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22-D-02 WEEKLY SUMMARY OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

March 24, 1938

International Trade:

World shipments for the week ending March 19, 1938 amounted to Y ()F 111,641,000 bushels compared with 10,516,000 bushels in the previous week and 14,920,000 bushels in the corresponding week last year.

Cumulative world shipments from August 1, 1937 to March 19, 1938 were 324,989,000 bushels compared with 399,032,000 bushels for the same period in 1936-37.

Primary Movement:

Receipts at country elevators and platform loadings for the week ending March 18, 1938 were 1,014,596 bushels, compared with 1,203,523 bushels in the previous week and 1,422,401 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago.

Cumulative receipts at country elevators and platform loadings from August 1, 1937 to March 18, 1938 were 109,871,576 bushels, compared with 148,051,918 bushels for the same period in 1936-37.

Visible Supply:

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on March 18, 1938 was 46,002,200 bushels, compared with 47,010,971 bushels in the previous week, and 85,214,026 bushels a year ago.

Export Clearances:

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat for the week ending March 18, 1938 were 858,974 bushels, compared with 801,457 bushels for the previous week and 1,172,517 bushels for the corresponding week a year ago.

Imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling in bond for the week ending March 18, 1938 were 1,000 bushels compared with 1,000 bushels for the previous week and 527,000 bushels for the corresponding week in 1937.

Cumulative overseas clearances plus United States imports of wheat from August 1, 1937 to March 18, 1938 were 57,098,435 bushels, compared with 138,712,344 bushels for the same period in 1936-37.

Prices:

The Winnipeg cash closing price of No. 1 Northern on Tuesday, March 22, 1938 was \$1.32 3/4 showing a decrease of 1 1/4 cents from the previous Tuesday's close of \$1.34.

WORLD EVENTS

1. International Trade:

The week ending March 22, 1938 saw new low prices for the season at Liverpool. Bright prospects for the American winter wheat crop caused Australian shippers to lower their e.i.f. prices 2 3/4 cents per bushel over the weekend. Winnipeg declined in sympathy with Liverpool as the demand for Canadian wheat recently has been dormant.

Large proportions of the world's shipments are now going to the continent. This fact is ignored as supplies on passage are sufficient for the small English millers' demand.

There is a rumour that Japan may soon enter the market and Portugal and South Africa are bidding which has had little influence on the market.

Washington advices state that winter wheat acreage in Europe is somewhat larger than in 1937 except in Spain. The Danube really have increased their acreage by 1,398,000 bushels over that of a year ago. Decreases occurred only in Italy and Greece, and slight decreases are noted in France and Germany.

2. Australia

Rains have not yet occurred in Australia and it is now likely that the acreage will be curtailed. The continued dryness of the soil is retarding preparations for seeding. The visible supply in Australia is eight million bushels over that of last year. It is reported that 13 cargoes of Australian wheat have been taken by Vladivostok this season.

3. United States

It is feared that American farmers may seed 22,000,000 acres of spring wheat in addition to the 57,000,000 acres already sown to winter wheat. This would mean nearly 80,000,000 acres are seeded for 1938, and if a normal yield were obtained together with 200,000,000 bushels of old wheat on hand July 1, the prospects for an average price level is remote. However, climatic conditions make crops and many months must pass before the 1938 crops are reaped.

The United States is exporting wheat and flour at the rate of 10,000,000 bushels per month and for 9 months has cleared 63,000,000 bushels, so it is not considered likely that the 12 months' exports will reach 100,000,000 bushels.

Broomhall reports that Canada had good rains in September and October 1937. Seeding of the 1938 Prairie wheat crop is expected to be carried out under favourable conditions, but nevertheless the government has warned growers that existing supplies of subsoil moisture cannot be expected to carry the new crop much beyond germination.



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