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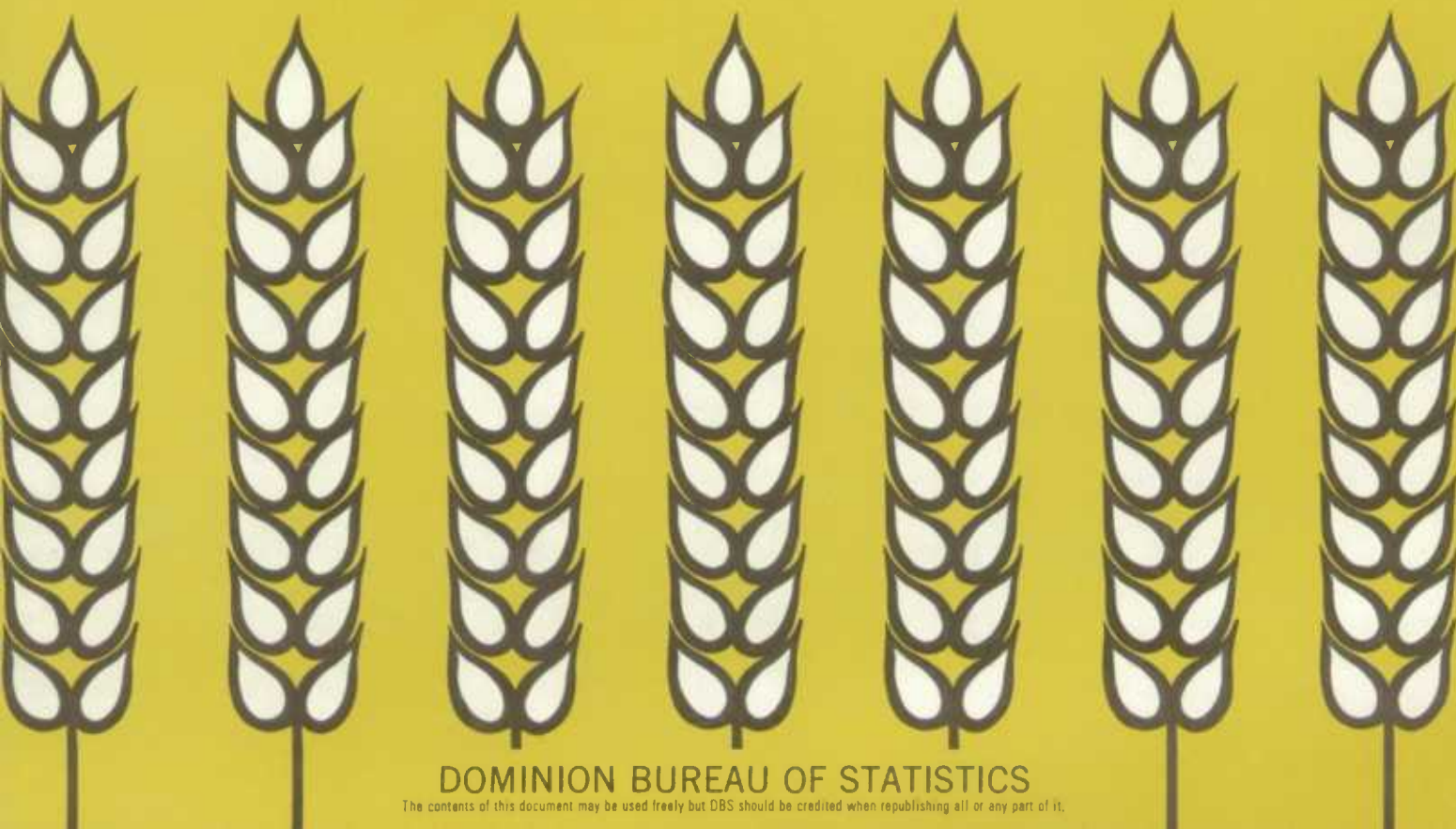
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The Wheat Review

JUNE 1969



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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Agriculture Division

Crops Section

THE WHEAT REVIEW

JUNE 1969

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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

World Wheat Exports Below Previous Year

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat from the four traditional major exporters during the August-May period of the current crop year have amounted to 950.4 million bushels, 19 per cent below the 1,169.9 million bushels exported during the same ten months in 1967-68 and 16 per cent smaller than the ten-year (1957-58 - 1966-67) average shipments for the same period of 1,125.1 million. As indicated in the accompanying table, based on the Canadian crop year United States and Australian exports were lower this year than last, while exports from Canada and Argentina were above those of the previous year.

Exports of Wheat and Flour in Terms of Wheat, August 1968 - May 1969 with Comparisons

August-May	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total
million bushels					
1950-51	304.6	178.8	75.8	106.5	665.7
1951-52	413.5	268.5	24.1	81.1	787.2
1952-53	279.8	297.5	19.2	84.8	681.3
1953-54	170.7	209.1	94.1	52.2	526.1
1954-55	226.4	209.7	112.0	81.8	629.9
1955-56	267.7	236.9	97.7	84.6	687.1
1956-57	448.4	216.8	82.9	108.9	857.0
1957-58	327.1	263.7	63.4	53.3	707.5
1958-59	380.6	243.8	85.5	61.6	771.5
1959-60	426.5	235.4	61.3	92.8	816.0
1960-61	566.8	286.3	59.2	148.4	1,060.7
1961-62	603.8	310.2	80.2	186.0	1,180.2
1962-63	542.9	281.2	53.8	136.1	1,014.0
1963-64	730.7	460.3	94.9	242.2	1,528.1
1964-65	595.2	339.4	132.6	190.5	1,257.7
1965-66	709.2	456.0	249.5	159.5	1,574.2
1966-67	609.7	428.9	91.2	211.2	1,341.0
1967-68 ^r	652.5	249.9	47.9	219.6	1,169.9
1968-69 ^p	442.1	250.3	88.0	170.0	950.4

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

World Wheat Supplies Higher than Previous Year

Supplies of wheat held by the four traditional major exporters at June 1, 1969 for export and for carry-over at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,186.8 million bushels, 39 per cent above the 1,568.7 million at the same time a year ago. Although supplies were smaller in Argentina this decrease was more than offset by increases in the totals for the United States, Canada and Australia. Supplies at June 1, 1969, in millions of bushels, were held as follows, with last year's comparable figures in brackets: United States, 835.7 (587.7); Canada, 900.1 (751.6); Argentina, 50.0 (85.3); and Australia, 401.0 (144.1).

CANADIAN SITUATION

Supplies at Record Level Total estimated supplies of wheat in Canada, at 1,315.4 million bushels, are 12 per cent larger than last year's total of 1,169.7 million and 5 per cent above the previous peak of 1,247.5 million in 1966-67. The August 1, 1968, carryover of 665.5 million bushels exceeds by 15 per cent the comparable figure of 576.8 million at the same date in 1967. The 1968 harvest estimated at 649.8 million bushels, was the fourth largest wheat crop on record and represents an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year's outturn of 592.9 million. After making an allowance of 165.0 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, supplies available for export and for carryover during 1968-69 amount to 1,150.4 million bushels. This was a 15 per cent increase over the 1,001.5 million of the previous year.

August-May Exports Higher than Year Ago Exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat equivalent amounted to 250.3 million bushels during the first ten months of the current crop year, slightly above the previous year's corresponding total of 249.9 million but below the ten-year (1957-58 - 1966-67) average for the period of 330.5 million bushels. This year's exports consisted of 230.0 million bushels of wheat in bulk, 0.6 million of seed and 19.7 million of flour in terms of wheat. During the comparable period last year these figures were 227.9 million of wheat in bulk, 0.6 million of seed and 21.4 million of flour in wheat equivalent. The balance remaining on June 1, 1969 for export and for carryover amounted to 900.1 million bushels, 20 per cent above the June 1, 1968 total of 751.6 million.

Canadian Wheat Supplies

Item	1967-68 ^r	1968-69 ^P
	million bushels	
Carryover in North America at beginning of crop year (August 1)	576.8	665.5
Production	592.9	649.8
Total estimated supplies	1,169.7	1,315.4
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year	168.2	165.0
Available for export and for carryover	1,001.5	1,150.4
<u>Deduct</u>		
Exports of wheat in bulk, August-May (1)	227.9	230.0
Exports of seed wheat, August-May (2)	0.6	0.6
Total exports of wheat as grain	228.5	230.6
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, August - May (2)	21.4	19.7
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	249.9	250.3
Balance on June 1 for export and for carryover	751.6	900.1

(1) As reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

(2) Customs returns, 1967-68 adjusted for time lag.

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Marketings, Disappearance
and Visible Supplies

Total primary deliveries of wheat (both east and west) up to June 18 of the current crop year have amounted to 314.1 million bushels in contrast to 387.2 million

marketed during the same period of the previous year. Some 44.0 million bushels of this year's total were delivered during the four weeks May 22 to June 18, 1969. During the same period the volume of Canadian wheat entering domestic and export channels amounted to 27.6 million bushels. As a result, the total visible supply of Canadian wheat increased from 401.8 million at May 21, 1969 to a level of 417.6 million at June 18, 1969.

The total visible supply of Canadian wheat at June 18 this year represented a decrease of 2 per cent from the 1968 comparable total of 426.1 million but was 31 per cent more than the 1967 figure of 318.7 million. Country elevator stocks, amounting to 254.9 million bushels, were 7 per cent more than the 1968 comparable total of 238.8 million and 45 per cent larger than the 175.8 million of two years ago. Wheat stocks at interior terminals at June 18, 1969, totalled 9.8 million bushels considerably below both the 13.7 million of a year ago and the 13.5 million of two years ago. The 17.6 million bushels "in transit rail" (western division) were below the 1968 figure of 19.8 million but above the 14.9 million of 1967. Supplies at the Lakehead, totalling some 43.5 million bushels, were 23 per cent smaller than the 56.3 million at June 19, 1968 but sharply above the 27.8 million at June 21, 1967. The 1.6 million bushels "in transit lake" were substantially below both the 4.5 million in this position in 1968 and the 11.8 million at the same date in 1967. The 29.8 million bushels in Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports were above both the 27.4 million of a year ago and the 21.9 million of two years ago. Supplies in Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports at June 18, 1969, at 36.6 million bushels, registered a decline of 16 per cent from the comparable 1968 figure of 43.5 million but were 13 per cent higher than the 32.5 million of 1967. The 13.5 million bushels in West Coast ports (Vancouver-New Westminster, Prince Rupert and Victoria) were above both the 12.3 million at June 19, 1968 and the 10.8 million at the same date in 1967.

May 1969 Exports
of Wheat and Flour Total
32.1 Million Bushels

Combined exports of wheat in bulk, seed wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent, during May 1969 amounted to 32.1 million bushels, sharply above the 11.6 million of the previous month, but 28 per cent

below the 44.4 million of May 1968 and 24 per cent less than the ten-year (1958-67) average for the month of May of 42.3 million. Exports of wheat in bulk (as reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners) during May 1969 totalled 30.4 million bushels, in sharp contrast to only 10.3 million shipped in April 1969 but 28 per cent less than the 42.3 million at the same month a year ago and 22 per cent below the ten-year average of 39.2 million. Based on Canadian Customs returns, the equivalent of 1.6 million bushels of wheat was exported in the form of flour during May 1969. This total was 26 per cent above the previous month's figure of 1.2 million, but below both the adjusted total of 2.1 million of May 1968 and the ten-year average of 3.1 million bushels.

Cumulative exports of wheat in bulk during the August-May period of the current crop year amounted to 230.0 million bushels, slightly above, the 227.9 million shipped during the first ten months of 1967-68 but 22 per cent less than the ten-year average for the period of 296.3 million. The People's Republic of China and Britain were the two leading markets for Canadian wheat in bulk during the first ten months of the current crop year with shipments to these countries amounting to 60.9 million and 48.5 million bushels, and accounted for 26 per cent and 21 per cent, respectively, of the August-May total. During the same period last year the People's Republic of China accounted for 16 per cent and Britain 24 per cent of the August 1967-May 1968 total.

Other principal importers of Canadian wheat for the first ten months of the current crop year with figures for the same period of the preceding crop year in brackets, were as follows, in millions of bushels: Japan, 34.3 (32.3); India, 15.3 (4.8); Italy, 10.4 (5.9); Federal Republic of Germany, 10.4 (14.3); Belgium and Luxembourg, 6.4 (8.0); Netherlands, 5.4 (4.6); Switzerland, 4.8 (2.1); and France, 4.0 (0.5). Cumulative exports of seed wheat during August-May of the current crop year, based on Canadian Customs returns, amounted to 557 thousand bushels compared with last year's comparable total (adjusted to remove time lag) of 633 thousand.

Cumulative exports of wheat flour during the first ten months of the 1968-69 crop year, based on Customs returns, were the equivalent of 19.7 million bushels of wheat, a decrease of 8 per cent from the adjusted August-May 1967-68 total of 21.4 million. Cuba's purchases, the leading market for Canadian wheat flour during the period under review, amounted to the equivalent of 9.1 million bushels and accounted for 46 per cent of the August 1968-May 1969 total. During the comparable period of 1967-68 shipments to Cuba amounted to 10.2 million and accounted for 47 per cent of the ten-month total. Other principal markets for Canadian wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the August-May period of the 1968-69 crop year, with revised data for the same months of the preceding crop year in brackets, were as follows, in thousands of bushels: Britain, 2,144 (2,513); Ghana, 1,196 (1,239); Ceylon, 855 (860); U.A.R.-Egypt, 752 (nil); Leeward and Windward Islands, 706 (694); and Indonesia, 617 (nil).

Crop Conditions in
the Prairie Provinces

According to the Telegraphic Crop Report published under date of July 9, 1969, crop conditions in each of the Prairie Provinces were summarized as follows:

Crops are in good condition in most districts of Manitoba with excess moisture in the central area. Large acreages were flooded around Carman and moisture conditions are favourable in other districts. Sunflowers and corn are very slow. Weed spraying, sugar beet thinning and haying are delayed and weed growth on unsprayed fields is heavy. Legumes are just starting to bloom. Rye stands are generally good with frost causing uneven heading.

Recent rains over wide areas in Saskatchewan have greatly improved the crop picture. However, the stage of development is behind normal. Warmer temperatures are urgently required to advance grain growth. Wheat averages 10 inches in height and approximately 45 per cent of the crop is now in the shot blade, and coarse grains average 9 inches in height. Although most crops are late, prospects are favourable. Oilseed crops are also good. Acreage losses due to June frosts are minor with the exception of losses to fall rye which were considerable.

In most areas of Alberta crops are later than they were at the same time last year. The slow development has been mainly due to unfavourable weather. The early-seeded crops are now heading but the later seeded ones have been almost dormant for several weeks. The north-central region has many fields with ungerminated or frozen black patches. Also, many fields have a distinct yellow appearance which may be due to a nitrogen deficiency. Both frost and drought damage will likely affect quality and reduce yields. It appears that yields of rapeseed will be low but it seems apparent that there is a larger acreage than last year. Early in the week light rains were general in north-central Alberta and thus the persistent drought was relieved in this area. It remains to be seen whether later-seeded and frost-damaged crops can recover enough to make a good stand. Moisture conditions are good in parts of the southwest where heavy rains continued last week. Very uncertain conditions surround crop spraying

in many areas. Weed control may turn out to be less general and less satisfactory than usual. Pest conditions are not abnormal for this time of year. Hay crops are reported as good to fair. In some areas hay is deteriorating due to heavy rains. The overall supplies of forage are about average. In the dry areas pastures are poor but good to excellent in those areas that received heavy rain.

Statement re Washington
Wheat Meeting

On July 14, the Honourable Jean Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce made the following statement re the Ministerial Wheat Exporters' Meeting in Washington,

July 10 and 11.

As Honourable Members are aware the international wheat marketing situation has in recent weeks become increasingly more difficult. This is not a specific Canadian problem but rather reflects an overall international situation which Canada must seek to influence but to which we must also adapt. Record stocks of wheat are held by exporting countries at a time when world trade in wheat, both commercial and non-commercial, has dropped substantially below the levels of two years ago.

Not surprisingly this underlying supply/demand situation has exerted downward pressure on wheat prices from the inception of the International Grains Arrangement in July, 1968. There have been a growing number of infractions of its minimum price provisions as individual exporting countries, both members and non-members of the Agreement, have sought a temporary advantage over competitors by reducing prices. Earlier this year, the Canadian Wheat Board found it difficult to move wheat at the I.G.A. minimum prices in competition with lower prices offered by other countries. As Honourable Members well recall I announced on March 14th that the Canadian Wheat Board would have to reduce prices to remain competitive even if this meant going below the I.G.A. minimum levels. In maintaining its competitive position the Canadian Wheat Board is of course being careful to ensure that the best possible price levels are maintained.

All exporting countries have in common a real concern of what would happen if the structure of international co-operation built up over the years were to disappear. Thus, over the last many months, the major exporting countries have held a series of meetings, notably in Canberra in September, 1968, and in Washington in April this year, to seek to rectify the problems which had been identified. Despite these efforts, pressures for further price cuts had built up in recent weeks and we were faced with the prospect of imminent unilateral price reductions. This might easily have triggered an uncontrollable downward spiral, to the detriment of all exporting countries and of the future of international co-operation in wheat marketing.

Following my visit with U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Mr. Hardin on June 18th, the discussions in the International Wheat Council in London, and the Canada/U.S. Ministerial Meeting in the following week, Canada supported the early convening of a Ministerial meeting of major exporting countries. This meeting was held in Washington on July 10 and 11 and was attended by ministerial representatives from Argentina, Australia, Canada, the E.E.C. and the United States. Mr. Olson and I took part in this meeting and we were accompanied by the Chief Commissioner and Commissioners of the Canadian Wheat Board and senior departmental officials.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to table under Standing Order 41(2), copies in French and in English of the Communique issued in Washington regarding the Wheat Exporters' meeting which reads in part as follows:

"The Ministers reviewed the supply/demand situation in the international

wheat market. They also examined the sales performance of each of the major exporters and the price relationships between grades and qualities of wheat as set out in the Schedule of the International Grains arrangement.

"The Ministers, in reviewing current prices in world markets, recognized that distortions had appeared and that corrective action would be taken by some exporters to bring prices into proper competitive relationship in the interests of orderly marketing and price stability.

"The Ministers reiterated their support for the International Grains Arrangement and expressed their determination to strengthen its operations.

"As a means of making the Arrangement more effective, the Ministers agreed to maintain continuing consultations to deal with problems that may arise.

In the case of the E.E.C., the understandings reached in Washington will be subject to the approval of the Council of Ministers representing their member countries.

This ministerial meeting has served to strengthen the determination of the major wheat exporting countries to co-operate closely in the interests of price stability in accordance with the principles of the I.G.A. Canada has played and is continuing to play a leading role in very difficult circumstances in the achievement of these results. I would not like to give the impression that this Washington meeting resolves all our difficulties, but I am encouraged by the constructive approach demonstrated by exporting countries at this meeting. The new arrangement for continuing consultation among exporting countries will facilitate more effective co-operation.

Mr. Speaker, I regret that I will not be able to give any precision to the measures of corrective action referred to in the Communiqué. Wheat pricing is a highly sensitive matter and I know that Honourable Members would not expect me to divulge specific marketing information which could undermine the day-to-day selling operations of the Canadian Wheat Board.

Sale of Wheat
to Peru Announced

On July 4, 1969, the sale of 200,000 metric tons of wheat to Peru was announced by the Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Mr. Pepin made the announcement of the sale by the Canadian Wheat Board following signing of an inter-governmental agreement with the General Francisco Morales y Bermudez, Peru's Minister of Finance, in Ottawa. This is the largest sale of Canadian grain to Latin America in recent years. It amounts to approximately 7.5 million bushels with a value of some \$14 million. Delivery will commence in September at the rate of 17 thousand tons per month.

This sale was facilitated by new credit arrangements for the sale of wheat to developing countries indicated in the estimates by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce presented earlier this year. Financing was accomplished under an arrangement requiring 10 per cent down payment with full payment over the next five years. Possibility of selling Canadian grain to Peru was discussed when Mr. Pepin and other Canadian Ministers toured Latin America last November. Negotiations were later entered into by the Canadian Wheat Board, culminating in the signing of the agreement today.

General Quota Position By June 30, 1969 out of a total of 1,827 shipping points in the western division, the Canadian Wheat Board had placed 561 points on a delivery quota of five bushels per specified acre and 689 points on a four-bushel quota. Of the remainder, 518 points were on a three-bushel quota and 48 points on a two-bushel quota. Some 11 stations were reported as "closed".

Summary of Elevator Shipping Points in the Western Division
as at June 30, 1969

Province	General quota in bushels per specified acre				Closed	Total
	Two	Three	Four	Five		
Ontario	—	—	—	—	1	1
Manitoba	37	96	132	59	—	324
Saskatchewan	11	383	417	172	7	990
Alberta	—	39	140	324	3	506
British Columbia	—	—	—	6	—	6
All provinces	48	518	689	561	11	1,827

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain Total shipments of the six major grains out of Lakehead terminals from the opening of navigation to June 18 this year amounted to 68.2 million bushels, 16 per cent below the 81.0 million shipped during the same period in 1968. In 1969 the season of navigation opened on April 11 while the 1968 season opened on April 10. Shipments of wheat, at 48.3 million were also below the previous year's total of 63.7 million and accounted for 71 per cent of the total compared to 79 per cent last year.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from the Opening of Navigation to June 18, 1969
and to Approximately the Same Date 1958 to 1968

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
thousand bushels							
1958	81,643	16,274	30,829	3,691	2,182	—	134,619
1959	50,399	8,870	16,209	998	1,363	—	77,839
1960	67,235	6,702	17,326	1,141	1,802	—	94,207
1961	96,690	10,016	15,018	1,272	2,431	—	125,429
1962	44,299	5,932	8,936	154	1,385	—	60,704
1963	44,269	15,393	7,201	1,007	2,085	—	69,956
1964	109,621	8,613	11,464	1,789	3,207	—	134,695
1965	73,423	11,634	9,667	1,471	3,046	405	99,646
1966	103,557	10,526	12,464	3,700	4,040	507	134,794
1967	105,483	11,882	23,217	1,907	3,291	530	146,309
1968	63,718	6,662	7,212	488	2,686	255	81,022
1969	48,274	4,226	11,662	479	2,899	689	68,229

Wheat Shipments to
the United States

There were no vessel and rail shipments of wheat to the United States, either for re-export or retention for domestic use, from the beginning of the current crop year to June 18, 1969.

During the comparable periods of 1967-68 and 1966-67 shipments amounted to 4 thousand and 155 thousand bushels, respectively.

Wheat Shipments (1) to the United States by Destination
August 1, 1968 - June 18, 1969 with Comparisons

Destination	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
		bushels	
<u>By Rail</u>			
U.S.A. domestic points	154,913	4,357	—
Totals, shipments	154,913	4,357	—

(1) Either for re-export or retention for domestic use. Excluding seed wheat.

Rail Shipments of
Wheat to Maritime
Ports

Rail shipments of wheat to Maritime ports from Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports during August 1968 — May 1969 amounted to 16,752,000 bushels compared with the August-May 1967-68 figure of 11,383,000.

Rail Shipments of Wheat to Maritime Ports from Bay, Lake
and Upper St. Lawrence Ports

Origin of shipments	August 1, 1967- May 31, 1968	August 1, 1968- May 31, 1969
		bushels
Port McNicoll	3,940,013	4,667,874
Midland, Tiffin	2,371,831	4,813,309
Collingwood	366,430	63,817
Owen Sound	2,590,306	2,315,547
Goderich	1,378,716	1,782,903
Sarnia	726,274	1,265,504
Port Colborne	9,383	1,843,418
Totals	11,382,953	16,752,372

Farmers' Marketings (1) of Wheat in the Prairie Provinces 1968-69

Week ending		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total	Last year ^r
bushels						
August	7, 1968	12,286	343,145	1,256	356,687	3,531,842
	14	54,003	433,143	19,546	506,692	410,477
	21	701,320	618,402	734,805	2,054,527	2,368,907
	28	319,028	1,772,613	649,209	2,740,850	5,893,733
September	4	248,115	2,325,413	840,579	3,414,107	14,505,278
	11	146,995	1,597,665	749,639	2,494,299	19,166,857
	18	386,716	4,847,811	2,241,941	7,476,468	12,002,246
	25	560,570	4,814,363	1,744,398	7,119,331	12,262,382
October	2	578,728	4,171,612	1,148,224	5,898,564	8,987,247
	9	1,412,243	6,689,883	3,152,542	11,254,668	5,351,929
	16	914,936	4,950,252	1,904,238	7,769,426	7,247,758
	23	827,874	4,038,282	1,889,876	6,756,032	7,562,502
	30	831,989	5,268,762	4,080,886	10,181,637	9,262,642
November	6	1,653,791	7,100,994	4,580,760	13,335,545	9,717,801
	13	2,037,836	9,768,838	3,876,116	15,682,790	8,840,798
	20	2,099,771	7,917,084	3,227,126	13,243,981	11,217,381
	27	1,661,638	5,918,922	2,334,940	9,915,500	10,032,019
December	4	1,454,530	5,283,400	2,524,710	9,262,640	13,270,298
	11	924,844	3,683,325	1,936,615	6,544,784	15,836,937
	18	886,759	3,627,473	1,257,373	5,771,605	9,311,891
	23	819,810	3,417,705	1,647,864	5,885,379	6,742,989
	31	405,023	1,773,314	1,050,722	3,229,059	7,572,454
January	8, 1969	367,174	2,544,883	1,452,240	4,364,297	4,968,322
	15	416,690	1,351,887	1,047,114	2,815,691	5,554,999
	22	567,950	1,139,430	1,019,662	2,727,042	18,411,991
	29	280,390	814,599	587,479	1,682,468	10,617,794
February	5	255,056	465,482	703,518	1,424,056	5,548,689
	12	485,168	2,509,965	2,902,341	5,897,474	10,319,185
	19	544,539	3,121,188	2,416,389	6,082,116	8,222,761
	26	763,276	3,905,593	2,248,441	6,917,310	4,789,373
March	5	846,130	2,958,912	2,043,881	5,848,923	7,453,488
	12	959,884	4,911,870	2,724,281	8,596,035	6,525,279
	19	975,957	4,280,914	2,985,665	8,242,536	8,254,395
	26	927,805	4,944,237	2,787,007	8,659,049	7,814,669
April	2	772,624	3,472,361	2,342,123	6,587,108	5,208,385
	9	479,651	2,498,795	1,847,450	4,825,896	5,139,919
	16	382,006	1,191,820	2,432,215	4,006,041	3,987,431
	23	497,967	4,403,412	2,222,129	7,123,508	6,124,617
	30	635,750	7,332,422	1,754,416	9,722,588	6,945,084
May	7	637,801	5,165,916	1,778,916	7,582,633	4,895,997
	14	728,083	3,851,829	655,485	5,235,397	4,076,927
	21	933,144	2,128,540	1,514,667	4,576,351	3,902,474
	28	552,086	3,048,278	1,165,489	4,765,853	7,104,613
June	4	1,053,353	6,935,890	2,337,079	10,326,322	9,954,109
	11	2,271,798	8,301,180	3,168,421	13,741,399	12,510,162
	18	3,255,854	8,965,920	2,900,829	15,122,603	12,292,525
Totals		38,528,941	180,607,724	88,630,602	307,767,267	381,719,556
Average similar period: 1957-58 - 1966-67.		42,229,555	223,923,739	88,383,099	354,536,393	

(1) Includes receipts at country, interior private and mill elevators, interior semi-public terminals and platform loadings. ^r Revised figures.

Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat, June 18, 1969
Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1967 and 1968

Position	1967	1968	1969
	thousand bushels		
Country elevators — Manitoba	14,767	31,085	29,058
Saskatchewan	110,551	138,040	151,456
Alberta	50,432	69,658	74,391
Sub-totals	175,750	238,783	254,905
Interior private and mill	6,268	5,023	5,131
Interior terminals	13,472	13,714	9,824
Vancouver-New Westminster	9,793	11,138	11,727
Victoria	520	671	908
Prince Rupert	533	474	837
Churchill	1,247	4,593	4,694
Fort William-Port Arthur	27,808	56,279	43,501
In transit rail (western division)	14,877	19,786	17,608
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	21,886	27,427	29,841
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	32,476	43,511	36,592
In transit lake	11,765	4,504	1,597
In transit rail (eastern division)	2,304	219	399
Totals	318,699	426,122	417,564

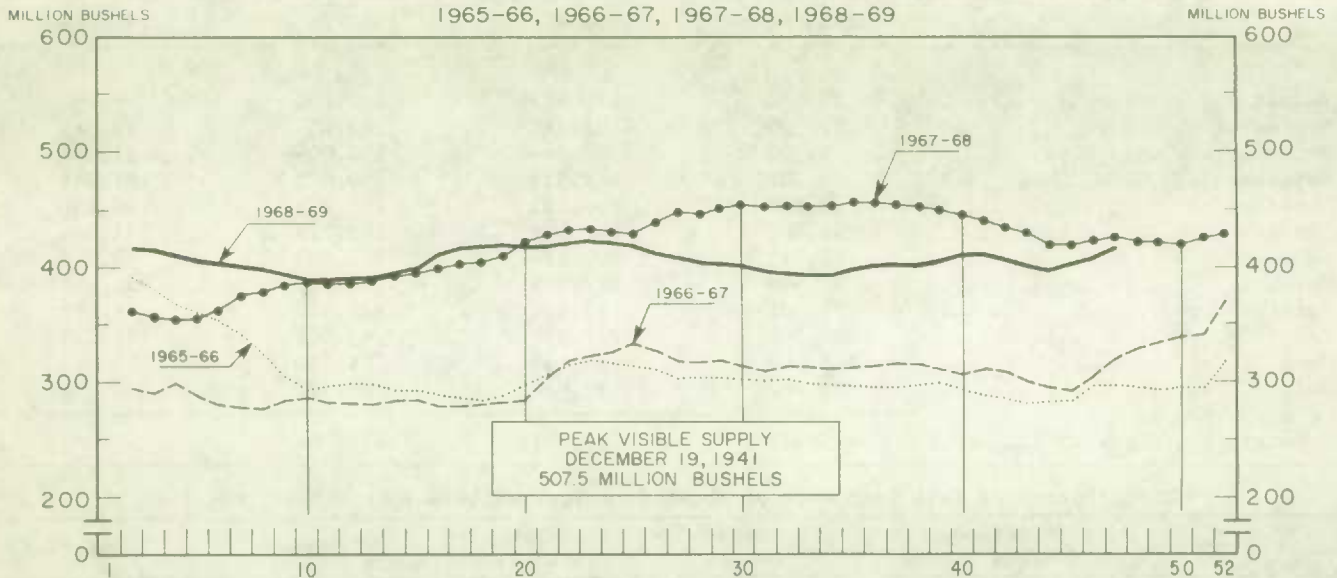
Grading of Wheat Inspected, August 1968-May - 1969 with Comparisons

Grade	Crop year		August-May			
	Average					
	1962-63	1967-68	1967-68		1968-69	
	1966-67					
	per cent	per cent	cars	per cent	cars	per cent
No. 1 Man. Northern	5.1	27.9	39,852	24.3	22,330	13.8
No. 2 Man. Northern	35.8	43.4	73,060	44.6	55,187	34.0
No. 3 Man. Northern	22.7	14.8	25,217	15.4	15,071	9.3
No. 4 Man. Northern	10.5	3.0	5,516	3.4	4,050	2.5
No. 5 Wheat	4.5	0.4	787	0.5	3,173	2.0
No. 6 Wheat	0.6	0.1	266	0.2	218	0.1
Feed Wheat	(1)	(1)	37	(1)	25	(1)
Others Red Spring	13.3	4.0	7,274	4.4	49,719	30.7
C.W. Garnet	0.2	0.3	501	0.3	124	0.1
C.W. White Spring	0.1	0.1	226	0.1	239	0.1
C.W. Mixed Wheat	0.1	0.1	118	0.1	87	0.1
Alberta Winter	0.7	1.0	1,709	1.0	837	0.5
Nos. 1-6 C.W. Amber Durum	5.8	4.7	8,952	5.5	5,681	3.5
Others C.W. Amber Durum ..	0.4	0.2	360	0.2	5,346	3.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	163,875	100.0	162,087	100.0

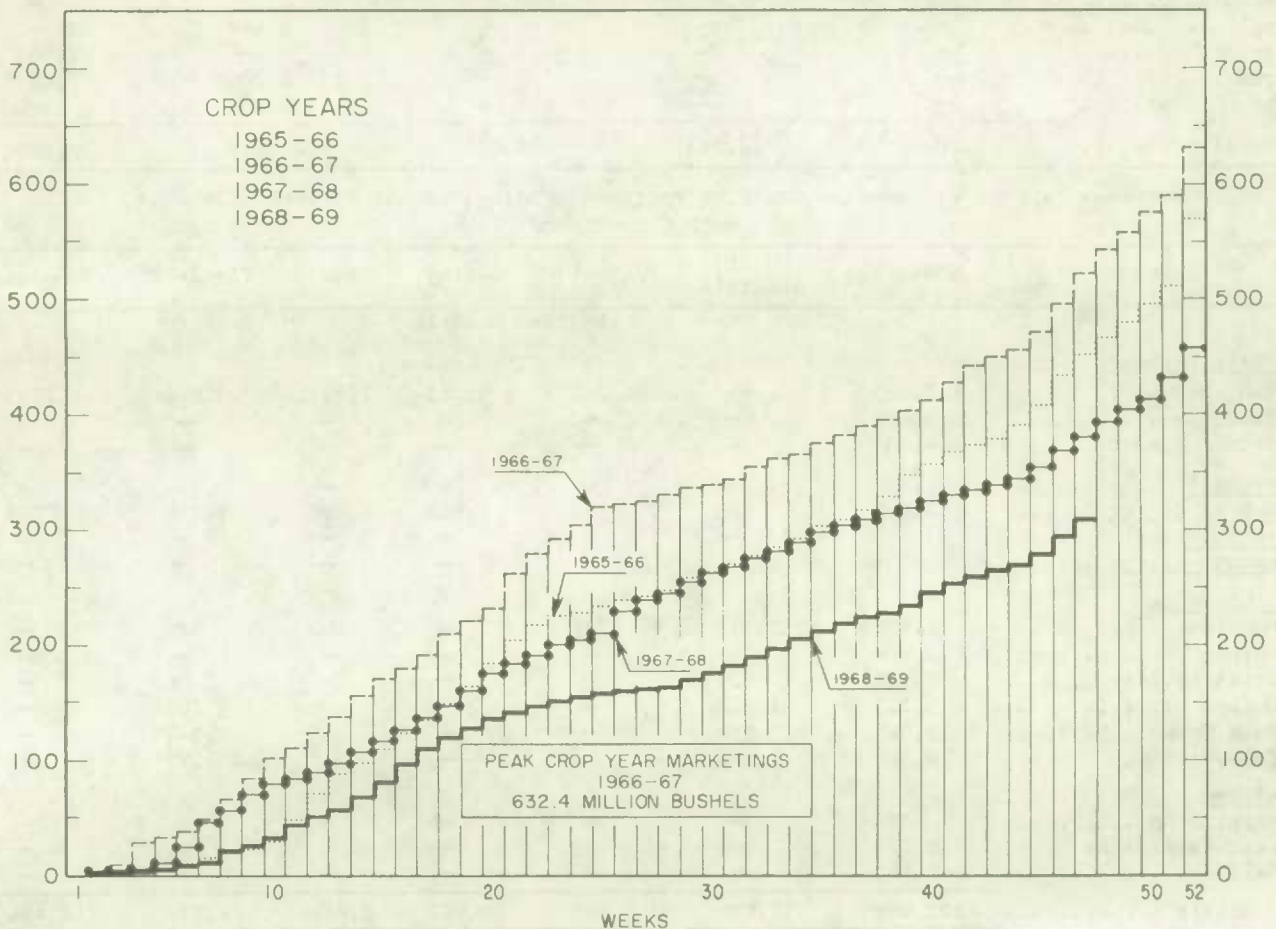
Gross bushels (approx.) .. 317,058,000^r 309,933,000

(1) Less than .05 per cent.
r Revised figure.

WEEKLY VISIBLE SUPPLY OF CANADIAN WHEAT



CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WHEAT MARKETINGS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY WEEKS



(Data in both charts for crop years beginning August 1)

Rail Shipments of Wheat from Fort William-Port Arthur, 1965-66 - 1968-69

Month	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
bushels				
August	10,458	118,973	133,651	—
September	10,500	83,333	182,051	23,084
October	4,500	89,384	152,009	57,458
November	10,205	163,332	50,475	101,966
December	7,500	106,833	143,833	44,136
January	46,108	145,889	160,214	131,034
February	26,712	120,334	143,884	99,776
March	98,598	177,393	274,690	153,067
April	71,701	133,699	123,167	79,899
May	89,166	207,038	61,460	108,339
June	178,183	154,139	101,950	—
July	82,282	93,094	88,500	—
Totals	635,913	1,593,441	1,615,884	—

Distribution of Rail Shipments of Wheat from Fort William-Port Arthur, May 1969

Grade	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
bushels					
5 Wheat	—	1,333	—	—	3,000
6 Wheat	5,000	7,500	70,000	—	—
Tough	—	—	—	1,667	—
Rejected	—	—	—	—	2,000
Durum	—	—	—	2,000	7,689
Others	—	—	—	8,150	—
Totals	5,000	8,833	70,000	11,817	12,689

Overseas Exports of Canadian Grain by Ports of Loading, August 1, 1968 - June 18, 1969
with Comparisons

Port	Wheat(1)	Durum wheat(1)	Oats(1)	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
thousand bushels							
<u>Pacific Seaboard</u>							
Van.-New West.	117,089	637	231	9,413	1,671	5,606	11,725
Victoria	6,023	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert	4,037	—	—	—	—	—	—
Churchill	21,613	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakehead direct	3,060	853	583	1,548	1,190	2,736	708
Toronto direct	37 ^r	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prescott direct	336	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>St. Lawrence</u>							
Montreal	11,957	7,618	336	—	100	286	—
Sorel	3,604	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trois Rivières	2,262	259	—	—	—	6	—
Quebec	5,727	1,315	—	—	—	708	—
Baie Comeau	13,666	600	—	—	—	1,247	—
Port Cartier	14,806	5,304	—	—	—	277	—
<u>Maritime</u>							
Saint John	474	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Saint John	10,135	446	53	—	—	891	—
Halifax	9,163	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	223,989	17,030	1,203	10,961	2,961	11,758	12,434
August 1, 1967 -							
June 19, 1968	238,621	9,435	1,789	31,038	3,694	11,808	10,986

(1) Excluding seed.

^r Revised figure.

Shipments Under
Feed Grain
Assistance Regulations

Claims filed for payment up to March 31, 1969 represent the movement of 5,644 thousand bushels of wheat from the Prairie Provinces to Eastern Canada and British Columbia under the Feed Grain Assistance Regulations during the August-March 1968-69 crop year. Revised data on the August 1967-March 1968 shipments of wheat based on claims submitted up to March 31, 1969 place the eight-month total at 8,324 thousand bushels. The bulk of the shipments during the current eight months under review went to destinations in Quebec, British Columbia and Ontario with these three provinces accounting for a combined 88 per cent of the total.

Provincial Distribution of Wheat Shipments under the Feed Grain Assistance Regulations
August - March 1968-69 and 1967-68

Month	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	B.C.	Total	Eastern wheat to Quebec
thousand bushels									
August 1968	4	20	111	32	327	70	71	635	34
September	3	8	40	14	279	92	157	592	39
October	4	5	65	14	366	106	277	837	23
November	4	12	61	15	351	103	308	854	33
December	5	5	41	8	348	113	189	709	16
January 1969	4	9	40	17	433	131	278	911	20
February	3	1	72	21	334	94	131	655	19
March	9	5	38	3	303	75	17	450	2
Totals(1)	36	65	468	123	2,741	784	1,427	5,644	186
<u>Same period 1967-68</u>									
Preliminary(2)					N.A.				
Revised(1)	141	120	888	201	3,849	1,489	1,638	8,324	47

Preliminary data on millfeed shipments under the Feed Grain Assistance Regulations indicate shipments of 345,866 tons during the August - March period of the current crop year. Revised data on the August - March 1967-68 shipments of millfeeds based on claims submitted up to March 31, 1969 place the eight-month total at 359,571 tons. The greater portion of the millfeed shipments during the period under review went on destinations in Quebec and Ontario.

Provincial Distribution of Millfeed Shipments under the Feed Grain Assistance Regulations
August - March 1967-68 and 1968-69

Province	1967-68		1968-69
	Preliminary(2)	Revised(1)	Preliminary(1)
tons			
Newfoundland		4,809	6,068
Prince Edward Island		6,429	5,846
Nova Scotia		24,157	27,437
New Brunswick	N.A.	21,626	18,955
Quebec		174,374	166,190
Ontario		104,572	100,665
British Columbia		23,604	20,705
Totals		359,571	345,866

(1) Based on claims filed up to March 31, 1969.

(2) Based on claims filed up to March 31, 1968.

N.A. Not available.

Monthly Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour

Year and month	Wheat in bulk(1)	Seed wheat(2)	Total wheat	Wheat flour(2,3)	Total Wheat and wheat flour(3)
thousand bushels					
<u>1966-67</u>					
August	64,233	132	64,365	2,753	67,118
September	47,357	103	47,460	2,122	49,582
October	51,659	39	51,698	3,551	55,250
November	48,942	53	48,995	2,471	51,466
December	33,477	47	33,523	3,889	37,412
January	27,719	48	27,767	3,004	30,771
February	20,102	52	20,154	1,616	21,771
March	21,718	128	21,845	3,663	25,508
April	27,847	81	27,928	2,475	30,403
May	57,134	11	57,145	2,502	59,647
June	47,517	6	47,522	2,812	50,334
July	35,033	18	35,051	993	36,044
Totals	482,737	719	483,456	31,851	515,307
<u>1967-68</u>					
August	24,424	52	24,477	2,773	27,249
September	20,211	60	20,272	2,037	22,309
October	19,851	67	19,917	1,581	21,498
November	21,967	99	22,066	1,811	23,877
December	12,920	56	12,976	2,355	15,332
January	19,259	56	19,315	1,737	21,052
February	18,903	62	18,965	2,394	21,359
March	21,388	169	21,557	2,621	24,178
April	26,661	5	26,666	2,036	28,702
May	42,311	7	42,317	2,061	44,378
June	40,798	1	40,799	1,349	42,148
July	41,975	18	41,993	1,937	43,930
Totals	310,669	651	311,320	24,690	336,010
<u>1968-69(4)</u>					
August	31,127	1	31,128	2,270	33,398
September	30,019	45	30,064	2,437	32,500
October	25,995	(5)	25,996	2,079	28,074
November	23,338	68	23,406	2,053	25,459
December	16,061	50	16,112	1,934	18,045
January	18,843	9	18,853	1,574	20,427
February	24,149	31	24,181	2,007	26,188
March	19,857	134	19,990	2,544	22,534
April	10,278	82 ^r	10,361 ^r	1,249	11,610 ^r
May	30,350	136	30,487	1,572	32,059
Totals	230,019	557	230,577	19,718	250,294

(1) Export clearances including shipments to the United States compiled by the Statistics Division, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. (2) Compiled from Canadian Customs returns, 1966-67 and 1967-68 adjusted to remove effect of time lag in reporting. (3) In terms of wheat equivalent. Wheat flour conversion rate: 2.3 bushels per cwt. (4) Preliminary, subject to revision. (5) Less than 500 bushels.
^r Revised figures.

Exports of Canadian Wheat(1) by Destination, May 1969 and 1968

Destination	Wheat (except durum)	Durum wheat	All wheat	
			May 1969	May 1968 ^r
bushels				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg	463,792	37,333	501,125	1,017,131
France	735,467	1,136,210	1,871,677	9,333
Germany, Federal Republic ...	650,303	972,923	1,623,226	965,353
Italy	511,022	885,564	1,396,586	—
Netherlands	454,662	80,400	535,062	161,665
Sub-totals	2,815,246	3,112,430	5,927,676	2,153,482
<u>Other Western Europe</u>				
Britain	4,471,830	—	4,471,830	5,414,487
Ireland	112,000	—	112,000	37,333
Malta and Gozo	291,088	—	291,088	—
Norway	—	—	—	512,288
Sweden	20,347	—	20,347	52,267
Switzerland	7,467	119,747	127,214	516,586
Sub-totals	4,902,732	119,747	5,022,479	6,532,961
Totals	7,717,978	3,232,177	10,950,155	8,686,443
<u>Eastern Europe</u>				
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	1,463,467
Hungary	—	—	—	427,214
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	—	—	—	11,516,162
Totals	—	—	—	13,406,843
<u>Africa</u>				
Ghana	337,867	—	337,867	65,407
Tanzania	—	—	—	37,335
Totals	337,867	—	337,867	102,742
<u>Asia</u>				
Hong Kong	91,429	—	91,429	62,720
India	916,533	—	916,533	4,709,413
Japan	5,059,643	171,861	5,231,504	3,924,652
Malaysia	4,895	—	4,895	39,200
People's Republic of China	12,287,585	—	12,287,585	9,726,510
Totals	18,360,085	171,861	18,531,946	18,462,495
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>				
Barbados	29	—	29	—
Cuba	—	—	—	936,357
Haiti Republic	328,533	—	328,533	—
Jamaica	163,329	—	163,329	997
Venezuela	38,583	—	38,583	714,633
Totals	530,474	—	530,474	1,651,987
Sub-totals, all countries .	26,946,404	3,404,038	30,350,442	42,310,510
Seed wheat(2)	—	—	136,431	6,510
Totals, all countries ...	26,946,404	3,404,038	30,486,873	42,317,020

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Statistics Division, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, for all countries except the United States. Excluding seed wheat.

(2) Compiled from Canadian Customs returns, 1968 adjusted for time lag, 1969 preliminary.

^r Revised figures.

Cumulative Exports of Canadian Wheat(1) by Destination

Destination	August 1968 - May 1969			Total same period last year ^r
	Wheat (except durum)	Durum wheat	Total wheat	
bushels				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg ...	6,337,227 ^r	109,267	6,446,494 ^r	7,997,682
France	1,683,196 ^r	2,266,848	3,950,044 ^r	509,833
Germany, Federal Republic.	6,237,572 ^r	4,178,708	10,416,280 ^r	14,322,254
Italy	6,030,653	4,414,344	10,444,997	5,914,463
Netherlands	4,927,808 ^r	504,000	5,431,808 ^r	4,582,694
Sub-totals	25,216,456 ^r	11,473,167	36,689,623 ^r	33,326,926
<u>Other Western Europe</u>				
Austria	—	479,068	479,068	464,830
Britain	48,244,544 ^r	253,860	48,498,404 ^r	55,649,142
Denmark	22,027	—	22,027	22,400
Finland	638,500	—	638,500	651,840
Ireland	750,400	—	750,400	1,159,431
Malta and Gozo	588,592	—	588,592	572,320
Norway	588,000	—	588,000	1,706,955
Sweden	80,304	—	80,304	52,267
Switzerland	2,375,132 ^r	2,465,601	4,840,733 ^r	2,054,289
Sub-totals	53,287,499 ^r	3,198,529	56,486,028 ^r	62,333,474
Totals	78,503,955	14,671,696	93,175,651	95,660,400
<u>Eastern Europe</u>				
Albania	—	—	—	371,504
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	1,463,467
Hungary	2,939,633	—	2,939,633	427,214
Poland	3,267,960	146,981	3,414,941	2,500,944
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	1,734,881	—	1,734,881	38,576,523
Totals	7,942,474	146,981	8,089,455	43,339,652
<u>Africa</u>				
Algeria	1,796,005	—	1,796,005	818,577
Congo	36,500	—	36,500	—
Ghana	1,511,177	—	1,511,177	202,047
Mauritania	1,212	—	1,212	—
Niger	687,344	—	687,344	—
Nigeria	—	—	—	582,400
Republic of South Africa ...	—	—	—	901,600
Sierra Leone	141,866	—	141,866	—
Sudan	—	—	—	36,195
Tanzania	110,235	—	110,235	298,680
Tunisia	—	692,139	692,139	461,626
Totals	4,284,339	692,139	4,976,478	3,301,125

See footnotes at end of table.

Cumulative Exports of Canadian Wheat(1) by Destination

Destination	August 1968 - May 1969			Total same period last year ^r
	Wheat (except durum)	Durum wheat	Total wheat	
bushels				
<u>Asia</u>				
Afghanistan	1,010	—	1,010	—
Hong Kong	779,857	—	779,857	809,200
India	15,306,956	—	15,306,956	4,838,005
Indonesia	29,394	—	29,394	—
Iraq	12,860	—	12,860	—
Israel	522,000	—	522,000	—
Japan	33,870,675	462,317	34,332,992	32,284,585
Jordan	—	—	—	12,860
Lebanon	—	—	—	8,613
Malaysia	366,095	—	366,095	369,787
Pakistan	2,753,926	—	2,753,926	875,609
People's Republic of China .	60,860,410	—	60,860,410	36,511,928
Philippines	—	—	—	927,733
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	146,249
Singapore	121,567	—	121,567	160,160
Syria	2,020,883	—	2,020,883	32,848
Taiwan	520,837	—	520,837	410,569
Turkey	32,518	—	32,518	—
Totals	117,198,988	462,317	117,661,305	77,388,146
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>				
Bahamas	40	—	40	—
Barbados	99	—	99	40
Cuba	1,712,200	—	1,712,200	4,639,107
Ecuador	412,150	—	412,150	293,456
El Salvador	—	—	—	167,488
Guatemala	16,667	—	16,667	3,685
Haiti Republic	328,533	—	328,533	—
Jamaica	905,533	—	905,533	244,152
Paraguay	1,727	—	1,727	—
St. Lucia	187	—	187	373
Trinidad and Tobago	220,133	—	220,133	—
Venezuela	2,517,191	1,823	2,519,014	2,853,512
United States (2)	—	—	—	4,357
Totals	6,114,460	1,823	6,116,283	8,206,170
Sub-totals, all countries	214,044,216	15,974,956	230,019,172	227,895,493
Seed wheat(3)			557,343	632,830
Totals, all countries.	214,044,216	15,974,956	230,576,515	228,528,323

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Statistics Division, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, for all countries except the United States. Excluding seed wheat.

(2) Compiled from returns of Canadian elevator licensees and shippers and advice from American grain correspondents.

(3) Compiled from Canadian Customs returns, 1967-68 adjusted for time lag.

^r Revised figures.

Customs Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour by Countries of Consignment

Destination	February 1969(1)	May 1969(2)	August-May	
			1968-69(2)	1967-68(1)
bushels				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg	8,192	1,293	96,773	83,419
Italy	2,070	4,140	16,560	18,630
Netherlands	—	225	3,319	16,92
Sub-totals	10,262	5,658	116,652	118,970
<u>Other Western Europe</u>				
Britain	182,162	205,537	2,144,393	2,512,934
Denmark	—	—	460	920
Gibraltar	—	2,576	7,728	14,812
Greece	—	8,416	57,875	64,986
Iceland	—	—	3,386	3,850
Ireland	—	—	5,538	6,762
Norway	—	115	230	115
Portugal	—	3,834	34,484	72,811
Spain	—	—	—	1,967
Sweden	—	—	515	515
Switzerland	—	—	—	92
Sub-totals	182,162	220,478	2,254,609	2,679,764
Totals	192,424	226,136	2,371,261	2,798,734
<u>Africa</u>				
Algeria	—	—	65,870	138,941
Angola	—	—	14,030	23,115
Cameroun Republic	—	—	21,402	20,203
Congo-Kinshasa	—	3,450	57,155	73,434
Dahomey	4,200	—	32,313	43,447
French Africa nes	—	—	8,285	—
Gambia	13,800	—	49,761	83,520
Ghana	157,442	8,733	1,195,636	1,238,925
Guinea Republic	—	9,200	98,093	—
Ivory Coast	172	1,207	5,175	8,294
Liberia	14,442	18,202	140,242	147,211
Libya	—	—	—	225
Malawi	1,829	6,555	45,358	58,882
Morocco	—	—	—	53,243
Mozambique	4,531	5,214	51,223	36,634
Nigeria	—	—	230	—
Portuguese Africa nes ..	—	4,301	68,823	37,915
Republic of South Africa	—	—	—	6,751
Senegal	—	—	—	460
Sierra Leone	—	798	9,211	9,126
Tanzania	—	—	6,900	12,880
Togo	—	11,868	121,840	123,266
Tunisia	—	—	—	2,222
U.A.R. Egypt	76,059	—	752,199	—
Zambia	—	2,300	2,300	6,900
Totals	272,475	71,828	2,746,046	2,125,594

See footnotes at end of table.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHELS

800 —

700 —

600 —

500 —

400 —

300 —

200 —

100 —

0

MILLION BUSHELS

800 —

700 —

600 —

500 —

400 —

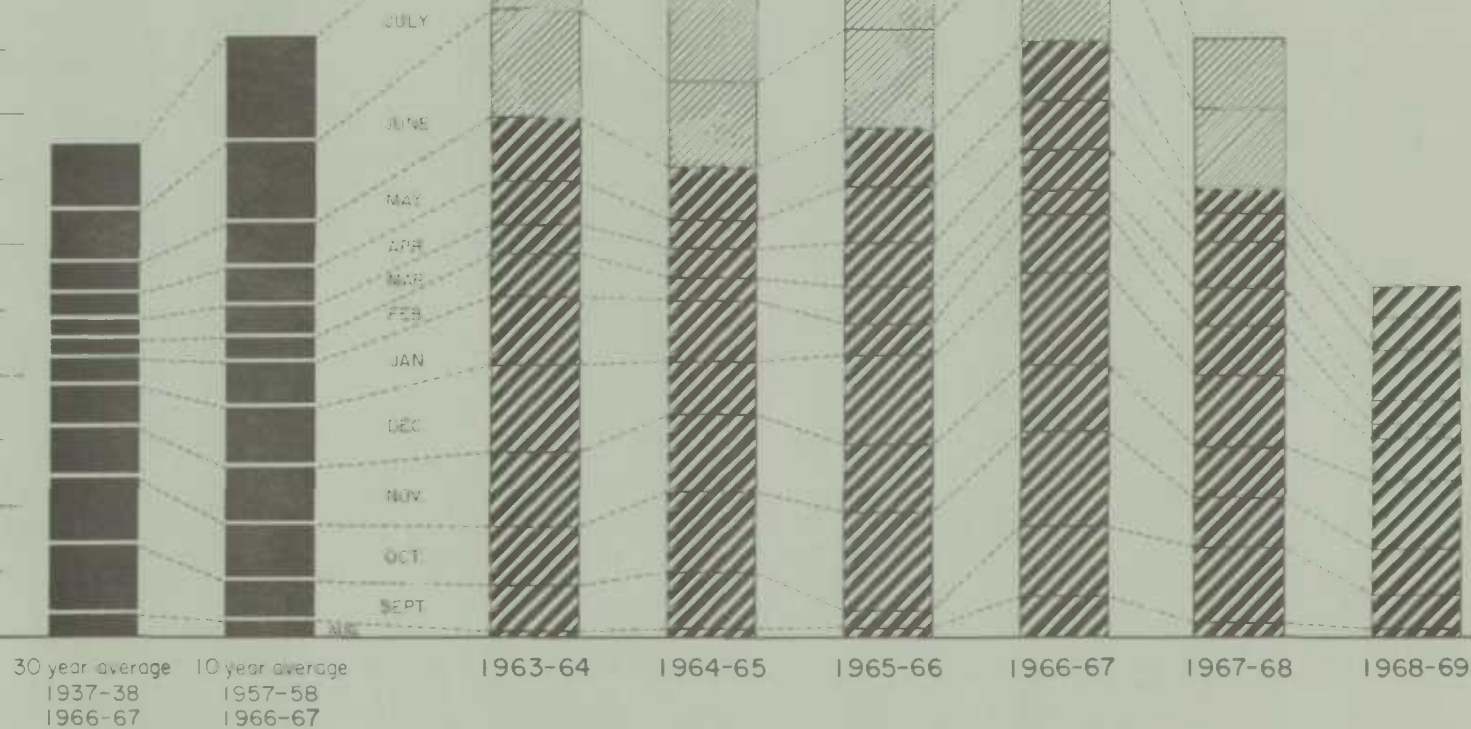
300 —

200 —

100 —

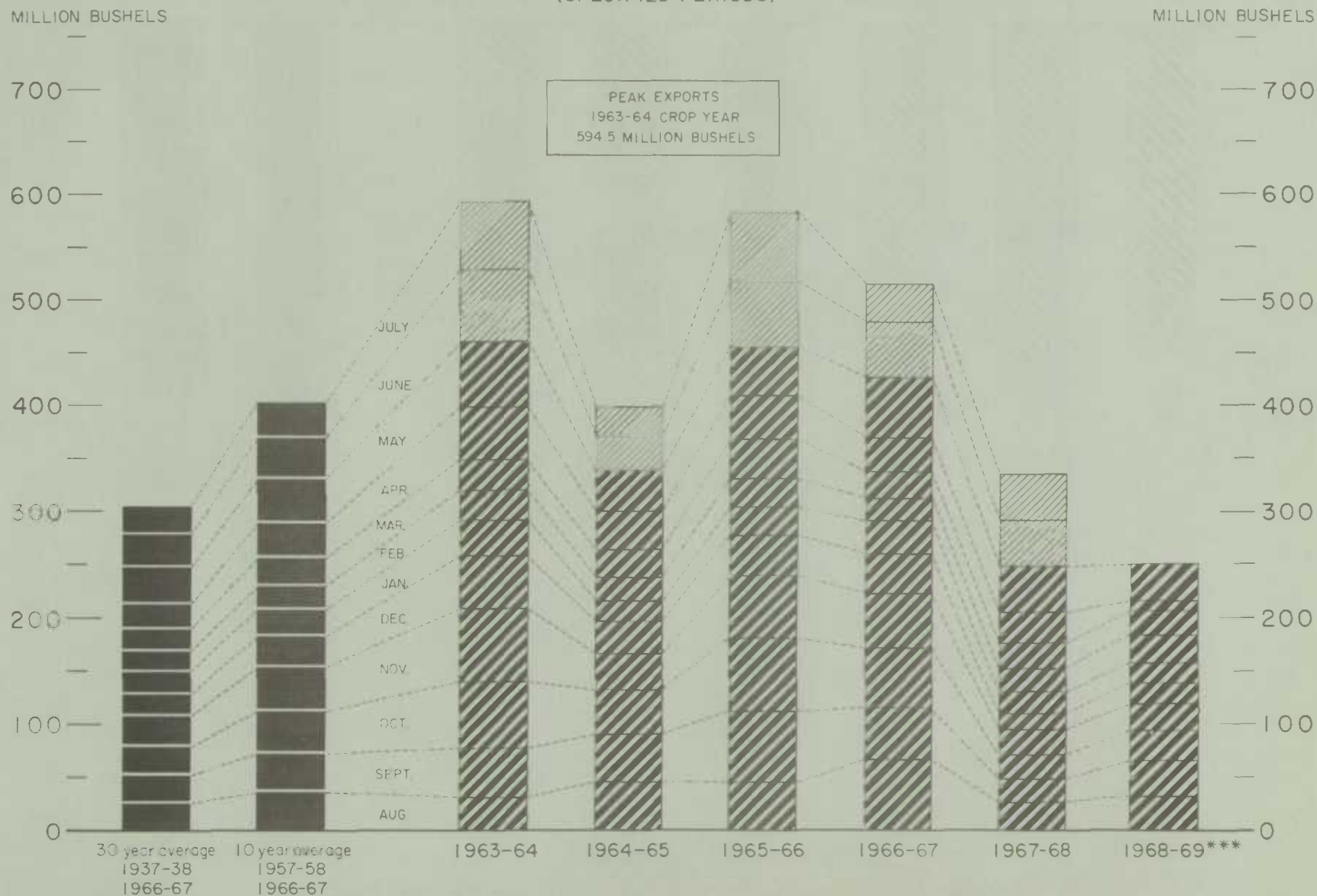
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PEAK MARKETINGS
1966-67 CROP YEAR
632.4 MILLION BUSHELS



EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT* AND WHEAT FLOUR**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

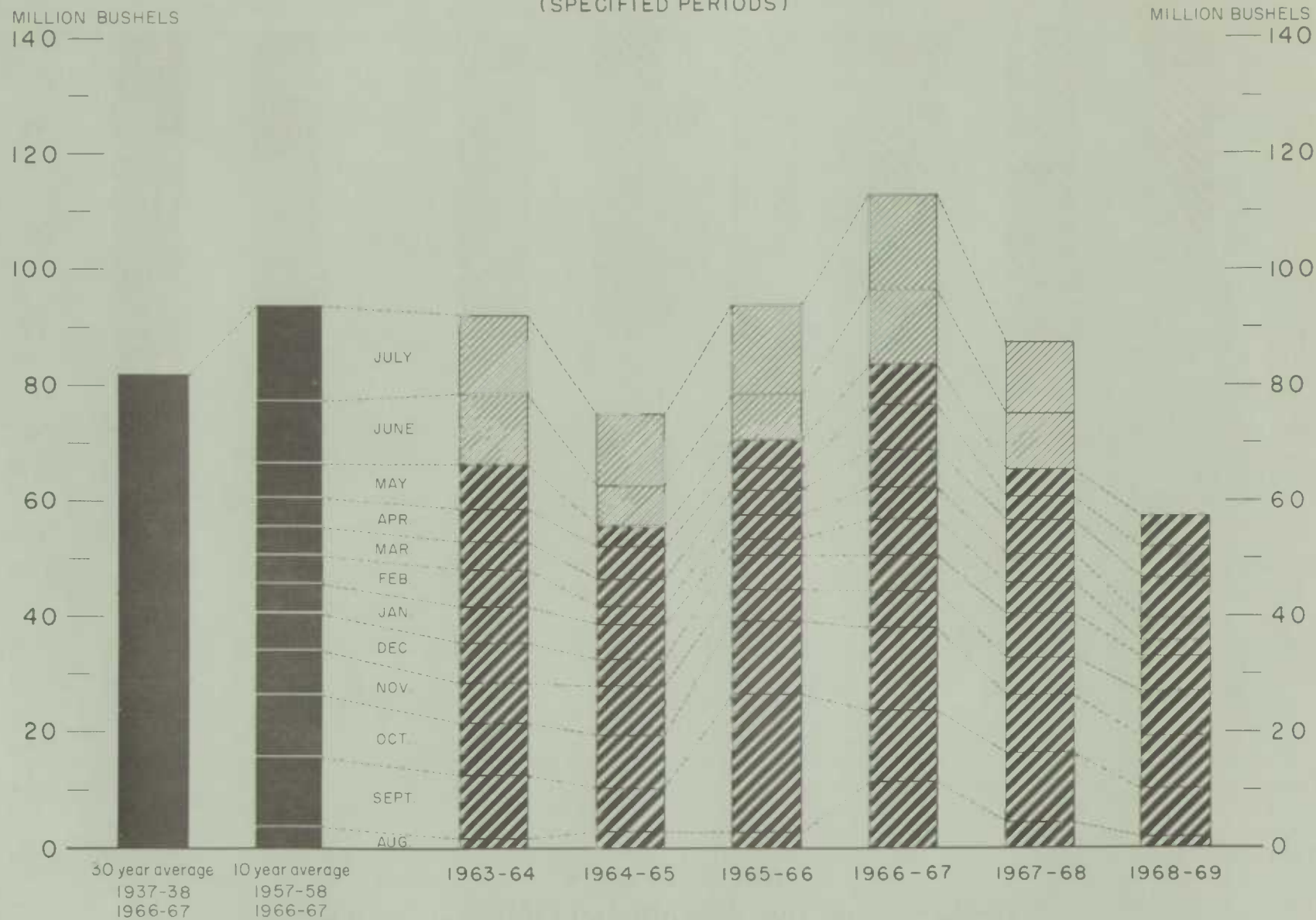


* Beginning with 1955-56 includes seed wheat.

** In terms of wheat equivalent.

*** Preliminary.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF BARLEY, PRAIRIE PROVINCES (SPECIFIED PERIODS)



EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHELS

80 —

70 —

60 —

50 —

40 —

30 —

20 —

10 —

0 —

MILLION BUSHELS

80 —

70 —

60 —

50 —

40 —

30 —

20 —

10 —

0 —

30 year average 10 year average
1937-38 1957-58
1966-67 1966-67

1963-64

1964-65

1965-66

1966-67

1967-68

1968-69**

JULY

JUNE

MAY

APR

MAR

FEB

JAN

DEC

NOV

OCT

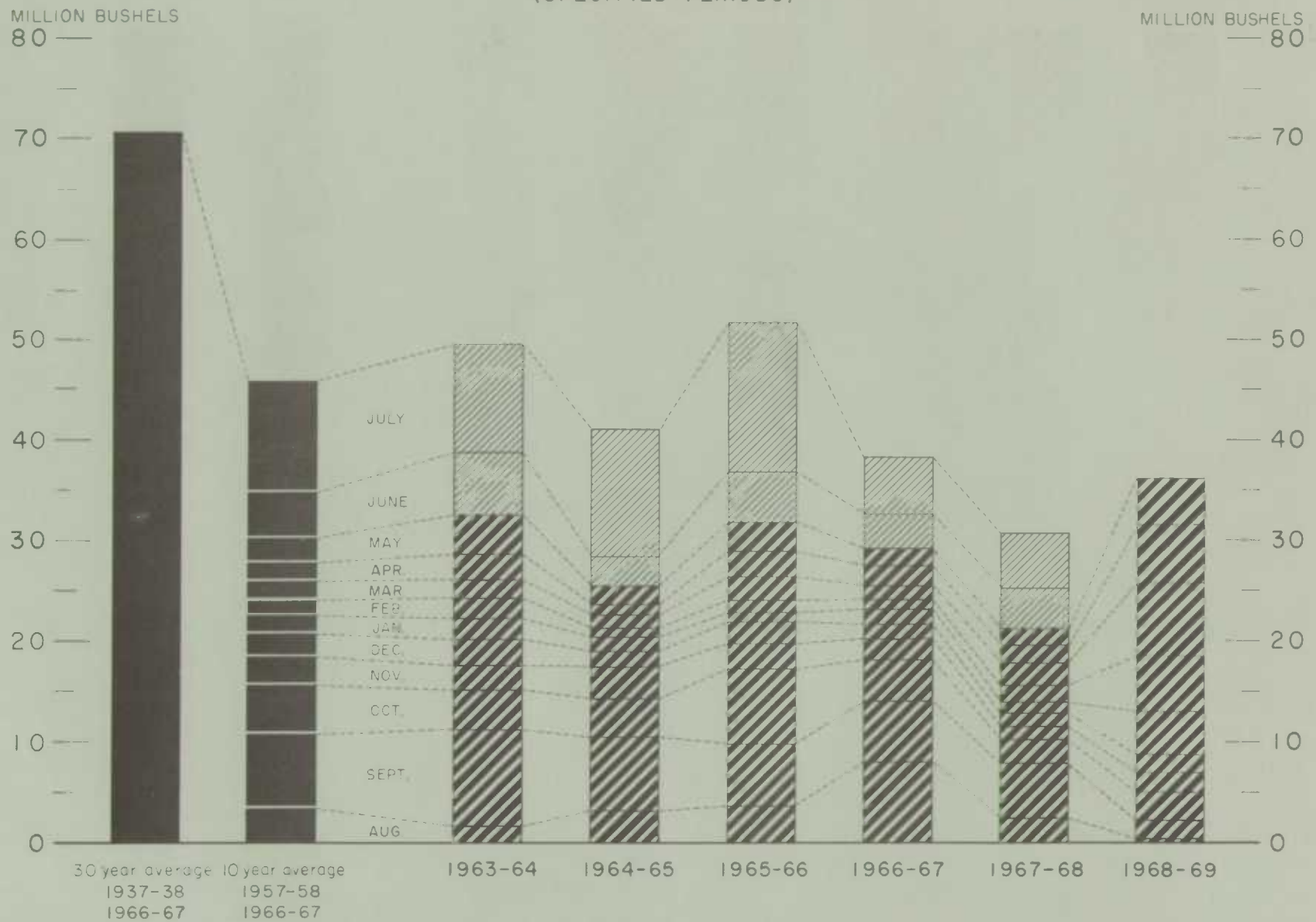
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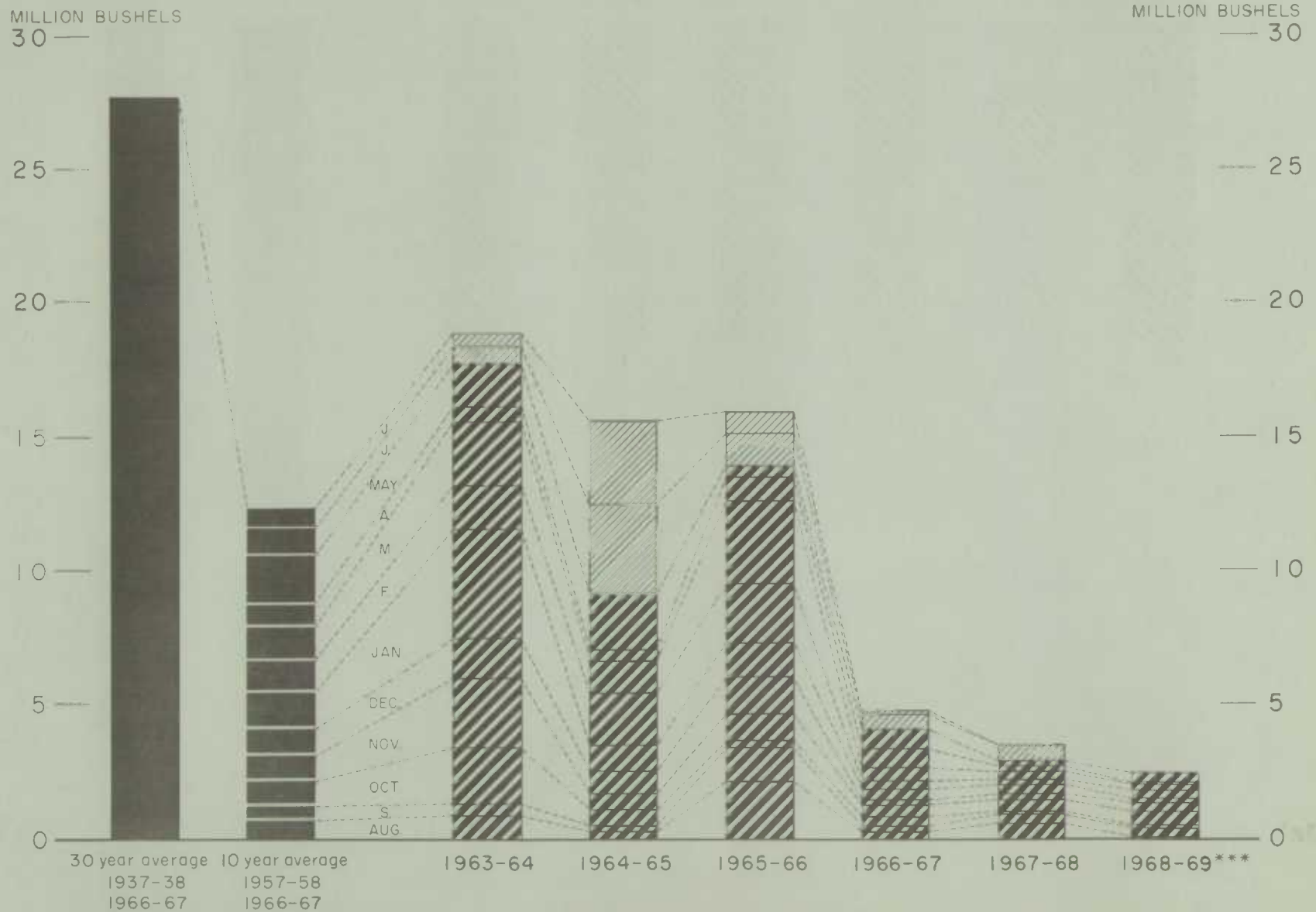
* In terms of grain equivalent ** Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES (SPECIFIED PERIODS)



EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS* AND OAT PRODUCTS** (SPECIFIED PERIODS)



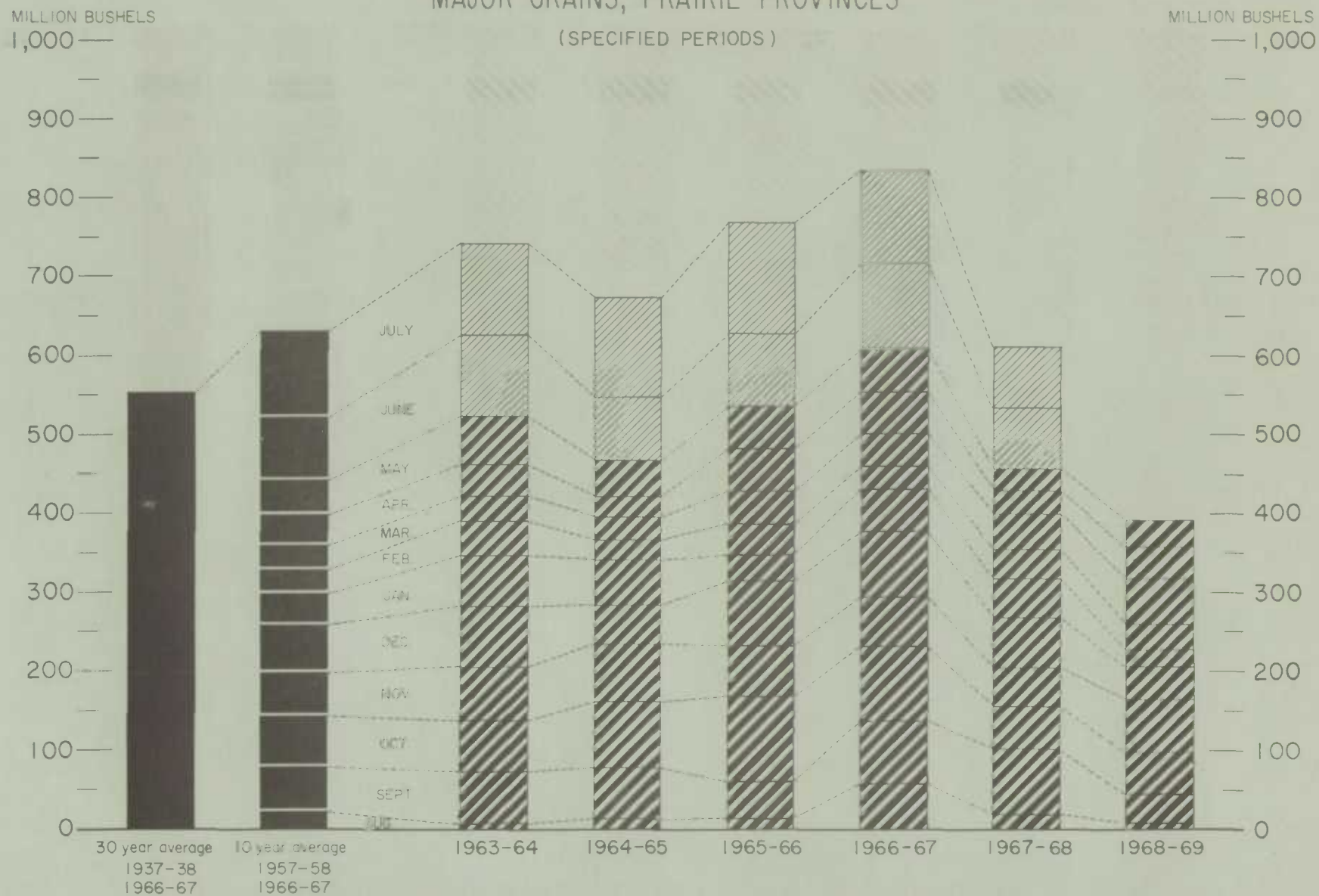
* Beginning with 1960-61 includes relatively small quantity of seed oats.

** In terms of grain equivalent

*** Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

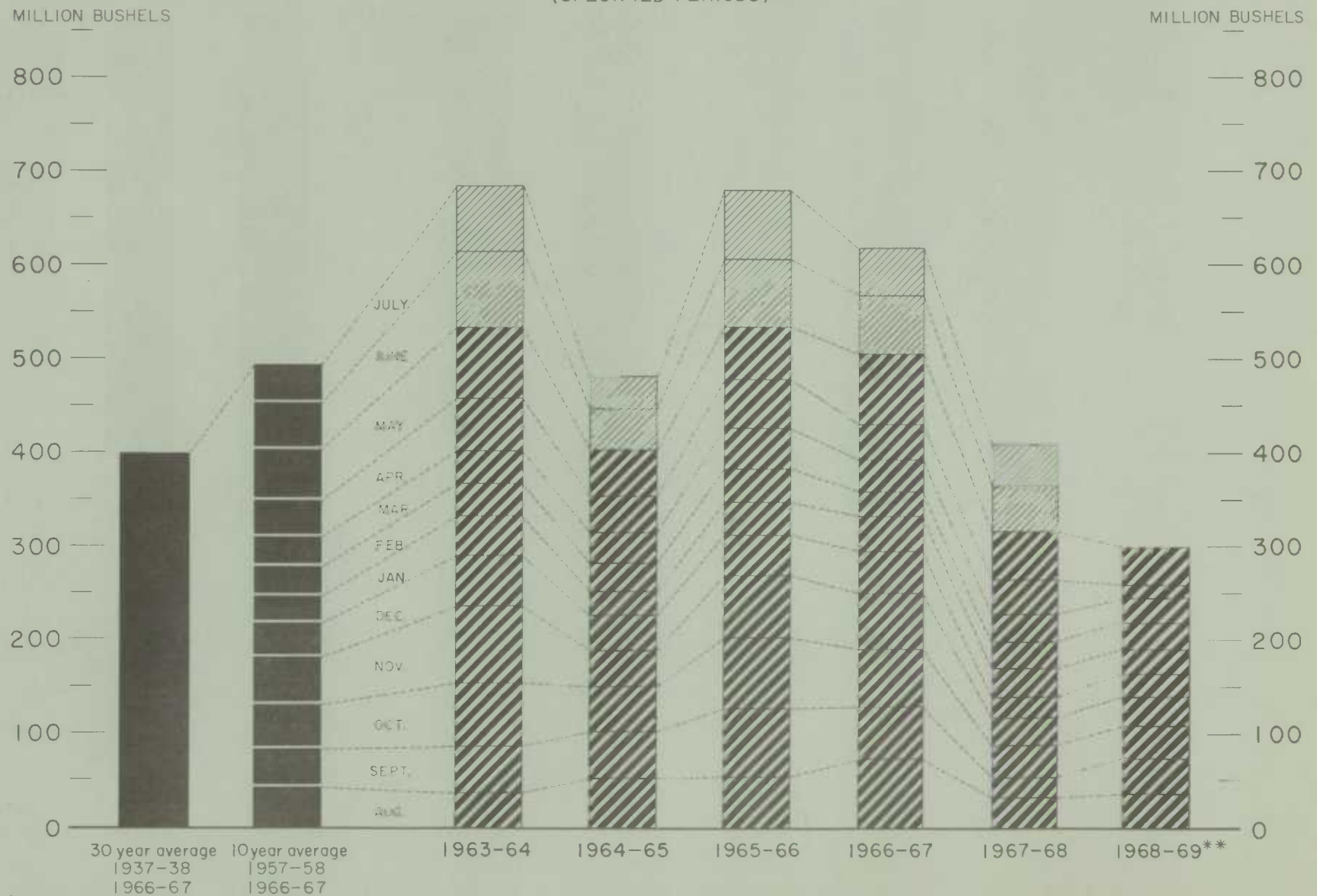
FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF CANADA'S SIX MAJOR GRAINS* PRAIRIE PROVINCES



* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and from 1960-61 rapeseed

EXPORTS OF CANADA'S SIX MAJOR GRAINS AND PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Customs Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour by Countries of Consignment

Destination	February 1969(1)	May 1969(2)	August-May	
			1968-69(2)	1967-68(1)
bushels				
<u>Asia</u>				
Aden	—	—	—	6,440
Afghanistan	—	—	621	517
Bahrain	—	—	—	591
Ceylon	—	16,357	855,372	859,628
Cyprus	—	—	467	—
Hong Kong	33,173	31,452	310,693	328,190
India	223	—	453	79,732
Indonesia	—	255,281	617,138	—
Iran	—	—	4,621	1,292
Iraq	17,747	—	46,522	—
Israel	—	—	228,390	543,837
Japan	920	115	7,555	5,333
Jordan	—	—	122	5,219
Korea, South	7,360	—	7,815	19,470
Lebanon	—	566	199,790	195,942
Philippines	—	—	1,012	354
Portuguese Asia	—	1,150	17,009	13,938
Qatar	—	—	798	655
Saudi Arabia	—	—	34,852	150,521
Syria	—	—	54,977	38,739
Thailand	13,052	14,203	217,470	187,540
Trucial States	—	—	2,829	322
Viet-Nam	—	920	920	—
Totals	72,475	320,044	2,609,426	2,438,260
<u>Oceania</u>				
British Oceania nes	—	—	6,955	2,645
Fiji	—	—	5,014	5,955
New Zealand	—	—	460	173
United States Oceania ...	—	3,450	24,159	34,730
Totals	—	3,450	36,588	43,503
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>				
Bahamas	25,268	33,481	256,183	269,181
Barbados	11,422	25,649	241,479	175,396
Bermuda	9,184	14,212	99,724	94,098
Bolivia	—	—	18,257	18,462
Brazil	—	—	—	110
British Honduras	552	1,904	35,514	51,860
Chile	—	—	—	205

See footnotes at end of table.

Customs Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour by Countries of Consignment

Destination	February 1969(1)	May 1969(2)	August-May	
			1968-69(2)	1967-68(1)
bushels				
Western Hemisphere (concluded)				
Colombia	—	—	—	10,147
Costa Rica	—	—	—	2,350
Cuba(3)	1,161,399	541,445	9,071,609	10,166,311
Dominican Republic	414	—	2,162	2,413
Ecuador	—	—	345	—
El Salvador	—	—	487	483
French Guiana	—	—	—	920
French West Indies	—	—	3,455	7,328
Guatemala	690	—	7,130	4,260
Guyana	2,412	7,459	69,324	67,567
Haiti Republic	84,433	117,737	270,784	4,043
Honduras Republic	460	—	14,745	22,172
Jamaica	20,509	19,293	140,521	1,389,821
Leeward and Windward Is..	66,829	87,886	706,013	693,777
Netherlands Antilles	28,731	22,218	154,109	120,329
Panama	—	230	2,114	39,293
Paraguay	—	—	4,766	—
Peru	463	—	10,064	22,158
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	96
St. Pierre and Miquelon .	1,208	3,738	18,513	20,482
Surinam	—	166	7,917	7,489
Trinidad and Tobago	96,324	46,253	468,892	339,945
Venezuela	—	—	483	230
United States Virgin Is..	126	127	380	—
United States	29,203	28,557	349,363	468,096
Totals	1,539,627	950,355	11,954,333	13,999,022
Totals, all countries	2,077,001	1,571,813	19,717,654	21,405,113

nes — not elsewhere specified.

- (1) In terms of wheat equivalent. Adjusted to remove effect of time lag in the returns made by Customs. Conversion rate: 2.3 bushels per cwt.
- (2) In terms of wheat equivalent. Preliminary and unadjusted for time lag. Conversion rate: 2.3 bushels per cwt.
- (3) Source — Canadian National Millers Association.

Canadian Wheat Board Weekly Average Cash Wheat Prices
Basis in Store Fort William-Port Arthur

Class and grade	Week ending			
	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27
cents and eighths per bushel				
<u>Initial payment to producers</u>				
1 Northern	170	170	170	170
2 Northern	166	166	166	166
3 Northern	162	162	162	162
4 Northern	155	155	155	155
5 Wheat	141	141	141	141
6 Wheat	137	137	137	137
Feed Wheat	133	133	133	133
1 C.W. Garnet	155	155	155	155
2 C.W. Garnet	150	150	150	150
3 C.W. Garnet	145	145	145	145
1 Alberta Red Winter	154	154	154	154
2 Alberta Winter	149	149	149	149
3 Alberta Winter	143	143	143	143
1 C.W. Amber Durum	170	170	170	170
2 C.W. Amber Durum	166	166	166	166
3 C.W. Amber Durum	162	162	162	162
<u>International Grains Arrangement and domestic sales</u>				
1 Northern	190/3	190/4	190/7	191
2 Northern	184/7	185	185/3	185/4
3 Northern	180/4	180/5	181	181/1
4 Northern	175/3	175/4	175/7	176
5 Wheat	169/3	169/4	169/7	170
6 Wheat	162/3	162/4	162/7	163
Feed Wheat	158/3	158/4	158/7	159
1 C.W. Garnet	175/3	175/4	175/7	176
2 C.W. Garnet	174/3	174/4	174/7	175
3 C.W. Garnet	173/3	173/4	173/7	174
1 Alberta Red Winter	175/3	175/4	175/7	176
2 Alberta Winter	174/3	174/4	174/7	175
3 Alberta Winter	173/3	173/4	173/7	174
1 C.W. Amber Durum	220/7	221	221/3	221/4
2 C.W. Amber Durum	218/7	219	219/3	219/4
3 C.W. Amber Durum	208	208/1	208/4	208/5
<u>(Basis in store Vancouver)</u>				
1 Northern	198/1	198/2	198/5	198/6
2 Northern	193/4	193/5	194	194/1
3 Northern	191/2	191/3	191/6	191/7
4 Northern	184/6	184/7	185/2	185/3
5 Wheat	182/6	182/7	183/2	183/3
6 Wheat	176/6	176/7	177/2	177/3
Feed Wheat	172/6	172/7	173/2	173/3
1 C.W. Garnet	184/6	184/7	185/2	185/3
2 C.W. Garnet	183/6	183/7	184/2	184/3
3 C.W. Garnet	182/6	182/7	183/2	183/3
1 Alberta Red Winter	184/6	184/7	185/2	185/3
2 Alberta Winter	183/6	183/7	184/2	184/3
3 Alberta Winter	182/6	182/7	183/2	183/3

CANADIAN FLOUR MILLING SITUATION

Production Wheat flour production by Canadian mills during May 1969 amounted to 3,295,000 hundredweight representing an increase of 21 per cent greater than the April 1969 total of 2,721,000 hundredweight, 3 per cent above the adjusted May 1968 figure of 3,202,000 hundredweight but relatively unchanged from the ten-year (1959-68) average production for the month of May of 3,280,000 hundredweight. Mills reporting operations during May 1969 had a total rated capacity of 173,000 hundredweight per 24-hour day and on the basis of a 26-day working period 73.2 per cent of this rated capacity was effective.

Wheat milled for flour during May 1969 amounted to 7,464,000 bushels 22 per cent higher than the 6,141,000 bushels milled during the preceding month and 3 per cent over the 7,225,000 bushels milled during May 1968. Of the wheat milled for flour some 6,271,000 bushels were Western Canadian spring wheat (other than Durum) while the remainder consisted of Ontario winter wheat (690,000 bushels); Durum (383,000 bushels); and all other (121,000 bushels).

Exports According to preliminary Customs returns, exports of Canadian wheat flour during May 1969 amounted to the equivalent of 1,572,000 bushels (some 683,000 hundredweight of flour) 26 per cent greater than the 1,249,000 bushels exported in April 1969 but 24 per cent lower than the adjusted May 1968 exports of 2,061,000 bushels. Flour shipments during the month went to forty-four countries with exports to Cuba amounting to 541,000 bushels and accounted for 34 per cent of the May total. Other principal markets for Canadian wheat flour in terms of wheat during the month with shipments in thousands of bushels were as follows: Indonesia, 255; Britain, 206; Republic of Haiti, 118; Leeward and Windward Islands, 88; and Trinidad and Tobago, 46.

Wheat Milled for Flour, and Production and Exports of Wheat Flour, Canada

Crop year	Wheat milled for flour bushels	Wheat flour	
		Production	Exports(1)
		cwt.	
1935-36-1939-40 average	67,845,114	29,405,451	9,603,941
1940-41-1944-45 "	99,704,638	43,908,245	23,699,546
1945-46-1949-50 "	107,330,372	47,011,540	25,819,721
1950-51-1954-55 "	100,446,328	43,847,894	21,812,041
1955-56-1959-60 "	99,148,211	39,752,589	16,349,156
1960-61-1964-65 "	91,128,177	40,834,088	15,769,803
1965-66	97,925,995	43,531,263	16,576,117
1966-67	90,084,646	39,978,571	13,848,208
1967-68	84,769,150	37,755,841	10,734,857
1968-69(2)			
August	7,337,239	3,240,492	986,867
September	6,998,651	3,098,523	1,059,361
October	8,172,604	3,620,231	903,816
November	7,184,220	3,178,288	892,595
December	6,486,592	2,869,465	840,653
January	7,849,053	3,488,490	684,355
February	6,912,380	3,044,913	872,783
March	6,853,974	3,036,678	1,106,040
April	6,141,137	2,720,743	543,026
May	7,464,333	3,295,084	683,397
Totals	71,400,183	31,592,907	8,572,893
Same months 1967-68 ^r	70,935,555	31,614,367	9,306,571

(1) Based on Customs returns. Exports for the crop year 1945-46 - 1967-68 revised to remove effect of time lag in the returns made by Customs.

(2) Subject to revision.

^r Revised figures.

UNITED STATES SITUATION

1968-69 Wheat Supplies With increases occurring in both carryover stocks and
8 Per Cent Above production, total domestic supplies of wheat in the United
Previous Year States are placed at 2,109.8 million bushels compared with
 1,947.4 million in 1967-68. The July 1, 1968 carryover of
 539.4 million was more than one quarter larger than the 1967 stocks of 425.0 million
 while the 1968 crop of some 1,570.4 million bushels was some 3 per cent more than the
 1967 harvest of 1,522.4 million. Domestic use may reach 782.0 million bushels as
 against 647.9 million in 1967-68 with increased use of wheat for feeding purposes
 reflected in the increase. After deducting anticipated domestic requirements for
 the current United States crop year, some 1,328.6 million remain available for export
 and for carryover, an increase of 2 per cent over the 1,300.3 million in 1967-68.

Sharp Decline in Exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent
Wheat Exports during the period July 1968 — May 1969 amounted to 492.9
 million bushels, a decrease of 31 per cent from the 712.6 million
 exported during the same months last year. The balance remaining on June 1, 1969 for
 export and for carryover was estimated at 835.7 million bushels compared with 587.7
 million on the same date a year ago.

United States Wheat Supplies

Item	1967-68 ^r	1968-69 ^p
	million bushels	
Carryover at beginning of crop year (July 1)	425.0	539.4
Production	1,522.4	1,570.4
Total estimated domestic supplies	1,947.4	2,109.8
Imports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat for domestic use, July — May	0.8	0.8
Total estimated supplies (1)	1,948.2	2,110.6
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year (2) ...	647.9	782.0 ^r
Available for export and for carryover	1,300.3	1,328.6
<u>Deduct</u>		
Exports of wheat as grain, July — May	654.5	429.8
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, July — May (3)	58.0	63.1
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour (4)	712.6	492.9
Balance on June 1 for export and for carryover	587.7	835.7

(1) Excludes imports for June.

(2) Includes shipments to United States Territories and wheat for military food use at home and abroad.

(3) Flour exports exclude "Milled in bond".

(4) Data include shipments for relief.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

A report released on June 10, 1969 by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture stated as follows:

Winter Wheat The 1969 winter wheat crop is forecast at 1,161 million bushels, 5 per cent below a year earlier and 4 per cent below the 1967 crop. However, the June 1 forecast is 34 million bushels or 3 per cent above the forecast of a month earlier, largely because of improved prospects in the Central and Southern Plains. Changes in production estimates between June 1 and harvest have averaged 40 million bushels for the past decade—ranging from negligible to 92 million bushels.

Yield per harvested acre of 31.3 bushels is record high, 2.4 bushels above the 1968 crop and 4.7 bushels above 1967. Yields are expected to equal or exceed a year earlier, except in Iowa, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah.

Kansas prospects improved during May and were uniformly good, except for thin stands in a narrow border along the Colorado line and two areas in eastern Kansas, where excessive moisture damaged the crop. Excellent growing weather, good moisture and absence of extensive insect and disease damage were factors in the 2-bushel boost in yield per acre from last month. By June 1, the crop was mostly headed. However, only 6 per cent had begun to turn colour compared with 15 per cent last year and a normal of 22 per cent. Cool, damp weather in late May and early June favoured filling.

The forecast in Oklahoma and Texas was up from May 1. Harvest in Oklahoma was moving into full swing in southwestern counties by May 31, several days later than usual. Above normal May rainfall on the Plains of Texas benefitted the wheat crop. Harvest is underway as far north as the Red River and is expected to start soon in the important northern High Plains.

Colorado's wheat prospects improved sharply during May as a result of heavy rains throughout the Eastern Slope during the second week of the month. However, the rains were too late to save a considerable portion of the acreage in east central and south eastern localities. Spraying for cutworms and mites was widespread after the rain. Harvest is expected to be earlier than a year ago but about normal.

Nebraska's prospects declined in May. Some rank growth in lowland areas in the southeast has already lodged. The crop was heading across the southern part of the State and kernels were starting to develop in early varieties. In south central and south eastern counties the crop is progressing well, although there are many thin spots in fields where standing water smothered the crop.

June 1 yield prospects were above a month earlier in Oregon and unchanged in Idaho and Washington. Prospects in Washington held steady and the crop was headed in early areas, but cheatgrass infestations are heavy in some fields. Prospects declined in Montana, where rain was needed in all areas. Twenty-five per cent of the crop had reached the boot stage, and some fields were heading.

The forecast was higher than a month earlier in Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana and unchanged in Ohio. The Missouri crop was later than last year. Wheat in the Eastern Corn Belt was nearly all headed by June 1. Harvest had started in the south-eastern States by June 1, where yields are expected well above a year earlier.

All Spring Wheat Seeding this year's spring wheat crop started somewhat slower than usual because of a late spring. However, favourable weather

enabled rapid progress and seeding was completed or nearing completion around normal dates in most major growing areas. Seeding was 95 per cent complete in Minnesota by June 1, about normal. In North Dakota, seeding was virtually complete. The crop is making good growth and 10 per cent of the hard red spring wheat and 4 per cent of the durum was in the jointing stage. This is somewhat behind the early season of 1968 but about average for the date. Moisture is somewhat short in western counties. The South Dakota crop came up to good stands as moisture was generally adequate at seeding time. The crop was progressing well, although moisture supplies were declining. Soil moisture in Montana's main spring wheat area in the northeastern part of the State was mostly adequate but was short in the important north central and some other areas. The crop was in good condition with ample growth, except in central and south central districts where condition was fair. Good seeding weather in Idaho helped the crop respond well to excellent growing conditions. Seeding spring wheat was completed in Washington during May. Emergence and growth was rapid. Early season prospects for spring wheat in Oregon are above average.

USDA Announces PL 480
Purchase Authorizations to
India and Israel

On June 20 the United States Department of Agriculture announced issuance of 2 Public Law 480 purchase authorizations to India for \$5,640,918 worth of wheat.

Authorization 39-372 provides for \$639,300 worth (about 10,400 metric tons) and Authorization 39-723 provides for \$5,001,618 worth (about 81,000 metric tons) of hard red winter wheat of the subclasses dark hard winter, hard winter, and yellow hard winter, U.S. No. 2 or better, in bulk.

On June 23 USDA announced issuance of P.L. 480 purchase authorization 16-537 to Israel providing for \$5.6 million worth (about 90,500 metric tons) of hard red winter wheat of the subclasses dark hard winter, hard winter, and yellow hard winter, U.S. No. 2 or better, in bulk.

1969-Crop Wheat Marketing
Certificate Value to be
\$1.52 per Bushel

On June 30, 1969 the U.S.D.A. announced that domestic marketing certificates for eligible 1969-crop wheat will be worth \$1.52 per bushel, 14 cents per bushel more than for the 1968-crop certificate value. The certificates

are based on wheat parity price as of July 1, 1969.

Payments totalling about \$800 million will be made over the next three months to approximately 980,000 farmers participating in the 1969-wheat program. This will be about \$70 million more than the 1968 crop certificate value. The payments will be made around harvest time in the various producing States. For instance, some farmers in the Texas-Oklahoma region, who have completed program qualification, may start receiving their payments next week at county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) offices.

The certificate value is based on the difference between July 1, 1969, wheat parity price of \$2.77 per bushel and the 1969-crop national average loan rate of \$1.25 per bushel. Certificate payments to farmers are based on projected production on 43 per cent of 1969 wheat acreage allotments. For 1968-crop wheat, certificates worth \$1.38 per bushel were issued on 40 per cent of the projected production of the allotted acres.

Certificate payments add substantially to the income farmers receive from marketing their 1969 wheat crop. The \$800 million in certificate payments when related to estimated production on the 45 million acres of allotment on participating farms reflects an income, as a national average, of 62 cents on each bushel produced

concluded on page 14.

Cash Wheat Prices on the Kansas City and Minneapolis Markets

No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City			No. 1 Northern Spring, Minneapolis(1)		
Date	Price		Date	Price	
	cents per bushel			cents per bushel	
June 2, 1969	133 1/2 - 162		June 2, 1969	151 1/8 - 208 1/8	
3	135 3/4 - 149 - 1/2		3	151 5/8 - 200 5/8	
4	137 3/4		4	152 3/4 - 201 3/4	
5	135 - 164 1/4(2)		5	153 - 202	
6	134 - 166(2)		6	152 5/8 - 201 5/8	
9	142 3/4 - 153		9	152 1/2 - 200 1/2	
10	156 3/4		10	152 1/2 - 200 1/2	
11	135 1/4 - 165 1/4		11	153 1/4 - 201 1/4	
12	143 3/4 - 150 1/4		12	153 3/8 - 201 3/8	
13	167 1/4		13	152 1/4 - 200 1/4	
16	135 - 167		16	151 3/4 - 199 3/4	
17	143 1/4 - 154		17	150 7/8 - 198 7/8	
18	143 1/4		18	151 1/2 - 199 1/2	
19	134		19	151 1/4 - 199 1/4	
20	160 1/4		20	151 5/8 - 199 5/8	
23	147 1/4		23	152 1/2 - 200 1/2	
24	136 1/2 - 150 1/4		24	152 1/4 - 201 1/4	
25	135 - 155 1/4		25	152 3/8 - 202 3/8	
26	130 1/2 - 170(2)		26	151 7/8 - 201 7/8	
27	128 1/2 - 168 1/4(2)		27	151 1/8 - 201 1/8	
30	132 1/2 - 146 1/2		30	150 5/8 - 200 5/8	

(1) 11 to 17 per cent protein.

(2) Nominal.

Chicago Wheat Futures, High Points of Closing

Date	July	September	December	March	May
	cents and eighths per bushel				
June 2, 1969	128/4	130/7	136/5	140	141
3	129	131/5	137	140/3	141/3
4	130/2	132/7	138/3	141/6	142/5
5	131	133/4	138/7	142/2	143
6	129/6	132	137/4	141	141/7
9	129/7	132/3	138	141/4	142/5
10	128/2	131/1	137/1	141/1	142/2
11	129	131/7	138	142	143/2
12	127/7	131	137/2	141/6	143/1
13	127/3	130/2	136/3	141	142/2
16	126/2	129/1	135/3	140/1	141/3
17	126/2	129/1	135/3	139/7	141
18	126/2	129/3	135/4	139/6	141
19	126	128/5	134/6	139	140/1
20	127/6	130/2	136/2	140/2	141/1
23	129/6	132/3	138/2	142/2	143
24	129/2	131/6	137/6	141/6	142/4
25	129/7	132/2	138/4	142/3	143
26	127/4	130/1	136/1	140	140/5
27	126/4	129/1	135/1	139	140
30	124/7	127/7	133/6	138/1	139/2

AUSTRALIAN SITUATION

Wheat Supplies at Record Level Total estimated supplies of wheat in Australia for the 1968-69 (December-November) crop year are placed at an all-time high of 591.4 million bushels, as against 357.8 million in 1967-68, reflecting the effect of a sharp increase in production, which more than offset a substantial decrease in carryover stocks. The 1968 production at 539.6 million bushels, exceeded by a wide margin the 277.4 million bushels harvested in 1967-68, while carryover stocks, at December 1, 1968, at 51.8 million bushels, declined sharply from the 80.4 million at the same time a year ago. After deducting some 85.0 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, an estimated 506.4 million are available for export and for carryover during 1968-69, considerably above the 257.3 million in 1967-68.

Exports Below Previous Year Combined exports of wheat as grain and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the period December 1 — May 31 of the current Australian crop year amounted to 105.4 million bushels, 7 per cent less than the 113.2 million exported during the corresponding six months of the 1967-68 crop year. The balance remaining on June 1, 1969 for export and for carryover, at 401.0 million bushels, was in sharp contrast to the 144.1 million at the same date a year ago.

Australian Wheat Supplies

Item	1967-68 ^r	1968-69 ^P
	million bushels	
Carryover, including flour as wheat, at beginning of crop year (December 1)	80.4	51.8
Production	277.4	539.6 ^r
Total estimated domestic supplies	357.8	591.4
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year	100.5	85.0 ^r
Available for export and for carryover	257.3	506.4
<u>Deduct</u>		
Exports of wheat as grain, December 1 — May 31	103.7	97.7
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, December 1 — May 31	9.5	7.7
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	113.2	105.4
Balance on June 1 for export and for carryover	144.1	401.0

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

The following information relative to the Australian situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. W. Boychuk, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Canberra, under date of June 13, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Where possible, conversions to Canadian measures and currency have been made for the convenience of our readers.

1968-69 sowing well advanced. — With the exception of some districts in Queensland and Western Australia, the sowing of this year's crop is well advanced across the Australian wheat belt. Moisture levels and general sowing conditions are above average in Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales, with additional rain required in Queensland and Western Australia. As reported by district agronomists and State authorities on June 10, following is the present situation by States:

New South Wales. — The most important wheat area of this State, the Riverina, is having the best season ever. Eighty per cent of the intended acreage has now been sown under very good conditions, as one agronomist from the area put it, "with tons of moisture under soil". Further west in the State consistent rain since February has held up some sowings. Most dry land has now been sown (80 per cent of intended acreage) and it is expected that about 90 per cent of the intended acreage in this area will be sown. Wheatgrowers in central New South Wales need some additional rain, but they have until the end of July to finish sowing. About 60 per cent of the intended acreage is reported to be now completed. There has not been a noticeable switch from wheat to coarse grains in this area as speculated earlier in the year. A downturn in oat sowings due to ideal pasture conditions has nearly compensated for an increase in barley acreage.

Northern New South Wales (where the State's prime wheat is concentrated) has had excessive rain. However, the district agronomist reports that while some plantings have been held up this rain should do more good than harm and is not of great concern to wheatgrowers at present.

For the State as a whole no reduction in wheat acreage can be expected this year. Most of the wheat land was cultivated in January before anything definite was done about delivery quotas. Thus wheatgrowers generally decided to sow all the land which they had prepared and to take their chances with overquota wheat rather than leave this land idle. It is now estimated that a total of 10.2 million acres will be sown in New South Wales, up marginally from the 10 million acres last year. The yield is estimated at 22 bushels per acre giving a total production estimate in 1968-69 of 225 million bushels.

Victoria. — General conditions in this State are excellent. In Mallee, the most important wheatgrowing area of the State, two-thirds of the crop has been sown and there is still plenty of time to sow the remainder. A local agricultural officer reports that "conditions have never been better". As in any normal year, about 75 per cent of the wheat acreage will be sown on fallow land ploughed last spring. Thus the announcement of delivery quotas immediately prior to the sowing season will not have any effect on the wheat acreage this year. State authorities report an expected 1968-69 wheat acreage of 3.4 million. Last year's record acreage of 3.8 million was mainly due to the recovery from the 1967-68 drought and the level of this year's intended acreage represents a return to the average prevailing in the previous five years. According to reports from the State there has been no significant switch from wheat to barley.

South Australia. — This State is also off to a very good season. Excessive rains during May have held up some sowings and reports indicate that the State could use about two weeks of warm weather to complete its intended acreage of 3.5 million acres, approximately half of which has been completed. This year's intended acreage is down slightly from last year's peak of 3.8 million with the slack taken up by an increase in barley sowing, up 1/4 million acres from last year.

Western Australia. — Planting as reported by State authorities will be down

slightly from last year's 1.8 million acres with most of the decrease in wheat acreage as well as oat plantings taken up by a reported 25 per cent increase in barley sowing. Western Australia is a winter rainfall region. As rainfall to date has been below average sowings are less than 1/3 completed. More rain is needed in the coming weeks. However, due to the late planting season in that State, wheat-growers are still optimistic that they will have at least a satisfactory season in 1968-69.

Queensland. — Drought conditions continue in many areas of the State with the central highlands the worst affected (this region had the lowest recorded rainfall in its history in the eight months to April 1969). The situation in this State is distinctly below average and generally dry conditions have held up cultivation and sowing. In the Darling Downs, the main wheat belt in the State, recent rains have allowed sowings to commence. However, follow-up rains will be required in the coming weeks to give the crop a good start. Climatic conditions permit sowing in this State as late as August so that wheatgrowers generally are still optimistic of having at least an average season. Against this, the Bureau of Meteorology has pointed out that on the basis of past records the chances are ten to one against getting a rainfall of at least three inches in any one month during the growing season. At least three inches per month will be required to assure optimum moisture levels. The situation in Queensland, therefore, although not yet critical, is very uncertain.

Controversy on Wren variety. — Press reports in mid-May warned that the Australian wheat industry was facing a crisis as a result of the decision by some New South Wales growers to sow the 'illegal' high-yield dwarf wheat 'Wren'.

Wren was bred by a N.S.W. Department of Agriculture officer, Dr. A.T. Pugsley, Director of the Wagga Agricultural Research Institute. It was registered with the N.S.W. Official Registrar of Wheat Varieties, and some of the variety had been released for commercial trials. Last year the N.S.W. Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Crawford, refused to register it as a recommended variety for growing based on the advice of the N.S.W. Standing Committee on Wheat. All grain sales must go through the Wheat Board which will only buy recommended grades.

Both the N.S.W. Committee and the Australian Wheat Board consider that Wren should not be grown because of its inferior milling qualities. They have stated publicly that if Wren is delivered in quantity, it would lower the overall f.a.q. quality in south-west N.S.W.

Reports received by the N.S.W. Committee indicate that Wren has increased yields by at least 11 per cent. Some growers report yields in excess of 100 bushels per acre last season. Subsequent to press reports that anywhere from 20,000 to 30,000 acres has been sown with Wren, principally in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, the Wheat Board asked the Commonwealth Police last month to investigate the sale of Wren seed and to find out how much had reached farmers.

The Wren controversy has developed into a potent political issue. Meanwhile Dr. Pugsley announced to the press in early June that the Institute in Wagga is presently developing a new high yielding wheat variety. The new variety would be a short stature type produced from a semi-dwarf cross seed imported from the U.S. and Mexico. Dr. Pugsley also said that there were good prospects for a new rust resistant dry land wheat, akin to Falcon (12.8 per cent of all varieties of wheat sown in N.S.W. in the 1967-68 season), being released in the next 18 months.

Implementation of delivery quotas. — As expected, several significant problems have developed in the implementation of wheat delivery quotas in the various States.

Last month the Minister for Primary Industry, Mr. Anthony, while announcing that the Commonwealth will maintain the level of the first advance on quota wheat, clearly expressed the view that the industry itself should take full responsibility for implementing the quota plan. Developments to date in implementing the plan in each State would indicate that while in Queensland the grower organization has accepted this responsibility, in other States grower organizations are in one way or another evading some of the more controversial requirements either by introducing an 'independent committee' or by placing a large part of the responsibility back on the State Government.

In N.S.W., statutory declarations from farmers on the size of their deliveries over the past five years which will provide the basis of their quota have already been received by the Grain Elevators Board, which will be given the necessary statutory powers to control deliveries there. An appeals board for N.S.W. growers, staffed by growers themselves, will be established, with a chairman appointed by the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Crawford. It is expected that the machinery for allocation will be ready by the end of July. However, appeals against quotas could proceed up to the end of October.

In Victoria, following a meeting of the States and the Commonwealth in May, the work of drafting legislation is under way, and its progress will be reviewed within the next three weeks. The quota committee in Victoria will consist of four grower representatives, a representative from the Grain Elevators Board and a liaison and advisory officer representing the Government. The appeals tribunal has yet to be defined. However, it will have no immediate connection with the industry. It is expected that the chairman will be a Q.C., with the members nominated by both the Victorian Farmers' Union and the State Government.

In South Australia, as in N.S.W., much of the burden of the implementation of the plan has shifted on to the shoulders of the State Government. A Delivery Quota Advisory Committee has been established, reporting to the Minister for Agriculture and created on his approval. Appeals will be heard by the Quota Committee but the South Australian United Farmers and Graziers' Association has planned for a tribunal consisting of a grower representative from the organization together with two Ministerial appointees. It is not yet certain what the outcome will be.

In Queensland, the State Wheat Board will handle most aspects of the plan. It is expected that quotas will be worked out by late August or early September.

In Western Australia a unique trend in organization has emerged, with the Quota Committee appointed by the State Government and consisting of three members having no affiliation with the wheat industry.

Except in Queensland, it would appear that since individual quota allotments will be on a 'farm unit' basis, the sharecropper, a significant producer of wheat in Australia, will suffer the most in delivery restrictions. From details available to date, the task of establishing a quota for the sharecropper will probably rest on negotiations between him and the owner of the farm unit.

Emergency and temporary storage expanded. — With an expected year-end carryover of over 200 million bushels, grain handling authorities in all States are expanding

temporary storage facilities to accept the 1968-69 'quota wheat' of 357 million bushels. The N.S.W. Grain Elevators Board announced that there would be temporary storage for up to 40 million bushels available in the coming harvest to supplement the total of 150 million bushels permanent storage facilities in the State. The storage problem will be most acute in the southern area where some 80 million bushels of the total State carryover of 90 million is expected in the bins on December 1, 1969. Some present temporary storages in the northern areas will be moved to central and southern districts to relieve the pressure there.

In Western Australia, where a carryover of 70 million bushels or nearly 70 per cent of last year's crop is expected, the grain handling authority has announced that it will curtail its current programme of upgrading present storage units in order to finance a crash program of 40 million bushels special emergency storage. The authority also warned that it will be necessary to curtail the service offered for coarse grains in the coming season.

The Grain Elevators Board of Victoria had indicated that with the addition of temporary facilities for 25 million bushels this year, storage for the full State quota of 65 million bushels plus last season's carryover would be available. At the same time it warned that no storage will be available for out-of-quota wheat.

As mentioned in our previous Wheat Report, and confirmed by the above reports from State grain handling authorities, it appears that unless the Commonwealth takes some direct action, nearly all over-quota wheat (over 150 million bushels on present estimates) will have to be stored on farms.

Australia over wheat aid quota. — Australia had already contributed more than its quota of wheat and flour to less developed countries under the International Grains Arrangement, the Minister for Trade and Industry, Mr. McEwan, announced on May 26, 1969. He said Australia's quota was 225,000 tons per year and this had already been surpassed. Countries that had received wheat gifts from Australia included India, Indonesia and Ceylon.

Marketing. — In the wake of industry efforts to implement the delivery quota plan and finance additional storage, the Wheat Board is working hard to expand export sales.

The four man Wheat Board Mission just back from Asia had no further sales to announce. There were no indications reported of 'feelers' from China. The rate of shipment to that market to date would appear to indicate China may not take delivery of the full 2.2 million long tons (82,133,000 bushels) covered by the February 1969 contract by the end of this year. The contract period extends to March 31, 1970.

At the same time the Mission reported having received a 'very encouraging' reception in Japan. Last financial year Australia became Japan's second supplier after the United States with sales of 1.1 million tons (41,067,000 bushels). Windfall sales as a result of reported disagreements on quantity between Japan and the U.S. were estimated at 300,000 tons (11,200,000 bushels). Some press reports suggest that the situation this year will be different. Japan has already entered into agreements to buy large quantities from North America and competition from the U.S. and Canada will make it difficult for Australia to expand or even retain last year's sales. On the other hand the Mission made rather optimistic forecasts:

"The reception given our wheat salesmen in Tokyo last month suggests we may not — as we might have expected — lose most or all of this 300,000 tons (11,200,000 bushels) gain. In fact, if some of the rumours circulating in government circles in Tokyo have any credence we can expect to retain a substantial portion of the extra 300,000 tons (11,200,000 bushels)."

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat
December 1 - May 31, 1968-69 and Corresponding Period 1967-68

Destination	Wheat		Wheat flour	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
thousand bushels				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
EEC:				
Belgium	126	—	—	—
Germany, Federal Republic ...	72	1,187	—	—
Netherlands and I/T	1,998	4,752	—	—
Sub-totals	2,196	5,939	—	—
<u>Other Western Europe</u>				
Britain	12,672	15,462	217	188
Ireland	967	292	—	—
Malta	392	392	—	—
Norway	994	2,484	—	—
Sweden	—	15	—	—
Switzerland	10	107	—	—
Sub-totals	15,035	18,752	217	188
Totals	17,231	24,691	217	188
<u>Africa</u>				
Malawi	—	—	180	199
Mauritius	—	—	209	313
Rhodesia	2,099	1,575	—	—
Sudan	423	—	—	—
Zambia	1,113	1,028	103	—
Others	3	7	65	206
Totals	3,638	2,610	557	718
<u>Asia</u>				
Aden	600	280	—	—
Aden and Aden I/T	—	—	181	90
Aden and Aden I/T Atta	—	—	115	35
Afghanistan	—	367	—	—
Arabian Gulf	—	—	20	87
Arabian Gulf Atta	—	—	343	379
Ceylon	4	440	3,763	2,336
China	37,194	19,826	—	—
Hong Kong	2,621	1,036	32	15
India	7,555	1,130	—	—
Indonesia	—	—	1,925	1,111

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat
December 1 - May 31, 1968-69 and Corresponding Period 1967-68

Destination	Wheat		Wheat flour	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
thousand bushels				
<u>Asia (continued)</u>				
Iraq	2,307	—	—	—
Japan	11,971	26,891	—	—
Korea South	—	369	—	—
Kuwait	1,541	1,027	—	—
Lebanon	862	2,264	—	—
Pakistan	—	868	—	—
Philippines	306	381	62	77
Saudi Arabia	38	833	175	493
Taiwan	772	756	—	—
Thailand	817	995	108	103
Malaysia	5,783	3,319	—	—
Sabah	—	—	10	16
Sarawak	—	—	13	10
Singapore	6,093	1,293	1	1
Others	278	405	56	79
Totals	78,742	62,480	6,804	4,832
<u>Oceania</u>				
New Zealand	917	—	—	—
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>				
Chile	1,651	2,441	—	—
Colombia	—	1,293	—	—
Peru	1,486	4,150	—	—
West Indies Area	—	—	239	133
Totals	3,137	7,884	239	133
<u>Pacific Area and Sundries</u>				
Pacific Islands	38	34	1,609	1,747
Ships' Stores and Sundries .	—	—	72	83
Totals	38	34	1,681	1,830
Totals, all countries	103,700	97,700	9,500	7,700

ARGENTINE SITUATION

1968-69 Wheat
Supplies Lower
Than Previous Year

Total estimated supplies of wheat in Argentina for the 1968-69 (December-November) crop year amounted to 261.2 million bushels, consisting of the December 1, 1968 carryover of 44.4 million bushels and the crop placed at 216.8 million.

Indicated supplies for the current Argentine crop year, reflecting a substantial decline in production which more than offset a sharp increase in carryover stocks, are about 8 per cent less than the 1967-68 total of 285.3 million bushels. After making an allowance of 150.6 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, an estimated 110.5 million are available for export and for carryover compared with 127.5 million in 1967-68.

Exports Above Previous Year Preliminary exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat equivalent during December 1968 — May 1969 amounted to 60.6 million bushels, considerably more than the 42.2 million exported during the same months in 1967-68. The balance remaining on June 1, 1969 for export and for carryover was estimated at 50.0 million bushels, in sharp contrast to the June 1, 1968 total of 85.3 million.

Argentine Wheat Supplies

Item	1967-68 ^r	1968-69 ^P
	million bushels	
Carryover at beginning of crop year (December 1) (1) ...	16.4	44.4
Production	269.0	216.8
Total estimated domestic supplies	285.3	261.2
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year	157.8	150.6
Available for export and for carryover	127.5	110.5
<u>Deduct</u>		
Exports of wheat as grain, December - May	41.3	58.8
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, December - May	0.9	1.7
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	42.2	60.6
Balance on June 1 for export and for carryover	85.3	50.0

(1) Includes allowances for farm stocks.

P Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

The following account of the Argentine situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. S.E. Kidd, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) Buenos Aires, under date of June 27, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Where possible conversions to Canadian measures and currency have been made for the convenience of our readers.

Wheat imports. — On June 13 the Government of Argentina authorized the importation of wheat with the object of stabilizing supply conditions in the domestic market. Conditions and quantities of the purchases were established by a joint resolution of the Secretariats of Agriculture and Livestock and of External Trade and a tender for the direct purchase of 200,000 metric tons (7,349,000 bushels) of bread wheat was issued on June 18. The tender called for the shipment of 100,000 tons (3,674,000 bushels) in the July 15 to August 15 period and for the shipment of the other 100,000 tons (3,674,000 bushels) from August 15 to September 15. The National Grain Board called for wheat of any origin of quality equal or superior to the Argentine product. Bids were to be on an f.o.b. basis.

The offers on this tender were opened at 11 a.m. on June 24. Offers were received of Canadian, Australian, U.S., U.S.S.R., Mexican, Spanish, Roumanian, French

and Bulgarian wheats at prices ranging from U\$S 49 to U\$S 70 (\$53 to \$75 Canadian) per metric ton. However, it was announced on June 26 that Argentina would be purchasing only 50,000 metric tons (1,837,000 bushels) of New South Wales Northern F.A.Q. Australian wheat, at an f.o.b. price of U\$S 55.32 (\$60 Canadian) per metric ton, for delivery July 15 to August 15, and rejecting all other offers.

On June 27, the National Grain Board called a second tender, again for 200,000 metric tons (7,349,000 bushels) of bread wheat, under the same conditions as the first tender with the exception that 100,000 tons (3,674,000 bushels) are for shipment between July 15 to August 31 and 100,000 tons (3,674,000 bushels) are for shipment during September. Bids on this second tender are to be submitted by 3 p.m. Wednesday July 2.

1969-70 wheat crop. — Weather conditions have been very favourable for the preparation of the land for the 1969-70 wheat crop and the sowing of wheat will be in full swing throughout the country very shortly.

The Government has announced a production target for the 1969-70 wheat crop of 10 million metric tons (367.4 million bushels). For this target to be achieved an increase in the total sown area of perhaps 5 per cent, or a total sown area of about 7 million hectares, (17.3 million acres), would be required. The minimum and support prices on wheat were not increased nor are there any other Government incentives to increase production. Nevertheless, it is now thought that there may be some increase in the sown area because favourable weather conditions and abundant subsoil moisture conditions are providing good natural pastures and freeing areas that were to be used for feed grain production. In addition, the poor wheat crop last year may induce farmers to plant heavily in order to recover some of the losses which they suffered.

Wheat seeds. — On June 17, the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock issued a resolution regarding the specifications of wheat seeds to be used for the sowing of the 1969-70 wheat crop. The production of controlled wheat seeds fell sharply as a result of the very poor 1968-69 crop. The National Grain Board has therefore been authorized to buy seeds from last year's crop in order to cover this shortage and for this purpose has established two new grades:

- (a) Emergency seed — grown from controlled seed whose origin is documented
- (b) Common seed — grown from seeds whose origin is not possible to certify

The specifications of each grade are as follows:

	<u>Emergency Seed</u>	<u>Common Seed</u>
Minimum hectolitr weight (lbs. per bu.)	58	58
Minimum germinative energy (%)	93	90
Minimum variety purity (%)	98	95
Minimum physical purity (%)	96	95
Admixtures (grains/lbs. per bu.)	24	24

Prices. — Prices rose sharply as a result of the critical shortage of supplies and the Government's delay in authorizing wheat imports. Speculation in the wheat

market was checked only on June 13 by the announcement that the importation of 200,000 metric tons (7,349,000 bushels) of bread wheat had been authorized by the Government.

Prices rose from 1,710 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.43 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires at April 30 to 1,800 (\$1.50 per bushel) by the end of May. At Bahia Blanca, the increase during May was from 1,670 to 1,725 pesos (\$1.39 to \$1.44 per bushel). By June 12, prices had risen to 1,820 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.52 per bushel) at Buenos Aires but the announcement on June 13 that imports were being authorized had a moderating effect on prices which fell back to 1,750 pesos (\$1.46 per bushel) by June 27.

There was also a considerable amount of speculation on the Buenos Aires Futures Exchange. On May 20, prices were 1,820 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.52 per bushel) for June delivery; 1,830 pesos (\$1.53 per bushel) for July; 1,850 pesos (\$1.54 per bushel) for August and 1,860 pesos (\$1.55 per bushel) for September. By June 25 the quotations were 1,790 per 100 kilos (\$1.49 per bushel) for July delivery; 1,809 pesos (\$1.51 per bushel) for August; 1,800 pesos (\$1.50 per bushel) for September and 1,818 pesos (\$1.52 per bushel) for October.

Candear (Durum) prices at Buenos Aires fell from 2,340 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.95 per bushel) to 2,310 pesos (\$1.93 per bushel) during May and by June 27 had settled to 2,170 (\$1.81 per bushel). At Bahia Blanca, Candear prices fell from 2,270 to 2,230 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.90 to \$1.86 per bushel) during May and to 2,100 pesos (\$1.75 per bushel) by June 27.

Argentine Wheat Exports December-April 1968-69 and 1967-68

Destination	April		December-April	
	1968	1969	1967-68	1968-69
thousand bushels				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
EEC:				
Belgium	—	—	176	1,204
France	—	—	1,148	647
Germany, Federal Republic	—	—	18	37
Italy	1,288	271	11,291	11,055
Netherlands	—	103	853	2,596
Sub-totals	1,288	374	13,486	15,539
<u>Other Western Europe</u>				
Britain	—	602	1,609	3,981
Denmark	—	—	16	—
Norway	—	—	37	486
Portugal	—	—	376	—
Switzerland	—	53	7	355
Sub-totals	—	655	2,045	4,822
Totals	1,288	1,029	15,531	20,361

Argentine Wheat Exports December-April 1968-69 and 1967-68

Destination	April		December-April	
	1968	1969	1967-68	1968-69
thousand bushels				
<u>Eastern Europe</u>				
Hungary	—	—	22	—
<u>Africa</u>				
Algeria	—	—	351	869
Mozambique	—	—	—	426
Totals	—	—	351	1,295
<u>Asia</u>				
China, Communist	370	—	370	—
Cyprus	—	—	—	472
India	—	—	—	4,364
Japan	—	9	—	527
Totals	370	9	370	5,363
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>				
Bolivia	355	—	646	123
Brazil	3,133	3,289	4,117	16,116
Chile	1,140	37	1,434	2,408
Colombia	26	—	1,521	—
Paraguay	205	118	1,297	1,321
Peru	1,673	2,172	6,769	6,297
Uruguay	—	—	513	—
Totals	6,532	5,616	16,297	26,265
Totals, all countries	8,190	6,653	32,572	53,285

CEREAL SITUATION IN FRANCE

The following account of the cereal situation in France has been extracted from a report from Mr. J.G. Beaudette, Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) Canadian Embassy, Paris under date of June 6, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Where possible, conversions to Canadian measures have been made for the convenience of our readers.

Weather and crops. — Outside of a few sunny days around Easter, April weather was generally very unfavourable to agricultural work throughout France. The month was cold with frosts in some areas and snow on high ground. It was also wetter than average in all parts except Brittany and Normandy.

Winter crops are on the whole in a satisfactory condition though little growth took place in April. However, many fields are yellowing in poorly drained areas, and

wet soils or too low temperatures have prevented weed control work in the southern half of France. Early spring crops are in good shape, but recent seedings have germinated very unevenly.

Cereals Seeding Estimates at May 1

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
	thousand acres	
Soft wheat — winter	9,657	9,244
spring	521	496
Totals	10,179	9,739
Durum wheat — winter	116	124
spring	108	157
Totals	223	281
Barley — winter	644	665
spring	5,869	5,932
Totals	6,513	6,597
Oats — winter	414	407
spring	2,036	1,859
Totals	2,449	2,266
Rye — winter only	439	405
Corn	554	410
Others and mixture	415	424
Totals, cereals	<u>20,774</u>	<u>20,123</u>

Deliveries and stocks. — In April 1969, deliveries reached just under one million tons, fractionally lower than April 1968, with more soft wheat and corn, but less barley. Total deliveries for the crop year so far are therefore still some 1.5 million tons higher than at May 1 last year.

Farm Deliveries

	<u>April 1968</u>	<u>August 1, 1967</u> <u>to May 1, 1968</u>	<u>April 1969</u>	<u>August 1, 1968</u> <u>to May 1, 1969</u>
		thousand	bushels	
Wheat, soft	11,699	380,264	12,879	414,457
Wheat, durum ...	198	7,889	132	10,075
Barley	10,936	247,549	8,038	231,782
Rye	71	2,831	67	3,016
Oats	1,835	32,550	1,375	31,921
Corn	16,448	87,826	17,527	118,316
Sorghum	47	4,960	51	6,669
Totals, cereals	<u>41,234</u>	<u>763,869</u>	<u>40,069</u>	<u>816,236</u>

Stocks in "Organisme Stockeurs"

	<u>May 1, 1968</u>	<u>April 1, 1969</u> thousand bushels	<u>May 1, 1969</u>
Wheat, soft	105,644	150,809	124,587
Wheat, durum	2,315	1,268	797
Barley	60,415	61,958	45,934
Rye	839	1,169	1,083
Oats	6,575	7,846	5,875
Corn	22,266	16,046	17,920
Sorghum	1,291	1,842	1,287

In addition to the stocks held by the organismes stockeurs, there were the following in intermediate or purchase positions at May 1, 1969, with equivalent figures for May 1, 1968 in brackets, in thousand of bushels:

Soft wheat	30,540	(28,480)
Durum wheat	nil	(29)
Barley	19,107	(6,857)
Corn	291	(346)
Rye	53	(nil)

There are no changes to report on the supply expectations provided in earlier despatches. In April 1969, soft wheat sales to the domestic milling industry were 428,000 tons (15,726,000 bushels), bringing the nine-month total for the crop year to date to 3,677,000 tons (135,105,000 bushels). Also in April 67,000 tons (2,462,000 bushels) were denatured, and the total for such use is now 517,000 (18,996,000 bushels) for August 1968-April 1969.

According to provisional customs statistics, cereal exports advanced by more than a million tons in April, the nine-month total to May 1, 1969 reaching 306 million bushels for wheat, barley and corn.

Cereal Exports

	<u>Aug 1, 1966-May 1, 1967</u>		<u>Aug 1, 1967-May 1, 1968</u>		<u>Aug 1, 1968-May 1, 1969</u>	
	<u>To EEC</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>To EEC</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>To EEC</u>	<u>Total</u>
			thousand bushels			
Wheat,						
soft ...	11,978	65,881	24,765	94,136	60,553	123,531
Barley ...	35,733	64,806	43,587	93,328	71,971	111,884
Corn	<u>27,282</u>	<u>52,084</u>	<u>14,251</u>	<u>36,455</u>	<u>39,407</u>	<u>70,547</u>
Totals .	74,993	182,771	82,603	223,919	171,931	305,962

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by cooperators, as compared to 55 cents on eligible 1968-crop wheat.

In determining total return per bushel for wheat, cooperators divide their certificate payment by their total production to get an average per bushel payment. By adding this to the price they receive in the market, participants in the program find their total return per bushel.

Wheat marketing certificates are authorized by the 2-price wheat provisions of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965. Under this law, farmers participating in the wheat program are guaranteed 100 per cent of wheat parity price for their share of wheat used for domestic food. This substantially bolsters farm income for wheat while permitting support of market prices through loans at levels more competitive in world trade channels.

Millers and others purchase wheat marketing certificates at 75 cents per bushel to cover the quantities of wheat processed for domestic food use. The remainder of the certificate payment is made up by the Government.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

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|------|----|---|
| June | 10 | According to a report published by the Crop Reporting Board, United States Department of Agriculture, the United States winter wheat crop is forecast at 1,161 million bushels, 5 per cent below a year earlier and 4 per cent less than two years ago. |
| | 12 | According to a report from Mr. W. Boychuk, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Canberra, the sowing of this year's crop is well advanced across the Australian wheat belt, with the exception of some districts in Queensland and Western Australia. |
| | | The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 33, announced that effective immediately the delivery quota on Soft White Spring Wheat is declared open at all delivery points. |
| | 27 | A report from Mr. S.E. Kidd, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Buenos Aires, stated that weather conditions in Argentina have been very favourable for the preparation of the land for the 1969-70 wheat crop and the sowing of wheat will be in full swing throughout the country very shortly. |
| July | 4 | The Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce announced the sale of 200,000 metric tons of wheat to Peru following signing of an inter-governmental agreement with the General Francisco Morales y Bermudez, Peru's Minister of Finance. |
| | 8 | According to the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce, wheat flour production in the United States in May 1969 amounted to 21,217,000 hundredweight, averaging 1,010,000 hundredweight per working day. This compared with an average output per working day of 923,000 hundredweight last month and 908,000 hundredweight in May 1968. Wheat flour mills during May operated at 100.7 per cent of capacity, compared with 92.0 per cent and 90.5 per cent, respectively, for the previous month and the same month a year ago. |

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