

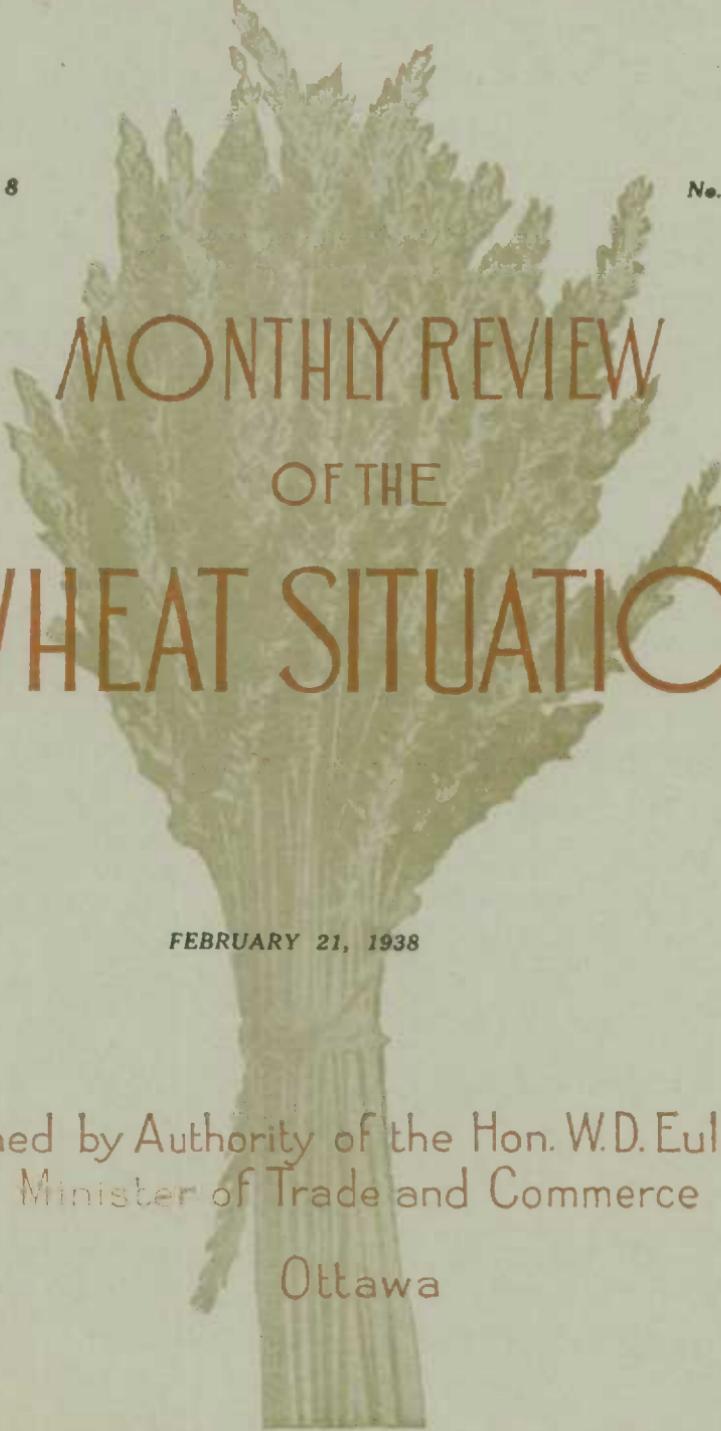


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AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

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MONTHLY REVIEW
OF THE
WHEAT SITUATION

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

The past month has been characterized by exceptional market inactivity in which price-making forces achieved an equilibrium, seldom so long sustained for a commodity such as wheat. Behind the apparent market apathy a moderate volume of export business has been transacted, and outside the usual channels Portugal and both the Spanish combatants were purchasers during this period. United Kingdom millers have been taking up the cheaply-priced offers of Australian wheat, and merchants buying for resale anticipate no difficulty in disposing of their shipments as they arrive. Argentine supplies, although strongly held, are finding a market on the continent, and Germany has been and will continue taking Argentine wheat on a foreign exchange barter basis. In general, buying has assumed nothing of the spectacular, and in the absence of undue Southern Hemisphere pressure, trading has proceeded quietly. Judging from the current volume of world shipments, more wheat is entering into international trade than can be traced in the records of sales from day to day.

There is a prevailing sentiment that the supply situation will be appreciably easier in the coming crop season, and in view of the influence this sentiment is exerting on new-crop futures at the present time, factors affecting the new-crop year should be carefully appraised. One important factor is that European winter wheat crop prospects on the whole are fairly good, and unless there is a reversal in condition between now and harvest, European imports in 1938-39 are likely to continue at the low volume being recorded during the current crop year. The United States winter wheat crop on the other hand is unlikely to reach the size attained in 1937 having been placed at 630 million bushels on the basis of December 1 condition, and having depreciated materially since then. Further changes in the outlook for this crop will have an increased bearing on prices between now and June. In spite of the improved autumn and winter moisture conditions in the Prairie Provinces, the precipitation to date does not ensure growth much beyond germination, and the size of the 1938 crop remains an open question, dependent upon moisture supplies during the growing season.

A further factor in the new-crop situation is the likelihood that year-end "world" stocks of wheat at July 31, will be only moderately higher than the unusually low level of carry-over stocks last July. The Food Research Institute predicts "world" stocks next July of 615 million bushels, representing an increase of only 85 millions since last year. This increase is more than accounted for by the prospective increase in United States carry-over stocks, and the latter country will be the only one holding wheat which may be considered in any sense as "surplus" stocks. In any event these stocks and any arising from the 1938 crop are expected to be firmly held in view of the final passage and operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Canada, particularly, will have a low carry-over, and stocks in Australia and Argentina should be down to levels which will reasonably carry these countries through to the new Southern Hemisphere harvest. The significance of the situation with regard to carry-over stocks is that, whatever the size of the new crops in the exporting countries should become, their disposition will not be

encumbered by the existence of significant carry-over reserves.

In fact, any potentialities in the wheat situation itself for the coming year are apt to be overshadowed by other outside influences. Much will depend upon the course of the business recession in the United States, and the extent to which other countries become affected. A possible upturn in industrial output in the United States in the second quarter of 1938 could be expected to make for a stronger wheat market. The general international political unsettlement is also contributing uncertainty to the wheat situation. There is still a probability that the re-arming countries will add a programme of food reserves to their defense plans, and such a policy could provide a temporary fillip for wheat prices. When these outside factors are weighed along with the elements within the wheat situation itself, sufficient grounds hardly appear for taking the view that wheat prices in 1938-39 are headed for considerably lower levels than those prevailing at the present time.

World Shipments

World shipments have held remarkably steady for the past five weeks at a volume between 10 and 11 million bushels weekly. North American shipments continued around 3.6 million bushels per week divided on average between 1.6 millions from Canada and 2 millions from the United States. Australia and Argentina are now shipping out fairly similar amounts, with each in the 2 to 3 million bushel range. Russia and the Danubian countries continue to ship out modest amounts. World shipments for the 28 weeks from August 1 to February 12 have totalled 267 million bushels, which is an average of 9.5 million bushels weekly. This just equals the weekly average needed to fulfil Broomhall's estimate of 496 million bushels for world shipments during the whole crop year. In a recent survey, the Food Research Institute predicted slightly heavier shipments during the last half of the crop year, than those which occurred in the first half, and suggested a total of 505 million bushels for world shipments during the 1937-38 crop year.

Winter Wheat Acreages and Crop Conditions

The areas sown to winter wheat in the countries reporting to date are shown below with comparisons for the previous year:

Country	1938 Acreage	1937 Acreage	Percentage Increase or Decrease
Canada	690,000	781,000	- 12.0
United States	57,492,000	57,612,000	- 0.2
India	31,810,000	33,222,000	- 4.3
France	12,353,000	12,772,000	- 3.3
Germany	4,335,000	4,579,000	- 5.3
Italy	12,066,000	12,647,000	- 4.6
Roumania	8,812,000	8,011,000	+ 10.0
Czechoslovakia	2,028,000	1,994,000	+ 1.7
Bulgaria	2,874,000	2,861,000	+ 0.5
Greece	1,900,000	2,076,000	- 8.5
Poland	3,756,000	3,647,000	+ 3.0
Belgium	428,000	423,000	+ 1.2
Totals	138,544,000	140,625,000	- 1.5

While only a small number of countries have reported their winter wheat acreages to date, those for which the information is available indicate that there will be very little change in the total winter wheat area. The large winter wheat acreage in the United States is practically identical with that of a year ago, while the acreage in India has shown a 4 per cent decline. The sown areas in France, Germany and Italy all show a very moderate decrease, while the acreage is up slightly in Poland, and is higher by 10 per cent in Roumania. Altogether for the countries so far reporting as shown above there is a net decrease of 1.5 per cent from the area sown last year.

Winter wheat prospects in Europe indicate that there will be no more than the normal amount of winter-killing and that the outlook is good for the crops in all countries with the exception of Italy. In the latter country, heavy rains in the past few months harmed the crop in central and northern sections, although lately there has been some recovery. Should the general crop conditions in Europe be maintained, then another year of low European import demand is in prospect.

The Wheat Situation in Canada

Autumn and Winter Precipitation in the Prairie Provinces. Due to the fact that rainfall holds the key to Prairie wheat crop prospects during the coming season, more than usual interest has attached to the autumn and winter precipitation records to date. It is true that on the average, rainfall was above normal in the Prairie wheat belt for the months of September and October. This rainfall, of course, preceded freeze-up and may be considered as sub-soil moisture reserve. With respect to the serious drought belt, while rainfall was normal or above along the southern boundary of Saskatchewan, sections to the north including such points as Indian Head, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Elbow, Outlook and Kindersley, and extending over into south-western Alberta to include Empress and Foremost, all had somewhat less than normal precipitation.

In general, snowfall has been above average for the three-month period from November to January, and some heavy falls so far during February have added to the snow cover. While the snow does not add to the sub-soil moisture since a high proportion of it is lost through run-off in the spring thaw, the heavy snow does mean that sloughs and dugouts should be well filled this spring ensuring adequate water supplies for work horses and other live stock. In addition the snows have eliminated soil blowing, which occurred on bare lands last winter.

As to the importance of the autumn precipitation in anticipating a normal harvest next summer, there is some danger in over-rating the effect of this factor. The existing sub-soil moisture cannot be expected to carry the new crop much beyond germination after seeding. The progress of the crop beyond that point will depend almost entirely on the occurrence of normal rainfall and temperatures during the growing season. What has buoyed up the hopes of the farmers in the drought area has been the occurrence of autumn and winter precipitation, well above the levels of the abnormally dry autumn and winter of a year ago. All this portends is that the "cycle" of dry weather culminating in the drought of last summer appears to have been broken last autumn, and that there is now a reasonably good chance that rainfall next summer will be normal.

Primary Movement. Primary elevator receipts and platform loadings of wheat in the Prairie Provinces have eased considerably from the heavy amounts marketed during January, but are still somewhat above the amounts delivered during the first two weeks of February a year ago. Up to February 11, the primary movement during the elapsed period of the current year totalled 105 million bushels out of an estimated supply of 127 million bushels available for marketing. This leaves an estimated 22 million bushels still to come forward in the remaining 24 weeks of the crop year.

Visible Supply. The visible supply of Canadian wheat on February 11 stood at 50.7 million bushels including 35.8 millions of the common wheat varieties and 14.9 million bushels of durum wheat. Durum wheat stocks during the month rose slightly from 14.1 to 14.9 millions, while other wheat stocks declined appreciably from 41.7 to 35.8 million bushels. The total visible supply at the present date is sharply lower than that for February 12, 1937 at 94.9 million bushels not to mention the visible supply on February 14, 1936 of 234.8 million bushels.

Overseas Clearances. Overseas clearances of Canadian wheat from Canadian and United States seaboard ports from August 1 to February 10 amounted to 50.4 million bushels. Imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling-in-bond totalled almost 2 million bushels. Flour exports between the same dates (partly estimated) totalled 9.3 million bushels, making the total export movement for the current crop year 61.7 million bushels up to February 10. The export movement for the same period in the previous crop year is similarly calculated at 140.2 million bushels.

Available Supplies. In calculating the present available supplies of Canadian wheat in both Canadian and United States positions, exports of 61.7 million bushels to February 10 are deducted from total supplies of 119.3 million bushels available for export or carry-over this year, as shown on page 27 of this Review. This leaves 57.6 million bushels still available for export or carry-over as of February 10. If a minimum carry-over of 30 millions is deducted from this amount, there is left a total of 27.6 million bushels available for export, including both durum and other wheat supplies.

An Appraisal of the Canadian Export Movement

The Department of National Revenue figure for wheat and flour exports for the month of January amounted to 8,524,978 bushels, bringing the total export of wheat and flour for the August-January period to 59,745,626 bushels. While this latter figure may be accepted as reasonably accurate for the crop-year exports to the end of January, the amounts shown by months separately give a misleading picture of the actual month-to-month changes in the volume of exports.

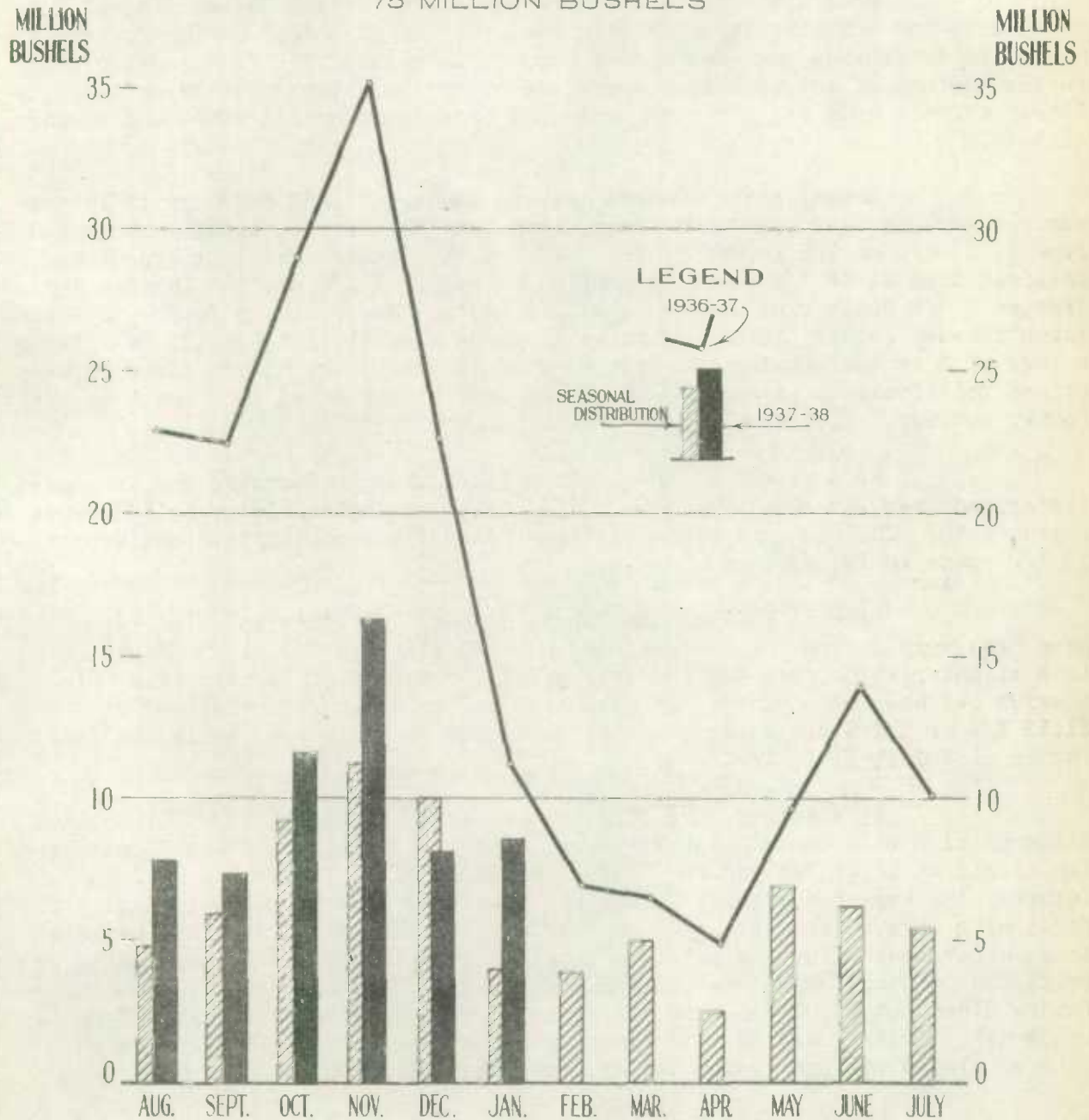
For example, the January total of wheat exports (omitting flour) amounted to 7,193,986 bushels in comparison with 6,636,261 bushels of wheat only for December, representing an increase in exports during January which is directly contrary to the usual seasonal movement. Upon investigation of the Customs total for January it was found that the Customs returns included a "delayed report" on 1,886,867 bushels of wheat which left the Lake Head for United States lake ports between November 24 and December 5.

The daily elevator clearances for export from Canadian seaboard ports as reported to the Board of Grain Commissioners may be used as a check on the actual exports of wheat from Canada during January. These clearances totalled to 3,639,069 bushels, indicating an overstatement in the Customs total of 3,554,917 bushels or 98 per cent. After deducting the "delayed report" which was traced, there still remains in the Customs figure, an overstatement of 1,668,050 bushels. This latter amount may be involved in other delayed reports, or in the seven-days' allowance that is normally extended to exporters between the date of actual shipment and the filing of their returns. Since the Department of National Revenue includes only the returns already filed by the month-end in its monthly totals, except at the fiscal-year end, there is usually some overlapping in the actual exports and the months for which they are reported. The overstatement for January does not mean that the wheat in question was not exported; it does mean that this much wheat reported as exported in January actually went out in earlier months.

Apart from the above-mentioned inaccuracies in the monthly Customs totals, the whole export movement of wheat and flour up to the end of January indicated at 59.7 million bushels represents a high proportion of the maximum probable export movement of 85 million bushels, as estimated in the December issue of this Review. The export movement to date also suggests that the 75 million bushel figure seasonally distributed in the chart on the opposite page, will be well exceeded.

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

AND A
SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CROP YEAR EXPORTS
OF
75 MILLION BUSHEL



PRICES

An unusually listless trading situation has characterized all wheat markets during the month under review from January 15 to February 15. Day-to-day price changes have been exceptionally minor, and in the net the Winnipeg May future registered practically no change, while the Liverpool and Chicago May futures lost a few cents during the month. The February and March futures in Buenos Aires have also eased, but not out of proportion with Liverpool and Chicago.

Moderate concern over the prospects for the United States winter wheat crop has operated together with confirmation of modest buying for continental interests to provide just the needed support to keep prices from sagging heavily in the absence of any important market developments. With traders on the side lines, markets have had the most prolonged "breathing spell" since the spring of 1936.

Actual price changes between January 15 and February 15 in the various markets have been as follows: Winnipeg May was practically unchanged from \$1.25 1/4 on the former to \$1.25 3/4 on the latter date. Liverpool May declined from \$1.14 3/4 to \$1.11 5/8 for a loss of 3 1/8 cents. Chicago May dropped 5 3/8 cents from 97 1/4 to 91 7/8 cents. The February future in Buenos Aires between January 15 and February 11 eased from \$1.11 1/2 to \$1.08 1/2 for a loss of 3 cents. During the last week of February, the Buenos Aires futures gained relatively to Liverpool, but early in February eased back again to their former spreads.

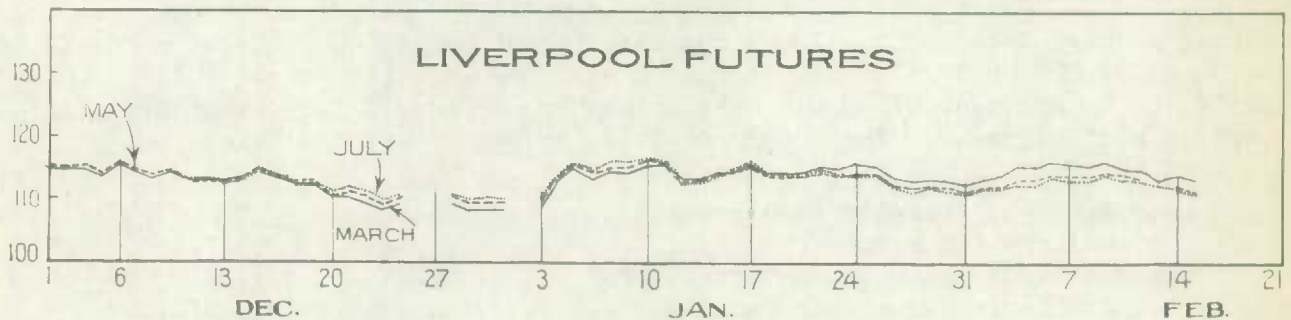
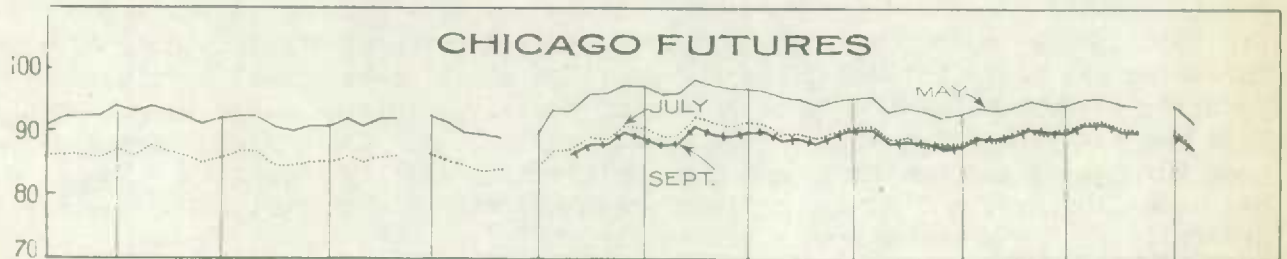
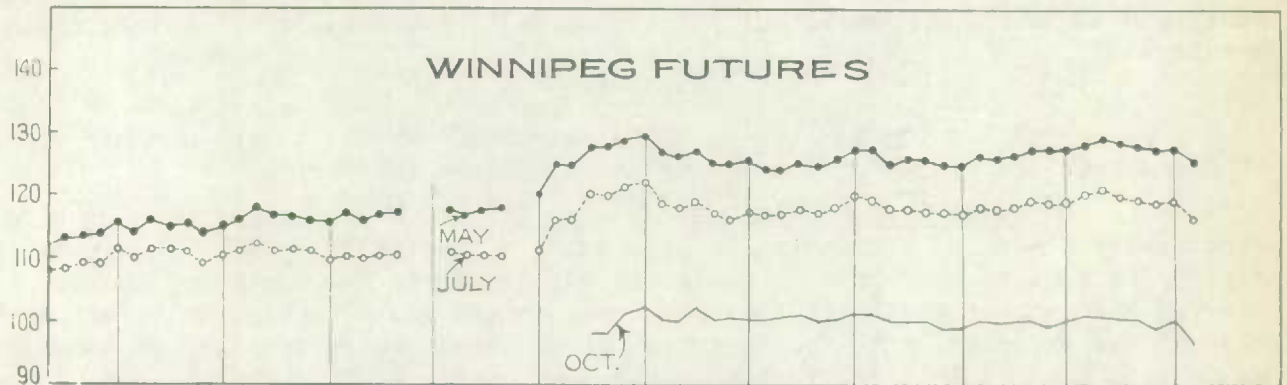
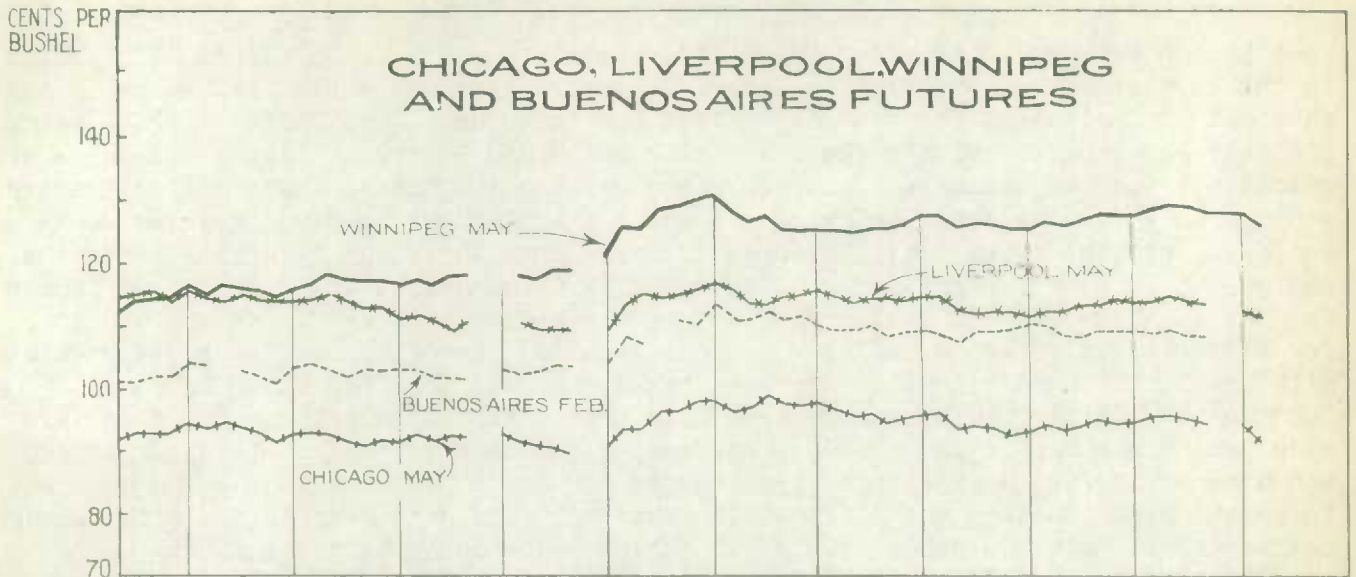
As a result of these minor price changes Winnipeg May increased its spread over Liverpool May from 10 1/2 cents on January 15 to 14 1/8 cents on February 15. The discount of Chicago May below Liverpool May widened from 17 1/2 cents to 19 3/4 cents.

Spreads between the March, May and July futures at Liverpool have been very narrow for the past two months, although the March future moved to a slight premium over May and July after the middle of January, and this premium has been maintained. On February 15, the March future closed at \$1.13 3/4 or 2 1/8 cents above May which closed at \$1.11 5/8, while the July future closed at \$1.11 1/8.

At Winnipeg, the July future has continued at a fairly constant discount of 8 to 9 cents below May. On February 15 the spread was 9 cents when May closed at \$1.25 3/4 and July closed at \$1.16 3/4. Unlike the May and July futures, the new-crop October future was unable to make any headway during the first nine days of February, and on February 15, when North American markets broke under news of better moisture conditions in the United States winter wheat belt, the October future reacted the most heavily. On January 15, the October future closed at \$1.00 7/8 which represented a heavy discount of 24 3/8 cents below May. By February 15 this discount had widened to 29 1/8 cents, when October closed well below the dollar level at 96 5/8 cents.

Spreads have been only fractional between the new-crop July and September futures at Chicago, with both futures closing at 87 1/2 cents on February 15. The premium of the May future over the new-crop futures has narrowed somewhat from 6 cents above July on January 15 to 4 3/8 cents on February 15.

DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS



AUSTRALIA

The following cable was received on February 15, from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Melbourne:

"Shipments of wheat and flour from Australia from December 1 to the week ending February 8 totalled 24,035,346 bushels compared with 21,631,033 bushels in the corresponding period of the previous year. Although Australian wheat is the cheapest in the world, the overseas market continues dull, the United Kingdom being the only large buyers with a few cargoes to Spain and Portugal. Japan and China are practically out of the market. Growers are selling sparingly; the price at country sidings is three shillings tenpence per bushel, equivalent to seventy-seven cents Canadian, and the price f.o.b. steamer is about four shillings fivepence per bushel, equivalent to eighty-eight cents Canadian. F.A.Q. standards are fixed at 64 pounds for New South Wales, 63 and three quarters for Western Australia, 63 and a half for Victoria and 60 and a half for South Australia. The flour market is very quiet. Although North China recently purchased three thousand tons for early February loading, no further interest has been displayed. Export quotations for flour are nine pounds per ton in 150 pound sacks, equivalent to thirty-six dollars Canadian, and nine pounds seven shillings sixpence per ton in 49 pound calico bags equivalent to thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents Canadian. Freights have fallen with tonnage charterable at minimum rates from April onwards—New South Wales at thirty-one shillings sixpence, Victoria and South Australia at thirty-two shillings, Western Australia at thirty-one shillings per ton of 2,240 pounds. Parcel rates remain unchanged."

ARGENTINA

Following are the excerpts relating to wheat in the monthly report of the Bureau's correspondent in Buenos Aires, dated February 2:

Wheat Crop Conditions.—Buenos Aires: Harvesting may be considered practically finished. Threshing is proceeding in the centre of the province. The quality is good to very good in the south-east, fair in the north and centre, and poor in the extreme west. Yields are normal in the south, and good to fair in the rest of the province, with the exception of the west, where they may be described as fair to poor. Santa Fe: Threshing has been concluded in the north and centre, and is drawing to an end in the south. In general the quality is very good. Yields are good in the south, but poor in the centre and north of the province. Cordoba: Threshing has been finished. Ploughing of the stubbles is almost paralysed by the persistent drought. Entre Rios: Threshing is being finished under normal conditions. With the exception of two districts where they are only fair, yields are good or very good throughout the province, and the quality is generally very good. Pampa: Cutting has been finished, and threshing is proceeding, with yields poor. The quality is generally good and the weight satisfactory.

Wheat Supplies and Market Conditions.—Exports of wheat and flour during January totalled 8,111,000 bushels, (wheat 8,012,000 bushels; flour in terms of wheat 99,000 bushels). This compares with the December total of 3,936,000 bushels. It is, of course, far below the huge shipments of January 1937, when over 25,721,000 bushels went overseas. The supply position is now as set out below:

First official estimate 1937-38 crop	191,986,000 bushels	
Less seed and domestic requirements	99,208,000	"
Balance for export	92,778,000	"
Disappearance prior to January 1, 1938	1,912,000	"
Available balance on January 1	90,866,000	"
January) wheat	8,012,000 bushels	
shipments) wheat as flour	99,000	"
	8,111,000	"
Still available for export	82,755,000	"

This Republic was of course a relatively small factor in the wheat markets of the world during the past month. Australia occupied the front of the stage, selling freely at prices below those asked for Plate wheats. But there is a complete difference in type between the grain of the two countries, and some good sales of Argentine wheat were made. Germany at one period of the month was buying it almost daily. Portugal purchased 845,000 bushels, and the United Kingdom bought moderate quantities. The early shipments have been of excellent quality and weight, especially those from the Bahia Blanca zone, which are comparable to the Western Canadian hard wheat, and can be used with advantage for mixing purposes in the production of high grade flour.

Buyers for Brazil and the local millers were in the market constantly, and as offers from the country were by no means plentiful prices steadily increased, gaining 85c. per quintal during the month, with good premiums being offered for parcels of superior quality.

Spot wheat closed the month at 12.22 pesos per 100 kilos, equal to 111 1/4c. Canadian per bushel at current official rates of exchange; and the May option at 12.30 (112c. per bushel). In Winnipeg on the same day May wheat closed at 125 1/4c.

Official Grading of Argentine Wheat

An experiment is being made in the port of Rosario in the official grading of Argentine wheat along the lines of the Canadian grading system. A terminal elevator belonging to the company which owns the port of Rosario has been leased to a company newly organised (The Argentine Elevator, Receiving and Shipping Co. Ltd., to give a free translation of the official title), which company has arranged with the National Grain and Elevator Board to function strictly as a public service, receiving, handling and storing wheat which has been officially graded by the Board, and delivering it against presentation of the corresponding certificates, on demand. The wheat will be known as "Rosafe". It will be classified into three types: Hard, Semi-hard and Soft, which types will in turn be subdivided into five grades each: Super, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in accordance with established specifications.

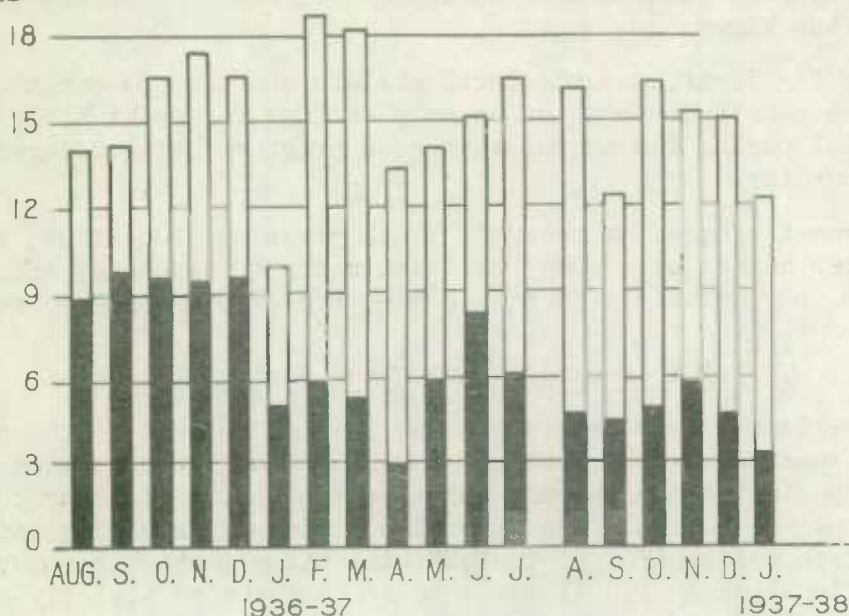
All grain consigned to the Company will have samples drawn by officials of the Board for the purpose of determining the types and grades to which it corresponds, and storage receipts will be issued by the Company, stating the weight, type and grade of the grain. The storage receipt will be valid for 120 days, and the holder may on presenting it, duly endorsed, demand delivery of the quantity, type and grade specified. The company will place the grain at his disposal, less the established dockage, on payment for the services rendered and reimbursement of the railroad charges defrayed by the company. The storage receipt will be negotiable, and the Board will arrange with the National Bank to give credits on the security of such receipts. The tariff of charges is said to be lower than those prevailing for similar services in Canada or the United States.

The Board will check the movement of the graded grain gratuitously, and will issue certificates of embarkation on board ship or in sealed wagons, in quantities of not less than 7,000 bushels, stating the quality of the grain, and adding the results of tests by the Brabender and Chopin methods, accompanied by complete graphs. Buyers of the certificates will thus be able to sell the wheat according to sample, but accompanied by an official certificate of the quality. Those who contemplate consigning wheat to the terminal on this system may ascertain previously the grade and type by sending samples to the offices of the Grain & Elevator Board. According to newspaper reports, there is a satisfactory number of consignments of grain being received under this experiment from farmers in the zone affluent to the port of Rosario.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

August to July 1936-37 and 1937-38 to date
(Black portions show imports from Canada)

MILLION
BUSHELS



THE UNITED KINGDOM

Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the month of January, 1938, were lower than during the preceding month but higher than in the corresponding month last year. Imports during January amounted to 12,181,079 bushels compared with 15,080,696 bushels in December, 1937 and 9,900,159 bushels in January, 1937.

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

	August-July 1936-37	Aug.-Nov. 1937	December 1937	January 1938
	(bushels)			
From:				
Canada	86,456,847	19,967,617	4,607,842	3,224,466
United States ...	103,438	2,861,266	3,600,401	3,131,914
Argentina	29,429,041	9,266	-	506,440
Australia	38,963,005	12,584,819	2,451,620	3,690,528
Russia	-	12,278,952	2,888,789	1,152,837
British India ...	10,670,162	6,647,886	384,800	227,695
Roumania	8,420,847	2,965,884	319,763	50,290
Others	10,423,586	2,768,337	827,481	196,909
T o t a l s	184,466,926	60,084,027	15,080,696	12,181,079
Previous year	190,661,782	62,113,556	16,606,582	9,900,159

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 January, 1938, along with comparative figures for January, 1937.

	January, 1938	January, 1937
	(bushels)	
From:		
Canada	3,224,466	5,037,132
United States	3,131,914	-
Argentina	506,440	1,071,287
Australia	3,690,528	1,967,449
Russia	1,152,837	-
British India	227,695	839,936
Roumania	50,290	204,788
Others	196,909	779,587
T o t a l s	12,181,079	9,900,159

The above table shows that total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during January 1938 were higher than during January 1937. Imports from Canada amounted to only 3,224,466 bushels as compared with 5,037,132 bushels for the corresponding month last year. Imports from the United States were 3,131,914 bushels. Australian imports were still higher this month amounting to 3,690,528 bushels as compared with 1,967,449 bushels for January, 1937. Imports from Russia amounting to 1,152,837 bushels were less than half those for the previous month.

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

	1937-38	1936-37
	August-January	August-January
	(Bushels)	
From:		
Canada	27,799,925	52,006,806
United States	9,593,581	103,419
Argentina	515,706	1,656,890
Australia	18,726,967	14,156,150
Russia	16,320,578	-
British India	7,260,381	6,770,621
Roumania	3,335,937	7,680,515
Others	3,792,727	6,245,896
T o t a l s	87,345,802	88,620,297

Total imports into the United Kingdom amounted to 87.3 million bushels during the August-January period in 1937-38 as compared with 88.6 million bushels during the same six months last year. Imports from Canada amounted to only 27.8 million bushels as compared with 52 million bushels for the same period last year. Imports from the United States for the August-January period in 1937-38 were 9.6 million bushels. Australian imports were higher this year by 4.6 million bushels than for the same months in 1936-37. Russia shipped 16.3 million bushels to the United Kingdom so far this season.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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

Week ending	North America	Argentina	Australia	Russia	Danube	India	Other	Total
(Thousand Bushels)								
August 7, 1937	2,512	888	1,808	184	638	680	280	7,040
14	2,560	880	1,472	-	880	336	416	6,544
21	4,072	856	920	88	1,192	352	192	7,672
28	2,848	968	1,440	456	1,712	248	160	7,832
Sept. 4	2,160	992	840	768	960	928	56	6,704
11	2,128	888	944	1,680	1,264	456	112	7,472
18	2,904	560	376	1,280	1,984	64	24	7,192
25	3,024	408	1,184	1,416	2,056	472	416	8,976
Oct. 2	3,312	1,144	704	1,768	1,728	200	400	9,256
9	4,048	1,216	904	2,504	2,176	552	184	11,584
16	4,400	368	2,016	1,896	1,952	88	200	10,920
23	3,568	1,072	1,104	1,480	2,352	424	80	10,080
30	4,704	256	1,712	3,632	1,408	216	-	11,928
Nov. 6	4,888	216	1,760	3,600	872	296	24	11,656
13	5,368	-	1,896	2,120	2,664	48	48	12,144
20	5,360	1,016	936	1,832	1,624	544	24	11,336
27	5,304	128	968	1,680	1,056	-	16	9,152
Dec. 4	6,360	368	2,872	960	1,600	168	-	12,328
11	3,592	408	1,472	1,240	1,496	480	16	8,704
18	4,128	1,072	2,064	1,128	504	120	16	9,032
25	4,816	1,912	2,192	320	608	360	8	10,216
Jan. 1, 1938	3,080	1,112	3,168	-	928	160	-	8,448
8	3,568	1,056	808	1,616	808	-	-	7,856
15	4,096	1,656	3,592	288	552	192	-	10,376
22	3,832	2,504	2,464	760	672	176	24	10,432
29	3,608	2,192	3,184	464	1,248	-	24	10,720
Feb. 5	3,575	3,014	2,183	456	920	200	520	10,868
12	3,587	2,201	3,358	296	504	96	464	10,506
TOTAL	107,434 ^{1/}	29,351	48,341	33,912	36,408	7,856	3,704	267,006 ^{1/}
1936-1937								
28th week	3,072	7,024	2,616	-	800	-	704	14,216
TOTAL	140,600	69,632	48,456	88	52,848	7,584	6,912	326,120

^{1/} The totals shown here include 32,000 bushels not shown in the weekly figures, but included in Broomhall's revised totals.

THE POSITION OF THE IMPORT REQUIREMENTS ESTIMATE

(Mr. Broomhall's Estimate)

Estimated Import Requirements	Actual Shipments	Balance to be Shipped
Aug. 1, 1937 to July 31, 1938 (52 weeks)	Aug. 1, 1937 to Feb. 12, 1938 (28 weeks)	Feb. 12, 1938 to July 31, 1938 (24 weeks)
496 million bushels or	267 million bushels or	229 million bushels or
9.5 million bushels weekly	9.5 million bushels weekly	9.5 million bushels weekly



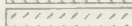


BUSHEL
'000,000

500

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

(BROOMHALL'S REVISED FIGURES)
1937-38

LEGEND

N. AMERICA 
ARGENTINE 
AUSTRALIA 
RUSSIA 
OTHER COUNTRIES 

300

200

100

0

1

5

10

15

20

WEEKS

25

30

35

40

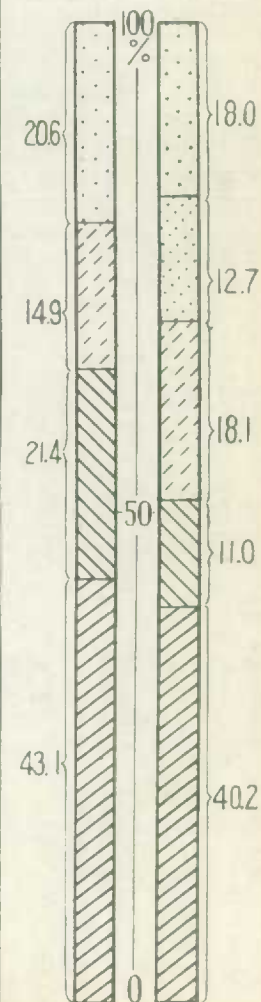
45

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SHIPMENTS

TO DATE

1936-37

1937-38



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

(Dollars per Bushel)

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
August ....	.92.5	.55.1	.56.3	.73.4	.86.0	.84.5	1.02.2	1.31.8
September..	.78.1	.53.6	.51.9	.67.2	.82.3	.90.3	1.03.9	1.33.6
October ...	.72.5	.59.9	.48.2	.60.5	.78.2	.90.8	1.10.9	1.42.3
November ..	.64.4	.67.3	.46.7	.63.7	.79.6	.85.7	1.08.4	1.34.6
December ..	.55.4	.60.6	.42.4	.60.3	.79.2	.84.7	1.20.2	1.37.4
January ...	.53.9	.60.0	.44.2	.65.0	.79.0	.84.8	1.24.7	1.49.1
February ..	.59.3	.63.2	.45.8	.65.6	.79.5	.82.1	1.27.0	
March .....	.56.7	.63.1	.49.1	.66.4	.81.9	.82.1	1.35.7	
April .....	.59.7	.62.6	.53.6	.65.5	.87.6	.80.5	1.38.9	
May .....	.60.6	.62.9	.63.3	.70.6	.85.7	.76.8	1.30.6	
June .....	.60.8	.55.1	.66.8	.77.1	.81.7	.79.5	1.24.2	
July .....	.57.3	.54.7	.83.4	.82.0	.81.4	.93.4	1.45.6	

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	Board of Trade United Kingdom	Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis
	1930=100	1930=100	1930=100
1929	110.4	114.3	142.5
1930	100.0	100.0	100.0
1931	83.3	87.8	62.4
1932	77.0	85.6	59.0
1933	77.5	85.7	64.8
1934	82.7	88.1	79.4
1935	83.3	89.0	89.6
1936	86.1	94.4	99.5
January, 1937	93.9	102.9	132.4
February	95.7	103.9	134.8
March	98.7	107.3	144.1
April	99.4	108.9	147.5
May	98.3	110.7	138.6
June	97.7	110.6	131.8
July	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		158.3

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

FOREIGN EXCHANGES ^{1/}

(January 18 - February 15)

Sterling showed definite strength during the period under review and quotations moved up from \$4.999 on January 19th to \$5.024 on February 15th. During the same interval, New York funds at Montreal declined from par to a discount of 1/32 of 1 per cent. South American currencies were unsettled and steps to restrict imports were undertaken by various countries. Late in January, the Argentina peso free market rate broke sharply. A drop of over 3 cents occurred between January 29th and February 4th, but part of this loss was later recovered. Official rates remained virtually unchanged around 33.40 cents, which was more than 7 cents above the free market rate on February 15. Pressure on the French franc eased temporarily about the middle of January and discounts on 90-day francs narrowed from 21 points on the 17th to 10 1/2 points in the next two days. Renewed weakness particularly apparent from the 25th to the 27th caused discounts to widen again before steadying around 13 1/2 points. Continental currencies strengthened in the second week of February.

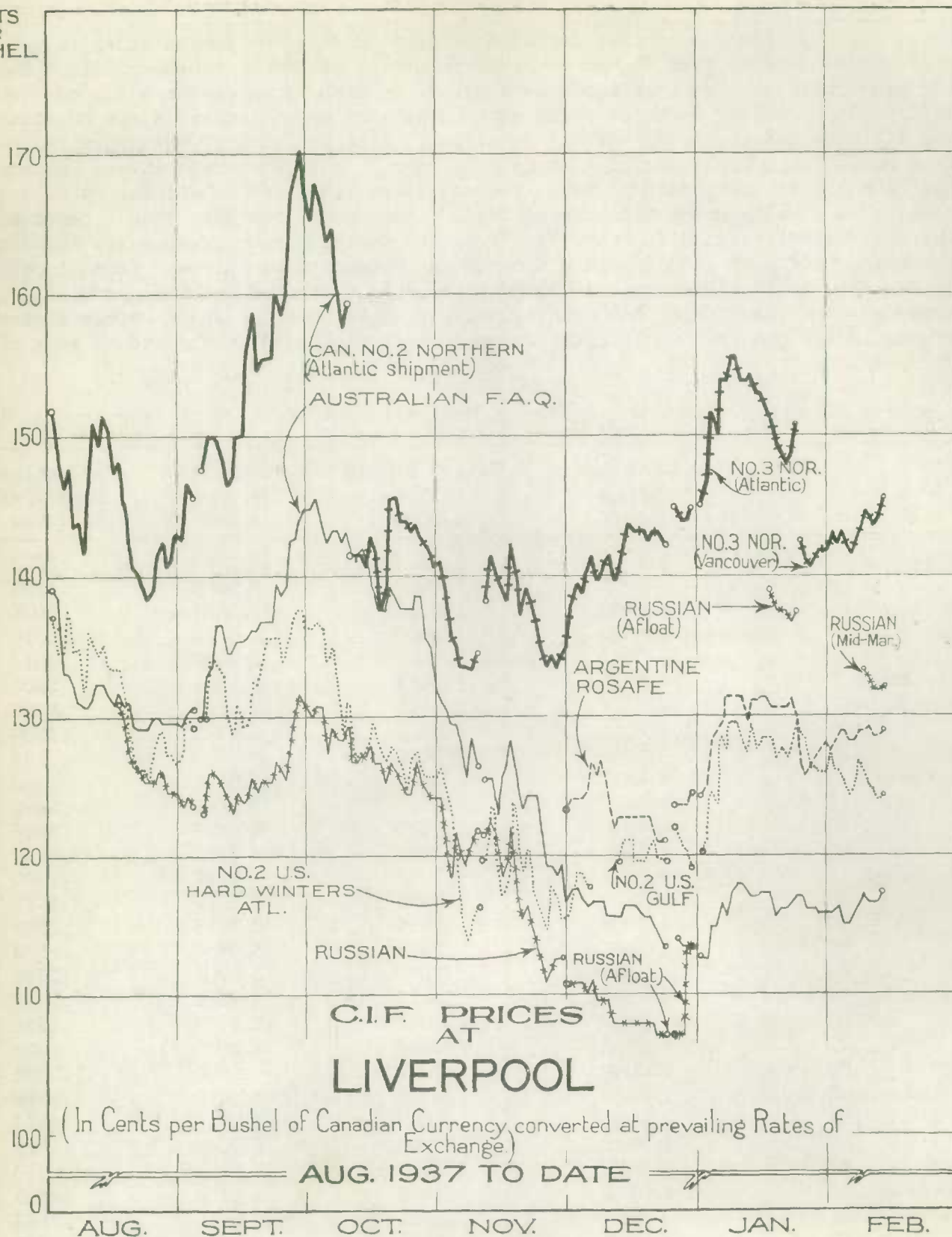
Monday Average Exchange Quotations at Montreal, July 6, 1937 to February 14, 1938.

		United Kingdom	United States	Australia	Argentina ^{2/}
		Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Paper Peso
		4.8667	1.0000	4.8667	.4244
August	2, 1937	4.9809	1.0003	3.9846	.3011
	9	4.9870	1.0000	3.9896	.3105
	16	4.9831	1.0003	3.9865	.3016
	23	4.9875	1.0000	3.9900	.3010
	30	4.9675	1.0000	3.9740	.3015
September	7	4.9550	1.0001	3.9641	.3000
	13	4.9512	1.0000	3.9600	.2995
	20	4.9575	1.0000	3.9660	.3000
	27	4.9519	1.0000	3.9615	.2975
October	4	4.9547	1.0000	3.9640	.2980
	12	4.9552	.9995	3.9641	.2989
	18	4.9550	.9993	3.9637	.2988
	25	4.9512	.9998	3.9610	.2965
November	1	4.9612	.9998	3.9687	.2960
	8	5.0200	.9993	4.0162	.2978
	15	4.9907	.9993	3.9925	.2958
	22	4.9937	.9981	3.9950	.2934
	29	4.9887	.9990	3.9900	.2932
December	6	4.9962	.9995	3.9962	.2927
	13	4.9968	1.0000	3.9975	.2935
	20	5.0025	1.0009	4.0020	.2923
	27	5.0040	1.0015	4.0030	.2935
January	3, 1938	5.0059	1.0003	4.0050	.2926
	10	5.0022	1.0000	4.0018	.2925
	17	4.9949	1.0000	3.9959	.2920
	24	4.9974	1.0000	3.9979	.2930
	31	5.0125	.9998	4.0100	.2760
February	7	5.0087	.9995	4.0069	.2639
	14	5.0226	.9997	4.0181	.2639

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

^{2/} Free Rates.

CENTS
PER
BUSHEL



THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. GRADING OF THE 1937 WHEAT CROP

The following table shows the grading of inspections from August 1937 to January 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	81.40	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	2,293	82.59	2,480	83.14
Totals	37,509	83.19	67,748	92.82

Omitting special grades such as Garnets, Durums, White Springs and Winters, the number of cars of new wheat inspected in January, 1938, totalled 2,775 of which 2,292 graded No. 3 Northern or higher. January 1938 inspections of new Durum wheat amounted to 135 cars of which 128 or 94.8 per cent graded No. 3 Amber Durum or higher.

II. MOVEMENT OF WHEAT TO MARITIME PORTS

Origin and Amount of Wheat Shipments to Maritime Ports

1937-38 and 1936-37.

Origin	Total to February 10, 1938	Total to February 13, 1937
	(bushels)	
Port McNicoll	4,257,457	2,978,505
Midland	424,388	2,430,571
Collingwood	-	16,000
Owen Sound	1,276,704	645,977
Goderich	380,978	140,277
Sarnia	53,436	152,960
Port Colborne	257,819	-
Kingston	107,815	8,000
Montreal	11,550	-
Totals	6,770,147	6,372,290

Within the past four weeks another 568,323 bushels of wheat has been moved forward by rail to Maritime ports. For the same period a year ago the movement was almost 1.5 million bushels, so that for the whole season to date the total movement is only 397,857 bushels heavier than a year ago. The total movement of 6,770,147 to date this year is still above the level of recent years.

III. YIELD PER ACRE, PRICE PER BUSHEL, VALUE PER ACRE, AND INDEX OF PURCHASING POWER
PER ACRE OF WHEAT PRODUCTION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, 1910 TO 1937.

The series of charts on the opposite page show changes in the average yield, price, value per acre and purchasing power of wheat production in the Prairie Provinces for the years 1910 to 1937. The average yield, 1910 to 1937, in the Prairie Provinces now stands at 14.8 bushels per acre. With the exception of two years, 1930 and 1932, average yields since 1928 have been below 14.8 bushels, and for 1937, a record low of 6.5 bushels was established. From 1911 to 1917 yields of wheat per acre were above average, followed by below-average yields from 1918 to 1921. With the exception of 1924, yields in the years 1922 to 1928 were above-average. The highest yield recorded to date occurred in 1915 when an average of 25.97 bushels of wheat per acre was harvested.

The average farm price per bushel reached a low of 34 cents in 1932 but has increased each year since then. For 1937, the farm price per bushel of 99 cents is the highest recorded since 1929, and with the exception of 1929 is higher than in any year since 1926. The farm price of wheat in the past two years has been considerably above the pre-war price of 65 cents a bushel obtained in 1913.

While the average farm price of wheat has shown a sharp recovery, the value per acre of wheat production has remained very low due to the recurring droughts. The value per acre in 1937 amounted to \$6.40 compared with \$7.47 in 1936 and \$6.86 in 1935. The highest value recorded over the period 1910 to 1937 was \$29.81 per acre in 1917, and the lowest was \$4.42 in 1931. The value of \$6.40 per acre for 1937 was 47 per cent of the 1913 value of \$13.62 per acre.

The fourth chart on the page shows an index of the value of wheat production per acre adjusted for changes in the general price level. The value per acre each year was deflated by the index of wholesale prices, and the resulting values were expressed as relatives with 1913 equal to 100. This index thus gives an approximation of changes in the purchasing power of wheat per acre. In only six out of the 28 years recorded has the purchasing power of wheat per acre been greater than that of 1913. These included the years 1914 to 1917, 1925 and 1927. Since 1929, the purchasing power per acre has been below 50 per cent of 1913. For 1937, the index of purchasing power was 35.6, a decline of 11.5 points below the index of 47.1 for 1936. A decline in the value per acre of wheat production together with a rise of 15.5 points in the index of wholesale prices resulted in a sharp drop in the 1937 purchasing power from that of 1936.

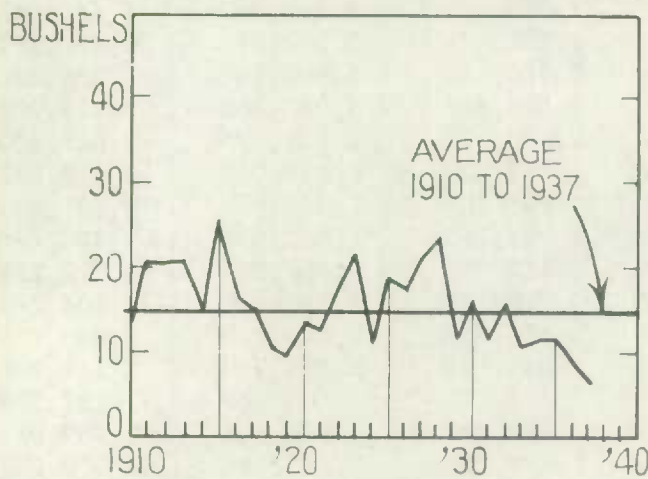
The yield per acre, price per bushel, value per acre, and index of purchasing power per acre for the years 1913 and 1934 to 1937 are given in the following table:

	Yield per Acre	Farm Price per Bushel	Value per Acre	Purchasing Power Index Numbers
	Bushels	cents	dollars	1913=100
1913	20.8	65	13.62	100.0
1934	11.3	60	6.83	44.8
1935	11.3	60	6.86	44.7
1936	8.1	92	7.47	47.1
1937	6.5	99	6.40	35.6

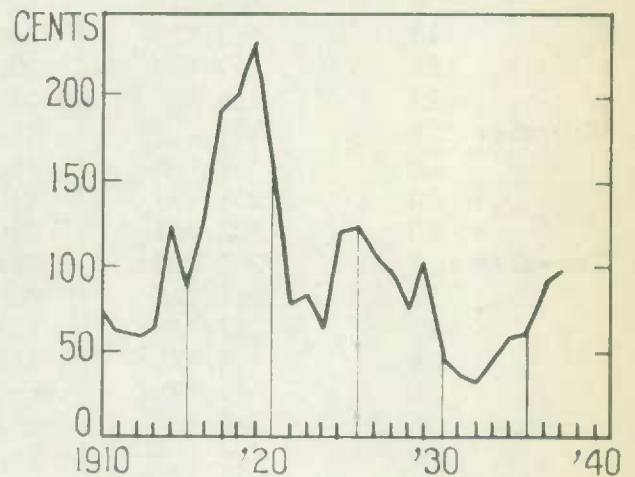
YIELD PER ACRE, PRICE PER BUSHEL AND VALUE PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

1910-1937

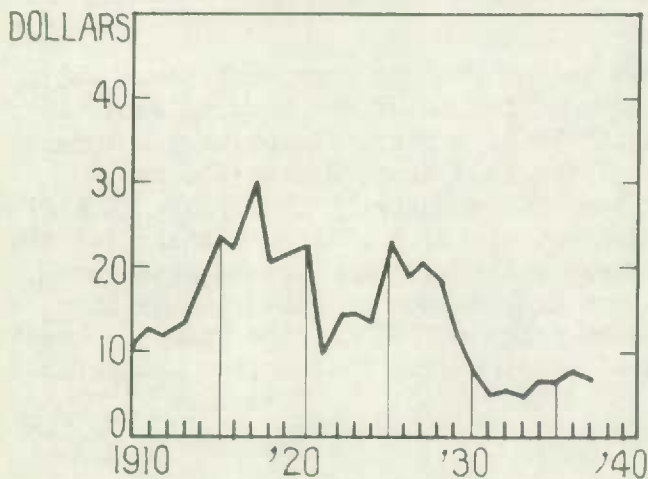
YIELD PER ACRE



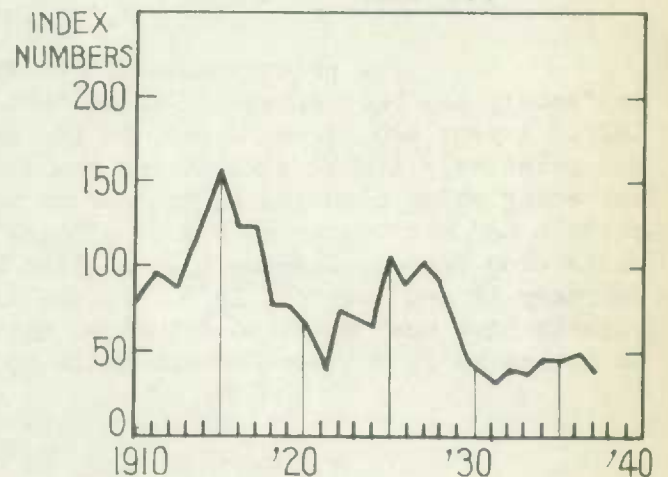
PRICE PER BUSHEL



VALUE PER ACRE



INDEX OF VALUE PER ACRE (Adjusted for Changes in the Price Level) 1913 = 100



IV. PRIMARY MOVEMENT

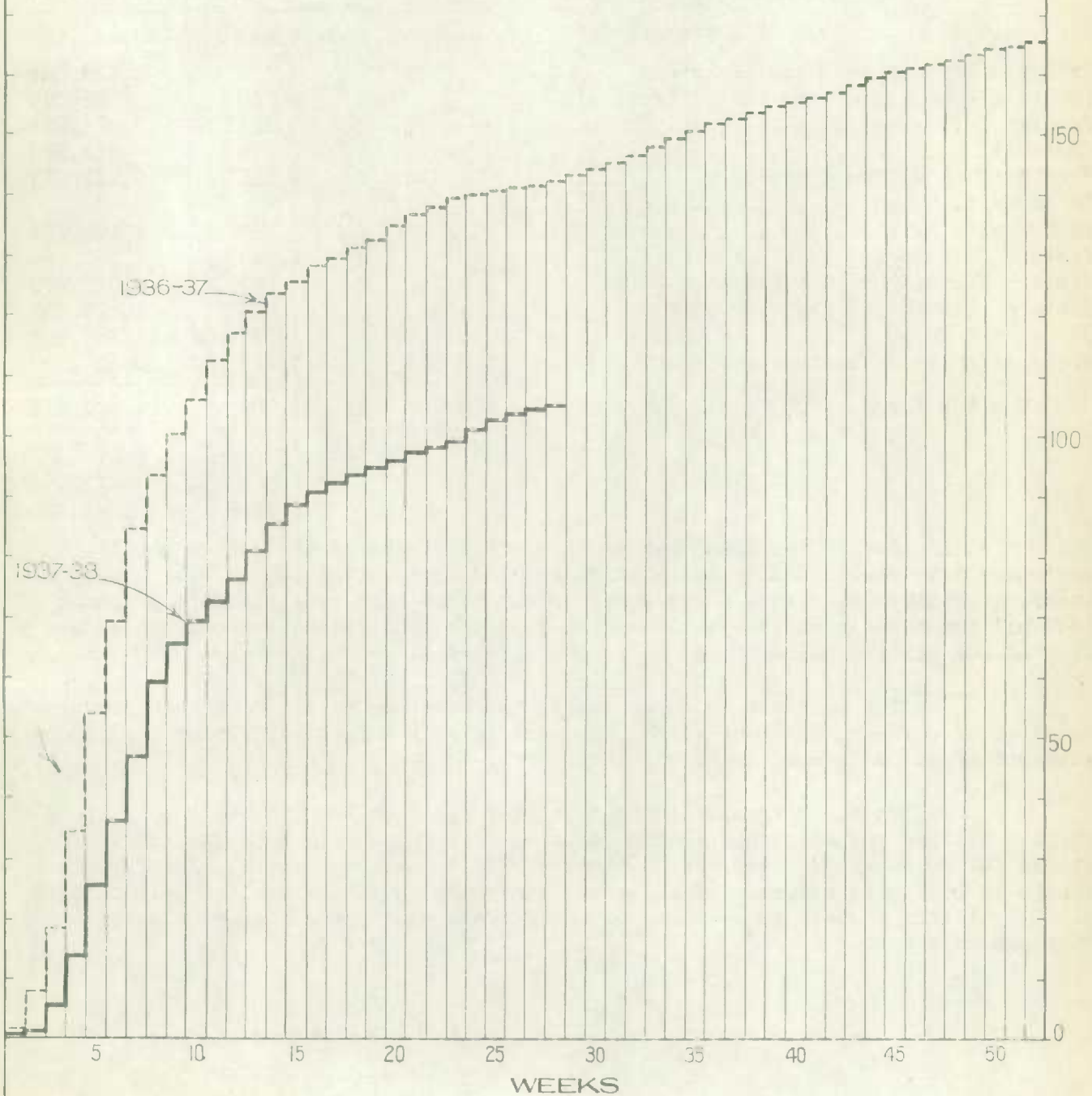
The following table shows primary receipts of wheat in the Prairie Provinces for the 1937-38 crop year along with comparative figures for 1936-37:

Week ending		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total	Last Year
		(bushels)				
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	5,485,839	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	6,813,243
	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
November	29	466,858	938,840	3,524,687	4,930,385	3,413,006
	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
December	26	202,467	290,055	1,045,155	1,537,677	1,486,222
	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	167,358	223,225	938,635	1,329,218	2,099,902
January	24	146,911	363,122	984,251	1,494,284	2,111,700
	31	49,791	174,901	384,271	608,963	1,187,314
	7	142,923	224,782	518,648	886,353	1,199,858
	14	135,111	519,606	1,477,556	2,132,273	809,201
February	21	223,291	400,412	1,019,335	1,643,038	565,008
	28	174,784	229,927	520,007	924,718	506,619
	4	92,500	131,655	348,434	572,589	448,124
	11	152,525	92,649	383,106	628,280	470,904
T o t a l s		33,249,579	22,213,203	49,599,715	105,062,497	142,114,321

The primary movement of wheat in the Prairie Provinces since early in January has been exceeding the volume recorded for the corresponding weeks in 1937. A year ago, from January to the end of the crop year, the primary movement was relatively light, considering the size of the 1936 crop, due to the rapid marketing which occurred in the autumn months. By February 12 last year 142 million bushels had been marketed out of a total movement of 165.5 million bushels for the whole crop season, leaving 21.5 million bushels still to come forward between February 12 and July 31, 1937. In the present crop season to date, 105 million bushels have been marketed out of an estimated total of 127 million bushels, leaving an estimated 22 million bushels still to come forward from the smaller 1937 crop.

MILLIONS
OF
BUSHELS

CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WHEAT MARKETINGS
IN THE
PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY WEEKS
1936-37 AND 1937-38 TO DATE.



V. VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on February 11, 1938 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year.

	1938		1937
	Durum	Other	
	(000 bushels)		(bushels)
Country Elevators - Manitoba	1,845	1,705	1,691,665
Saskatchewan	120	3,680	11,552,351
Alberta	-	7,655	15,200,436
T o t a l s	1,965	13,040	28,444,452
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	155	4,472	5,179,294
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals ..	-	1,080	43,394
Pacific Ports	-	2,855	8,014,275
Churchill	-	12	614,569
Fort William and Port Arthur	6,826	4,681	9,456,555
In Transit, Lakes	-	-	-
In Transit, Rail	-	1,947	2,210,764
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports	3,243	4,614	14,632,459
Eastern Elevators - St. Lawrence Ports	1,162	903	3,028,999
Eastern Elevators - Maritime Ports	282	804	1,818,598
U. S. Lake Ports	614	257	11,344,757
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	653	1,117	10,121,700
T o t a l s	14,900	35,782	94,909,816
	50,682		

Within the past four weeks visible stocks of the common wheat varieties have declined almost 6 million bushels from 41,709,000 to 35,782,000 bushels. Visible stocks of durum wheat on the other hand rose moderately from 14.1 million bushels to 14.9 millions, so that the total visible supply shows a drop of 5.1 million bushels for the four-week period.

The increase in durum stocks has been due to the continued primary receipts of durum in Manitoba which have come in at a rate greater than the export movement of durum from Atlantic seaboard ports.

On the corresponding date a year ago when the visible supply stood at 94.9 million bushels, this amount compared very favourably with the total stocks for February 14, 1936, which stood at 234.8 million bushels. Just as the stocks in 1936 were evidence of an accumulated surplus, the visible supply to date of 50.7 million bushels is evidence of the extreme shortage of Canadian wheat supplies this year.

MILLION
BUSHELS

1935-36

250

200

150

100

50

0

1936-37

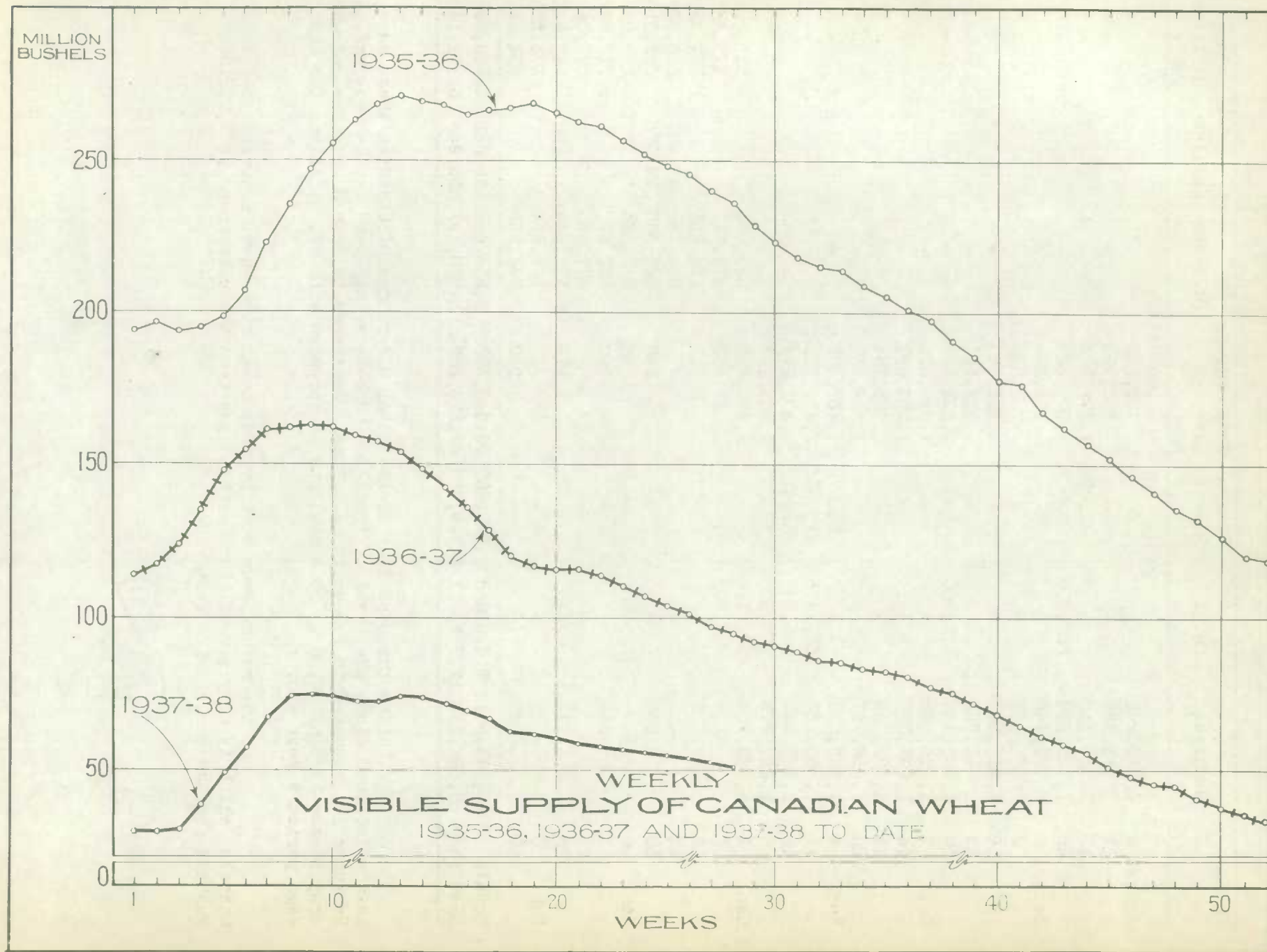
1937-38

WEEKLY

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF CANADIAN WHEAT

1935-36, 1936-37 AND 1937-38 TO DATE

WEEKS



VI. EXPORT CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN WHEAT 1937-38.

	Montreal	Sorel	Three Rivers	Total St. Lawrence Ports	St. John	Halifax	Total Maritime Ports
	(Bushels)						
August 5	753,262	-	-	753,262	-	-	-
12	583,998	-	-	583,998	-	-	-
19	1,355,746	-	41,078	1,396,824	-	-	-
26	1,109,304	200,000	-	1,309,304	-	-	-
Sept. 2	773,445	-	-	773,445	-	-	-
9	735,062	-	-	735,062	-	-	-
16	1,315,569	-	-	1,315,569	-	-	-
23	912,564	-	-	912,564	-	-	-
30	1,601,408	570,000	-	2,171,408	-	-	-
Oct. 7	1,876,803	-	-	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	-	53,979	1,437,609	-	-	-
11	1,688,138	527,478	217,335	2,432,951	-	-	-
18	1,409,449	303,448	88,417	1,801,314	-	-	-
25	1,227,673	656,500	20,000	1,904,173	-	-	-
Dec. 2	1,288,306	182,110	-	1,470,416	225,895	-	225,895
9	-	36,502	-	36,502	477,341	-	477,341
16	8,617	-	-	8,617	1,134,658	-	1,134,658
23	-	-	-	-	840,745	47,983	888,728
30	240	-	-	240	599,980	23,976	623,956
Jan. 6	-	-	-	-	247,864	31,995	279,859
13	240	-	-	240	717,677	-	717,677
20	-	-	-	-	671,060	-	671,060
27	1,173	-	-	1,173	351,944	15,998	367,942
Feb. 3	-	-	-	-	573,224	-	573,224
10	240	-	-	240	394,256	-	394,256
Totals	22,543,501	2,476,038	420,809	25,440,348	6,234,644	119,952	6,354,596
Last Year	28,682,315	12,076,571	4,519,728	47,276,686	5,070,197	830,948	5,901,145

During the past four weeks, total clearances of Canadian wheat have been maintained above the level of 1 million bushels weekly, and in the week ending February 10, amounted to 1.7 millions. Total clearances to date during the current crop season have amounted to 50.4 millions as compared with 96.9 millions for the same period a year ago.

In the recent four-week period, total clearances amounted to 5,461,729 bushels, which is only 1.8 million bushels less than the clearances of 7,262,552 bushels for the same period last year.

VI. EXPORT CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN WHEAT 1937-38 - Cont'd.

Week ending	Head of Lakes (Direct)	Churchill	Vancouver New Westminster	Prince Rupert	United States ^{2/} Ports	Total Clearances ^{2/}
(Bushels)						
August 5	-	-	83	-	28,000	781,345
12	-	320,000	121,800	-	384,830	1,410,628
19	-	283,982	33,933	-	218,222	1,932,961
26	-	-	51,500	-	110,183	1,470,987
Sept. 2	-	-	62,429	-	257,566	1,093,440
9	-	-	67,633	-	198,397	1,001,092
16	-	-	-	-	464,371	1,779,940
23	-	-	33,601	-	425,444	1,371,609
30	-	-	228,870	-	314,845	2,715,123
Oct. 7	-	-	220,256	-	305,469	2,402,528
14	-	-	216,033	-	921,278	2,433,402
21	-	-	268,826	-	293,475	2,248,087
28	-	-	378,500	-	501,228	2,416,485
Nov. 4	57,533	-	226,178	-	564,344	2,285,664
11	56,841	-	73,173	-	470,798	3,033,763
18	-	-	185,925	-	506,859	2,494,098
25	-	-	809,313	-	221,314	2,934,800
Dec. 2	-	-	315,634	-	412,927	2,424,872
9	-	-	380,186	-	359,721	1,253,750
16	-	-	392,533	-	368,191	1,903,999
23	-	-	660,893	-	446,941	1,996,562
30	-	-	141,443	312,928	408,850	1,487,417
Jan. 6	-	-	153,066	306,133	190,000	929,058
13	-	-	270,426	-	168,000	1,156,343
20	-	-	294,733	-	534,604	1,500,397
27	-	-	336,000	-	401,456	1,106,571
Feb. 3	-	-	338,850	-	209,639	1,121,713
10	-	-	433,320	-	905,232	1,733,048
Totals	114,374	603,982	6,695,137	619,061	10,592,184	50,419,682
Last Year	407,578	4,293,501	24,702,838	562,613	13,720,273	96,864,634 ^{1/}

^{1/} Includes 1,998,072 bushels shipped from Quebec.

^{2/} The weekly figures for clearances from United States ports have been revised for the August 5-December 30 period, from those which were shown in the last issue of the Review. These revisions have been incorporated in the weekly total clearance figures shown above.

VII. IMPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT INTO THE UNITED STATES

Week ending	For Consumption Duty Paid	For Milling in Bond	TOTAL
(Bushels)			
Final Monthly Figures -			
August, 1937	101,400	766,290	867,690
September	1,274	452,105	453,379
October	603	348,167	348,770
November	60	182,527	182,587
Preliminary Weekly Figures -			
December 4	-	6,000	6,000
11	-	3,000	3,000
18	-	31,000	31,000
25	-	23,000	23,000
January 1	-	16,000	16,000
8	-	18,000	16,000
15	-	2,000	2,000
22	-	1,000	1,000
29	-	2,000	2,000
February 5	-	2,000	2,000
12	-	-	-
Preliminary Totals -			
August 1 to date	103,337	1,851,089	1,954,426

VIII. 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
August, 1937	52,106
September	77,269
October	228,617
November	449,916
December	211,879
Total, August-December, 1937 ...	1,019,787

1/ Department of National Revenue figures.

IX. THE STATISTICAL POSITION

(a) In Canada: The following table summarizes the statistical position of wheat in Canada as at February 1, 1938 with comparative figures for the same date in 1937:

	1936-37	1937-38
	(bushels)	
Carry-over in Canada, July 31	108,094,277	32,739,852
New Crop	219,218,000	182,410,000
Total Supplies	327,312,277	215,149,852
Domestic Requirements	97,653,984	100,000,000 <u>1/</u>
Available Supplies	229,658,293	115,149,852
Exports, August - January	143,246,089	59,745,626
Balance for Export or Carry-over, February 1.	86,412,204	55,404,226
<u>1/</u> Tentative.		

The above method of calculating the statistical position uses available supplies for the crop year in Canada only, and deducts the customs exports of wheat and flour as wheat for the months of August to January. According to this calculation, the balance of wheat available on February 1 for export from Canada or for the July 31 carry-over in Canada only, amounts to 55.4 million bushels compared with 86.4 million bushels a year earlier, representing a decrease in current supplies of 31 million bushels compared with those of a year earlier.

(b) In Canada and the United States: A second method of calculating the statistical position takes into account stocks in the United States as well as in Canada, and then works from the elevator returns of overseas clearances, plus United States' actual imports for consumption and milling in bond. The calculation shown below, based on this method, indicates a balance of 60.5 million bushels on February 1, available for export or for the July 31 carry-over in Canada and the United States, compared with 113.1 million bushels a year earlier, indicating a decrease of 52.5 million bushels in the current available supplies between the two years.

	1936-37	1937-38
	(bushels)	
Carry-over in Canada and the United States, July 31	127,362,598	36,850,700
New Crop	219,218,000	182,410,000
Total Supplies	346,580,598	219,260,700
Domestic Requirements	97,653,984	100,000,000 <u>1/</u>
Available Supplies	248,926,614	119,260,700
Export Movement, August-January		
Overseas Clearances	94,086,862	47,884,615
United States' Imports	30,822,055	1,951,606
Flour (as wheat)	10,925,626	8,870,023
	135,834,543	58,706,244
Balance for Export or Carry-over, February 1	113,092,071	60,554,456
<u>1/</u> Tentative.		



X. EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

The following tables show exports of wheat and flour during the 1937-38 crop year, with comparative figures for preceding years:

<u>W H E A T</u>				
	<u>1937-38</u>	<u>1936-37</u>	<u>1935-36</u>	<u>1934-35</u>
	(bushels)			
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	17,336,206
January	7,193,986	9,789,027	7,557,320	5,380,226
February		5,362,031	14,241,169	7,206,560
March		4,748,599	13,146,185	8,906,379
April		3,617,803	6,572,364	5,027,403
May		8,026,507	27,316,983	11,989,891
June		12,180,068	25,763,565	6,494,622
July		8,602,689	25,912,508	9,158,035
Totals		<u>174,858,160</u>	<u>232,019,649</u>	<u>144,374,910</u>

<u>F L O U R</u>				
	<u>1937-38</u>	<u>1936-37</u>	<u>1935-36</u>	<u>1934-35</u>
	(barrels)			
August	288,608	387,728	376,562	412,089
September	306,655	378,318	395,640	369,320
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		347,884	340,102	309,729
March		390,315	476,773	497,468
April		285,724	281,162	276,907
May		348,866	448,653	383,221
June		389,995	430,171	429,561
July		334,964	444,905	395,232
Totals		<u>4,525,665</u>	<u>4,978,917</u>	<u>3,740,310</u>

<u>WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR</u>				
	<u>1937-38</u>	<u>1936-37</u>	<u>1935-36</u>	<u>1934-35</u>
	(bushels)			
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	16,368,871	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
February		6,927,509	15,771,628	8,600,340
March		6,505,017	15,291,663	11,144,985
April		4,903,561	7,837,593	6,273,484
May		9,596,404	29,335,921	13,714,385
June		13,935,046	27,699,335	8,427,647
July		10,110,027	27,914,580	10,936,579
Totals		<u>185,223,653</u>	<u>254,424,775</u>	<u>165,751,305</u>