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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

The world demand for wheat has continued at disappointingly low levels during the past month but the high proportion of the total demand being diverted to Canadian wheat introduces an element of optimism. Up to the middle of May, shipments of wheat and wheat flour from Canada amounted to approximately 176 million bushels or 10 million bushels in excess of the export movement in the entire crop year 1934-35. It is commonly and confidently expected that world demand will be concentrated on Canadian wheat during the remaining eleven weeks of the 1935-36 season. The outward movement in May and June will probably be the heaviest since 1929. Shipments may decline in July as new crop supplies in Europe are either being used or anticipated at that time. During the first 5 or 6 months of the new crop year, 1936-37, the volume of Canadian exports should be greater than usual because of the limited Southern Hemisphere residuals. The export situation will remain obscure, however, until the 1936 crops in the import areas and in the United States, Russia and the Balkans are more definitely known. Making possible exceptions for Russia and Hungary, present indications are that competition from Northern Hemisphere export areas will not be severe in the August-December period of 1936. On the contrary, it is apparent that the dominant position that Canadian wheat is now holding in world markets cannot be relied upon to continue after the 1936 crops are threshed.

In considering new crop prospects in the Southern Hemisphere where seeding is well under way, contrasting conditions are evident in Argentina and Australia. In Argentina, the sowing of fall wheat is proceeding rapidly under favourable weather conditions and with the probability of an increased acreage due to the relatively high fixed price of wheat. The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Melbourne reported by cable on May 15 that rain is urgently needed in Western Australia, South Australia and some parts of Victoria. Growers are described as anxious regarding prospects for the new season. A small increase in acreage has been commonly anticipated.

The significant and general reduction in old crop supplies being effected during 1935-36 places increased emphasis and dependence on the new crop. It was to be expected, therefore, that more nervousness would prevail, accompanied by greater variation in wheat prices. During the past month there has been a further price decline on most markets. At Buenos Aires, prices have continued above the official minimum price established last December, limiting sales to domestic mills and to neighbouring countries. Liverpool has also remained relatively strong, particularly in the May future. Declines at Winnipeg have widened the Winnipeg-Liverpool differential in the May future to about 12 cents. United States markets have been particularly weak despite successive reductions in winter wheat forecasts. Minneapolis has declined far more than Chicago because its prices are more dependent on spring wheat prospects. At present, moisture conditions in the Dakotas and Montana are considered to be satisfactory.

World Shipments.-

The movement of wheat into international trade has improved during May but is again falling steadily behind the 1934-35 figures. Mr. Broomhall's record of world shipments from August 1, 1935 to May 16, 1936 totals 397.4 million bushels compared with 417.4 million bushels in the same period of 1934-35. If Mr. Broomhall's recent estimate of a crop year total of 528 million bushels is to be realized, weekly shipments must increase to an average of 11.4 million bushels for the remaining eleven weeks. To fulfil his estimate of Canadian shipments (272 million bushels) weekly clearances from Canada in the last eleven weeks of the crop season must average 8.6 million bushels. It can now be said definitely that such a figure for Canada will not be reached. Unless there is a 'change for the worse' in new crop conditions, world shipments will not reach 528 million bushels and it is clear that the dislocation of the world wheat trade resulting from nationalistic devices has been under-estimated. At this stage of the marketing season, it seems doubtful whether world shipments will reach 520 million bushels and Canadian shipments, 250 million bushels, for the crop year.

The following table presents an analysis of Mr. Broomhall's recent estimate of the origin of world shipments. If Mr. Broomhall proves to be correct, Canada will ship 95 million bushels or 75 per cent of the world shipments (127 million bushels) during the last eleven weeks of the crop year. It seems probable that his figures for both Canada and Argentina are too high.

Position of Mr. Broomhall's Estimate of the Origin of World Wheat Shipments, 1935-36.

	Mr. Broomhall's Revised Estimate of shipments	Approximate shipments to May 16	Balance to be shipped before July 31	Weekly Amounts to be shipped in remaining 11 weeks
		(million bushels)		
Canada	272	177x	95	8.6
Argentina	80	61	19	1.7
Australia	104	93	11	1.0
Russia	30	29	1	-
Danube and Others ..	42	41	1	0.1
Totals	528	401x	127	11.4

x This figure is a slight upward revision of Mr. Broomhall's total. See page 3 opposite.

Wheat Prospects in the United States.

The official forecast of winter wheat production as of May 1 was again well below the average of the private estimates, but the rainfall between May 1 and May 11 (when the report was issued) encouraged traders to believe an improvement had resulted and the government report did not have the same bullish effect as in April. As indicated by condition on May 1, the production of winter wheat was forecasted at 463,708,000 bushels.compared with the April 1 forecast of 493,166,000 bushels, 433,447,000 bushels produced in 1935 and the 5-year (1928-1932) average of 618,186,000 bushels. The abandonment of acreage seeded for the 1936 crop at 24.4 per cent was among the highest on record but was below the 1934-35 figure of 30.4 per cent. The acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest was estimated at 35,932,000 acres compared with 31,000,000 acres harvested in 1935 and the 5-year (1928-1932) average of 39,454,000 acres.

Most of the decline in prospects during the month of April was due to the persistent drought in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Since the first of May, however, there have been effective rains in the drought area and some recovery is expected. With deterioration in the winter wheat crop that has taken place in the last three months the extent of the 1936-37 surplus in the United States now depends upon the spring wheat crop. In Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, this crop was generally seeded somewhat late on land deficient in subsoil moisture reserves. Subsequent weather conditions, however, have been favourable. Central South Dakota and western North Dakota received rains that were badly needed. As in the Prairie Provinces of Canada, there have been very few dust storms this year and practically no damage from this source. It is generally conceded that the crop has a good start, but it will require more rain than usual to offset the lowered moisture reserves. Wherever light-weight rusted seed was used, there is more concern regarding early season growing conditions. Most authorities consider that the acreage sown did not reach the level of farmers' intentions expressed two months ago.

The Wheat Situation in Canada.

Although the rate of disposal of old crop supplies is not high enough to bear out the predictions of certain recognized authorities, a moderate optimism pervades the Canadian situation as the rapidly declining stocks have reached the lowest level in several years. Primary marketings have remained low and the export movement has increased sharply since the opening of St. Lawrence navigation so that the visible supply has shown some notable reductions. Large supplies are moving forward by rail from country elevators and by water from Fort William and Port Arthur. At May 15, the visible supply was 31½ million bushels under the comparable figure for 1935.

In the period from August 1, 1935 to May 15, 1936, overseas export clearances of wheat were 120,865,125 bushels; imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption or milling-in-bond for re-export were 38,611,709 bushels; and exports of flour converted to bushels of wheat were approximately 17.2 million bushels. In the same period of 1934-35, the comparable figures were 97,773,087 bushels, 21,103,668 bushels and 16.7 million bushels respectively. The combined totals were 176.7 million bushels in 1935-36 and 135.6 million bushels in 1934-35, showing an improvement of 41.1 million bushels. The total to date in 1935-36 exceeds the total for the entire crop year, 1934-35.

The surplus of Canadian wheat for export or carry-over in both Canada and the United States at May 15, 1936 was approximately 204 million bushels compared with 243 million bushels at a comparable date of 1935. During the past four weeks the surplus has fallen 22 million bushels compared with a decline of 13 million bushels in the same weeks of 1935.

A moderate optimism is also warranted regarding 1936 crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces, where the spring season has been generally favourable. There has been practically no damage from soil-drifting, which gives the crop a considerable advantage over recent years. The absorption of winter precipitation was also better than usual and the drought area lacking in sub-soil reserves has been narrowed. The lateness of the season increases the chances of rust and frost damage, while further concern is attributed to the weight and vitality of the seed sown over considerable areas. While seeding started later than in 1935, it has proceeded at a faster rate and the proportion seeded by the middle of May was probably slightly higher than in 1935. The 'Intentions to Plant' report as of May 1 anticipated an increase of 3 per cent or about 800,000 acres in the wheat acreage of the Prairie Provinces. Because of the delay in seeding caused by rain in Manitoba, southern Saskatchewan and central Alberta during the first week in May, some authorities expect that a considerable diversion to coarse grains and summer fallow will result. While 'Intentions to Plant' report is corrected for habitual bias, it has never been too high in its 5-year existence. It is only fair to say, however, that most of the other commentators expect a slight decrease in acreage.

United Kingdom Wheat Imports.

While both the total imports and the imports from Canada in April were lower than in the previous month, they were higher than in April, 1935. Total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during April, 1936 were 15,562,036 bushels compared with 15,092,603 bushels in April 1935. Of these totals, 7,196,249 bushels originated in Canada in April, 1936 and 5,550,057 in April, 1935. In percentage terms, Canada secured 46.2 per cent of the trade in April, 1936 and 36.7 per cent in April, 1935. Imports from Australia increased again during April and reached 6,359,168 bushels or 40.9 per cent of the total imports for the month.

In the nine months of the crop year ending April 30, total imports into the United Kingdom were 138,507,289 bushels, of which 62,325,068 bushels or 45.0 per cent came from Canada. In the same period of 1934-35, the United Kingdom imported 136,843,653 bushels and took 48,103,842 bushels or 35.2 per cent from Canada.

Imports, Port of Glasgow.

During the five weeks ending May 2, 1936, 64 per cent of the wheat and 60 per cent of the wheat flour imported into Glasgow were of Canadian origin.

Price Levels.

Markets throughout the world have drifted toward lower levels during the past month , the largest declines being registered on United States markets. The usual nervousness regarding new crop prospects has prevailed and there have been some rather wide daily variations. Minneapolis, influenced by good spring wheat prospects, has shown declines of 10 or 12 cents while Chicago is down about 6 cents. Futures at Winnipeg have dropped about 5 or 6 cents. The May future at Liverpool has shown more resistance than the July, falling only 2 3/4 cents between April 17 and May 16 while the July was down 3 1/4 cents in the same period. The premium of the Liverpool May future over Winnipeg May has widened about 3 1/2 cents during the month and was approximately 12 cents on May 16. Buenos Aires futures have remained slightly above the fixed price, unaffected by changes elsewhere.

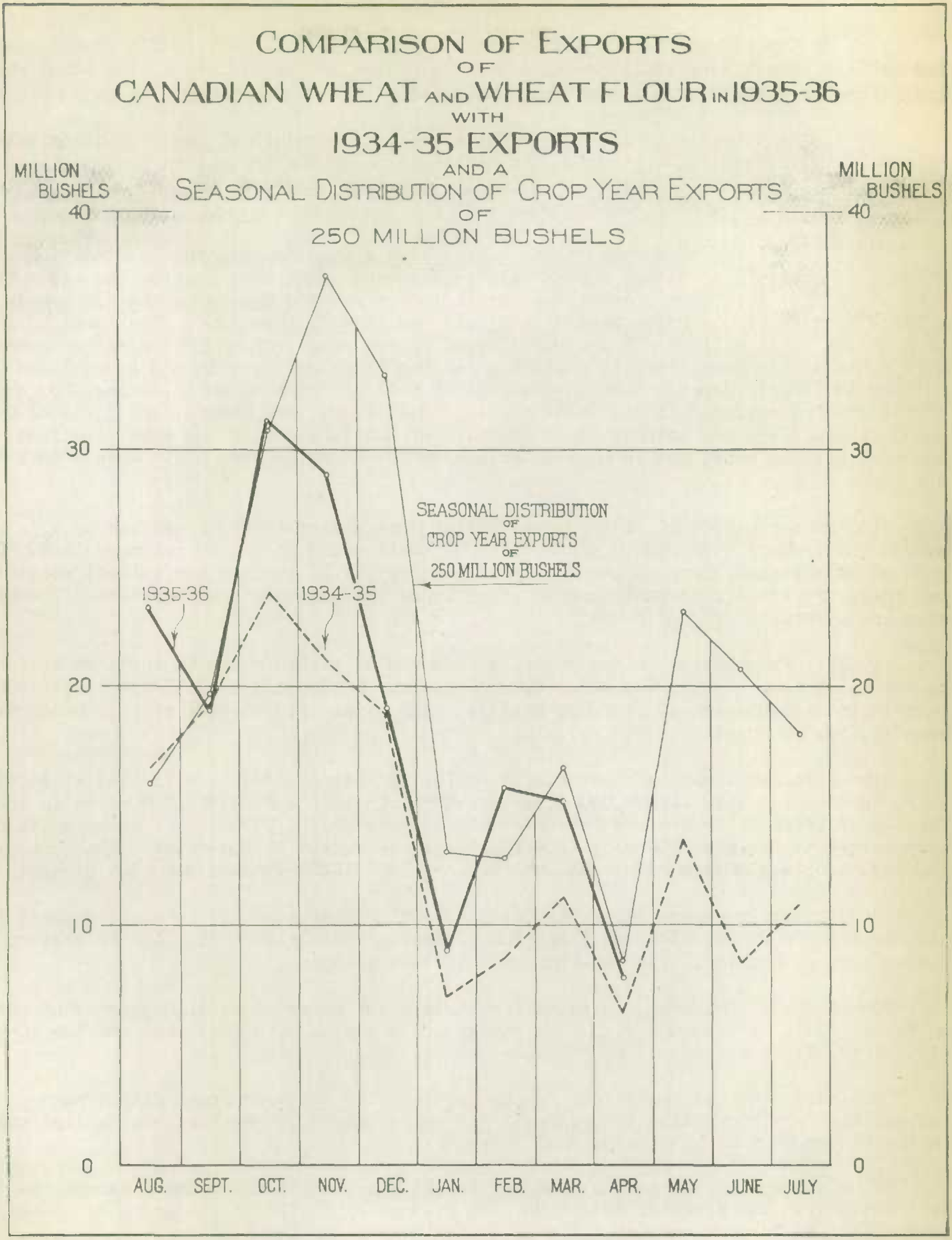
With only Canadian and Australian wheat quoted in any quantity, C.I.F. prices at Liverpool have also declined. The premiums of Australian over Canadian have increased as the available supply of Australian wheat fell. French wheat is still quoted at a discount of 8 or 10 cents under Canadian.

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

The figure given by the Department of National Revenue as wheat exports for April was 6,572,364 bushels and the conversion and addition of flour exports bring the total to 7,837,593 bushels. While this is the largest April figure for several years, it does not cover the exports for a calendar month by any means and is slightly below the figure required to follow the seasonal pattern of a crop year total of 250 million bushels. As explained previously, the Department of National Revenue keeps the books open in April until all the exports made in March are covered. Thus the fiscal year is made inclusive. For the April exports and for all other months, however, it is the practice to close the books with the entries received on the last day of the month. April exports, therefore, cover a period that is much less than a month.

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour for the first nine months of the crop year, August to April inclusive, were 169,474,939 bushels compared with 132,672,694 bushels in the same months of 1934-35 and 188.2 million bushels, which would be the seasonal apportionment to April 30 of a crop year total of 250 million bushels. Thus it can be seen that exports to the end of April were lagging about 18 1/2 million bushels behind the requisite figure to reach a crop year total of 250 million bushels.

The seasonal pattern of a 250 million bushel export shown in the chart on page five requires an export of 61.8 million bushels in the months of May, June and July. Because of the lag of 18 1/2 million bushels behind the 250 million bushel pattern in the first three quarters of the crop year, exports of over 80 million bushels will be needed to bring the crop year total up to 250 million bushels. This is not an impossibly high figure--and a good start has been made so far in May--but it will require steady use of our port facilities. In May, June and July, 1929, 81.7 million bushels were shipped out in these three months and in 1928--95.4 million bushels. Provided (a) that world demand approaches Mr. Broomhall's expectation and (b) that European crop prospects show no decided change for the better, the realization of a crop year total of 250 million bushels for Canada is still possible. While Canada will undoubtedly secure a high proportion of the total May-July trade, the fitful condition of overseas demand is worrisome and leads to concern regarding the estimates of world's shipments for the year.


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
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

UNITED STATES

On May 11, the United States Department of Agriculture issued a report covering the acreage, condition, yield per acre and production of certain crops, including wheat. The following passages are quoted from the report:

"Crop prospects declined during April chiefly as a result of unevenly distributed rainfall and extreme temperatures. The continuation of the drought in the Southwest through April was chiefly responsible for the 6 percent decrease in the Crop Reporting Board's forecast of winter wheat production.

"Since the first of May there has been a very marked improvement in conditions, chiefly as a result of warmer weather with widespread rains over most of the Great Plains area where they were most urgently needed, but from western Kansas to the Rio Grande River a large acreage of the grain seeded last fall had already been lost. Over most of this area recent rains will permit the planting of spring sown crops but in a rather considerable southwestern area there is still a scant supply of moisture in the subsoil and final outturn is largely dependent on the receipt of well distributed rains during the remainder of the growing season. In the range areas of west Texas, New Mexico, and parts of Colorado and Oklahoma there has been an acute shortage of moisture and in the worst sections recovery will be slow, but in much of this area recent rains were heavy enough to start the new grass.

"In the northern half of the Great Plains Area spring work was delayed by a late season and farmers have pushed the seeding of small grain on poorly prepared land. Over much of this region there is now a fair to good supply of surface and subsoil moisture but there are still some considerable areas, where the moisture supply is insufficient to give any assurance of good crops.

"WHEAT: Prospective United States production of winter wheat in 1936, as indicated by condition as of May 1, was 463,708,000 bushels. Production in 1935 was 433,447,000 bushels and in 1934 was 405,552,000 bushels. The 5-year (1928-1932) average production was 618,186,000 bushels.

"The acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest in 1936 is estimated at 35,932,000 acres as compared with 31,000,000 acres harvested in 1935 and 32,968,000 acres in 1934. The 5-year (1928-1932) average harvested acreage was 39,454,000 acres. Abandonment of acreage seeded for the 1936 crop is estimated to have been 24.4 percent. Abandonment of the 1935 crop was 30.4 percent and the 10-year (1923-1932) average was 12.6 percent.

"Abandonment is excessive in the Western Great Plains area and is above average in all the Western States with the exception of Arizona and California. In the eastern States abandonment this year is slightly less than average.

"Condition of the crop remaining for harvest was reported at 67.0 percent of normal on May 1, 1936, as compared with 75.3 percent on the same date last year and the 10-year (1923-1932) May 1 average of 81.2 percent.

"Continued droughty conditions during April in the Southern Great Plains were responsible for the decline in prospects during the month and most of the decline occurred in the States of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas."

"Below average yields are in prospect in all sections of the country except the Northeast, with the greatest reduction from average appearing in the group of States extending from Montana and South Dakota to New Mexico and Texas."

AUSTRALIA

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

"Wheat and flour shipments from December 1st to week ending May 5th totalled 56,279,000 bushels compared with 53,089,410 bushels previous year. Demand for Australian wheat disappointing and during past month market has declined about two pence per bushel. China has been definitely out of market Australian wheat with Japan drawing bulk of her supplies from Canada. Prices to growers Australia now approximately three-shillings two pence per bushel Australian currency equivalent sixty-three cents Canadian at country sidings and three shillings ten pence f.o.b. steamer. Wheat prices in Australia are holding above export parity due to the fact that the small balance is strongly held and weather conditions unfavourable for seeding. Rain is urgently required in western Australia, south Australia and some parts of Victoria. Growers anxious concerning new season's prospects. Export flour market featureless except Dairen has been substantial purchaser for May shipment which will occupy most mills full time remainder month. No important bookings June and difficulty securing wheat at world's parity places millers in difficult position. Current quotations for export seven pounds twelve shillings six pence per ton 2,000 pounds 49-pound sacks equivalent thirty dollars.twenty cents and seven pounds ten shillings 150-pound sacks. Demand for shipping space quiet, shippers having covered their requirements and freight rates are practically unchanged excepting parcel rate for June now twenty-six shillings three pence, July and August twenty-five shillings, freight payable English currency per ton 2,240 pounds.

ARGENTINA

The following report dated May 2, 1936 was received by air mail from the correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Buenos Aires:

CROP CONDITIONS

There were copious rains during the month of April, and whilst all sections were not equally favoured it can nevertheless be said that every part of the grain producing zones received some benefit. Consequently, the soil everywhere is in good condition for ploughing and seeding the new crop. The pastures too have greatly benefited, the grass having completely recuperated in the districts where the locusts' ravages had left the land bare; hence work horses are getting into good shape for the season's hard grind.

Below are given extracts from the monthly report of the Ministry of Agriculture, which made its appearance on the 22nd ultimo, showing the progress made in the several provinces with the work on the new crop. Fresh rains have fallen since the publication of the report.

In Buenos Aires throughout the province the preparation of the land is being actively carried on, and sowing, principally of oats, barley for pasture, and rye, is being effected under good conditions.

In Santa Fe preparation of the land for the wheat and linseed crops is being continued under good conditions, favoured by abundant rains, and almost all the land intended for wheat is now ready. Actual sowing of wheat is expected to commence in the north of the province at the end of April.

In Cordoba also the abundant rains of the past month have facilitated the work on the land, and seeding of wheat has commenced in the south of the central zone. This will be intensified during May.

In Entre Rios the rains hindered work on the land for a while, but this is now being prosecuted actively, with good prospects. The colonists who lost their last crops and were without seed have been assisted to obtain this by the National Government.

In the Pampa ploughing was hindered during March, but the April rains facilitated the work, and sowing of wheat is now going ahead under good conditions.

With regard to the MAIZE crop, the rain which favoured the seeding of other grains has had a bad effect on the conditioning and gathering of maize, as will be seen from the following extracts from the official report:-

In Buenos Aires the gathering of maize in the northern zone of the province, which had begun in the early days of April, had to be suspended because of the grain not being ripe and containing too much moisture. It is feared that the excessive rains will damage the quality, especially in the plants bent over by the wind, whose heads are amongst the weeds or in contact with the ground. The drought caused serious damage in the maize fields of the centre and south-west.

In Santa Fe, in the southern zone the abundant rains helped to damage the quality of the maize through soaking the lots bent over by the wind, but this affects only a limited proportion of the crop. Gathering is general throughout the province, some fields being harvested prematurely because competition between the buyers induced the farmers to hasten the picking regardless of quality; this same haste was also seen in the southern zone on account of the lack of pasture previous to the rains. Shelling is being done with some intensity in parts of the centre and south. With regard to the late sowings in the north of the province, these are in better condition since the rains, and their prospects look good, although they still face the risk of damage from early frosts.

In Cordoba harvesting of maize goes on slowly in the centre of the province, on account of the continuous rains, but the quality is good. In the west also the crop is being picked, but with poor results as to both quality and yield. In the east the best crops are to be seen in the districts where wheat growing has diminished; here gathering is being pressed in order to prepare the stubbles for wheat and linseed.

In Entre Rios the late maize fields have improved with the last rains. As mentioned in previous reports, the sweet corn was lost except in the north-east zone, where it is giving satisfactory yields of good quality. There are losses of bitter corn in areas destroyed by locusts.

In Santiago del Estero the early sown maize is being cribbed in the south-eastern zone, and shelling is showing good results. The late sowings, which suffered for lack of opportune rains, have re-acted, but the production will not exceed local requirements.

In the Pampa because of the drought most of the maize fields will give no crop; many of them were used for pasturing cattle. Gathering will commence as soon as the first frosts appear.

EXPORT POSITION

Exports during April were 4,028,000 bushels of wheat and 125,000 bushels of wheat flour, a total of 4,153,000 bushels in all; which shows a substantial drop from the March shipments of 5,462,000 bushels.

The Statistical position is now as follows:

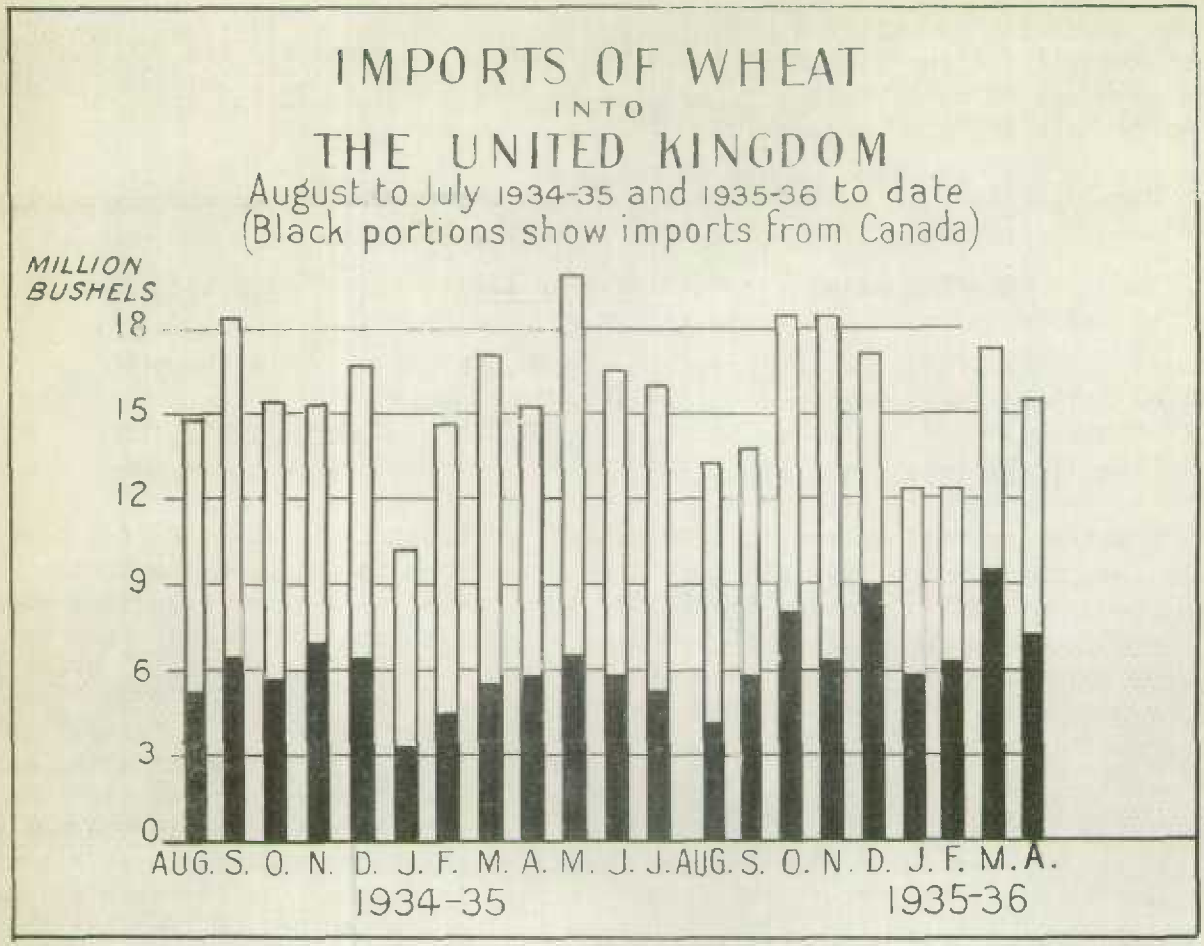
First official estimate 1935-36 crop		144,035,000	bushels
Carry over from 1934-35 crop		19,138,000	"
Total supplies		163,173,000	"
Deduct for seed and domestic needs		95,534,000	"
Exportable balance		67,639,000	"
Shipped to) wheat	17,437,000 bushels		
April 30th) flour	479,000 "	17,916,000	"
Still available for export		49,723,000	"

Market conditions continue unchanged. Operations in wheat during April were very few, and the business was practically confined to neighbouring South American countries, particularly Brazil, the traditional market for Argentine wheat of the highest grade. Some sales of Canadian wheat are reported to have been made to Brazil; but this Republic has not much to fear from Canadian competition. Brazilians, like the Argentines, have a preference for very white bread. Manitoba wheat produces a flour with a slightly dark shade which is inacceptable; and as it is illegal to use chemical "improvers" to bleach the flour, the quantity of Canadian wheat which can be marketed in Brazil, even with an advantage in price, is probably very small. The Argentine Superior wheat, especially that from the Bahia Blanca zone, is the one which best fills the needs and the taste of the Brazilian wheat bread eaters. This preferenc extends also to Argentine flour, and it was largely in response to representations from Brazil that the Argentine Government some months ago decided to prohibit the use of chemical preparations for improving flour by either the millers or the bakers of the Republic.

Sales to the United Kingdom are practically nil. The high minimum price established by the Grain Control Board has shut off that market. Occasional parcels are disposed of to Continental buyers, probably for mixing, but the volume is small. The Argentine is not at present a factor in international wheat trading, and will not be one until the next crop begins to take shape; although even now, with the sowing of it just beginning, its supposedly good prospects are being made an excuse for falling prices in northern markets, according to cables published here.

There is no pressure of deliveries at the present time, and the surplus not wanted by the millers and exporters, mostly inferior grain, is being absorbed by the official Board, which shows no disposition to re-sell for export.

At the close of the month Soft and Semi-hard wheat, 64½ lbs. per bushel, on wagons in the port, was quoted at the official minimum price of 10 paper pesos per quintal; and Hard wheat at 10.20 pesos. In the Futures Market Soft No. 2 wheat, Spot, closed the month at 10. pesos per quintal (equal to 90 1/8 Canadian cents per bushel at current official exchange rates); and for July delivery 10.08 pesos per quintal (90 7/8 cents per bushel). In Winnipeg on the same day July wheat closed at 80 7/8 cents.



The United Kingdom.

Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the month of April, 1936, were lower than during the preceding month but higher than in the corresponding month last year. Imports during April amounted to 15,562,036 bushels compared with 17,363,259 bushels last month and 15,092,603 bushels for April, 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 February, 1935-36, March and April, 1936:

	August-July (1934-35)	August-February (1935-36)	March, (1936)	April, (1936)
		(Bushels)		
From:				
Canada	65,435,279	45,636,546	9,492,273	7,196,249
United States ...	744,020	648,003	-	-
Argentina	60,374,544	11,473,160	18,666	18,373
Australia	37,186,822	19,118,240	5,176,692	6,359,168
Russia	-	13,182,976	-	-
Others	24,886,244	15,523,069	2,675,628	1,988,246
Total	188,626,909	105,581,994	17,363,259	15,562,036
Previous year	200,105,532	104,901,125	16,849,925	15,092,603

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

From:	April, 1936	April, 1935
	(bushels)	
Canada	7,196,249	5,550,057
United States	-	-
Argentina	18,373	4,801,437
Australia	6,359,168	1,527,385
Russia	-	-
Others	1,988,246	3,213,724
Total	15,562,036	15,092,603

The above table shows that total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during April, 1936 were higher than during April, 1935. Imports from Canada amounted to 7,196,249 bushels compared with 5,550,057 bushels for the corresponding month last year. Imports from Australia amounted to 6,359,168 bushels compared with only 1,527,385 bushels for the month of April, 1935. The United Kingdom imported only 18,373 bushels of wheat from the Argentine as compared with 4,801,437 bushels for the same month last year.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the nine month period, August to April, 1935-36 and 1934-35.

From:	1935-36 August-April	1934-35 August-April
	(bushels)	
Canada	62,325,068	48,103,249
United States	648,003	157,516
Argentina	11,510,199	47,474,438
Australia	30,654,100	28,165,662
Russia	13,182,976	-
Others	20,186,943	12,942,788
Total	138,507,289	136,843,653

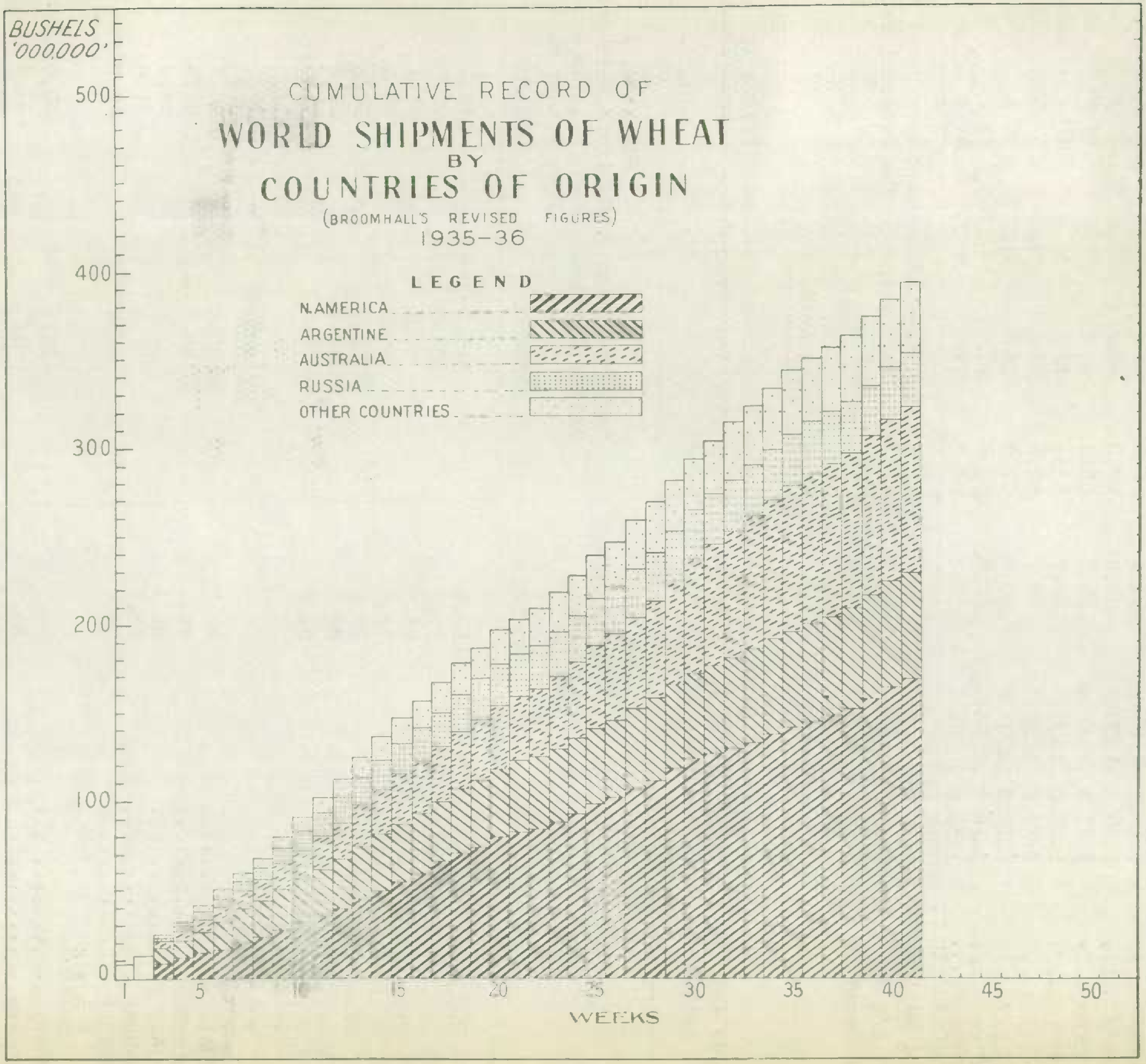
It will be noted that total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom amounted to 138,507,289 bushels during the August-April period in 1935-36 as compared with 136,843,653 bushels during the same months last year. The table further shows that imports from the Argentine decreased about thirty-six million bushels this year as compared with last. Imports from Canada were about 14.2 million bushels higher in the August-April period than in the same months last year.

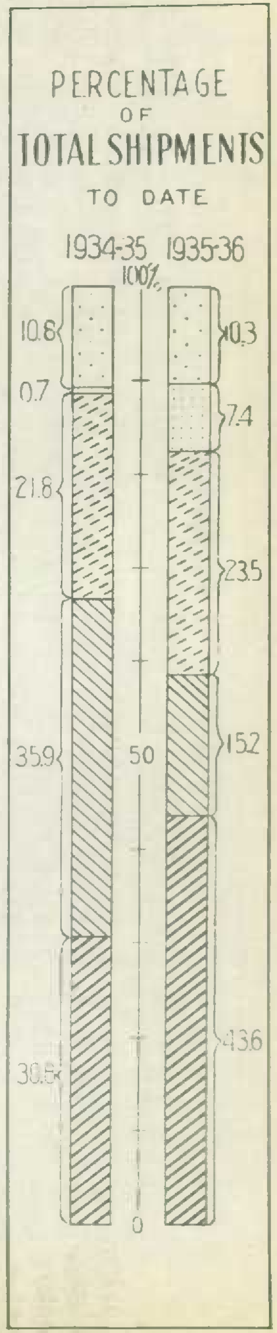
International Trade (Broomhall's Revised Figures), 1935-36.

The following table shows the world shipments of wheat and wheat flour for the first forty-one weeks of the present crop year.

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	2,258	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	1,126	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, 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	4,088	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	3,376	1,664	3,816	592	864	10,312
	14	3,672	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	7,848
	18	3,312	376	1,936	-	864	6,488
	25	3,560	880	1,376	-	1,352	7,168
May	2	6,291	1,145	1,467	232	1,077	10,212
	9	6,371	953	1,848	280	842	10,294
	16	4,821	1,132	2,362	-	1,035	9,350
Total		173,451xx	60,504	93,378	29,304xxx	40,746	397,383
Comparative 1934-35							
Corresponding week		4,176	3,584	1,528	-	1,928	11,216
Total to date		128,705	150,078	90,925	2,720	44,936	417,364

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. xx Includes 4,400,000 bushels credited to North America but not included in the weekly distribution. xxx Revised figure. The weekly shipments add to 29,816.


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
10.8
0.7
21.8
35.9
30.8
10.3
7.4
23.5
15.2
43.6

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	.82.1 x
April	1.22.8	1.09.8	.59.7	.62.6	.53.6	.65.5	.87.6	.80.5 x
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	Board of Trade United Kingdom	Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis
	1930=100	1930=100	1930=100
1929	110.4	114.3	142.5
1930	100.0	100.0	100.0
1931	83.3	87.8	62.4
1932	77.0	85.6	59.0
1933	77.5	85.7	64.8
1934	82.7	88.1	79.4
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	-	85.5

/ Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.

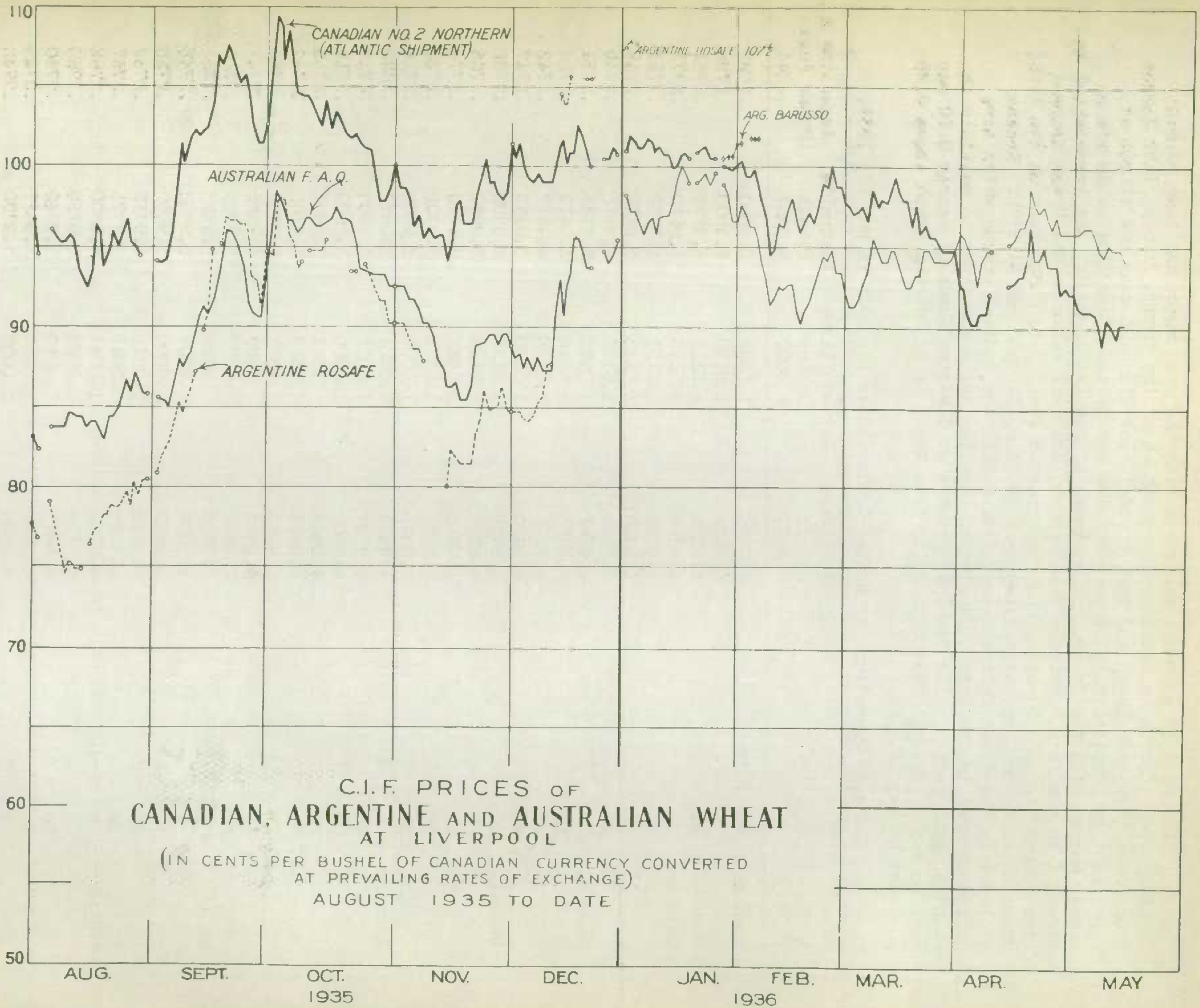
FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Interest in exchange markets during the past month has been closely focused upon efforts to maintain the position of the French franc. Gold losses from Paris have been heavy and the official bank discount rate now stands at 6 per cent as compared with $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent two months ago. Sterling rates are no longer moving with the franc, and weakness of the latter in May was accompanied by strength in sterling. Between May 1 and 9, Montreal rates on the franc dropped from 6.60 cents to 6.58 cents and then reacted sharply to 6.62 cents on the 15th. Sterling rates on these same dates were $4.9511, $4.9837 and $4.9777. Recent recovery in the franc followed a statement that the radical groups which have gained control in the French Chamber of Deputies would endeavour to maintain the existing gold parity. The New York premium on Canadian funds of nearly 0.50 per cent on May 1, disappeared temporarily from May 7 to 9, but was again above 0.25 per cent on May 15.

Exchange Quotations at Montreal, September 16, 1935 to May 16, 1936.

	United Kingdom Pounds 4.8667	United States Dollar 1.0000	Australia Pounds 4.8667	Argentina x Paper Peso .4244
September 16, 1935	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	1.0068	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
16	4.9805	1.0031	3.9844	.2763

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.
NOV.
DEC.
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY
1935
1936
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 WHEAT CROP.

The following table shows the grading of inspections during the eight months, August to April, 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	14,789	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
Totals	58,706	51.39	76,223	70.96

The number of cars grading No. 3 Northern or better continues low in comparison with last year. Only 44.13 p.c. fell in these grades in April, 1936 compared with 74.93 a year ago. Only slightly more than one-half of the cars inspected to date (51.39 p.c.) have graded No. 3 Northern or better in the August-April period, 1935-36 compared with 70.96 p.c. in the same months of 1934-35.

II. INTENTIONS TO PLANT, 1936.

On May 8, 1936 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a report showing farmers' intentions to plant, winter-killing and the condition of winter wheat at April 30, 1936. The report included the following observations:

An increase of nearly a million acres in the area sown to grain in Canada in 1936 is to be expected if the intentions of farmers at May 1 are carried out. The intended area of spring wheat is 24,354,000 acres compared with 23,560,600 acres in 1935 and 26,646,100 acres in the peak year, 1932. The intended increase compared with the previous year amounts to 793,400 acres or about 3 per cent and it is practically confined to the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The intended acreages of oats and spring rye show little change from the 1935 figures. Barley, however, promises an increase of 168,500 acres or 4 per cent, while flaxseed will be up 22,400 acres or 10 per cent, if farmers' plans are realized. The intended acreage of mixed grains for 1936 is 1,145,500 acres, which is about 1 per cent below the 1935 level. A 2 per cent increase in potato acreage to a figure of 514,800 acres in 1936 is intended.

Fall Wheat. - The area of fall wheat remaining for harvest in Ontario at 538,000 acres is practically identical with that of 1935. Less wheat was sown last fall but the winter-killing amounted to only 8 per cent or 47,000 acres compared with 19 per cent or 130,000 acres a year ago. The condition of fall wheat at April 30 was 90 compared with 85 at April 30, 1935.

Fall Rye.- The winter-killing of fall rye amounted to 30,000 acres or 6 per cent, leaving 506,000 acres for harvest compared with 573,700 acres a year ago. The condition at April 30 was 94 in both 1935 and 1936.

Hay and Clover.- The condition of hay and clover meadows at April 30, 1936, was placed at 99 compared with 92 a year ago. Every province in Canada, except New Brunswick, showed an improvement and the Dominion average is the highest since 1929.

Spring Seeding.- The seeding of spring grains is even later than in 1935. 8 per cent of the wheat crop was sown prior to April 30 as in 1935 but only 3 per cent of the oats and 2 per cent of barley were in the ground compared with 11 and 8 per cent respectively a year ago. On the whole, the seeding is the latest since 1928.

GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS.

At the End of April.- The reports of crop correspondents throughout Canada at the end of April indicate that seeding operations will again be late but that soil conditions are very satisfactory for germination and early growth. Throughout the Dominion, cold and wet weather was experienced during most of April and, as a result, the thawing and drying of the soil took much longer than usual. Winter-killing of meadows and pastures and of fall-sown crops was less than usual.

In the Maritime Provinces and eastern Quebec, meadows and pastures came through the winter in satisfactory condition and should respond rapidly to warm weather. Increased acreages, particularly of potatoes, are planned in the Maritime Provinces. In the western counties of Quebec and over most of Ontario, there was little growth and no possibility of work on the land while cold, wet weather persisted during the first three weeks of April. In the last week of the month, however, under better weather conditions, pastures began to turn green and well-drained farms were soon ready to work. Germinating conditions for spring-sown crops are considered very favourable.

Seeding will again be late in the Prairie Provinces but soil moisture conditions are certainly the best since 1932. There has been practically no soil-drifting this spring; on the other hand, flooding has retarded farm operations in the Assiniboine Valley. Deficiency of sub-soil moisture is still reported from districts of western Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta, but the affected area is much less extensive than in recent years. The seed used for the 1936 crop is not as dependable as usual and where it lacks in vitality, soil conditions must remain favourable to ensure a good start for the crop. In British Columbia, the weather changed 'for the better' in the last two weeks of April and with ample soil moisture, prospects are considered to be very good.

Since May 1.- Almost generally throughout Canada, the weather during the first week of May has been much more favourable for work on the land, seeding and early growth. In the Maritime and Eastern Provinces, temperatures have risen and there have been light rains. Pastures and meadows have responded splendidly. Seeding proceeded very satisfactorily in the Prairie Provinces during the first five or six days of the month before operations were hindered by rain in Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan and by high winds and soil-drifting in south-western Alberta. In the northern areas, where seeding has not yet begun in earnest, the fields are drying quickly.

Intended Acreages of Principal Crops, May 1, 1936, as compared with 1935.

Field Crops	Area 1935	P.C. of 1935	Intended Area 1936	Field Crops	Area 1935	P.C. of 1935	Intended Area 1936
	Acres	P.C.	Acres		Acres	P.C.	Acres
CANADA-				SASKATCHEWAN			
Fall wheat 1/	555,100	97	538,000	Spring wheat	13,206,000	103	13,602,000
Spring wheat	23,560,600	103	24,354,000	Oats	4,942,000	102	5,041,000
All wheat	24,115,700	103	24,892,000	Barley	1,146,000	100	1,146,000
Oats	14,096,200	100	14,150,200	Fall rye 1/	292,600	79	230,000
Barley	3,886,800	104	4,055,300	Spring rye	81,600	100	81,600
Fall rye 1/	573,700	88	506,000	All rye	374,200	83	311,600
Spring rye	145,800	99	144,300	Flaxseed	167,500	112	187,600
All rye	719,500	90	650,300	Mixed grains	23,300	99	23,100
Flaxseed	214,400	110	236,800	Potatoes	49,500	103	51,000
Mixed grains	1,152,500	99	1,145,500				
Potatoes	506,800	102	514,800				
MANITOBA-				ALBERTA-			
Spring wheat	2,587,000	98	2,535,000	Spring wheat	7,500,000	106	7,950,000
Oats	1,434,000	104	1,491,000	Oats	3,102,000	96	2,978,000
Barley	1,121,000	114	1,278,000	Barley	920,000	102	938,000
Fall rye 1/	96,000	93	89,000	Fall rye 1/	125,800	108	136,000
Spring rye	11,000	91	10,000	Spring rye	42,300	99	41,900
All rye	107,000	93	99,000	All rye	168,100	106	177,900
Flaxseed	17,300	109	18,900	Flaxseed	19,400	105	20,400
Mixed grains	23,100	95	21,900	Mixed grains	20,000	99	19,800
Potatoes	34,500	98	33,800	Potatoes	29,900	99	29,600

1/ Harvested area, 1935, and area for harvest, 1936.

INTERPRETATION OF "INTENTIONS" REPORT

This is the sixth year in which an 'Intentions' report for spring grains has been compiled. Potatoes were added to the schedule in 1934. The acreages shown in this report for 1936 should not be expected to compare exactly with the actually sown acres as shown by the June Survey results for the Eastern Provinces and British Columbia and by the quinquennial census results for the Prairie Provinces. The intended acreages are merely indicative of farmers' plans about the first of May and the areas actually sown may be altered by the subsequent weather, by changes in prices, and by many other similar conditions. An effort is made, however, to eliminate the habitual bias in the 'Intentions' figures as disclosed by the previous years' experience. With this correction, the 'Intentions' of the past three years have corresponded very closely with the June Survey figures as published later.

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 8,1935		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, 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	552,662
	14	200	-	-	200	719,177	56,765
	21	-	-	-	-	433,320	67,002
	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	-	-
Total		29,678,351	3,081,127	7,341,229	40,100,707	10,759,807	2,077,661
Last Year		20,957,362	1,838,851	3,068,893	25,865,106	5,022,923	2,891,730

The early movement of wheat through St. Lawrence ports has been much greater than in 1935. About 12 million bushels have been cleared since the opening of navigation. Clearances from each of the three ports, Montreal, Quebec and Sorel, are now in excess of those in the same period of 1934-35.

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, 1935	-	-	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, 1936	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
20	1,090,706	-	725,473	581,000	2,397,179
27	1,019,549	-	1,249,773	353,000	2,622,522
April 4	407,176	-	1,386,488	799,000	2,592,704
11	594,746	-	698,928	322,000	1,615,874
18	429,902	-	1,052,893	844,000	2,326,795
25	119,718	-	1,579,976	289,000	2,792,755
May 1	-	-	1,294,109	281,000	3,945,685
8	-	-	1,039,400	295,000	6,846,260
15	-	-	885,681	429,000	4,455,105
T o t a l	12,837,468	2,407,000	44,260,950	21,259,000	120,865,125
Last Year	7,914,653	4,049,877	39,180,330	18,473,000	97,773,087x

x Includes 1,981,992 and 308,129 bushels shipped from Prince Rupert and Victoria respectively.

N.B. See page 3 for supplementary data on United States imports which usually appears on this page.

IV. Stocks in Store.

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store in Canada and the United States on May 15, 1936 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year:

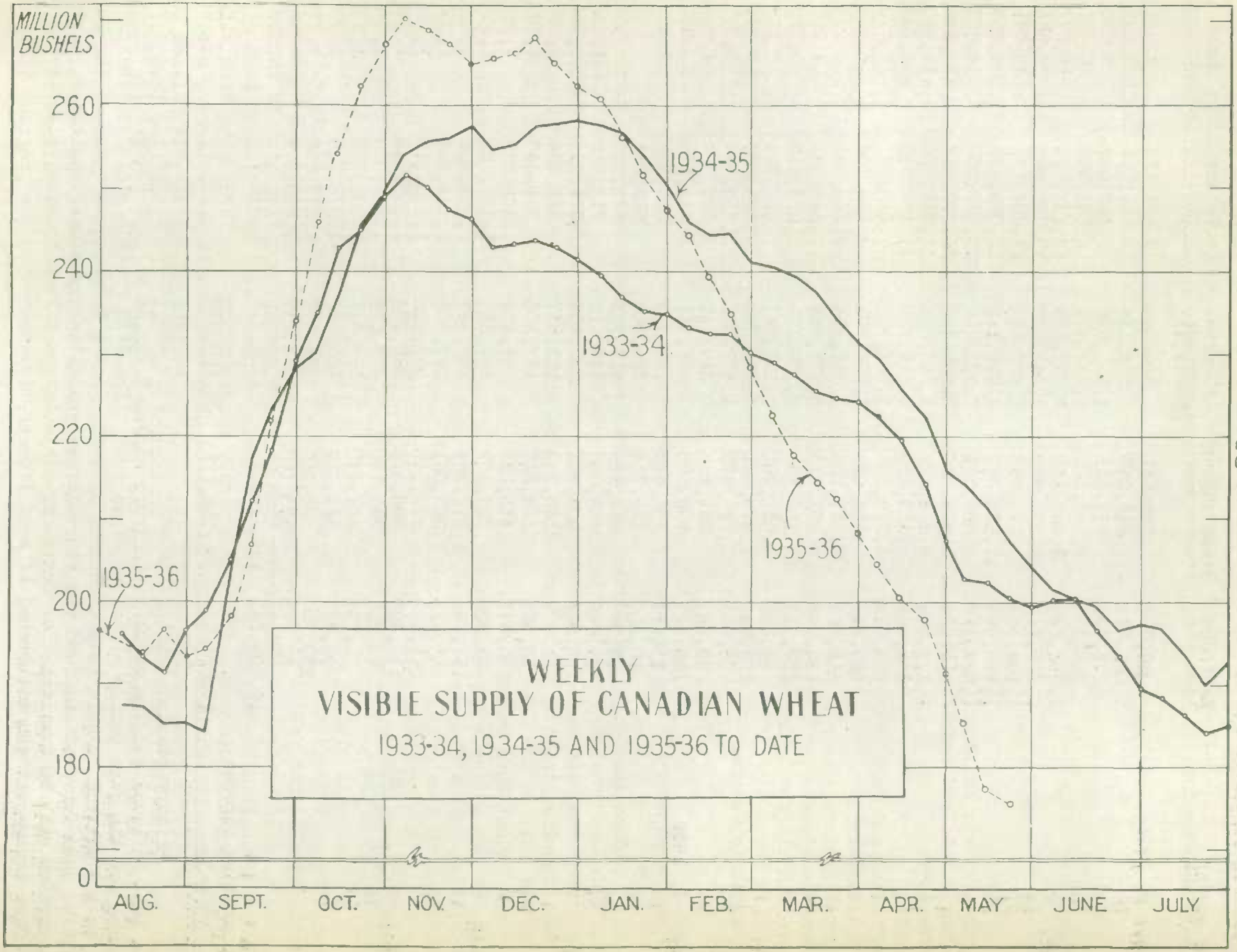
	1936	1935
	(bushels)	
Country Elevators - Manitoba	3,400,000x	8,510,660
Saskatchewan	26,675,000x	40,592,623
Alberta	17,600,000x	27,185,003
Total	47,675,000x	76,288,286
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	6,200,000x	6,693,054
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	2,139,100	1,371,577
Pacific Ports	13,166,326	10,458,635
Churchill	2,280,823	2,389,404
Fort William and Port Arthur	47,691,865	71,162,843
In Transit Lakes	7,966,413	1,002,702
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	25,687,378	18,368,332
Eastern Elevators - St. Lawrence Ports	9,224,185	9,041,417
Eastern Elevators - Seaboard Ports	1,974,177	24,419
U. S. Lake Ports	7,544,876	6,257,895
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	4,246,022	4,210,354
Total	175,796,165	207,268,918

x Subject to minor revision.

Before the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes--St. Lawrence channel, stocks of wheat in export position in the East were becoming low. During the last few weeks, there has been a sharp increase in the forward movement to replenish these depleted stocks. Supplies in country elevators have fallen rapidly while wheat was being moved forward by rail to the Head of the Lakes or to the Pacific Coast. From 8 to 15 million bushels of wheat have been in rail transit throughout Canada each week. Country elevator stocks are now at their lowest May level since 1929. Stocks at Pacific ports and at Fort William-Port Arthur have been maintained. The incoming rail movement at these lake ports has been about equal to the outgoing clearances; the latter started two or three weeks later than in the previous year but have been gaining very rapidly. Decreases are also noted in stocks held in Eastern Canadian and United States positions.

The total visible supply has fallen much faster during the past 4 weeks than in either 1934 or 1935 at this period. By reference to the chart on page 23, it will be seen that the visible has fallen at a steady, almost uninterrupted rate since mid-December and is now nearly 100 million bushels lower than it was 5 months ago. The visible supply has fallen 22.0 million bushels in the past four weeks compared with a decline of 14.8 million bushels during the same weeks of 1935. Primary receipts from the farms have been slightly lower (see page 24) while the outward clearances have been considerably larger, especially in the last two or three weeks. At May 15, 1936 the visible supply was $31\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels under the comparable figure for 1935. A continuation of the rate of decline that has persisted since mid-December would bring the 'visible' down to about 130 million bushels by the end of the crop year.

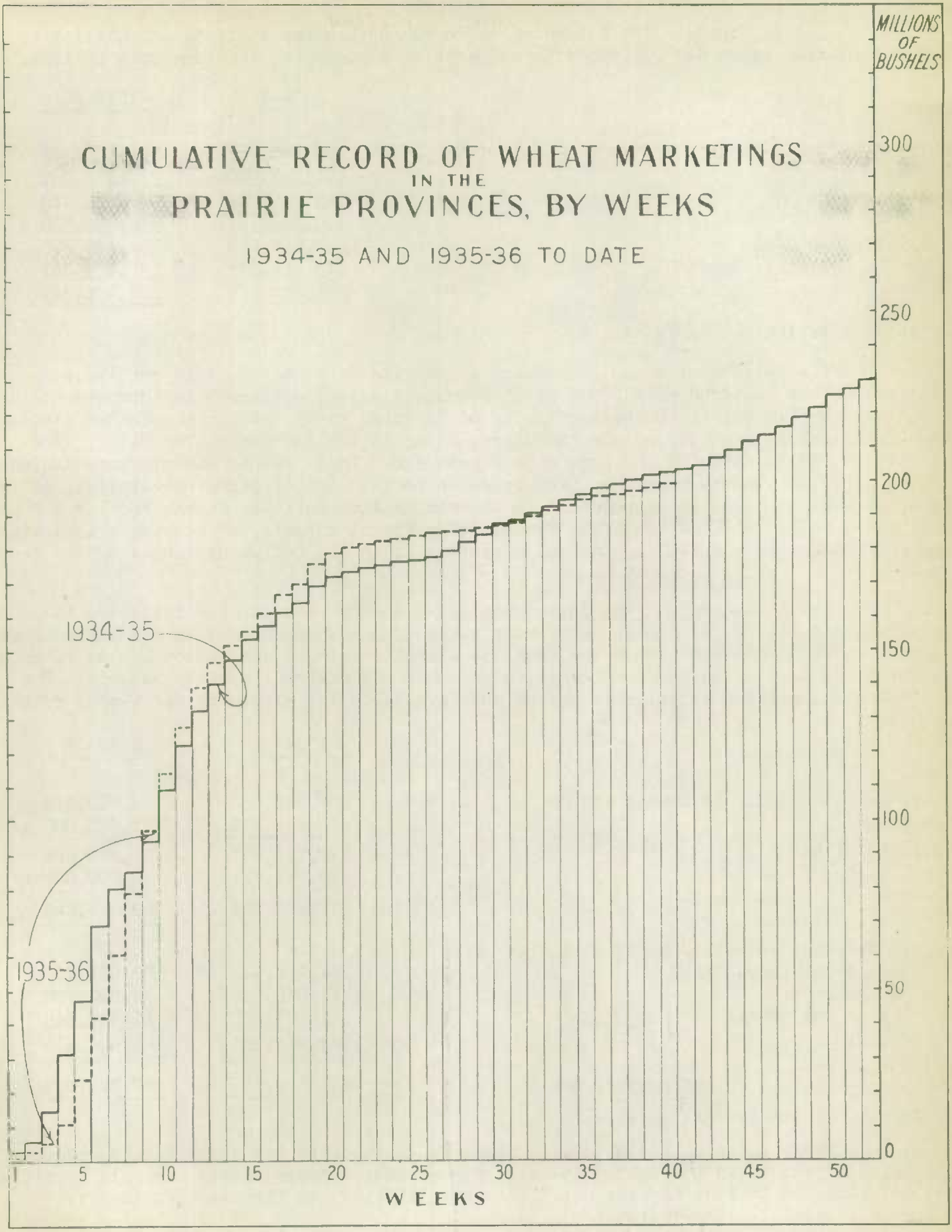
There is no reason to expect a slackened rate of decline in the 'visible' for the next six or eight weeks; the chances favour even greater declines during the remainder of May and June. The trend during July is largely dependent upon the progress of European crops in the interim.


MILLION BUSHELS
260
240
220
200
180
0
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY
JUNE
JULY
1934-35
1933-34
1935-36
1935-36
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	16,491,315
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
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
Totals	16,609,343	107,197,510	75,425,792	199,232,645	
omparative figures 1934-35	29,034,508	88,953,777	84,720,977		202,709,262

Primary receipts during the past month have continued to fall slightly behind the 1934-35 level and the cumulative figure at May 8 was $3\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels below the figure for the same period of the previous year. The 1935 Prairie wheat crop was estimated to be 4.3 million bushels less than that of 1934. Since larger quantities of the 1935 crop will be used for seed and feed and since larger quantities were unmerchantable, a smaller proportion will be available for delivery. This may be offset to some extent by reduction of farm carry-over and withdrawal of seed from country elevators.


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.

(a) In Canada.- The following table summarizes the statistical position of wheat in Canada as at May 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	277,389,000 1/
Total supplies	469,839,281	480,620,288
Domestic Requirements	100,962,712	112,000,000 2/
Available Supplies	368,876,569	368,620,288
Exports, August to April	132,672,694	169,474,939
Balance for export or carry-over	236,203,875	199,145,349

1/ January Estimate. 2/ Tentative.

The balance of wheat for export or carry-over at May 1, 1936 was 199.1 million bushels compared with 236.2 million bushels a year earlier--the improvement amounting to 37.1 million bushels. Stocks of Canadian wheat held in the United States were practically identical at the two dates, being 11,888,396 bushels on May 1, 1936 and 11,918,099 bushels for the same week a year ago. These latter amounts were included in the official exports when they left Canadian ports. By the above calculation, it is apparent that the further improvement in the statistical position during April was restricted to 1.6 million bushels. The use of official exports, of course, exaggerates the improvement in the fall months and minimizes it in the following months of the crop year.

(b) In Canada and the United States.- Another method of calculating the balance available for export or carry-over takes into account stocks in the United States as well as in Canada and then works from the elevator returns and United States imports to cover the outward movement of wheat rather than the official monthly exports. The following calculation establishes the balance available for export or carry-over by this method:

	1934-35	1935-36
	Bushels	
Carry-over, July 31, in Canada and United States	203,944,533	214,935,824
New Crop	275,849,000	277,389,000 1/
Total supplies	479,793,533	492,324,824
Domestic Requirements	100,962,712	112,000,000 2/
	378,830,821	380,324,824
Export Movement August to April inclusive		
Overseas Clearances	91,964,946	109,563,760
U. S. imports	21,030,668	36,992,709
Flour (as wheat)	15,960,332	16,448,346
Total	128,955,946	163,004,815
Balance for export or carry-over, May 1	249,874,875	217,320,009

1/ January Estimate. 2/ Tentative.

These balances are naturally higher than those in (a) above because of the inclusion of stocks in the United States. Since some of these stocks are sold to mills but not included in U.S. imports until the duty is paid, the figures tend to give a slightly pessimistic impression.

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
		(b u s h e l s)		
August	21,698,284	14,709,675	8,652,970	18,289,832
September	17,272,672	17,588,359	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	7,088,311	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		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
		(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		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
		(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		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	264,30[illegible],328