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WEEKLY SUMMARY OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

June 8, 1938

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International Trade:

World shipments for the week ending June 4, 1938 amounted to 8,473,000 bushels compared with 9,060,000 bushels in the previous week and 11,704,000 bushels in the corresponding week last year.

Cumulative world shipments from August 1, 1937 to June 4, 1938 were 434,357,000 bushels compared with 532,718,000 bushels for the same period in 1936-37.

Primary Movement:

Receipts at country elevators and platform loadings for the week ending June 3, 1938 were 843,205 bushels, compared with 754,758 bushels in the previous week and 1,395,125 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago.

Cumulative receipts at country elevators and platform loadings from August 1, 1937 to June 3, 1938 were 119,208,096 bushels, compared with 159,608,955 bushels for the same period in 1936-37.

Visible Supply:

The visible supply of Canadian wheat on June 3, 1938 was 29,602,244 bushels, compared with 32,351,412 bushels in the previous week, and 55,314,299 bushels a year ago.

Export Clearances:

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat for the week ending June 3, 1938 were 1,932,728 bushels, compared with 2,819,443 bushels for the previous week and 2,157,484 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 June 3, 1938 were 32,000 bushels compared with 18,000 bushels for the previous week and 474,000 bushels for the corresponding week in 1937.

Cumulative overseas clearances plus United States imports of wheat from August 1, 1937 to June 3, 1938 were 68,216,733 bushels, compared with 167,333,605 bushels for the same period in 1936-37.

Prices:

The Winnipeg cash closing price of No. 1 Northern on Tuesday, June 7, 1938 was \$1.12 5/8 showing a decrease of 6/8 of a cent from the previous Tuesday's close of \$1.13 3/8.



## WORLD EVENTS

### 1. Condition Report as of May 31

The condition of all wheat in Canada in percentage of the long-time average yield per acre was 99, according to the May 31 condition report released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on June 7. The condition of fall wheat in Ontario was 96, and spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces was 99. Manitoba had a condition figure of 100, compared with 101 last year at the same date. Saskatchewan's wheat condition figure was 99, compared with 78 a year ago. Alberta's figure was 99 compared with 93 at May 31 in 1937.

### 2. Telegraphic Crop Report - Prairie Provinces

The June 7 telegraphic crop report summarized the Prairie Province situation as follows:

Precipitation over the Prairie Provinces during the past week was considerably below normal and crops drew on moisture reserves for growth. While generally satisfactory progress of the crops was reported, areas lacking adequate moisture reserves require at least average precipitation from now on to maintain prospects. North-western Manitoba, south-western and north-eastern Saskatchewan and northern Alberta would be particularly benefited by general rains. Hatching of grasshoppers appears to be fairly general and control measures are being undertaken. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, wireworm damage has been considerable in local areas. Hay and pasture crops over the Prairies are fair to good. An excellent fall rye crop has headed in Manitoba. Conditions in northern Alberta continue dry and heavy rains are needed, particularly in the Peace River District.

### 3. Winter Wheat Situation in Kansas

The following information on the Kansas wheat situation was received through private correspondence, dated June 4, from Professor Montgomery of Kansas State Agricultural College:

"The Kansas wheat crop still looks wonderful and most of the private reporters are talking about a crop in excess of 200 million bushels. However, the crop has a good many hazards which it must clear before harvest time. Orange leafrust is very prevalent and the agronomists are uncertain as to the extent of damage which it may cause. Black stem rust is spread over large areas but so far the infestations have been only slight but damage could become very severe within a short time with favorable temperature and moisture conditions. Many areas have had an excess of rainfall and in some sections where the drainage is not good the plants are turning white and, of course, will produce no grain. There is some damage from the late frost which occurred after the plant had started its succulent spring growth. One private crop reporter, A. W. Ericksen, called me by long distance yesterday and stated that in his opinion the crop of Kansas would be almost a complete failure because of the frost damage. I checked this report with Professor Throckmorton and he is of the opinion that there is some damage but we will not know the full extent of it until the grain has gone through the combine. In my opinion the crop will be nearer 175 million bushels than it will be in excess of 200 million bushels".

### 4. United States Private Forecasts

The average of six private forecasts of the United States winter wheat crop as of June 1 amounted to 810,000,000 bushels. This represents a considerable increase over the average of private forecasts at May 1 of 743,000,000 bushels, and the official May forecast of 754,000,000 bushels.

The average of six private estimates for the United States spring wheat crop at June 1 was 266,000,000 bushels, making the total United States 1938 wheat crop 1,076,000,000 bushels, as at present forecasted.





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