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OF THE

WHEAT SITUATION

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

During the past month, there has been a sharp improvement in the world movement of wheat, clearances from all countries during this period being at the highest level of the crop year. Canada and Australia have secured a very high proportion of the total trade in the past four weeks, 42 per cent in the case of Canada and 37 per cent for Australia. The destructive influence of drought on the Argentine crop of 1935-36 continues as a major factor in the world wheat situation in its limitation of pressure on the European markets and its diversion of the existing demand to Canada and Australia. Less wheat has been forthcoming from European countries recently, partly as a result of the difficulty of financing exports and partly due to unfavourable new crop prospects. Prices have been more erratic on all markets, except Buenos Aires, influenced by European political events and the first real news of the 1936 crops.

Crop Prospects for 1936.

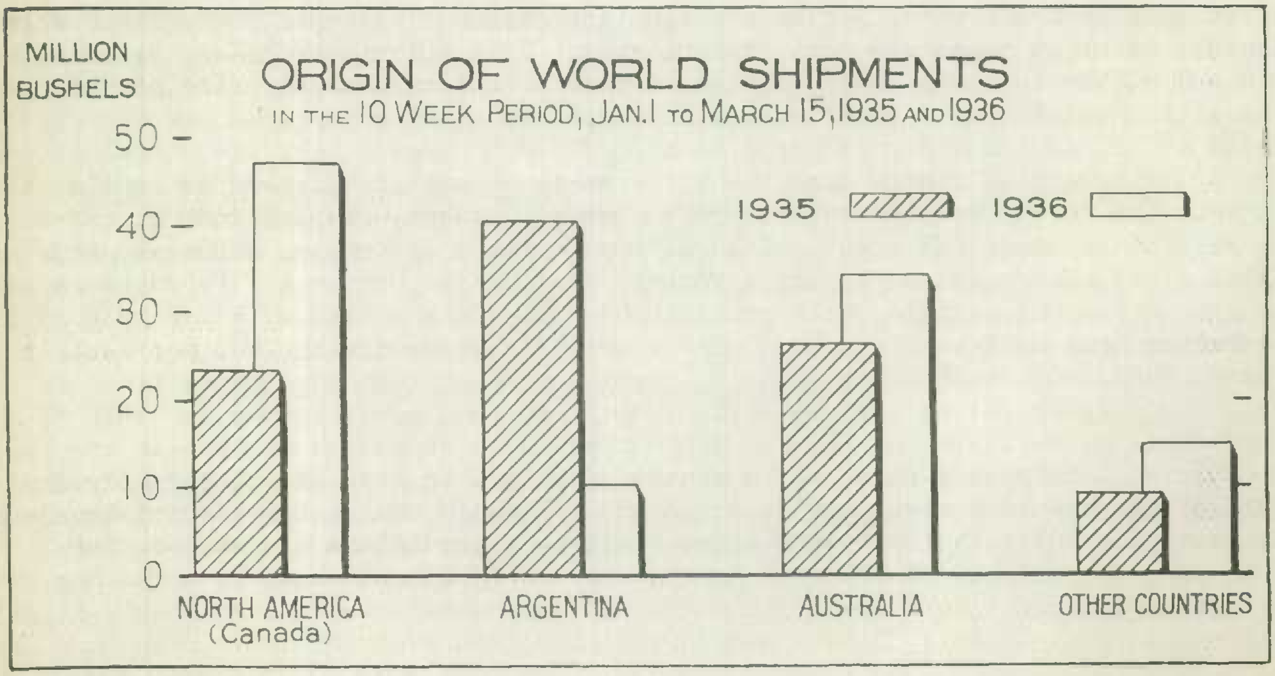
The European winter wheat acreage is lower than in 1934-35 and in several important countries, there are definite signs that recent high yields will not be repeated this year. This, of course, is a very important factor that will gain in effect as it becomes translated into the reality of lower supplies. Heavy rains have weakened the resistance of winter wheat in France; the recent improvement in the weather has come too late. Excessive rainfall is also reported in Holland, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Spain Portugal, and Italy. In the Danube Basin, conditions are described as generally satisfactory, but this optimism is tempered by the considerable acreage reduction in Roumania, the principal export area. In the U.S.S.R., the winter wheat area is increased by 3 million acres and a greater spring acreage is 'planned'. Prospects are favourable, but the harvest is by no means assured. In contrast to the wet winter season experienced in western and southern Europe, North Africa has suffered from drought until recently and Algeria still reports the need of rain. In India, the 1936 acreage is now officially estimated at 33,329,000 acres compared with 33,774,000 acres a year ago. Prospects are favourable. The United States winter wheat crop is generally believed to promise a return about 75 to 100 million bushels more than in 1934-35, despite dust storms and winter-killing in important areas. The western portions of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas still need rain to prevent a further decline in prospects. February rainfall was meagre throughout a large wheat area; in Oklahoma, for instance, February precipitation averaged only 0.39 inch compared with a normal average for the month of 1.35 inches.

As Argentina and Australia prepare to seed another crop for 1936-37, soil conditions are quite variable. If the minimum price in Argentina remains at its present level, this will naturally encourage a decided increase in acreage. Abnormally dry weather is reported in Western Australia, South Australia and Victoria but increased acreage is anticipated in New South Wales, where soil conditions are much better.

World Shipments.

Mr. Broomhall's record of world shipments, adapted to a crop year basis, totals 313½ million bushels in the period from August 1, 1935 to March 14, 1936 compared with 326½ million bushels in the same period of 1934-35. The weekly clearances to date have averaged 9.8 million bushels and an increase to 11.5 million bushels weekly is necessary to fulfil Mr. Broomhall's estimate of 540 million bushels for the crop year. Some doubts regarding the attainment of this total have been expressed, but recently the chances are somewhat brighter. Totals of over 12 million bushels were shown in three different weeks of February. There will likely be some diminution for the next few weeks but an improvement will probably take place in May.

Changed Sources of World Wheat Supply, 1935 and 1936.- As mentioned previously, the sharp reduction in the Argentine crop of 1935-36 continues to exercise an important influence on the world wheat situation. In a normal season, the first few months of the calendar year are featured by heavy shipments of Argentine wheat to Europe. A considerable proportion of this is usually shipped unsold and pressure of supplies on world markets is most intense at this time of the year. The following chart has been constructed to emphasize the change in the origin of world shipments in the first 10 weeks of the calendar years, 1935 and 1936. The basic factor in this change is undoubtedly the Argentine crop failure, but there are secondary factors such as price comparisons which have a more immediate and compelling influence on trade. In these 10 weeks of 1935, Argentina shipped 40.5 million bushels, while Australia shipped 26.3 millions, Canada only 23.1 millions, and 'Other Countries' 9.3 millions. In the same period of the present year, Argentine clearances have dropped to 10.8 million bushels or about one-quarter of her 1935 figure. Canada has benefited most from this changed location of exportable supplies and her shipments have risen to 47.0 million bushels, while Australia has shipped 34.0 millions and 'Other Countries' 14.8 millions in the first 10 weeks of 1936. Canadian shipments during this period were more than double those of the same period of 1935.



Progress in Disposing of Canadian Stocks.- Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat from August 1, 1935 to March 13, 1936 amounted to 91,270,270 bushels and imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption or milling-in-bond for re-export were 32,818,448 bushels, making a total of 124,088,718 bushels. The comparable figures for the same period of 1934-35 were 77,922,306, 16,629,154 and 94,551,460 bushels respectively. Exports of Canadian flour, converted to bushels of wheat, have amounted to about 14 million bushels in this same period of 1935-36 compared with about 13½ millions in 1934-35. Thus the combined total of overseas clearances and United States' imports of wheat and exports of Canadian flour has amounted to approximately 138.1 million bushels compared with 108.1 million bushels a year ago. Overseas clearances have slackened appreciably during the first two weeks of March in comparison with the brisk February movement but they remain slightly above those of the same period of 1935.

The Canadian visible supply has continued to decline sharply and at March 13, 1936 showed a decrease of 23.1 million bushels in comparison with the same date a year ago. With lower exports and higher country marketings, the rate of decline in the visible has not been so sharp in the first half of March as in February. At March 13, 1936, the visible supply of Canadian wheat in Canada and the United States was 214.3 million bushels compared with 237.4 millions a year ago. At the same date, the surplus for export or carry-over was approximately 244 million bushels compared with about 272 million bushels at the same date of 1935.

Prospective Competition.- It is apparent that Canada may expect much less competition than usual in selling wheat until the 1936 crops are harvested. The U.S.S.R. will probably offer the first real competition. In the United States, where an import basis has prevailed in 1934-35 and 1935-36, an export surplus appears probable in 1936-37, although governmental policy regarding its disposal is not yet clear. Present prospects suggest a surplus of such size that it could reasonably be added to domestic end-of-season stocks without embarrassment. Australia has marketed her moderate 1935-36 surplus very quickly and competition from that source must diminish soon. If the Argentine minimum price is lowered to discourage an increase in acreage and possible embarrassment of the treasury, then a slight increase in shipments to European markets may ensue, but this cannot be a major influence. Unless large supplies are forthcoming from the U.S.S.R. in the early fall, Canada should continue as the principal source of the world's wheat throughout the calendar year.

United Kingdom Imports.- Another very satisfactory import of Canadian wheat into the United Kingdom was recorded during February, 1936. Although total imports from all countries were only 12,367,589 bushels during the month compared with 14,581,556 bushels in February, 1935, imports from Canada were 6,231,678 bushels compared with 4,275,923 bushels in February, 1935. Canada supplied 50.8 per cent of the total United Kingdom wheat imports in February 1936 compared with 29.3 per cent in February, 1935. Canada was the principal beneficiary of the sharp curtailment in Argentine supplies.

During the first seven months of this crop year (August to February inclusive) the United Kingdom has imported 105,581,996 bushels of wheat and Canada has supplied 45,636,549 bushels or 43 per cent. In the same months of 1934-35, total imports were 104,901,125 bushels and Canada's share 37,150,529 bushels or 35 per cent. Imports from Argentina have dropped from 36,930,944 bushels last year to only 11,473,160 bushels this year. Russia, Canada and several European exporters have benefited from this reduction.

IMPORTS, PORT OF GLASGOW.

During the month of February, 1936, 91 per cent of the wheat and 58 per cent of the flour imported through the port of Glasgow were of Canadian origin.

PRICE LEVELS.

Since the middle of February, wheat markets have fluctuated from day to day within a range of 3 or 4 cents, without any decided trend in evidence. Reports of improvement in the United States winter wheat crop caused weakness in the deferred futures on North American markets but at Liverpool and Rotterdam, the continuation of unfavourable conditions for winter wheat in Europe was partly responsible for greater relative strength in the deferred months. Liverpool and Buenos Aires have been stronger than the North American markets during the period under review. There was a rather extended lull in import demand for Canadian wheat until the week of March 9 to 14, when war scares brought in new buying and raised prices slightly. Apart from weather and war news, there were few features to impress traders during the month and there was general evidence of "marking time" until growing weather reveals the true extent of winter damage to wheat and until something definite arises out of European conferences.

At Liverpool, C.I.F. prices fluctuated narrowly with Australian prices kept at a small discount under Canadian sorts. Argentine and Russian wheats were unquoted recently, but Roumanian, Portuguese and French wheat appeared at odd times at drastic discounts under good milling wheat. On the whole, there was little change in price levels during the month and at March 16, prices approximated the mid-November levels.

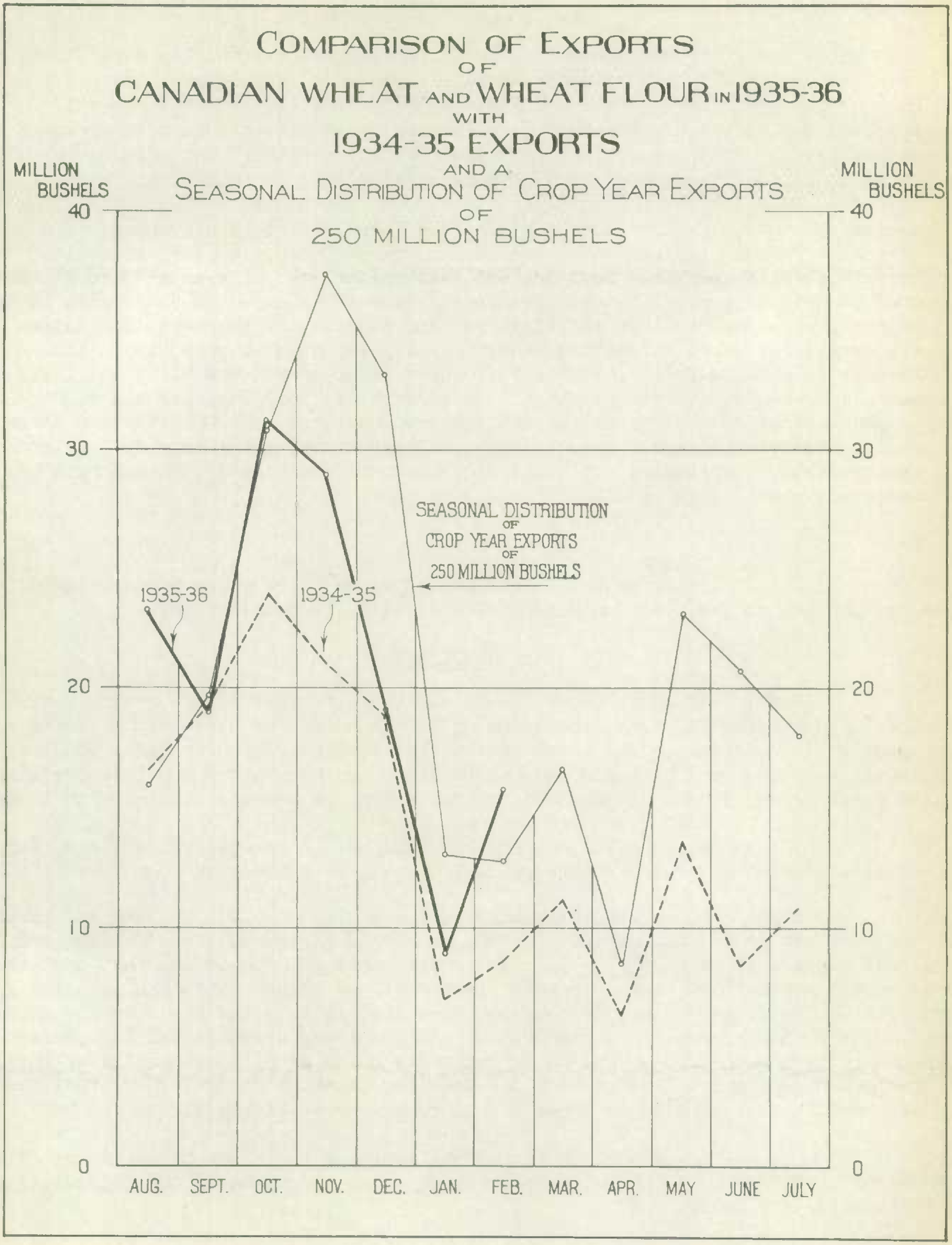
AN APPRAISAL OF THE EXPORT MOVEMENT OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR.

As will be apparent from the chart on page 5, February exports registered a sharp increase over January instead of the usual small seasonal decline between these two months. Exports of wheat and wheat flour during February amounted to 15,771,628 bushels, bringing the total for the first seven months of the crop year up to 146,345,683 bushels. If our export movement had followed the strict seasonal pattern to reach a crop year figure of 250 million bushels, exports to the end of February should have totalled 163 million bushels. Thus the movement to date has lagged 16.7 million bushels behind the 250 million bushel pattern and to attain the crop year total mentioned, the following distribution in the remaining five months is necessary:

	Million Bushels
March	19.8
April	10.2
May	27.7
June	24.7
July	21.3

The attainment of such figures seems quite possible, although present indications are that the March total will not be reached. April exports are always small; they represent only part of the month's clearances, since the records for the previous month are kept open later than usual to close out the fiscal year precisely at March 31. By the time navigation is open on the St. Lawrence, the bulk of the Australian surplus, now reduced to 50-55 million bushels, should be cleared and there is little competition to be expected from Argentina with a present surplus of about 45 million bushels, even if her prices are reduced to a competitive level for European sales. Thus, there is every possibility of large exports from Canada in the last quarter of the crop year.

The demand side is also growing more optimistic, since several western European countries are nearing the end of their domestic and previously imported supplies. Holland, Belgium and Italy are prominently mentioned in this category.


COMPARISON OF EXPORTS
OF
CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IN 1935-36
WITH
1934-35 EXPORTS
AND A
SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CROP YEAR EXPORTS
OF
250 MILLION BUSHELS
MILLION BUSHELS
MILLION BUSHELS
40
30
20
10
0
40
30
20
10
0
SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CROP YEAR EXPORTS OF 250 MILLION BUSHELS
1935-36
1934-35
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY
JUNE
JULY

AUSTRALIA

The following cable was received on March 16 from the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Melbourne:-

Wheat and flour shipments from December first to week ending March 10th totalled 38,465,784 bushels compared with 35,392,446 bushels previous year. During past month market has been featureless but better tone has recently appeared due to speculative buying. China has purchased six cargoes of wheat at low prices, shippers preferring slight sacrifice rather than ship further wheat to United Kingdom unsold. Growers not inclined to sell freely and prices have firmed to about three shillings threepence per bushel at country sidings equivalent to sixty-four cents Canadian and three shillings elevenpence f.o.b. steamer. Farmers influenced by abnormally dry weather in western Australia, south Australia and Victoria. New South Wales, however, has ample rainfall and good conditions prevail; their acreage increase anticipated to be between 15 and 20 per cent. Export flour market firmer and substantial shipments for dairen are booked for March shipment although nothing important booked beyond that date. Farmers reluctance sell wheat has influenced flour market and mills not fully occupied. Export quotations seven pounds seventeen shillings per ton 2,000 pounds 49 pound sacks equivalent thirty-one dollars and nine cents Canadian and seven pounds twelve shillings sixpence 150 pound bags equivalent thirty dollars and twenty cents. Chartering not active. Cargo rates unchanged. Parcel rate now twenty-five shillings per ton.

ARGENTINA

The following report under date of March 2, 1936 has been received from the correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires:-

CROP CONDITIONS

Precipitation during February was ample in most of the grain growing districts of the Republic, and preparation of the land for the next crop is being conducted under excellent conditions. The rains of the past few weeks have provided good supplies of sub-soil moisture, and with the encouragement of the high minimum prices for wheat and linseed there is an evident enthusiasm for increasing the acreage planted with these crops.

Threshing operations on the old crop have practically concluded, and sowing of the winter varieties of coarse grains will shortly be commenced.

Reports of locusts damaging the maize crop continue to come in, particularly from the west and south-west of the province of Buenos Aires, and from Cordoba and the Pampa. The plague appears to be mostly in the live-stock sections, due to the fact that the cattlemen have less interest in combatting the insects at the proper time than have the grain growers, with the conséquence that they spread unchecked into the neighbouring grain fields, where they may make a complete clean-up. Whilst the loss to individual farmers may be very heavy, the percentage of loss applied to the whole maize crop is comparatively small. In the true grain sections of the country the measures taken to control the locust pest were very successful, and the loss in those districts is comparatively light.

The monthly report on crop conditions was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture on February 23rd. From it the following extracts with reference to the principal provinces and territories are made:-

BUENOS AIRES. Wheat and Linseed: Harvesting still continues in some districts of the south of the province, but in general it is over; almost all that remains is linseed so infested with weeds that cutting it is impossible, or if it is cut the yield is poor. In the northern and central zones threshing continues to show good yields in regard to quantity, but these get poorer towards the south, and especially in the west and south-west, where the quality is variable and generally below normal. The wheats of the Azul district, and those of the northern zone and part of the central, are of outstandingly good quality. Linseed suffered generally the effects of the rains, which stained it and encouraged the growth of weeds. Maize: In the north of the province the condition of the maize fields is generally good; the first effects of the lack of rain are to be seen; this has caused a poor development of the cob, especially in the late-sown grain. The same condition is to be noted in the central zone, improving in the vicinity of the Rio Salado. Towards the west and south-west the drought has caused damage and considerable loss of area, and it is in these zones where the greatest damage by locusts has occurred, especially in the west, where the abandonment varies from 20 to 80%, with a general average of 50%. Grasshoppers also caused damage in the districts of Lamadrid and Coronel Suarez. In the remainder of the province the condition of the maize crop is considered good as the result of opportune rains. Generally the development of the maize crop is about 20 days backward; good yields are expected in the northern zone and in the other districts which have not suffered the damage referred to above.

SANTA FE. Wheat and Linseed: Threshing of wheat is being finished throughout the province, with results which are variable. In the north the yields are lowest. Linseed threshing continues, having been delayed by rains in the north. Generally the estimated yields have been confirmed, but in some cases they have been exceeded, principally in the north of the province. The quality of the linseed is deficient because of the excessive rains during harvest and the abundance of foreign matter. Maize: In the south of the province the condition of the maize crop is generally good but backward; nevertheless it can be considered safe, with yields superior to normal; but it will not on the whole be heavier than that of last year, as there are districts where the lack of opportune rain will reduce the yields. In the centre of the province harvesting has begun. Damage from locusts and grubs in this zone is insignificant. In the north the early sown maize has suffered more from excessive rains and heat than from locusts. On the other hand, locusts have caused considerable damage to the late sown. The area of early sown is greater than that of late sown maize.

CORDOBA. Wheat and Linseed: Threshing is almost finished and the yields forecast have generally been confirmed, average as to quantity, but very variable as to quality because of the rains and heat waves during the period of maturing and cutting, which shrivelled the wheat and stained the linseed in great proportion. This has caused the dealers and millers to make haste in buying the lots of good quality, thus provoking a scarcity of good seed wheat in some zones, especially in the south and south-west, where the farmers, profiting by the prices or compelled by engagements, have sold the whole of their crops. Maize: The scarcity of rains and the great heats during the months of January and February caused the loss of many fields and damaged others, defeating the efforts of farmers who had planted maize on lands which they had not been able to sow with wheat or linseed because of the drought of last winter. This is an almost general condition, the only exception being that in the north-east and east of the province the maize crop is considered good. On the other hand, in the centre, south and south-west there are abandoned areas and damage which will reduce yields and which in some localities have obliged the farmers to turn stock into the fields most affected.

ENTRE RIOS. Wheat and Linseed: Harvesting is almost completely finished, with the results already made known. Maize: The farmers, making use of land which they could not sow to wheat or linseed or on which the crop was lost, planted unusual areas to maize, 60% of the acreage with bitter varieties and the remainder with sweet corn. In most of the fields of sweet corn there are losses because of locusts. The best maize crops are to be found in the north-east of the province.

THE PAMPA. Wheat and Linseed: The yields of wheat were good in the north of the territory, and low in the south, where the December rains encouraged the growth of weeds, which caused the wheat plants to be ricketty. Maize: The drought caused serious damage, the area lost being estimated at 60%, although in this is included a good proportion of maize destined to pasture. Recent rains helped to improve the uncut crops.

W H E A T.

Exports during February were 4,916,000 bushels of wheat and 158,000 bushels of wheat flour, making a total of 5,074,000 bushels. This compares with a combined total of 3,226,000 bushels in January.

The statistical position is now as below:-

First official estimate 1935-36 crop		144,035,000 bushels.
Carry over from 1934-35		19,138,000 "
Total supplies		163,173,000 "
Seed and domestic requirements		95,534,000 "
Exportable balance		67,639,000 "
Shipped to February 28:-		
Wheat	8,021,000 bushels	
Flour	279,000 bushels ..	8,300,000 "
Still available for export		59,339,000 "

There is no sign of animation in the wheat market at the present time. No export business is being done, except to Brazil and neighbouring countries. Of the shipments indicated in the above table, around 5,512,000 bushels went to Brazil, and the limited quantities destined for Europe were probably deliveries on old contracts. Local millers are on the lookout for parcels of good quality wheat, which are in demand; but inferior parcels are difficult to place and find their way either to the mixers or to the official Board. Farmers are selling less freely. There is an impression that prices may go higher, and with the official minimum always available the tendency is to hold if you can.

Spot wheat at the close of the month was quoted at the official minimum of 10.00 paper pesos per quintal, equal to 90 3/4 c. Canadian at official rates of exchange; and the May option at 10.09 (91 5/8 c. per bushel). May wheat in Winnipeg on the same day closed at 84 1/8 c.

SEED GRAIN IN DROUGHT AREAS

Arrangements are being made to provide seed grain to those farmers who unfortunately lost their crops during the drought of last winter. It is estimated that ten million pesos will be needed to finance the loans of seed which are to be made by the Government, and a commission has been appointed to arrange the necessary details.

WHEAT GROWING IN BRAZIL

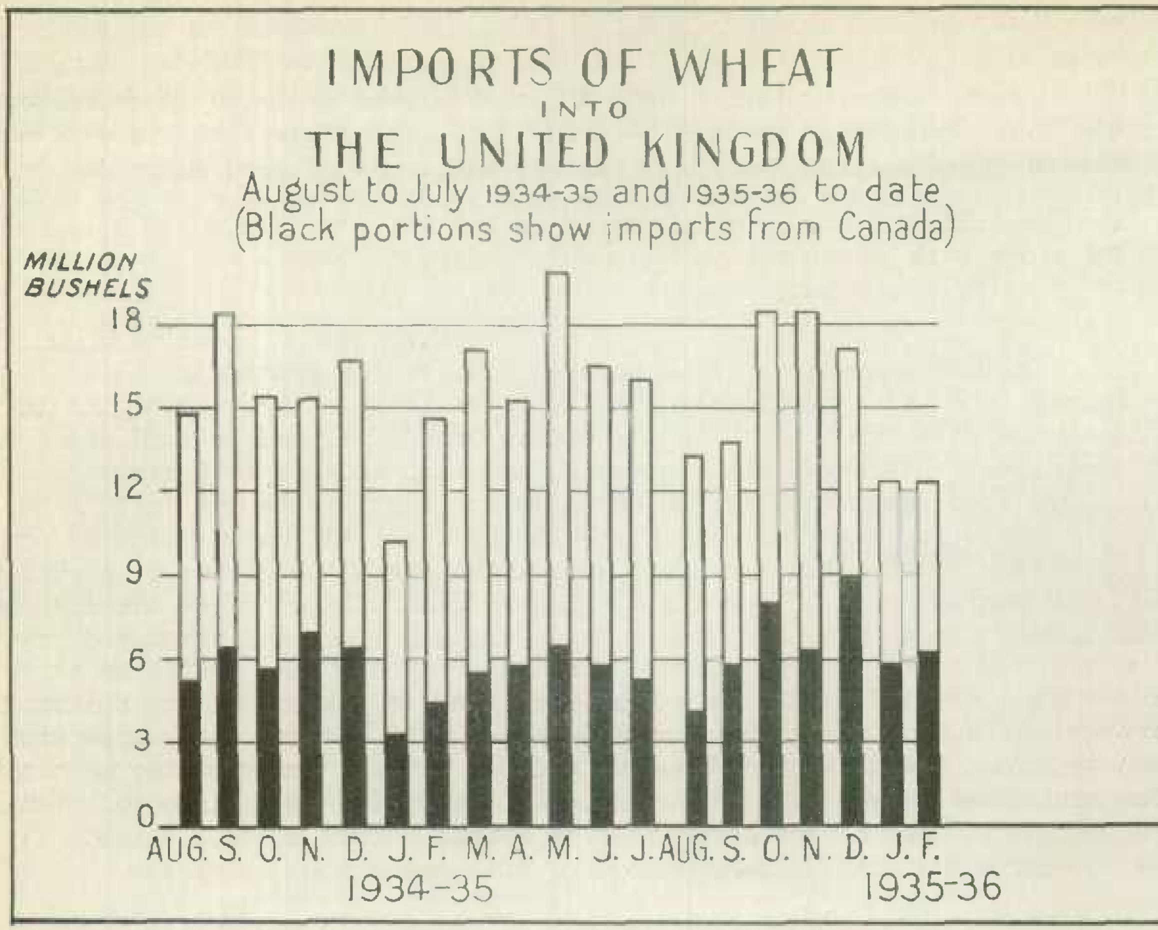
Another attempt is to be made to promote the growing of wheat in Brazil, where at present there is a negligible production of low quality. According to reports received here, the government of the State of Rio Grande del Sud is conducting an intensive campaign to encourage wheat growing, and is proposing to distribute gratuitously selected seed of varieties suitable for the climate and soil of that State. Rio Grande del Sud is probably the only State in the Brazilian Union which at present produces any wheat, and its limited crops have to be augmented by 65% of Argentine wheat to fill domestic needs of the State. Brazil generally consumes the starchy products of such roots as mandioca rather than cereal grains, and the use of wheat bread is a luxury for the richer classes. The importance of the Brazilian market to the Argentine is indicated by the fact that last year exports of wheat to Brazil were 30,038,000 bushels and of wheat flour 1,216,000 bushels. In exchange, Argentina imports from Brazil enormous quantities of oranges, bananas and tropical fruits, and considerabl yerba mate, the dried leaves of a holly, Ilex Paraguayense, from which an infusion which is the favourite beverage of the Argentines is made.

The following extracts from a report submitted by the Buenos Aires office of the United States Foreign Agricultural Service are reprinted from "World Wheat Prospects" of February 29, 1936:

New Public Elevator System Authorized in Argentina

A new public elevator system in Argentina has recently been authorized by Presidential decree and calls for the construction of 14 new public terminal elevators in the port cities at a total cost of some $17,500,000 and in addition the construction of 180 new public country elevators and the remodeling of some of the existing country grain storage facilities at a cost of about $12,800,000. The 14 public elevators will have a total capacity of 650,000 metric tons which is equivalent to about 24,000,000 bushels of wheat. The project will be financed from funds derived from its exchange profits. It is expected that the actual construction work on the 14 port elevators will be started this fall but that the building and remodeling of the country elevators will be delayed until later.

Argentina at the present time has storage facilities at railway stations to take care of only about 7,500,000 metric tons of grains compared with an average production of 18,000,000 tons. Grain is hauled in carts or trucks directly from the combines or threshing machines to the railway stations where it is stored, and in years of heavy marketing it has been necessary to pile the grain, which is customarily sacked, in the open along the tracks.



The United Kingdom

Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the month of January, 1936 were slightly lower than during the preceding month and lower than in the corresponding month last year. Imports during February amounted to 12,367,589 bushels compared with 12,396,902 bushels last month and 14,581,556 bushels for February, 1935.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom for the twelve-month period from August, 1934 to July, 1935, and for the months of August to December, 1935, January and February, 1936:

	August-July, (1934-35)	August-December (1935)	January, (1936)	February, (1936)
		Bushels		
Canada	65,435,279	33,508,978	5,845,893	6,281,678
United States ...	744,020	648,003	-	-
Argentina	60,374,544	10,687,152	466,846	319,162
Australia	37,186,823	13,057,806	3,207,603	2,852,831
Russia	-	12,872,167	310,809	-
Others	24,886,243	10,043,399	2,565,751	2,913,918
Total	188,626,909	80,817,505	12,396,902	12,367,589
Previous year ...	200,105,532	80,134,188	10,185,381	14,581,556

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 February, 1936 along with comparative figures for February, 1935.

From:	February, 1936 (bushels)	February, 1935 (bushels)
Canada	6,281,678	4,275,923
United States	-	-
Argentina	319,162	5,163,055
Australia	2,852,831	3,448,515
Russia	-	-
Others	2,913,918	1,694,063
T o t a l	12,367,589	14,581,556

The above table shows that total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during February, 1936 were lower than during February, 1935. Imports from Canada amounted to 6,281,678 bushels compared with 4,275,923 bushels for the corresponding month last year Imports from Australia amounted to 2,852,831 bushels compared with 3,448,515 bushels for the month of February, 1935. The United Kingdom imported only 319,162 bushels from the Argentine as compared with 5,163,055 bushels for the same month last year.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the seven month period of August to February, 1935-36 and 1934-35:

From:	1935-36 August-February (bushels)	1934-35 August-February (bushels)
Canada	45,636,549	37,150,529
United States	648,003	157,516
Argentina	11,473,160	36,930,944
Australia	19,118,240	22,950,318
Russia	13,182,976	-
Others	15,523,068	7,711,818
T o t a l	105,581,996	104,901,125

It will be noted that total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom amounted to 105,581,996 bushels during the August-February period in 1935-36 as compared with 104,901,125 bushels during the same months last year. The table further shows that imports from the Argentine decreased about twenty-five million bushels this year as compared with last. Imports from Canada were about 8.5 million bushels higher in the August-February period than in the same months last year.

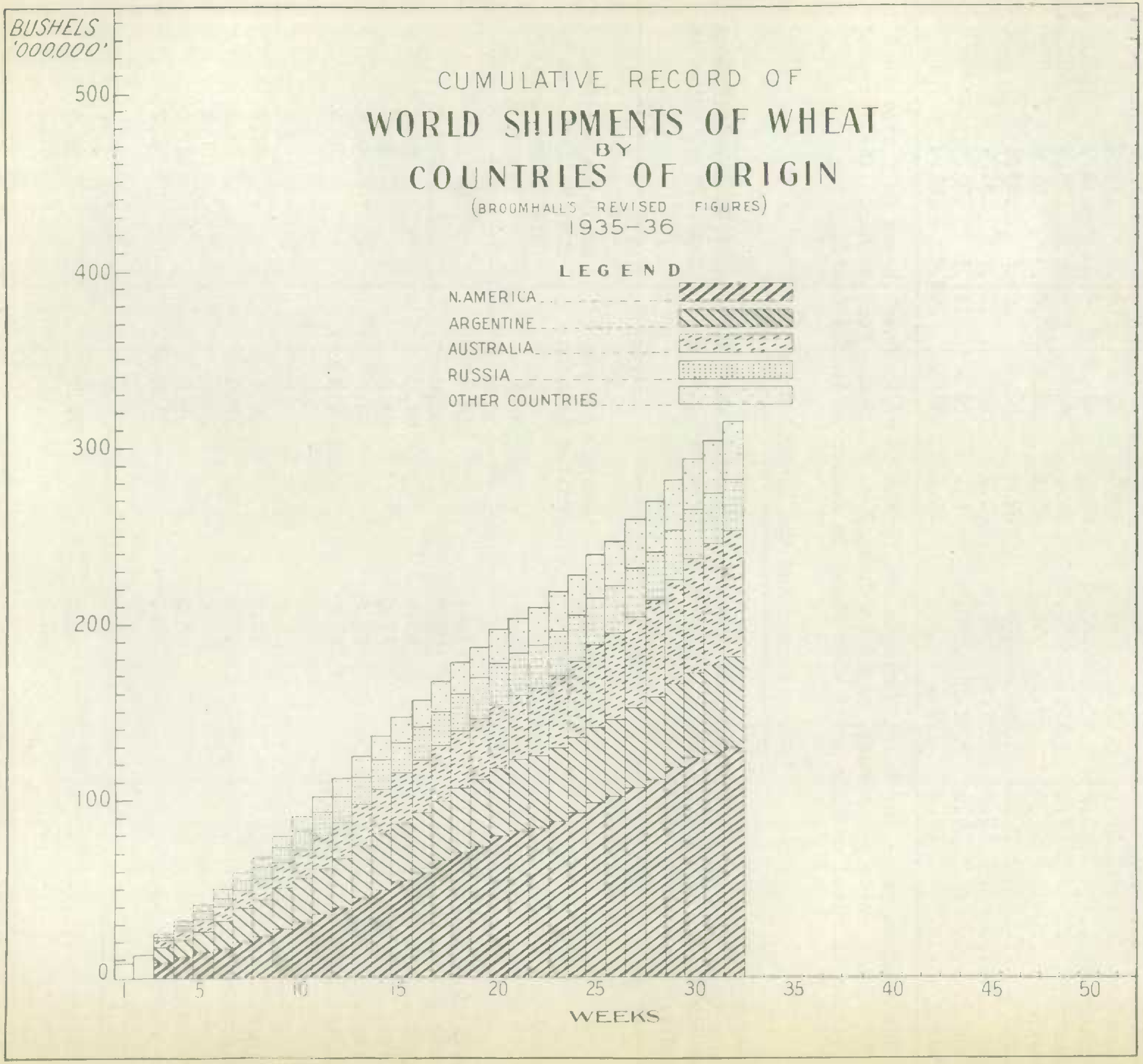
International Trade (Broomhall's Revised Figures), 1935-36.

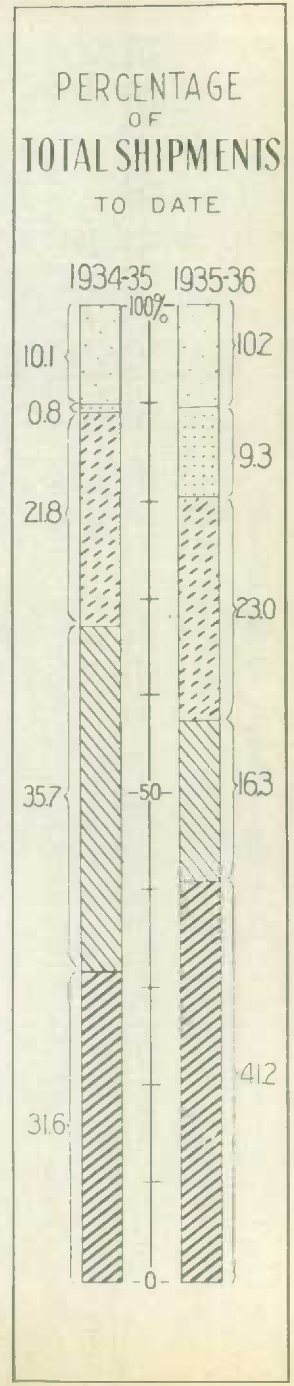
The following table shows the world shipments of wheat and wheat flour for the first thirty-two weeks of the present crop year:

Week ending		North America	Argentina	Australia	Russia	Other	Total
		(Thousand Bushels)					
August	x10, 1935	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	3,440	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	3,968	1,880	1,808	2,064	880	10,600
	19	3,928	1,368	2,504	2,920	1,040	11,760
	26	3,664	1,800	2,032	1,088	1,440	10,024
November	2	5,880	1,480	2,792	456	1,856	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	1,216	1,184	1,264	952	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	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	4,088	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	3,236	1,653	3,807	592	1,290	10,578
	14	3,140	1,171	3,472	216	1,515	9,514
Total		129,096	51,098	72,180	29,008	32,069	313,451
Comparative 1934-35							
Corresponding week		3,128	4,240	3,128	-	1,176	11,672
Total to Date		103,025	116,614	71,085	2,720	33,144	326,588

x Includes 1,200,000 bushels shipped from North America on August 1, 2 and 3; 250,000 bushels shipped from Argentina and 245,000 from Australia on August 1. See page 14, January Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation.

A decline of 13.1 million bushels or 4 per cent took place in world shipments during the first thirty-two weeks of the present crop year in comparison with a similar period last year. Most of this decline was recorded in Argentine shipments, that fell from 116.6 million bushels last year to 51.1 million bushels this year. Australian shipments showed a slight increase while shipments from North America showed an increase of 26 million bushels over last year's figures rising from 103.0 million bushels last year to 129.1 million bushels this year.


BUSHELS '000,000'
CUMULATIVE RECORD OF
WORLD SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT
BY
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
(BROOMHALL'S REVISED FIGURES)
1935-36
LEGEND
N. AMERICA
ARGENTINE
AUSTRALIA
RUSSIA
OTHER COUNTRIES
500
400
300
200
100
0
1
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
WEEKS


PERCENTAGE
OF
TOTAL SHIPMENTS
TO DATE
1934-35
1935-36
100%
-50-
-0-
10.1
0.8
21.8
35.7
31.6
10.2
9.3
23.0
16.3
41.2

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	.85.7 x
December	1.17.1	1.37.8	.55.4	.60.6	.42.4	.60.3	.79.2	.84.7 x
January	1.20.9	1.30.5	.53.9	.60.0	.44.2	.65.0	.79.0	.84.8 x
February	1.27.9	1.17.4	.59.3	.63.2	.45.8	.65.6	.79.5	.82.1 x
March	1.27.0	1.06.2	.56.7	.63.1	.49.1	.66.4	.81.9	
April	1.22.8	1.09.8	.59.7	.62.6	.53.6	.65.5	.87.6	
May	1.12.3	1.07.9	.60.6	.62.9	.63.3	.70.6	.85.7	
June	1.18.3	1.03.2	.60.8	.55.1	.66.8	.77.1	.81.7	
July	1.59.9	.95.1	.57.3	.54.7	.83.4	.82.0	.81.4	

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
1 9 3 5			
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
1 9 3 6			
January	84.2	91.8	90.0
February	83.7	-	87.2

⁄ Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.

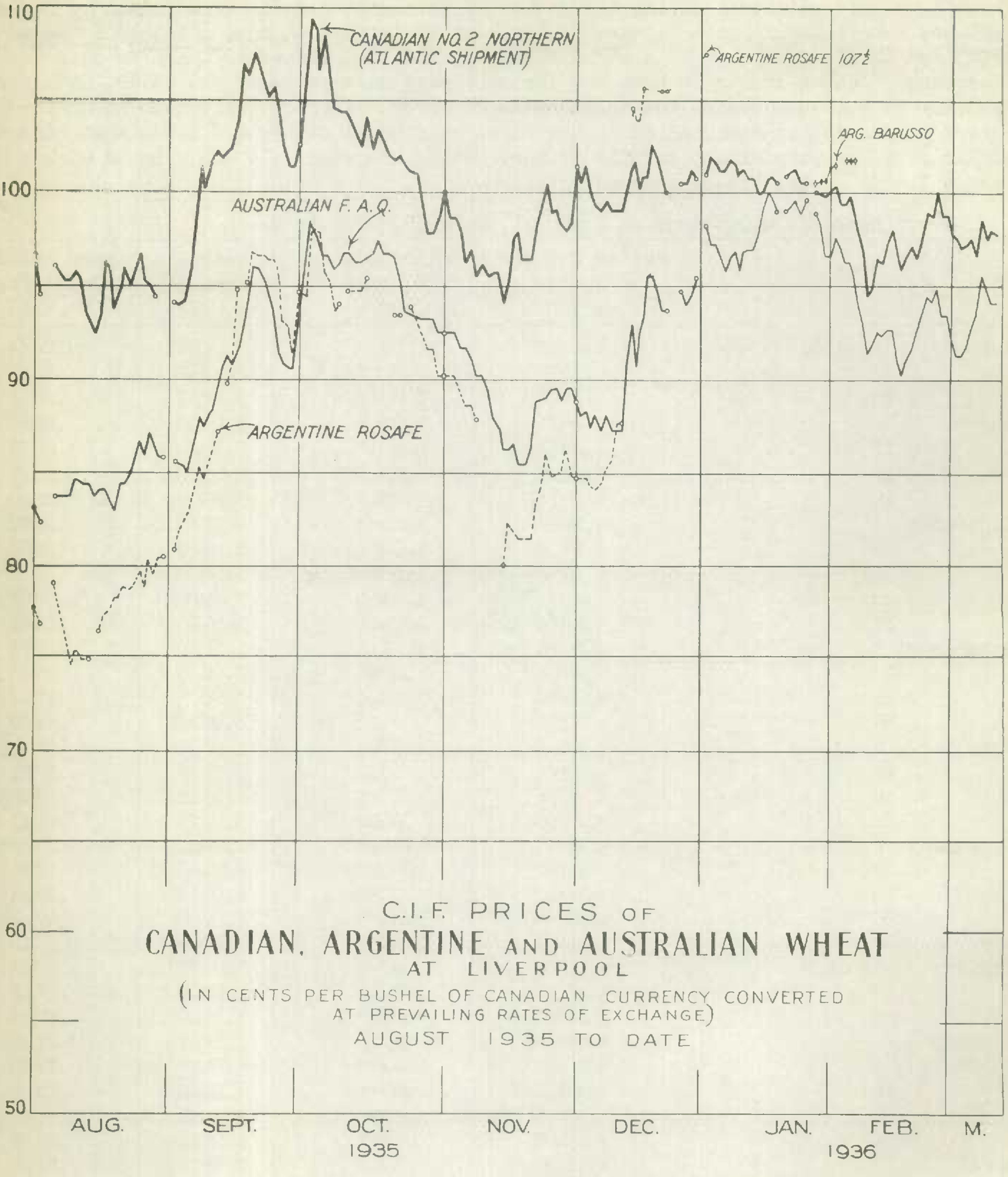
FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Foreign exchanges have shown a minimum of movement in the past six weeks despite unsettling political developments. Sterling and the French franc, moving in unusually close alignment during the period of the loan transfer from London to Paris, declined moderately in this interval. Sterling quotations at Montreal held between $5.01 and $5.02 for the first week of February, and then dipped abruptly to $4.98. Subsequent fluctuations have been for the most part between $4.97 and $4.99, with a weak tendency in evidence during the second week of March. A fractional discount on the United States dollar disappeared in the first half of February, and since that time the dollar rate has been almost exactly at par. Other exchanges also have moved within narrow limits during the period under review.

Exchange Quotations at Montreal, July 15, 1935 to March 14, 1936.

		United Kingdom Pounds 4.8667	United States Dollar 1.0000	Australia Pounds 4.8667	Argentina x Paper Peso .4244
July	15, 1935	4.9686	1.0014	3.9666	.2644
	22	4.9670	1.0009	3.9737	.2642
	29	4.9666	1.0010	3.9732	.2652
August	5	4.9625	1.0009	3.9700	.2677
	12	4.9784	1.0012	3.9825	.2678
	19	4.9900	1.0025	3.9920	.2682
	26	4.9875	1.0018	3.9900	.2680
September	3	4.9817	1.0043	3.9850	.2677
	9	4.9450	1.0021	3.9550	.2686
	16	4.9750	1.0062	3.9800	.2697
	23	4.9875	1.0150	3.9900	.2796
	30	4.9665	1.0112	3.9725	.2751
October	7	4.9550	1.0118	3.9640	.2773
	14	4.9788	1.0153	3.9830	.2751
	21	4.9850	1.0143	3.9875	.2749
	28	4.9712	1.0112	3.9775	.2749
November	4	4.9662	1.0087	3.9735	.2734
	12	4.9775	1.0012	3.9819	.2725
	18	4.9775	1.0118	3.9812	.2742
	25	4.9850	1.0100	3.9875	.2747
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	1.0066	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
	14	4.9762	1.0000	3.9809	.2751

x Unofficial rates - about 6 cents below official rates.


CANADIAN NO.2 NORTHERN (ATLANTIC SHIPMENT)
ARGENTINE ROSAFE 107½
ARG. BARUSSO
AUSTRALIAN F. A. Q.
ARGENTINE ROSAFE
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
1935
NOV.
DEC.
JAN.
FEB.
1936
M.
C.I.F. PRICES OF
CANADIAN, ARGENTINE AND AUSTRALIAN WHEAT
AT LIVERPOOL
(IN CENTS PER BUSHEL OF CANADIAN CURRENCY CONVERTED
AT PREVAILING RATES OF EXCHANGE)
AUGUST 1935 TO DATE

THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. GRADING OF THE 1935 CROP.

The following table shows the grading of inspections during the seven months, August to February, 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
Totals	48,433	53.06	65,056	70.93

Another decline in the percentage of the inspected cars grading No. 3 Northern or better was recorded in February, but the figure was not as low as in October, November and December. For the six months ending February 29, 1936, 53.06 per cent of the inspections graded No. 3 Northern or better compared with 70.93 per cent in the same months of 1934-35.

II. MOVEMENT OF WHEAT TO MARITIME PORTS.

The movement of wheat to Maritime ports slackened appreciably during the past month, but since the 19th of December, 1935, the total is nearly three times that of the same period of 1934-35.

Origin and Amount of Wheat Shipments to Maritime Ports, December 19, 1935 to March 13, 1935-36 and 1934-35.

	1935-36	1934-35
	(bushels)	
Georgian Bay and Lake Huron ports:		
Depot Harbour	723,814	-
Port McNicoll	2,308,508	987,148
Tiffin	1,066,588	80,000
Midland	991,201	724,476
Owen Sound	797,442	600,000
Collingwood	-	97,000
Goderich	55,000	32,000
Sarnia	609,920	-
Totals.............................	6,552,473	2,520,624
Lower Lake ports:		
Port Colborne	324,927	94,721
Prescott	127,869	-
Toronto	429,409	-
Kingston	143,510	-
Totals	1,025,715	94,721
GRAND TOTALS	7,578,188	2,615,345

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

Week ending		Montreal	Quebec	Sorel	Total St.Lawrence Ports	West Saint John & Saint John	Halifax
				Bushels			
August	8	938,989	25,000	492,387	1,456,376	-	-
	15	795,924	-	-	795,924	-	-
	22	676,530	-	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	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	552,662
	14	200	-	-	200	719,177	56,765
	21	-	-	-	-	433,320	67,002
	27	240	-	-	240	495,731	94,512
March	6	-	-	-	-	527,015	79,963
	13	200	-	-	200	235,453	40,000
Totals		22,640,553	1,095,227	4,537,590	28,273,370	7,726,148	1,449,523
Last Year		18,156,584	1,762,051	2,806,893	22,725,528	3,390,800	2,225,709

After a heavy overseas export movement during the latter part of January and all of February, there was a pronounced drop in the first week of March and only a slight recovery in the second week. Total overseas clearances for the crop year to date are now 91,276,270 bushels compared with 77,922,306 bushels in the same period of 1934-35--an increase of 13,347,964 bushels. Vancouver was 'slack' during the first week of March but the crop season total for Vancouver-New Westminster is now 34,348,[illegible] bushels compared with 29,074,023 bushels to the same date a year ago. The outward movement from Maritime ports has declined recently but the increased season's shipments from Saint John much more than offset the decline at Halifax. United States Atlantic ports have shipped 17,066,000 bushels so far this year compared with 15,140,000 bushels a year ago.

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

		Total Maritime Ports	Churchill	Vancouver New Westminster	United States Ports	Total Clearances
				Bushels		
August	8	-	-	213,750	156,000	1,826,126
	15	-	-	473,173	299,000	1,568,097
	22	-	600,000	403,721	327,000	2,237,851
	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	282,000	3,256,379
Oct.	4	-	330,000	349,150	236,000	3,094,849
	11	-	-	356,906	139,000	2,599,319
	18	-	-	536,533	307,000	2,045,111
	25	-	-	958,577	701,000	2,655,136
Nov.	1	-	-	1,601,903	494,000	4,578,470
	8	-	-	984,190	405,000	3,110,873
	15	-	-	751,706	751,000	3,631,209
	22	6,630	-	1,306,326	168,000	3,879,482
	29	-	-	752,633	325,000	2,982,009
Dec.	6	-	-	784,746	284,000	2,366,067
	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	1,113,000	2,747,317
Jan.	3	263,953	-	819,102	319,000	1,402,235
	10	594,961	-	997,338	987,000	2,579,299
	17	817,731	-	1,474,901	1,115,000	3,407,812
	24	999,916	-	1,570,872	623,000	3,193,788
	31	1,147,136	-	1,856,924	1,042,000	4,046,240
Feb.	7	1,284,560	-	2,695,075	499,000	4,478,635
	14	775,942	-	2,084,133	615,000	3,475,275
	21	500,322	-	3,193,353	498,000	4,191,675
	28	590,243	-	2,440,282	1,671,000	4,701,765
March	6	606,978	-	545,867	729,000	1,881,845
	13	275,453	-	1,779,020	513,000	2,567,673
Totals		9,175,671	2,407,000	34,348,229	17,066,000	91,270,270
Last Year		5,616,509	4,049,877	29,074,023	15,140,000	77,922,306 x

x Includes 1,316,369 bushels shipped from Prince Rupert.

Imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption or milling-in-bond for re-export in the period from August 1, 1935 to March 13, 1936 amounted to 32,818,448 bushels compared with 16,629,154 bushels in the same period of 1934-35. Adding these figures to the overseas shipments shown above, the total disposal of Canadian wheat as overseas clearances and United States imports has now amounted to 124,088,718 bushels compared with 94,551,460 bushels a year ago at this date. Exports of Canadian wheat as flour in the same period have amounted to approximately 14.0 million bushels compared with 13.5 million bushels in the same period of 1934-35. The combined total of overseas clearances and United States imports of wheat and exports of flour is thus 138.1 million bushels compared with 108.1 million bushels a year ago.

IV. STOCKS IN STORE.

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store in Canada and the United States on March 13, 1936 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year.

	1936	1935
	(bushels)	
Country Elevators - Manitoba	6,250,000 x	10,213,035
Saskatchewan	45,000,000 x	51,236,108
Alberta	27,000,000 x	36,169,758
Total	78,250,000 x	97,618,901
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	6,179,000 x	6,951,305
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	2,814,671	2,583,213
Pacific Ports	11,182,539	12,562,162
Churchill	2,280,823	2,389,404
Fort William and Port Arthur	40,200,844	62,092,193
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	36,330,309	23,485,758
Eastern Elevators - St. Lawrence Ports	13,451,254	8,922,354
Eastern Elevators - Seaboard Ports	3,330,168	1,056,606
U. S. Lake Ports	12,291,528	14,464,550
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	8,005,541	5,292,221
Total	214,316,677	237,418,667

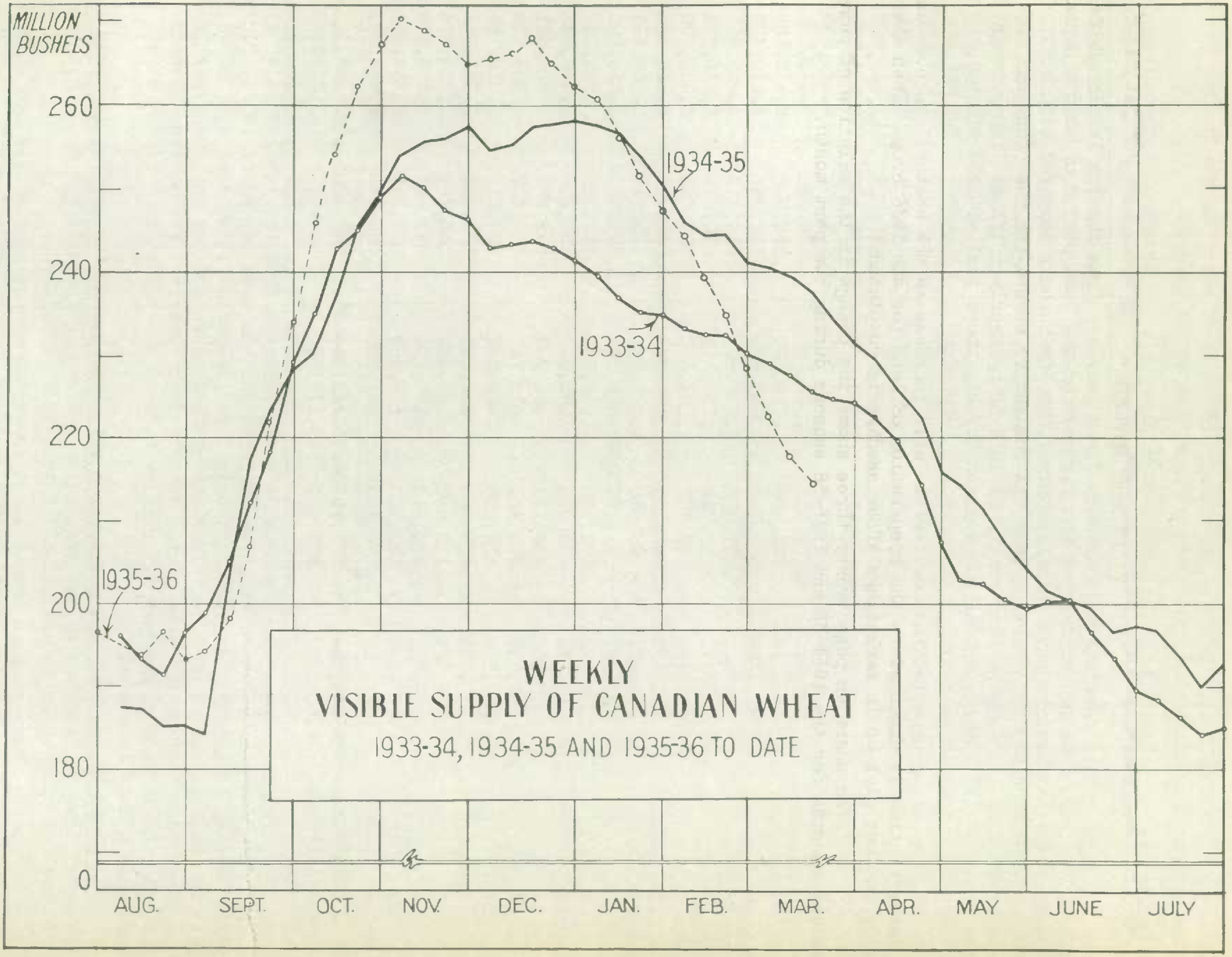
x Subject to minor revision.

The visible supply has fallen 20½ million bushels during the past four weeks compared with a decline of only 7 million bushels during the same weeks of 1935. As in the previous month, the combined influence of reduced marketings and increased exports caused the rapid fall. The visible supply at March 13, 1936 was 23.1 million bushels under the figure at this date a year ago. Just two months ago, the figures for the two years were practically the same but the gap has steadily widened since mid-January. This will be apparent from the chart on page 21 and it will also be seen that the present visible supply is 11.6 million bushels under the figure at this date in 1934.

The improved weather in the West has resulted in increased marketings and with export clearances also ruling somewhat lower, it is not expected that the sharp declines in the visible supply which featured the past three months, will be continued. There is no reason to expect that the downward trend will be discontinued, however.

During the past four weeks, the main reductions in the visible supply have taken place in Saskatchewan and Alberta country elevators, Pacific Coast elevators, and at eastern Canadian and United States Lake ports.

In comparison with the same date of 1935 a higher proportion of the visible supply is advanced in position. There is much less wheat held in country elevators and at Fort William-Port Arthur and much more in eastern Canadian and United States positions. Stocks of Canadian wheat in the United States have declined rapidly until they now total 20.3 million bushels compared with 19.7 millions a year ago. The large increase in U.S. stocks that took place last fall has been gradually erased.



WEEKLY
VISIBLE SUPPLY OF CANADIAN WHEAT
1933-34, 1934-35 AND 1935-36 TO DATE

V. PRIMARY MOVEMENT

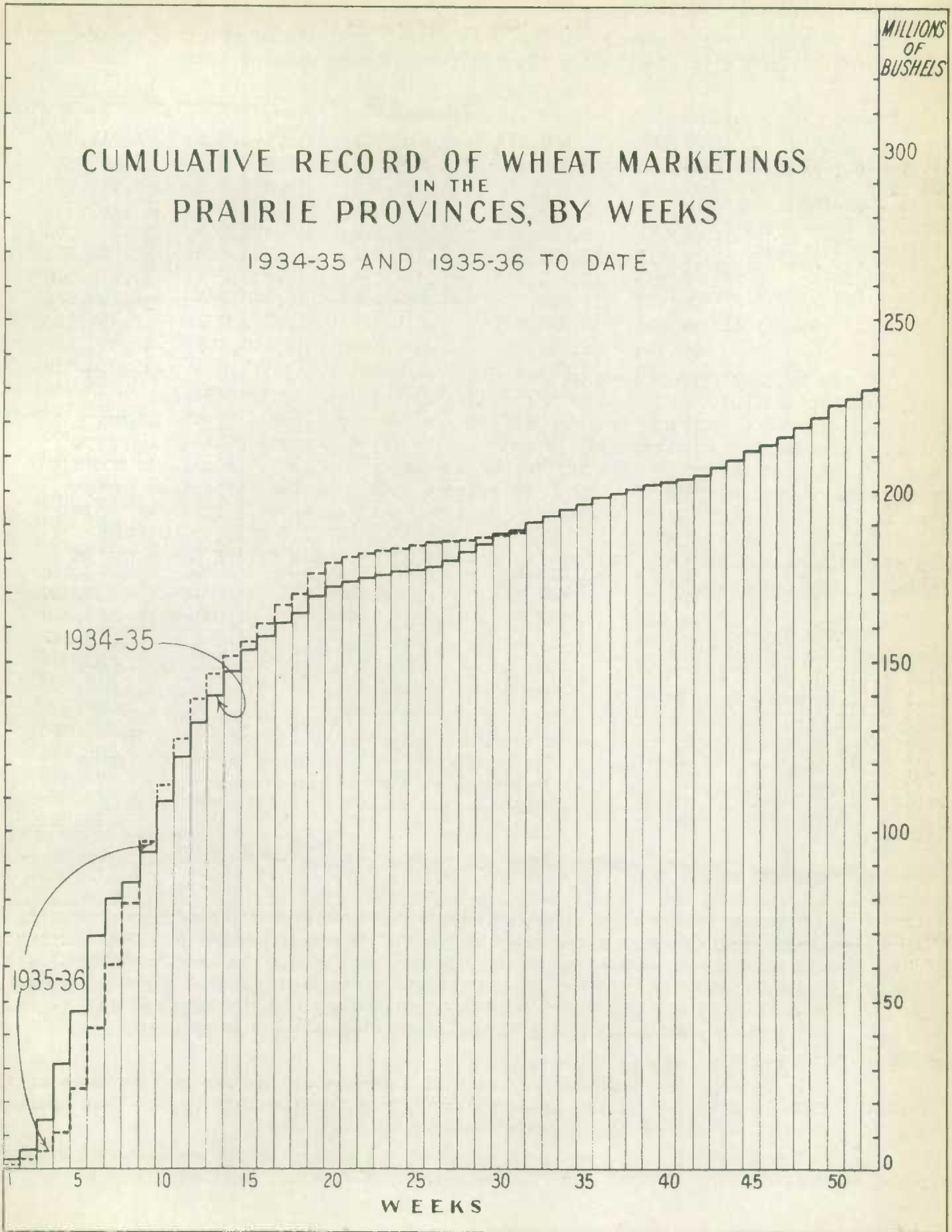
The following table shows primary receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the present crop year along with comparative figures for 1934-35:

Week ending	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Totals	Last Year
			(Bushels)		
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	672,561	1,167,628	2,313,638	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	12,056,920	3,927,633	17,740,865	22,565,311
21	1,104,305	12,121,333	5,577,634	18,803,272	10,771,408
28	1,459,438	11,609,883	4,979,162	18,048,483	5,308,972
Oct. 4	1,884,450	8,698,031	7,931,457	18,513,938	8,457,256
11	610,916	8,038,259	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	465,719	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
Totals	15,549,964	100,805,897	70,946,309	187,302,170	-
Comparative figures 1934-35	27,632,628	82,963,916	78,174,796	-	188,771,340

Primary receipts have shown a sharp increase from the low levels of mid-February, but have remained well below the figures for the same period of 1935. During the past four weeks, marketings have totalled only 2,595,639 bushels compared with 8,941,413 bushels in the same period of 1935. Thus the cumulative record for the crop year to date is now lower than that of the same period of 1934-35 by nearly 1 1/2 million bushels. Two months ago, the 1935-36 record was 6.8 million bushels above that of 1934-35, so a considerable change is evident.

It is expected that deliveries will increase as the weather improves until the farmers' time is diverted to the preparation of land for the 1936 crop. Then there is usually another pick-up in marketings after seeding is completed.

The chart on page twenty-three shows the change in the relation of cumulative marketing records for the 1934-35 and 1935-36 seasons during the past month.


CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WHEAT MARKETINGS
IN THE
PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY WEEKS
1934-35 AND 1935-36 TO DATE
MILLIONS OF BUSHELS
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1934-35
1935-36
1
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
WEEKS

VI. THE STATISTICAL POSITION.

The following table summarizes the statistical position of wheat in Canada as at March 1, 1936 with comparative figures for the same date of 1935:

	1934-35	1935-36
	Bushels	
Carry-over, July 31	193,990,281	203,231,288
New Crop	275,849,000	277,339,000 1/
Total supplies	469,839,281	480,570,288
Domestic Requirements	100,962,712	112,000,000 2/
Available Supplies	368,876,569	368,570,288
Exports, August to February	115,254,225	146,345,683
Balance for export or carry-over	253,622,344	222,224,605

1/ January Estimate. 2/ Tentative.

23.1
245.3

It can be seen from the above table that supplies available for export or carry-over in the 1935-36 season were practically the same as in 1934-35. The increased carry-over and new crop in 1935-36 are counterbalanced by the higher estimate of domestic requirements. Exports in the first seven months of the crop year 1935-36 amounted to 146.3 million bushels compared with 115.3 million bushels in the same period of 1934-35. Thus the balance remaining for export or carry-over in Canada at March 1, 1936 amounted to 222.2 million bushels compared with 253.6 million bushels at March 1, 1935 -- a reduction of 31.4 million bushels. The statistical position was improved by 7.2 million bushels during the month of February, 1936 compared with February, 1935.

Between August 1, 1935 and the end of February, 1936 stocks of Canadian wheat held in United States' positions increased 11.4 million bushels -- from 11.7 millions to 23.1 millions. Last year in the same period, stocks increased 11.5 million bushels -- from 10.0 millions to 21.5 millions. It is apparent, therefore, that none of the improvement in the statistical position can now be attributed to the greater increase of bonded stocks in the United States in 1935-36 as compared with 1934-35. During February, 1936 there was a much more rapid decline in bonded stocks than in February, 1935. Direct imports by United States' mills and overseas shipments from New York contributed to this tendency.

Stocks of Canadian wheat held in the United States can be taken into account in calculating the balance for export or carry-over by the following method: "Carry-over of Canadian wheat in Canada and the United States at July 31 plus the Crop Estimate minus Domestic Requirements and minus the sum of Overseas Clearances*of wheat (elevator returns), United States imports for consumption and for milling in bond, and an estimate of flour exports based upon the official monthly exports." The balance calculated by this method is 250 million bushels at March 1, 1936 compared with $276\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels at March 1, 1935.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

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

W H E A T

	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33
		(bushels)		
August	21,698,284	14,709,675	8,652,970	18,289,832
September	17,272,672	17,588,359	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	7,088,511	14,706,801
February	14,241,169	7,206,560	6,512,686	10,922,337
March		8,906,379	10,103,240	14,815,705
April		5,027,403	3,568,090	4,460,214
May		11,989,891	19,023,770	21,464,848
June		6,494,622	18,425,933	16,998,672
July		9,158,035	12,979,231	16,373,532
Total		144,374,910	170,234,013	240,136,568

F L O U R

	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33
		(barrels)		
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		497,468	493,327	490,270
April		276,907	340,621	234,387
May		383,221	481,725	565,080
June		429,561	441,064	544,507
July		395,232	408,028	492,765
Total		4,750,310	5,454,636	5,370,613

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33
		(bushels)		
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,[illegible],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		11,144,985	12,323,211	17,021,920
April		6,273,484	5,100,885	5,514,956
May		13,714,385	21,191,533	24,007,708
June		8,427,647	20,410,721	19,448,954
July		10,936,579	14,815,357	18,590,974
Total		165,751,305	194,779,875	264,304,328