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# MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION-- SUMMARY

World wheat markets have experienced another month of selling pressure which has been inspired by improved North American crop prospects, by surplus stocks in the exporting countries, and by calmer developments in the European political situation. Winnipeg prices have touched and Chicago prices have been close to their lowest levels since April 1933, while Liverpool futures in terms of English currency have reached new all-time lows. Prospects for the Canadian wheat crop which were very favourable at the end of June have continued mainly as a "bearish" influence, although overly hot and dry weather during mid-July caused moderate heat damage over wide areas while grasshopper activity has increased. Argentina has continued to offer freely in the Liverpool c.i.f. market in an effort to pare down her export surplus before the North American new crop supplies are ready to move. Within the past week, United States offers of hard winters have been renewed at Liverpool at strictly competitive prices. Considerable conjecture surrounds the United States export policy for the 1939-40 season, the question being whether or not the Government will press export sales as heavily as last year in view of the lighter supply situation this year. The growing appearance that there will be no open conflict over the Danzig issue has, for the time being at least, abated the "war scare" flurries in wheat markets. •

World trade in wheat in the crop year just closing is likely to exceed 600 million bushels, representing an increase of between 40 and 50 million bushels over the forecasts made on a purely statistical basis early in the crop season. This is the best world export volume since 1932-33, and is somewhat gratifying in view of the large 1938 crops in most importing countries. Increased world shipments this past season have been due partly to purchases for security stocks, partly to a revival of demand in the Orient, and partly to low world price levels. Although it is very early yet to appraise the prospects for world trade in the coming season, one factor bearing on the outlook is the moderate decrease in size of the 1939 European crops. The quieter situation with respect to Danzig does not signify that there will be any abatement in the maintenance of security reserves during the coming year. On the contrary, there exists a certain amount of agitation for increased reserves, notably in the United Kingdom. China has produced another small crop in 1939, and prospects continue for an appreciable flour demand in the coming year, barring military interference. Present low wheat prices are calculated to move some additional amounts of wheat in international trade. These elements affecting world import demand suggest that there should be no curtailment from the present level of import takings in the 1939-40 crop season.

A fundamental source of weakness in the present wheat situation consists of the available and apparent export supplies, which for another crop season are expected to continue well in excess of import requirements. Much attention is given to the increase in the world carry-over from its modest dimensions in 1938 by at least 500 million bushels in 1939. Of the 1,100 million bushel carry-over presently in sight, 600 million bushels are regarded as necessary stocks, providing trading and consumption materials before the new harvests are available. The 500 million bushel excess--a legacy from the record world production in 1938--is the item which bears down on price considerations and accordingly warrants scrutiny.



In the first place, part of the increase in stocks is held in importing countries where local market conditions do not affect world prices directly. To the extent that the increased stocks in importing countries constitute security reserves likely to be maintained throughout the coming season they should have no market effects. Where they are available for consumption, however, the stocks in the importing countries will have a bearing on import demand. For example, France which is nominally an importing country was recently reported to have a carry-over from the large 1938 crop of 85 million bushels, of which only 50 millions are earmarked for security reserves, the balance being available for consumption or export. While England, Germany and Italy are carrying larger stocks than a year ago, these are significant mainly as security reserves.

The distribution of carry-over stocks in the exporting countries and their relation to new crop supplies are the real consideration in evaluating the increased world carry-over. Considering individual countries, the Canadian and Argentine positions are presently the most "bearish" among the major exporters. Canada's carry-over, which is expected to be close to 100 million bushels, assumes added significance, because of the current prospects for the new crop. If these prospects are realized, the new crop will provide of itself appreciably more than an average year's export supplies. Argentina's large crop of last December and the moderate rate of Argentine exports last spring have left that country with an export surplus still remaining of 147 million bushels. Argentina is likely to have to carry a substantial fraction of this amount into 1940. The new Argentine crop is still an unknown quantity. The United States situation has altered this year with the harvesting of a 1939 crop scarcely above a year's domestic requirements. The July 1 carry-over of old crop wheat is tentatively placed at 265 million bushels. United States exports during the 1939-40 season will help to reduce this carry-over, but it is uncertain at the moment to what extent the Government will press export sales. Australia alone, of the four major exporters, is without a "surplus" of any sort, having current export supplies estimated at only 27.4 million bushels, with five months remaining for their disposal before supplies from a new harvest are at hand.

Apart from the four major exporters, Roumania has a carry-over from the 1938 crop variously estimated at from 15 to 30 million bushels. The new Roumanian crop is expected to provide an export surplus of 30 million bushels in addition to the carry-over. The Roumanian government, however, has already succeeded in arranging the export of 7.5 million bushels to the United Kingdom, 11 millions to Germany and 7.3 million bushels to Italy. Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have negligible carry-overs. Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are expected to have only small surpluses from the new crop, while Hungary's surplus will be absorbed largely by Germany and Italy. Export competition from the Danubian countries will be somewhat abated compared with the past season. Because a large part of their wheat trade is involved in barter agreements, these countries have been making a practice of offering part of their wheat supplies on open markets at bargain prices primarily for the purpose of obtaining much-needed free foreign exchange.

The French North African countries have harvested a 1939 crop some 40 per cent larger than in previous years, and export outlets may be sought by the French government for some of the North African surplus. The export position of Soviet Russia remains a matter for conjecture, with the outturn of the spring wheat crop in the Volga region still in doubt. To date no offers of Russian new-crop wheat have yet been made on world markets.

## Provisional Forecast of European Wheat Production

According to a provisional forecast of European wheat production issued by the International Institute of Agriculture on the basis of crop information received up to June 20, the total European crop will show a reduction of 201 million bushels from the production in 1938. Both European importing and exporting countries as groups will have lower production than in 1938. Whereas the 1939 production in the importing countries is predicted just below the 1933-37 average, 1939 production in the Danubian countries, Poland and Lithuania is still appreciably above the recent five-year average. The Institute's forecast for 1939, with comparative production figures for earlier years is shown below:

Years	Importing Countries	Four Danubian Countries, Poland and Lithuania	Total Europe
(million bushels)			
1939 (forecast) ..	1,140	500	1,640
1938 (final) .....	1,288	553	1,841
1937 .....	1,109	440	1,550
1936 .....	1,010	471	1,481
1935 .....	1,189	386	1,575
1934 .....	1,212	336	1,548
1933 .....	1,289	456	1,745
1933-1937 (average)	1,162	418	1,580
1928-1932 (average)	1,030	399	1,429
1923-1927 (average)	921	323	1,244

## Foreign Crop Conditions

The following summaries give the gist of the most recent reports of crop conditions in the various wheat producing areas of the world:

United Kingdom: The wheat crop will be smaller than in 1938, Broomhall reporting a decrease of 8 million bushels. The first estimate for Scotland is placed at 3,123,000 bushels compared with 3,883,000 bushels last year.

Belgium, Netherlands, Scandinavia: While no estimates of these crops are yet available, production is expected to be below last year. Recent rains in Belgium and Sweden have improved prospects somewhat.

France: The French Wheat Board estimated the 1939 crop at 276 million bushels, although a trade estimate appearing at the same time placed the crop at 294 millions. Recent favourable weather conditions have supported the higher estimate.

Germany: Unwanted rains have caused some recent damage to the wheat crop, which is expected to be at least 10 per cent smaller than in 1938.

Italy: The official estimate of 294.4 million bushels compares with private estimates around 286 million bushels. Unwanted rains early in the month have reduced the quality of the crop, but the weather has been favourable for harvesting recently.

Greece: Excessive rains and flooding have lowered wheat yields and the crop is now expected to be smaller than last year.



Portugal: Prospects continue for an average crop although unfavourable weather and strong winds have reduced prospective yields.

Danubian Countries: The United States Department of Agriculture suggests a total Danubian wheat crop of 410 million bushels, compared with 471 million last year. The principal reduction is in Roumania where wet weather during June aided the spread of rust and reduced both quality and yields. Excessive rains also lowered a promising crop outlook in Yugoslavia. The Bulgarian and Hungarian crops have fared better and promise outturns higher than in 1938.

Soviet Russia: A good harvest of winter wheat is expected in the Ukraine and Crimea, but in the spring wheat area of the Volga, comprising some 20 million acres, conditions have been droughty throughout May and June. Recently rains have fallen in the Volga, and these may have checked deterioration somewhat. The spring wheat crop had the advantage of good soil moisture reserves up to mid June.

North Africa: The Egyptian crop is estimated slightly higher than in 1938, and the French North African crop, including Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, shows a 45 per cent increase over that in 1938. An official report just received indicates that the present estimates for Algeria and Tunisia are maximum figures, with earlier prospective yields reduced by wet weather and rust.

Orient: The United States Department of Agriculture estimates another small wheat crop in China amounting to 640 million bushels, the same as last year. The crops in Japan, Manchukuo and Chosen are somewhat better than in 1938.

Southern Hemisphere: In Australia, it has been estimated that 13.5 million acres, compared with 14.1 million acres a year ago, have been sown to wheat. Crop conditions are reported favourable in all States. In Argentina a small decrease in the wheat acreage is expected. The weather during June was very beneficial, with two or three heavy rains improving soil moisture reserves. Mild weather promoted some excessive leafage, but recent colder weather has kept growth in check.

#### Production Estimates, 1939 and 1938

Official production estimates, except where otherwise noted, for the 1939 crops are shown in the table below in comparison with the final estimates of 1938 production.

Production, 1939      Production, 1938  
(bushels)

France (average of private estimates) ..	285,000,000	345,385,000
Germany (average of private estimates) ..	188,000,000	204,956,000
Italy .....	294,400,000	297,319,000
Roumania .....	144,033,000	177,154,000
Hungary .....	104,755,000	98,777,000
Bulgaria (winter wheat only) .....	71,171,000	64,041,000
Algeria .....	26,896,000	20,965,000
French Morocco .....	38,764,000	23,172,000
Tunisia .....	18,555,000	13,963,000
Egypt .....	47,509,000	45,933,000
China (U.S.D.A.) .....	640,000,000	640,000,000
Manchukuo (U.S.D.A.) .....	40,000,000	30,117,000
Japan (U.S.D.A.) .....	50,000,000	45,244,000
Chosen .....	12,285,000	10,483,000
India .....	364,565,000	393,960,000
United States .....	716,655,000	930,801,000

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

1939

- June 23. Wheat crop in French Morocco estimated at 38,764,000 bushels, compared with the 1938 crop of 23,172,000 bushels.
24. Combined wheat crop of China, Manchuria and Japan estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 742 million bushels, compared with 720 millions in 1938. Good rains in Prairie Provinces. Volga district in Soviet Russia dry.
26. Unwanted rains in Kansas.
27. Further wet weather in United States winter wheat belt. Preliminary official estimate for Roumanian wheat crop 144,240,000 bushels, compared with 181,760,000 bushels last year. Negotiations rumoured between United States and Belgium for exchange of wheat or cotton for tin.
29. Hungarian wheat crop estimated at 102,832,000 bushels including territory acquired from Czechoslovakia. Heavy Canadian export sales on European political tension. Hot, dry weather in Volga region for past ten days expected to reduce yields.
30. Wheat crop in Tunisia officially estimated at 18,555,000 bushels, compared with 13,963,000 bushels last year.
- July 1. Excessive rains damage Greek crops.
3. Weather in Russia continues unfavourable.
5. Average of five private estimates places United States total wheat production at 721 million bushels, an increase of 21 million bushels over the average a month earlier.
6. Italian wheat crop officially estimated at 294.4 million bushels. French wheat crop estimated at 276 million bushels by the French Wheat Board. A private estimate placed the French crop at 294.4 million bushels. Private estimates of the Hungarian crop range from 110.4 to 116.8 million bushels, compared with the official estimate of 102.8 million bushels.
7. Canadian Government report gives the numerical condition of the Canadian spring wheat crop as 102 per cent at June 30, compared with 94 per cent of the long-time average at May 31. United States Department of Agriculture places the total wheat crop in the Danube Basin at 410 million bushels, compared with 471 millions in 1938, and a five-year average (1933-1937) of 340 million bushels.
8. Liverpool and Chicago follow break in Winnipeg prices, based on favourable Canadian and United States crop conditions, and calmer European news. French Wheat Board licenses exports of 2.2 million bushels of wheat.



CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS (Concluded)

- July 10. United States official crop estimate places total wheat production at 716,655,000 bushels. Australian acreage officially estimated at 13.5 million acres, compared with 14.1 million acres last year. International Institute of Agriculture forecasts European wheat production at 1,640 million bushels or 201 million bushels less than in 1938, and wheat production in the Northern Hemisphere at 3,530 million bushels, or 10 per cent less than a year ago.
11. Heavy Canadian export sales, including a small cargo of durum to Germany. High temperatures in Prairie Provinces, Dakotas and Montana. United States authorization for wheat flour subsidies renewed for the 1939-40 season.
12. High temperatures continue in Prairie and United States spring wheat areas. European political developments more assuring. British-Roumanian agreement negotiated last May was signed involving a British loan and purchase of 7.5 million bushels of Roumanian wheat.
13. Broomhall places French wheat carry-over at 84 million bushels, an amount higher than expected. Hungarian official estimate raised from 102.7 to 104.8 million bushels. Partial rains fell in the Volga region of Soviet Russia.
15. C.I.F. offers of U. S. No. 1 Dark Hard winters were recommenced at Liverpool, at 58 1/8 cents per bushel, approximately 5 cents below No. 3 Northern. German decree issued requiring 10 per cent admixture of rye flour with wheat flour, and 3 per cent admixture of potato flour with rye flour.
17. Showers in Manitoba and Peace River. United States c.i.f. offers on No. 1 Dark Hard Winters continue 5 cents below No. 3 Northern. Broomhall predicts maintenance of European demand in 1939-40 season.
18. Further light rains occur in the Volga region. Roumanian threshings reveal light-weight wheat. Roumania sets wheat export subsidy at equivalent of 15 3/8 cents per bushel. United States Department of Agriculture announced wheat and flour exports of 106 million bushels for the crop year ended June 30, 1939. Export sales during the same period amounted to 118,054,000 bushels.
20. Renewed break in wheat prices. Pressure of Argentine and United States sales in Liverpool. Helpful rains in Alberta.

An Appraisal of the Canadian Export Movement

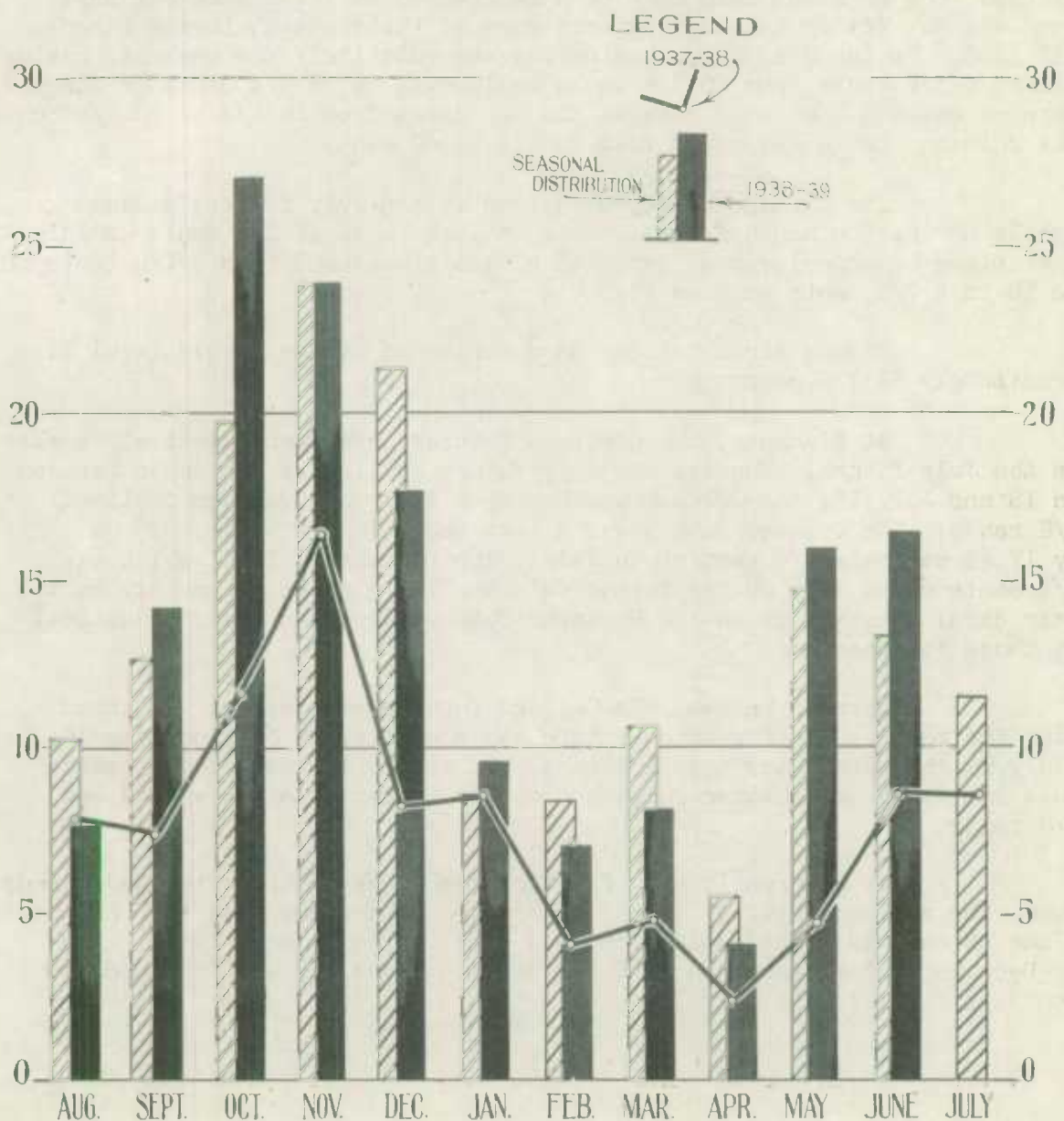
The Customs export figure for wheat and flour during June amounted to 16,442,366 bushels, bringing the total export movement for the first eleven months of the crop year to 151,363,696 bushels. With substantial exports having occurred during the first two weeks of July, it is now fairly certain that the forecasted export volume of 160 million bushels for the 1938-39 crop year will be realized. It may be noted that the August-June export movement calculated on the basis of elevator overseas clearance figures amounted to 147,929,116 bushels, which is some 3.4 million bushels less than that indicated by the Customs figures. The difference is largely due to wheat moving into store in the United States, which is included in the Customs figures, but not in the overseas clearance figures.



COMPARISON OF EXPORTS  
OF  
CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IN 1938-39  
WITH  
1937-38 EXPORTS  
AND A  
SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CROP YEAR EXPORTS  
OF  
160 MILLION BUSHEL

MILLION  
BUSHEL

MILLION  
BUSHEL



## PRICES

Except for a brief period during the last week in June, wheat prices within the past month have continued the declining trend which has been in evidence since the end of May. Improved crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces and to a less extent in the United States spring wheat areas have been a primary market influence. Between June 26 and 29, rumours of a European summer crisis stimulated buying and prices rallied a few cents. Since then, the European political news has been calmer, thereby becoming a "bearish" factor. Prospects of comparatively good European harvests and ample world export supplies during the coming season have added force to the declines. New seasonal lows have been registered on several market days since July 6. Prices at Winnipeg were down to their lowest levels since April 1933. In the July futures, Winnipeg was relatively the weakest, having declined  $6 \frac{5}{8}$  cents from  $60 \frac{3}{8}$  cents on June 19 to  $53 \frac{3}{4}$  cents on June 17. Liverpool eased  $5 \frac{3}{8}$  cents between the two dates from  $56 \frac{1}{4}$  to  $50 \frac{7}{8}$  cents, while Chicago lost  $4 \frac{1}{4}$  cents from  $70 \frac{1}{4}$  to 66 cents.

The Chicago-Liverpool spread in the July futures widened slightly during the month from 14 cents on June 19 to  $15 \frac{1}{8}$  cents on July 17. The Winnipeg-Liverpool spread narrowed on the other hand from  $4 \frac{1}{8}$  cents on June 19 to  $2 \frac{7}{8}$  cents on June 17.

Buenos Aires futures have continued at the pegged level of approximately  $59 \frac{1}{2}$  cents.

At Winnipeg, the new-crop futures have been relatively weaker than the July future. Whereas the July future declined  $6 \frac{5}{8}$  cents between June 19 and July 17, the October and December futures have each declined  $7 \frac{3}{8}$  cents. The October future was a cent above July on June 19. On July 17 it was only  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent above July. The December future, which was  $2 \frac{5}{8}$  cents above July on the former date was  $1 \frac{7}{8}$  cents above July on the latter date. Quotations on the November future have been almost identical with those for December.

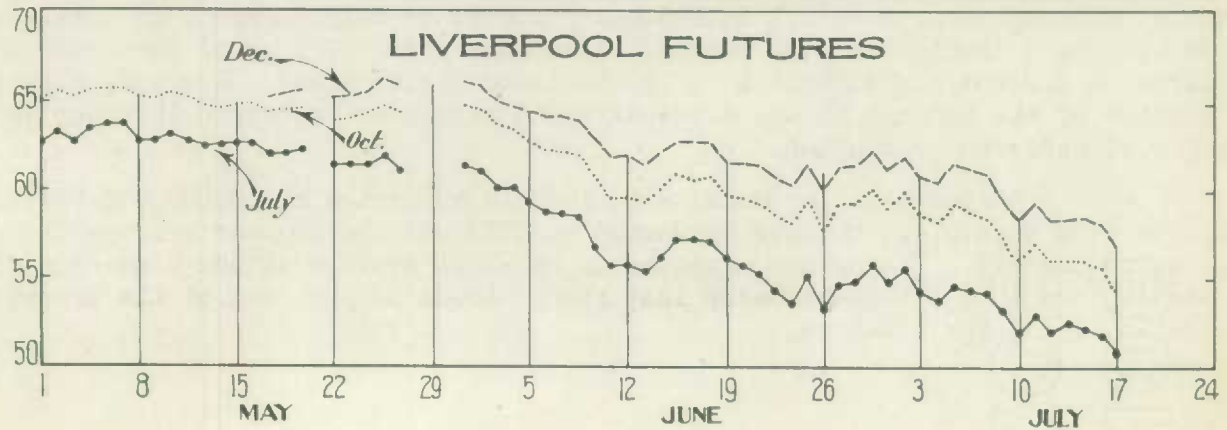
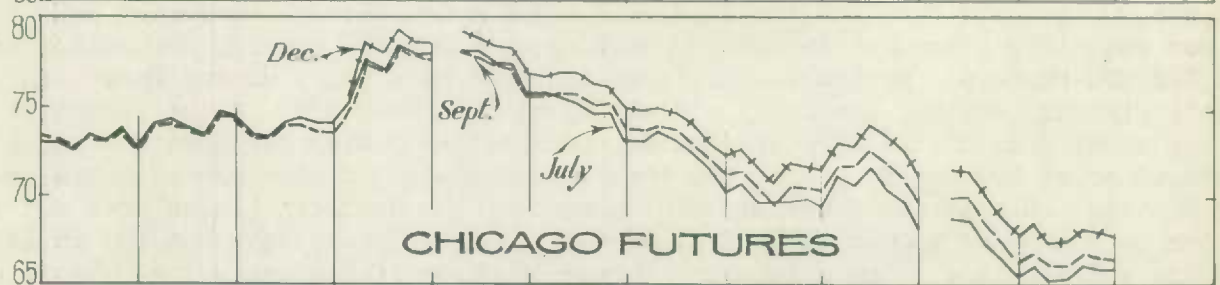
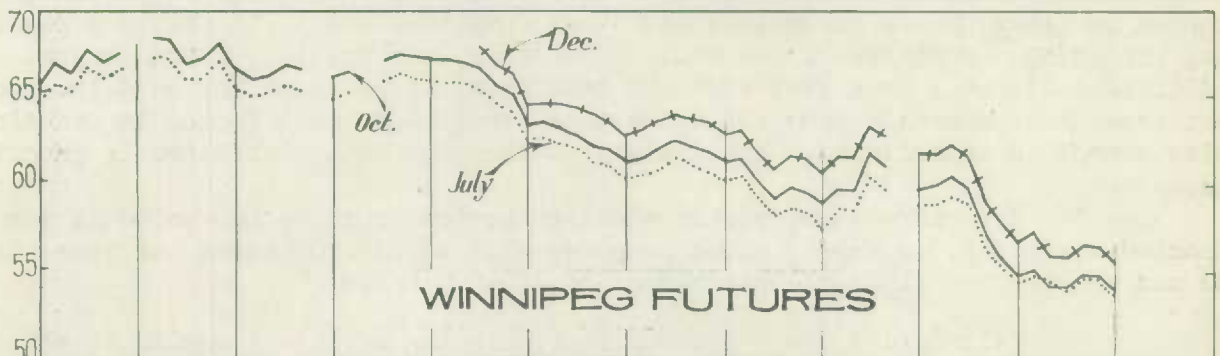
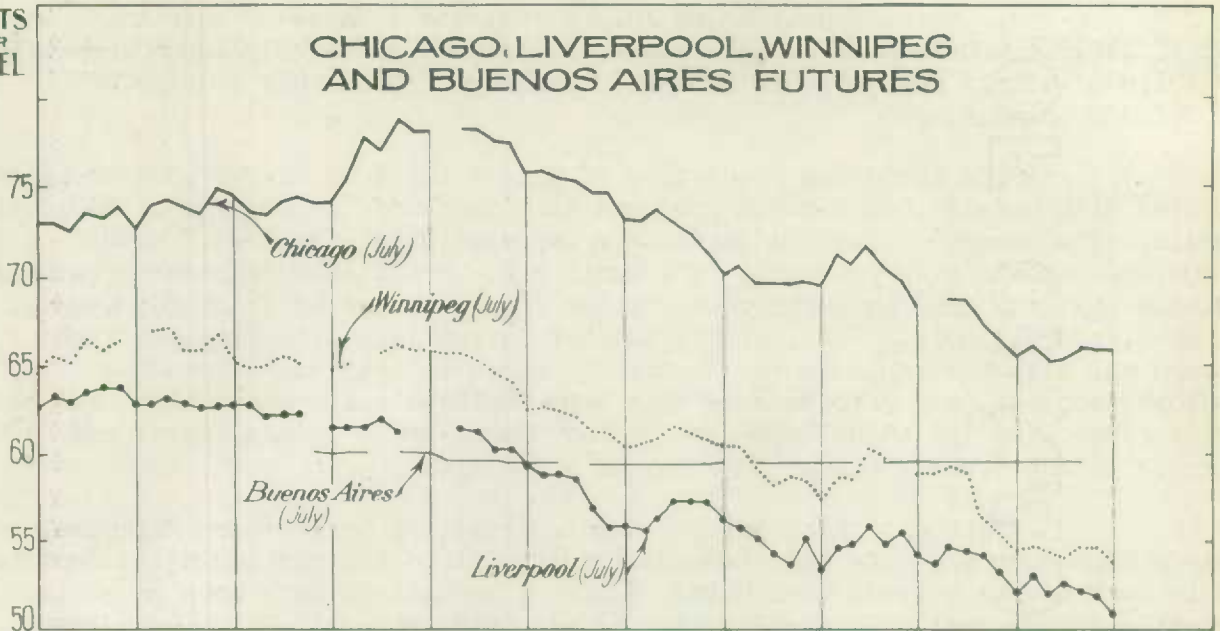
Spreads between the Chicago futures were almost unchanged during the month. The September future was a cent above July on June 19. By July 17 the spread was only  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent. On the former date the December future was  $2 \frac{1}{8}$  cents above July, and on the latter date the spread was  $1 \frac{7}{8}$  cents.

At Liverpool, only fractional changes occurred in the spreads between the various futures. The July-October spread amounted to  $3 \frac{3}{4}$  cents on June 19 and was practically unchanged at  $3 \frac{1}{2}$  cents on July 17. The July-December spread amounted to  $5 \frac{5}{8}$  cents on June 19, and increased to 6 cents on July 17.



# DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS

CENTS  
PER  
BUSHEL



THE UNITED STATES

Following are excerpts from the official crop report of July 10:

"Wheat: Conditions on July 1 indicate a United States total wheat crop of 716,655,000 bushels in 1939 compared with the relatively large crop of 930,801,000 bushels harvested in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 752,952,000 bushels.

"The indicated production of winter wheat is 537,767,000 bushels compared with 686,637,000 bushels produced last year and the average of 560,160,000 bushels. The present indicated production represents an increase of about 14,000,000 bushels over prospects of a month ago. Preliminary threshing returns indicate that the crop is turning out better than expected in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois. Cool, cloudy weather during June with frequent light showers was also favorable in the Northwest, where drought conditions had developed earlier, and prospects in this area improved quite generally. Indicated yields range from 1/2 bushel per acre higher than a month ago in Kansas and Illinois to 2.0 bushels higher in Oklahoma and Oregon.

"Frequent rains delayed wheat harvesting in northern Oklahoma, eastern Kansas, where some loss through lodging, flood and shattering is reported, and in much of the eastern Corn Belt. However, conditions have been generally favorable for harvesting since July 1. Final yields were slightly lower than expected in Texas, where harvesting was about completed and in the Western Plains area, including the States of New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming, where drought conditions continue. Some stem rust has been found in parts of the hard red winter wheat area, but generally made its appearance too late to be a factor in reducing yields except in late fields. The quality of the crop being harvested is generally good.

"The acreage of winter wheat harvested or to be harvested is now estimated at 38,572,000 acres, which compares with 49,711,000 acres harvested in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 38,160,000 acres.

"All spring wheat production (including durum) is estimated at 178,888,000 bushels for 1939 compared with 244,164,000 bushels harvested on a 20 per cent larger acreage in 1938. The 10-year (1928-37) average production is 192,792,000 bushels. Although conditions improved materially during June with relatively cool weather generally and ample rainfall over most of the important spring wheat area of the Northern Plains, prospective yields per acre are still somewhat below average in all of the important producing States except North Dakota and Montana. Stands are somewhat thin in much of the Northern Plains area and straw is short, but heads appear to be filling well. Grasshoppers have hatched in large numbers and continue to be a menacing threat in parts of Nebraska, the Dakotas and Montana, although they have not caused heavy damage to July 1 except in local areas. Weeds will be a problem in many Dakota fields this year. Traces of stem rust have appeared on susceptible varieties in the Northern Plains areas. However, a large proportion of the acreage in the areas affected have been seeded to Thatcher and other rust-resistant varieties.

"Durum wheat production in 1939 is estimated at 30,890,000 bushels compared with 40,445,000 bushels harvested in 1938 and the 10-year average of 35,076,000 bushels. Yields are expected to be above average although average yields, by States, are 1 to 3 bushels below last year. About 82 per cent of the prospective production is in North Dakota.



"The 1939 acreage of all spring wheat for harvest is estimated at 16,428,000 acres compared with 20,510,000 acres harvested in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 17,645,000 acres. This is made up of 3,095,000 acres of durum wheat and 13,333,000 acres of other spring. The acreage planted to all spring wheat this spring was 18,422,000 acres, which is about 1,100,000 acres less than reported intentions in March. The acreage planted in 1938 was 23,515,000 acres and the 10-year (1928-37) average, 22,393,000 acres. July 1 conditions indicate a probable loss of acreage of about 11 per cent, which is slightly less than the 1938 abandonment and about one-half the 10-year average.

"Stocks of old wheat on farms on July 1 are estimated at 90,838,000 bushels compared with 59,113,000 bushels on July 1, 1938 and the 10-year average of 51,212,000 bushels. The July 1 wheat stocks this year were the second largest on record for that date, being exceeded only by the 93,769,000 bushels on farms on July 1, 1932. A relatively large proportion of the crop was still on farms in the Northern Great Plains States and in Idaho. However, the disappearance of wheat from farms since April 1 has been unusually high".

#### AUSTRALIA

The following cable was received on July 17 from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Melbourne:

"Shipments of wheat and flour from Australia December 1 to week ending July 3 totalled 62,241,424 bushels compared with 98,127,045 bushels in the corresponding period of the previous season. No interest was shown by overseas buyers in Australian wheat during the past month. Marked unsettlement in Chinese ports caused complete cessation of buying by Chinese millers. Exchange difficulties lessen prospects of sales to China despite reported shortage. Very little business lately transacted and prices nominal at two shillings seven pence halfpenny per bushel f.o.b. (equivalent to forty-nine cents Canadian) and two shillings four pence halfpenny per bushel to growers at country sidings (equivalent to forty-four cents Canadian). Crop conditions continue favourable in all States, but it is unofficially estimated that 13,500,000 acres will be sown compared with 14,110,000 in 1938. Interference at Tientsin makes transactions in flour impossible. Other import markets for flour are quiet, but millers are generally booked till the end of August. Export quotations for flour are five pounds ten shillings per ton in 150 pound sacks, equivalent to twenty dollars and fifty cents Canadian, and five pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence per ton in 49 pound calico bags, equivalent to twenty-one dollars and three cents Canadian. Although there were no further charters during the month, owners are not pressing and rates are at a minimum of thirty-one shillings per ton of 2,240 pounds".

## ARGENTINA

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report, under date of July 4, 1939, dealing with the wheat situation in Argentina.

### Crop Conditions

The precipitation during the last month, two or three good rains with occasional showers in between, combined with the relatively mild temperatures, have been very beneficial to the new wheat and linseed crops, and these are looking very well. Most of the wheat has now been planted, and work with the linseed is well advanced.

The general opinion is that the area under linseed will show a substantial increase, largely at the expense of the wheat acreage. Some of last year's wheat lands are also expected to be switched to maize. The delay in wheat seeding caused by the drought which preceded the recent rains, together with the comparative price levels now prevailing and in prospect, are the reasons for this anticipated change to other crops.

The monthly report of the Ministry of Agriculture on conditions in the cereal growing zones, which made its appearance this morning, says in part:

The weather during June was very beneficial for the crops. In some zones the excessive humidity and the mild temperatures caused a tendency for the wheat to run to excessive leafage, but at the moment, since the drop in temperature, its condition may be considered very good. The condition of the linseed crop also is from good to very good.

Seeding: Wheat seeding has been completed in Santa Fe, the centre and south of Cordoba, and the north of Buenos Aires. It is proceeding rapidly and under good conditions in the other zones, with the exception of Entre Rios and the south-east of Buenos Aires, where the recent rains have temporarily stopped it, and in San Luis where the prevailing drought has caused interruptions.

Planting of linseed is at its height in the north and centre of Santa Fe, the centre and east of Cordoba; and is proceeding in the other zones of these provinces. In Entre Rios it has been interrupted by the recent rains. In the remaining producing regions it has started well.

Generally it may be said that there will be a smaller area planted with wheat and a relative increase in the linseed acreage.

Crop Conditions: Wheat fields are in excellent shape as a consequence of the favourable climatic conditions prevailing in the second half of June. The colder weather of the last two weeks is preventing the excessive development of leafage which threatened in the northern districts. In the south of Entre Rios the last rains benefited the crops, which were somewhat backward and uneven. In San Luis abundant rains are needed in order to normalize the situation created by dry weather. As a consequence of the climatic conditions, damage from the green fly has continued, especially in north-west Cordoba, central Santa Fe, western Entre Rios and some parts of Buenos Aires.



# Supplies and Markets

Wheat: During the month of June exports of wheat, including flour, totalled 23,683,000 bushels, composed of 23,434,000 bushels of wheat and 249,000 of wheat flour. This total compares with 16,674,000 bushels in May. The supply situation is now as shown in the following table:

Third official estimate 1938-39 crop .....	336,199,000 bushels	
Carry-over from 1937-38 crop .....	8,296,000	"
Total supplies .....	344,495,000	"
Deduct for seed and domestic use .....	99,206,000	"
Surplus available for export .....	245,289,000	"
Shipments ) Wheat .....	86,105,000 bushels	
to June 30) Wheat as flour .	502,000	"
	86,607,000	"
Balance still available .....	158,682,000	"

The comparative inactivity which has prevailed in the local wheat market in recent weeks was again noticeable during most of June, and although leading members of the grain trade are of the opinion that Argentina has reason to be satisfied with the share of the export trade she has obtained in view of prevailing world conditions, nevertheless a certain degree of pessimism is noticeable.

As shown above there is still 158,682,000 bushels of wheat on hand. Of this perhaps 20,000,000 bushels have been sold but not yet shipped, leaving approximately 138,682,000 bushels for which purchases have still to be found. It seems inevitable that stocks here will still be heavy when the next crop begins to move.

Reports received here that prospects for the Canadian and United States spring wheat crops have greatly improved constituted another depressing factor, possibly adding to the disinclination of the principal importing countries to make further purchases at the present time.

So far as the official Board is concerned, no information as to its operations is given to the public. But it is believed that its purchases now amount to around 257,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which, as shown above, 86,607,000 bushels have been sold and shipped. It is understood that additional sales could have been made had the Board been willing to accept substantially lower prices, which it declined to do. The current official selling price is 5.27 1/2 paper pesos per 100 kilos, equal to 45 cents Canadian per bushel, in the port of Buenos Aires, with 10 centavos per quintal less for grain at Rosario or Bahia Blanca.

The wheat has cost the Board 7 pesos per quintal, or say 59 3/4 cents Canadian per bushel, so that a very heavy loss is in prospect unless a radical change in conditions is brought about. The loss, it may be repeated, will come out of the profits of the government's exchange control system.

At the close of the month on the Grain Futures Market the September option was quoted at 7.07 pesos per quintal, equivalent to 60 1/4 cents Canadian per bushel at current official exchange rates.

1938 Wheat Exports

Details of the principal Argentine wheat exports during the year 1938, with the final destinations, as recently supplied by the Director General of Statistics of the Republic follow:

Destinations	Wheat	Wheat Flour
	(bushels)	
United Kingdom .....	10,419,600	809,800
British African Possessions ..	40,000	900
British European Possessions .	95,500	-
Austria .....	687,300	-
Belgium .....	5,137,400	54,700
Bolivia .....	1,097,900	275,800
Brazil .....	36,860,500	805,000
Canada .....	-	100
Chile .....	534,700	146,200
Czechoslovakia .....	18,400	-
Denmark .....	998,500	100
Ecuador .....	-	300
Estonia .....	-	-
Finland .....	52,400	3,700
France .....	250,900	78,900
French African Possessions ...	-	2,300
Germany .....	4,743,500	900
Greece .....	406,900	5,800
Holland .....	3,483,100	118,400
Hungary .....	-	200
Italy .....	461,100	118,000
Japan .....	40,200	100
Latvia .....	312,900	-
Norway .....	70,600	900
Panama .....	-	300
Paraguay .....	343,100	631,300
Peru .....	4,268,300	3,300
Poland .....	-	3,600
Portugal .....	547,500	1,000
Portuguese African Possessions	7,300	-
Rumania .....	-	100
Spain .....	-	100
Sweden .....	-	1,500
Switzerland .....	210,900	-
Union of South Africa .....	195,400	-
United States of America .....	-	23,000
Uruguay .....	10,800	800
Venezuela .....	-	-
Yugoslavia .....	-	700
Totals .....	71,294,700	3,087,800



### Official Grading of Argentine Wheat

The wheat producers of Argentina have long aspired to change the present system of marketing their wheat on an "f.a.q." basis to an official grading system similar to that which has proved so successful in Canada. But the lack of control of the Argentine grain marketing, the lack of public storage, and other factors, have until recently been unsurmountable obstacles in the way of any attempt at bringing about the reform.

With the creation of the National Grain & Elevator Board in 1935 the first step was taken to make possible an official grading system; and by the devising of zones of production, based on the soil and climatic conditions reigning in different parts of the principal cereal growing regions; the classifying of the wheat produced in each zone according to type and comparative quality; and the selection of the best varieties of wheat for the improvement of the typical grain in each zone, the Board has done a great deal of useful work towards the definite establishment of such a system.

After three or four years of experimenting with the proposed classification, the Board is now making tests of it in actual practice, and during this current season has taken over a terminal elevator in the port of Rosario, and five elevators at country points, dedicating them solely to the handling of officially graded wheat.

Grain consigned to these elevators by producers, individually or through their rural cooperatives, or by grain merchants, is carefully graded, and is purchased by the Board on the basis of the official grade, the owner being paid for it at the following rates, which are based on the official minimum price of 7 pesos per 100 kilos. The wheat is from the Rosafe zone.

Hard wheat, superior grade	7.09 pesos
No. 1 S.	7.07
No. 2 S.	6.98
No. 3 S.	6.85
No. 4 S.	6.60
Semi-Hard, superior	6.99
No. 1 S.	6.97
No. 2 S.	6.88
No. 3 S.	6.75
No. 4 S.	6.50

Although the work has been delayed from time to time by the congestion which has prevailed this season because of the size of the crop, the limited storage accommodation and the slow movement of the grain out of the elevators, approximately 3,674,000 bushels of wheat have been handled under the new plan, of which 2,638,000 bushels were graded in Rosario, and the balance in the five country elevators. A second 3,674,000 bushels is now to be accepted.

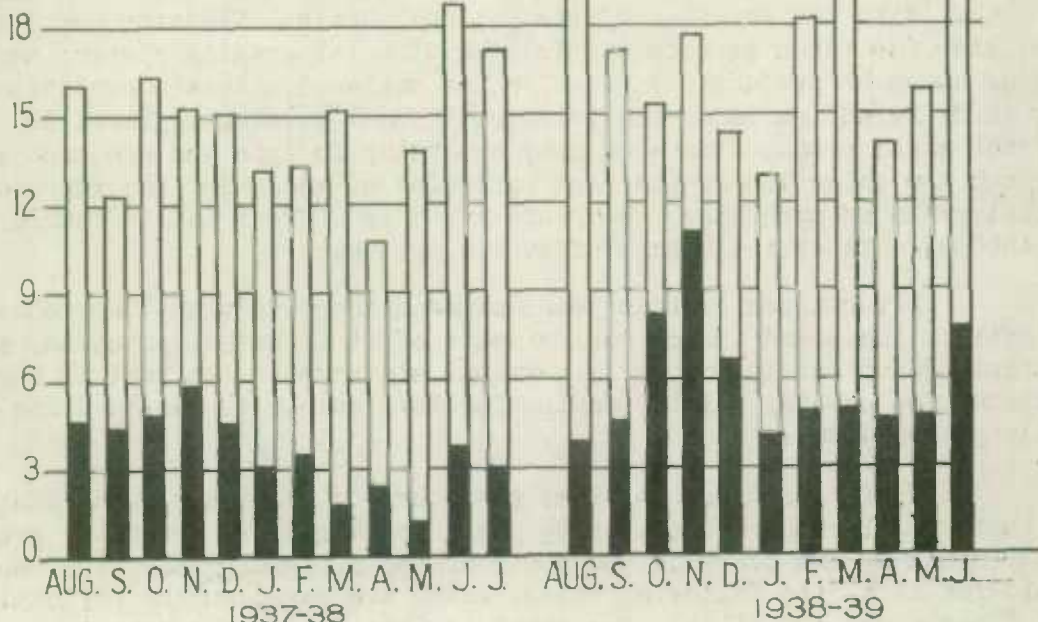
There is of course no market for the graded wheat as such. It is to be sent to Liverpool, placed in storage there, and sold on sample. A first consignment of 73,000 bushels of the Superior and No. 1 Hard Rosafe is being shipped for the double purpose of trying out the market and advertising the quality of the grain, the office which the National Grain & Elevator Board maintains in London being charged with the necessary propaganda work amongst the British millers.

It is interesting to note that of the grain which passed through the Rosario terminal 56 per cent was sent by cooperatives, and probably the whole of that handled by the country elevators belonged to cooperatives or their members.

# IMPORTS OF WHEAT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

August to July 1937-38 and 1938-39 to date  
(Black portions show Imports from Canada)

MILLION  
BUSHELS



## THE UNITED KINGDOM

Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the month of June 1939 showed an increase of 5.2 million bushels as compared with those of the preceding month and were higher by 2.1 million bushels than the corresponding month last year. Imports during June amounted to 20,867,843 bushels compared with 15,703,915 bushels in May 1939 and 18,761,613 bushels in June 1938.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom for the twelve months August to July, 1937-38 and August to June, 1938-39:

	August-July 1937-38	August-April 1938-39	May 1939	June 1939
	(bushels)			
From:				
Canada .....	43,895,650	53,141,345	4,796,778	7,715,464
United States.	31,380,591	20,669,511	2,460,059	2,277,700
Argentina ....	9,550,177	10,418,952	3,786,467	4,422,283
Australia ....	55,974,140	27,120,684	1,210,628	2,273,355
Russia .....	20,264,361	12,737,937	-	-
British India.	10,818,261	4,473,027	-	-
Roumania .....	3,335,969	16,209,328	383,504	139,726
Others .....	5,325,800	9,467,619	3,066,479	4,039,315
Totals .....	180,544,949	154,238,403	15,703,915	20,867,843
Previous year..	184,466,926	128,632,444	15,892,380	18,761,613



The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during June, 1939 along with comparative figures for June, 1938:

	June, 1939	June, 1938
From:	(bushels)	
Canada .....	7,715,464	3,821,628
United States .....	2,277,700	4,843,881
Argentina .....	4,422,283	1,209,456
Australia .....	2,273,355	7,532,265
Russia .....	..	681,804
British India .....	..	506,248
Roumania .....	139,726	32
Others .....	4,039,315	166,299
Totals .....	20,867,843	18,761,613

Total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during June 1939 amounted to 20,867,843 bushels as compared with 18,761,613 bushels for the corresponding month last year. Imports from Canada amounted to 7,715,464 bushels as compared with 3,821,628 bushels for the same month last year. Argentine imports during the month of June 1939 were 4,422,283 bushels as compared with 1,209,456 bushels for the corresponding month last year. Imports of Australian wheat by the United Kingdom amounted to only 2,273,355 bushels during the month of June 1939, about 5.3 million bushels lower than those in the corresponding month last year. Imports from Roumania amounted to 139,726 bushels while last year for the same period they were 32 bushels. Of the 4,039,315 bushels of wheat imported from other countries 3,156,275 bushels were from France.

The following table shows imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the months of August to June, 1938-39 and 1937-38:

	1938-39 August-June	1937-38 August-June
From:	(bushels)	
Canada .....	65,653,587	40,797,977
United States .....	25,407,270	28,854,613
Argentina .....	18,627,702	8,303,906
Australia .....	30,604,667	48,891,890
Russia .....	12,737,937	19,407,862
British India .....	4,473,027	8,440,474
Roumania .....	16,732,558	3,335,969
Others .....	16,573,413	5,253,746
Totals .....	190,810,161	163,286,437

Total imports into the United Kingdom during the August-June period in 1938-39 were 190.8 million bushels as compared with 163.3 million bushels for the corresponding months last year. Imports from Canada amounted to 65.7 million bushels as compared with 40.8 million bushels for the same period in 1937-38. Imports from the Argentine for the August-June period were more than double the amount shown for the same eleven months last year while imports from Australia were lower by almost 18.3 million bushels.



INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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

Week ending	North America	Argentina	Australia	Russia	Danube	India	Other	Totals
(thousand bushels)								
Aug. 6, 1938	4,288	1,120	2,608	2,784	336	896	-	12,032
13	4,192	1,032	2,104	3,512	696	736	-	12,272
20	4,376	600	2,104	2,624	512	640	-	10,856
27	3,760	1,560	2,576	3,552	808	224	-	12,488
Sept. 3	4,104	1,448	2,160	2,368	280	328	-	10,688
10	3,400	760	1,456	3,960	640	304	-	10,520
17	4,152	1,120	1,384	1,304	992	8	-	8,960
24	4,296	880	1,704	1,552	768	-	-	9,200
Oct. 1	5,536	1,528	1,256	1,512	936	112	-	10,880
8	5,776	840	976	2,568	904	-	-	11,064
15	4,768	416	1,712	1,264	1,728	-	16	9,904
22	8,104	800	840	1,280	1,520	144	40	12,728
29	7,360	1,488	1,792	1,072	3,016	-	88	14,816
Nov. 5	6,192	1,016	496	824	3,224	-	680	11,432
12	6,488	904	568	952	1,896	-	640	11,448
19	6,312	712	584	224	3,712	-	408	11,952
26	6,312	680	1,536	416	2,952	-	504	12,400
Dec. 3	4,688	1,120	608	552	4,448	-	328	11,744
10	2,072	448	1,656	264	2,504	-	248	7,192
17	1,736	1,000	1,696	624	2,016	-	256	7,328
24	3,904	928	1,584	552	2,168	-	104	9,240
31	3,032	1,200	2,480	-	3,360	-	120	10,192
Jan. 7, 1939	4,008	600	816	384	1,152	-	264	7,224
14	4,776	1,688	2,176	-	2,328	-	368	11,336
21	4,704	2,264	2,024	168	1,784	-	424	11,368
28	5,496	2,112	2,800	280	1,520	-	344	12,552
Feb. 4	6,344	3,808	1,992	112	1,872	-	144	14,272
11	4,688	2,272	3,608	224	1,848	-	528	13,168
18	3,912	3,288	2,920	-	1,208	-	336	11,664
25	5,320	1,184	2,284	248	768	-	568	10,472
March 4	6,792	1,544	3,576	224	736	-	352	13,224
11	4,416	2,096	1,744	-	560	-	312	9,128
18	4,568	1,944	2,352	-	1,080	-	568	10,512
25	2,128	2,488	2,312	120	648	-	424	8,120
Apr. 1	3,784	4,792	2,592	128	1,176	-	152	12,624
8	3,752	3,208	2,840	168	584	-	200	10,752
15	3,072	3,552	2,240	-	1,856	-	256	10,976
22	3,480	4,112	1,904	-	1,680	-	152	11,328
29	3,744	4,288	2,080	88	1,176	-	224	11,600
May 6	4,240	3,800	1,832	-	928	-	184	10,984
13	5,944	3,304	1,656	-	1,176	-	280	12,360
20	6,600	3,872	2,232	-	2,016	-	600	15,320
27	7,896	4,616	3,496	-	1,296	-	368	17,672
June 3	5,872	3,696	2,680	-	1,064	-	552	13,864
10	4,888	4,864	3,200	-	1,288	-	600	14,840
17	5,232	7,808	1,336	-	2,040	-	744	17,160
24	4,440	5,360	1,528	-	1,440	-	712	13,480
July 1	3,888	3,704	1,840	-	2,384	-	672	12,488
8	5,372	4,282	1,459	408	624	-	392	12,537
15	2,868	3,745	1,867	680	1,240	-	1,008	11,408
Totals	*237,872	115,899	97,366	36,992	75,888	3,392	15,160	582,569*
Comparative 1937-38								
50th week	2,976	1,504	1,128	592	584	440	-	7,224
Totals	181,464	67,936	126,248	43,664	52,464	14,040	5,528	491,344

\* Total revised by Broomhall but weekly figures unchanged.

BUSHELS  
'000,000

# CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WORLD SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

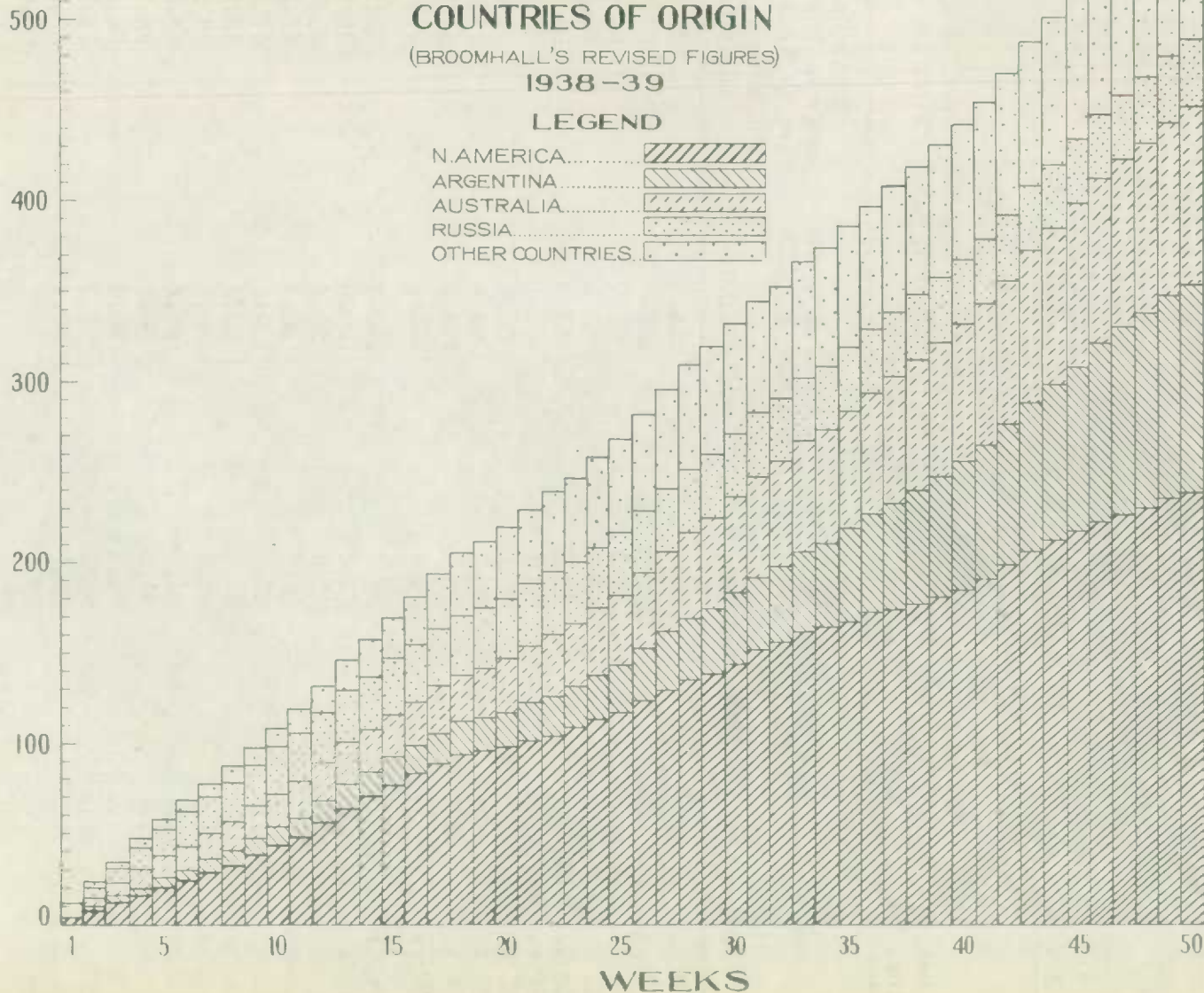
BY  
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

(BROOMHALL'S REVISED FIGURES)

1938-39

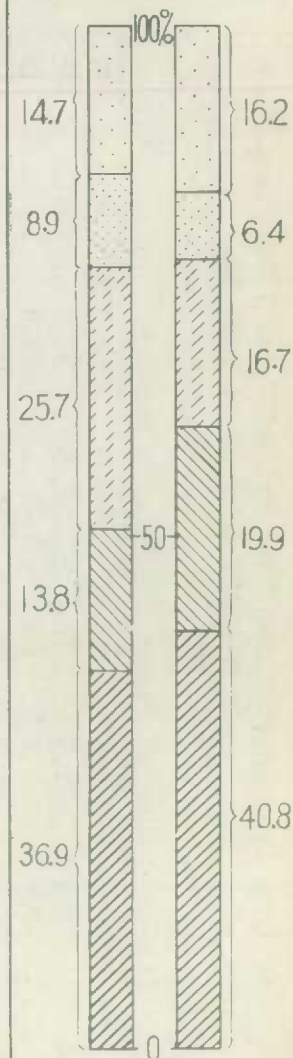
## LEGEND

N.AMERICA.....  
ARGENTINA.....  
AUSTRALIA.....  
RUSSIA.....  
OTHER COUNTRIES.....



## PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SHIPMENTS TO DATE

1937-38 1938-39



Monthly Average Winnipeg Cash Prices - No. 1 Northern Wheat,  
Crop Years 1931-32 to 1938-39.

(cents per bushel)

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
August ...	55.1	56.3	73.4	86.0	84.5	102.2	131.8	76.6
September.	53.6	51.9	67.2	82.3	90.3	103.9	133.6	63.3
October ..	59.9	48.2	60.5	78.2	90.8	110.9	142.3	61.5
November .	67.3	46.7	63.7	79.6	85.7	108.4	134.6	59.0
December .	60.6	42.4	60.3	79.2	84.7	120.2	137.4	60.6
January ..	60.0	44.2	65.0	79.0	84.8	124.7	149.1	59.9
February .	63.2	45.8	65.6	79.5	82.1	127.0	144.6	60.4
March ....	63.1	49.1	66.4	81.9	82.1	135.7	138.4	59.5
April ....	62.6	53.6	65.5	87.6	80.5	138.9	138.4	60.5
May .....	62.9	63.3	70.6	85.7	76.8	130.6	115.2	65.5
June .....	55.1	66.8	77.1	81.7	79.5	124.2	114.3	61.8
July .....	54.7	83.4	82.0	81.4	93.4	145.6	98.4	

Wheat Prices and the General Price Level <sup>1/</sup>

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
1937 .....	97.7	108.8	142.3
1938 .....	90.8	101.5	107.7
June, 1938 .....	92.5	100.7	121.3
July .....	90.8	100.6	104.5
August .....	87.8	99.5	81.3
September .....	86.0	98.4	67.2
October .....	85.6	99.1	65.3
November .....	84.9	98.4	62.6
December .....	84.6	98.3	64.3
January, 1939 ...	84.5	97.2	63.6
February .....	84.5	96.8	64.1
March .....	84.5	96.6	63.2
April .....	84.3	97.2	64.3
May .....	85.1	97.8	69.5
June .....	84.6	-	65.6

<sup>1/</sup> Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch.



FOREIGN EXCHANGE <sup>1/</sup>  
(June 20 - July 17)

Canadian funds have strengthened gradually against leading currencies throughout the past four months. Opening at \$4.6943 on June 20 sterling spot rates held relatively firm for three weeks due to active intervention on the part of the Exchange Equalization fund. Quotations then dropped sharply to \$4.6883 on July 17, which was a low for the period under review. The unstable international political outlook over the past year has more than counterbalanced usual seasonal strength in sterling. The Bank of England recently bought £20,002,848 of gold bars, presumably from the Exchange Equalization fund in order to meet the current rise in note circulation. United States funds were stronger in the first two weeks, rising from \$1.00 1/4 on June 20 to a peak of \$1.00 19/64 on July 3. They subsequently reacted to \$1.00 9/64 at the close. Paralleling sterling, rates for the Australian pound and Argentine peso (free rate) moved lower at Montreal. Closing quotations on the pound and peso were \$3.7507 and 23.23 cents respectively which compared with \$3.7543 and 23.25 cents on June 19. The United States' new silver policy contributed to marked fluctuations in the currencies of one or two of the silver producing countries, notably Mexico. Mexican authorities suspended official dealings in the peso on June 27 following the sharp reductions in the silver price to be paid to foreign producers by the United States Treasury. Quotations on the peso which had been quoted around 20.00 cents dropped to an unofficial rate of 16.77 cents on July 10. By the close, however, rates had stiffened to 17.12 cents subsequent to the announcement that the United States Treasury would continue to buy foreign silver.

Weekly Average Exchange Quotations at Montreal, January 3, 1939 to July 17, 1939

Week ending	United Kingdom	United States	Australia	Argentina 2/
Monday	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Paper Pesos
	4.8667	1.0000	4.8667	.4244
January 3, 1939	4.6675	1.0087	3.7337	.2290
9	4.7125	1.0087	3.7700	.2320
16	4.7137	1.0084	3.7700	.2304
23	4.7075	1.0065	3.7650	.2310
30	4.7087	1.0068	3.7668	.2321
February 6	4.7087	1.0053	3.7660	.2302
13	4.7100	1.0046	3.7675	.2311
20	4.7087	1.0046	3.7660	.2311
27	4.7087	1.0037	3.7660	.2319
March 6	4.7050	1.0034	3.7640	.2313
13	4.7037	1.0025	3.7625	.2321
20	4.7100	1.0062	3.7680	.2324
27	4.7012	1.0040	3.7613	.2314
April 3	4.7000	1.0037	3.7600	.2309
11	4.7112	1.0065	3.7700	.2345
17	4.7062	1.0056	3.7650	.2323
24	4.7021	1.0046	3.7618	.2311
May 1	4.7012	1.0043	3.7610	.2330
8	4.7013	1.0043	3.7610	.2320
15	4.6975	1.0031	3.7575	.2317
22	4.6983	1.0037	3.7580	.2324
29	4.6943	1.0026	3.7550	.2331
June 5	4.6912	1.0012	3.7527	.2323
12	4.6925	1.0018	3.7540	.2319
19	4.6925	1.0023	3.7550	.2325
26	4.6940	1.0028	3.7550	.2327
July 3	4.6945	1.0029	3.7550	.2327
10	4.6915	1.0021	3.7550	.2325
17	4.6883	1.0014	3.7507	.2323

CENTS  
PER  
BUSHEL

110

C.I.F. PRICES  
AT  
**LIVERPOOL**

In Cents per Bushel of Canadian Currency converted at  
prevailing Rates of Exchange)

AUG. 1938 TO DATE

100

90

80

70

60

50

40

30

0

*No. 3, Nor. Atlantic*

*No. 2, U.S.  
Hard Winters*

*Argentine  
Barusso*

*Australian*

*No. 1 Nor. Vancouver*

*No. 3 Nor. Atlantic*

*No. 2, U.S.  
Dark Hard Winters*

*Australian*

*No. 2, U.S.  
Yellow Hard  
Winters*

*Argentine  
Rosafé*

*Russian*

*Roumanian*

*Argentine  
Rosafé*

AUG.

SEPT.

OCT.

NOV.

DEC.

JAN.

FEB.

MAR.

APR.

MAY

JUNE

JULY

# THE CANADIAN SITUATION

## I. GRADING OF THE 1938 WHEAT CROP

The following table shows the grading of new-crop inspections during August to June 1938-39, in comparison with the same months 1937-38:

	Number of Cars Grading No. 3 Northern or Better			
	1938-39		1937-38	
	Cars	Per Cent of Inspections	Cars	Per Cent of Inspections
August .....	9,905	95.84	3,514	81.40
September .....	34,715	89.71	11,421	84.22
October .....	30,778	82.40	10,768	89.29
November .....	12,341	83.18	7,249	77.31
December .....	7,413	88.69	2,265	75.50
January .....	4,647	85.79	2,292	82.59
February .....	2,673	85.13	1,421	80.33
March .....	4,600	82.66	2,070	82.21
April .....	4,105	80.78	4,716	88.45
May .....	12,236	89.94	3,396	84.46
June .....	3,870	87.48	1,853	89.56
Totals .....	127,283	86.70	50,965	83.83

Omitting special grades such as Garnets, Durums, White Springs and Winters, the number of cars of new wheat inspected in June 1939 totalled 4,424 of which 3,870 or 87.48 per cent graded No. 3 Northern or higher. June 1939 inspections of new Durum wheat amounted to 278 cars of which 275 or 98.92 per cent graded No. 3 Amber Durum or higher. In June 1938, new Durum inspections numbered 505 cars of which 486 or 96.24 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 1938.

From opening navigation to	To Canadian Lower Lake Ports	To St. Lawrence Ports	To Buffalo	To Other United States Ports	To United Kingdom and Continental Ports	TOTALS
(bushels)						
July 14, 1939	45,567,627	6,615,103	4,871,799	4,679,723	225,026	61,959,278
July 14, 1938	15,502,720	4,810,870	358,461	271,339	-	20,943,390



### III. CONDITION REPORT AS OF JUNE 30, 1939.

On July 7, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a report giving the numerical condition of field crops at the end of June, as compiled from the returns of crop correspondents. A summary of the report follows:

Some notable increases in the field crop condition figures for all Canada during the month of June were brought about by general improvement in the crops of the Prairie Provinces. Spring wheat, coarse grains and pastures in the western provinces made excellent gains during the month, and were generally in better condition at June 30 than at the same date in any crop season since 1928. Crop conditions in Ontario and Quebec were slightly improved during June, but continued somewhat below their June 30 prospects in 1938. Crops in the Maritime Provinces failed to maintain the condition indicated at the end of May. Unusually cold and rather dry weather in the Maritimes during June occasioned the decline in prospects. British Columbia crops made appreciable progress during June, and were in distinctly better condition at June 30 than at the same date a year ago.

Field crops in the Maritime Provinces declined from their May 31 condition during June. At the end of the month prospects were below those of June 30, 1938, in all three provinces. Continued cold and fairly dry weather during the greater part of the month accounted for the lowered prospects. The backward weather in addition to some winter killing is resulting in relatively light crops of hay and clover.

Quebec crops maintained and in some cases improved their condition during the month of June. Rainfall late in the month improved moisture reserves and prospects were generally satisfactory except in the Montreal and Gatineau districts where the grain crops and hay have had too little moisture. Elsewhere haying has been delayed somewhat by frequent showers, but grain crops are in promising condition.

With the exception of forage crops, a modest improvement in Ontario field crops occurred during June. Rains late in the month were of considerable benefit in both western and eastern districts. Hay and clover crops were somewhat thin as a result of earlier dry weather, and spring grain crops, while improving, were still below last year's June 30 condition. The fall wheat crop promises a good yield, about equal to that of last year.

One of the best June rainfalls on record materially enhanced crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces. The improvement in conditions at June 30 over those at May 31 has seldom been equalled in the history of Prairie agriculture. At June 30 almost uniformly good to excellent crop conditions were in evidence across the three provinces. Improvement in the outlook for the wheat crop was most striking in western Saskatchewan and in southern and central Alberta. The Manitoba wheat crop improved more moderately during June. Oats and barley prospects are only slightly below those for wheat in the three provinces. The fall rye crop is only fair in Manitoba, but has improved appreciably in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Pasture conditions are excellent in the latter two provinces.

Favourable showery weather in British Columbia has improved crop prospects with most field crops showing better than average conditions at the end of June. A distinct improvement is noted over the conditions prevailing at June 30, 1938.

Conditions since June 30

Light showers and somewhat warmer weather in the Prairie Provinces have been favourable to crop development. A few severe hailstorms have occurred, adding to the hail damage which was suffered during the last week in June. In eastern Canada the weather has been mostly fair and warm facilitating haying in Ontario and Quebec and ripening of the winter wheat crop in Ontario. Some showers were received in the Maritime Provinces.

Condition of Field Crops at June 30, 1939, as Compared with May 31, 1939,  
and June 30, 1938.

Note:- 100=Long-time Average Yield per Acre

Crops	June 30, 1938	May 31, 1939	June 30, 1939	Crops	June 30, 1938	May 31, 1939	June 30, 1939
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
<u>Canada</u>				<u>Saskatchewan</u>			
Fall wheat	101	98	98	Spring wheat	92	92	101
Spring wheat	91	94	102	Oats	88	91	100
All wheat	92	94	102	Barley	87	92	97
Oats	92	93	98	Fall rye	96	81	96
Barley	90	93	96	Spring rye	91	95	101
Fall rye	96	85	92	All rye	95	85	97
Spring rye	93	95	100	Mixed grains	89	90	102
All rye	95	87	94	Flaxseed	90	-	93
Peas	94	93	95	Potatoes	97	-	97
Beans	96	-	94	Turnips, etc.	93	-	96
Buckwheat	97	-	95	Hay and clover	91	90	100
Mixed grains	99	93	95	Alfalfa	92	95	101
Flaxseed	90	-	94	Fodder corn	96	-	88
Corn, husking	93	-	95	Pasture	96	91	107
Potatoes	98	-	96				
Turnips, etc.	97	-	95				
Hay and clover	98	94	93				
Alfalfa	94	95	94				
Fodder corn	95	-	93				
Sugar beets	98	-	96				
Pasture	99	92	96				
<u>Manitoba</u>				<u>Alberta</u>			
Spring wheat	90	94	97	Spring wheat	91	96	105
Oats	90	91	94	Oats	87	97	102
Barley	89	91	94	Barley	88	97	99
Fall rye	92	87	82	Fall rye	97	85	94
Spring rye	90	91	90	Spring rye	95	96	102
All rye	92	88	83	All rye	96	89	97
Peas	91	91	97	Peas	94	95	98
Buckwheat	93	-	94	Beans	93	-	93
Mixed grains	90	90	94	Mixed grains	91	94	100
Flaxseed	84	-	93	Flaxseed	94	-	99
Potatoes	95	-	95	Potatoes	94	-	98
Turnips, etc.	92	-	95	Turnips, etc.	90	-	96
Hay and clover	91	84	87	Hay and clover	91	92	99
Alfalfa	94	88	90	Alfalfa	92	94	97
Fodder corn	88	-	90	Fodder corn	96	-	93
Pasture	90	81	92	Sugar beets	94	-	98
				Pasture	93	90	106



Chart Showing the Condition of Spring Wheat in the Prairie Provinces,  
by Crop Districts, June 30, 1939.

The chart on page 27 of this Review presents condition figures by crop districts at June 30, 1939. The patterns used in the chart are directly comparable with those in the charts accompanying the reports of condition at May 31, 1939, and at June 30, 1938.

Wheat prospects experienced a notable improvement in the Prairie Provinces as a result of heavy June rainfall. Better conditions at the end of June than at the end of May were evident in all of Manitoba except the west-central districts. Distinct improvement occurred in all of Saskatchewan, except the extreme south-east, and the improvement extended across the whole of southern, central and east-central Alberta. The west-central districts of Manitoba suffered some frost damage early in the month and received none too ample rains during June. South-eastern Saskatchewan Districts 1A and 1B lost condition during the month, while District 2A showed some recuperation. The northern districts in Alberta experienced declines during June. While entering the month with good moisture supplies, precipitation during the month was not heavy in these districts.

Manitoba

The provincial condition figure rose from 94 to 97 between May 31 and June 30. Last year's provincial figure at June 30 was 90, while the comparable figure in 1937 was 102. Improvement during the past month was appreciable in the south-western districts and in the Red River Valley. Better conditions in these areas more than offset the small declines in the west-central districts.

Saskatchewan

Marked improvement occurred during June in most of the Saskatchewan districts. The provincial condition figure at June 30 was 101 compared with 92 at the end of May. The June 30 condition was the best in more than a decade. In 1928 the comparable figure for June 30 was 100, and in 1926 it was 102. The greatest improvement during the past month occurred in the south-western districts, but higher condition figures were general in the rest of the province, except in Districts 1A and 1B. Prospects in south-western Saskatchewan are above their long-time average for the first time in several years.

Alberta

Considerable improvement occurred through June in Alberta wheat prospects. The provincial condition figure of 105 on June 30, 1939, was 9 points higher than the figure of 96 on May 31. The June 30 figure of 105 was equalled at June 30, 1932, while the comparable figure for 1928 was 107. The heavy June rains raised prospects in all southern and central districts, with the exception of Districts 9, 11 and 12 in the west-centre. The northern districts 13 to 17 have also shown declines since May 31, but are in much better condition than at June 30, 1938.



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

JUNE 30, 1939

## LEGEND

P.C. OF AVERAGE

75-79	
80-84	
85-89	
90-94	
95-99	
100-104	
105-109	
110-114	

Agricultural Branch  
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

IV. TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORTS OF JUNE 27, JULY 4, 11 AND 18.

June 27

Crops in the Prairie Provinces have benefited on the whole from another week of rainy weather. Temperatures have still continued a few degrees below normal. Wide areas including the western half of Saskatchewan and central and southern Alberta which have generally abundant moisture supplies are in principal need of warm weather to promote growth. Beneficial showers occurred in western Manitoba and south-eastern Saskatchewan but parts of these areas have not been able to recuperate fully from the results of early crop-season setbacks. Northern Alberta districts received helpful showers during the past week. North-western Saskatchewan has shown considerable improvement recently with more even growth of both wheat and coarse grains. All three provinces report only a minor amount of grasshopper damage to date, with the continued rains helping to keep the grasshoppers in check. Wheat is heading in southern Manitoba and in south-eastern Saskatchewan. In the remainder of Manitoba, almost half of Saskatchewan, and southern and central Alberta, it is coming into the shot blade stage.

Manitoba

Fairly general rainfall across Manitoba during the past week has improved moisture supplies, particularly in the west-central and north-western districts which suffered earlier in the season from low subsoil reserves. Temperatures rose somewhat during the week and were almost up to normal for this time of year. Cereal crops have made good growth. Early wheat has headed out in the southern districts and is in the shot blade further north. Very little damage by grasshoppers has been reported, in spite of the infested areas in the south-east and in the west-central districts. Crop conditions and moisture supplies are good throughout the province, with the possible exception of the west-central and north-western districts, where the combined effects of early drought, wind-blowing and frosts have prevented full recuperation in certain areas with the recent rains.

Saskatchewan

Further showers and rains occurred across Saskatchewan during the past week. With the exception of the south-eastern districts, the province has enjoyed an abundance of moisture supplies. The north-central and north-western districts which were short of moisture earlier in the season have shown considerable improvement recently. Although there have been a few warm days, temperatures have still averaged below normal. Reports from the western half of the province indicate the need of warm weather to hasten growth and to utilize existing moisture reserves. Crops in the south-eastern districts, which suffered early setbacks, have had further rains within the past week, but prospects are still only poor to fair. Although grasshoppers are reported in wide areas throughout the province, only a small amount of damage occurred during the week. Early wheat is beginning to head in the south-east, and for the province as a whole, from thirty-five to forty per cent of the crop is in the shot blade. Summer fallowing has been delayed in the south-west, but is progressing elsewhere in the province.

Alberta

Cool and showery weather continued in Alberta during the past week. Crop conditions are good to excellent in the central and southern districts, but the central districts require warmer weather to speed up growth. Week-end showers and rains in the northern districts helped to relieve a dry situation which had been developing. The Peace River area, however, had only scattered showers and a soaking rain would be helpful in that area. The continued rains in the centre and south have helped to check grasshopper damage. An outbreak of SAYS grain bug is reported in the southern districts, which may cause some damage later. Three hail storms were reported in central districts during the past week, but damage was only slight.



July 4

Over most of Eastern Canada crop conditions have improved during the past two weeks as a result of timely rainfall and the advent of warmer weather. The season is still late in the Maritime Provinces but most crops are now growing well and the outlook is generally favourable. Haying is in progress in Ontario and parts of Quebec with some interruptions on account of showery weather. Grain crops are promising and pastures are holding up well. Recent higher temperatures were welcomed in the Prairie Provinces as they hastened along the crop growth. Favourable soil moisture conditions continue, except in south-eastern Saskatchewan. Grasshoppers did a small amount of damage in Saskatchewan, but were kept in check in Manitoba and southern Alberta. Leaf rust made its appearance in isolated localities a week later than in 1938. The wheat crop is heading out in Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan. Elsewhere it is mainly in the shot blade stage. Dry warm weather is needed in British Columbia to hasten the growth of tender vegetable crops and to facilitate haying.

Warmer weather in the Prairie Provinces combined with the favourable soil moisture conditions to promote rapid development of the wheat crop during the past week. Crop conditions are almost uniformly favourable for this time of year. Wheat is heading out in Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan, and is in the shot blade stage elsewhere. Where the heads have appeared they are somewhat short, but should fill well. Rains are needed at present only in south-eastern Saskatchewan where crop prospects continue only poor to fair. Grasshoppers have damaged the edges of some wheat fields in Saskatchewan, but no extensive damage has developed yet. As long as pastures and other vegetation remain green, the grasshoppers are not likely to make serious inroads on wheat. Hailstorms occurred in the three provinces during the past week, but were severe only in the central districts of Alberta. Browning root rot is reported in Saskatchewan and southern and east-central Alberta. This may delay the crop and cause some lowering of yields. Traces of leaf rust were reported at Morden and at Saskatoon, but no stem rust has yet appeared. Leaf rust made its first appearance a week later than in 1938. Coarse grains have made good progress during the past week. Pastures and live stock are in generally good condition.

#### Prairie Provinces

Manitoba enjoyed ideal growing weather during the past week. Higher temperatures promoted rapid growth, and frequent showers were helpful. Much of the wheat in Manitoba has headed out. The heads are not long, having six or seven spikelets on each side only, but most of them appear as though they will fill. Grasshoppers made little headway during the week. Good results have been obtained from the poison campaign, and the weather has helped in reducing their numbers in the Red River valley. Leaf rust was observed at Morden, although no stem rust has yet been reported. Light hail damage occurred in several districts. Coarse grains have made good progress, but in many districts the hay crop is only fair. The corn crop has improved during the week.

Warm, showery weather during the past week promoted rapid growth in Saskatchewan. Seventy-five per cent of the wheat crop has reached the shot blade stage, and heading is general in the southern districts. Moisture conditions continue good to excellent, except in the south-east where several districts are still showing only poor to fair prospects, and more rain would be welcome. With the advent of warmer weather, grasshoppers have become more active, and winged grasshoppers are beginning to appear. Some damage has been done along the edges of fields, but no extensive damage has been reported. Light hail damage has occurred in scattered districts. Browning root rot is reported to be rather widespread in the province and where present the crop may be delayed and yields somewhat lowered. Traces of leaf rust have appeared at Saskatoon. Good progress was made with summer fallowing during the past week. Pastures and live stock are in good to excellent



Warmer weather throughout Alberta since last Wednesday was beneficial in promoting crop growth. Light showers and local rains occurred again, with the northern Alberta and Peace River districts benefiting from the week's precipitation. In southern Alberta, the wheat crop has noticeably improved in appearance. Most of the wheat is in the shot blade stage, and early sown wheat is beginning to head. Browning root rot is reported in southern and east-central districts. Some severe hailstorms occurred in central districts during the week. Otherwise, crops in the centre of the province made excellent progress with the warmer weather. In the northern districts, most points received from one-half to two inches of rain during the week, and this precipitation was quite timely. In the irrigated districts, sugar beets are not as promising as a year ago. Thinning was delayed by the heavy June rains.

### July 11

Crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces continue to be very favourable as the season progresses. A second week of warm bright weather hastened growth and provided ideal conditions following the good start obtained in June. A considerable part of the wheat crop is now headed without any extensive damage being reported. Crops will be light in south-eastern Saskatchewan and in the Peace River area of Alberta. Grasshoppers are flying but to date have caused very little damage. Hailstorms took a considerable toll at scattered points over the Prairies. Fair to good yields of hay are being obtained. Haying operations are somewhat late due to wet conditions. Pasture conditions are very favourable and live stock are in good condition.

#### Manitoba

A week of fairly dry weather with temperatures above normal brought crops along rapidly. Moisture is needed in the south-central and south-eastern parts of the province to ensure filling of the headed crop. In some areas, haying has been delayed by local showers. No extensive damage from grasshoppers has been reported, but with the advent of warmer weather they have become very active and are now on the wing. Present indications point to a yield of wheat above average. The warm weather of the past two weeks has advanced the crop and harvesting will occur at about the usual time or slightly earlier.

#### Saskatchewan

About 80 per cent of the wheat in the province has reached the shot blade stage and about 40 per cent has headed. Rapid development of grain crops has occurred during the past two weeks in response to warm, bright weather conditions. Crop prospects are still unfavourable in the south-eastern district and on the light land in the Regina-Wayburn district. Moisture is needed in these areas where crop prospects have deteriorated due to the warm, dry weather. Severe hail storms struck at scattered points in the south-eastern and south-central districts and losses ranging from 50 to 100 per cent occurred in the Lampman-Alameda and Vantage-Congress areas. Heavy damage from storms at the end of the week was reported from points in north-western Saskatchewan. Grasshoppers are flying but no extensive damage has been reported. Crops in the west-central district are late and a continuance of warm weather is needed to hasten growth. On the whole, prospects in the province are very good.

#### Alberta

Crop prospects in the province continue to be very good with improvement taking place under the excellent growing conditions of the past week. Temperatures were above normal and scattered showers were reported from many points. Crops in the southern and central districts are in very good condition but in northern Alberta and the Peace River district prospects are only fair to good. Hailstorms caused considerable damage in local areas on July fourth and on July seventh. Some of the damaged crops which were not very far advanced will make recovery under favourable moisture conditions. Grasshoppers are active but have done little damage to date. Haying has commenced and fair to good yields are being obtained. Pasture conditions are good.

July 18

Crop conditions in Eastern Canada have been well maintained during the past two weeks. Improvement in the Maritime Provinces has continued, and although the hay crop is light, other field crops including spring grains, potatoes and roots have made good progress. Rains in Quebec during the past fortnight have affected the quality of the hay crop but yields are good. Ontario crop conditions have been reasonably well maintained, although there has been some storm damage in western Ontario while parts of eastern Ontario are still in need of rain. Deterioration of crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces resulted from a week of high temperatures and very little precipitation. Early sown wheat fields in the central and southern districts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan were badly burned and filling of the heads was impaired. Alberta prospects remain very favourable but moisture reserves were heavily drawn upon to support the rapid growth. Some relief was afforded by week-end rains but further moisture supplies are needed. Grasshoppers are active and still threaten damage to crops. Very little hail damage was reported during the past week. British Columbia crop prospects continue to be very favourable.

Crops in the Prairie Provinces suffered a setback from a week of hot dry weather. High temperatures were reported from many points and crops drew heavily on moisture reserves. Reports of yellowing and tipping in early wheat were received from the southern part of the wheat belt. Early crops, particularly in Manitoba are not filling well and yields will be lighter than indicated by present stands. Grasshoppers are flying and under conditions of past two weeks threaten damage to crops. Rains over the past week-end relieved a serious crop situation in the Peace River district. The weather of the past two weeks has left Alberta crops in the most favourable condition, but has been detrimental to prospects in north-western, south-eastern and south-central Saskatchewan and large areas of Manitoba. More moderate temperatures and additional moisture supplies are needed for filling and maturing of the wheat crop.

#### Prairie Provinces

Deterioration in crop prospects in Manitoba resulted from a week of hot dry weather. Very high temperatures burned early crops and forced growth of the later sown wheat and coarse grains. Crops in the filling stage in the southern and central parts of the province were damaged considerably. Some relief was afforded by showers over the week-end but more moisture is needed to ensure proper filling. Cutting of fall rye is now under way but yields will not be heavy. Grasshoppers are active and have done some damage in rye and oat fields. Wheat-stem maggots are plentiful.

Crops in Saskatchewan developed rapidly and made heavy demands upon moisture supplies. The need for moisture is reported from many points in the south-central, central and east-central districts of the province. Further deterioration took place in the already poor crop conditions in the extreme south-east and on the lighter lands in the Regina-Weyburn area. Grasshoppers are quite active and damage has been reported from points along the international boundary, but the total damage to date from this cause has not been great. Fall rye has been damaged by grasshoppers at Tugaskie and Rosthern. A few traces of rust in the primary stages have been reported from the south-eastern part of the province. On the whole, prospects in the province are fair to good, but a replenishment of the moisture supply and absence of extreme heat are necessary to maintain the outlook.

While crop prospects in Alberta remain favourable, the past week of high temperatures took some toll and at some points seriously diminished moisture reserves. The heavy stands resulting from ample June precipitation require greater than usual moisture supplies, particularly when rapid growth is stimulated by hot weather. Crop conditions in the Peace River district were improved by fair to good rains over the week-end. Hail damage during the past week was light and very little damage has been caused by grasshoppers. Rains and cooler weather would improve crop conditions, especially in the south-eastern part of the province. Haying is in progress and good yields are reported.



V. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total	Normal
		June 26	July 3	July 10	July 17	April 1 to July 17	April 1 to July 17
Manitoba							
1	Pierson	.72	1.28	.16	4.68	11.41	6.99
	Waskada	.88	.40	.02	1.16	7.99	7.94
2	Boissevain	1.22	.71	.28	.42	8.61	7.01
	Ninette	.98	.34	.75	Nil	7.77*	7.62
	Pilot Mound	.66	.20	Trace	.40	6.55	8.22
3	Emerson	.06	.46	.38	Nil	8.39	6.92
	Morden	.74	.19	.16	.12	6.78	7.73
	Grayville	1.46	N.R.	.08	.12	8.50*	8.02
	Morris	.44	.48	.30	.06	8.63	7.35
	Portage la Prairie	2.18	.42	.60	1.16	9.25	7.34
4	Winnipeg	.20	.33	.50	Trace	5.71	8.25
6	Sprague	.48	.26	.60	.01	6.84	8.13
	Pinawa	.24	.18	.16	Nil	3.18	5.94
7	Virden	1.32	1.50	.52	.16	6.50	6.48
	Hamiota	1.40	.56	1.10	N.R.	5.70*	6.64
8	Rivers	1.12	.90	.09	.23	6.41	7.34
	Brandon	1.33	.70	.32	.30	7.98	7.38
	Cypress River	3.24	.50	.38	.74	9.30	7.26
9	Minnedosa	1.28	.36	1.24	.35	7.10	7.28
10	Dropmore	2.70	.56	.60	Nil	5.88	7.14
	Russell	.60	.96	.96	.16	5.36	6.99
	Birtle	.94	.38	.22	.34	4.01	7.23
11	Dauphin	1.41	.20	.31	.90	5.50	6.20
13	Swan River	2.22	1.16	.50	.06	7.23	7.27
	The Pas	2.19	1.06	.43	.07	8.08	5.51
Manitoba Average		1.20	.59	.43	.48	7.15	7.21
Saskatchewan							
1A	Carlyle	.69	.08	Nil	Nil	4.43	7.52
	Estevan	.76	.56	.26	.02	5.19	7.03
1B	Broadview	.87	.04	.26	Nil	4.80	6.58
	Moosomin	.83	.15	.14	.03	4.59	6.32
2A	Yellow Grass	2.33	.12	.02	.10	7.46	6.91
	Midsale	.52	.24	Nil	Nil	3.88	7.59
2B	Moose Jaw	1.74	Nil	.43	Nil	7.62	6.99
	Regina	1.64	.04	.64	.01	6.25	6.98
	Qu'Appelle	3.27	.19	.17	.06	7.72	8.21
	Indian Head	2.36	.11	.11	.16	5.81	8.00
	Francis	1.26	.36	.08	.06	5.22	5.93
3AN	Chaplin	1.82	.10	.26	.04	6.84*	7.31
3AS	Assiniboia	.73	.22	.97	.21	11.22	6.01
	Ceylon	1.64	.52	.10	N.R.	7.30*	8.58
	Gravelbourg	1.06	Nil	.22	.22	8.67	6.14
	Rockglen	.40	Nil	.12	Nil	8.09*	7.56
3EN	Swift Current	1.25	.09	.36	.35	10.08	7.01
	Hughton	2.02	.10	.88	.44	10.26	6.35
	Pennant	1.76	.38	.32	.14	10.76	7.38
3BS	Aneroid	.76	.28	.14	.44	10.70	7.07
	Cadillac	.90	.34	.76	N.R.	11.56*	8.20
	Val Marie	.50	.22	Nil	.04	9.71	6.61
	Shaunavon	1.18	.39	.20	1.32	13.68	6.00
4A	Maple Creek	1.62	.16	.04	Trace	11.84	6.78
	Consul	.66	1.02	.10	.22	6.50	5.75
4B	Rosedene	2.06	.20	.18	Trace	11.55	6.36
5A	Yorkton	1.73	Trace	.36	Nil	5.69	6.79
	Hubbard	3.00	.02	.14	.04	6.66	6.66
5B	Kamsack	1.92	.10	1.10	Trace	7.20	6.08
	Foam Lake	3.34	.64	.50	.18	8.37	6.67
	Lintlaw	2.96	.28	.66	.48	8.97	6.80
6A	Davidson	2.86	.06	.26	.12	9.64	5.72
	Nokomis	2.54	.42	N.R.	Nil	7.17*	5.23
	Semans	2.36	.70	.52	Nil	6.79	4.56
	Strasbourg	1.98	Trace	.46	Nil	6.43	6.53
	Dilke	1.92	.02	N.R.	Nil	7.42*	6.22
6B	Rosthern	2.18	.52	.42	.08	8.30	6.16
	Saskatoon	3.16	.24	.16	.18	8.04	6.05
	Dundurn	3.62	.10	.86	.10	8.82	7.00
	Tugaske	4.18	.20	.80	.02	10.82	5.78
	Elbow	2.37	.14	.40	.14	9.50	5.81
	Outlook	2.92	.08	.62	.18	8.86	4.52
	Harris	2.52	Trace	.24	.14	8.42	6.31

N. R. = No Report.

\* Incomplete.



V. PRECIPITATION IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES (Concluded)<sup>x</sup>

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m.				Total April 1 to July 17	Normal April 1 to July 17
		June 26	July 3	July 10	July 17		
Saskatchewan (Concluded)							
7A	Alsaak	.88	.91	.43	Nil	8.17	6.00
	Kindersley	1.86	.26	.48	Nil	7.90	5.46
7B	Macklin	.36	.48	.54	Nil	6.80	6.59
	Scott	1.56	.10	.46	Nil	6.66	5.88
8A	Bigger	2.14	.30	.22	Nil	8.64	6.59
	Nipawin	2.04	1.30	.26	1.52	8.99	6.90
8B	Naicam	1.96	.18	.64	.14	8.30	6.87
	Melfort	2.08	.36	.40	.10	8.01	6.27
9A	Dana	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	Humboldt	2.09	.14	.02	.12	6.85	5.58
9B	Rabbit Lake	2.47	.46	.30	Nil	7.22	6.44
	Prince Albert	1.78	.09	.25	.03	6.64	6.38
	Battleford	1.80	.36	.25	Nil	5.63	6.32
Saskatchewan Average		1.84	.26	.35	.14	7.98	6.53
Alberta							
1	Medicine Hat	1.42	.04	.06	Nil	6.39	5.87
	Foremost	1.84	.24	Nil	Trace	7.24	7.87
2	Manyberries	1.10	.50	Trace	.44	4.18*	5.98
	Macleod	1.40	.22	.04	Trace	12.65	6.59
3	Cowley	.69	N.R.	Nil	Nil	6.23*	7.46
	Lethbridge	.70	.13	Nil	Trace	7.31*	6.82
4	Cardston	.90	.08	Nil	Trace	6.80	9.98
	Brooks	2.14	.32	Nil	Nil	6.29	5.57
5	Empress	1.38	.38	.46	Nil	6.17	6.30
	Vauxhall	.40	.46	Trace	Nil	5.59	5.44
6	Vulcan	.32	Trace	.32	Trace	8.62	7.06
	High River	.36	.02	Nil	Nil	9.34*	8.09
7	Drumheller	2.80	2.34	.16	Nil	11.22	7.09
	Hanna	2.36	.80	.28	Nil	10.78	7.74
8	Naco	1.38	.66	.52	Nil	8.78	6.73
	Olds	3.16	.66	.36	Nil	13.88	7.22
9	Three Hills	2.78	.38	.18	Nil	9.77	6.54
	Strathmore	.38	.68	.24	Nil	9.21	6.84
10	Gleichen	.52	.32	1.65	Nil	8.89	6.27
	Calgary	1.11	.16	.11	Nil	10.54	7.72
11	Banff	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	.30*	7.14
	Coronation	.61	.20	.42	.02	7.31	5.69
12	Hughenden	.32	.52	.76	.02	7.02*	6.27
	Hardisty	.44	.34	1.76	Nil	7.28	6.60
13	Sedgewick	.50	.58	.48	Nil	7.20	6.43
	Viking	.64	.68	1.02	.02	6.96	5.98
14	Camrose	.64	.44	.18	.12	7.43	6.92
	Wetaskiwin	.76	.50	.14	Trace	7.60	7.15
15	Lacombe	1.70	.43	.42	Nil	8.11	7.69
	Alix	1.44	1.30	.23	Nil	9.36	6.95
16	Springdale	1.38	.52	1.16	1.18	10.41	8.88
	Red Deer	1.76	.23	.29	.03	7.30	8.95
17	Stettler	1.12	.40	.80	Trace	8.26	7.88
	Vegreville	.86	.28	.58	.24	6.17	7.95
18	Vermilion	1.34	.42	.48	.22	7.68	7.50
	Lloydminster	.80	.50	.72	Nil	5.39	5.84
19	Edmonton	.28	.14	.23	.56	7.97	7.42
	Calmar	.50	.66	.38	.08	7.16	7.91
20	Edson	.70	.76	.38	3.08	9.14	7.02
	Jasper	1.40	.06	.68	.36	6.40	3.68
21	Glendon	1.24	1.08	.26	.82	7.86	6.41
	Athabaska	.56	2.24	.38	.56	8.83	6.57
22	Campsie	1.12	.18	.10	1.22	5.59	7.40
	High Prairie	.62	.04	.08	.84	3.76	6.52
23	Kinuso	.08	.04	Nil	.96	3.71	6.38
	Fairview	.18	.63	.37	2.77	7.37	4.73
24	Beaverlodge	.36	.51	.05	2.55	6.77	5.37
	Keg River	.22	.85	.88	2.20	8.20	5.94
25	Fort Vermilion	.60	.04	.14	1.58	6.57	4.65
	Fort McMurray	.84	.55	.47	.03	4.88	5.67
	Fort Smith	Nil	Nil	.01	.08	3.30	3.84
Alberta Average		1.00	.48	.36	.40	7.47	6.72

N. R. = No Report.

\* Incomplete.

<sup>x</sup>Source: Meteorological Service of Canada.

# VI. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. June 26		Week ending 8 a.m. July 3		Week ending 8 a.m. July 10		Week ending 8 a.m. July 17	
		Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
Manitoba									
1	Pierson	61	63	65	64	67	66	73	66
	Waskada	60	63	64	64	68	66	74	67
2	Boissevain	60	63	63	65	67	66	72	67
	Ninette	62	64	64	65	68	66	73	67
	Pilot Mound	62	64	64	65	68	66	72	67
3	Emerson	65	64	67	66	70	67	74	67
	Morden	64	65	67	66	71	67	72	67
	Graysville	62	64	N.R.	66	70	67	72	67
	Morris	65	65	66	66	69	67	72	67
	Portage la Prairie	64	64	67	65	70	65	73	65
4	Winnipeg	63	65	65	66	68	67	71	68
6	Sprague	62	62	65	64	67	65	66	68
	Pinawa	62	63	63	64	66	65	69	65
7	Virden	60	62	65	63	68	63	72	64
	Hamiota	60	61	64	63	67	64	N.R.	65
8	Rivers	60	62	64	64	66	64	70	65
	Brandon	61	62	62	64	66	65	71	65
	Cypress River	62	64	65	65	68	66	72	66
9	Minnedosa	60	62	62	64	65	64	70	65
10	Dropmore	56	60	60	62	65	64	69	65
	Russell	59	61	63	62	65	63	70	64
	Birtle	59	61	63	62	63	63	70	64
11	Dauphin	62	62	65	63	68	63	72	64
13	Swan River	59	60	63	61	65	63	70	63
	The Pas	54	62	60	63	63	65	69	65
Manitoba Average		61	63	64	64	67	65	71	66
Saskatchewan									
1A	Carlyle	58	60	63	62	67	63	72	64
	Estevan	62	63	66	64	68	65	74	65
1B	Broadview	59	61	62	63	66	64	72	64
	Moosomin	61	60	65	61	69	62	74	63
2A	Yellow Grass	59	62	63	64	66	65	71	65
	Midale	62	62	64	64	67	65	74	65
2B	Moose Jaw	59	63	63	65	67	67	73	67
	Regina	59	62	62	63	65	64	72	64
	Qu'Appelle	58	62	62	64	65	65	72	66
	Indian Head	59	61	63	62	66	64	73	64
	Francis	58	61	63	62	N.R.	64	71	65
3AN	Chaplin	59	63	63	64	64	65	72	65
3AS	Assiniboia	57	64	62	65	65	65	71	66
	Ceylon	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	Gravelbourg	56	62	62	64	65	65	71	65
	Rockglen	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
3BN	Swift Current	56	63	60	64	63	65	69	66
	Hughton	59	60	60	62	63	63	70	64
	Pennant	N.R.	61	63	63	64	64	70	65
3BS	Aneroid	59	61	62	63	63	64	71	64
	Cadillac	58	61	60	62	63	63	N.R.	64
	Val Marie	58	63	62	64	64	65	72	67
	Shaunavon	58	62	62	63	63	63	72	64
4A	Maple Creek	58	62	61	63	63	65	74	65
	Consul	56	60	60	61	61	62	69	62
4B	Roadene	57	60	62	62	63	63	69	64
5A	Yorkton	61	61	63	62	67	62	70	62
	Hubbard	60	58	58	60	63	62	66	62
5B	Kameack	59	60	61	62	62	63	62	64
	Foam Lake	58	58	61	60	62	62	67	62
	Lintlaw	57	58	60	60	64	61	68	62
6A	Davidson	58	62	62	63	60	64	71	65
	Nokomis	58	59	60	60	N.R.	62	68	64
	Semans	58	59	64	60	60	62	70	63
	Strasbourg	57	61	61	62	65	63	70	63
	Dilke	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
6B	Rosthern	58	60	60	62	64	63	72	63
	Saskatoon	58	61	61	62	N.R.	63	N.R.	64
	Dundurn	59	60	61	62	65	61	N.R.	64
	Tugaske	59	61	62	62	59	64	64	65
	Elbow	57	62	63	63	65	64	71	65
	Outlook	59	62	63	62	65	64	71	64
	Harris	58	60	60	62	63	64	70	64

N.R. = No Report.

VI. TEMPERATURES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES - Concluded.<sup>x</sup>

Crop District	Station	Week ending 8 a.m. June 26		Week ending 8 a.m. July 3		Week ending 8 a.m. July 10		Week ending 8 a.m. July 17	
		Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
Saskatchewan (Concluded)									
7A	Alsask	57	58	N.R.	60	N.R.	62	74	63
	Kindersley	56	58	60	60	64	63	69	63
7B	Macklin	58	58	60	60	63	60	69	61
	Scott	56	60	58	61	61	62	68	62
8A	Bigger	59	61	N.R.	62	65	63	70	63
	Nipawin	56	59	N.R.	60	64	62	66	63
8B	Naicam	56	60	60	61	62	63	67	64
	Melfort	57	60	61	61	62	63	68	64
9A	Dana	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	Humboldt	57	60	60	61	63	63	67	64
9B	Rabbit Lake	54	60	56	61	57	61	64	62
	Prince Albert	59	61	60	63	63	64	69	65
	Battleford	59	62	60	64	62	65	70	66
Saskatchewan Average		58	61	61	59	64	63	70	64
Alberta									
1	Medicine Hat	59	66	63	67	64	68	73	69
	Foremost	57	60	63	61	64	62	69	62
2	Manyberries	58	64	63	66	65	69	74	69
	Macleod	56	61	65	63	64	65	71	65
3	Cowley	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	Lethbridge	56	63	62	64	62	65	71	65
4	Cardston	56	60	62	62	63	63	70	64
	Brooks	56	61	60	62	64	63	68	63
5	Empress	61	60	64	62	67	63	72	64
	Vauxhall	56	63	60	64	63	64	70	65
6	Vulcan	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	High River	52	59	60	60	59	61	62	62
7	Drumheller	56	58	61	59	63	61	67	62
	Hanna	54	57	57	59	60	60	62	60
8	Naco	56	57	62	58	61	59	67	59
	Olde	51	58	58	59	59	60	65	61
9	Three Hills	54	57	58	58	60	60	62	61
	Strathmore	54	57	62	59	62	61	66	62
10	Gleichen	56	59	60	60	60	62	66	63
	Calgary	52	58	58	60	58	61	64	62
11	Banff	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
	Coronation	54	57	58	58	61	59	66	60
12	Hughenden	56	57	58	58	61	59	68	60
	Hardisty	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
13	Sedgewick	58	58	58	59	62	60	66	60
	Viking	58	58	56	59	61	60	66	60
14	Camrose	55	58	56	60	61	61	65	62
	Wetaskiwin	54	59	58	59	59	61	65	61
15	Lacombe	57	58	60	59	60	60	63	60
	Alix	57	58	60	59	61	59	66	60
16	Springdale	52	56	54	58	57	59	60	59
	Red Deer	53	57	57	58	57	59	60	60
17	Stettler	56	58	59	59	62	60	66	60
	Vegreville	57	58	58	59	60	60	65	60
18	Vermilion	56	58	57	59	59	60	67	61
	Lloydminster	57	58	57	59	60	60	67	61
19	Edmonton	56	59	57	60	60	62	65	62
	Calmar	55	59	57	60	60	61	66	61
20	Edson	54	57	57	57	58	58	62	58
	Jasper	54	55	59	58	56	59	62	59
21	Glendon	52	58	N.R.	60	N.R.	61	64	62
	Athabaska	56	58	N.R.	60	59	60	66	61
22	Campsie	56	56	58	59	59	60	64	60
	High Prairie	56	57	59	58	60	59	64	59
23	Kinuso	55	57	58	58	57	59	62	60
	Fairview	56	58	59	59	59	60	63	60
24	Beaverlodge	56	56	58	57	59	57	62	58
	Keg River	55	58	54	59	54	60	60	61
25	Fort Vermilion	58	59	62	61	58	61	64	62
	Fort McMurray	56	60	58	61	58	62	66	63
	Fort Smith	57	57	60	59	54	60	68	60
Alberta Average		56	59	59	60	60	56	66	61

N. R. = No Report.

<sup>x</sup>Source: Meteorological Service of Canada.



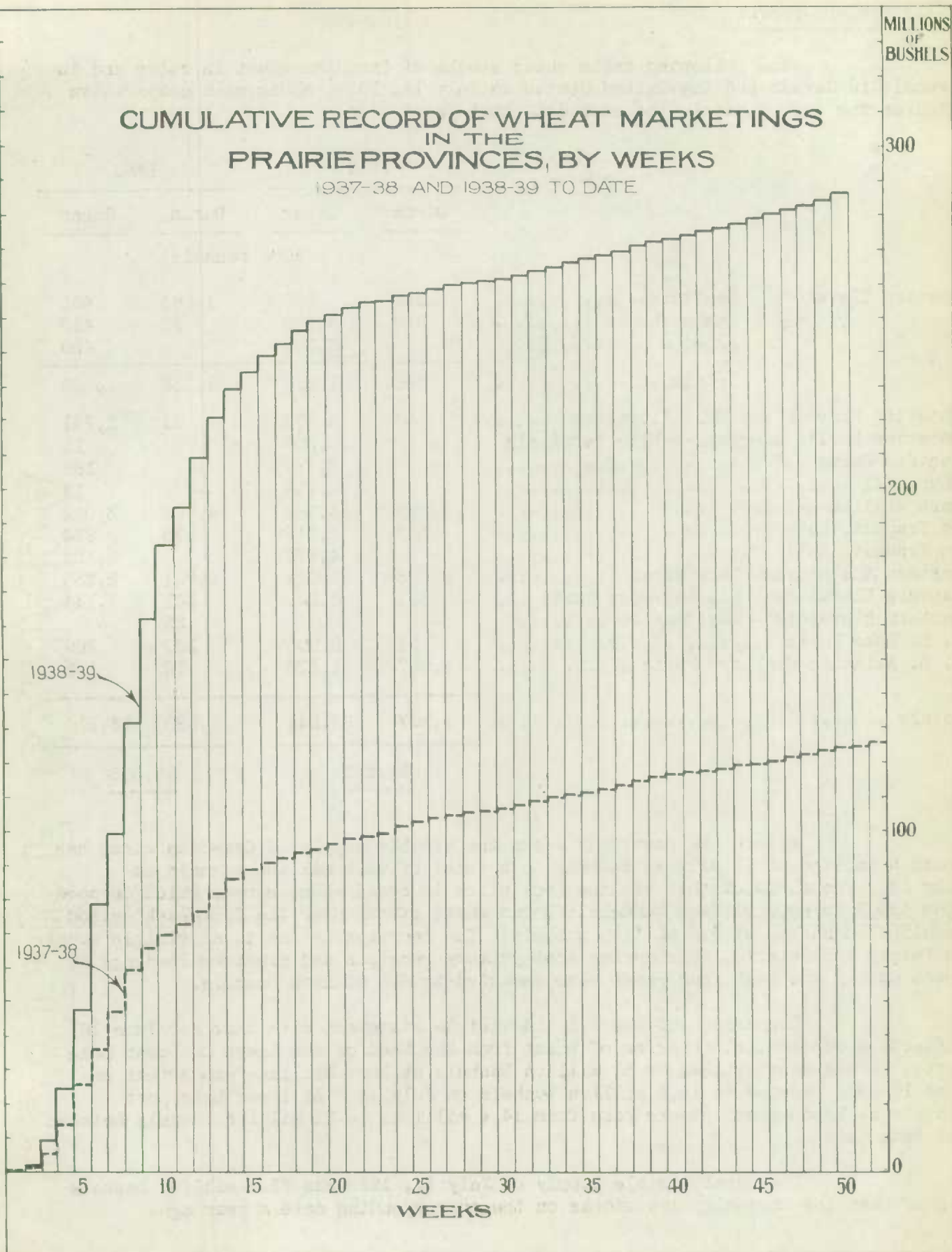
# VII. PRIMARY MOVEMENT

The following table shows primary receipts of wheat at country elevators and platform loadings in the Prairie Provinces for the 1938-39 crop year along with comparative figures for 1937-38:

Week ending		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Totals	Last Year
		(bushels)				
August	5	256,184	162,204	189,626	608,014	202,653
	12	1,295,881	408,205	527,252	2,231,338	1,184,503
	19	4,263,467	1,314,291	985,227	6,562,985	4,188,848
	26	8,986,354	4,583,633	1,350,860	14,920,847	8,348,169
September	2	8,702,002	10,281,980	4,128,520	23,112,502	11,788,675
	9	6,220,460	15,134,968	9,986,591	31,342,019	10,475,662
	16	2,822,437	8,499,151	9,403,480	20,725,068	10,786,013
	23	1,768,809	11,797,462	18,582,080	32,148,351	12,058,677
October	30	1,125,782	12,596,493	16,519,119	30,241,394	6,544,558
	7	856,033	8,883,800	11,703,635	21,443,468	3,783,667
	14	675,212	4,262,145	6,205,197	11,142,554	3,339,873
	21	568,570	5,843,236	8,144,188	14,555,994	3,850,186
November	28	559,435	5,069,622	6,344,589	11,973,646	4,930,385
	4	465,013	3,571,467	4,582,969	8,619,449	4,331,575
	11	357,397	1,496,553	2,648,195	4,502,145	2,694,077
	18	329,043	1,794,445	2,552,036	4,675,524	1,981,693
December	25	258,588	1,659,413	2,164,903	4,082,904	1,537,677
	2	197,033	1,176,676	1,771,414	3,145,123	1,655,250
	9	199,702	1,109,840	1,659,026	2,968,568	1,160,640
	16	127,633	912,667	1,186,532	2,226,832	1,329,218
January	23	116,285	744,807	1,075,281	1,936,373	1,494,284
	30	102,109	538,388	697,524	1,338,021	608,963
	6	46,286	215,457	357,029	618,772	886,353
	13	59,562	384,268	619,083	1,062,913	2,132,273
February	20	84,954	391,307	765,123	1,241,384	1,643,038
	27	80,113	384,542	699,057	1,163,712	924,718
	3	89,747	349,418	622,900	1,062,065	572,589
	10	66,942	152,027	374,983	593,952	628,280
March	17	33,697	132,455	146,900	313,052	478,577
	24	46,562	175,277	359,408	581,247	713,604
	3	95,039	432,678	740,089	1,267,806	1,398,779
	10	156,692	583,209	610,325	1,350,226	1,203,523
April	17	136,815	552,590	585,998	1,275,403	1,014,596
	24	138,660	503,143	511,488	1,153,291	742,325
	31	117,425	419,100	573,930	1,110,455	606,965
	7	129,701	328,571	530,524	988,796	1,140,163
May	14	199,866	682,704	560,043	1,442,613	1,139,422
	21	174,070	678,250	565,811	1,418,731	1,108,043
	28	118,502	562,655	398,760	1,079,917	1,168,120
	5	133,867	426,797	330,848	891,512	688,700
June	12	197,388	526,375	332,605	1,056,368	539,103
	19	174,775	654,227	459,095	1,288,097	605,716
	26	197,042	528,978	376,809	1,102,829	754,758
	2	183,223	596,820	494,949	1,274,992	843,205
July	9	157,154	725,261	576,296	1,458,711	743,591
	16	215,785	440,042	431,146	1,086,973	806,445
	23	143,798	543,737	412,037	1,099,572	1,017,121
	30	166,708	409,607	561,132	1,137,447	697,371
Totals		43,905,268	116,033,977	126,991,169	286,930,414	124,175,008

# CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WHEAT MARKETINGS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY WEEKS

1937-38 AND 1938-39 TO DATE



# VIII. VISIBLE SUPPLY

The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on July 14, 1939, along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year.

	1939		1938	
	Durum	Other	Durum	Other
	(000 bushels)			
Country Elevators - Manitoba .....	335	650	1,065	495
Saskatchewan .....	310	6,480	93	450
Alberta .....	-	4,585	-	650
Totals .....	645	11,715	1,158	1,595
Interior Private and Mill Elevators .....	50	5,980	81	1,741
Interior Public and Semi-public Terminals.	-	5,306	-	11
Pacific Ports .....	-	7,570	-	166
Churchill .....	-	2,213	-	12
Fort William and Port Arthur .....	1,898	14,182	4,709	3,082
In Transit, Lake .....	333	4,913	175	834
In Transit, Rail .....	-	4,470	-	2,322
Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports .....	3,088	21,029	2,701	2,230
Eastern Elevators - St. Lawrence Ports ...	361	8,296	661	1,144
Eastern Elevators - Maritime Ports .....	-	-	23	-
U. S. Lake Ports .....	25	2,900	300	269
U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports .....	2,907	1,370	12	109
Totals .....	9,307	89,944	9,820	13,516
	99,251		23,336	

Within the past four weeks the visible supply of Canadian wheat has shown a decline of 11 million bushels to a total of 99.3 million bushels on July 14. The whole of this decline took place in bread-wheat stocks which dropped from 100.9 to 89.9 million bushels. Durum wheat stocks over the four-week period remained unchanged at 9.3 million bushels. The decrease in the total visible supply is fairly appreciable, considering that primary receipts and platform loadings of wheat during the past four weeks have amounted to 6.5 million bushels.

Comparison of the July 14 visible statement with that for June 16 reflects a substantial transfer of wheat from the Head of the Lakes to Lower Lake ports. Bread-wheat stocks of 31 million bushels at Fort William-Port Arthur on June 16 were reduced to 14.2 million bushels on July 14. At lower Lake port elevators, bread-wheat stocks rose from 14.4 millions to 21 million bushels between the same dates.

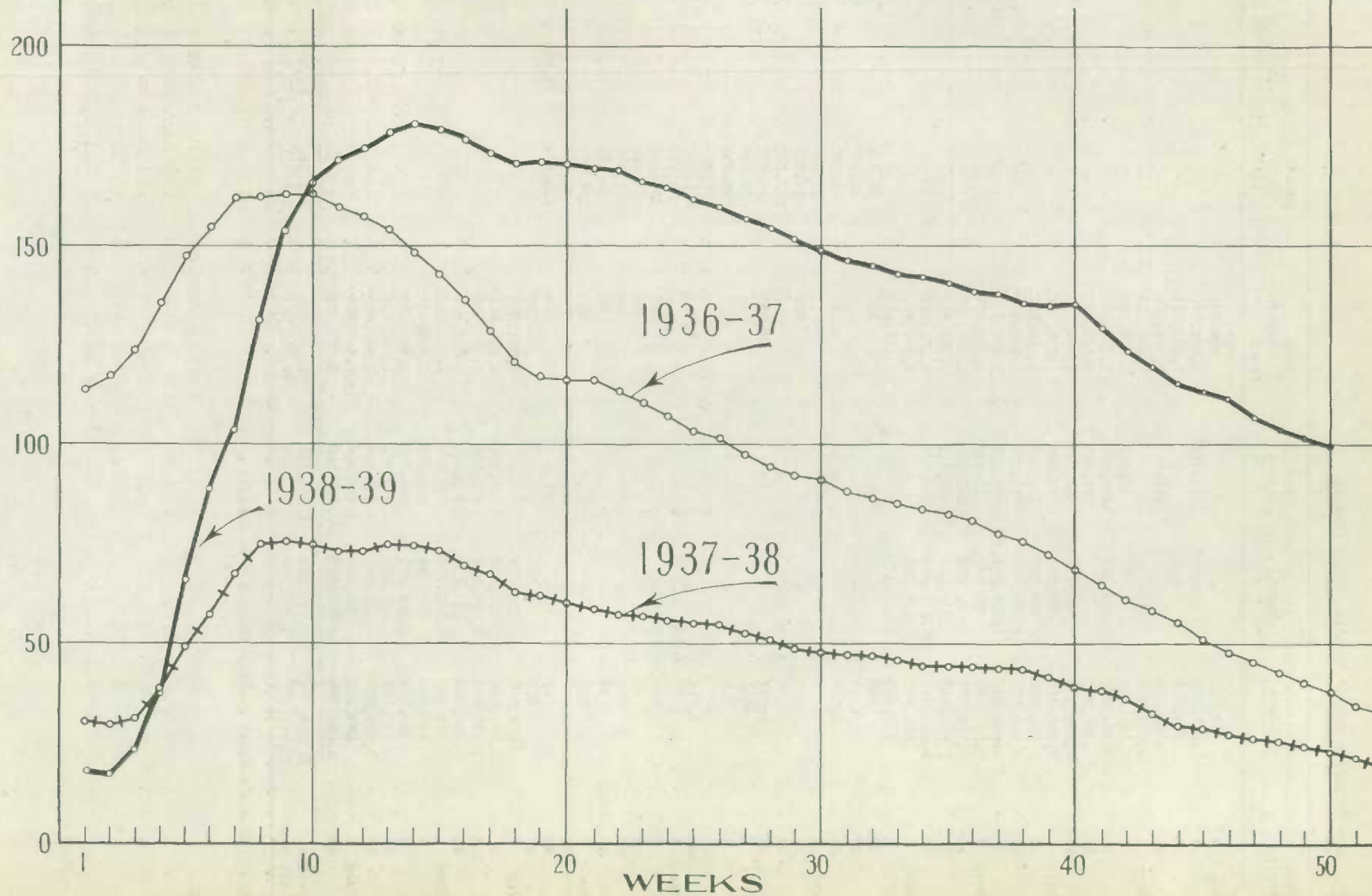
The total visible supply on July 14, 1939 was 75.9 million bushels higher than the unusually low stocks on the corresponding date a year ago.



MILLION  
BUSHELS

# WEEKLY VISIBLE SUPPLY OF CANADIAN WHEAT

1936-37, 1937-38 AND 1938-39 TO DATE



IX. EXPORT CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN WHEAT 1938-39

Week ending	Montreal	Sorel	Thres Rivers	Total St. Lawrence Ports	Saint John	Halifax	Total Maritime Ports
				(bushels)			
Aug. 4	308,831	-	-	308,831	-	-	-
11	1,257,370	-	212,600	1,469,970	-	-	-
18	1,256,001	-	-	1,256,001	-	-	-
25	1,423,606	-	122,999	1,546,605	-	-	-
Sept. 1	1,342,022	-	-	1,342,022	-	-	-
8	1,160,142	-	16,000	1,176,142	-	-	-
15	1,684,442	283,441	450,800	2,418,683	-	-	-
22	1,665,835	-	495,982	2,161,817	-	-	-
29	2,225,562	774,155	654,700	3,654,417	-	-	-
Oct. 6	1,605,496	872,533	771,600	3,249,629	-	-	-
13	1,701,747	763,547	159,855	2,625,149	-	-	-
20	3,443,601	1,760,785	724,078	5,928,464	-	-	-
27	3,400,058	1,398,048	284,300	5,082,406	-	-	-
Nov. 3	2,067,788	459,967	55,924	2,583,679	-	-	-
10	1,120,573	1,020,034	461,100	2,601,707	-	-	-
17	1,930,649	750,000	1,102,808	3,783,457	-	-	-
24	2,466,219	1,215,689	509,475	4,191,323	-	-	-
Dec. 1	954,885	116,109	-	1,070,994	-	-	-
8	158,019	-	-	158,019	-	-	-
15	320	-	-	320	32,459	-	32,459
22	-	-	-	-	63,497	-	63,497
29	4,050	-	-	4,050	8,000	-	8,000
Jan. 5	-	-	-	-	79,957	-	79,957
12	320	-	-	320	284,557	-	284,557
19	-	-	-	-	242,693	-	242,693
26	8,746	-	-	8,746	167,858	-	167,858
Feb. 2	931	-	-	931	192,564	-	192,564
9	300	-	-	300	199,953	-	199,953
16	-	-	-	-	366,489	-	366,489
23	7,756	-	-	7,756	155,880	-	155,880
Mar. 2	-	-	-	-	175,779	-	175,779
9	930	-	-	930	256,102	-	256,102
16	40	-	-	40	43,963	-	43,963
23	300	-	-	300	171,967	-	171,967
30	24	-	-	24	89,872	-	89,872
Apr. 6	300	-	-	300	334,079	-	334,079
13	-	-	-	-	71,927	-	71,927
20	24	-	-	24	202,624	31,880	234,504
27	300	-	-	300	-	-	-
May 4	616,393	515,679	-	1,132,072	-	-	-
11	1,179,265	1,031,446	443,500	2,654,211	-	-	-
18	1,107,934	1,090,131	279,900	2,477,965	-	-	-
25	1,631,856	891,174	495,400	3,018,430	-	-	-
June 1	904,727	1,171,414	239,684	2,315,825	-	-	-
8	657,241	849,646	232,600	1,739,487	-	-	-
15	453,739	1,398,027	548,500	2,400,266	-	-	-
22	747,668	505,166	272,800	1,525,634	-	-	-
29	1,428,057	561,000	250,355	2,239,412	-	-	-
July 6	899,327	802,531	228,800	1,930,658	-	-	-
13	1,066,385	942,000	252,000	2,260,385	-	-	-
Totals	41,889,779	19,172,522	9,265,760	70,328,061	3,140,220	31,880	3,172,100
Last Year	35,091,807	3,290,062	922,298	39,800,254 1/	8,712,711	159,968	8,872,679

1/ Includes 496,087 bushels shipped from Quebec.



IX. EXPORT CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN WHEAT, 1938-39 - Concluded

Week ending	Head of Lakes (Direct)	Churchill	Vancouver New West- minster (bushels)	Victoria	United States Ports	Total Clearances
Aug. 4	-	-	-	-	97,304	406,135
11	-	-	6,083	-	402,591	1,878,644
18	-	-	-	-	155,225	1,411,226
25	-	-	-	-	182,326	1,728,931
Sept. 1	-	-	84	-	594,278	1,936,384
8	-	-	134,400	-	177,000	1,487,542
15	-	-	560,125	-	451,062	3,429,870
22	-	-	531,200	-	336,237	3,029,254
29	56,000	303,191	330,337	-	270,286	4,614,231
Oct. 6	-	613,722	385,287	-	336,814	4,585,452
13	-	-	292,500	-	66,735	2,984,384
20	56,066	-	742,733	-	615,758	7,343,021
27	-	-	1,129,340	-	187,515	6,399,261
Nov. 3	-	-	1,219,541	-	476,940	4,280,160
10	-	-	1,298,149	-	147,235	4,047,091
17	-	-	1,324,780	-	184,695	5,292,932
24	-	-	1,062,742	-	192,750	5,446,875
Dec. 1	-	-	1,464,147	-	266,830	2,801,971
8	-	-	1,141,022	-	90,182	1,389,223
15	-	-	693,421	-	27,507	753,707
22	-	-	1,635,515	-	240,288	1,939,300
29	-	-	919,583	84,000	274,767	1,290,400
Jan. 5	-	-	1,568,722	-	230,462	1,879,141
12	-	-	1,241,721	-	524,654	2,051,252
19	-	-	1,629,595	-	427,252	2,299,540
26	-	-	1,244,219	75,413	110,101	1,806,337
Feb. 2	-	-	1,943,087	-	553,452	2,690,034
9	-	-	613,811	-	484,014	1,298,078
16	-	-	759,899	-	234,766	1,361,154
23	-	-	990,289	-	351,492	1,505,417
Mar. 2	-	-	1,619,349	265,067	225,746	2,285,941
9	-	-	817,108	130,666	162,564	1,367,370
16	-	-	1,483,905	-	330,752	1,858,660
23	-	-	400,927	-	152,792	725,986
30	-	-	433,710	-	343,025	866,631
Apr. 6	-	-	872,041	-	91,884	1,298,304
13	-	-	791,341	-	108,121	971,389
20	-	-	492,813	121,333	222,446	1,071,120
27	-	-	492,550	48,000	233,338	774,188
May 4	-	-	309,068	-	126,524	1,567,664
11	-	-	427,987	46,667	110,309	3,239,174
18	57,033	-	591,853	74,506	107,559	3,308,916
25	56,883	-	313,844	-	200,980	3,590,137
June 1	-	-	664,107	191,698	83,960	3,255,590
8	51,350	-	392,647	56,000	150,000	2,389,484
15	59,760	-	613,655	-	23,214	3,096,895
22	-	-	542,395	-	22,500	2,090,519
29	-	-	309,867	137,352	42,795	2,729,426
July 6	-	-	404,737	-	58,109	2,393,504
13	-	-	414,673	-	113,850	2,788,908
Totals	337,092	916,913	37,250,899	1,230,702	11,600,986	124,836,753
Last Year	114,375	603,982	9,997,445	-	13,644,275	73,943,950 2/

2/ Includes 496,087 bushels shipped from Quebec and 910,940 bushels from Prince Rupert.

X. IMPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT INTO THE UNITED STATES

	For Consumption Duty Paid	For Milling in bond	Totals
		(bushels)	
Final Monthly Figures -			
August, 1938 .....	174	9,750	9,924
September .....	645	924,125	924,770
October .....	1,791	1,223,132	1,224,923
November .....	32,458	863,073	895,531
December .....	8,258	491,625	499,883
January, 1939 .....	17,657	838,227	855,884
February .....	49,489	968,324	1,017,813
March .....	108,691	788,674	897,365
April .....	2,427	875,607	878,034
May .....	3,818	996,899	1,000,717
Preliminary Weekly Figures -			
June 2 .....	-	204,000	204,000
9 .....	-	197,000	197,000
16 .....	-	259,000	259,000
23 .....	14,000	267,000	281,000
30 .....	-	197,000	197,000
July 7 .....	-	250,000	250,000
14 .....	-	209,000	209,000
Preliminary Totals			
August 1 to date .....	239,408	9,562,436	9,801,844

XI. IMPORTS OF UNITED STATES WHEAT INTO CANADA

	Customs Imports	
	1938-39	1937-38
	(bushels)	
August .....	323,740	52,106
September .....	124,167	77,269
October .....	291,250	228,617
November .....	52,204	449,916
December .....	122,117	211,879
January .....	138,383	390,474
February .....	11,853	246,893
March .....	37,866	544,291
April .....	4,065	1,075,150
May .....	327,904	941,407
Totals --(August -- May) .....	1,433,549	4,218,002



## XII. THE STATISTICAL POSITION

(a) In Canada: The following table summarizes the statistical position of wheat in Canada as at July 1, 1939, with comparative figures for the same date in 1938:

	1937-38	1938-39
	(bushels)	
Carry-over in Canada, July 31 .....	32,937,991	23,411,171
New Crop .....	180,210,000	350,010,000
Total Supplies .....	213,147,991	373,421,171
Domestic Requirements .....	99,855,646	103,000,000 1/
Available Supplies .....	113,292,345	270,421,171
Exports, August-June .....	84,435,499	151,363,696
Balance for Export or Carry-over, July 1 ....	28,856,846	119,057,475

1/ 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 June. According to this calculation the balance of wheat available on July 1 for export from Canada or for the July 31 carry-over in Canada only, amounts to 119.1 million bushels compared with 28.9 million bushels a year earlier, representing an increase in current supplies of 90.2 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, 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 123.5 million bushels on July 1, available for export or for the July 31 carry-over in Canada and the United States, compared with 29.0 million bushels a year earlier, indicating an increase of 94.4 million bushels in the current available supplies between the two years.

	1937-38	1938-39
	(bushels)	
Carry-over in Canada and the United States, July 31 .....	37,048,839	24,393,801
New Crop .....	180,210,000	350,010,000
Total Supplies .....	217,258,839	374,403,801
Domestic Requirements .....	99,855,646	103,000,000 1/
Available Supplies .....	117,403,193	271,403,801
Export Movement, August-June		
Overseas Clearances .....	71,227,886	119,695,366
United States' imports .....	2,157,437	9,329,844
Flour as wheat .....	14,970,019	18,903,906
	88,355,342	147,929,116
Balance for Export or Carry-over, July 1 ...	29,047,851	123,474,685

1/ Tentative.



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# XIII. EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

The following tables give the Customs totals of wheat and flour exports during the 1938-39 crop year with comparative figures for preceding years:

W H E A T				
	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36
		(bushels)		
August .....	6,266,055	6,554,967	21,157,268	21,698,284
September .....	12,614,858	5,903,060	20,720,316	17,272,672
October .....	24,579,370	10,055,102	26,917,096	28,919,421
November .....	21,703,514	14,542,227	33,308,840	26,575,296
December .....	15,982,526	6,636,261	20,427,916	17,043,882
January .....	7,878,963	7,193,986	9,789,027	7,557,320
February .....	5,746,333	2,838,804	5,362,031	14,241,169
March .....	6,564,277	3,487,449	4,748,599	13,146,185
April .....	2,831,612	1,617,703	3,617,803	6,572,364
May .....	13,655,266	3,370,545	8,026,507	27,316,983
June .....	14,637,016	7,275,376	12,180,068	25,763,565
July .....	12,734,174	7,248,115	8,602,689	25,912,508
Totals .....		76,713,595	174,858,160	232,019,649

F L O U R				
	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36
		(barrels)		
August .....	286,270	288,608	387,728	376,562
September .....	319,739	306,655	378,318	395,640
October .....	528,601	336,478	464,013	501,442
November .....	477,875	405,921	408,653	525,368
December .....	365,085	337,678	475,282	443,828
January .....	379,538	295,776	313,923	314,311
February .....	290,766	272,488	347,884	340,102
March .....	360,752	301,735	390,315	476,773
April .....	275,275	184,703	285,724	281,162
May .....	515,778	297,126	348,866	448,653
June .....	401,189	299,503	389,995	430,171
July .....	402,377	282,985	334,964	444,905
Totals .....		3,609,656	4,525,665	4,978,917

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR				
	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36
		(bushels)		
August .....	7,554,270	7,843,703	22,902,044	23,392,813
September .....	14,053,684	7,283,008	22,422,747	19,053,052
October .....	26,958,075	11,569,253	29,005,155	31,175,910
November .....	23,853,951	16,368,871	35,147,778	28,939,452
December .....	17,625,408	8,155,812	22,566,685	19,041,108
January .....	9,586,884	8,524,978	11,201,680	8,971,720
February .....	7,054,780	4,065,000	6,927,509	15,771,628
March .....	8,187,661	4,845,256	6,505,017	15,291,663
April .....	4,070,350	2,448,867	4,903,561	7,837,593
May .....	15,976,267	4,707,612	9,596,404	29,335,921
June .....	16,442,366	8,623,139	13,935,046	27,699,335
July .....	15,392,731	8,521,548	10,110,027	27,914,580
Totals .....	166,959	92,957,047	195,223,653	254,424,775