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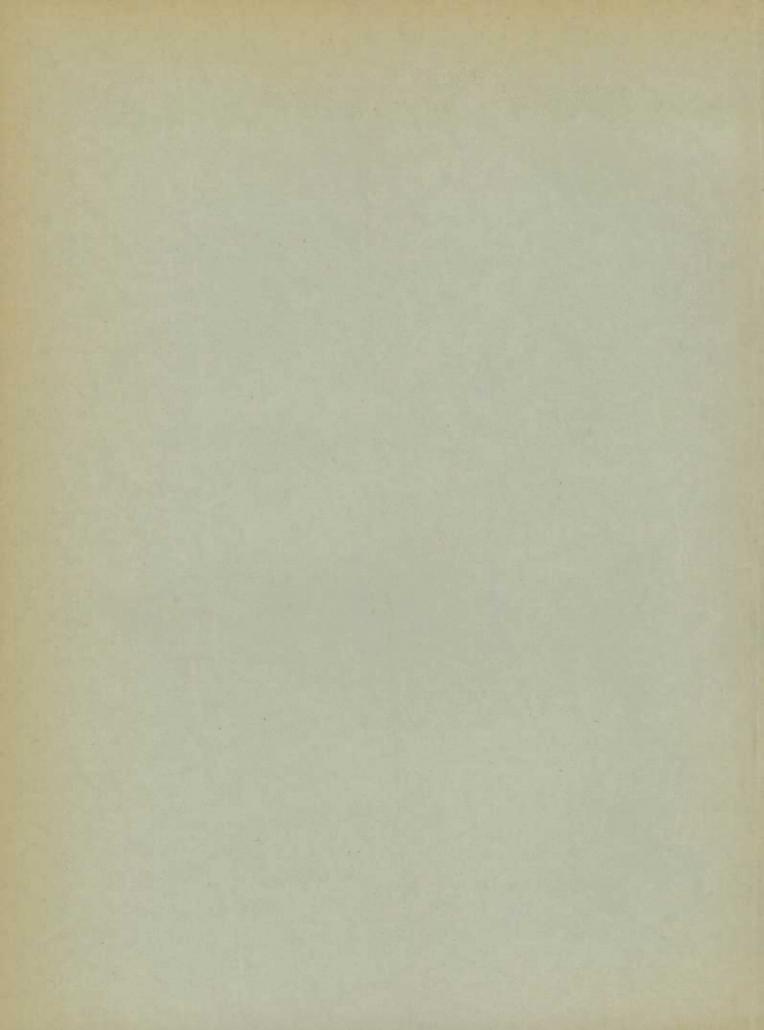
No. 12

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

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

(Issued August 1938)

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

Since the early part of August, world wheat prices have resumed a fairly sharp downward movement in continuation of the price adjustment occasioned by increased supplies of wheat. World production of wheat in 1938 continues to appear at record proportions, with the most recent estimates indicating a total production of 4,227 million bushels, exclusive of the U.S.S.R. and China. The larger volume of wheat prouction in 1938 is distributed both among exporting and importing countries. With increased production this year in the European wheat importing countries as a whole, only the desire to acquire and maintain security reserves in several of the countries is apt to raise the volume of international trade in wheat beyond the very small volume traded in the past crop year. World shipments of wheat in the 1937-38 season reached 512 million bushels, only 15 million in excess of the record low volume of 497 million bushels traded in the 1935-36 crop year.

Against the outlook for another year of low import requirements, production in the exporting countries appears more definitely now to be much greater than needed to make up the deficiencies among the importing nations. Although the United States winter wheat estimate was reduced appreciably during the month, the spring wheat estimate was raised and total production in the United States is placed at 956 million bushels, only 11 million bushels less than the estimate of a month ago. While no official estimate of Canadian wheat production will be made until September 9, the condition figure for spring wheat in Canada as of July 31 was 82, the highest at that date since 1932. This suggests a crop in 1938, better than any in the past five years. In addition to the increased North American production, the four Danubian exporting countries are showing a combined production of 421 million bushels, almost 60 million bushels in excess of last year's harvest.

India's wheat estimate for 1938 has been raised to 402.5 million bushels, which is 38.5 millions in excess of last year's production. While no estimates are available for Russia's production this year, reports indicate that a normal winter wheat crop has been harvested, although the spring wheat crop is below average. Notwithstanding, the U.S.S.R. has been pressing wheat offers, and the bulk of the current international shipments of wheat are divided between Russia and the United States. While the southern Hemisphere crops still have to be made, weather conditions have been favourable to date in Argentina, and the Australian crop has received some much needed rains. Even in the event that any misfortune occurs to the Southern Hemisphere crops, the effect would not be pronounced upon the world wheat situation since export supplies are already in sight in the Northern Hemisphere to take care of the season's total import requirements.

Potential competition among the exporting countries for limited export outlets is the principal contributing factor to the current uneasiness in wheat markets. With respect to export competition, the Canadian Government has indicated in connection with announcing the minimum price to growers, that the Canadian Wheat Board will not pursue a holding policy with the wheat it purchases.

Accordingly the whole of the surplus from this year's crop may be regarded as available for export at competitive prices. The United States' Government, through Secretary Wallace, has again intimated that an export subsidy will be necessary to ensure an export volume of 100 million bushels for the present crop year. The Secretary's latest proposal, put forward informally on August 17, is that Canada and the United States cooperate to prevent "throat cutting" in North American export competition. A formal proposal in this regard may be forthcoming within a week, when plans for the United States' subsidy programme will be completed.

Broomhall's Estimate of World Shipments, 1938-39

On August 17 the Broomhall preliminary estimate of world wheat and flour surpluses and probable shipments during the 1938-39 crop year was released as follows:

AND TOTTONDS	Surplus	Probable Shipments
	(mill	ion bushels)
Canada	216	1.44
United States	184	56
Argentina	160	112
Australia	140	96
Danube	112	80
Russia	40	40
Others	20	20
	872	548

The United States surplus shown above excludes 248 million bushels allowed for reserves. Total world import requirements are tentatively placed at 548 million bushels, compared with 512 millions in the past crop year. European import requirements are placed at 440 million bushels, compared with 409 millions last year, and ex-European requirements are estimated at 108 millions compared with 103 million bushels in the 1937-38 season.

Review of the 1937-38 Crop Year

The 1937-38 season began under relatively favourable circumstances. The world carry-over of wheat at August 1, 1937 was reduced to 521 million bushels, a decrease of 251 millions from that of the previous year. No single country was carrying an excess of export supplies at the time. World production of wheat in 1937, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China, amounted to 3,826 million bushels, an increase of some 286 millions over the production in 1936. Part of this increase occurred in the European importing countries which harvested 1,186 million bushels in comparison with 1,097 millions produced in 1936. The larger production in Europe, apart from the four Danubian exporting countries signified a decrease in world shipments of wheat and wheat flour following the 1936-37 season when world shipments totalled 595 million bushels. During the 1937-38 season world shipments were reduced to 512 million bushels, divided among the exporting countries as follows:

	Bushels	Per Cent of Total Shipments
North America	191,376,000	37 . 4
Australia	129,936,000	25.4
Argentina	70,272,000	13.7
Danube	53,008,000	10.4
Russia	46,168,000	9.0
India	15,424,000	3.0
Other Countries	5,728,000	1.1
	511,912,000	100,0

North American shipments as shown on page two were divided approximately as follows: Canada, 93 millions; the United States 98 million bushels. North American shipments in 1936-37 of 211 million bushels were almost entirely Canadian wheat, allowing for shipments of Canadian wheat stored in United States' ports at the beginning of the crop season.

The sharp decline in exports of Canadian wheat in 1937-38 is attributed to the extremely small Canadian harvest in 1937 which amounted to 182.4 million bushels, combined with a total carry-over of Canadian wheat on July 31, 1937 of only 37 million bushels. On the other hand, the United States which had been on an import basis in the 1936-37 crop year, harvested a heavy crop of 874 million bushels, and became a ranking wheat exporting country in the 1937-38 season for the first time in six years. Canadian wheat exports during 1937-38 were sufficient to reduce the total carry-over of Canadian wheat on July 31, 1938, to the very small amount of 24.4 million bushels. The United States, however, still had on hand at July 1 an estimated 180 million bushels of old-crop wheat.

The small supplies of Canadian wheat available for export in 1937-38, carried Canadian wheat prices into premium levels for the season. Cash prices on No. 1 Northern wheat, of which there was a very small supply, in particular, sold at premiums over the current futures for almost the whole of the season. Winnipeg futures prices in turn were high in relation to those at Liverpool and Chicago.

Liverpool prices, reflecting most broadly world conditions were relatively firm from August 1, 1937 to the first week in October. Under pressure of the break in security markets, wheat prices in all markets, with the exception of Buenos Aires, declined in sympathy with stocks and other commodities. The developing business recession continued to influence wheat prices in varying degree until June, 1938.

By the end of March, a noted improvement in United States' winter wheat crop prospects had taken place, in comparison with the mediocre condition indicated at December 1. From March until the present, prospects for a large United States crop have been the dominant bearish factor within the wheat situation itself. European crop prospects which had declined because of drought and cold weather during March and April continued to improve since May. Whereas it was expected the total European wheat production in 1938 would be lower than in 1937, the reverse has actually taken place.

As a result of the above-mentioned influences, the 1937-38 season ended in a 'bearish" situation in contrast with that of a year ago. The change is reflected in the net price movements of which the following are significant. The cash price of No. 1 Northern wheat at Winnipeg, quoted on July 31, 1937 at \$1.37, reaching \$1.54 1/8 on January 10, declined to 89 3/4 cents on July 31, 1938, for a net loss during the year of 47 1/4 cents. The Winnipeg October future on July 30, 1938, closed at 76 3/4 cents, which was 55 1/4 cents below the October future on July 31, 1937. The Liverpool October future on July 29, 1938 closed at 82 3/4 cents, showing a reduction of 54 3/8 cents since July 31, 1937. The Chicago September future closed at 67 5/8 cents on July 30, 1938, which was 48 7/8 cents below the similar close on July 31, 1937.

Factors in the Current Wheat Situation

The present outlook for the 1938-39 season may be outlined as follows:

- 1. On the basis of present estimates of European production, European import requirements are not likely to exceed those of last year, except in the event that certain countries buy at present low prices to augment security reserves. Ex-European requirements will probably be unchanged from last year's level, with no present prospects of increased trade to the Orient.
- Lack of foreign exchange supplies among European importing countries will mitigate against wheat purchases on the open market. With lower price levels this year, several countries are restoring tariffs and other import restrictions in effect previous to the recent period of higher prices. A considerable proportion of

continental European takings will be done on a basis of barter and clearing agreements with the Danubian countries.

- The four Danubian exporting countries, including Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania and Yugoslavia have a combined export surplus of 112 million bushels this year, as compared with 55 million bushels in 1937. This surplus will find a readier market through clearing agreements, than wheat offered without compensating trade in return.
- Russia is an uncertain factor in the export situation. Current shipments have ranged from 2.8 to 3.5 million bushels in the past two weeks, as compared with negligible amounts for the same period last year. While this suggests Russia's intention to export in volume this year, it should be noted that Russia can now sell wheat with less competition than is likely to occur during the remainder of the crop year.
- 5. While Canada's crop is just being made, and no official estimate of production is available, Canada should have an export surplus at a minamum of 200 million bushels, unless harvesting returns are disappointing.
- Although the United States has no expectation of exporting the bulk of its export surplus, the Department of Agriculture is seeking means to ensure the export of 100 million bushels from the surplus. This represents approximately the same volume as was exported last year in the face of greater competition during the present year. The United States, on the other hand, is making a significant effort to reduce the total wheat acreage for the 1939 crop by approximately 30 per cent from this year's level, and has just announced an increased scale of subsidies to growers who comply with the acreage reduction programme. If the objective of 55 million seeded acres is at all closely approximated, an appreciable contribution toward adjustment in the wheat situation would be effected, and would become a constructive market factor later in the season.
- 7. While Australia and Argentina have only nominal export supplies in hand until the new crops are harvested, the prospect of additional low-priced supplies of wheat in the Southern Hemisphere during the last half of the crop year will make importers reluctant to respond to any potential price rallies during the next few months.

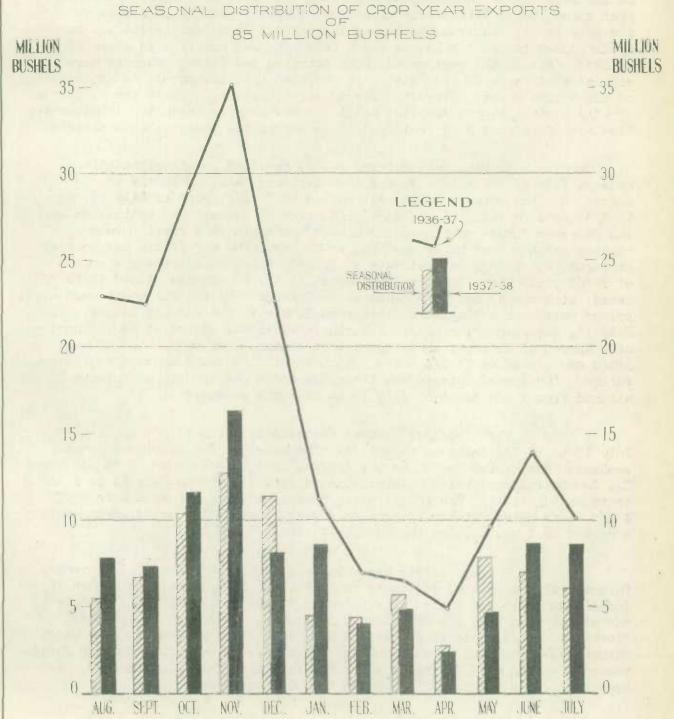
Canadian Wheat Board Minimum Prices, 1938-39 Season

The minimum prices for the various western grades, based on Fort-William-Port Arthur, to be paid to growers by the Canadian Wheat Board were announced on August 16. The schedule of grades and prices follows:

	Cents		Cents
No. 1 Hard	81 80 77 74 69 61 1/2	No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum No. 2 C.W. Amber Durum No. 3 C.W. Amber Durum No. 4 C.W. Amber Durum No. 5 C.W. Amber Durum No. 6 C.W. Amber Durum	70 66 62 58 54 50
No. 6 Wheat	54 1/2 48		
No. 1 C. W. Garnet	72 69 64	No. 1 C.W. White Spring No. 2 C.W. White Spring No. 3 C.W. White Spring	70 67 64
No. 4 Special	65 58 52	No. 1 Alberta Red Winter No. 2 Alberta Red Winter No. 3 Alberta Red Winter	75 72 1/2 70 1/2

COMPARISON OF EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IN 1937-38 WITH 1936-37 EXPORTS

AND A
ASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CROP YEAR EXPORT



PRICES

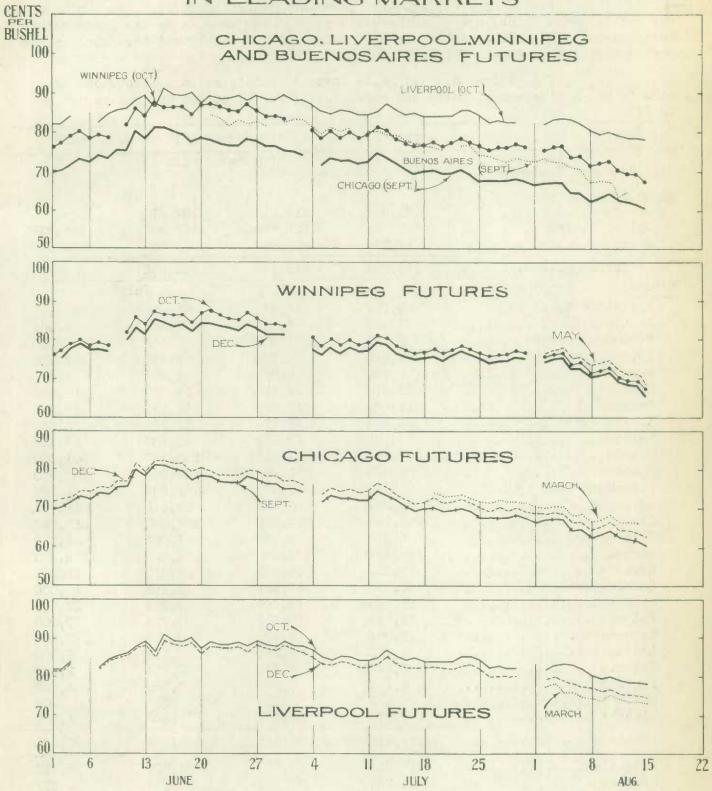
Futures in the leading markets have all shown irregular declines during the past month as a result of continued bearish crop information. Greatly increased North American supplies are certain to be available for the 1938-39 crop year, in a season when domestic production in the majority of the European importing countries is larger than in any year since 1933. With prospective wheat supplies greatly in excess of probable import requirements during the current crop year, wheat prices are working down to new low levels which have not been experienced since early in 1933. Within the past month, both Winnipeg and Chicago markets have widened their spreads moderately, as compared with Liverpool, in anticipation of the autumn export movement. Buenos Aires' prices, despite the existence of only nominal export supplies until the new crop is harvested in December, have been declining more rapidly than in any of the other futures markets.

At Winnipeg, futures prices remained relatively stable between July 15 and August 4, and then declined fairly abruptly to August 15. The October future was quoted at 77 1/8 cents on July 15, at 76 3/8 cents on August 4 and at 67 1/4 cents on August 15. Quotations on the December future continued throughout the month at a small spread ranging about a cent below the October future. The May future was boarded on August 2, closing on that date at 70 1/8 cents, representing a spread of 1 7/8 cents above October. On August 15 the May future closed at 68 7/8 cents, at a spread of 1 5/8 cents above October. During the month cash wheat prices have been moving more closely in line with the October future. On July 15, the cash price of No. 1 Northern wheat was quoted at 98 1/8 cents at a spread of 21 cents above the October future. On August 15 the cash price was quoted at 77 3/4 cents, which was 10 1/2 cents above the October future. The spread between the Liverpool and Winnipeg October futures widened from 7 5/8 cents on July 15 to 11 cents on August 15.

The Liverpool October future eased from 84 3/4 cents on July 15 to 78 1/4 cents on August 15. The December future showed greater weakness during the month, having dropped from 82 3/4 cents to 74 5/8 cents. The December spread below October widened from 2 cents on July 15 to 3 5/8 cents on August 15. The March future boarded on August 2 at a spread of 4 1/2 cents below October, closed on August 15 at 73 1/4 cents, representing a spread of 5 cents below the October future.

Chicago prices weakened throughout the month. The September future declined from 70 3/4 cents on July 15 to 60 3/8 cents on August 15, for a loss of 10 3/8 cents. The December future at 72 3/8 cents on July 15 was at a spread of 1 5/8 cents above September. On August 15 December closed at 62 5/8 cents at a spread 2 1/4 cents above September. The March future was boarded on July 19 and the May future on July 23. The May future showed a spread of 4 3/8 cents above the September future on July 23. By August 15, this spread had increased to 5 1/8 cents.

DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS



WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION ESTIMATES, 1938,

WITH COMPARATIVE ESTIMATES FOR 1935, 1936 AND 1937.

Preliminary estimates of 1938 world wheat production, exclusive of the U.S.S.R. and China, are given herewith as reported to date by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome or by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture.

The estimates shown below cover 43 countries, and allowances are made in the northern hemisphere and world totals for countries not yet reporting in 1938.

	1935	1936	1937	1938
		(thou	sand bushels)	
Northern Hemisphere				
orth America				
Canada	281,935	219,218	182,410	enalls.
United States	626,344	626,766	873,993	955,989
Mexico	10,712	13,606	10,586	12,000
Total	918,991	859,590	1,066,989	_
urope:			and the state of t	Principalitation of the Control of t
England & Wales	60,592	51,445	52,005	61,103
Scotland	4,480	3,547	4,181	3,968
Northern Ireland		273	164	200
Irish Free State		7,839	6,990	7,900
Norway	1,869	2,094	2,497	2,400
Sweden	23,610	21,635	25,720	23,900
Denmark		11,266	13,522	12,500
Netherlands	16,653	1.5,428	12,959	15,432
Belgium	16,101	16,153	15,550	16,167
France		254,618	253,537	301,300
Spain	157,986	121,492	132,000	102,900
Luxemburg	1,022	1,071	1,206	1,228
Portugal	22,092	8,651	14,540	16,534
	282,760	224,570	287,000	257,203
Switzerland	5,974	4,470	6,081	6,210
	171,488	162,660	164,120	176,400
Germany				
Austria	15,509	14,039	14,470	15,400
Czechoslovakia	62,095	55,583	51,266	57,000
Greece	27,180	19,537	32,373	27,600
Poland	73,884	78,357	70,774	79,000
Lithuania	10,093	8,027	8,109	7,900
Latvia	6,520	5,272	6,302	6,100
Estonia	2,267	2,433	2,786	2,600
Finland	4,233	5,259	6,320	5,900
Malta	179	236	326	300
Albania	1,554	1,106	1,466	1,500
Totals	1,274,811	1,097,061	1,186,264	1,208,645
Bulgaria	47,925	60,350	64,909	59,116
Hungary	84,224	87,789	72,157	94,357
Roumania	96,439	128,717	138,157	181,511
Yugoslavia	73,100	107,422	86,253	86,300
Totals	301,688	384,278	361,476	421,284
Total Europe	1,576,499	1,481,339	1,547,740	1,629,929
total parobe """"	1,010,433	1,401,000	1,041,140	T, OKO, OKO

World production of wheat in 1938, ex U.S.S.R. and China is at present indicated to be 4,227,000,000 bushels, is 401 million bushels in excess of the production a year ago, and is at a record level.

European countries, apart from the four Danubian exporting countries show a total production in 1938 of 1,209 million bushels, which is 22 million bushels in excess of last year's production. The four Danubian countries show a production of 421 million bushels this year, which is 60 million bushels larger than last year's outturn.

Estimates for the Southern Hemisphere crops are only approximations for the purpose of rounding out a picture of 1938 world production.

	and the same of th		and the second second second second second second second	
	1935	1936	1937	1938
Africa:	and the state of t	(thouse	and bushels)	THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY.
	77 579	20 774	33,106	33,101
Algeria	33,532	29,774		26,051
Morocco	20,036	12,234	20,895	13,962
Tunisia	16,902 43,222	8,083 45,700	1.7,637 45,376	45,929
Egypt	409 666	409100	40,010	40,020
Totals	113,692	95,791	117,014	119,043
Asia:				
Palestine	3,834	2,795	4,682	4,000
Syria & Lebanon	18,520	15,704	17,210	18,000
India	363,216	351,680	364,075	402,453
Japan	48,718	45,192	50,410	50,644
Chosen	9,747	8,095	11,041	10,333
Turkey	92,641	141,582	136,483	147,000
Totals	536,676	565,048	583,901	632,430
Totals 43 Countries .	3,145,858	3,001,768	3,315,644	
Estimated Northern Hemisphere	HI CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY			111-411
the second section of the section of				
Total, ex U.S.S.R.				
and China	3,225,000	3,067,000	3,383,000	3,755,000
Southern Hemisphere				
Argentina	141,462	249,193	184,801	250,000
Australia	144,218	151,390	186,918	150,000
Union of South Africa	23,709	16,077	10,157	11,000
000000				
Totals	309,389	416,660	381,876	411,000
Estimated World Total, ex				
U.S.S.R. and China	3,601,000	3,540,000	3,826,000	4,227,000
		700.7		

CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF FINAL DESTINATION

The following table shows the final destinations of Canadian wheat exports monthly during the third quarter of the 1937-38 crop year, together with the totals for the August 1937-April 1938 period. Durum and other wheat exports are shown both separately and in total. These figures are comparable with those published in the June issue of this Review pp. 8-11, the method of their compilation having been explained at that time.

Monthly Canadian Wheat Exports by Countries of Final Destination February - April 1938 Wheat (Exclusive of Durum Wheat)

(bushels)	
United Kingdom 2,503,813 1,273,017 1,069,028 32,592,548	
Eire 284,154 144,055 39,988 2,572,664	
Austria	
Belgium 1,120,329 8,734 80,187 4,942,787	
Stored in Belgium . 8,000 - 34,133	
Central America 33,833	
Colombia	
Denmark 109,999 98,044 18,667 1,853,831	
Finland	
France	
Germany	
Greece	
Italy 67,950	
Japan 511,337	
Malta 22,390 148,674	
Mexico	
Netherlands 62,000 102,702 85,000 2,132,022	
Stored in Netherlands 30,406 18,138 59,855	
New Zealand - 18,667 - 100,800	
Norway	
Philippines 83 83 83 83	
Portuguese East Africa. 2,800 - 13,066	
South Africa	
United States 25,510 8,112 7,266 2,025,249 West Indies 520 520 520 13,200	
	-
TOTALS 4,736,760 2,486,158 1,407,722 53,748,005	
Durum Wheat	
United Kingdom 144,967 35,359 80,000 1,220,526	
Algeria	
Austria	
Belgium	
Denmark	
Finland	

-11Durum Wheat (Concluded)

	Durum w	near (concrude	eu)	
enterpring per une recommende untre recommende de l'étandemente de principal de l'étandement en de l'étandemen	February	March	April	Nine Month Period August 1937- April 1938.
		(bu	shels)	
France	36 000	122,646	120,943	668,668
France	36,000		8,000	352,142
Germany	00 007	232,218		1,355,906
Greece	82,097	303,625	362,053	
Italy	74.000	4.5	- was	40,632
Malta	14,920	-		70,786
Morocco	600	~**	-	1,349,131
Netherlands	-	-	27 667	8,000
Stored in Netherlands		-	21,667	21,667 8,000
Norway	5C 177	ang	-	180,042
Sweden	56,133	4.000	48,121	749,907
Switzerland	28,000	4,000 2,000	1,000	3,000
West Indies		2,000	1,000	3,000
TOTALS	428,080	786,075	778,364	6,834,140
	T	otal Wheat		
United Kingdom V	2,648,780	1,308,376	1,149,028	33,813,074
Eire	284,154	144,055	39,988	2,572,664
Algeria V			116,522	116,522
Austria	TOWN TOWN	15,984		100,978
Belgium V	1,178,292	72,580	100,245	5,520,283
Stored in Belgium	8,000			34,133
Central America	-		_	33,833
Colombia . Lo	12,995	18,124	10,562	180,598
Denmark	109,999	102,042	18,667	1,869,829
Finland	16,000	26,381	46,795	711,895
France	112,230	306,018	138,888	2,027,517
Germany 6	182,933	503,651	8,000	1,529,678
Greece	82,097	303,625	362,053	1,430,863
Italy	-	_	_	108,582
Japan	. 9		-	511,337
Malta . V	14,920	with the state of	22,390	319,460
Mexico	**	_	_	50,000
Morocco V	~0	AMB	-	1,349,131
Netherlands	62,000	102,702	85,000	2,140,022
Stored in Netherlands 4.	30,406	18,138	21,667	81,522
New Zealand	18,667	wa	***	100,800
Norway	157,745	286,621		1,741,707
Philippines	83	83	83	666
Portuguese East Africa	2,800	-	-	13,066
South Africa V	9,237	10,260	1,299	80,640
Sweden	160,133	38,961	_	894,949
Switzerland	47,339	4,000	56,113	1,303,214
Syria		PO PO	-	3,733
United States	25,510	8,112	7,266	2,025,249
West Indies	520	2,520	1,520	16,200
TOTALS	5,164,840	3,272,233	2,186,086	60,582,145
the state of the s				A second of the second of the second of the second of

THE UNITED STATES

On August 10, the Crop Reporting Board of the United States
Department of Agriculture released the General Crop Report as of August 1, from
which the following section relating to wheat is quoted:

"Wheat: A total 1938 wheat crop of 955,989,000 bushels is indicated by August 1 reports on yield per acre of winter wheat and condition of spring wheat. This is slightly larger than the large crops harvested in 1931 and 1919 but about 5 per cent less than the record crop of 1915. The estimated production of all wheat in 1937 was 873,993,000 bushels and the 10-year (1927-36) average production is 752,891,000 bushels. The indicated total crop on August 1 is about 1 per cent lower than indicated on July 1 with a decrease in winter wheat nearly offset by the increase in prospective spring wheat production.

"The preliminary estimate of winter wheat production is 688,458,000 bushels compared with 685,102,000 bushels harvested in 1937 and the 10-year average of 546,396,000 bushels. The August 1 estimate represents a reduction of about 27,000,000 bushels from the production indicated on July 1. Harvesting was largely completed by August 1 except in the extreme Northern States and parts of the Pacific Northwest.

"The average yield per acre is 13.8 bushels compared with 14.6 bushels in 1937 and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 14.5. A month ago the indicated yield was 14.3 bushels.

"Most of the reduction since July 1 occurred in Kansas and Nebraska although sharp reductions in yield per acre are also shown for Minnesota. Wisconsin and Iowa with slightly lower yields indicated for Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, and Oregon. Scab and blight have reduced both yields and quality in parts of Minnesota and Wisconsin. In Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa rust and hot weather damaged late fields, harvest was delayed by wet weather and considerable loss resulted from excessive lodging. Weather was unfavorable for harvesting and threshing in much of the area east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio where considerable damage has occurred to wheat in the shock. However, yields in the States in this area are mostly above average.

"The indicated production of all spring wheat (including durum) on August 1 is placed at 267,531,000 bushels, an increase of 15,544,000 bushels above the July 1 forecast, and 61,037,000 bushels above the 10-year (1927-36) average production. In 1937, 188,891,000 bushels were produced.

"The indicated production of Durum wheat increased from 33,376,000 bushels on July 1 to 41,148,000 bushels on August 1. Indicated yields per acre were increased 2.0 bushels in North Dakota, 3.0 bushels in South Dakota, and 1.5 bushels in Minnesota since July 1. In 1937, the production of Durum was 27,791,000 bushels and the 10-year average (1927-36) production is 40,085,000 bushels.

"The prospects for other spring wheat held up or improved during July in all of the important wheat-producing States with the exception of Idaho, where a small decline occurred. The production of other spring wheat is indicated to be 226,383,000 bushels, compared with 218,611,000 bushels indicated on July 1, 161,100,000 bushels harvested in 1937, and 166,410,000 bushels the 10-year average production.

"The improved prospects in Minnesota and the Dakotas are largely the result of smaller rust damage than was expected on July 1, when it became apparent that rust was more widespread than during either the 1935 or 1937 epidemic. The crop matured relatively early and July weather conditions, with rather cool temperatures during a portion of the month, and below normal rainfall in several of the important producing States, were unfavorable to the rapid development of the rust. Losses from rust damage were also reduced because of the comparatively large percentage of the acreage planted to rust-resistant varieties.

"Grasshopper damage has been extensive in portions of the spring wheat territory, notably in north central South Dakota and in southern and western North Dakota. Some grasshopper damage has also occurred in northeastern Montana.

"Harvest of spring wheat, other than durum, was practically completed by August 1 with the exception of the Washington and Idaho crops; harvesting of durum will be completed during the first week or ten days of August."

AUSTRALIA

The following cable was received on August 16 from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Melbourne:

"Shipments of wheat and flour from Australia December 1 to week ending August 9, totalled 107,920,922 bushels of wheat, compared with 80,126,536 bushels in the corresponding period of the previous year. Severe drop in market occasioned by favourable North American prospects, Russian pressure, and small demand from United Kingdom. Growers' unwillingness to sell and sustained demand by local millers keeping wheat prices in eastern Australia at premium on U.K. parity, Prices to growers at country sidings only two shillings eightpence per bushel, equivalent to fifty-two cents Canadian, and foob price approximately three shillings fourpence per bushel, equivalent to sixty five cents Canadian. Five-sixths of the exportable surplus of wheat has been shipped to date and a very small carry-over is expected. Timely rainfall enhances new crop prospects. Little Oriental interest in flour apart from a few sales to Tientsin. Export quotations on flour six pounds seventeen shillings sixpence per ton in forty-nine pound calico bags, equivalent to twenty-five dollars and seventy-four cents Canadian, and six pounds seven shillings sixpence per ton in 150 pound sacks equivalent to twenty-three dollars and eighty cents Canadian. Price of flour delivered in Melbourne eight pounds ten shillings per ton of 2,000 pounds, equivalent to thirty-three dollars and seven cents Canadian."

ARGENTINA

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires forwarded the following report, under date of August 4, 1938, dealing with the grain situation in Argentina.

Crop Conditions

Much drier weather prevailed in July than during the two preceding months, although occasional rains and showers provided ample moisture for the new crops already planted and kept the land in excellent shape for cultivation.

Seeding of wheat is well advanced, and in most districts is practically concluded. While there have been some losses of area in low-lying zones, it is generally believed that the acreage will show a net increase over that of last season. The grain is germinating well, and the plants above ground show a strong and even growth.

The monthly report of the Ministry of Agriculture on conditions in the cereal zones made its appearance on August 3. From the extract reproduced below a fairly complete picture will be obtained of the situation of the wheat crop in the chief districts:

The Wheat Crop: Wheat seeding has been almost completed. There has been some delay in northern Buenos Aires and southern Santa Fe, due to the backward corn harvest. An increase is noted in the area planted with wheat as compared with last year, in the western and southern sections of the cereal zone. The condition of the fields already above ground is on the whole superior to normal; but in some fields in southern Cordoba there has been some local parasitic damage. In southern and western Buenos Aires wheat planting is finished. Both the preparation of the land and the seeding were realized under very favourable conditions. In the northeast the delay in picking the maize crop has held back wheat seeding, and this has been further delayed by rains and wetness of the land, especially along the Parana river. To the east rains were abundant, which made seeding difficult and caused some delay. The general condition of the growing grain is from good to very good. July frosts undoubtedly brought benefits by checking excessive foliage and encouraging better root growth. Some wheat planted on low lying lands in the centre and east has been drowned out by surface water. In Santa Fe wheat seeding has virtually terminated; only some late ploughed corn lands remain to be planted, The sprouted fields are in very good condition, the development being generally superior to normal. The frosts and low temperatures of recent days have helped to restrain excessive growth, seconding the effects of the harrowing and Folling of the fields by the farmers with the same object. In Cordoba throughout the province wheat planting has been finished under favourable conditions. The state of the fields is very good; the prevailing lower temperatures have normalized vegetable development. In there Rios the work of seeding is drawing to a close, favoured by weather conditions, which have permitted the intensification of the efforts in districts where the wetness of the soil has caused delay. The germinated grain is in excellent condition. In The Pampa the poor shape of the work horses noted in former reports has disappeared with the improvement of the pastures, thus permitting the pressing forward of the work of seeding, which may now be said to be completed. The condition of the grain is very good in the north, and good in the centre and south. The early fields show a development superior to normal, the general condition being good.

Antedating by a few days the above official publication of the National Ministry of Agriculture, a report was issued by the Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Industry of the Province of Buenos Aires, which generally confirms the views on crop conditions of the national authorities so far as they relate to the provincial territories. The provincial report calls attention to the distribution of placards under its auspices in which, in view of the possible abundant crops of wheat in the northern hemisphere, advice is given to the Buenos Aires farmers to replace some of their wheat acreage with linseed and forage crops, and generally to diversify their farming operations, making use of credits which will be granted by the official banks for the acquisition of live stock under favourable conditions.

Wheat Supplies and Market Conditions

Exports of wheat during July, including flour in terms of wheat, totalled 6,480,000 bushels (wheat 6,405,000 bushels; flour 75,000 bushels). The comparable total for the preceding month was 6,085,000 bushels.

The following statement sets out the current statistical position:

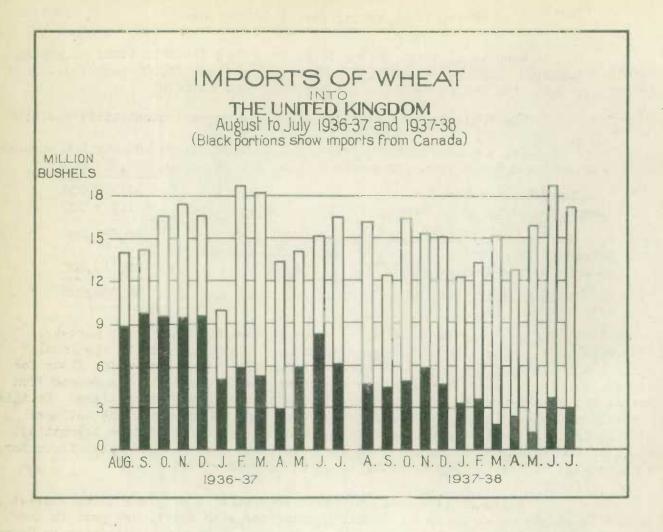
Third official estimate 1937-38 crop	184,802,000 99,208,000	bushels
Exportable balance	85,594,000	- 11
Disappearance prior to January 1, 1938	1,912,000	n
Balance available on January 1	83,682,000	11
to July 30) Wheat as flour 704,000 "	53,716,000	11
Balance still available	29,966,000	11

July was far from being an active month in the wheat market. Offerings were limited, and the demand was more or less confined to the local millers and the neighbouring South American countries. The demand for flour for export fell off considerably during the current year, especially the demand from Brazil and this is reflected in decreased purchases by Argentine millers. In this connection it is evident that the Brazilian campaign to encourage the national milling industry is having some effect on importations of flour from Argentina, the traditional source of supply, and the compulsory use of adulterated flour for bread making in Brazil is apparently also having some effect.

While in international trade Argentina is at present the biggest factor in supplying ex-European consuming countries with wheat, her part in the European market is a very small one, the great bulk of the business going to Canada and the United States, followed by Australia, with a big lead over Argentina.

A good deal of the Argentine surplus is still held by farmers and country dealers, many of whom held on too long in hope of continued high prices. Many of these optimists had of course sold their grain, or much of it, on the "price-to-be-fixed" contracts which used to be so popular. As the limits of time set for fixing expire or the margins become exhausted, the position is gradually being liquidated.

During the month wheat prices showed a steady decline, this being perhaps more marked in the local market than in those abroad. Spot wheat closed the month at 8.05 pesos per quintal, as compared with 9.04 at the end of June. This 8.05 is the equivalent of 72 1/8c. Canadian per bushel at current official exchange rates. The October option closed at 8.28 (74 1/8c.). In Winnipeg on the same day October wheat closed at 76 3/4 cents.



THE UNITED KINGDOM

Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the month of July, 1938, were lower than during the preceding month and higher than in the corresponding month last year. Imports during July amounted to 17,258,512 bushels compared with 18,761,613 bushels in June, 1938 and 16,462,219 bushels in July 1937.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom for the twelve months August to July, 1936-37 and August to July 1937-38:

	August-July 1936-37	August-May 1937-38	June 1938 shels)	July 1938
From:				
Canada	86,456,847	36,976,349	3,821,628	3,097,673
United States	103,438	24,010,732	4,843,881	2,525,978
Argentina	29,429,041	7,094,450	1,209,456	1,246,271
Australia	38,963,005	41,359,625	7,532,265	7,082,250
Russia		13,726,058	681,804	856,499
British India	10,670,162	7,934,226	506,248	2,377,787
Roumania	8,420,347	3,335,937	32	-
Others	10,423,586	5,087,447	166,299	72,054
TOTALS	184,466,926	144,524,824	18,761,613	17,258,512
Previous year	190,661,782	152,898,996	15,105,711	16,462,219

As shown by the foregoing table, imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the twelve months from August, 1936 to July, 1937, amounted to 184 million bushels compared with 191 million bushels for the same months in 1935-36. Out of total imports of 184 million bushels, Canada supplied 86 million bushels or 46.9 per cent; Australia 39 million bushels or 21.1 per cent; Argentina 29 million bushels or 16.0 per cent; Roumania 8 million bushels or 4.6 per cent; British India 11 million bushels or 5.8 per cent.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during July, 1938, along with comparative figures for July, 1937.

		July, 1938	July, 1937
From	7.	(bus	hels)
	Canada	3,097,673	6,105,445
	United States	2,525,978	_
	Argentina	1,246,271	377,143
	Australia	7,082,250	6,549,769
	Russia	856,499	- 1
	British India	2,377,787	2,691,296
	Roumania	que t	65,152
	Others	72,054	673,414
Tota	als	17,258,512	16,462,219
		Contracting the second	the second secon

The above table shows that total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during July 1938 were higher than during July 1937. Imports from Canada amounted to only 3,097,673 bushels as compared with 6,105,445 bushels for the corresponding month last year. Imports from the United States were 2,525,978 bushels. Australian imports were still high this month amounting to 7,082,250 bushels as compared with 6,549,769 bushels for July 1937. Imports from Argentina amounted to 1,246,271 bushels this month as compared with 377,143 bushels for the corresponding month last year.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the months of August July, 1937-38 and 1936-37:

	1937-38 August-July	1936-37 August-July
From:	(bushel	s)
Canada	43,895,650	86,456,847
United States	31,380,591	103,438
Argentina	9,550,177	29,429,041
Australia	55,974,140	38,963,005
Russia	20,264,361	enth
British India	10,818,261	10,670,162
Roumania , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	3,335,969	8,420,847
Others .,	5,325,800	10,423,586
Totals	180,544,949	184,466,926

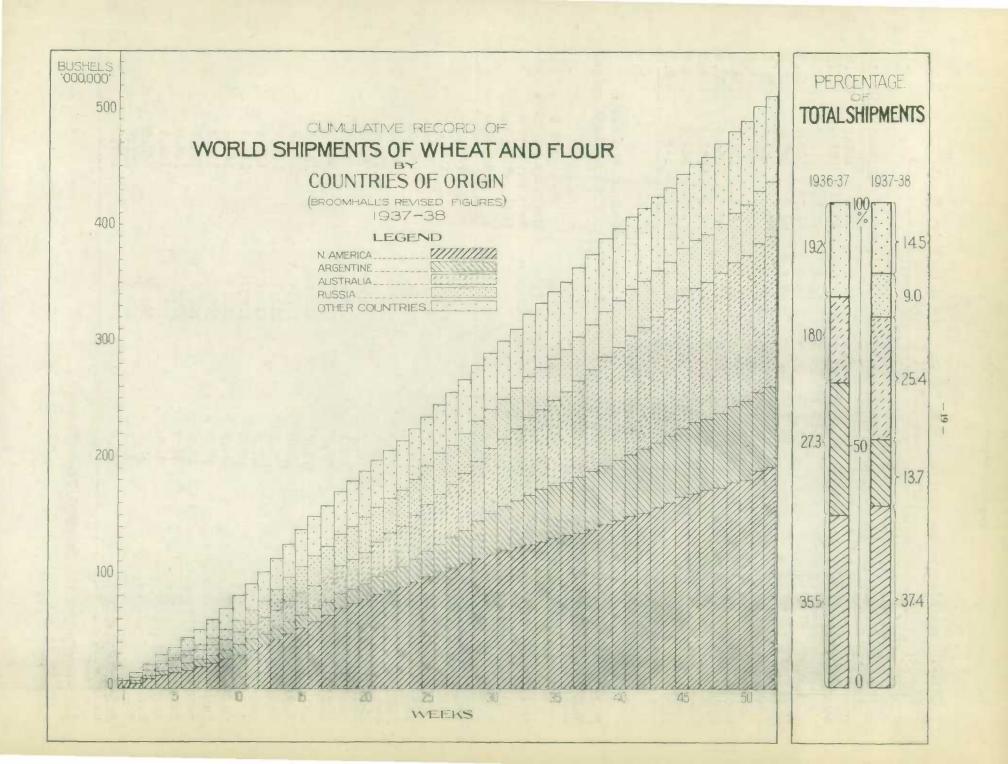
Total imports into the United Kingdom amounted to 180.5 million bushels during the August-July period in 1937-38 as compared with 184.5 million bushels during the same twelve months last year. Imports from Canada amounted to only 43.9 million bushels as compared with 86.5 million bushels for the same period last year. Imports from the United States for the August-July period in 1937-38 were 31.4 million bushels. Australian imports were higher this year by 17 million bushels than for the same months in 1936-37. Russia has shipped 20.3 million bushels to the United Kingdom this season.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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

Week ending		North America	Argentina	Australia	Russia	Danube	India	Other	Total
	110			(thousand bu	shels)				
lug. 7,	1937	2,512	888	1,808	184	688	680	280	7,04
14		2,560	880	1,472	-	880	336	413	6,54
21		4.072	856	920	88	1,192	352	192	7,67
28		2,848	968	1,440	456	1,712	248	160	7,83
Sept. 4		2,160	992	840	738	960	928	56	6,70
11		2,128	888	944	1,680	1,264	456	112	7,47
18		2,904	560	376	1,280	1,984	64	24	7,19
25		3,024	408	1,184	1,416	2.056	472	416	8,97
Oct. 2		3,312	1,144	704	1.768	1,728	200	400	9,25
9		4,048	1,216	904	2,504	2,176	552	194	11,58
16		4,400	368	2,016	1,896	1,952	88	200	10,92
23		3,568	1,072	1,104	1,480	2,352	424	80	10,08
30		4,704	256	1,712	3,632	1,408	216		11,92
lov. 6		4,888	215	1,760	3,600	872	296	24	11,65
13		5,368	-	1,896	2,120	2,664	48	48	
				936	1,832	1,624	544		12,14
20		5,360	1,016				344	24	11,33
27		5,304	128	968	1,680	1,056	2.00	16	9,15
Dec. 4		6,360	368	2,872	960	1,600	168	-	12,32
11		3,592	408	1,472	1,240	1,496	480	16	8,70
18		4,128	1,072	2,064	1,128	504	120	16	9,03
25		4,816	1,912	2,192	320	608	360	8	10,21
an. 1,	1938	3,080	1,112	3,168	-	928	160	-	8,44
8		3,568	1,056	808	1,616	808	- 1	-	7,85
15		4,096	1,656	3,592	288	552	192	-	10,37
22		3,832	2,504	2,464	760	672	176	24	10,43
29		3,608	2,192	3,184	464	1,248	-	24	10,72
eb. 5		3,704	3,016	2,176	456	1,440	200	-	10,99
12		3,864	2,216	3,464	296	784	96	184	10,90
19		4,352	3,480	3,448	-	768	-	232	12,28
26		3,600	3,304	3,888	128	1,064	296	264	12,54
arch 5		3,320	2,576	3,040	80	1,016	112	336	10,48
12		2,408	2,216	4.528	232	768	-	424	10,57
19		3,624	1,968	3,856	816	1,088	80	256	11,68
26		3,392	1,248	2,416	696	1,032	288	192	9,26
pril 2		2,416	1,680	4,184	272	800	128	208	9,68
9		1,456	1,032	4,520	1,440	864	104	224	9,64
16		2,488	1,888	6,016	736	848	-	144	12,12
23		2,336	1,824	3,992	376	888	264	128	9,80
30		4,104	1.384	5,480	904	520	88	128	12,60
ay 7		3,816	1,480	3,784	200	488	144	88	10,00
14		3,664	1,016	5,256	240	296	120	-	10,59
ZI		3,224	1,328	2,872	88	496	120		8,00
28		5,104	712	2,696	248	296	72		9,12
une 4		3,904	1,424	2,032	160	408	.360		8,28
11		5,312		4,368		288	312		11,84
			1,088		480			441LX	
18		3,616	2,176	1,440	232	544	544		8,55
25		2,096	952	2,544	280	480	640	-	6,99
uly 2		2,640	1,592	3,048	728	1,136	1,200		10,34
9		3,776	2,696	3,272	824	584	992	-	12,14
16		2,976	1,504	1,128	592	584	440	-	7,22
23		6,104	1,216	2,104	1,200	344	424	200	11,59
30		3,808	1,120	1,584	1,304	200	960	-	8,91
OTALS		191,376*	70,272	129,936	46,168	53,008	15,424	5,728	511,9
omparativ	re 1936-:								
2nd Week		2,800	920	1,344	-	464	840	208	6,5
OTALS		211,216	162,424	107,280	88	79,664	16,704	18,008	595,38

^{*} The totals shown here include 32,000 bushels not shown in the weekly figures, but included in Broomhall's revised totals.



Monthly Average Winnipeg Cash Prices - No. 1 Northern Wheat, Crop Years 1930-31 to 1937-38.

			(cents p	er bushel)			
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	193637	1937-38
August	92.5	55.1	56.3	73.4	86.0	84.5	102.2	131.8
September	78.1	53.6	51.9	67.2	82.3	90,3	103.9	133.6
October	72.5	59.9	48.2	60.5	78.2	90.8	110.9	142.3
November	64.4	67.3	46.7	63.7	79.6	85.7	108.4	134.6
December	55.4	60,6	42.4	60 - 3	79.2	84.7	120.2	137.4
January	53,9	60.0	44.2	65.0	79.0	84.8	124.7	149.1
February	59.3	632	45.8	65.6	79.5	82.1	127.0	144.6
March	56.7	63.1	49.1	66.4	81.9	82.1	135.7	138.4
April	59.7	62.6	53.6	65.5	87.6	80.5	138.9	138.4
May ocosoco	60.6	62.9	63.3	70.6	85.7	76.8	130.6	115.2
June	60.8	55.1	66.8	77.1	81.7	79.5	124.2	114.3
July	57.3	54.7	83.4	82.0	81.4	93.4	145.6	98.4

Wheat Prices and the General Price Level 1/

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	Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis 1930=1.00
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	89.0	89.6
1936	86.1	94.4	99.5
1937	97.7	108.8	142.3
July, 1937	101.0	111.5	154.6
August	98.8	111.4	139.9
September	98.2	111.2	141.8
October	97.8	110.6	151.1
November	96.0	108.5	142.9
December	95.5	107.6	145.9
January, 1938	96.8	107.7	158.3
February	96.5	105.8	153,5
March	96.0	104.1	146,9
April	95.0	103.1	146.9
May	92.7	102.0	122,3
June ,	92.5	100.7	121.3
July	90.8	-	104.5

^{1/} Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES 1/

(July 19 - August 15)

The British pound remained under pressure and despite occasional reactions, repeatedly established new lows for the year. From an opening of \$4.9392 sterling receded irregularly to \$4.9280 on the 29th, recovered to \$4.9414 on the following day and then moved downward again. The decline gathered momentum as reports continued to emphasize the growing United Kingdom import trade balance, and as the European political situation became more unsettled. By August 15, quotations had reached \$4.8925, making a net loss of 4.9 cents during the second half of the period under review. Gold prices in terms of sterling increased, and the London price was revised upward to 142s. 9d. on August 13th, the highest level since May 1935. The French franc moved largely in line with the pound, receding from 2.77 cents on July 19th to 2.73 cents on August 15th. Premiums in Canada on United States dollars were reduced from 7/16 p.c. on the opening day to 9/32 on July 29 but recovered to 7/16 of 1 p.c. on August 12 to remain at that level till the close of the period.

Monday Average Exchange Quotations at Montreal, February 7 to August 15, 1938.

		United Kingdom	United States	Australia	Argentina 2/
		Pounds 4.8667	Dollar 1.0000	Pounds 4.8667	Paper Peso
		100001	1,0000	3,000l	0 4644
February	7, 1938	5.0087	.9995	4.0069	,2639
	14	5.0225	.9996	4,0187	2639
	21	5.0125	.9996	4,0100	.2644
	28	5.0200	1.0000	4.0160	,2625
March	7	5,0100	1.0003	4.0075	,2611
	14	4.9925	1.0009	3,9940	2577
	21	4.9875	1,0056	3,9900	.2600
	28	4.9875	1.0056	3,9900	.2479
April	4	4,9933	1.0056	3.9950	.2479
	11	5.0012	1.0059	4.0012	2515
	19	5.0237	1,0043	4,0188	2596
	25	5.0162	1,0050	4,01.30	2628
May	2	5,0125	1.,0053	4.01.00	2629
	9	5.0075	1,0062	3.9975	,2625
	16	5,0050	1,0081	4,0037	2626
	23	5,0000	1.,0096	4,0000	.2630
	31	5.0050	1.0109	4,0037	,2628
June	6	5.0050	1,,0118	4.0035	. 2631
	13	5,0250	1.0118	4.0200	2636
	20	5.0087	1.0081	4,0062	. 2636
	27	5.0062	1.0103	4.0050	2627
July	5	4.9850	1.0075	3,9887	.2625
	11	4.9650	1.0075	3,9725	2614
	18	4.9519	1.0056	3.9616	,2610
	25	4,9338	1.0025	3,9470	.2602
August	1	4,9288	1.0028	3,9431	. 2607
	8	4,9025	1.,0037	3,9214	2610
	15	4.8925	1.0044	3.9140	,2576

^{1/} Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.

^{2/} Free Rates.

THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. GRADING OF THE 1937 WHEAT CROP

The following table shows the grading of inspections from August 1937 to July 1938, and for the same period in 1936-37.

Number of Cars Grading No. 3 Northern or Better

	1937	-38	1936-37		
	Cars	Per cent of Inspections	Cars	Per cent of Inspections	
August	3,514	8140	8,849	96.37	
September	11,421	84.22	26,018	96.92	
October	10,768	89.29	18,131	92.32	
November	7,249	77.31	9,208	87.66	
December	2,265	75.50	3,062	79.80	
January	2,292	82.59	2,480	83.14	
February	1,421	80,33	2,442	88.61	
March	2,070	82.21	3,320	88.77	
April	4,716	88.45	7.453	87.55	
Mey	3,396	84.46	5.808	89.49	
June	1,853	89.56	3,089	93.92	
July	3,286	90.72	4,172	91.37	
Totals	54,251	84.21	94,032	91.88	

Omitting special grades such as Garnets, Durums, White Springs and Winters, the number of cars of new wheat inspected in July, 1938, totalled 3,622 of which 3,286 graded No. 3 Northern or higher. July 1938 inspections of new Durum wheat amounted to 1,068 cars of which 1,042 or 97.6 per cent graded No. 3 Amber Durum or higher.

II. LAKE MOVEMENT

The following table summarizes the movement of wheat down the Lakes from the opening of navigation in 1939, with comparative figures for 1937:

From opening navigation to -	To Canadian Lower Lake Ports	To St.Lawrence Ports	To Buffalo	United	To United Kingdom and Continental Ports	TOTALS
		(1	bushels)			
August 7, 1938	19,681,156	6,285,009	1,021,785	542,947	-	27,530,897
August 7, 1937	23,529,473	6,306,057	2,185,182	280,090	163,793	32,464,595

During the past three weeks, lake shipments of wheat have been heavier than in the same period last year. Consequently, on August 7, the total season's movement was only 4.9 million bushels below that of a year ago. On July 14, it was 6.8 million bushels behind the 1937 movement to the same date.

III. CONDITION REPORT AS OF JULY 31, 1938.

On August 11 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a bulletin compiled from the returns of crop correspondents giving (1) the condition of field crops on July 31, expressed numerically in percentages of the long-time average yields per acre; (2) a preliminary estimate of the yield of fall wheat, fall rye and alfalfa (first cutting); and (3) estimates of the acreage sown to the five principal grain crops in the Prairie Provinces, as shown by the annual June survey.

Summary

The condition of the spring wheat crop in Canada on July 31, 1938, showed a moderate decline of 9 points since June 30. The condition figure at July 31 was 82 per cent of the long-time average yield per acre, compared with 91 per cent a month ago, and with only 35 per cent at July 31, 1937. Coarse grains likewise showed small declines in condition during July, although for Canada as a whole they were showing greatly improved prospects as compared with those indicated at the end of July a year ago. Most minor crops including peas, beans, buckwheat, corn and sugar beets showed very slight improvement during July. Potatoes, turnips, hay and clover and pastures showed extremely slight declines.

The fall wheat crop in Ontario is estimated at 20,037,000 bushels, representing an increase of 1,348,000 bushels over last year's production. The harvested area in 1938 showed an increase of 23,300 acres over the harvested area in 1937. Fall rye production for the whole of Canada in 1938 amounts to 9,516,000 bushels, compared with last year's production of 4,579,000 bushels. The first cutting of alfalfa this year yielded 1,427,000 tons, compared with 1,572,000 tons in 1937.

The June acreage survey indicates a sown area of spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces in 1938 of 24,946,000 acres, representing an increase of 347,000 acres over the 1937 area. Manitoba shows an increase of 312,000 acres and Alberta an increase of 135,000 acres, while the Saskatchewan area is decreased by 100,000 acres, as compared with last year's acreages. Oats, rye and flaxseed acreages for the Prairie Provinces as a whole are moderately reduced this year. The barley area on the other hand is somewhat larger.

Crop conditions were very little changed in the Maritime Provinces during July. Haying was affected by excessive rainfall, but growing crops were benefited. A similar situation prevailed in Quebec where conditions were unfavourable for haying, but grains, potatoes, root and fodder crops made good growth. Grains are now showing some rust damage. In Ontario, the yield of fall wheat was reduced by leaf and stem rust, but good yields in Essex and Kent raised the provincial average yield above that of last year. Yields of spring grains promise to be about average and a plentiful supply of hay is assured.

Manitoba spring wheat conditions at the end of July were only slightly poorer than at the same date a year ago, and other field crops were in most cases better than reported on July 31, 1937. In Saskatchewan, spring wheat and the coarse grains deteriorated appreciably during July. Hay and clover and pasture conditions also declined. All Saskatchewan crops are still in notably better condition than on July 31, 1937. In Alberta spring wheat prospects remained unchanged, while oats, barley, mixed grains and flaxseed deteriorated slightly. All Alberta crops were likewise in much better condition at July 31 than on the same date last year.

Almost all British Columbia field crops declined in condition during July, and were showing considerably lower prospects than at the end of July in 1937,

Condition of Field Crops at July 31, 1938, as compared with May 31, and June 30, 1938, and July 31, 1937.

(100-long time average yield per acre)

Field crops	July 31 1937	May 31 1938	June 30 1938	July 31 1938	Field Crops	July 31 1937	May 31 1938	June 30 1938	July 31 1938
Canada -	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	Saskatchewan -	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Spring wheat	35	99	91	82	Spring wheat	14	99	92	75
Oats	60	97	92	86	Oats	17	96	88	75
Barley	63	96	90	85	Barley	22	96	87	76
Spring rye	40	99	93	87	Spring rye	21	99	91	82
Peas	87	97	94	97	Peas	18	101	94	100
Beans	91.	×10	96	98	Beans	22		90	100
Buckwheat	94	r-a	97	98	Mixed grains	14	92	89	87
Mixed grains	96	99	99	98	Flaxseed	9		90	78
Flaxseed	28	way.	90	82	Potatoes	48	cro	97	92
Corn for husking	89	D	93	98	Turnips, etc.	42	in.	93	90
Potatoes	92	2	98	97	Hay and clover	30	91	91	84
Turnips, etc.	97	(1)	97	96	Fodder corn	25	40	96	80
Hay and clover	92	100	98	97	Pasture	35	95	96	84
Fodder corn	93	70	95	96					
Sugar beets	93	~ >	98	1.00					
Pasture	91.	1.00	99	97					
Manitoba					Alberta				
Spring wheat	90	1.00	90	88	Spring wheat	51	99	91	91
Oats	84	97	90	87	Oats	54	96	87	84
Barley	84	97	89	87	Barley	57	96	88	83
Spring rye	84	96	90	88	Spring rye	45	99	95	95
Peas	91	97	93.	95	Peas	82	99	94	89
Buckwheat	98	÷	93	93	Beans	86	en de	93	98
Mixed grains	89	96	90	91.	Mixed grains	63	96	91	87
Flaxseed	87	- 12	84	86	Flaxseed	48	120	94	91
Potatoes	91	esa	95	93	Potatoes	80	1.00	94	91
Turnips, etc.	92	45	92	93	Turnips, etc.	80		90	89
Hay and clover	87	96	91	90	Hay and clover	56	97	91	90
Fodder corn	93	+ 3	88	90	Fodder corn	63	·n	96	94
Pasture	87	96	90	88	Sugar beets Pasture	87 6 3	98	94 93	96 88

Areas Sown to Principal Grain Crops in the Prairie Provinces in 1938, as Compared with 1937,

				THE PERSON OF STREET STREET, S			Made in the advantage in the same of the
Province		Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
		And the second s	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Manitoba	700	1937	2,872,000	1,410,000	1.,393,000	135,200	38,300
	1.5	1938	3,184,000	1,462,000	1,355,000	205,000	42,700
Saskatchewan	-a	19 3 7 19 3 8	13,893,000 13,793,000	4,380,000	1,207,000	518,000 292,000	175,000
Alberta	-3	1937 1938	7,834,000	2,789,000	995,300	1.55,000 1.58,000	20,000
TOTAL - Prain Provinces	rie	1937 1938	24,599,000 24,946,000	8,579,000 8,518,000	3,562,300 3,687,000	808,200 655,000	233,300 212,700

CHARTS SHOWING THE CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES AT JULY 31, AND JUNE 30, 1938, AND JULY 31, 1937

On pages 27-29 of this Review, charts picture the condition of spring wheat on the above mentioned dates. The patterns for the same ranges of condition are identical, facilitating direct comparisons between the charts. The ten Saskatchewan crop districts in official use for the past several years have been sub-divided into twenty new crop districts, thus permitting more detailed description within the province. The boundaries of the old crop districts have not been altered, each of the latter having been divided into two new districts.

Wheat prospects in the Prairie Provinces declined from 91 at June 30 to 82 at July 31, principally as a result of deterioration in the province of Saskatchewan. The condition figure for Alberta remained unchanged from the previous month at 91. The Manitoba condition figure lost only 2 points during July and stood at 88 at the end of the month. Saskatchewan condition figure showed a loss of 17 points during the month and at July 31 was 75 per cent of the long-time average yield. Timely rains in several Manitoba districts aided filling, and partly counteracted the loss from rust damage in other areas. Saskatchewan received only light rains after the heavy downpours at the first of the month. Increasing shortage of moisture reserves in light soils, spread of rust, and extensive grasshopper damage in southern districts accounted for the decline in crop prospects during the month. Due to heavy rains at the first of the month, moisture reserves have been adequate to maintain crop prospects in Alberta, although conditions remain poor in the northern districts.

Manitoba

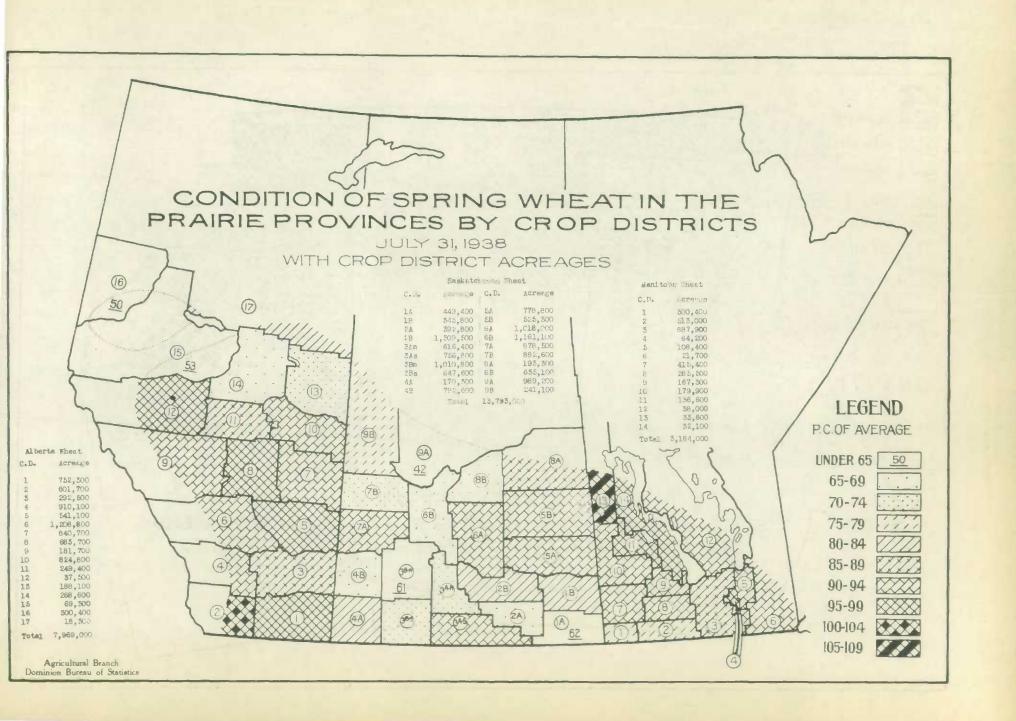
The Manitoba condition figure declined from 90 as of June 30 to 88 as of July 31, for a loss of only 2 points, compared with a loss of 12 points from 102 to 90 at the same dates last year. Most of the crop districts in Manitoba show slight declines in condition for the month of July, although District No. 3 with a heavy acreage registered a small improvement.

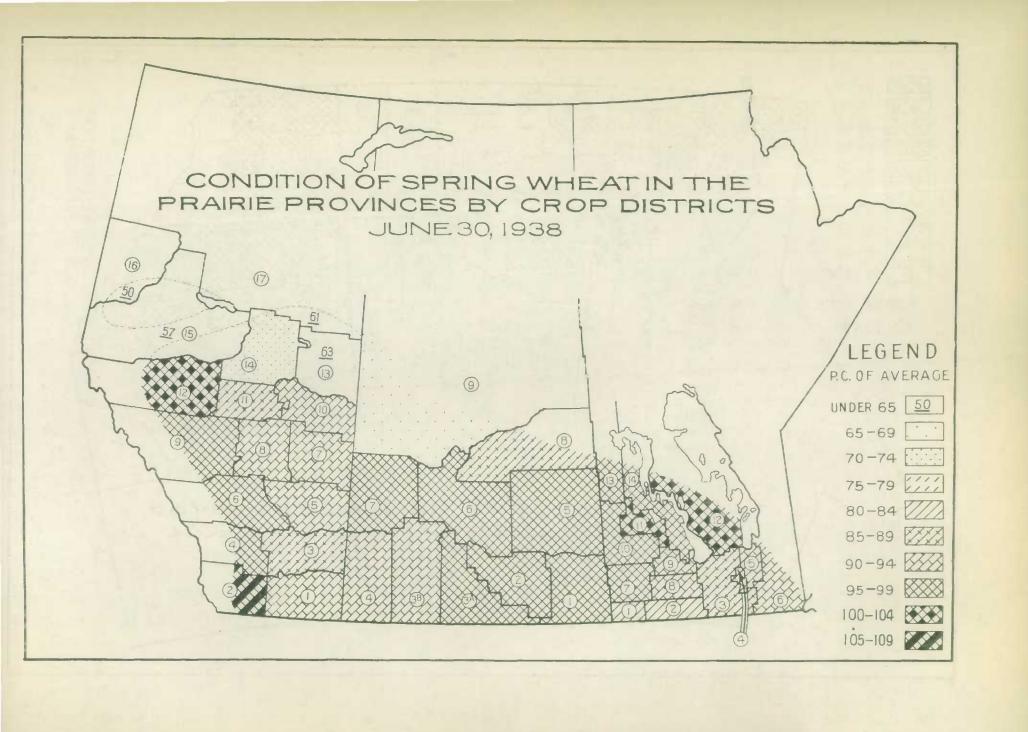
Saskatchewan

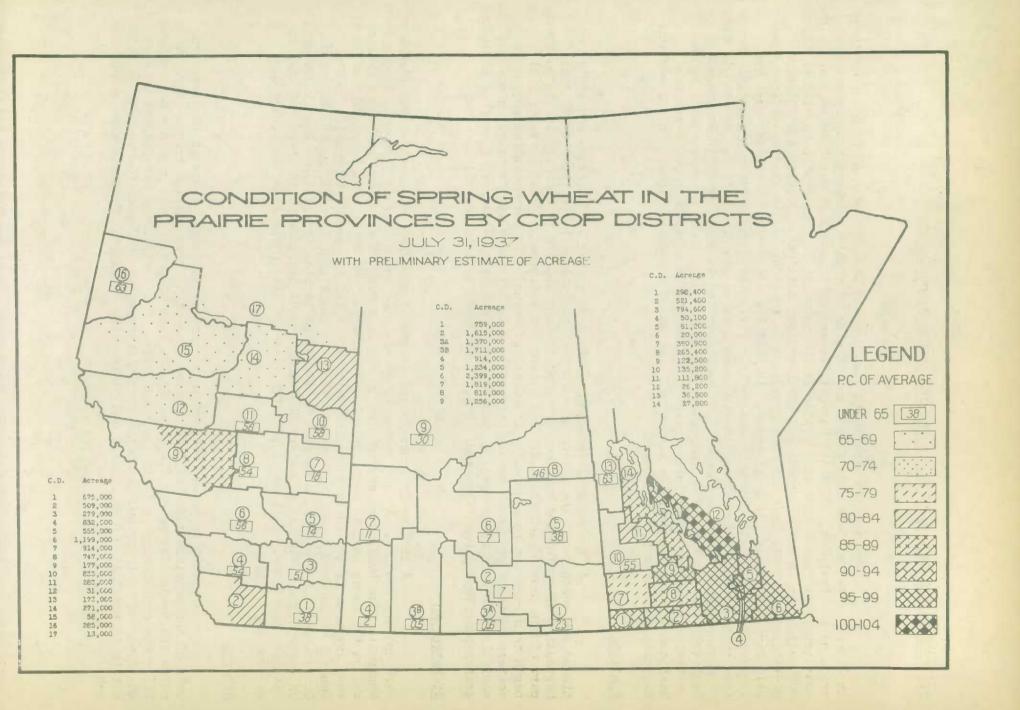
The condition figures for the new crop districts in Saskatchewan show considerable variation in the areas formerly treated as one crop district. Thus Districts 1A and 2A, the southern portions of former Districts 1 and 2 are in distinctly poorer condition than Districts 1B and 2B. Districts 3AS, 3BS and 4A along the southern boundary of the province, however, are in better condition than their northern counterparts, Districts 3AN, 3BN, and 4B. The central northern Districts 6B, 8B and 9A include the area where rainfall has been most deficient. The lowest condition figure for the province is indicated at 42 for District 9A. While comparisons by districts on the new basis cannot conveniently be made with earlier periods, the weighted provincial condition figure at 75 on July 31 is 17 points below the figure of 92, at June 3O, and 61 points above the record low condition figure of 14 for the province at July 31 last year.

Alberta

Very minor changes in the Alberta district condition figures have occurred during the month of July. The provincial weighted condition figure at 91 remains unchanged from that which obtained at June 30. The July 31 figure is 40 points above the provincial condition figure of 51 at July 31 last year.







IV. TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORTS OF JULY 26, AUGUST 3, 9 and 16.

July 26

Warm and dry weather in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and high temperatures in Alberta retarded late crop growth and filling of wheat but speeded up maturity of crops on the Prairies. With the harvest commencing in southern Manitoba this week, the most important factor affecting yields in the next ten days to two weeks will be the rust situation in north-central and north-eastern Manitoba and eastern and central Saskatchewan. While rust has been prevalent in these areas, weather conditions have held back its spread and development. In southern and central Manitoba, rust has already caused serious damage on susceptible varieties. The greatest potential damage from rust lies in central Saskatchewan where a large proportion of the acreage is sown to susceptible varieties. Losses from hail occurred in local areas in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In Alberta a heavy storm did much damage in an area extending southeasterly from Olds. Grasshopper damage continues to be serious in south-western Manitoba and south-eastern Saskatchewan. Losses of horses continue in north-western Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan.

Mani toba

A further deterioration of yield prospects last week was caused by continued dry weather and the spread of stem rust on susceptible varieties of wheat. The harvesting of grain crops has been advanced by warm and dry weather and in the southern part of the province, cutting of feed grains has commenced. Wheat harvesting will begin this week and be general by the first of August. In north-central and north-western Manitoba prospects remain favourable but rust infection is heavy on susceptible varieties and will reduce average yields. Some damage has occurred from army worms and grasshopper injury has increased. Hail storms took toll in several districts.

Saskatchewan

A decline in general crop prospects occurred last week as the result of warm and dry weather. As the season advances, wide variations in prospects become more apparent. The best crops are located in the east-central area, on the Regina Plains and on the heavy land in west-central Saskatchewan. No relief has been afforded to the very dry area in the north-central portion and rains are needed to provide fodder. General rains throughout the province would be beneficial for filling of the crop. Grasshoppers have continued to cause heavy damage in some localities. Rust is general on susceptible varieties in estern Saskatchewan but development has been retarded by weather conditions. Serious losses of horses are continuing from the outbreat of encephalomyelitis.

Alberta

With temperatures much above normal last week, crops in the southern part of the province suffered some damage. The wheat crop is ripening rapidly. Good rains are needed for proper filling. In the central part of the province hail caused fifty per cent damage on forty thousand acres. The grain crops are holding up well in the Edmonton district and prospects remain favourable. Unfavourable conditions still obtain in the Peace River country and yields will be light. Pastures and gardens are poor.

August 3

While eastern Canada has received abundant rainfall during the past two weeks, warm and dry weather has been experienced from the Head of the Lakes westward. Crops and pastures in the eastern provinces have benefited, but haying has been seriously delayed, particularly in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. The tree fruit crops are promising. Harvesting of spring grains is nearly completed in western Ontario, and yields are average. Harvesting is also under way on the Prairies and will be general in the next ten days to two weeks. The grain crops are maturing too rapidly for optimum filling but the potential damage from rust has been lessened. The drought remains unbroken in British Columbia and yields of all crops will be light.

Harvesting of the wheat crop is now under way on the Prairies. The harvest is general in Manitoba, well under way in southern Saskatchewan, and will become general in Saskatchewan bout the beginning of next week. Another week of hot, dry weather hastened ripening, but caused a reduction in yield prospects. On the other hand, the spread of stem rust in Saskatchewan was checked and as the crop is progressing to maturity the potential damage from this source has been considerably lessened. The past month of warm and dry weather has brought wide variation in crop prospects in southern and central Saskatchewan and central Alberta. Conditions in these areas were quite uniform up to the last week of June, and stands were heavy. The lack of moisture since then has caused a much sharper reduction in crop prospects on the lighter lands in these areas. Severe hail storms over the past week-end took heavy toll at many points, particularly in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Prairie Provinces

Harvesting of wheat is now general in Manitoba with over one-third of the acreage cut. Some threshing has been done in the southern part of the province with only fair average outturns. Rust has lowered yields of susceptible varieties. Feed grain crops are giving only fair yields. Prospects are still favourable in north-central and north-western Manitoba where the harvest is commencing. Rust is heavy on susceptible varieties. Hail caused particularly heavy damage in several areas of the province last week-end. A heavy infestation of grasshoppers was reported in south-western Manitoba, but crops are being cut early to avoid losses.

A further decline in crop prospects for Saskatchewan took place last week due to hot weather and lack of sufficient moisture to carry the stands. Crops on the lighter lands in the south-central and south-western parts of the province have suffered the most, while crops on the heavy clay lands have stood up well. In the east-central and central areas crop prospects vary from fair to good, but in west-central Saskatchewan prospects have generally declined. Drought conditions continue in the north-central region. Dry and bright, warm weather has limited the spread of and damage from rust. It has not become serious in the central part of the province but in local areas losses in yield and grade will occur. Cutting will be under way about the end of this week. Heavy hail losses occurred on the last two days of July in west-central and south-western Saskatchewan.

Some decline in Alberta crop prospects resulted from a week of dry, hot weather. In some areas, showers have maintained prospects. Harvesting has commenced in southern Alberta, but will not be general till the latter part of this week. Prospects continue fair to good in central Alberta, with wide variations reported. Crops in the Calgary and Olds districts gave promise of a good outturn but severe hail storms have seriously reduced the prospective volume. The Lacombe district has suffered from lack of rainfall and a crop of not over fifty per cent of normal is anticipated. Crops in the Edmonton district got away to a poor start, but timely rains occurred during the season, and a good crop is now in sight. Little change has taken place in the Peace River district and yields will be low.

August 9

Good progress with harvesting was made in southern and central Manitoba and southern and central Saskatchewan during the past week. Rains delayed cutting in north-western Manitoba. In central Alberta a week of cool wet weather delayed ripening, but helped late crops. The effects of stem rust in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan are becoming more apparent as harvesting takes place and yields of susceptible varieties will be appreciably reduced. Grasshoppers are active and doing considerable damage in parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Some loss from the wheat stem sawfly was reported in Alberta. Cool weather in central and northern Alberta led to fears of frost damage, but none was reported. Warm bright weather is now needed in central Alberta to hasten ripening of grain crops.

Manitoba

Average temperatures were high last week, but western parts of the province received some good rains. Cutting is progressing rapidly and some threshing has commenced. The southern and central parts of the province continue dry and pastures are poor. Grasshoppers are causing considerable damage to standing crops. A heavy crop is being taken off in the north western part of the province. Rust infestation is heavy on susceptible varieties and will reduce yields and grades. Wet weather during the latter part of last week has delayed harvesting operations. In some fields, the heavy stands have lodged, making cutting very difficult. Hay yields in northwestern Manitoba have been heavy and of good quality.

Saskatchewan

Wheat cutting is now fairly general and wide variations in yield prospects are evident. In the south-eastern part of the province, rust has shown serious development in fields of susceptible varieties and at some points Marquis fields are a failure. In the east-central part of the province, rust has also shown further development. The effect on yields cannot yet be properly appraised, but the outturn will be considerably reduced in the affected areas. Yield prospects in the south eastern, south central and central districts are being reduced also by grass-hopper damage. In order to avoid loss, many crops are being cut on the green side. Late crops have been affected by the warm dry weather which has persisted for the past five weeks. Temperatures in Saskatchewan during the early part of last week were high, but were lower in the latter half of the week. Some good showers were received in the drier areas.

Alberta

A week of warm weather was experienced in southern Alberta and good progress was made with the harvest in fields which ripened early. In some localities, drought will cause lower yields, but generally prospects are good. The central part of the province received heavy rains last week accompanied by cool weather. This has delayed ripening, and harvesting will not be general for ten days. Late sown crops will benefit but warm dry weather is needed for proper ripening. Yields in the central portion will be average to better than average. Showers and cool weather in the Peace River country have helped filling of the wheat crop, but yields will be very light. While temperatures approached the danger point for frost last week, no damage has yet been observed.

August 16

Showers and some heavy rains during the past week have hindered threshing in Manitoba, and cutting in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The rains in Alberta were of some benefit to the filling of late crops. The western wheat crop on the whole will be below average both in yield and grade. Further rust development in Saskatchewan combined with drought in the latter part of the season is resulting in light-weight wheat in many parts of the province. Rust, drought and grasshoppers have continued to lower Saskatchewan crop prospects right up to cutting. Rust infection has been as widespread as in 1935, but the damage has not been as great due to weather conditions less favourable to its development, and to extensive sowings this year of Thatcher wheat. Hail storms in all three provinces during the past week did considerable local damage.

The Prairie Provinces

Wheat cutting is practically completed in southern Manitoba and is now under way in the northern districts. Threshing is becoming general, although rains during the past week have caused some delay. Despite some rust damage and earlier dry weather during the growing season, Manitoba yields are promising fair to good, with threshing outturns in some cases better than expected. In the south-central districts bread wheats are grading No. Two Northern or lower and Durum is grading No. Two. Some grasshopper damage has occurred in the western districts on late crops, gardens and pastures. Wind, rain and hail storms in the Russell area have reduced yields considerably and have hampered harvesting operations.

Wheat cutting is in varying stages of progress in Saskatchewan, ranging from fifty-five to sixty per cent completed in the eastern part of the province, to thirty or thirty-five per cent in south-central, south-western, central and north-western districts. In west-central Saskatchewan only ten per cent of the wheat is cut, with the bulk of the crop not yet matured. Rust damage has become more serious during the past week in the eastern half of the province, extending with lessening severity into the northern districts. Grasshoppers have continued to strip crops and pastures, and farmers are cutting early to prevent further loss from this source. Three separate hail storms in southern and central Saskatchewan during the week caused considerable local damage. The combined effects of rust, grasshoppers and hail have further decreased prospective wheat yields. Due to rust damage grades will be below average. Some coarse grains are being cut early to supplement current feed supplies, and to avoid further grasshopper damage.

Harvesting has just begun in widely separated areas of Alberta including the southern districts, the north-eastern and the Peace River areas. Elsewhere in the province, wheat is ripening slowly, and it will be another week to ten days before cutting is general. Yields are light in the south-east, but are good to heavy in the south-west except where hail storms have wrought local damage. In the north-east, yields are reported fair to good. The Peace River districts are harvesting only very light crops. Light to moderate rains over the province during the past week were of benefit to the feed crops, now in the filling stage, but delayed the ripening of wheat.

V. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Crop Distr	Stations	Week ending 8 a.m. July 25	Week ending 8 a.m. August 1	Week ending 8 a.m. August 8	Week ending 8 a.m. August 15	Total April 1 to August 15	Normal April 1 to August 15
Manit	ba			Taranta and the			
1	Pierson	:32	1.06	1.70	.96	8.27	9.05
2	Boissevain	.24	.35	1.44	. 96	8.58	9.02
	Ninette	.40	.42	.54	1.52	7.40	9.53
	Pilot Mound	.88	.36	.22	1.24	6.70	10.29
3							
0	Emerson	.64	.44	.06	1.14	8.00	9.03
	Morden	•58	•50	.06	.44	9.05	9.60
	Graysville	1.36	.42	.42	No report	8.88	9.76
	Morris	.92	. 30	No report	1.08	6.83	9.46
	Portage la Pra:	irie 1.07	.30	.36	.70	7.12	9.36
4	Winnipeg	2.02	.15	.52	.56	9.03	10.75
6	Sprague	.52	.40	.02	1.56	10.45	10.10
	Pinawa	1.54	nil				
17				.46	.78	5.48	8.01
7	Virden	.28	-42	.68	1.56	7.73	8.18
8	Brandon	.30	.44	.62	.60	7.07	9.65
	Cypress River	.64	.60	.70	1.14	10.80	9.53
9	Minnedosa	.26	.33	.46	1.19	5.82	9.40
10	Russell	.48	.50	.88	2.54	11.86	8.98
	Birtle	.18	.76	1.16			
7.3					.66	8.02	9.60
11	Dauphin	.35	.49	1.56	.86	8.93	8.34
13	Swan River	.32	.37	2.62	1.24	13.25	9.60
	The Pas	.11	.58	.48	1.88	8.12	7.60
anito	ba Average	.59	.44	.75	1.13	8.45	9.28
Saskat	chewan						
1	Broadview	.10	.10	.44	.42	9.18	8.69
alle							
	Moosomin	.38	.22	.96	.42	8.26	8.33
	Carlyle	•56	.23	.54	1.22	9.14	9.55
	Estevan	.20	.18	.56	.98	8.41	8.86
2	Moose Jaw	.06	.19	.41	.52	7.69	8.70
	Regina	.06	.05	.43	.20	6.88	8.81
	Qu'Appelle	.16	.33	.52	.30	7.62	10.36
	Indian Head	.02	.14	.63	.18	5.49	9.92
	Yellow Grass	.30	.06	.25	.32	8.64	8.39
1	Midale	.12	nil	.14	No report	6.35	9.27
3	Assiniboia	.14	.28	.05	.38	10.72	7.14
	Chaplin	.40	nil	.16	.60	5.68	9.14
	Swift Current	.30	.08	.41	.69	6.48	8.93
	Aneroid	.10	nil	.22	.40	8.68	8.72
	Hughton	.24	.44				
				.58	.04	6.54	7.88
	Pennant	•30	.66	.18	No report	5.65	8.58
	Val Marie	trace	trace	.02	.16	7.32	8.02
	Shaunavon	.06	.02	.56	.24	6.18	7.39
4	Maple Creek	.12	nil	. 66	No report	8.25	8,25
	Roadene	. 06	.01	.34	.36	7.85	7.88
	Consul	.12	nil	nil	.38	7.32	6.88
6	*						
5	Kamsack	.94	.46	.74	1.00	11.53	8.37
	Yorkton	.82	.16	1.10	.72	12.69	9.04
	Hubbard	.34	.20	.80	.84	10.19	8.82
	Lintlaw	.68	.02	.80	.86	10.69	8.74
6	Rosthern	1.92	.66	.16	.04	5.83	8.30
	Saskatoon	.22	.27	.42	.48		
						6.42	8.27
	Davidson	.52	.44	.44	.50	11.49	7.18
	Dundurn	.24	.52	.38	.24	6.06	8.49
	Strasbourg	.04	.38	.48	.40	6.15	8.04
	El bow	nil	trace	. 26	.48	6.11	7.14
	Outlook	.30	trace	.18	.38	6.08	6.35
7	Macklin	• 44					
-			.48	.36	.82	8.02	8.54
	Alsask	.10	. 32	.58	.20	7.45	7.74
	Scott	.10	.60	1.14	.20	7.56	7.90
	Tid manam	.44	.76	.76	nil	9.48	8.63
	Biggar	0.22	010	. / V	Add all alle	2.20	0.00

V. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES* (Concluded)

rop	Stations	Week ending 8 a.m.	Week ending 8 a.m.	Week ending 8 a.m.	Week ending 8 a.m.	Total	Normal since
ISTRICTS		July 25	August 1	August 8	August 15	April 1	April 1
alco t als our	an (Concluded)						
8	Melfort	.86	.32	.26	90	9.86	8.68
0	Dana	.86	.16	nil	.80	4.95	10.64
	Humboldt	.28	. 06	.17			7.26
		1.28			.96	7.50	
9	Naicam Dabbit Jaka		.74	.24	.21	9.90	9.40
9	Rabbit Lake Waseca	.84	.18	1.42	.66	6.75	8.64
		.44	.48	.70	.30	5.68	8.08
	Bettleford Prince Albert	.18	.89	.54	.02	5.63	8.22 8.42
askatchew	an Average	.37	. 26	.46	.46	7,76	8.40
Lberta							
1	Medicine Hat	.10	nil	.54	.58	7.39	7.31
	Foremost	.24	.01	.04	.80	7.87	9.77
	Manyberries	.88	trace	.04	.46	6.53	7.36
2	Macleod	1.92	.72	. 58	.80	12.18	8.17
	Lethbridge	.60	.08	.08	1.16	7.73	8.15
	Cardston	.48	.18	nil	.76	10.76	11.86
3	Brooks	.30	nil	1.56	.54	.7.44	7.06
	Empress	.04	.32	1.14	.26	3.64	7.56
	Vauxhall.	.16	nil	.32	.46	7.60	7.05
4	High River	.44	nil	.30	.22	8.07	10.02
5	Drumheller	.20	.40	1.25	.32	9.82	8.91
	Hanna	.34	.48	1.60	no report	9.63	9.69
	Naco	nil	.92	.26	1.32	8.91	8.42
6	Olds	1.50	1.08	2.74	.22	12.53	9.67
	Three Hills	.40	.30	1.90	.02	10.20	8.40
	Strathmore	1.05					
	Gleichen		.40	1.64	.02	10.87	8.75
		,34	.12	.52	.10	4.32	8.19
7	Celgary	.10	.14	1.41	.10	11.21	10.00
1	Coronation	trace	.63	1.40	.36	8.76	7.21
	Hughenden	.06	.52	.88	.40	9.52	8.15
	Sedgewick	.22	.36	1.40	.48	10.19	8.66
0	Viking	.06	.32	1.14	.88	8.93	8.00
8	Wetaskiwin	.14	.62	1.70	no report	7.87	9.44
	Lacombe	.08	.67	3.60	.10	11.13	9.95
		.18	1.50	.66	.66	11.36	9.17
	Red Deer	1.08	.40	7.32	.50	18.17	11.61
30	Stettler	nil	.88	1.94	.36	10.95	10.11
10	Vegreville	.14	.46	.90	.96	8.71	10.64
	Vermilion	.12	.72	1.54	.62	10.53	10.47
11	Lloydminster	.14	.36	1.05	.10	7.25	7.75
11	Edmonton	.10	1.07	1.71	.99	12.75	10.22
12	Calmar	.30	.42	2.26	.78	8.19	10.69
10	Edson	.06	.34	3.26	.62	13.49	9.97
7.0	Jasper	nil	.66	.80	.46	7.65	4.93
13	Glendon	.16	.24	.44	1.48	5.94	8.44
14	Athabasca	.28	.28	.12	1.38	4.01	9.22
3.5	Campsie	.06	.20	.62	1.26	7.52	10.23
15	High Prairie	.84	.28	.44	.16	4.58	8.56
2.0	Kinuso	.30	.18	.34	.28	2.62	8.27
16	Fairview	.14	.04	.52	.28	3.84	6.29
10	Beaverlodge	.04	.06	1.62	.16	4.31	7.11
17	Keg River	.56	•30	.64	.22	6.93	7.0
	Fort Vermilion		nil	.30	nil	4.49	6.50
	Fort McMurray	.94	.15	1.02	.64	7.18	8.19
	Fort Smith	.14	.37	.51	.31	5.61	5.42
Lberta Ave	erage	.35	.38	1.20	,53	8.43	8.67

^{*} Source: Meteorological Service of Canada.

VI. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Crop	The state of	Week ending						Week ending	August 15
Districts	Stations	Actual	Normal	Actual	Norma 1	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
Manitoba									
1	Pierson	64	66	69	65	68	64	68	63
2	Boissevain	63	66	69	66	68	65	68	64
	Ninette	64	67	70	66	68	65	70	65
2	Pilot Mound	64 .	67	70	66	69	65	70	64
3	Emerson	64	67	70	66	74	65	73	64
	Morden	65	67	72	66	71	65	72	64
	Graysville	64	67	70	66	68	65	No report	63
	Morris	66	67	72	66	No report	65	72	64
	Portage la Prairie	65	65	72	65	70	64	70	63
4	Winnipeg	64	67	71	66	70	65	72	64
6	Sprague	64	65	71	65	70	64	70	63
	Pinawa	60	65	69	64	68	63	69	61
7	Virden	65	64	68	63	68	62	69	61
8	Brandon	64	65	63	64	67	64	68	62
	Cypress River	63	66	67	65	65	65	69	63
9	Minnedosa	63	64	68	63	67	63	68	62
10	Russell	61	63	67	62	64	61	64	60
	Birtle	60	63	68	62	64	61	. 67	60
11	Dauphin	65	64	71	63	67	62	No report	61
13	Swan River	61	63	68	62	62	60	65	59
	The Pas	65	65	66	64	63	63	64	61
Manda - b - A	-								
Manitoba A	verage	64	65	69	65	68	64	69	62
Saskatchew									
1	Broadview	64	64	69	63	64	62	65	61
	Moosomin	66	62	70	61	67	60	69	59 .
	Carlyle	62	63	No report	63	66	62	66	61
	Estevan	67	65	71	64	70	64	69	63
. 2	Moose Jaw	67	66	72	66	65	65	65	64
	Regina	65	64	70	63	64	62	64	62
	Qu'Appelle	63	65	69	64	63	63	65	62
	Indian Head	64	64	70	63	64 "	62	65	61
	Yellow Grass	64	65	70	65	66	64	66	64
	Midale	66	65	No report	65	68	64	No report	63
3	Assiniboia	66	65	69	64	61	63	No report	62
	Chaplin	65	65	70	64	63	63	63	61
	Swift Current	68	66	71	66	63	65	63	64
	Aneroid	66	64	68	63	65	62	64	61
	Hughton	68	64	68	63	62	63	62	62
	Pennant	67	65	70	65	63	64	No report	64
	Val Marie	68	66	68	65	68	64	68	63
	Shaunavon	68	63	70	63	64	63	64	62
4	Maple Creek	69	65	68	65	64	64	No report	63
	Roadene	67	64	70	63	63	63	64	62
	Consul	68	62	65	61	63	61	63	61
5	Kamsack	58	64	66	63	60	61	60	59
	Yorkton	62	62	70	62	65	61	63	60
	Hubbard	62	63	66	62	59	61	62	59
	Lintlaw	60	61	66	60	60	59	60	58
6	Rosthern	66	63	68	62	60	61	58	60
	Saskatoon	65	63	69	62	61	62	63	60
	Davidson	66	64	67	64	66	62	64	61
	Dundurn	68	64	70	63	63 .	62	63	61
	Strasbourg	65	63	69	62	64	61	63	60
	Elbow	66	64	71	64	63	63	64	62
	Outlook	67	64	70	63	63	62	62	61
7	Macklin	66	60	66	60	60	59	60	59
	Alsask	68	63	68	62	62	61	60	60
	Scott	66	62	66	61	60	60	60	59
	Biggar	67	63	69	63	63	62	64	61
	Kindersley	66	63	68	62	61	61	62	60

VI. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES (Concluded)*

Cman		Week anding	T.1. 25	Week anding	August 1	Week ending	August 0	Wash anding	August 15
Crop	ots Stations	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
	chewan (Concluded)								
8	Melfort	63	63	66	63	60	62	63	61
	Dana	66	63	69	62	61	61	58	60
	Humboldt	64	63	67	62	61	61	64	59
	Naicam	62	63	66	62	60	61	62	59
9	Rabbit Lake	64	62	64	61	56	60	58	-59
	Waseca	68	61	64	60	58	60	59	58
	Battleford	68	66	68	65	62	63	62	62
	Prince Albert	65	64	68	63	61	62	63	61
Saskato	hewan Average	65	64	68	65	63	62	63	61
Alberta									
1	Medicine Hat	68	70	69	70	65	69	63	67
	Foremost	70	62	69	62	66	62	65	61
	Manyberries	70	62	70	62	68	62	64	61
2	Macleod	No report	65	71	64	66	64	No report	63
	Lethbridge	69	65	66	64	62	64	61	63
	Cardston	67	63	66	62	63	61	61	60
3	Brooks	68	63	67	63	63	62	60	61 :
	Empress	71	63	71	63	63	62	64	61
	Vauxhall	68	64 .	67	64	62	63	60	62
4	High River	66	61	62	60	60	59	57	58
5	Drumheller	68	61	68	61	No report	60	58	60
	Hanna	70	60	70	60	No report	59	No report	57
	Naco	64	59	66	59	58	58	56	58
6	Olds	69	60	63	59	58	58	55	56
	Three Hills	66	61	62	60	56	59	54	58
	Strathmore	65	62	66	61	60	60	57	59
	Gleichen	66	63	66	62	60	61	58	- 60
	Calgary	- 65	62	65	61	58	61	57	60
7	Coronation	65	60	64	59	57	58	58	. 57
	Hughenden	66	60	65	59	58	58	62	57
	Sedgewick	66	60	65	60	58	60	60	59
	Viking	64	60	64	59	57	58	59	58
8	Wetaskiwin	67	61	No report	60	56	59	No report	58
	Lacombe	66	60	64	59	58	58	61	57
	Alix	67	61	-65	61	58	60	59	59
	Red Deer	67	59	64	58	57	57	56	56
	Stettler	67	60	65	60	59	59	58	58
10	Vegreville	66	60	66	60	57	59	59	58
	Vermilion	65	60	63	60	56	59	58	58
	Lloydminster	66	61	66	60	60	59	60	58
11	Edmonton	66	62	64	61	57	60	57	60
	Calmar	65	61	62	60	56	59	56	58
12	Edson	64	58	61	57	54	57	54	56
	Jasper	66	58	61	57	53	55	53	. 54
13	Glendon	65	61	63	60	56	59	59	57
14	Athabasca	62	50	65	60	56	58	58	57
	Campsie	64	60	62	60	55	59	56	58
15	High Prairie	62	59	No report	59	54	58	58	57
	Kinuso	63	60	62	59	54	58	56	57
16	Fairview	65	61	63	61	55	60	58	59
	Beaverlodge	65	57	63	57	54	57	57	56
17	Keg River	62	61	61	61	53	60	60	59
	Fort Vermilion	60	61	63	60	57	59	,61	58
	Fort McMurray	66	63	66	61	57	60	62	59
	Fort Smith	62 .	60	62 .	59	54	58	62	57
Alberta	Average	66	61	65	61	58	60	59	59

^{*} Source: Meteorological Service of Canada.

VII. STOCKS OF GRAIN IN CANADA ON JULY 31.

On August 12, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the following as the total stocks of grain in Canada at the end of the crop year July 31, 1938 as compared with stocks on the same date in 1936 and 1937:

		July 31, 1937 (b u s h e l s)	July 31, 1938
Wheat	108,094,277	32,937,991 18,266,043	23,411,171
Barley	9,827,631	4,315,699	19,486,646 6,454,454
Rye	3,194,369	408,864	982,311
Flaxseed	269,287	464,967	219,027

The following table gives in detail the stocks of grain in Canada at July 31, 1938. The quantities on farms are compiled from the reports of crop correspondents.

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
		()	ushe	ls)	
Public, Semi-public Terminals and					
Private Elevators, Fort William					
and Port Arthur	7,501,303	1,012,610	936,389	592,750	134,035
Western Mills and Mill Elevators.	1,642,481	521,725	794,244	12,442	31,587
Interior Terminal Elevators	9,078	1,9653	1,261	-	600
Vancouver-New Westminster Elevs.	79,074	54,087	89,528	11,090	32
Prince Rupert Elevator	40	400	Ands	E.O.	-
Churchill Elevator	11,820	**	wh.q		-ko
Country Elevators and Private					
Terminal Elevators	1,166,971	448,689	308,530	52,537	26,093
In Rail Transit	789,861	89,848	109,475		2,610
Afloat for Eastern Elevators	1,630,537	273,745	135,428		20,370
Eastern Elevators	4,626,499	533,647			2,115
Eastern Mills	892,547	430,642	41,358	6,261	385
On Farms	5,061,000	16,120,000	3,177,500	78,000	1,800
TOTALS 1938	23,411,171	19,486,646	6,454,454	982,311	219,027
TOTALS 1937	32,937,991	18,266,043	4,315,699	408,864	464,967

The total stocks of wheat in Canada at July 31, 1938 were 23,411,171 bushels. This amount represents a reduction of 9,526,820 bushels from last year's revised total of 32,937,991 bushels and is the lowest carry-over of wheat in Canada since 1923 when 11,690,296 bushels were reported on September 1.

Farm stocks of wheat as of July 31 are estimated at 5,061,000 bushels, of which 3,579,000 bushels were in the Prairie Provinces. This year's carry-over on farms is 1,061,700 bushels larger than in 1937.

Only 982,630 bushels of Canadian wheat were held in store in the United States on July 31, 1938, compared with 4,110,848 bushels on the same date last year.

The total amount of Canadian wheat in Canada and the United States at July 31, 1938 was 24,393,801 bushels, indicating a reduction of 12,655,038 bushels from the 37,048,839 bushels held in similar positions on July 31, 1937.

VIII. PRIMARY MOVEMENT

The following table shows primary receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the 1937-38 crop year along with comparative figures for 1936-37:

Week endin	1g	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Totals	Last Year
			(bu	shels)		
August	6	27,621	93,649	81,383	202,653	1,713,506
	13	311,372	499,394	373,737	1,184,503	6,188,208
	20	2,461,409	1,143,449	583,990	4,188,848	10,787,812
	27	5,481,313	1,832,558	1,034,298	8,348,169	15,613,883
September	3	6,735,630	2,682,780	2,370,265	11,788,675	19,793,094
	10	4,931,600	2,016,961	3,527,101	10,475,662	15,070,766
	17	3,186,093	2,114,081	5,465,839	10,786,013	15,542,786
	24	3,291,030	1,986,036	6,781,611	12,058,677	9,168,632
October	1	1,599,869	1,360,901	3,583,788	6,544,558	6,818,243
	8	609,026	1,107,667	2,066,974	3,783,667	5,448,641
	15	329,510	829,185	2,181,178	3,339,873	6,470,881
	22	527,689	902,344	2,420,153	3,850,186	4,564,291
	29	466,858	938,840	3,524,687	4,930,385	3,413,006
November	5	747,113	714,248	2,870,214	4,331,575	2,923,530
	12	346,760	491,088	1,856,229	2,694,077	2,013,540
	19	275,494	412,491	1,293,708	1,981,693	2,481,964
	26	202,467	290,055	1,045,155	1,537,677	1,486,222
December	3	288,403	234,077	1,132,770	1,655,250	1,912,236
	10	145,128	203,120	812,392	1,160,640	1,304,451
	17	157,358	223,225	938,635	1,329,218	2,099,902
	24	146,911	363,122	984,251	1,494,284	2,111,700
	31	49,791	174,901	384,271	608,963	1,187,316
January	7	142,993	224,782	518,648	886,353	1,199,855
	14	135,111	519,606	1,477,556	2,132,273	809,201
	21	223,291	400,412	1,019,335	1,643,038	565,008
	28	174,784	229,927	520,007	924,718	506,619
February	4	92,500	131,655	348,434	572,589	448,124
	11	152,525	92,649	383,106	628,280	470,904
	18	117,445	109,428	251,704	478,577	1,233,521
	25	151,480	131,429	430,695	713,604	948,834
March	4	299,876	337,792	761,111	1,398,779	938,445
	11	355,484	309,026	539,013	1,203,523	1,394,396
	18	269,749	300,185	444,662	1,014,596	1,422,401
	25	254,437	149,997	337,891	742,325	1,386,966
April	1	146,596	117,536	342,833	606,965	1,327,371
	8	393,720	231,632	514,811	1,140,163	1,284,434
	14	412,725	214,301	512,396	1,139,422	946,356
	22	185,177	276,581	646,285	1,108,043	921,264
	29	327,552	266,832	573,736	1,168,120	591,672
May	6	123,982	196,002	368,716	688,700	757,888
	13	161,234	169,809	208,060	539,103	896,999
	20	220,899	149,018	235,799	605,716	893,005
	27	179,583	190,416	384,759	754,758	1,155,957
June	3	299,299	176,000	367,906	843,205	1,395,125
	10	122,516	220,620	400,455	743,591	891,268
	17	111,435	314,750	380,260	806,445	701,993
	24	189,086	396,931	431,104	1,017,121	722,270
July	1	159,815	260,747	276,809	697,371	510,865
	8	159,555	323,219	449,056	931,830	978,991
	15	121,426	283,795	365,333	770,554	864,740
	22	116,246	274,389	255,193	645,828	704,700
	29	186,418	174,708	219,210	580,336	612,671
	31	32,350	1,400	6,316	40,056	- 1
TOTALS		38,347,664	27,789,746	59,303,828	125,441,238	165,596,453

IX. IMPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT INTO THE UNITED STATES

	For Consumption Duty Paid	For Milling- in-bond	TOTAL
		(bushels)	
August 1937 - June 1938	108,125	2,049,000	2,157,125
July 9	erida.	19,000	19,000
16	Projet	16,000	16,000
23	Ma	2,000	2,000
30	-45	3,000	3,000
Preliminary Totals			
August 1, 1937 to July 30, 1938	108,125	2,089,000	2,197,125

X. IMPORTS OF UNITED STATES WHEAT INTO CANADA

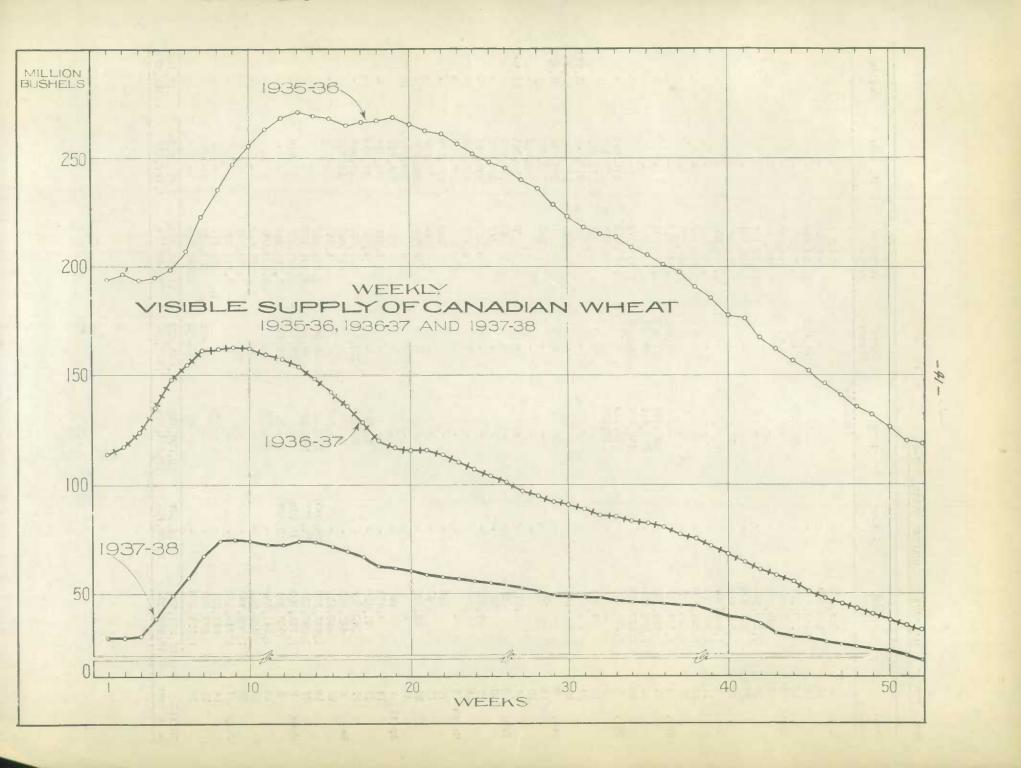
	For Consumption Duty Paid 1/
	(bushels)
Crop Year, August 1935 - July 1936	15,111
Crop Year, August 1936 - July 1937	146,957
Eleven Months August 1937 - June 1938	5,158,388
Company of the Compan	

XI. VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on August 12, 1938 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year.

		1938	1	937
	Durum	Other	Durum	Other
		(000 bus	shels)	
Country Elevators - Manîtoba	235 97	450 595 995	85 20	400 2,500 1,125
TOTALS	332	2,040	105	4,025
Interior Private and Mill Elevators Interior Public and Semi-public Terminals Pacific Ports Churchill Fort William and Port Arthur In Transit, Lakes In Transit, Rail Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports Eastern Elevators - St. Lawrence Ports Eastern Elevators - Maritime Ports U. S. Lake Ports U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	3,667 570 1,567 1,114 23	1,173 11 76 12 1,294 1,270 1,550 732 1,347	48 - - 943 70 - 263 275 317 136 11	3,550 68 4,180 294 3,817 1,372 339 3,503 2,740 654 2,518
TOTALS	7,365	10,269	2,168	27,060
	17,	634	29,	228

^{1/} Customs Figures



XII. EXFORT CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN WHEAT 1937-38

Week	Montreal	Quebec	Sorel	Three	Total St. Lawrence	St. John	Halifax
ending	ROHOL GAL	Q 40000	00101	Rivers	Forts	55, 00.111	
			(bushel				
5	757 959		(0401.02	,	757 252		
Aug. 5	753,262		*	_	753,262 583,999	_	-
12	583,999	_	-	43 070		-	_
19	1,355,746		-	41,078	1,396,824	-	_
26	1,109,304	-	200,000	-	1,309,304	-	-
Sept. 2	773,445	-	-	1.74	773,445	-	-
9	735,062	-	-	-	735,062	-	-
16	1,315,570	-	A	-	1,315,570	-	7
23	912,555	-	-	-	912,565	-	-
30	1,601,409	-	570,000	-	2,171,409	-	-
Oct. 7	1,876,303	-	-	-	1,876,803	-	-
14	1,296,091	-	-	-	1,296,091	-	-
21	1,685,786	-	-	-	1,685,786	-	-
28	1,536,757	-	-	***	1,536,757	-	-
Nov. 4	1,383,630	_	-	53,980	1,437,610	-	-
11	1,688,138	-	527,479	217,336	2,432,953	-	-
18	1,409,450	10 10 22	303,449	88,417	1,801,316	-	-
25	1,227,673		656,500	20,000	1,904,173	_	_
Dec. 2	1,288,306		182,110		1,470,416	225,896	
9	1,200,000		36,502		36,502	477,342	
	0 637		50,502				
16	8,617		_		8,617	1,134,659	47 00
23		-		•	- 040	840,746	47,98
30	240	-	•	-	240	599,980	23,97
Jan. 6	-	-	**		-	247,865	31,99
13	240	- 5	-	-	240	717,678	404
20	-	-	-	-	•	671,061	-
27	1,173	-	-	-	1,173	351,944	15,999
Feb. 3	40	-	-	-	40	573,225	-
10	240	2 -	-	-	240	394,257	-
17	8,303	-	-	-	8,303	297,089	-
24	1,174	-		-	1,174	519,094	16,039
Sarch 3			_	_		298,708	_
10	240	-	-	-	240	239,275	-
17	40	1 10 00 -	-	_	40	185,549	-
24	10,500			_	10,500	362,378	
31	-		-	-		72,030	23,97
pril 7	240		_		240	258,821	-
14	1,298				1,298	74,519	
21	32,280	_	31,992	44	64,272	87,486	_
28	143,905		31,515	216,500	391,920	35,392	
May 5	425.043		01,010	0,000	425,043	20,000	
12			58.513		478,651	20,000	_
19	420,138	264 053		96,000			
	1,043,329	264,053	131,200		1,534,582		
26	2,087,533	71,622	526,029	96,926	2,782,110	27 710	
June 2	1,738,309	49,905		73,763	1,861,977	27,718	F-F
9	903,841	110,507		18,297	1,032,645		_
16	1,591,259		34,773	-	1,626,032	-	_
23	839,968				839,968	-	900
30	1,002,798	-	-	-	1,002,798	-	-
July 7	1,319,152		-	•	1,319,152	-	-
14	978,911	-	-	-	978,911	-	-
21	877,829	_	-	32,000	909,829	-	
28	1,102,078	-	-	143,795	1,245,873	-	-
00047.0		400.000	9 000 000			0.710.710	350 00
COTALS	37,071,714	496,087	3,290,062	1,098,092	41,955,955	8,712,712	159,96
ast Year	49,498,004	2,482,572	15,473,814	7,013,794	74,468,184	8,468,577	1,855,47

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MII. EXPORT GLEARANCES OF CANADIAN WHEAT 1937-38. - Concluded

	Total	Head of		Vancouver		United	
Veek	Maritime	Lakes	Churchill	New West-	Prince	States	Total
ending	Ports	(Direct)		minster	Rupert	Ports	Clearance
			(bus)	hels)			
ug. 5	-		-	83	-	28,000	781,34
12	- 1	-	320,000	121,800	-	384,830	1,410,62
19	-	-	283,982	33,933	-	218,222	1,932,96
26	Marie .	-	*	51,500	-	110,183	1,470,98
oph. 2	-	-		62,429	-	257,566	1,093,440
9	-	-	-	67,633		198,397	1,001,09
15	-	400		-	-	464,371	1,779,94
23	-	-	-	33,601	-	425,444	1,371,61
30	-		-	228,970	-	314,845	2,715,12
et, 7	-	-	-	220,256	-	305,469	2,402,52
14	-	-	-	216,033	-	921,278	2,433,40
21	de	-		268,826	-	293,475	2,248,08
28		-	1-11	378,500	-	501,228	2,416,48
ov. 4	-	57,533	-	226,178	-	564,344	2,285,66
11	-	56,842		73,173	-	470,798	3,033,76
18	-	-	-	185,925	-	506,859	2,494,10
25	-	2	-	809,313	-	221,314	2,934,80
en. 2	225,896	- 1	-	315,634	-	412,927	2,424,87
9	477,342	-	-	380,186		359,721	1,253,75
16	1,134,659	_	-	392,533	-	368,191	1,904,00
23	888,729	60	*	660,893	-	446,941	1,996,56
30	623,957	_		141,443	312,928	408,350	1,487,41
an. 6	279,861	-		153,066	306,133	190,000	929.06
13	717,678	-		270,426		168,000	1,156,34
20	671,061	-		294,733		534,604	1,500,39
27	367,943			336,000	-	401,456	1,106,57
eb. 3	573,225	_	40	338,850	-	209,639	1,121,75
10	394,257	_	-	433,320		905,232	1,733,04
17	297,089	_		183,983		537,709	1,027,08
24	535,133	_		470,330		164,891	1,171,52
arch 3	298,708	_		388,565		138,180	825,45
10	239,275			334,880		227,062	801.45
17	185,549			375,116		298,270	858,97
24	362,378			117,786		470,141	
31	96,004			99,566			960,80
oril 7	258,821					138,601	334,17
	74,519		-	284,187		55,760	599,00
14 21			_	123,416		127,006	326,23
28	87,486			150,933	-	73,953	376,64
	35,392			104,000		292,017	823,32
12 S	20,000		-	48,533	149 077	1,447	495,02
19				71,931	143,733	67,000	761,31
		•		77 777	400	55,956	1,590,53
26	99 970	*	-	37,333	-	73 770	2,819,44
ine 2	27,718	-		11,283		31,750	1,932,72
9	-			0 777	140 745	98,840	1,131,48
16	-	-		9,333	148,145	28,648	1,812,15
23		-			-	27,610	867,57
30		-	-	-00	-	19,517	1,022,31
uly 7	-		-	114,667	-	196,536	1,630,38
14	-	-	-	376,453	-	27,635	1,392,99
21			-	27,700	-	123,058	1,060,58
28	-	-	oth	10,246	-	338,289	1,594,40
OTALS	8,872,680	114,375	603,982	10,035,378	910,939	14,132,060	76,625,36
	10,324,048	571,371	4,293,501	32,024,954	562,613	11,100,000	10,000,00



XIII. EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

The following tables show exports of wheat and flour during the 1957-58 crop year, with comparative figures for preceding years:

1957-38 crop year, with	comparative II	gures for preced	ding years:	
		WHEAT		
	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35
		COLORS TANKS AND A SECOND	hels)	Country of the same of the sam
Accessed	0 544 060			3.4.000.000
August	6,544,967	21,157,268	21,698,284	14,709,675
September	5,903,060	20,720,316	17,272,672	17,588,359
October	10,055,102	26,917,096	28,919,421	21,807,784
November	14,542,227	33,308,840	26,575,296	18,769,770
December	6,636,261	20,427,916	17,043,882	17,336,205
January	7,193,986	9,789,027	7,557,320	5,380,226
February	2,838,804	5,362,031	14,241,169	7,206,560
March	3,487,449	4,748,599	13,146,185	8,906,379
April	1,617,705	3,617,803	6,572,364	5,027,403
May	3,370,545	8,026,507	27,316,983	11,989,891
June	7,275,376	12,180,068	25,763,565	6,494,622
July	7,248,115	8,602,689	25,912,508	9,158,035
TOTALS	76,713,595	174,858,160	232,019,649	144,374,910
		FLOUR		
	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35
	Printing and and applicable of the Control of the C	(bar	rels)	
August	288,608	387,728	376,562	412,089
September	306,655	378,318	595,640	569,320
October	336,478	464,013	501,442	485,549
November	405,921	408,653	525,368	504,384
December	337,678	475,282	443,828	340,751
January	295,776	313,923	314,311	346,099
February	272,488	347,884	340,102	309,729
March	301,735	390,315	476,773	497,468
April	184,703	285,724	281,162	276,907
May	297,126	348,866	448,653	383,221
June aucocoocoocooco	299,503	389,995	430,171	429,561
July	282,985	334,964	444,905	395,232
TOTALS	3,609,656	4,525,665	4,978,917	3,740,310
		WHEAT AND WHEA	AT FLOUR	4.750,310
	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1954-35
		(bushe	els)	
August	7,843,703	22,902,044	23,392,813	16,564,076
September	7,283,008	22,422,747	19,053,052	19,250,299
October	11,569,253	29,005,155	31,175,910	23,992,754
November	16,368,872	35,147,778	28,939,452	21,039,498
December	8,155,812	22,566,685	19,041,108	18,869,586
January	8,524,978	11,201,680	8,971,720	6,937,672, W
February	4,065,000	6,927,509	15,771,628	8,600,340
March	4,845,257	6,505,017	15,291,663	11,144,985
April	2,448,867	4,903,561	7,837,593	6,273,484
May	4,707,612	9,596,404	29,335,921	13,714,385
June	8,623,139	13,935,046	27,699,335	8,427,647
July	8,521,548	10,110,027	27,914,580	10,936,579
TOTALS	92 957 049	195,223,653	254,424,775	188,751,308