	4,231,300
Australia .....	3,520,337	2,890,115
Russia .....	-	-
Others .....	<u>2,219,521</u>	<u>2,949,758</u>
T o t a l .....	<u>16,234,494</u>	<u>15,857,532</u>

The above table shows that total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during July, 1936 were higher than during July, 1935. Imports from Canada amounted to 10,494,636 bushels compared with 5,199,855 bushels for the corresponding month last year. Imports from Australia amounted to 3,520,337 bushels compared with 2,890,115 bushels for the month of July, 1935. The United Kingdom imports from the Argentine were nil as compared with 4,231,300 bushels for the same month last year.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the twelve months of August to July, 1935-36 and 1934-35:

	<u>1935-36</u>	<u>1934-35</u>
	<u>August-July</u>	<u>August-July</u>
	b u s h e l s	
From:		
Canada .....	95,004,814	65,435,279
United States .....	648,003	744,020
Argentina .....	11,887,471	60,374,544
Australia .....	44,168,234	37,186,822
Russia .....	13,182,976	-
Others .....	<u>25,770,282</u>	<u>24,886,244</u>
T o t a l .....	<u>190,661,780</u>	<u>188,626,909</u>

It will be noted that total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom amounted to 190,661,780 bushels during the August-July period in 1935-36 as compared with 188,626,909 bushels during the same months last year. The table further shows that imports from the Argentine decreased about 48.5 million bushels this year as compared with last. Imports from Canada were about 29.6 million bushels higher in the August-July period than in the same months last year.

International Trade (Broomhall's Figures), Crop Year, 1935 - 36.

Week Ending	North America	Argentina	Australia	Russia	Other	Total
	(Thousand Bushels)					
August, 10, 1935x	2,760	3,194	1,253	-	888	8,095
17	2,880	1,312	1,192	648	728	6,760
24	2,640	4,016	1,704	872	696	9,928
31	2,584	1,888	1,080	1,144	416	7,112
September 7	2,256	2,432	1,384	1,296	872	8,240
14	2,784	3,410	1,560	592	1,184	9,560
21	3,672	2,568	2,384	1,008	440	10,072
28	3,680	1,056	1,824	992	624	8,176
October 5	3,944	3,136	1,936	1,936	1,104	12,056
12	3,668	1,880	1,808	2,064	880	10,600
19	3,928	1,368	2,504	2,920	1,040	11,760
26	3,564	1,800	2,032	1,088	1,440	10,024
November 2	5,820	1,480	2,792	456	1,356	12,464
9	4,632	1,792	2,160	1,224	1,456	11,264
16	4,880	1,168	2,808	992	976	10,824
23	4,872	1,126	1,184	1,264	352	9,488
30	6,024	1,048	1,000	1,072	1,000	10,144
December 7	5,136	1,736	1,584	1,320	712	10,488
14	3,672	1,368	1,872	1,992	952	9,856
21	5,088	920	1,680	968	1,320	9,976
28	3,264	656	768	488	912	6,088
January 4, 1936	1,496	792	1,624	840	712	5,464
11	3,992	1,080	2,216	1,272	1,072	9,632
18	4,536	648	2,912	88	912	9,096
25	5,248	440	3,848	280	1,000	10,816
February 1	4,058	656	2,344	-	968	8,056
8	5,504	1,680	2,848	688	1,304	12,024
15	4,464	1,024	3,096	288	1,064	9,936
22	5,648	1,280	4,528	192	880	12,528
29	5,536	1,200	4,976	216	904	12,832
March 7	3,376	1,664	3,816	592	864	10,312
14	3,872	1,168	3,480	216	1,032	9,568
21	3,664	1,032	2,968	168	1,464	9,296
28	4,312	1,368	2,880	-	1,080	9,640
April 4	3,672	1,216	3,952	-	1,120	9,960
11	3,280	1,296	2,392	128	752	7,840
18	3,312	376	1,936	-	364	6,488
25	3,560	320	1,376	-	1,352	7,168
May 2	6,008	1,152	1,472	232	1,032	9,896
9	6,680	952	1,856	280	880	10,648
16	5,216	1,136	2,384	-	840	9,576
23	6,680	1,232	1,872	288	952	11,024
30	5,552	560	1,800	-	816	8,728
June 6	6,400	1,456	1,536	120	1,008	10,520
13	6,912	936	1,264	-	696	9,808
20	4,856	184	1,864	-	704	7,608
27	5,056	1,296	592	-	944	7,888
July 4	5,328	928	520	-	592	7,368
11	5,360	856	880	-	744	7,840
18	5,720	584	848	-	1,536	8,688
25	4,280	1,592	704	-	1,128	7,704
31	5,688	1,448	1,208	-	1,560	9,904
TOTAL	xx 235,375	71,588	106,489	xxx 29,712	51,517	494,679
Comparative 1934-35						
Corresponding week	1,520	1,254	1,227	-	792	4,793
TOTAL	155,137	180,188	110,344	2,720	63,464	511,853

\* Includes 1,200,000 bushels shipped N. America on August 1, 2 and 3; 250,000 bushels shipped from Argentina and 245,000 from Australia on August 1, xx Includes 4,400,000 bu. credited to North America but not included in the weekly distribution. xxx Revised figure. The weekly shipments add to 30,224.



BUSHELS  
'000,000'

# CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WORLD SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

(BROOMHALL'S REVISED FIGURES)  
1935-36

## LEGEND

N.AMERICA	
ARGENTINE	
AUSTRALIA	
RUSSIA	
OTHER COUNTRIES	

400

300

200

100

0

1

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

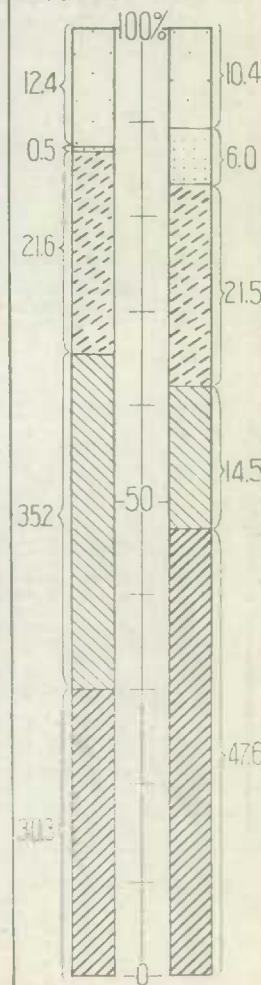
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WEEKS

AGRICULTURAL BRANCH  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

## PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SHIPMENTS TO DATE

1934-35 1935-36



Monthly Average Winnipeg Cash Price - No. 1 Northern Wheat,  
Crop Years 1928-29 to 1935-36

(Dollars per Bushel)

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
August .....	1.18.8	1.58.0	.92.5	.55.1	.56.3	.73.4	.86.0	.84.5
September .....	1.17.0	1.49.5	.78.1	.53.6	.51.9	.67.2	.82.3	.90.3
October .....	1.23.7	1.41.4	.72.5	.59.9	.48.2	.60.5	.78.2	.90.8
November .....	1.20.9	1.33.0	.64.4	.67.3	.46.7	.63.7	.79.6	.85.7x
December .....	1.17.1	1.37.8	.55.4	.60.6	.42.4	.60.3	.79.2	.84.7x
January .....	1.20.9	1.30.5	.53.9	.60.0	.44.2	.65.0	.79.0	.84.8x
February .....	1.27.9	1.17.4	.59.3	.63.2	.45.8	.65.6	.79.5	.82.1x
March .....	1.27.0	1.06.2	.56.7	.63.1	.49.1	.66.4	.81.9	.82.1x
April .....	1.22.8	1.09.8	.59.7	.62.6	.53.6	.65.5	.87.6	.80.5x
May .....	1.12.3	1.07.9	.60.6	.62.9	.63.3	.70.6	.85.7	.76.8x
June .....	1.18.3	1.03.2	.60.8	.55.1	.66.8	.77.1	.81.7	.79.5x
July .....	1.59.9	.95.1	.57.3	.54.7	.83.4	.82.0	.81.4	.93.4x

x The minimum price for No. 1 Northern set by the Canadian Wheat Board on September 6, is 87 1/2 cents per bushel, basis car-lots Fort William-Port Arthur. The Farmers' return is based on this price when wheat is delivered to the Board.

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 1930=100	Board of Trade United Kingdom 1930=100	Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis 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
1935 .....	83.3	88.9	89.6

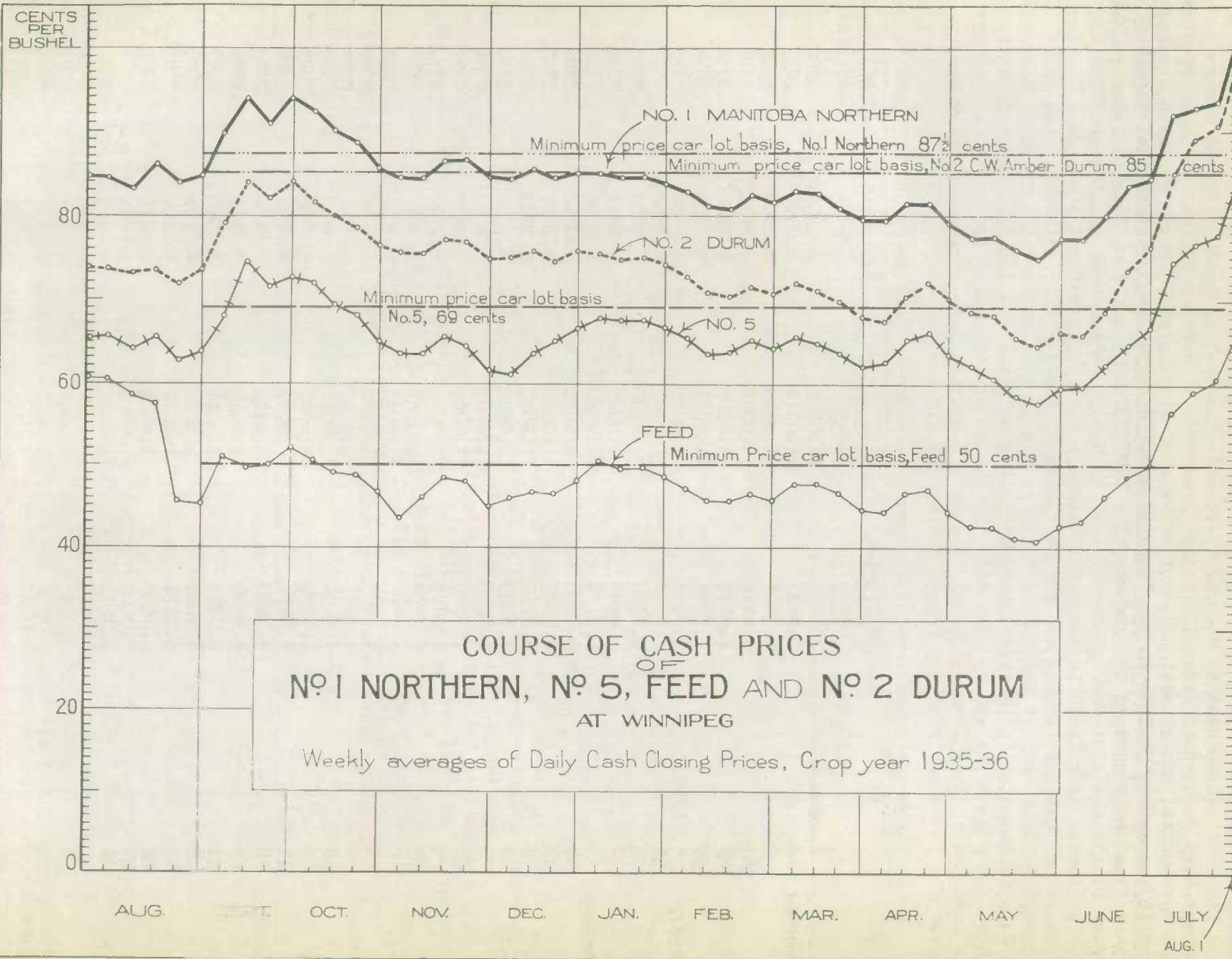
1935

August .....	82.7	88.4	89.7
September .....	83.5	89.6	95.9
October .....	84.4	91.1	96.4
November .....	83.9	91.2	91.0
December .....	83.8	91.4	89.9

1936

January .....	84.2	91.8	90.0
February .....	83.7	91.7	87.2
March .....	83.6	91.7	87.2
April .....	83.4	91.9	85.5
May .....	82.9	91.9	81.5
June .....	83.5	92.6	84.4
July .....	85.9	-	99.2





FOREIGN EXCHANGES

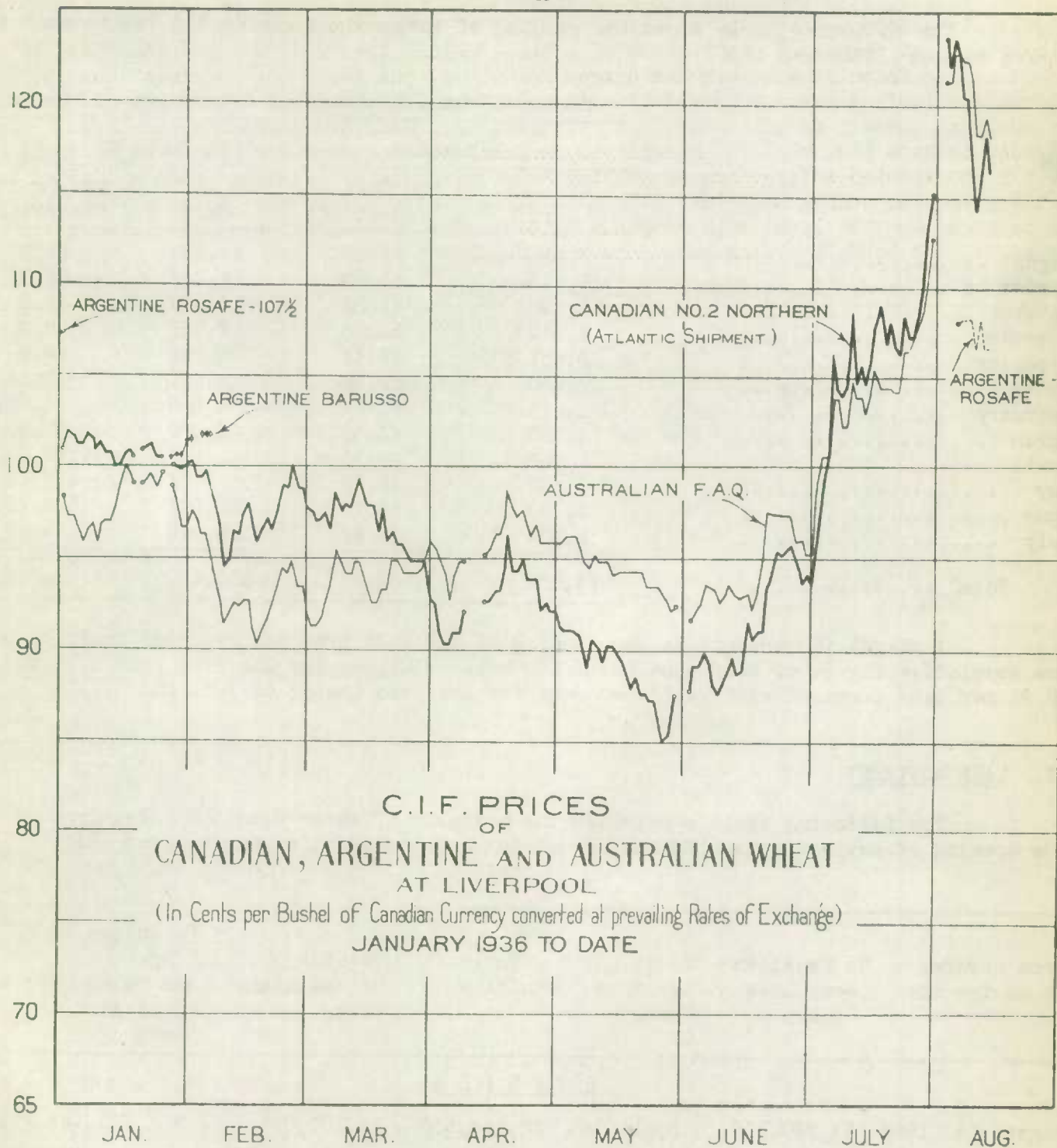
Subsequent to reports of political unrest in Spain, foreign exchange markets have been unsettled. The French franc moved downward and was followed by other gold currencies, but recessions recorded were of minor proportions. Following temporary recovery, a second decline in the franc occurred after an announcement that French authorities had requested the renewal of a \$200,000,000 loan from Great Britain and by August 8, the franc at New York had dipped to 6.58 $\frac{1}{4}$ , the lowest point since June 15. Gold shipments from Paris to New York were made then for the first since June 19, but the movement quickly terminated, and no further Paris-New York shipments have been recorded to date (August 13). Reductions in the premium on New York funds at Montreal in July accompanied intimations of considerable purchases of Canadian funds by United States grain concerns and by July 24th the United States dollar was quoted at par and has remained at this level with only one interruption since. Between July 15 and August 13, the pound sterling ranged between \$5.014 and \$5.032.

Exchange Quotations at Montreal, December 2, 1935 to August 12, 1936.

		United Kingdom	United States	Australia	Argentina x
		Pounds	Dollar	Pounds	Paper Peso
		4.8667	1.0000	4.8667	.4244
December	2	4.9887	1.0118	3.9900	.2762
	9	4.9837	1.0109	3.9860	.2765
	16	4.9712	1.0087	3.9775	.2774
	23	4.9625	1.0068	3.9700	.2734
	30	4.9625	1.0065	3.9700	.2718
January	6, 1936	4.9425	1.0025	3.9537	.2682
	13	4.9737	1.0012	3.9800	.2713
	20	4.9500	1.0000	3.9600	.2715
	27	4.9862	.9962	3.9887	.2750
February	3	5.0125	.9959	4.0100	.2749
	10	5.0062	.9981	4.0050	.2765
	17	4.9825	.9987	3.9850	.2747
	24	4.9912	.9987	3.9925	.2752
March	2	4.9900	.9990	3.9925	.2752
	9	4.9800	1.0003	3.9850	.2748
	16	4.9750	1.0000	3.9800	.2755
	23	4.9725	1.0025	3.9775	.2752
	30	4.9725	1.0043	3.9775	.2757
April	6	4.9750	1.0043	3.9800	.2762
	14	4.9700	1.0053	3.9750	.2760
	20	4.9675	1.0053	3.9740	.2760
	27	4.9525	1.0034	3.9637	.2749
May	2	4.9625	1.0006	3.9700	.2742
	11	4.9675	1.0009	3.9737	.2753
	18	4.9850	1.0031	3.9887	.2764
	26	4.9900	1.0018	3.9912	.2760
June	1	5.0087	1.0025	4.0070	.2767
	8	5.0131	1.0031	4.0105	.2779
	15	5.0375	1.0018	4.0300	.2785
	22	5.0266	1.0028	4.0213	.2778
	29	5.0400	1.0025	4.0325	.2727
July	6	5.0275	1.0009	4.0212	.2687
	13	5.0325	1.0009	4.0262	.2708
	20	5.0337	1.0006	4.0275	.2727
	27	5.0175	1.0000	4.0140	.2740
August	3	5.0156	1.0000	4.0125	.2760
	12	5.0235	1.0000	4.0110	.2770

x Unofficial rates - about 6 cents below official rates.





# THE CANADIAN SITUATION

## I. GRADING OF THE 1935 WHEAT CROP

The following table shows the grading of inspections during the twelve months, August to July, 1936 and 1935.

	Number of Cars Grading No. 3 Northern or Better			
	1935-36		1934-35	
	Cars	Per Cent of Inspections	Cars	Per Cent of Inspections
August .....	7,855	82.89	11,639	93.0
September .....	16,975	64.83	22,356	92.0
October .....	11,448	41.33	14,769	62.9
November .....	4,363	34.05	7,849	48.2
December .....	3,457	46.46	3,136	45.9
January .....	2,660	59.26	1,697	62.55
February .....	1,675	52.77	3,610	64.02
March .....	4,720	45.53	3,609	64.39
April.....	5,553	44.13	7,558	74.93
May .....	5,802	58.78	7,021	78.48
June .....	4,788	59.78	10,967	84.49
July .....	5,336	60.52	16,349	88.27
Total .....	74,632	52.96	110,560	74.77

A slight improvement in the grading of the 1935 crop was recorded in July, but the cumulative figure of cars show No. 3 Northern or higher for the crop year 1935 was 52.96 per cent compared with 74.77 per cent for the same months of 1934-35.

## II. LAKE MOVEMENT

The following table summarizes the movement of wheat down the Lakes from the opening of navigation in 1936 to August 14, with comparative figures for 1935:

From opening of navigation to	To Canadian Lower Lake Ports	To St. Lawrence Ports	To Buffalo	To Other United States Ports	To United Kingdom and Continental Ports	Totals
B u s h e l s						
August 14, 1936	21,250,139	8,514,746	22,558,510	12,105,068	845,357	65,273,820
August 14, 1935	33,183,752	11,486,677	20,349,203	1,167,121	-	66,186,753

The movement of wheat down the lakes shows that the clearances for 1935 gained on 1936 shipments during the last three weeks of 1935. It will be noted also this year's wheat has been destined to the United States ports because of the demand for Canadian wheat in that country. Direct shipments from the Head of the Lakes to overseas countries account for 736,251 bushels.



111. CONDITION REPORT AS OF JULY 31, 1936.

On August 8, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a report giving:-

(1) the condition of field crops on July 31, compiled from the returns of crop correspondents, and expressed numerically in percentages of the long-time average for each crop;

(2) a preliminary estimate of the yield of fall wheat, fall rye and alfalfa (first cutting), also compiled from the returns of crop correspondents; and

(3) a preliminary estimate of the acreages of the five principal grain crops in the Prairie Provinces, based on samples from the quinquennial census of 1936.

A summary of this report follows:-

The month of July, 1936, enters the records as one of the most disastrous experiences of farmers in the central part of the Dominion. In the principal area of field crop production, comprising most of central and western Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, unrelenting drought and extremely high temperatures doomed the good crop prospects that existed at the first of July. While condition figures were well maintained during July in the Maritimes, Quebec and British Columbia, the drought in the central areas effected sharp reductions in the Dominion figures and at the end of July all these were well below the long-time averages. During the month, the reduction in spring wheat crop prospects amounted to 45 per cent, marking the eighth successive July in which condition figures were lowered. The 1936 fall wheat crop of Ontario is estimated at 11,637,000 bushels, nearly a million bushels below the production in 1935. Oats suffered a 34 per cent reduction in prospects and barley, 36 per cent. The potato crop also declined in promise and, except in the Maritimes, the harvest will be far poorer than in 1935. Fodder supplies will be adequate in Maritime and Eastern Canada and British Columbia but serious shortages are apparent on the southern Prairies. Pastures declined 18 points in condition during July and are far below the 1935 level at this date. Sugar beets suffered with the other crops and the production will be 25 per cent below average.

In the Maritime Provinces, there were only slight changes in crop prospects during July and crop production generally will be above that of 1935. Forage is exceptionally abundant and the important potato crop will probably be slightly better than in 1935. In Quebec, a fine hay crop was harvested despite frequent showers, but most of the other crops promise below-average production as a result of late seeding and unfavourable distribution of rainfall.

In Ontario, the crop season has been possibly the worst on record, with July drought searing the western two-thirds of the province. The hay crop escaped the full brunt of the drought but spring grains, corn, potatoes, roots and pastures suffered sharp reductions in condition. About twelve eastern counties and Elgin, Kent and Essex in the south-west contain the best crops in the province. A prolonged period of excessive heat and unrelenting drought ruined the fine prospects for spring grains that existed in the Prairie Provinces at the end of June. In both Saskatchewan and Alberta the condition figures for the principal grains are the lowest in 28 years of continuous record, except for wheat in Saskatchewan where a slightly lower condition figure was recorded in 1931. In Manitoba, lower condition figures for wheat were recorded in 1910 and 1931, but the 1936 figures for oats and barley broke through all previous low marks. The other Prairie crops suffered disastrous reductions in prospects while pastures were burned brown to create a grave feed situation. The condition of crops in British

Columbia declined slightly in July but most crops will yield better than in the previous year. Pasture declined 8 points during the month.

### Yield of Fall Wheat, Fall Rye and Alfalfa

The total yield of fall wheat in Canada is now estimated at 11,637,000 bushels from 491,000 acres, a yield per acre of 23.7 bushels, as compared with 12,601,000 bushels from 555,100 acres, a yield per acre of 22.7 bushels in 1935.

Fall rye in Canada is estimated to have yielded 4,046,000 bushels from 490,000 acres, as compared with 7,795,000 bushels from 573,700 acres in 1935, the yields per acre being 8.3 bushels and 13.6 bushels respectively.

The first cutting of alfalfa yielded 1,316,000 tons from 779,100 acres, a yield per acre of 1.69 tons, as compared with 1,510,000 tons from 762,300 acres, a yield per acre of 1.98 tons in 1935.

### Acreages of Principal Grain Crops in the Prairie Provinces

The estimates of the areas sown to grain in the Prairie Provinces in 1936 were made from a large sample of the returns of the quinquennial census. The area sown to wheat shows an increase of 867,000 or 3.7 per cent over the 1935 figure, but corresponds closely with the 'Intentions to Plant' figure published on May 8, 1936. The 1936 acreage of oats is 148,000 acres below the 1935 figure, the reduction in Alberta being slightly greater than expected. Barley shows an increase in all three provinces, the total gain being 337,000 acres or over 10 per cent, which is more than the 'Intentions' indicated. The 1936 rye acreage is estimated as 609,000 compared with 649,300 in 1935. The more complete enumeration of the census gives a flax area of 357,000 acres in 1936.

Estimate of the Areas of the Principal Grain Crops in the Prairie Provinces in 1936, based on samples from the Quinquennial Census of 1936.

	Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Manitoba	- 1935	2,587,000	1,434,000	1,121,000	107,000	17,300
	1936	2,610,000	1,430,000	1,300,000	101,000	75,000
Saskatchewan	- 1935	13,206,000	4,942,000	1,146,000	574,200	167,500
	1936	13,980,000	5,050,000	1,194,000	335,000	265,000
Alberta	- 1935	7,500,000	3,102,000	920,000	168,100	19,400
	1936	7,570,000	2,850,000	1,030,000	173,000	17,000
Total Prairie Provinces	- 1935	23,293,000	9,478,000	3,187,000	649,300	204,200
	1936	24,160,000	9,330,000	3,524,000	609,000	357,000



Condition of Field Crops at July 31, 1936, as compared with May 31, and  
June 30, 1936, and with July 31, 1935.

(NOTE: 100 = the long-time average yield per acre).

	July 31, 1935	May 31, 1936	June 30, 1936	July 31, 1936		July 31, 1935	May 31, 1936	June 30, 1936	July 31, 1936
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
<u>Canada -</u>					<u>Saskatchewan -</u>				
Spring wheat	81	95	82	45	Spring wheat	85	95	80	45
Oats	90	93	87	57	Oats	91	93	81	41
Barley	93	93	87	56	Barley	91	93	83	49
Spring rye	89	93	79	49	Spring rye	94	92	75	45
Peas	96	91	95	70	Peas	100	92	79	31
Beans	95	-	89	84	Beans	101	-	81	32
Buckwheat	96	-	95	80	Mixed grains	101	92	77	36
Mixed grains	102	92	94	77	Flaxseed	88	-	83	43
Flaxseed	88	-	83	45	Potatoes	98	-	93	59
Corn for husking	96	-	89	82	Turnips, etc.	99	-	88	58
Potatoes	95	-	95	81	Hay and clover	95	94	85	65
Turnips, etc.	96	-	94	81	Fodder corn	96	-	85	43
Hay and clover	100	98	99	94	Pasture	98	93	85	52
Fodder corn	96	-	93	79					
Sugar beets	101	-	86	75					
Pasture	101	101	100	82	<u>Alberta -</u>				
					Spring wheat	81	96	83	40
<u>Manitoba -</u>					Oats	81	95	84	41
Spring wheat	62	96	89	61	Barley	88	94	85	45
Oats	75	95	91	52	Spring rye	80	94	79	40
Barley	94	95	90	55	Peas	91	100	89	45
Spring rye	96	93	88	61	Beans	91	-	83	32
Peas	97	98	96	68	Mixed grains	87	92	84	43
Buckwheat	98	-	95	70	Flaxseed	76	-	73	34
Mixed grains	97	96	91	65	Potatoes	91	-	92	59
Flaxseed	97	-	88	60	Turnips, etc.	94	-	91	59
Potatoes	96	-	96	55	Hay and clover	96	97	88	64
Turnips, etc.	100	-	93	59	Fodder corn	84	-	86	38
Hay and clover	106	99	93	83	Sugar beets	95	-	85	58
Fodder corn	95	-	90	71	Pasture	92	97	86	52
Pasture	108	98	93	62					

Charts showing the Condition of Spring Wheat in the Prairie Provinces,  
by Crop Districts, July 31, 1935, June 30 and July 31, 1936.

The charts on pages 25, 26 and 27 of this report present condition figures by Crop Districts at July 31, 1935, June 30 and July 31, 1936. Since the patterns are identical, direct comparisons can be made.

For the eighth year in succession, wheat prospects declined during the month of July. The crop encountered a series of depreciating conditions, but the main factors were heat and drought. Hail caused scattered local damage as usual, but there were some unusually extensive hail-storms in Manitoba and Alberta. Grasshoppers and sawflies were responsible for serious losses in many southern areas. At the month-end, rust was threatening the late crops in the best crop areas of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Manitoba -

The average condition figure for the province fell 28 points or 31 per cent during July and at the end of the month prospects were lower than at the same date in either 1935 or 1934. Drought took its most severe toll in the southwestern corner, (Crop Districts 1, 2, 7 and 8), but the effects were plainly evident throughout the province. Prospects were lowered in each of the 14 Crop Districts although the declines were least in the north and in the Red River Valley. The southern districts escaped serious rust damage this year but late-ripening crops in the north and west-centre, (particularly Crop Districts 10 to 14 inclusive), were in danger at the date of reporting.

Saskatchewan -

The provincial condition figure fell from 80 to 45 during the month - a decline of nearly 44 per cent. At July 31, 1935, the condition figure was 85 but rust was to reduce the prospects much further before harvest. As in Manitoba, crops in the southwestern corner were most severely injured but the drought area extended along the southern and western boundaries. The east-central section of the province, (comprising parts of Crop Districts 2, 5, 6 and 8), had the best prospects at the end of July but drought was preventing proper filling, while rust was endangering the late crops. On the western side of the province, in Crop Districts 7 and 9, the drought was the most severe on record. As in the south, large areas of crop land were a practical failure.

Alberta -

The decline in Alberta wheat prospects during July amounted to 52 per cent. The month was, perhaps, the most disastrous for crop growth in the history of the province. The whole southern and eastern part has a variation in conditions from complete failure to about half a crop. South and east of Calgary, (Crop Districts 1 to 6 inclusive), and covering 4,344,000 acres, less than one-third of an average crop is indicated and little improvement is shown along the eastern side of the province, (Crop Districts 7, 8, 10 and 13). The only Crop Districts in the three provinces with above-average prospects are Crop Districts 15, 16 and 17 of Alberta. Only Crop District 16 has a wheat acreage of commercial importance.



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

JULY 31, 1935

WITH PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF ACREAGE

C.D.	Acreage
1	589,140
2	445,160
3	310,170
4	795,620
5	903,860
6	1,046,800
7	971,400
8	652,320
9	120,470
10	708,140
11	247,960
12	29,870
13	141,930
14	222,350
15	43,690
16	262,890
17	8,230

C.D.	Acreage
1	780,400
2	1,719,800
3A	1,323,000
3B	1,644,000
4	1,076,000
5	1,202,900
6	1,891,000
7	1,710,800
8	750,600
9	1,107,500

C.D.	Acreage
1	216,630
2	528,530
3	701,600
4	33,890
5	60,690
6	17,130
7	335,060
8	276,890
9	106,540
10	132,020
11	113,340
12	20,520
13	19,140
14	25,020

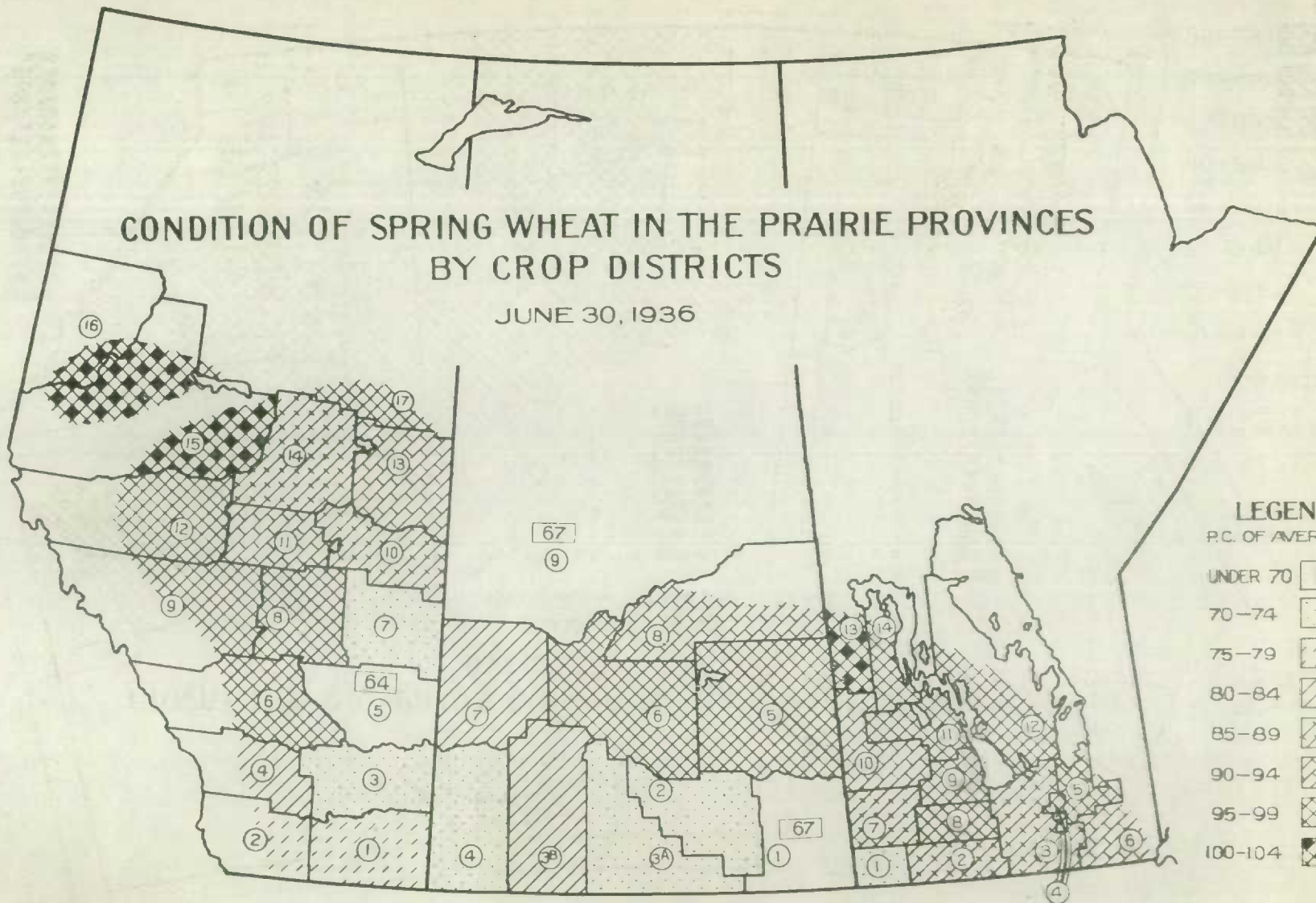
## LEGEND

P.C. OF AVERAGE

UNDER 65	50
65-69	
70-74	
75-79	
80-84	
85-89	
90-94	
95-99	

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

JUNE 30, 1936



## LEGEND

P.C. OF AVERAGE

UNDER 70 [64]

70-74 [64]

75-79 [64]

80-84 [64]

85-89 [64]

90-94 [64]

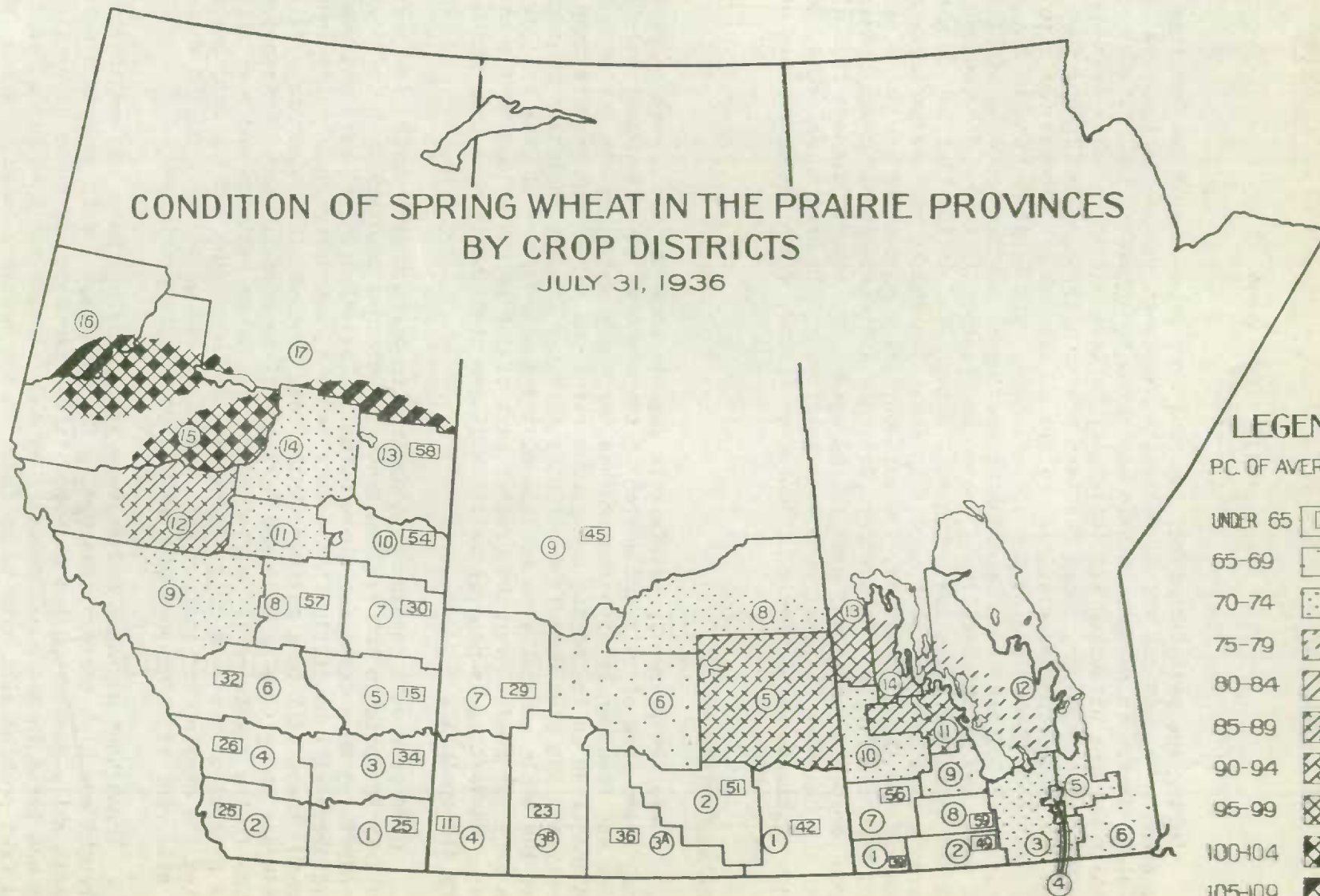
95-99 [64]

100-104 [64]



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

JULY 31, 1936



## LEGEND

P.C. OF AVERAGE

UNDER 65	[25]
65-69	[ ]
70-74	[ ]
75-79	[ ]
80-84	[ ]
85-89	[ ]
90-94	[ ]
95-99	[ ]
100-104	[ ]
105-109	[ ]

IV. TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORTS OF JULY 28, AUGUST 5, 11 AND 18.

July 28

During the past fortnight, the good crop prospects of the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, eastern Ontario and British Columbia have been well maintained, but drought has caused heavy damage in western Ontario and throughout most of the Prairie Provinces. The Ontario drought situation was definitely relieved by heavy rains last week. In the Prairie Provinces, however, there has been practically no relief in the form of rain, although the prevailing temperatures are not so scorching. Drought has also threatened crops in parts of Quebec and at the present time, rain is needed in New Brunswick and the interior of British Columbia. The harvesting of a large hay crop of fine quality is well under way in the Maritimes, Quebec and eastern Ontario. The prairie grain harvest has begun and it is now definitely established as the lightest in many years. The coarse grains have suffered more than wheat, as usual, and over a large southern territory of the three provinces, the main objective of farmers now is to salvage seed and feed from the fields. In northern Manitoba and east-central Saskatchewan, fair to good crop prospects remain and some fairly optimistic reports emanate from districts north of the Canadian National main line in Alberta. In British Columbia, bountiful crops are promised, particularly on Vancouver Island, where the season has been one of the best on record.

The Prairie Provinces -

There are extremely pessimistic reports from the south-western part of Manitoba, where lack of rain and scorching temperatures have been most persistent. Only seed and feed can be expected in this territory and along the southern border. Between the Lakes in the north, heavy June rains and subsequent showers have maintained good prospects but stem rust is a definite threat. Extreme variation in crop conditions typifies the whole central area because of the spotty nature of June and July rainfall. Rain is urgently needed over the greater part of the province to save the late crops and pastures. Harvesting is general in the southern area and is spreading north. Yields are very disappointing.

Crop prospects continued to decline in Saskatchewan during the past week, particularly in southern and western areas. There was practically no effective rainfall and temperatures were again far above normal. The salvaging of seed and feed from the scorched crops will be difficult over a wide area, and unless rain comes soon to start new growth, there will be a serious winter feed problem. The wheat crop will be far below average and yields of oats and barley will be even lighter. Grasshoppers are migrating to the remaining grain fields from the brown pastures and road allowances. Rust is present on the late crops in eastern Saskatchewan, but the hot, dry weather is retarding its development and preventing serious damage so far. On the whole, the 1936 season will rank with the worst in the history of the province.

Throughout southern and eastern Alberta, crops have suffered further damage from drought and high temperatures during the past week. Fair prospects persist in the north-east while good crops are expected in the Edmonton and Peace River districts. Cutting has begun in the south and will extend into the north within a few days. A serious feed problem will have to be faced in the southern ranching areas, where immediate heavy rains would revive the parched grasslands, but could not save the grain. Rain in the north and west is needed to promote good filling. As in Saskatchewan, the 1936 season in Alberta will be listed among the disastrous crop failures.



August 5

As a result of long-continued and still unbroken drought, wheat is being harvested 3 or 4 weeks earlier than usual. Both yield and quality have suffered from this forcing. Most southern districts have a high percentage of the grain cut and threshing and combining have begun. Deliveries of new wheat at scattered southern points have set a record for earliness. Except in the extreme north, weekly temperatures were above normal, the excesses ranging up to 10 degrees. As in the previous week, effective rains were fairly well confined to central and northern Alberta. Although this limited rainfall came in the form of spotty showers, it brought more optimistic reports from the area covered. Standing grain in most areas was rushed toward maturity too rapidly for adequate filling. Sawfly damage is serious and general in Saskatchewan while rust will cause shrunk kernels in east-central Saskatchewan and west-central Manitoba. High temperatures and lack of rain intensified the serious feed situation, causing a further decline in pastures and range lands and limiting the possibility of new growth during this season. The severe damage to late-sown coarse grains adds another serious note but early threshing will permit some pasturing on stubble land.

Manitoba -

The persistence of heat and drought throughout the province caused a further decline in prospective grain production and in pastures. The harvest of coarse grains is virtually a failure in the south and far below normal in the north. A wide variation in wheat yields is reported, with some surprisingly high returns on good summerfallow. The weather has been excellent for harvesting and an exceptionally early completion is forecasted. Rain is badly needed for late-sown crops, gardens and pastures. Rust damage is feared in the west-centre and north-west, but only late crops will suffer seriously.

Saskatchewan -

The wheat harvest is general in the south and the grain still standing is ripening prematurely under the extremely adverse moisture conditions. The good crops are now practically confined to the east-centre of the province but wheat on good fallow land in some other areas will give profitable returns. Serious and general losses of wheat are being caused by sawflies. Rust is quite prevalent in the good crop area of eastern Saskatchewan and the late crops can hardly escape without shrunk kernels. Pastures are bare over most of the province and the continued absence of rain is reducing the promise of late-sown coarse grains, potatoes and gardens.

Alberta -

In southern Alberta, the harvest is in full swing with a heavy abandonment of acreage reported. Wheat left for harvest is reported to be turning out better than expected in both yield and grade. The scarcity of pastures and hay is of serious concern to stockmen. Some improvement in prospects in the west-centre and north resulted from the rains. The added moisture will assist filling. Late crops also showed an improvement. The harvest will be general in the northern part of the province within a week or ten days, thus reducing the possibility of frost damage.

August 11

As the 1936 growing season draws to a close, about three-quarters of the field crop area of the Dominion is suffering from drought of varying intensity. During the past two weeks, the drought area has extended into eastern Ontario and parts of Quebec and the Maritimes and westward into the interior valleys of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Fortunately, the hay crop escaped the full brunt of the dry weather. Supplies are either adequate or plentiful in all provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta. In southern districts of these latter provinces, a serious feed situation has developed. The seasonal decline in the condition of pastures has been accentuated by dry weather since August 1; the milk flow and the condition of live stock have been affected. The harvest of spring grains is under way throughout the Dominion. Early threshing results disclose a great variation in yields in the Prairie Provinces. The quality of wheat is generally good but oats and barley will be light in both weight and yield. In northern and western Manitoba, east-central Saskatchewan and central and northern Alberta, fair to good harvests can be expected, but over the remaining area, the yields will be poor. Temperatures were 3 to 8 degrees above normal in the Prairie Provinces during the past week and rainfall was insignificant. While rainfall is needed in British Columbia, good crop prospects are still evident.

With temperatures again well above normal and rainfall virtually negligible, except in scattered parts of Alberta, crop and feed prospects in the Prairie Provinces received another set-back during the past week. The weather was ideal for harvesting and threshing but, except in the areas previously outlined and on heavy summerfallow elsewhere, the yields are disappointing. The Peace River country of Alberta has the best prospects in the West. Rust is still threatening late crops in eastern Saskatchewan while a disastrous hailstorm swept through an area 125 miles long in west-central Alberta. Pastures declined further in condition during the week, but range lands in south-eastern Alberta received a good rain.

#### The Prairie Provinces. -

Only one point in Manitoba reported rain during the past week, Russell having less than a tenth of an inch. Temperatures were 3 to 6 degrees above normal. Harvest operations proceeded rapidly, especially in the south. Good yields of wheat are reported from northern districts, but in the heavy wheat areas further south, the yields of wheat are low and coarse grains even worse. Grasshoppers are still causing damage in the south-west, but rust is not mentioned in the reports this week.

Scattered and ineffective showers fell in Saskatchewan during the week, while temperatures were 3 to 8 degrees above normal. Cutting is general throughout most of the province with about 50 per cent completed in the south. Threshing is just started and no fair indication of yields is possible as yet. The rust infestation in the east is still causing concern. Late crops throughout the province, that would have been benefited by rain, declined further in condition. Pastures are badly in need of rain and winter feed prospects are poor in the south and west.

Some central and northern areas of Alberta received rain during the past week. Unfortunately, the precipitation came in the form of hail over a territory 125 miles long from west of Didsbury to Hanna. Severe damage resulted. A light shower was of some benefit to grass land in the south-east. The hot weather rushed crops toward maturity. The most optimistic reports continue to come from the Peace River district where, barring misfortune, the grain yields will be well above average.



August 18

Harvesting is now well advanced over the Prairie Provinces and threshing is proceeding rapidly, aided by continued warm dry weather. Scattered rainfall has delayed operations for a day or so at some points but there has been little interruption on this account. Wheat is of exceptionally high quality while oats and barley are poor, outside a few favoured areas. In general, yields so far have borne out earlier expectations although in some cases they have been a little better than anticipated. Deliveries of wheat at country elevators have been heavy. Precipitation over the southern areas was light with heavy showers in northern districts, particularly in Alberta. Temperatures continued above normal in all districts during the past week. Stem rust of wheat is fairly common and will probably cause some injury. Wheat stem sawfly is doing considerable damage in southern Alberta, particularly in areas of good crop. Grasshoppers have migrated to the good crop areas, doing some damage to wheat but more serious on coarse grains. Injury to wheat has been lessened by the rapid ripening. Fairly severe hail damage occurred at scattered points in Alberta, but Saskatchewan escaped injury. Over the West as a whole, the soil is hard and dry and unless abundant rains come soon, fall cultivation will be impossible and second growth on stubble negligible in relieving the feed situation. Heavy thunder showers were general over central Manitoba on Monday morning and stopped threshing operations for the day.

Manitoba -

Practically all the grain in Manitoba is cut and threshing has proceeded rapidly under very favourable weather conditions. Wheat deliveries are proceeding briskly with southern elevators open long hours to cope with the rush. New barley is coming in and heavy six row types are bringing high prices with malting premiums. Wheat production will probably be greater than in 1935. The kernels are small but unusually high in protein content. The barley yield is poor and oats still worse, being extremely short and with only about half the panicle filled. Some good crops of wheat are found in the Red River Valley, on the Portage Plains and rather generally in the Northern district. Extremely poor crops are found along the International and Saskatchewan boundaries. This bad drought area averages sixty miles in width, including most of twenty municipalities. In all this territory wheat will average about seven bushels per sown acre and very few fields of coarse grains are worth threshing. With some hauling and conservation in drought areas, fodder will be adequate but finish of market stock will suffer from lack of coarse grains. Hoed crops are generally poor and farm gardens pitifully burnt.

Saskatchewan --

Harvesting operations are well advanced over the province with about eighty per cent of the wheat already cut. Some threshing has been done and with good weather continuing, it will become general this week. The quality of grain delivered so far has been satisfactory and rust does not appear to have damaged the grain although its effect on late sown wheat is still problematic. Little change has occurred in the crop picture during the past week. Prospects are fair to good in the eastern part of the province except for the extreme south-east while over western and southern areas crops range from poor to complete failure.

Alberta -

South Calgary, about 75 per cent of the wheat is already harvested and the latest estimates indicate a yield of five to six bushels on the total area seeded. Showery weather during the past week has delayed ripening and harvesting but has improved pastures and late seeded grain crops. Some hail damage occurred at scattered points in the province but as yet no frost injury has been reported. Little threshing has been done so far but with good weather prevailing, it should be well started before another week is out.

STOCKS OF GRAIN IN CANADA ON JULY 31

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the following as the total stocks of Canadian grain in Canada at the end of the crop year July 31, 1936 as compared with stocks on the same date in 1934 and 1935.

Grain	July 31, 1934	July 31, 1935 B U S H E L S	July 31, 1936
Wheat	193,990,281	203,273,016	108,747,059
Oats	31,060,487	26,470,703	40,447,390
Barley	11,082,030	5,559,536	9,895,590
Rye	4,020,234	3,137,172	3,210,545
Flaxseed	471,295	312,979	269,287

The following table gives in detail the stocks of grain in Canada at July 31, 1936. The quantities in farmers' hands are compiled from the reports of crop correspondents.

Stocks of Grain in Canada at the End of the Crop Year, July 31, 1936.

	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY	FLAXSEED	RYE
	B u s h e l s				
Public, Semi-Public Terminals and Private Elevators, Fort William and Port Arthur Mills and Mill Elevators	25,485,743	1,697,639	1,271,448	136,205	1,341,627
Interior, Terminal Elevators, Western Division	589,027	496,528	61,957	26	170
Vancouver - New Westminster Elevators	7,709,229	329,086	19,221	309	12,464
Prince Rupert Elevator	1,027,676	-	-	-	-
Churchill	2,478,657	-	-	-	-
Country Elevators & Private Terminals	30,760,751	3,017,646	1,564,385	99,722	1,038,027
In Transit - Railways	2,456,566	546,240	366,134	15,516	110,630
In Flour Mills - Eastern Division	2,381,037	442,674	92,251	90	30,401
" Eastern Elevators	22,368,381	1,198,655	761,969	-	367,111
For " " Afloat	2,488,013	389,066	165,781	-	-
In Farmers' hands	5,520,000	31,186,000	4,199,200	7,600	270,600
TOTALS - 1936	108,747,059	40,447,390	9,895,590	269,287	3,210,545
1935	203,273,016	26,470,703	5,559,536	312,979	3,137,172

The total stocks of wheat in Canada at July 31, 1936 were 108,747,059 bushels. Compared with last year's figure of 203,273,016 bushels, this marks a decline of 94,525,957 bushels. The average carryover of wheat in Canada at July 31 for the 5 years, 1931-1935, was 174,985,451 bushels. The 1936 carryover is the lowest since 1929.

Of the farm stocks of wheat estimated at 5,520,000 bushels, the holdings in the Prairie Provinces were 4,550,000 bushels, the lowest since 1930.

In addition to the stocks of Canadian wheat held in Canada at July 31, 1936, there were 19,268,321 bushels of Canadian wheat held in the United States. Last year, at July 31, there were 11,704,536 bushels. In comparing these two figures, however, a qualification is necessary since a high proportion of the Canadian wheat now in the United States is already sold to the United States mills and is merely held in bond there until needed in the grist. In former years, when the United States was not importing Canadian wheat for consumption, stocks of Canadian wheat held in that country were mainly in transit overseas and, in fact, differed little from stocks in Canada. Roughly one-half of the Canadian wheat now in the United States is probably "ear-marked" for the United States mills and, strictly speaking, should not be included in a carryover statement comparable with previous years.



# VI. Stocks in Store.

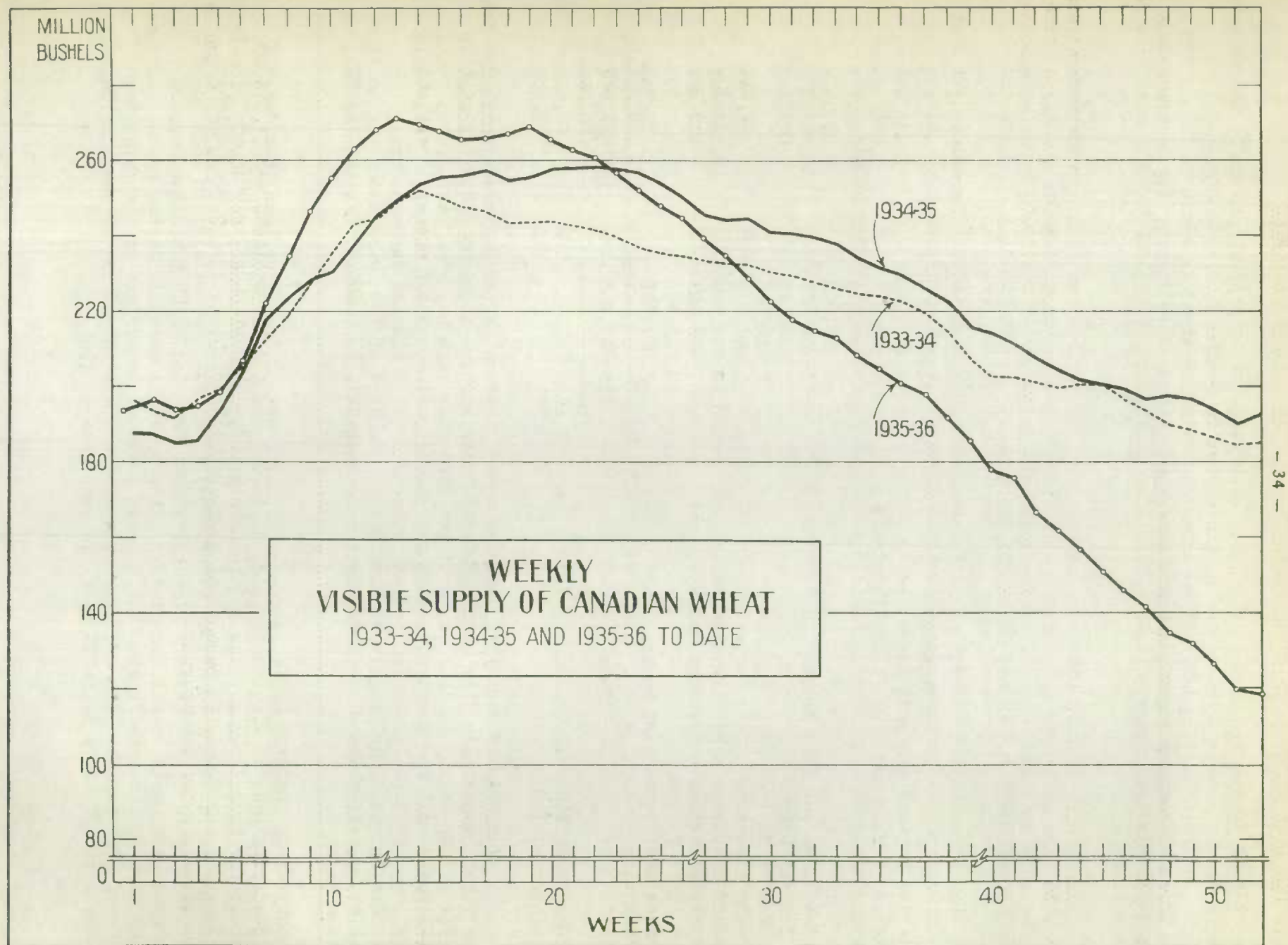
The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store in Canada and the United States on August 14, 1936 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year:

	<u>1936</u>	<u>1935</u>
	(bushels)	
Country Elevators - Manitoba	1,930,000x	3,646,064
Saskatchewan	19,490,000x	22,700,124
Alberta	10,030,000x	19,217,525
Total	31,450,000x	45,563,713
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	5,220,000x	6,433,341
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	429,918	1,204,544
Pacific Ports	7,758,519	9,022,774
Churchill	2,408,800	2,389,404
Fort William and Port Arthur	18,239,175	55,615,238
In Transit Lakes	2,058,116	7,029,283
In Transit Rail	7,554,665	-
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	10,418,232	35,531,056
Eastern Elevators - St. Lawrence Ports	9,426,579	15,161,605
Eastern Elevators - Seaboard Ports	1,970,659	710,677
U. S. Lake Ports	14,828,953	15,557,393
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	4,629,952	2,332,746
Total	<u>116,393,568</u>	<u>196,551,774</u>

x Subject to minor revision.

The visible supply of Canadian wheat is shown in the above statement for the week ending August 14, 1936 as 116,393,568 bushels which includes 7,554,665 bushels in Transit by Rail. As this is the first time this item has been included with the total the amount for comparable purposes should be 108,838,903 bushels. This would show that the visible supply has been reduced by 17.8 million bushels during the last five weeks. The largest decline was at the Head of the Lakes amounting to 11.5 million bushels while minor reductions were shown at the Country, Eastern and Pacific port elevators.

The visible supply at August 14, 1936 was 87.7 million less than for the same date in 1935. Although wheat harvest is earlier this season, there is still a decline in country elevator stocks of 11.1 million bushels, but the most notable reduction was at the Head of the Lakes, declining from 55.6 million in 1935 to 18.2 million in this year. Eastern Elevator stocks are less by 29.6 million bushels. Decreases are shown in all the elevator stocks except wheat in United States positions, which exceeds last year's stocks. A heavy movement to Buffalo in the first two weeks of 1935 accounts for the reduction of the 8 million excess of wheat in United States ports at July 31, 1936 over the same date in 1935.





VII. THE 1935 ESTIMATE OF WHEAT PRODUCTION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Following the completion of another crop year, it is possible to apply the various checks on the January crop estimate with a view to gauging its accuracy.

The 1935 crop was estimated in January at 259,500,000 bushels, which, together with 7,314,000 bushels on farms at July 31, 1935, indicated 266,814,000 bushels available for disposition.

Marketings, country millings, estimates of seed, feed and unmerchantable wheat, and the 1936 farm carryover are shown in the table below as accounting for the disposition of the 1935 crop and carryover. The total disposition of 279,417,000 bushels indicates an under-estimate in January of 12,603,000 bushels, or 4.5 per cent.

In applying this correction to the January estimate it should be remembered that the figures used for seed, feed, unmerchantable wheat and carry-over, are themselves estimates.

DISPOSITION OF WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, 1935-36.

	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u> (000 bushels)	<u>Alberta</u>	<u>Total</u>
Carry-over on farms				
July 31, 1935	861	1,953	4,500	7,314
January estimate, 1935 crop	22,500	135,000	102,000	259,500
Total available	<u>23,361</u>	<u>136,953</u>	<u>106,500</u>	<u>266,814</u>
Disposition:				
Marketings <sup>1/</sup>	17,393	117,657	81,223	216,273
Seed <sup>1/ 2/</sup>	4,110	13,615	10,144	27,869
Feed	3,200	9,500	7,500	20,200
Unmerchantable	1,260	4,995	3,162	9,417
Country millings <sup>1/</sup>	233	363	512	1,108
Carryover on farms				
July 31, 1936	405	1,850	2,295	4,550
Total disposition <sup>1/</sup>	<u>26,601</u>	<u>147,980</u>	<u>104,836</u>	<u>279,417</u>
Extent of error indicated <sup>1/</sup>	+ 3,240	+11,027	- 1,664	+12,603
Estimate as now indicated by disposition <sup>1/</sup>	25,740	146,027	100,336	272,103

<sup>1/</sup> Subject to revision.

<sup>2/</sup> Seed requirements are estimated at 4,150,000 bushels for Manitoba and 17,615,000 bushels for Saskatchewan. The figures shown above make allowance for 40,000 bushels in Manitoba and 4,000,000 bushels in Saskatchewan, estimated to have been withdrawn from elevators for seed purposes.

VIII. PRIMARY MOVEMENT.- The following table shows primary receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the 1935-36 crop year along with comparative figures for 1934-35:

<u>Week ending</u>	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Alberta</u> (Bushels)	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Last Year</u>
August 9, 1935	69,727	558,871	816,085	1,444,683	3,011,917
16	161,633	586,240	873,148	1,621,021	3,002,817
23	473,449	672,581	1,167,628	2,313,658	9,020,987
30	858,672	2,446,366	1,497,471	4,802,509	16,491,316
Sept. 7	2,098,352	8,682,159	3,391,128	14,171,639	15,573,590
14	1,756,312	12,066,920	3,927,633	17,740,865	22,565,311
21	1,104,305	12,121,333	5,677,634	18,903,272	10,771,408
28	1,459,438	11,609,883	4,979,162	18,048,483	6,308,972
Oct. 4	1,884,450	8,698,031	7,931,457	18,513,938	8,457,256
11	610,916	8,038,269	7,998,138	16,647,313	15,440,267
18	1,323,914	6,803,972	5,183,844	13,311,730	12,960,738
25	821,069	6,320,459	4,516,320	11,657,848	9,749,046
Nov. 1	529,324	4,229,196	3,063,751	7,822,271	8,073,798
8	466,719	2,746,186	1,674,701	4,886,606	6,952,855
15	415,321	1,654,728	1,657,896	3,727,945	6,219,496
22	236,945	2,401,015	2,976,681	5,614,641	4,205,935
29	237,717	2,110,783	2,730,119	5,078,619	3,725,633
Dec. 6	93,486	1,033,701	2,105,537	3,232,724	2,983,880
13	359,459	2,869,021	3,114,993	6,343,473	5,110,583
20	38,987	1,226,670	1,472,917	2,738,574	2,501,578
27	99,967	881,162	818,241	1,799,370	1,658,000
Jan. 3, 1936	108,327	398,520	635,341	1,142,188	830,090
10	31,574	236,870	182,072	450,516	1,070,442
17	80,507	353,714	385,060	819,281	851,001
24	16,787	252,655	413,795	683,237	509,729
31	41,600	238,006	438,612	718,218	1,038,186
Feb. 7	33,960	205,164	332,805	571,929	1,745,096
14	11,677	160,550	163,037	335,264	2,305,774
21	29,027	155,512	167,104	351,643	2,584,429
28	30,843	335,231	256,469	622,543	2,384,689
March 6	66,500	722,159	497,530	1,286,189	1,666,521
13	151,163	1,177,384	792,957	2,121,504	1,723,435
20	17,599	1,019,051	557,756	1,594,406	2,308,323
27	255,576	557,149	933,392	1,746,117	1,762,334
April 3	117,303	698,573	389,973	1,205,849	1,786,487
10	79,216	741,180	476,614	1,297,010	1,756,105
17	71,790	401,340	313,347	786,477	1,591,846
24	54,855	616,424	403,840	1,075,119	1,072,450
May 1	230,204	595,046	238,372	1,063,622	1,250,689
8	81,673	585,466	373,232	1,040,371	686,253
15	63,364	345,299	288,513	702,176	1,079,304
22	127,421	646,617	456,112	1,230,150	1,078,531
29	100,304	1,208,691	664,820	1,973,815	2,200,331
June 6	130,952	1,115,302	1,111,036	2,407,290	2,038,334
12	137,782	1,721,909	690,813	2,550,504	2,701,486
19	86,094	896,750	680,050	1,662,894	1,704,259
26	110,852	854,791	689,266	1,654,909	2,470,370
July 3	minus(281,926)	2,001,669	31,899	1,751,642	2,731,733
10	80,914	521,792	271,424	874,130	1,977,982
17	49,029	465,235	334,768	849,032	3,499,160
24	26,096	277,609	179,462	483,167	1,942,017
31	98,064	403,644	399,311	901,019	2,616,541
TOTAL	17,393,289	117,656,818	81,223,266	216,273,373	
Comparative figures					
1934-35	31,616,281	103,164,399	34,968,630		229,749,310



IX. OVERSEAS EXPORT CLEARANCES AND IMPORTS OF WHEAT INTO THE UNITED STATES

During the week ending August 14, 1936, the overseas export clearances of wheat amounted to 4,070,375 bushels while imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond were 1,285,000 bushels. The total is 5,355,378 bushels as compared with 5,686,594 bushels for the previous week, an increase of 331,219 bushels and when compared with the same week in 1935, an increase of 3,188,278 bushels.

Clearances by ports for the weeks ending August 14, 1936 and August 16, 1935 and imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond were as follows (in bushels):

<u>Overseas Clearances</u>	<u>Week ending August 14, 1936</u>	<u>Week ending August 16, 1935</u>
Montreal	1,148,667	795,924
Three Rivers	213,920	-
Sorel	662,963	-
Fort William and Port Arthur	109,106	-
United States Ports	502,000	543,000
Churchill	304,300	-
Vancouver-New Westminster	1,129,422	473,173
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,070,378</b>	<b>1,812,097</b>
<u>Imports into the United States</u>		
For consumption and milling in bond for re-export	1,285,000	355,000
<u>Total, Overseas Clearances and United States Imports.</u>	<b>5,355,378</b>	<b>2,167,097</b>

The following table shows the export clearances of Canadian wheat by ports from August 1, to August 14, 1936, along with comparative figures for the same period in 1934-35, and imports into the United States for consumption and milling in bond (in bushels):

<u>Overseas Clearances</u>	<u>1936-37</u>	<u>1935-36</u>
Montreal	2,444,646	1,734,913
Sorel	1,706,863	492,587
Quebec	-	25,000
Three Rivers	213,920	-
Halifax	-	-
United States Ports	1,959,000	699,000
Fort William and Port Arthur	109,106	-
Vancouver-New Westminster	1,592,137	686,923
Churchill	304,300	-
Prince Rupert	-	-
Victoria	-	-
<b>Total, Overseas Clearances</b>	<b>8,329,972</b>	<b>3,638,223</b>
<u>Imports into the United States</u>		
For consumption and milling in bond for re-export	2,712,000	576,000
<u>Total, Overseas Clearances and United States Imports to Date</u>	<b>11,041,972</b>	<b>4,214,223</b>

Export Clearances of Canadian Wheat to Overseas Destinations Only, 1935-36.

Week ending	Montreal	Quebec	Sorel	St. Lawrence Ports (Total)	West Saint John and Saint John	Halifax
				(Bushels)		
August 8, 1935	938,989	25,000	482,387	1,456,376	-	-
15	795,924	-	-	795,924	-	-
22	576,530	-	230,600	907,130	-	-
29	948,222	-	-	948,222	-	-
Sept. 6	818,891	24,315	-	843,206	-	-
13	1,338,192	-	200,000	1,538,192	-	-
20	1,482,196	-	-	1,482,196	-	-
27	1,363,813	-	177,500	1,541,313	-	-
Oct. 4	1,601,643	39,056	539,000	2,179,699	-	-
11	1,815,147	-	288,266	2,103,413	-	-
18	1,201,578	-	-	1,201,578	-	-
25	739,259	-	256,300	995,559	-	-
Nov. 1	1,784,866	-	697,701	2,482,567	-	-
8	1,489,657	-	232,026	1,721,683	-	-
15	1,395,647	732,856	-	2,128,503	-	-
22	1,810,226	-	588,300	2,398,526	-	6,630
29	1,592,791	-	311,585	1,904,376	-	-
Dec. 6	845,236	-	452,085	1,297,321	-	-
13	-	274,000	71,840	345,840	296,000	-
20	566	-	-	566	320,000	120,000
26	-	-	-	-	535,846	40,000
Jan. 3, 1936	180	-	-	180	263,953	-
10	-	-	-	-	594,961	-
17	180	-	-	180	789,731	28,000
24	-	-	-	-	887,916	112,000
31	180	-	-	180	895,147	251,989
Feb. 7	-	-	-	-	731,898	552,682
14	200	-	-	200	719,177	56,765
21	-	-	-	-	433,320	87,002
28	240	-	-	240	495,731	94,512
March 6	-	-	-	-	527,015	79,963
13	200	-	-	200	235,453	40,000
20	-	-	-	-	1,034,706	56,000
27	200	-	-	200	886,597	132,952
April 4	40	-	-	40	127,894	279,282
11	200	-	-	200	594,746	-
18	-	-	-	-	269,998	159,904
25	180,200	292,000	331,859	804,059	119,718	-
May 1	1,371,271	312,800	686,483	2,370,554	-	-
8	3,203,463	1,047,100	1,261,297	5,511,860	-	-
15	2,282,424	334,000	524,000	3,140,424	-	-
22	3,431,094	-	506,724	3,937,818	-	-
29	2,725,068	287,939	811,689	3,824,696	-	-
June 5	2,573,333	273,000	994,334	3,840,667	-	-
12	2,599,275	35,248	1,113,670	3,748,193	-	-
19	1,961,864	-	487,400	2,449,264	-	-
26	1,237,747	-	2,004,340	3,242,087	-	-
July 3	1,804,417	-	228,939	2,033,356	-	-
10	1,398,736	-	606,745	2,005,481	-	-
17	1,519,204	-	854,297	2,373,501	-	-
24	953,517	-	427,500	1,381,017	-	-
31	1,765,465	99,902	907,026	2,772,393	-	-
TOTAL	51,648,071	3,777,216	16,283,893	71,709,180	10,759,807	2,077,661
Last Year	24,875,186	2,490,304	4,373,754	31,739,244	5,022,923	2,891,730



Export Clearances of Canadian Wheat to Overseas Destinations Only, 1935-36. - Cont'd.

		Total Maritime Ports	Churchill	Vancouver New West- minster	United States Ports	Total Clearances
		(Bushels)				
August	8, 1935	-	-	213,750	156,000	1,826,126
	15	-	-	473,173	543,000	1,812,097
	22	-	600,000	403,721	325,000	2,235,851
	29	-	-	604,800	467,000	2,020,022
Sept.	6	-	-	243,600	159,000	1,245,806
	13	-	-	100,800	672,000	2,310,992
	20	-	604,000	574,733	251,000	2,911,929
	27	-	873,000	560,066	339,000	3,313,379
Oct.	4	-	330,000	349,150	436,000	3,294,849
	11	-	-	356,906	139,000	2,599,319
	18	-	-	536,533	594,000	2,332,111
	25	-	-	958,577	701,000	2,655,136
Nov.	1	-	-	1,601,903	494,000	4,578,470
	8	-	-	984,190	172,000	2,877,873
	15	-	-	751,708	751,000	3,631,209
	22	6,630	-	1,306,326	272,000	3,983,482
	29	-	-	752,633	325,000	2,982,009
Dec.	6	-	-	784,746	170,000	2,552,067
	13	296,000	-	1,369,725	389,000	2,400,565
	20	440,000	-	905,853	530,000	1,876,419
	26	575,846	-	1,058,471	1,285,000	2,919,317
Jan.	3, 1936	263,953	-	819,102	369,000	1,442,235
	10	594,961	-	997,338	1,494,000	3,086,299
	17	817,731	-	1,474,901	1,363,000	3,655,812
	24	999,916	-	1,570,672	767,000	3,337,788
	31	1,147,136	-	1,856,924	1,354,000	4,358,240
Feb.	7	1,284,560	-	2,695,075	211,000	4,190,635
	14	775,942	-	2,084,133	738,000	3,596,275
	21	500,322	-	3,193,353	1,250,000	4,943,675
	28	590,243	-	2,440,282	1,111,000	4,141,765
March	6	606,978	-	545,267	712,000	1,864,845
	13	275,453	-	1,779,020	524,000	2,578,673
	20	1,090,706	-	725,473	596,000	2,412,179
	27	1,019,549	-	1,249,773	937,000	3,206,522
April	4	407,176	-	1,386,488	815,000	2,608,704
	11	594,746	-	698,928	534,000	1,827,874
	18	429,902	-	1,052,993	909,000	2,391,795
	25	119,718	-	1,579,976	252,000	2,755,753
May	1	-	-	1,294,109	337,000	4,001,683
	8	-	-	1,039,400	239,000	6,790,260
	15	-	-	895,681	460,000	4,486,105
	22	-	-	1,546,224	240,000	5,885,749
	29	-	-	1,187,702	313,402	5,378,132
June	5	-	-	1,830,502	90,596	5,925,394
	12	-	-	1,148,609	202,268	5,099,070
	19	-	-	887,422	168,244	3,743,943
	26	-	-	1,203,091	164,643	4,670,421
July	3	-	-	696,566	602,528	3,384,950
	10	-	-	669,815	576,224	3,251,520
	17	-	-	218,893	597,326	3,896,299
	24	-	-	1,698,623	158,008	3,227,648
	31	-	-	1,270,602	964,196	5,007,191
TOTAL		12,837,468	2,407,000	57,309,110	28,209,435	173,208,442#
Last Year		7,914,653	4,049,877	47,798,685	22,027,000	116,748,931x

x Includes 2,293,949 and 925,523 bushels shipped from Prince Rupert and Victoria respectively.

# Includes 736,249 bushels shipped from Fort William-Port Arthur to overseas countries direct.



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EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

The following tables show exports of wheat and flour during the 1935-36 crop year with comparative figures for preceding years:

	<u>W H E A T</u>			
	<u>1935-36</u>	<u>1934-35</u>	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1932-33</u>
	(B u s h e l s)			
August .....	21,698,284	14,709,675	8,652,970	18,289,832
September .....	17,272,672	17,588,353	19,666,351	26,874,237
October .....	28,919,421	21,807,784	23,611,510	40,192,415
November .....	26,575,296	18,769,770	23,143,958	27,301,976
December .....	17,043,882	17,336,206	17,457,963	27,735,999
January .....	7,557,320	5,380,226	7,088,311	14,706,801
February .....	14,241,169	7,206,560	6,512,686	10,922,337
March .....	13,146,185	8,906,379	10,103,240	14,815,705
April .....	6,572,364	5,027,403	3,568,090	4,460,214
May .....	27,316,983	11,989,891	19,023,770	21,464,848
June .....	25,763,565	6,494,622	18,425,933	16,998,672
July .....	25,912,508	9,158,035	12,979,231	16,373,532
Total .....	<u>232,019,649</u>	<u>144,374,910</u>	<u>170,234,013</u>	<u>240,136,568</u>

	<u>F L O U R</u>			
	<u>1935-36</u>	<u>1934-35</u>	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1932-33</u>
	(B a r r e l s)			
August .....	376,562	412,089	480,288	330,382
September .....	395,640	369,320	552,556	385,113
October .....	501,442	485,549	514,368	528,794
November .....	525,368	504,384	547,602	576,864
December .....	443,828	340,751	418,183	492,033
January .....	314,311	346,099	448,498	397,304
February .....	340,102	309,729	328,376	333,114
March .....	476,773	497,468	493,327	490,270
April .....	281,162	276,907	340,621	234,387
May .....	448,653	383,221	481,725	565,080
June .....	430,171	429,561	441,064	544,507
July .....	444,905	395,232	408,028	492,765
Total .....	<u>4,978,917</u>	<u>4,750,310</u>	<u>5,454,636</u>	<u>5,370,613</u>

	<u>WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR</u>			
	<u>1935-36</u>	<u>1934-35</u>	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>1932-33</u>
	(B u s h e l s)			
August .....	23,392,813	16,564,076	10,814,266	19,776,551
September .....	19,053,052	19,250,299	22,152,853	28,607,246
October .....	31,175,910	23,992,754	25,926,166	42,571,988
November .....	28,939,452	21,039,498	25,608,167	29,897,864
December .....	19,041,108	18,869,586	19,339,786	29,950,148
January .....	8,971,720	6,937,672	9,106,552	16,494,669
February .....	15,771,628	8,600,340	7,990,378	12,421,350
March .....	15,291,663	11,144,985	12,323,211	17,021,920
April .....	7,837,593	6,273,484	5,100,885	5,514,956
May .....	29,335,921	13,714,385	21,191,533	24,007,708
June .....	27,699,335	8,427,647	20,410,721	19,448,954
July .....	27,914,580	10,936,579	14,815,357	18,590,974
Total .....	<u>254,424,775</u>	<u>165,751,305</u>	<u>194,779,875</u>	<u>264,304,328</u>