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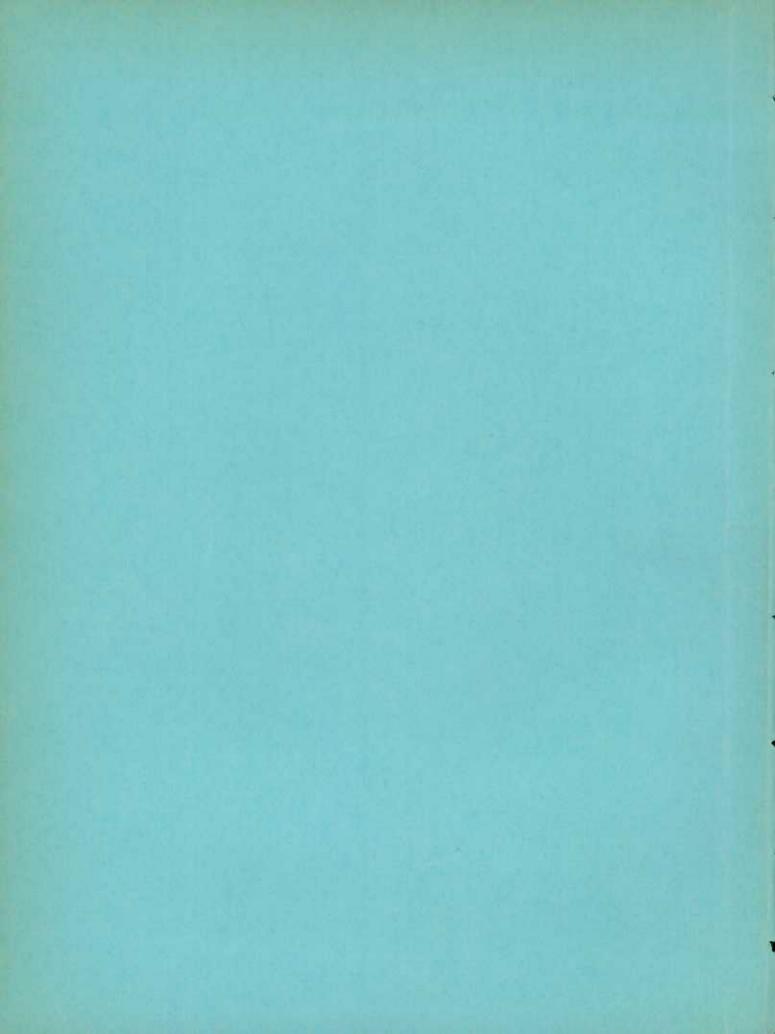
No. 3

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

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

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION - SUMMARY

The past month witnessed comparatively quiet markets with small net price changes. Prices were generally easy until the end of the first week in November, and have since been slightly strengthening. World shipments of wheat, principally from North America, increased sharply in late October in consequence of the heavy ocean freight bookings made during the September crisis. With tonnage from St. Lawrence and United States ports chartered in excess of actual import needs in the United Kingdom market, several cargoes were cleared without ultimate buyers. Some of these were diverted to Continental ports for storage and others sold at prices below replacement costs. Pressure of the afloat wheat in addition to curtailment of new import demand weakened market prices during this period. At the same time, heavy sales of Roumanian wheat to the United Kingdom were negotiated. A private British firm contracted for approximately 15 million bushels to be delivered by the Roumanian grain monopoly, while the British Government made a direct purchase of 7.5 million bushels. When the latter transaction was completed, the Government notified the grain trade that it would release an equivalent amount of Australian and Karachi wheat held in the reserve stocks. As a result there was some further temporary curtailment of new import demand. However, within the past two weeks. renewed interest in Canadian wheat has been shown, and new export sales in fair volume have helped to support domestic prices.

Apart from the United Kingdom market, import takings on the Continent have remained slow, with much of the transactions involving inter-European rather than overseas trade. France has been exporting small amounts to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, while Poland has been selling wheat to Germany. The Danubian countries are exporting to a number of other European countries under barter and clearing agreements, and are pressing open market offers in Belgium and the Netherlands. The latter two countries are well stocked with Russian supplies previously purchased, but are taking moderate amounts of Canadian and United States wheat as well. Part of the Canadian wheat arriving at Belgian and Dutch ports is passing through to Switzerland. The Scandinavian countries are also taking small amounts of Canadian wheat, although they have Russian supplies still on hand.

During the past four weeks world shipments of wheat and flour have made further gains upon the corresponding movement of a year ago. Total world shipments for the first fifteen weeks of the 1938-39 crop year amounted to 169.2 million bushels, representing an increase of 32.2 million bushels over the volume for the corresponding period last year. Shipments in the week ending October 29 were particularly heavy, amounting to 14.8 million bushels, more than half of which originated in Canada as a result of the earlier heavy charterings of grain vessels. Since then weekly world shipments have ranged around 11 million bushels, and may show some further decline until Argentine exports begin to move. Broomhall's estimate of 548 million bushels for total world shipments during the 1938-39 season has been well maintained to date. The estimate requires average weekly shipments of 10.5 million bushels, whereas shipments for the first fifteen weeks of the crop year have averaged 11.3 million bushels.

Disclosure of the Argentine minimum wheat price and of the impending removal of the British wheat duty against imports from the United States were features of the past week. On November 15, the Argentine Government set the minimum price at 7 pesos per quintal to be paid to growers on deliveries from the 1938-39 crop, basis Buenos Aires. This price is equivalent to 59 1/2 cents per bushel of 62 1/2 lbs. The price will be paid by the National Grain Board, which in turn will resell to exporters at competitive market prices. It will be recalled that minimum prices of 5.75 pesos per quintal were paid for the 1933-34 crop, and 10 pesos for the small 1935-36 crop. The present minimum price was only a few cents above the market on November 15, and the Buenos Aires February future quickly rose to a level fractionally above the new minimum level. Outside markets remained unaffected by the price announcement.

With the signing of the new Anglo-Canadian-United States trade treaties on November 17, it was announced that the United Kingdom would admit wheat imports from the United States duty free, commencing on January 1 next, when the treaties come into effect. Under the terms of the Ottawa Agreements, dating from 1932, the United Kingdom has imposed a duty of 2 shillings a quarter, or 6 cents per bushel, on wheat imports of non-Empire origin, and it is this duty which is being modified in the new treaties as a concession to the United States. At this time, it is of interest to review the relative position of the more important exporting countries as suppliers of United Kingdom wheat imports, together with the proportion of total imports supplied in the past by Empire and non-Empire countries. The following table shows for the calendar years 1924-1937, the percentage of total United Kingdom wheat imports supplied by Canada, Australia, the United States and Argentina, together with the percentage of total imports supplied by all Empire countries and all foreign countries. The percentages have been calculated from the imports shown by the United Kingdom trade returns, and it might be pointed out that in the earlier years the imports from the United States included some Canadian wheat shipped via United States ports, while imports from Canada included some United States wheat shipped via St. Lawrence ports.

Calendar Year	Canada	Australia	United States	Argentina	Total British Countries	Total Foreign Countries
	p.c.	p.c.	P.C.	P. C.	p.c.	p.c.
1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935	33.0 30.6 37.1 29.1 39.6 24.3 25.0 22.7 44.4 40.6 34.8 36.4 57.4	9,3 16.8 9,5 13.4 9,9 11.5 12.1 19.5 22.8 26.1 21.1 17.5 23.1	25.8 27.4 32.4 32.3 22.8 19.9 20.1 9.4 4.4 0.0 0.0 0.6 0.0	20°5 12°3 12°4 17°6 23°6 40°6 14°5 17°4 19°5 22°0 34°2 22°5 0°9	51,0 55,1 49,4 47,1 51,0 36,0 40,5 42,6 67,2 67,0 56,1 54,1 83,7	49.0 44.9 50.6 52.9 49.0 64.0 59.5 57.4 32.8 33.0 43.9 45.9 16.3

As will be found by comparison with the annual wheat crops in the exporting countries, the major variations in exports to the United Kingdom as illustrated above have been due to variations in production affecting the availability of export surpluses. The recurrence of short crops in the United States from 1933 to 1936 virtually removed that country from the export market during those years. The Argentine crop failure of 1935-36 resulted in a dearth of Argentine supplies for European markets in 1936. Large United States wheat crops in 1937 and 1938 have resulted in a re-accumulation of export supplies, and these are the basis of the United States endeavour to regain part of its former position as a wheat exporting country.

The Wheat Situation in Argentina

On November 15, the Argentine President issued two decrees, which established the National Grain Board, and set a minimum wheat price to be paid by the Board to growers, amounting to 7 pesos per quintal, equivalent to 59 1/2 cents per bushel. This price is to be paid on deliveries from the 1938-39 crop which will be presently harvested. The Board in turn is empowered to resell its purchases to exporters at prevailing market prices, and any losses incurred will be met from the Government's profit on its foreign exchange control. At the present time Buenos Aires prices are ruling just above the minimum level, but it is pointed out that such prices are out of export line with competing wheats for selling in volume, and that it may become necessary for the Board to subsidize export sales in the manner provided unless world prices improve between now and the time when new crop Argentine exports are ready to commence. The new minimum price of 59 1/2 cents, based upon wheat delivered at Buenos Aires, indicates farm prices ranging from 45 to 50 cents. These prices are not unduly attractive to growers, who may moderately increase their wheat feeding to live stock until the new corn crop is harvested.

The new wheat crop conditions continue predominately favourable, with cutting well under way in the northern provinces of Cordoba, Santa Fe and Entre Rios. These provinces are harvesting crops good both in yield and in quality. Cutting is extending into northern Buenos Aires and conditions in all but the south western part of the province have been good. Light frosts have recurred with very little damage. The Pampa, as well as south-western Buenos Aires was comparatively dry during October. Rains in la Pampa on November 17 were still in time to benefit the crop. Our Buenos Aires correspondent, writing on November 2, estimated the total. Argentine crop between 276 and 294 million bushels.

The Wheat Situation in Australia

An official report of November 16 stated that in Western Australia owing to scanty rains wheat yields would be generally below normal. In South Australia, yields will be about average although the ears have not filled well. New South Wales enjoyed beneficial rains during the last ten days of October, with good yields in prospect. In Victoria, the crop has been partially destroyed owing to scanty rains, and yields are expected to be very poor. The Canadian Government Trade Commissioner cabling on November 16, mentioned the new crop as being of fair quality and good colour, ripening quickly under dry conditions. Victoria is not producing enough this year for local requirements. The Trade Commissioner states that Australia's export surplus from the new crop amounts to 78 million bushels, as compared with 140 million bushels from the previous crop. This implies a total crop of 125 to 130 million bushels, compared with last year's crop of 188 million bushels.

State legislation is under preparation to fix the price of wheat entering domestic human consumption at the equivalent of 88 cents per bushel, the proceeds from which will be allocated to growers presumably on the basis of their total acreage or production.

The Wheat Situation in Canada

The second estimate of the 1938 wheat crop, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on November 10, amounted to 348,100,000 bushels, representing a reduction of 10.3 million bushels from the first estimate issued in September. Wheat production in the Prairie Provinces was placed at 324 million bushels, compared

with the September figure of 334 millions. Manitoba production at 51 million was 1 million bushels higher than in September; Saskatchewan production at 132 million was 11 million bushels lower, while the Alberta estimate remained unchanged at 141 million bushels.

Primary marketings of wheat in the Prairie Provinces up to November 11, totalled 233.9 million bushels, with Manitoba marketings 39.7 million, Saskatchewan 93.2 million, and Alberta marketings 101 million bushels. Based upon the production estimates quoted above, total marketings in the Prairie Provinces during the 1938-39 crop year should range from 280 to 290 million bushels. Accordingly, from 40 to 50 million bushels remain to come forward from farms between now and next July 31. Weekly marketings have dropped from 14.2 million bushels in the week of October 21 to 4.9 million bushels in the week of November 11, and are due to decline still further with the arrival of the winter season.

Due to the falling off in the primary movement and to the continued large export clearances plus domestic disappearance, the visible supply of Canadian wheat showed its first decline of the season in the week ending November 12 when total stocks were reported at 179.7 million bushels, compared with the season's peak of 180.2 million bushels reported in the previous week. Between October 14 and November 12 durum wheat stocks declined from 16.3 to 15 million bushels, while stocks of the bread-wheat types rose from 155.1 to 164.7 million bushels.

Overseas clearances of Canadian wheat, between August 1 and November 10, totalled 49.6 million bushels, as compared with 28.4 million bushels in the same period of the previous crop year. Weekly clearances reached a high peak of 7.3 million bushels in the week ending October 20. Since then they have declined and in the week ending November 10, clearances amounted to 4 million bushels. During the past month shipments from Pacific ports have been increasing. In estimating the total export movement from August 1 to November 10, clearances of 49.6 million bushels, United States imports for consumption and milling-in-bond of 2.5 million bushels, and flour exports (partly estimated) of 5.8 million bushels, are added together to make a total export movement of wheat and wheat flour of 57.9 million bushels.

On November 17, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued an estimate of the area of fall wheat sown in Ontario at 790,000 acres, representing a reduction of 2 per cent from the area sown in the autumn of 1937. The condition of fall wheat at October 31 was 98 per cent of the long-time average, compared with 93 per cent at the same date a year ago.

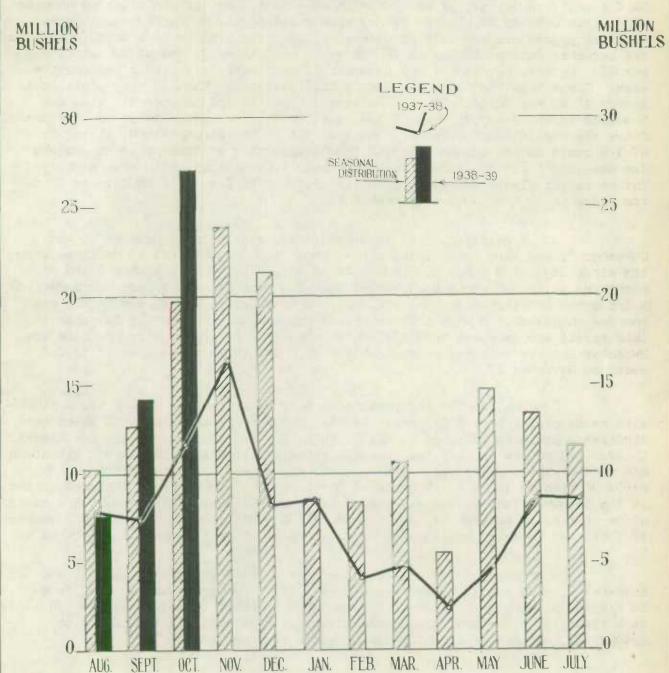
An Appraisal of the Canadian Export Movement

The Customs exports of wheat and wheat floor for the first three months (August-October) of the present crop year, have totalled 48,566,029 bushels. Total Customs exports for the 1938-39 crop year are estimated within a range of 150 to 170 million bushels. While such a volume is appreciably less than the total supplies of Canadian wheat available for export, it is based partly upon the export movement to date, and partly upon consideration of the extreme export competition Canada is having to meet this year. In the chart on the opposite page, a seasonal distribution of a total crop year's exports of 160 million bushels is shown, together with actual exports of the three-month period already elapsed. In order to maintain the seasonal distribution for the August-October period, 42.5 million bushels would need to be exported. Accordingly at the end of October, actual exports of 48.6 million bushels were 6.1 million bushels in excess of the amount required. If this gain is held by the subsequent monthly exports, then a total export movement somewhat in excess of 160 million bushels is indicated. It is worth noting, however, that the seasonal distribution, as illustrated, requires fairly heavy exports of 23,8 million bushels in November, and 21.3 million bushels in December. When the actual exports are recorded against these amounts, a revision may be made, if necessary in the estimate for the total crop year's exports.

COMPARISON OF EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IN 1938-39 1937-38 EXPORTS

AND A

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CROP YEAR EXPORTS
OF
160 MILLION BUSHELS



PRICES

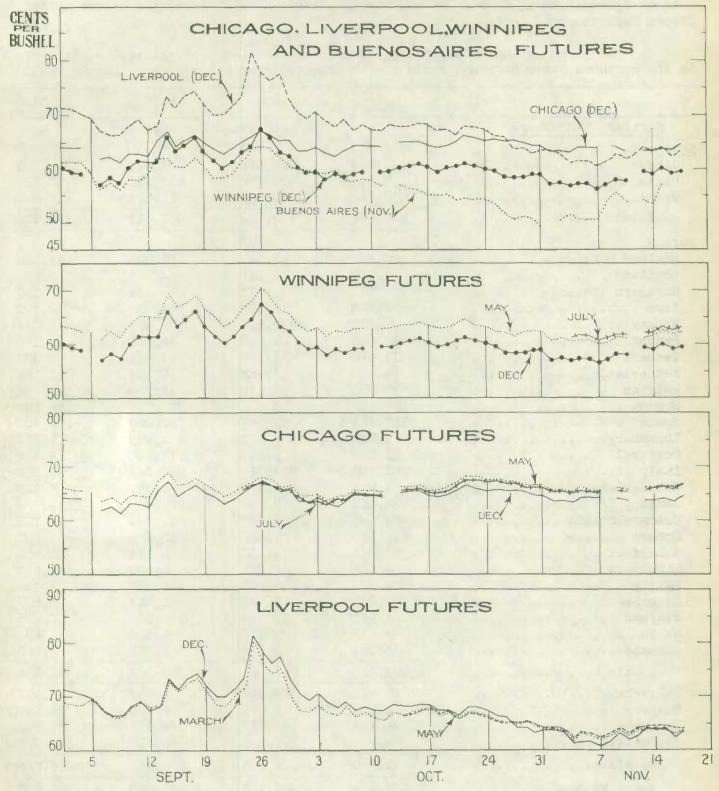
Price movements in the leading markets have been fairly listless during the past month. Liverpool prices have been comparatively weak, with the December future easing from 68 5/8 cents on October 17 to 63 3/8 cents on November 17. Chicago prices have been the strongest, and the December future at 64 3/4 cents on October 17 was just 1/8 of a cent lower at the close on November 17. Since October 27 Chicago prices have ruled mostly above Liverpool prices. Winnipeg prices are now only fractionally lower than they were a month ago, with the December future closing at 60 3/8 cents on October 17 and at 59 5/8 on November 17. Between October 21 and November 7, most markets showed a tendency to ease. Since then the trend has been slightly upward. The old-crop position in Buenos Aires was definitely weak between October 17 and October 31, with the November future dropping from 55 1/4 cents to 49 5/8 cents between the two dates. Since the beginning of November, the same future has strengthened, rising to 57 1/8 cents on the announcement of the Government's minimum price to growers. The new-crop position failed to follow these fluctuations, with the February future ruling almost unchanged from its close of 57 1/8 cents on October 17 to its close of 59 7/8 cents on November 17

Winnipeg futures were moderately weak between October 21 and November 7, and have been rising since then. The December future declined from its close at 61 1/4 cents on October 21 to 56 5/8 cents on November 7 and recovered to 59 5/8 cents on November 17. The December-May spread narrowed from 3 3/8 cents on October 17 to 2 5/8 cents on November 17. The July future was boarded on November 3 with a December-July spread of 4 cents. By November 17, this spread had narrowed to 3 3/8 cents. The Winnipeg-Liverpool spread in the December futures narrowed considerably from 8 1/4 cents on October 17 to 3 3/4 cents on November 17.

Chicago futures registered only minor changes during the month with gains of 2 5/8 to 3 1/8 cents between October 18 and October 21 which were dissipated again by November 3. Net changes for the month were only fractional. Chicago prices now reflect the domestic situation more than the export situation due to the export subsidies. The December-May spread has widened from 1 1/8 cents on October 17 to 2 1/8 cents on November 17. The Liverpool-Chicago spread in the December futures was reversed during the month with Liverpool 3 7/8 cents above Chicago on October 17, and Chicago 1 1/4 cents above Liverpool on November 17. Chicago December was as much as 3 1/4 cents above Liverpool on November 7.

Liverpool futures declined irregularly between October 17 and November 7, with a mild upturn since then. The December future dropped from 68 5/8 cents on October 17 to 60 3/4 cents on November 7 and rose to 63 3/8 cents on November 17. The May future, which was 7/8 of a cent below December on October 17, was 5/8 of a cent above December on November 17.

DAILY CLOSING WHEAT FUTURES QUOTATIONS IN LEADING MARKETS



WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION ESTIMATES, 1938, WITH COMPARATIVE ESTIMATES FOR 1935, 1936 AND 1937

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

The estimates shown below cover 42 countries, and allowances are made in the northern hemisphere and world totals for countries not yet reporting in 1938.

	1935	1936	1937	1938
Northern Hemisphere		(thousand	bushels)	
North America				
Canada	281,935	219,218	182,410	348,100
United States	626,344	626,766	873,993	940,229
Mexico	10,712	13,606	11,216	12,000
Totals	918,991	859,590	1,067,619	1,300,329
Europe				
England & Wales	60,592	51,445	52,005	66,453
Scotland	4,480	3,547	4,181	3,883
Northern Ireland	362	273	164	190
Eire	6,686	7,839	6,990	7,700
Norway	1,869	2,094	2,497	2,614
Sweden	23,610	21,635	25,720	30,170
Denmark	14,672	11,266	13, 521	14,000
Netherlands	16,653	15,428	12,555	15,138
Belgium	16,101	16,153	15,550	17,796
France	284,950	254,618	257,837	335,100
Spain	157,986	121,492	132,000	102,900
Luxemburg	1,022	1,071	1,20	1,775
Portugal	22,092	8,651	14,540	16,534
Italy	282,760	224,570	296,280	297,317
Switzerland	5,974	4,470	6,221	6,096
Germany 1/	186,997	176,699	178,590	214,723
Czechoslovakia	62,095	55,583	51,266	65,708
Greece	27,180	19,537	32,373	35,502
Poland	73,884	78,357	70,774	80,800
Lithuania	10,093	8,027	8,109	9,072
Latvia	6 ₅ 520	5,272	6,302	7,646
Estonia	2,267	2,433	2,786	2,998
Finland	4,233	5,259	7,665	7,973
Malta	179	236	326	296
Albania	1,554	1,,106	1,466	1,500
Totals	1,274,811	1,097,061	1,200,924	1,343,884
Bulgaria	47,925	60,350	64,909	59,116
Hungary	84,224	87,789	72,157	94,990
Roumania	96,439	128,717	138 ₉ 157	181,768
Yugoslavia	73,100	107,422	86,238	100,902
Totals	301,688	384,278	361,461	436,776
Total Europe	1,576,499	1,481,339	1,562,385	1,780,660

World production of wheat in 1938, ex U.S.S.R. and China is at present indicated to be 4,393,000,000 bushels, which is 549 million bushels in excess of last year's production.

While estimates have been reduced slightly during the month for Canada, Roumania and Hungary, increases have occurred in Denmark and France. In the Southern Hemisphere, our Buenos Aires correspondent places the Argentine crop between 276 and 294 million bushels. Trade estimates indicate a production of 150 million bushels in Australia. The first official estimate for the Union of South Africa shows an appreciable increase over the short crop of 1937.

	1935	1936	1937	1938
		(thousand	bushels)	
Africa:				
Algeria	33,532	29,774	33,106	32,066
Morocco	20,036	12,234	20,895	21,476
Tunisia	16,902 43,222	8,083 45,700	17,6 3 7 45,376	13,962 45,933
1927 be	20000	40,000	40,010	40,000
Totals	113,692	95,791	117,014	113,437
Asia:				
Palestine	3,834	2,795	4,682	4,000
Syria & Lebanon	18,520	15,704	17,227	18,000
India	363,216	351,680	364,075	402,453
Japan	48,718	45,192	50,410	45,000
Chosen	9,747	8,095	10,242	10,332
Turkey	92,641	141,582	140,311	160,424
Totals	536,676	565,048	586,947	640,209
Totals 42 Countries	3,145,858	3,001,768	3,333,965	3,834,635
Estimated Northern Hemisphere				
Total, ex U.S.S.R.				
and China	3,225,000	3,067,000	3,400,000	3,901,000
Southern Hemisphere				
Argentina	141,462	249,193	184,799	285,000
Australia	144,218	151,390	188,018	130,000
Union of South Africa	23,709	16,077	10,157	17,416
Totals	309,389	416,660	382,974	432,416
Estimated World Total, ex				

CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF FINAL DESTINATION

The tables on pages 10 and 11 show the final destinations of Canadian wheat exports by months for May, June and July, 1938, and for the total crop year August 1937 to July 1938. These figures are the result of tracing cargoes and parcels to their actual destinations, as described on page 8 of the June issue of this Review.

Flour exports are not traced in this manner, and the only record of flour exports by countries of consignment is that obtained through the Customs. Because flour is seldom resold in transit, as is the case with a fair proportion of Canadian wheat exports, the countries of consignment stated in the flour export customs declarations are a much more reliable indication of the final destination of these exports than is true of wheat exports. On page 12 the customs flour exports, expressed in terms of wheat, are added to the wheat exports shown herewith, in order to provide a record of the total wheat and flour exports by countries of final destination for the past crop year. The chart on page 13 gives a graphic presentation of the total exports.

While the Customs figures for wheat and flour exports during the 1937-38 crop year as shown on page 32 of this Review are 92,957,049 bushels as compared with 95,585,673 bushels shown on page 12, the latter figure includes Canadian wheat exported from supplies in store in the United States, which in turn experienced a net reduction of 3.1 million bushels during the crop year.

Monthly Canadian Wheat Exports by Countries of Final Destination

	Wheat (Exclusiv	e of Durum Whea	at)	
	May	June	July, 1938	Crop Year August, 1937- July, 1938
		(bu	ishels)	
United Kingdom Eire	2,488,896 380,607	2,687,801 134,160	3,380,673 216,000	41,149,918 3,303,431 82,311
Belgium	378,813	346,245	112,327	5,780,172 34,133
Colombia	750 153,360	2,500 111,177	7,732 111,400	33,833 191,580 2,229,768
Finland France Stored in France	112,468 174,005	31,200 162,933	65,746 113,445	844,259 1,809,232
Greece	3,800	- OF OFF	-	3,800 1,177,536 74,957
Japan Madeira	25,423	25,973 7,466	17,413	136,759 511,337 7,466
Mexico	323,832	116,009	186,408	148,674 50,000 2,758,271
Stored in Netherlands New Zealand	56,610 27,048	-00 -000	10,163	116,465 138,011
Philippines	298,667 83	103,667	262,200	2,398,241 915 13,066
South Africa	2,333	2,800 118,880	17,333 168,545	103,106 1,042,172
Syria	63,588 - 46,138	4,000	56,303 - 47,109	677,198 3,733 2,204,546
West Indies	500	1,456	440	15,596
TOTALS	4,576,761	3,942,400	4,773,320	67,040,486

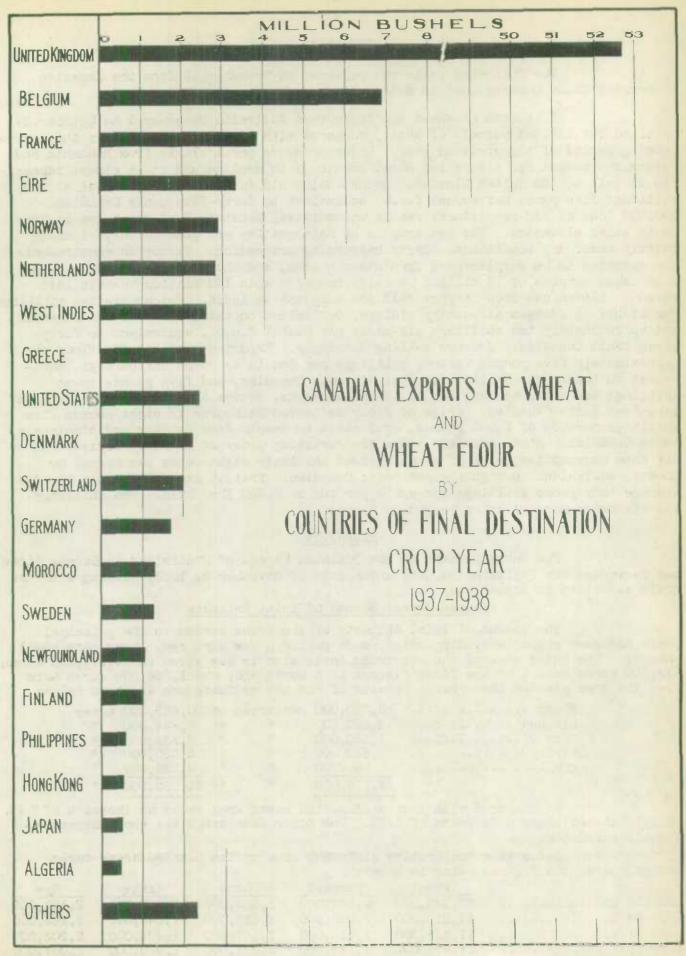
Monthly Canadian Wheat Exports by Countries of Final Destination - Concluded

	DURUM WHEAT						
	Мау	June	July, 1938	Crop Year August, 1937- July, 1938			
		(bus)	hels)				
United Kingdom	334,489 385,053	291,574	359,911	2,206,500 501,575			
Belgium	244,157	181,263	99,996	18,667 1,102,912 19,998			
Finland	37,333 628,897	455,047	264,335	114,383			
Greece	818,612	12,890 324,000	182,664	547,696 2,498,518			
Malta	18,733	42,644	8,000	110,009			
Notherlands			•	1,349,131 8,000 21,667			
Norway	16,000	24,000	67,837	8,000 287,879			
Switzerland	303,355	163,971	194,834 2,000	1,412,067			
TOTALS	2,787,629	1,496,389	1,183,577	12,301,735			
	TOTAL WHEAT						
	May	June	July, 1938	Crop Year August, 1937-			

	May	June	July, 1938	Crop Year August, 1937- July, 1938
		(bus)	nels)	
United Kingdom	2,823,385	2,979,375	3,740,584	43,356,418
Eire	380,607	134,160	216,000	3,303,431
Algeria	385,053		40	501,575
Austria		-	-	100,978
Belgium	622,970	527,508	212,323	6,883,084
Stored in Belgium	-		-	34,133
Central America	_			33,833
Colombia	750	2,500	7,732	191,580
Denmark	153,360	111,177	115,400	2,249,766
Finland	149,801	31,200	65,746	958,642
France	802,902	617,980	377,780	3,826,179
Stored in France	3,800		5,7,00	3,800
Germany	-	12,890	182,664	1,725,232
Greece	818,612	324,000	200,001	2,573,475
Italy	44,156	68,617	25,413	246,768
Japan	77,130	00,011	25,115	511,337
Madeira		7,466		7,466
Malta		7,700		219,460
	-			50,000
Mexico		_		1,349,131
Morocco	202 826	116 000	194 409	2,766,271
Netherlands	323,832	116,009	186,408	138,132
Stored in Netherlands	56,610		10 162	138,011
New Zealand	27,048	102 668	10,163	2,406,241
Norway	298,667	103,667	262,200	915
Philippines	83	83	83	
Portuguese East Africa	-		3.7.000	13,066
South Africa	2,333	2,800	17,333	103,106
Sweden	55,840	142,880	236,382	1,330,051
Switzerland	366,943	167,971	251,137	2,089,265
Syria	7.		40.100	3,733
United States	46,138	86,050	47,109	2,204,546
West Indies	1,500	2,456	2,440	22,596
TOTALS	7,364,390	5,438,789	5,956,897	79,342,221

Canadian Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour by Countries of Final Destination, Crop Year, 1937-38.

	Wheat (Elevator Export Clearances)	Wheat Flour, expressed as Wheat (Customs exports)	Total Wheat and Wheat Flour
and the state of t	en Basel Berentzur "Darf Gereitsprofigent (1983) der eine Agentiffent (1883) (der 27 m) (1994)	(bushels)	
United Kingdom	43,356,418	9,378,342	52,734,760
Eire	3,303,431	28,116	3,331,547
Algeria	501,575		501,575
Austria	100,978	co	100,978
Belgium	6,883,084	2, 669	6,885,753
Stored in Belgium	34,133		34,133
Central America	33,833	92,425	126,258
Colombia	191,580	t.o	191,580
Denmark	2,249,766	crib	2,249,766
Finland	958,642	67,181	1,025,823
France	3,826,179	621	3,826,800
Stored in France	3,800	C	3,800
Germany	1,725,232	360	1,725,592
Greece	2,573,475	82	2,573,475
[taly	246,768	3 × 438	250, 206
Japan	511, 337	9,846	521,183
Madeira	7,466	_	7,466
Malta	219,460	94,545	314,005
Mexico	50,000		50,000
Morocco	1,349,131	756	1,349,887
Wetherlands	2,766,271	70,146	2,836,417
Stored in Netherlands .	138,132		138,132
New Zealand	138,011		138,011
Norway	2,406,241	494,194	2,900,435
Philippines	915	599,378	600,293
Portuguese East Africa	13,066	37,089	50,155
South Africa	103,106	10,075	113,181
Sweden	1,330,051	10,413	1,340,464
Switzerland	2,089,265		2,089,265
Syria	3,733	6309	3,733
United States	2,204,546	179,222	2,383,768
West Indies	22,596	2,575,498	2,598,094
Venezuela	and good	85,945	85,945
Guianas	toa	391,937	391,937
Sierra Leone		69,556	69,556
Bermuda	e v	116,429	116,429
Hong Kong		524,439	524,439
Newfoundland		1,069,128	1,069,128
China		180,949	180,949
East Indies		56,129	56,129
Other Countries		94,626	94,626
CILCO COMPONION O COMPONION	1997 Service Sentence of Service (1997)	a * - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	
TOTALS	79,342,221	16,243,452	95,585,673



AUSTRALIA

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

Shipments of wheat and flour from Australia December 1 to October 31 totalled 121,152,483 bushels of wheat, compared with 87,772,466 bushels in the corresponding period of the previous year. Under pressure particularly from Roumania and France, the market for Australian wheat continues to decline and it is almost impossible to sell to the United Kingdom. Recent sales old Australian crop afloat at two shillings five-pence per bushel f.o.b. equivalent to forty-five cents Canadian. 100,000 tons of old crop stocks remain uncommitted, about half of which are in New South Wales elevators. The new crop is of fair quality and good colour, ripening quickly under dry conditions. Early harvesting proceeding. Victorian requirements are expected to be supplemented from other states, and the trade estimates a total exportable surplus of 78 million bushels, compared with 140 million bushels last season. Eleven new crop cargoes sold for shipment to India. Prices are two shillings per bushel to growers at country sidings, equivalent to thirty-seven cents Canadian. and approximately two shillings six-pence per bushel f.o.b., equivalent to fortyseven cents Canadian. Growers selling sparingly. Export quotations for flour are approximately five pounds fifteen shillings per ton in 49 pound calico bags, equivalent to twenty-one dollars fifty-eight cents Canadian, and five pounds seven shillings and six-pence per ton in 150 pound sacks, equivalent to twenty dollars and seventeen cents Canadian. Price of flour delivered Melbourne is eight pounds five shillings per ton of 2,000 pounds, equivalent to twenty-four dollars and ninety-six cents Canadian. State premiers today are reviewing progress of state legislation to fix home consumption price of wheat at four shillings eight-pence per bushel to grower, equivalent to eighty-eight cents Canadian. Freight rates to United Kingdom average thirty-one shillings six-pence per ton of 2,240 lbs. bulk. Two shillings and six-pence per ton extra bagged.

ARGENTINA

The correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Buenos Aires has forwarded the following report, under date of November 2, 1938, dealing with the grain situation in Argentina.

Seeded Areas, Second Official Estimate

The second official estimate of the areas seeded to the principal grain and seed crops, excluding maize, made public a few days ago, shows some small changes. The total area of the six crops dealt with is now given as 34,975,000 acres, 499,000 acres more than the first figures of a month ago, and 1,253,000 acres more than the area planted last year. Details of the new estimate are as shown below:

Wheat	8,350,000	hectareas	or	20,625,000	acres
Linseed	2,690,000	11	99	6,644,000	11
Oats	1,350,000	14	11	-,,	11
Barley	830,000	71	11	2,050,000	11
Rye	890,000	11	11	2,198,000	Ħ
	14,110,000	11	11	34,852,000	11

As compared with last season, the wheat area shows an increase of 7.4%, whilst linseed shows a decrease of 5.3%. The other four crops all show increases of a small character.

Below is a comparative statement showing the planted areas during recent years, the figures being in acres:

	Wheat	Linseed	Oats	Barley	Rye
1938-39 2nd estimate	20,625,000	6,644,000	3,335,000	2,050,000	2,198,000
1937-38	19,212,000	7,020,000	3,253,000	1,942,000	2,183,000
1936-37	17,495,000	7,435,000	3,157,000	1,924,000	2,203,000
Five-year average	17,874,000	7,195,000	3,291,000	1,920,000	2,007,000
Ten-year average	19,095,000	7,354,000	3,491,000	1,680,000	1,692,000

The following statement of the distribution will be found interesting as showing the relative importance of the several provinces and territories in the various crops.

	Wheat	Linseed	Oats	Barley	Rye
			(acres)		
Buenos Aires	9,218,000.	2,030,000	2,518,000	1,514,100	519,000
Santa Fe	2,581,000	1,840,000	111,000	44,500	135,900
Cordoba	5,656,000	1,055,000	151,000	106,000	466,800
Entre Rios	1,213,000	1,638,000	324,000	6,400	1.700
San Luis	99,000	1,000	10,000	7,300	55,100
Santiago del E	225,000	59,000	12,000	8,900	3,500
La Pampa	1,487,000	15,000	162,000	295,200	1,013,000
The Rest	146,000	6,000	47,000	67,600	4,000
Total	20,625,000	6,644,000	3,335,000	2,050,000	2,199,000

Late in November the third official estimate of the areas seeded is expected to be issued, followed a month later by the first forecast of the crop yields.

The acreage figures just made public have excited little criticism, being more or less in line with what had been anticipated.

Crop Conditions

The various crops continue to make excellent progress, and very little damage has so far been sustained. Good rains fell during three separate periods during the month, and every part of the cereal some benefited from some of them. The northern portion of the Pampa would welcome further moisture. There were light frosts towards the end of the month in sections of the west, but little if any damage to grain is believed to have resulted.

Some fields of wheat have been cut and threshed in the province of Santiago del Estero, with yield and quality both satisfactory. Cutting will not be general for some time; but the wheat crop is early in the provinces of Santa Fe and Cordoba, and by the end of November, barring set-backs, supplies for the local markets should be procurable. Farther south there will not be much available before the end of the year, although the recent mild weather has enabled some of the backwardness formerly complained of to be overcome.

On the basis of present conditions, and always barring the set-backs which are to be feared in November, experienced grain men are forecasting a wheat crop of 275,578,000 bushels to 293,950,000 bushels.

While linseed is also in good condition, the crop is not so well advanced as is the case with wheat, and the sensitive plants have suffered more from the light frosts and the dry weather in Cordoba.

Omts do not promise so well, for lack of rains at the right time, and the crop may be lighter than usual. Barley is expected to measure up to the average, in spite of some losses which have taken place.

The Official Report

The monthly official report on erop conditions made its appearance today, and from it is extracted the following details:

The Wheat Crop: The favourable change in weather conditions which was experienced in the last days of September was maintained throughout October, benefiting almost the whole province. It rained frequently and abundantly, except in the south-western zone, where more would be welcome. The condition of the wheat fields is generally good. In the western zone condition is from fair to good, with a tendency to deteriorate if it does not rain. In the far south it is only average. In the remainder of the province the development is very satisfactory, the plants well rooted and stooled and mostly headed well. The frosts at the end of October caused no appreciable damage, and the hail storm in the Lincoln district only partially damaged some 11,000 acres. In the south some damage has been done by white grubs.

In Santa Fe in the north and centre some early fields have already been cut, with good results, and harvesting is expected to be general by the second week of November. The condition of the fields is from good to very good in general, thanks to the October rains, especially in the scuth. The hurricane of the 25th caused no damage, and the hail only local damage; while in the north the depredations of locusts were of no great importance.

In the north of Cordoba cutting of early fields has commenced, with yields and quality good. It is hoped that outting will begin in earnest by the middle of November. The condition of the wheat fields is generally good thanks to the October rains. The appearance of the fields is very good in the north-east, centre and south-east with the plants well stooled and sound, filling under very good conditions, without any noticeable frost damage. In the north-west and part of the west the effects of the drought were more pronounced and the rains of last month did not restore them, so that the appearance of the plants is defective.

Cutting has already commenced in the early fields in the province of Entre Rios in the north and along the Parana River, and it will soon become general if the weather does not break. The general condition is from good to very good. The frosts of last month did only isolated damage, which may affect the yields slightly. Locust damage was not great, because of the advanced stage of the plants.

In the Pampa, in the north and centre the wheat plants are in full flower; in the south they are more backward because of lack of rain and attacks of green fly. With opportune rains there may be good yields in the north and centre; in the south the precipitation would need to be immediate and abundant to secure a medium yield.

Wheat Supplies and Market Conditions

During October 3,467,000 bushels of wheat and 30,000 bushels of flour in terms of wheat, a total of 3,497,000 bushels, were exported from the Republic, an appreciable reduction from the total of 4,890,000 bushels in the preceding month.

The statistical situation is now as shown below:

Third official estimate 1937-38 crop Less seed and domestic requirements Exportable surplus Disappearance prior to January 1, 1938 Available as at January 1 Shipments to October 31;	 184,802,000 99,208,000 85,594,000 1,912,000 83,682,000	bushels
Wheat	67,475,000	11

A recent official estimate sets the surplus available for export at about 1,470,000 bushels more than is shown above, and opinion in the trade places it still higher.

Brazil and other neighbouring republics will doubtless take amongst them one third or more of these supplies, and it looks as if most of the balance will be carried over into next year. Much of it is of inferior quality, which fails to appeal to exporting houses. The better grain still on hand will probably not more than suffice to satisfy the requirements of Brazil and the local millers.

With the passing of the political crisis in Europe, there has been more disposition to sell wheat, without any great pressure being in evidence, however. But prices have been gradually falling throughout the month, the difference amounting to 9 cents per bushel, and since October 17 the unusual condition of maize quoted on a higher basis than wheat has prevailed in the Buenos Aires market, the difference rising to 3 cents per bushel.

Growers' organizations have commenced to bring pressure on the Government to fix a minimum price for wheat and linseed at an early date, in order that those who must sell early may be protected. In the earlier districts in the far north of the wheat region some fields have already been cut, and by the end of the current month harvesting in the north will be fairly general. Official assurances have been given that early consideration will be given to the matter, and it is understood that consultations with representatives of the interests concerned are about to be arranged. But with the volume of the crop unknown (and it is only now entering upon what is usually regarded as the most critical period) the Government's action is very liable to be delayed a little longer.

At the close of the month the prevailing prices for Wheat in Buenos Aires were:

Spot	5,80	per	100	kilos		50 de.	Can.	per	bushel
December	6.01	99-	11	Ħ		52 tc.	14	10	11
February	6.58	99	119	17	100	57 c.	TT-	11	11

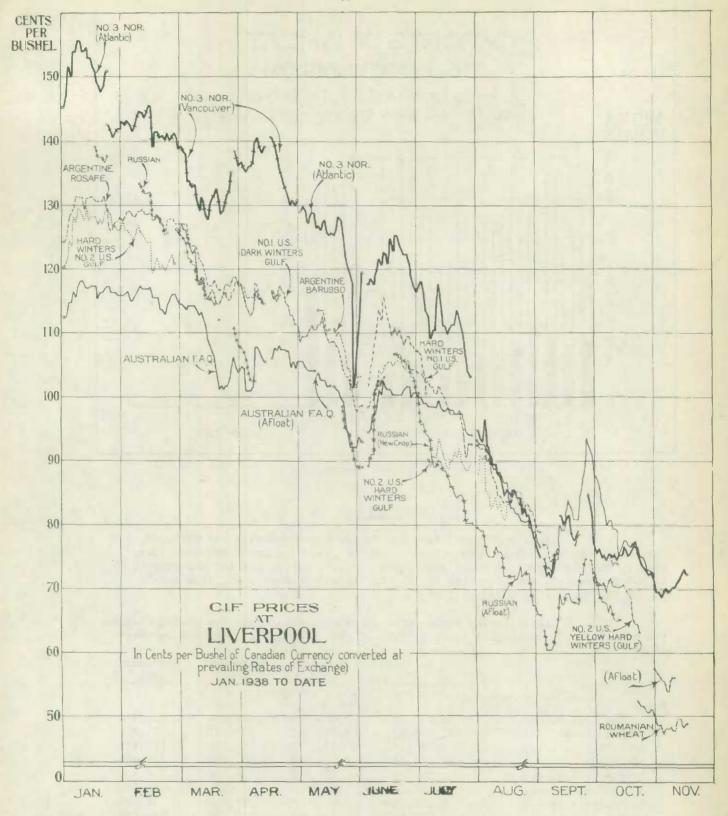
In Rosario prices ruled about 8% lower than the above, the demand for Rosafe wheat being much weaker than that for Buenos Aires or Bahia Blanca types, with the additional factor that pressure of deliveries of new wheat will be felt earlier in the northern port.

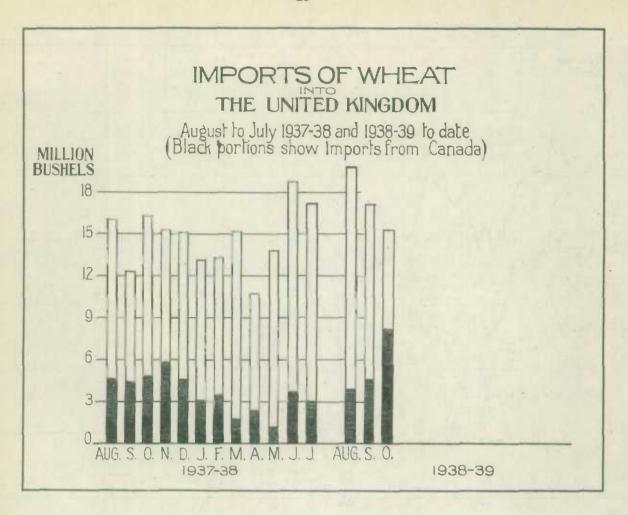
Closing prices in Winnipeg at the end of the month were 59c. for December and 62 c. for May delivery.

Levy on Exported Grain by the National Grain and Elevator Board

The principal source of income of the National Grain & Elevator Board is a levy on grain exported, which was fixed at a maximum of one centavo per 100 kilograms in the Grain Act; but as the Board found this insufficient, Congress has amended the Act to permit a levy of two centavos, and notice has now been given by the Board that this increased levy will be collected during the current year.

According to the annual report of the Board, its total income for the year 1937 amounted to 2,302,194.53 peacs, of which the one centavo tax referred to provided 1,607,184.54 peacs; another levy by the Board of 5 centavos per ton for the inspection of the holds of vessels in which grain is to be shipped, yielded 674,459.22 peacs; and receipts from sundry other sources provided the balance of 20,550.77 peacs.





THE UNITED KINGDOM

Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the month of October, 1938, were again lower than during the preceding month and also lower than in the corresponding month last year. Imports during October amounted to 15,347,603 bushels compared with 17,161,126 bushels in September, 1938 and 16,377,720 bushels in October, 1937.

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

	August-July 1937-38	1938	September 1938 els)	October 1938
From:				
Canada	43,895,650	3,929,551	4,648,206	8,264,424
United States	31,380,591	3,538,646	737,419	551,201
Argentina	9,550,177	894,253	60,142	220,274
Australia	55,974,140	4,774,858	5,501,936	2,482,875
Russia	20,264,361	4,757,295	3,494,538	3,006,426
British India	10,818,261	1,565,600	2,477,187	131,183
Roumania	3,335,969		37,728	48,158
Others	5,325,800	424,345	203,970	643,062
		-		
TOTALS	180,544,949	19,884,548	17,161,126	15,347,603
Previous year	184,466,926	16,030,423	12,309,400	16,377,720

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

	October, 1938	October, 1937
From:	(bush	els)
Canada	8,264,424	4,890,430
United States	551,201	354,669
Argentina	220, 274	ato
Australia	2,482,875	2,182,920
Russia	3,006,426	5,782,419
British India	131,183	1,375,001
Roumania	48,158	1,124,289
Others	643,062	667,992
Totals	15,347,603	16,377,720

The above table shows that total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during October, 1938, were lower than during October, 1937, by over a million bushels. Imports from Canada amounted to 8,264,424 bushels as compared with only 4,890,430 bushels for the corresponding month last year and showed a sharp increase over the previous month of 3.6 million bushels. Imports from the United States amounted to only 551,201 bushels as compared with 354,669 bushels for the same month in 1937. Australian imports during the month of October,1938, amounted to only 2,482,875 bushels, less than half the amount shipped to the United Kingdom during the previous month, but slightly higher than those for October, 1937. Russian imports into the United Kingdom were slightly lower than in September, with October imports amounting to 3,006,426 bushels, compared with 5,782,419 bushels for the same month last year.

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

	1938 August-October	1937 August-October
From:	(bush	hels)
Canada	16,842,181	14,039,092
United States	4,827,266	1,484,550
Argentina	1,174,669	9,266
Australia	12,759,669	11,699,418
Russia	11,258,259	7,213,569
British India	4,173,970	6,121,322
Roumania	85,886	1,977,450
Others	1,271,377	2,1.72,876
Totals	52, 393, 277	44,717,543

Total imports into the United Kingdom amounted to 52.4 million bushels during the August-October period in 1938 as compared with 44.7 million bushels for the corresponding months last year. Imports from Canada amounted to 16.8 million bushels as compared with 14.0 million bushels for the same period in 1937. Imports from the United States for the August-October period were 3.4 million bushels higher than for the same three months last year. Russian imports were higher this year by 4.0 million bushels than for the same period in 1937.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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

Week ending	North America	Argentina	Australia	Russia	Danube	India	Other	Total
			(Thousa	nd Bushe	ls)			
Aug. 6, 1938	4,288	1,120	2,608	2,784	336	896	-	12,032
13 20	4,192	1,032	2,104	3,512 2,624	696 512 808	736 640 224		12,272 10,856 12,488
27 Sept. 3	3,760 4,104	1,568	2,576 2,160	3,552 2,368 3,960	280	328 304	E2 C3	10,688
10	3,400 4,152	760	1,456	1,304 1,552	992 768	8	-	8,960
24 Oct. 1	4,296 5,536 5,776	880 1,528 840	1,704 1,256 976	1, 512 2, 568	936 904	112	(CS)	10,880
15	4,768 8,104	416 800	1,712	1,264 1,280	1,728 1,520	144	16 40	9,904 12,728
29 Nov. 5	7,360 6,193	1,488 1,011	1,792 492	1,072	3,016 848	the stand	88	14,816 11,288
12	6,482	900	561	952	896	4333	1,672	11,463
TOTAL	76,787	15,511	23,725	31 ₉ 1.28	14,880	3,392	3,736	169,159
Comparative 15th week	1937 5,368		1,896	2,120	2 ₉ 664	48	48	12,144
TOTAL	52,496	10,712	19,080	22,872	23 ,8 8 8	5,360	2,592	137,000

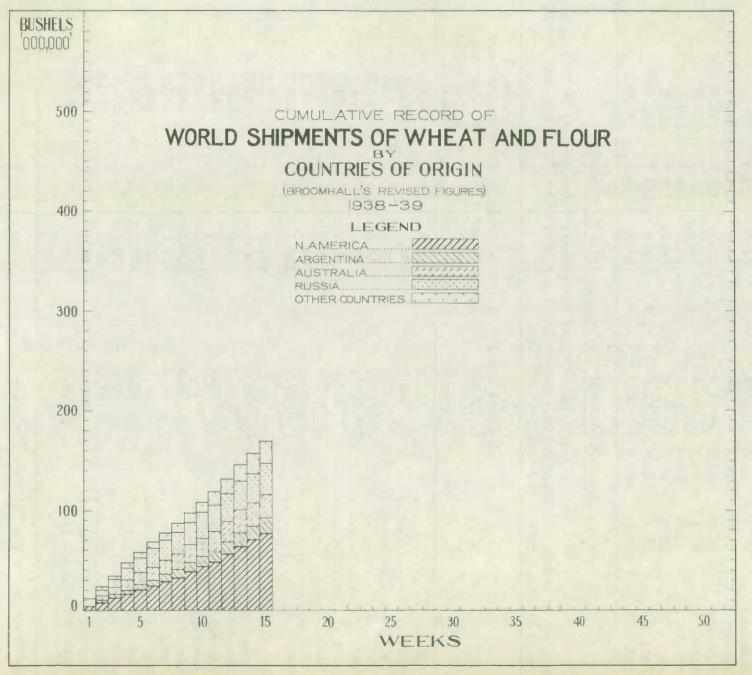
THE POSITION OF THE IMPORT REQUIREMENTS ESTIMATE

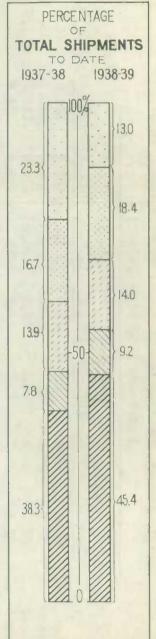
(Mr. Broomhall's Estimate)

Estimated Import Requirements	Actual Shipments	Balance to be Shipped
Aug.1,1938 to July 31,1939	Aug.1,1938 to Nov.12,1938	Nov.12,1938 to July 31,1939
(52 weeks)	(15 weeks)	(37 weeks)
548 million bushels	169.2 million bushels	378.8 million bushels
or	or	or

10.5 million bushels weekly 11.3 million bushels weekly 10.2 million bushels weekly

During the first fifteen weeks of 1938-39 world shipments have amounted to 169.2 million bushels, or an average of 11.3 million bushels per week. In order to fulfil the world estimate of 548 million bushels, weekly shipments will have to average 10.2 million bushels per week for the balance of the cereal year.





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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	
December	60.6	42.4	60.3	79.2	84.7	120.2	137.4	
January	60.0	44.2	65.0	79.0	84.8	124.7	149.1	
February	63.2	45.8	65.6	79.5	82.1	127.0	144.6	
March	63.1	49.1	66.4	81.9	82.1	135.7	138.4	
April	62.6	53.6	65.5	87.6	80.5	138.9	138.4	
May	62.9	63.3	70.6	85.7	76.8	130.6	115.2	
June	55.1	66.8	77.1	81.7	79.5	124.2	114.3	
July	54.7	83.4	82.0	81.4	93.4	145.6	98.4	

Wheat Prices and the General Price Level 1/

The following table shows the general Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada and Great Britain and of No. 1 Northern Wheat (Winnipeg Cash Price, basis in store Port Arthur and Fort William)

	General Index Canada 1930=100	Board of Trade United Kingdom 1930=100	Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern Fort William and Port Arthur basis 1930=100
1929	110.4 100.0 83.3 77.0 77.5 82.7 83.3 86.1 97.7	114.3 100.0 87.8 85.6 85.7 88.1 89.0 94.4	142.5 100.0 62.4 59.0 64.8 79.4 89.6 99.5
October, 1937 November December January, 1938 February March April May June July August September October	97.8 96.0 95.5 96.8 96.5 96.0 95.0 92.7 92.5 90.8 87.8 86.0	110.6 108.5 107.6 107.7 105.8 104.1 103.1 102.0 100.7 100.6 99.5 98.4	151.1 142.9 145.9 158.3 153.5 146.9 146.9 122.3 121.3 104.5 81.3 67.2 65.3

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

FOREIGN EXCHANGES 1/ (October 18 - November 14)

Foreign exchange quotations presented a mixed appearance during the four weeks ended November 14. The British pound and those currencies allied to it were decidedly reactionary while several of the independent units, i.e. the Belgian belga and Netherlands florin, were relatively stable. United States dollars were in increased demand as a relatively safe repository for continental European capital. Sterling was under heavy pressure and an accelerated decline brought rates down to a 1938 low of \$4.7496 on November 14, from an opening level of \$4.8188 on October 18. Intervention of official control was necessary at times to check this decline, which was related to seasonal pressure and the intensification of British rearmament. Persistent rumors that the Anglo-American treaty contained a clause devaluating the pound to between \$4.50-\$4.60, though officially denied, also contributed to an uneasy undertone. The ratio of British exports to the United States compared with imports from the United States in 1938 was reported to be in the proportion of 1 to 7, as compared with 1 to 3 in 1937. A feature of major importance to Canada was the devaluation on November 7 of the official Argentine peso rate from 16 to 17 pesos to the pound. This move, of course, would facilitate the sale of Argentine wheat and improve the country's export position generally. United States funds still continued to command a premium at Montreal but the closing rate on November 14 of 7/8 of one per cent was considerably below that of 1 13/32 prevailing on October 18. The influx of gold to the United States reached a new peak in October of \$562,381,561, compared with the former high of \$520,907,282 in September.

Monday Average Exchange Quotations at Montreal, May 2 to November 14, 1938.

		United Kingdom	United States	Australia	Argentina 2/
		Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Paper Pesos
-		4.8667	1.0000	4.8667	. 4244
May	2, 1938	5.0125	1.0053	4.0100	, 2629
	9	5.0075	1.0062	3.9975	.2625
	16	5.0050	1.0081	4.0037	.2626
	23	5.0000	1.0096	4.0000	。2630
	31	5.0050	1.0109	4.0037	。2628
June	6	5.0050	1.0118	4.0035	.2631
	13	5.0250	1.0118	4.0200	。2636
	20	5.0087	1.0081	4.0062	。2636
	27	5.0062	1.0103	4.0050	.2627
July	5	4.9850	1.0075	3.9887	.2625
	11	4.9650	1.0075	3.9725	。2614
	18	4.9519	1.0056	3.9616	,2610
	25	4.9338	1.0025	3.9470	。2602
August	1	4.9288	1.0028	3.9431	.2607
	8	4.9025	1,0037	3.9214	。2610
	15	4.8925	1.0043	3.9140	。2576
	22	4.8965	1.0034	3.9175	。2574
	29	4.8761	1.0012	3.9000	。2568
September	6	4.8367	1.0028	3.8700	. 2537
	12	4.8320	1.0050	3.8650	. 2538
	19	4.8300	1.0056	3.8630	. 2544
	26	4.8037	1.0093	3.8430	,2549
October	3	4.8270	1.0068	3,8625	,2552
	10	4.8027	1.0087	3.8421	. 2547
	17	4.8143	1.0150	3.8515	. 2545
	24 31	4.8037 4.7887	1.0093 1.0068	3.8425 3.8300	. 2534 . 2527
November	7	4.7912	1.0068	3.8325	.2522
MO ABIMO GI.	14	4.7496	1,0088	3.7997	2330

^{1/} Prepared by the Internal Trade Branch

THE CANADIAN SITUATION

I. SECOND ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION

On November 10, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued the second estimate of grain production in Canada, and the following excerpts are taken from the report:

The November estimates of production for the principal grains in Canada show moderate reductions from those issued in September. The present total wheat estimate at 348,100,000 bushels is 10,333,000 bushels less than the September estimate of 358,433,000 bushels. The fall wheat estimate is 223,000 bushels lower, and the spring wheat estimate is 10,110,000 bushels lower, the latter decrease being more than accounted for by an 11,000,000 bushel reduction in the spring wheat estimate for Saskatchewan. The November estimate for oats is 15,756,000 bushels lower than that of September, due in large part to a reduction in the estimate for Saskatchewan. Other estimates show the following reductions: Barley, 6,184,000 bushels; rye 1,250,000 bushels; and flaxseed 222,100 bushels, in comparison with the estimates issued in September.

Present estimates for the principal grains in the Maritime Provinces show slight to moderate reductions from the September figures, threshing returns revealing grain of lighter weight than expected. In Quebec and Ontario, very minor reductions occurred among the principal grains. The wheat estimate for Manitoba is increased 1 million bushels, while that for oats is reduced 3.5 million bushels. Barley, fall rye and flaxseed are moderately lower. All Saskatchewan estimates are lower, with wheat reduced 11 million, oats 13.8 million, barley 3.6 million, rye 855,000, and flaxseed 168,000 bushels. The Alberta wheat, barley and flaxseed estimates are unchanged, with oats 4 million bushels higher, and rye slightly lower. British Columbia estimates are mostly somewhat higher than in September.

Wheat Production in the Prairie Provinces

The second estimate of the 1938 wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces is 10 million bushels lower than the first estimate which was issued in September. Based upon the returns from crop correspondents at the end of October in conjunction with marketing data up to November 4, an increase of one million bushels has been made in the Manitoba estimate. In Saskatchewan, where threshing returns have failed to substantiate earlier expectations and marketings have not supported the September estimate, a reduction of 11 million bushels has been made. Both the crop correspondents returns and marketings to date in Alberta warrant no change in the estimate for that province.

The acreages used for the September and November estimates are identical, and are those of the annual June survey. The yields per acre are compiled from schedules returned by 6,225 correspondents in the three provinces.

Wheat Marketings in the Prairie Provinces

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces from August 1 to date this year have been unusually heavy due both to increased production and to the fixed schedule of prices to growers which has favoured rapid marketing. From August 1 to November 4, 1938, total marketings amounted to 228,990,145 bushels, as compared with marketings of 85.8 million bushels in the same period of 1937, 123.5 million bushels in 1936, and 151.8 million bushels in 1935. Marketings during the present crop year are divided by provinces as follows: Manitoba, 39,282,761 bushels; Saskatchewan, 91,443,115 bushels; and Alberta, 98,264,269 bushels.

Except for the movement of seed wheat involving substitution of rust-resistant for non-resistant varieties, seed wheat will not be the same factor in this year's marketings as was the case during the past crop year when a relatively large relief seed distribution was made. Allowing for smaller withdrawals of seed from elevators this year, total marketings for the crop year should range from 280 to 290 million bushels. If this estimate of the total marketings from the 1938 crop is borne out, then about 80 per cent of the marketings have already taken place, in comparison with 68 per cent for the same period in 1937, and 75 per cent in 1936.

Second Estimate of the Yield of Field Crops in Canada, 1938, as compared with 1937.

Field Crops	1937	1938		1937	1938
	bush.	bush.		bush.	bush.
CANADA -			SASKATCHEWAN		
Fall wheat	18,689,000	19,814,000	Spring wheat	37,000,000	132,000,000
Spring wheat	163,721,000	328,286,000	Oats	22,338,000	90,511,000
All wheat	182,410,000	348,100,000	Barley	5,518,000	20,519,000
Oats	268,442,000	377,315,000	Fall rye	386,000	2,468,000
Barley	83,124,000	102,731,000	Spring rye	249,000	1,056,000
Fall rye	4,579,000	8,431,000	All rye	635,000	3,524,000
Spring rye	1,192,000	2,684,000	Peas	1,600	4,000
All rye	5,771,000	11,115,000	Beans	500	3,000
Peas	1,199,600	1,368,000	Mixed grains	71,000	473,000
Beans	1,295,500	1,556,000	Flaxseed	123,000	610,000
Buckwheat	7,745,000	7,035,000			
Mixed grains	36,129,000	39,466,000	ALBERTA		
Flaxseed	697,600	1,358,500	Spring wheat	74,000,000	141,000,000
Corn for husking	5,415,000	7,690,000	Oats	77,000,000	103,000,000
			Barley	22,100,000	29,200,000
MANITOBA			Fall rye	681,000	1,725,000
Spring wheat	48,000,000	51,000,000	Spring rye	504,000	975,000
Oats	43,075,000	41,000,000	All rye	1,185,000	2,700,000
Barley	34,800,000	31,000,000	Peas	14,000	22,000
Fall rye	2,220,000	2,800,000	Beans	17,000	12,000
Spring rye	240,000	440,000	Mixed grains	311,000	480,000
All rye	2,460,000	3,240,000	Flaxseed	124,000	300,000
Peas	44,000	50,000			
Buckwheat	103,000	123,000			
Mixed grains	626,000	653,000			
Flaxseed	370,000	370,000			

II. AREA AND CONDITION OF FALL WHEAT

On November 17, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued the following estimates:

The area sown to fall wheat in the autumn of 1938 is estimated at 799,000 acres, a decrease of 16,000 acres or 2 per cent as compared with the area sown in 1937, viz. 815,000 acres. The condition at October 31 was reported as 98 per cent of the long-time average yield per acre as compared with 93 per cent a year ago.

III. PRIMARY MOVEMENT

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

Week end	ing	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Totals	Last Year
				(bushels)		
August	5 12 19 26	73,493 654,603 3,073,725 8,899,851	132,692 277,409 1,210,203 4,333,433	165,925 462,855 769,478 1,472,903	372,110 1,394,867 5,053,406 14,706,187	202,653 1,184,503 4,188,848 8,348,169
September	2 9 16 23 30	10,358,006 5,603,895 4,088,070 2,826,203 530,011	9,698,026 14,332,054 9,113,412 11,259,442 12,185,920	4,797,617 9,270,075 8,775,982 17,704,278 15,982,686	24,853,649 29,206,024 21,977,464 31,789,923 28,698,617	11,788,675 10,475,662 10,786,013 12,058,677 6,544,558
October	7 14 21 28	623,055 801,551 597,720 658,883	8,764,462 5,001,133 5,702,426 5,793,981	11,549,056 7,647,733 7,915,745 6,536,269	20,936,573 13,450,417 14,215,891 12,989,083	3,783,667 3,339,873 3,850,186 4,930,385
November	4	493,745 430,033	3,638,522 1,754,908	5,213,667 2,733,433	9,345,934 4,918,374	4,331,575 2,694,077
TOTALS		39,712,794	93,198,023	100,997,702	233,908,519	88,507,521

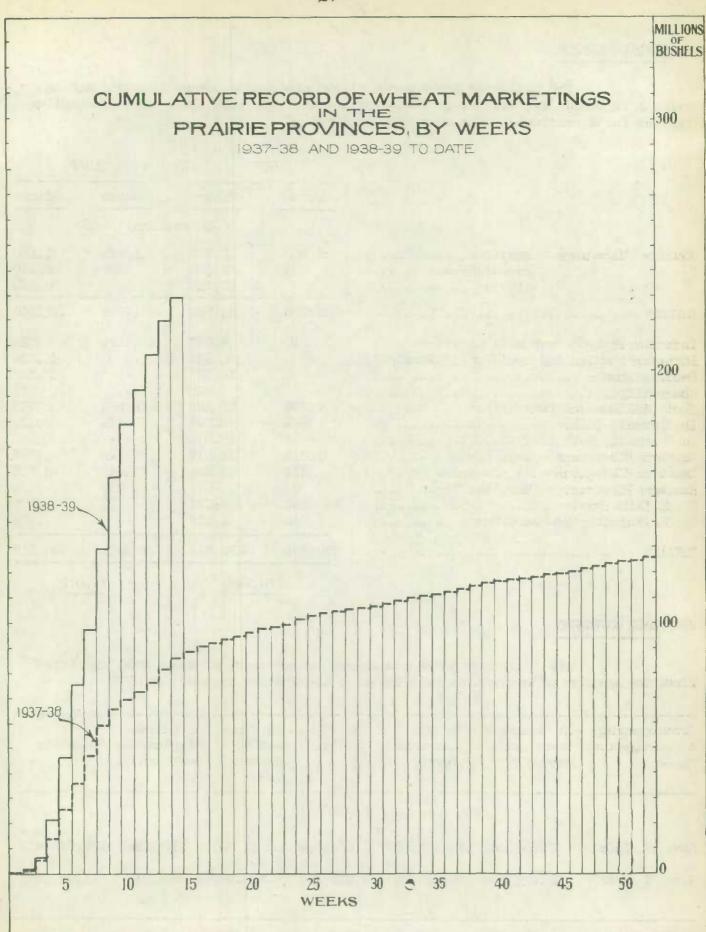
IV. GRADING OF THE 1938 WHEAT CROP

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

Number of Cars Grading No. 3 Northern or Better

	19	38-39	1937–38		
	Cars	Per Cent of Inspections	Cars	Per Cent of Inspections	
August	9,905 34, 723 30,778	95.84 89.71 82.40	3,514 11,421 10,768	81.40 84.22 89.29	
TOTALS	75,406	87.28	25,703	85.85	

Omitting special grades such as Garnets, Durums, White Springs and Winters, the number of cars of new wheat inspected in October 1938 totalled 37,353 of which 30,778 or 82.4 per cent graded No. 3 Northern or higher. October 1938 inspections of new Durum wheat amounted to 742 cars of which 718 or 96.77 per cent graded No. 3 Amber Durum or higher. In October 1937, new Durum inspections numbered 796 cars of which 706 or 88.69 per cent graded No. 3 Amber Durum or higher.



V. VISIBLE SUPPLY

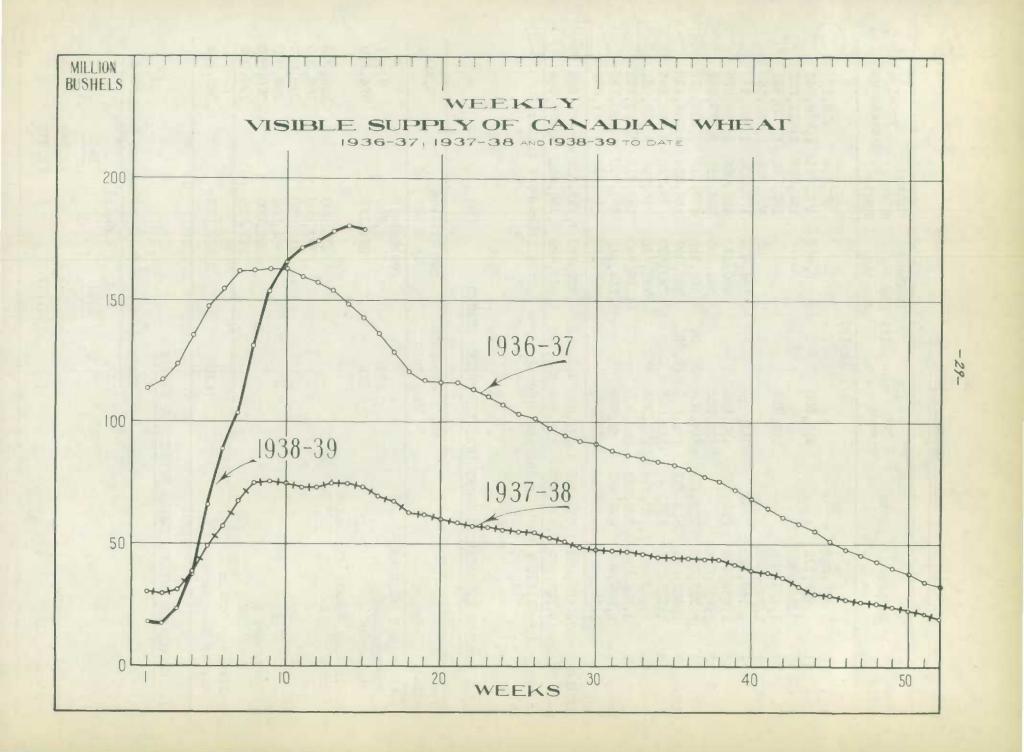
The following table shows stocks of Canadian wheat in store and in transit in Canada and the United States on November 12, 1938 along with comparative figures for approximately the same date last year.

	1938		193	37
	Durum	Other	Durum	Other
		(000 bus	shels)	
Country Elevators - Manitoba	3,200 555	5,755 22,630 32,235	1,680	2,100 6,090 9,150
TOTALS	3,755	60,620	1,888	17,340
Interior Private and Mill Elevators Interior Public and Semi-public Terminals Pacific Ports Churchill Fort William and Port Arthur In Transit, Lakes In Transit, Rail Eastern Elevators - Lake Ports Eastern Elevators - St. Lawrence Ports Eastern Elevators - Maritime Ports U. S. Lake Ports U. S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	110 - - 7,208 969 - 1,016 814 23 364 740	6,087 6,145 16,743 560 33,490 5,895 10,076 11,017 9,795	235 - 8,822 669 - 3,468 1,549 317 10	4,765 1,134 3,356 12 9,766 3,127 5,685 5,764 2,722 1 1,856 584
TOTALS	14,999	164,745	16,958	56,112
	179	9,744	73,	070

VI. LAKE MOVEMENT

The following table summarizes the movement of wheat down the Lakes from the opening of navigation in 1938, with comparative figures for 1937:

From opening of navigation to -	To Canadian Lower Lake Ports	To St. Lawrence Porte	To Buffalo	To Other United States Ports	To United Kingdom and Continental Ports	Totals
			(bushels)			
Nov. 7, 1938:	77,684,081	16,121,163	7,858,369	5,542,747	112,066	107,318,426
Nov. 7, 1937:	52,863,134	10,337,799	0,012,579	280,090	278,168	71,771,770



VII. EXPORT CLEARANCES OF CANADIAN WHEAT 1938-39.

Week		Montreal	Sorel	Three Rivers	Churchill	Vancouver New West- minster	United States Ports	Total Clearances	
(bushels)									
Aug	4	308,831	-	-	-	_	97,304	406,135	
	11	1,257,370		212,600		6,083	402,591	1,878,644	
	18	1,256,001	-	_	-20	-	155,225		
	25	1,423,606	-	122,999	adh	-	182,326		
Sept.	1	1,342,022		_	000	84	594,278	1,936,384	
	8	1,160,142		16,000		134,400	177,000	1,487,542	
	15	1,684,442	283,441	450,800		560,125	451,062	3,429,870	
	22	1,665,835		495,982		531,200	336,237	3,029,254	
	29	2,225,562	774,155	654,700	303,191	330,337	270,286	4,614,231	
Oct.	6	1,605,496	872,533	771,600	613,722	385,287	336,814	4,585,452	
	13	1,701,747	763,547	159,855		292,500	66,735		
	20	3,443,601	1,760,785	724,078	-	742,733	615,758	7,343,021	
	27	3,400,058	1,398,048	284,300	_	1,129,340	187,515	6,399,261	
Nov.	3	2,067,788	459,967	55,924	-	1,219,541	476,940	4,280,160	
	10	1,120,573	1,020,034	461,100	-	1,298,149	147,235	4,047,091	
TOTALS	3	25,663,074	7,332,510	4,409,938	916,913	6,629,779	4,497,306	49,561,586	(a)
LAST Y	EAR	18,607,565	1,297,478	312,394	603,982			28,377,064	(b).
(a) Ir (b)	nclud	ing 112,066 114,375	bushels sh	ipped dire	ectly from	n Fort Will	liam-Port	Arthur.	

VIII. IMPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT INTO THE UNITED STATES

Week ending	For Consumption Duty Paid	For Milling in Bond	TOTALS
Final Monthly Figures -		(bushels)	
August, 1938	174	9,750	9,924
September	645	924,125	924,770
Preliminary Weekly Figures -			
October 8	-	255,000	255,000
15		383,000	383,000
22	· done	212,000	212,000
29	-	264,000	264,000
November 5	-	280,000	280,000
12	-	197,000	197,000
Preliminary Totals -			
August 1 to date	819	2,524,875	2,525,694

IX. IMPORTS OF UNITED STATES WHEAT INTO CANADA

	Customs Imports for C	Consumption Duty Paid
	(bush	nels)
	1938	1937
August	323,740	52,106
September	124,167	77,269

X. THE STATISTICAL POSITION

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

	1937-38	1938-39
	(bushels)	
Carry-over in Canada, July 31	32,937,991 182,410,000	23,411,171 348,100,000
Total Supplies	215,347,991 100,593,646	371,511,171 103,000,000 1/
Available Supplies Exports, August-October	114,754,345 26,695,964	268,511,171 48,566,029
Balance for Export or Carry-over November 1 .	88,058,381	219,945,142
1/ Tentative.		4 30%

The above mentioned 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 October. According to this calculation, the balance of wheat available on November 1 for export from Canada or for the July 31 carry-over in Canada only, amounts to 219.9 million bushels compared with 88.1 million bushels a year earlier, representing an increase in current supplies of 131.9 million bushels compared with those of a year earlier.

(b) In Canada and the United States: A second method of calculating the statistical position takes into account stocks in the United States as well as in Canada, and then works from the elevator returns of overseas clearances, plus United States' actual imports for consumption and milling in bond. The calculation shown below, based on this method, indicates a balance of 219 million bushels on November 1, available for export or for the July 31 carry-over in Canada and the United States, compared with 88.9 million bushels a year earlier, indicating an increase of 130.1 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 New Crop	37,048,839 182,410,000	24,393,801 348,100,000	
Total Supplies	219,458,839 100,593,646	372,493,801 103,000,000 1/	
Available Supplies Export Movement, August - October:	118,865,193	269,493,801	
Overseas Clearances	24,142,563	43,345,310 2,048,694	
Flour as wheat	4,192,835	5,105,746	
Balance for Export or Carry-over, November 1	88,859,956	218,994,051	

^{1/} Tentative.

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XI. 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:

WHEAT

	WHEAT			
•	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36
		(bus	hels)	
August	6,266,055	6,544,967	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	,,	14,542,227	33,308,840	26,575,296
December		6,636,261	20,427,916	17,043,882
January		7,193,986	9,789,027	7,557,320
February		2,838,804	5,362,031	14,241,169
March		3,487,449	4,748,599	13,146,185
April		1,617,703	3,617,803	6,572,364
May		3,370,545	8,026,507	27,316,983
June		7,275,376	12,180,068	25,763,565
July		7,248,115	8,602,689	25,912,508
TOTALS		76,713,595	174,858,160	232,019,649
			O U R	
	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36
		(bar	rels)	
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		405,921	408,653	525,368
December		337,678	475,282	443,828
January		295,776	313,923	314,311
February		272,488	347,884	340,102
March		301,735	390,315	476,773
April		184,703	285,724	281,162
May		297,126	348,866	448,653
June		299, 503	389,995	430,171
July		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
		(bus	hels)	
August	7,554,270	7,843,703	22,902,044	23,392,815
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	5.5	16,368,872	35,147,778	28,939,452
December	15	8,155,812	22,566,685	19,041,108
January		8,524,978	11,201,680	8,971,720
February		4,065,000	6,927,509	15,771,628
March		4,845,257	6,505,017	15,291,663
April		2,448,867	4,903,561	7,837,593
May		4,707,612	9,596,404	29,335,921
June		8,623,139	13,935,046	27,699,335
July		8,521,548	10,110,027	27,914,580
TOTALS		92,957,049	195,223,653	254,424,775