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The Wheat Review

OCTOBER 1969



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Agriculture Division

Crops Section

THE WHEAT REVIEW

OCTOBER 1969

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>World Wheat Situation</u>	
August-September Exports Lower than Year Ago	5
Wheat Supplies of Four Major Exporters Higher than Year Ago	5
<u>Canadian Situation</u>	
Supplies Highest on Record	6
August-September Exports Lower than a Year Ago	6
Marketings, Disappearance and Visible Supplies	7
September 1969 Exports of Wheat and Flour Total 22.3 Million Bushels ..	7
Delivery Quota on Durum Wheat	8
Extension of Wheat Agreement with Poland	8
Rail Shipments of Wheat to Maritime Ports	9
Farmers' Marketings	9
Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain	10
Wheat Shipments from Churchill During 1969 Season	10
Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat	11
Grading of Wheat Inspected, August-September 1969 with Comparisons	11
Visible Supply and Farmers' Marketings (Charts)	12
Rail Shipments of Wheat from Fort William - Port Arthur	13
Overseas Clearances of Canadian Grain by Ports of Loading	13
Shipments Under Feed Grain Assistance Regulations	14
Monthly Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour	15
Exports of Canadian Wheat by Destination	16
Customs Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour by Countries of Consignment ...	13
Canadian Wheat Board Weekly Average Cash Wheat Prices	20
<u>Canadian Flour Milling Situation</u>	
Production and Exports	21
<u>United States Situation</u>	
Supplies Above 1968-69 Level	22
Exports Below Previous Year	22
1969 Wheat Crop Forecast at 1.456 Million Bushels	23
Stocks of Wheat in All Positions October 1, 1969	23
Flour Production	24
Cash Wheat Prices on the Kansas City and Minneapolis Markets	25
Chicago Wheat Futures, High Points of Closing	25
<u>Australian Situation</u>	26
<u>Argentine Situation</u>	34
<u>Wheat Situation in Spain</u>	38
<u>French Situation</u>	39
<u>Wheat Situation in Japan</u>	42
<u>Calendar of Wheat Events</u>	46

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

August-September Exports Lower than Year Ago

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat from the four traditional major exporters during August — September 1969 have amounted to 177.8 million

bushels, a decrease of 12 per cent from the 202.3 million shipped during the comparable first two months of the 1968-69 crop year, and 21 per cent less than the ten-year (1958-67) average shipments for the same two months of some 226.0 million bushels. As indicated in the accompanying table, based on the Canadian crop year, shipments from United States and Canada were at lower levels this year than last while those from Argentina and Australia were higher.

Exports of Wheat and Flour in Terms of Wheat, August — September, 1969 with Comparisons

August — September	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total
million bushels					
1950	31.6	31.8	11.6	21.5	96.5
1951	82.4	44.0	12.3	21.2	159.9
1952	52.4	62.1	—	12.6	127.1
1953	41.9	53.2	19.2	9.0	123.3
1954	33.1	48.8	22.5	11.1	115.5
1955	42.9	42.5	19.6	16.8	121.8
1956	76.7	57.3	17.2	29.1	180.3
1957	68.1	52.0	14.8	18.2	153.1
1958	69.9	44.4	11.0	11.9	137.2
1959	68.9	50.1	10.7	17.8	147.5
1960	98.4	56.6	19.5	18.4	192.9
1961	106.2	70.8	2.3	40.4	219.7
1962	102.9	52.8	6.2	13.7	175.6
1963	114.7	77.0	7.2	34.5	233.4
1964	123.3	91.2	16.5	26.1	257.1
1965	135.1	113.2	50.6	42.0	340.9
1966	157.9	116.7	16.4	25.1	316.1
1967 ^r	136.5	49.6	1.4	51.9	239.4
1968 ^r	84.9	65.9	10.5	41.0	202.3
1969 ^p	74.4	37.6	11.5	54.3	177.8

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Wheat Supplies of Four Major Exporters Higher than Year Ago

Total supplies of wheat remaining in United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia at October 1, 1969 for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years, amounted to 3,017.1 million bushels, 24 per cent above the

2,433.2 million at the same time a year ago. This increase reflected larger supplies for United States, Canada and Australia which more than offset a decrease in Argentina. Supplies on or about October 1, 1969, in millions of bushels, were held as follows, with last year's comparable figures in brackets: United States, 1,337.7 (1,216.0); Canada, 1,332.0 (1,089.7); Argentina, 41.1 (52.2); and Australia, 306.3 (75.3).

CANADIAN SITUATION

Supplies Highest on Record Total estimated supplies of wheat for the 1969-70 (August-July) crop year are placed at a record 1,534.6 million bushels consisting of the August 1 carryover of 849.8 million and the 1969 crop estimated at 684.8 million bushels. Supplies of the size indicated represent an increase of 17 per cent over the 1,315.4 million of 1968-69. After making an allowance of 165.0 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, supplies available for export and for carryover during 1969-70 amount to 1,369.6 million bushels, 19 per cent more than the 1,155.6 million in 1968-69.

August-September Exports Lower than a Year Ago Exports of wheat and flour, in terms of wheat equivalent, during August-September 1969 amounted to 37.6 million bushels, 43 per cent less than the 65.9 million exported during the same two months of 1968. This year's exports consisted of 34.0 million bushels of wheat in bulk, 196 thousand of seed and 3.4 million of flour in terms of wheat. During the August-September period last year these figures were 61.1 million of wheat in bulk, 46 thousand of seed and 4.7 million of flour in wheat equivalent. The balance remaining on October 1, 1969 for export and for carryover amounted to 1,332.0 million bushels, 22 per cent above the October 1, 1968 total of 1,089.7 million.

Canadian Wheat Supplies

Item	1968-69 ^r	1969-70 ^p
million bushels		
Carryover in North America at beginning of crop year (August 1)	665.5	849.8
Production	649.8	684.8
Total estimated supplies	1,315.4	1,534.6
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year	159.8	165.0
Available for export and for carryover	1,155.6	1,369.6
<u>Deduct</u>		
Exports of wheat in bulk, August - September (1)	61.1	34.0
Exports of seed wheat, August - September (2)	(3)	0.2
Total exports of wheat as grain	61.2	34.2
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, August - September (2)	4.7	3.4
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	65.9	37.6
Balance on October 1 for export and for carryover	1,089.7	1,332.0

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

(2) Customs returns, 1968-69 adjusted for time lag.

(3) Less than 50,000 bushels.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Marketings, Disappearance
and Visible Supplies

Total primary deliveries of wheat (both east and west) up to October 22 of the current crop year have amounted to 45.8 million bushels compared with 64.0 million

marketed during the same period of the previous year. Some 19.3 million bushels of this year's total were delivered during the five weeks September 18 to October 22. During the same period the volume of Canadian wheat entering domestic and export channels amounted to 34.9 million bushels. As a result, the total visible supply of Canadian wheat decreased from 478.1 million at September 17 to a level of 461.1 million at October 22, 1969.

The total visible supply of Canadian wheat at October 22 this year represented an 18 per cent increase over both the 1968 comparable total of 392.4 million and the 1967 figure of 389.1 million. Country elevator stocks, amounting to 280.1 million bushels, were 18 per cent above the 1968 comparable total of 237.7 million, and 23 per cent more than the 227.9 million of two years ago. Wheat stocks at interior terminals at October 22, 1969, totalled 12.2 million bushels, lower than both the 13.0 million a year ago and the 12.4 million of two years ago. The 14.5 million bushels "in transit rail" (western division) were 19 per cent above the 1968 figure of 12.1 million and 74 per cent higher than the 8.3 million in this position in 1967. Supplies at the Lakehead, totalling some 49.6 million bushels, registered increases over last year's comparable level of 38.3 million and the 45.4 million of 1967. Stocks "in transit lake", amounting to 2.8 million bushels were considerably smaller than both the 1968 level of 6.4 million and the 1967 figure of 7.8 million. The 39.2 million bushels in Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports were above the 27.8 million of a year ago and the 33.5 million of two years ago. Supplies in Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports at October 22, 1969, at 43.9 million bushels, registered increases of 10 per cent and 29 per cent, respectively, over the 39.7 million of 1968 and the 33.9 million at the same date in 1967. The 12.7 million bushels in West Coast ports (Vancouver-New Westminster, Prince Rupert and Victoria) were above the 10.2 million at October 23, 1968 and the 10.4 million at the comparable date in 1967.

September 1969 Exports
of Wheat and Flour Total
22.3 Million Bushels

Combined exports of wheat in bulk, seed wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent, during September 1969 amounted to 22.3 million bushels, 45 per cent above the 15.3 million of the previous month but 31 per cent

less than the September 1968 figure of 32.2 million and 39 per cent smaller than the ten-year (1958-67) average for the month of September of 36.3 million. Exports of wheat in bulk (as reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners) during the month of September 1969, at 20.9 million bushels, represented an increase of 61 per cent over the 13.0 million of August 1969 but registered declines of 30 per cent and 38 per cent, respectively, from the September 1968 total of 30.0 million and the ten-year average of 33.7 million. Based on Canadian Customs returns, the equivalent of 1.3 million bushels of wheat were exported in the form of flour during September 1969, lower than the 2.2 million of the previous month, the September 1968 adjusted total of 2.1 million and the ten-year average of 2.4 million bushels.

Cumulative exports of wheat in bulk during the August-September period of the current crop year amounted to 34.0 million bushels, sharply below both the 61.1 million shipped during the first two months of the 1968-69 crop year and the ten-year average for the period of 66.6 million. Britain was the leading market for Canadian wheat in bulk during the first two months of the current crop year with shipments to that country amounting to 9.4 million, and accounted for 28 per cent of the August-September total. During the same period last year Britain accounted for 24 per cent of the August-September 1968 total. Other principal importers of Canadian wheat for the first two 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: India, 6.7 (0.9); Italy, 5.2 (4.7); Japan, 3.7 (8.9); Federal Republic of Germany, 2.1 (2.3); and Belgium and Luxembourg, 2.0 (1.3). Cumulative exports of seed wheat during August-September of the current crop year, based on Canadian Customs returns, amounted to 196 thousand bushels compared with last year's comparable total (adjusted to remove time lag) of 46 thousand.

Cumulative exports of wheat flour during the first two months of the 1969-70 crop year, based on Customs returns, were the equivalent of 3.4 million bushels of wheat, 27 per cent less than the adjusted August-September 1968 total of 4.7 million bushels. Cuba's purchases, the leading market for Canadian wheat flour during the period under review, amounted to the equivalent of 2.2 million bushels and accounted for 63 per cent of the August-September 1969 total. Other principal markets for Canadian wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the August-September period of the 1969-70 crop year, with revised data for the same months of the preceding crop year in brackets, were as follows, in thousands of bushels: Britain, 483 (461); Leeward and Windward Islands, 101 (121); Trinidad and Tobago, 90 (62); Liberia, 75 (37); Ghana, 62 (451); and United States, 55 (99).

Delivery Quota on Durum Wheat The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 11 under date of November 7, 1969 stated that instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 8 issued September 30, 1969, is hereby amended to extend the period during which deliveries of Durum Wheat may be made under the supplementary quota from November 28, 1969, to July 31, 1970.

Companies are requested to bring this to the attention of their elevator managers.

Although the movement of Durum Wheat to the Lakehead is presently on a priority basis, shipping orders in the future will be placed with the companies in relation to market requirements.

Extension of Wheat Agreement with Poland The Honourable Otto Lang, Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, announced on October 31, 1969 that an exchange of letters has been signed between Canada and the Polish People's Republic extending the terms of the three-year Long Term Wheat Agreement between Canada and Poland, of July 26, 1966, for a further period ending July 31, 1971. The letters were signed in Ottawa by the Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce on behalf of the Government of Canada and by Dr. M. Karczmar, Trade Commissioner in Canada of the Polish People's Republic, on behalf of the Government of Poland.

The original agreement provided for Polish purchases of 900 thousand tons of Canadian wheat during a three-year period ending November 5, 1969.

Although Poland had purchased and taken delivery of well over half of the agreed quantities of wheat from Canada, for a variety of reasons it was not possible to complete the specified purchases and deliveries by November 5 of this year. Under the terms of the extended agreement Poland will complete purchases of the remaining 400 thousand tons before July 31, 1971. In addition, Poland will have the option of substituting purchases of barley for wheat to the extent of 50 per cent of the quantities remaining. Purchases of 200 thousand tons will be made before July 31, 1970 and sales contracts have already been concluded for the shipment of 100 thousand tons of barley and 70 thousand tons of wheat.

The new arrangements were facilitated by the provision of credit terms under the Canadian Wheat Board Act. The terms provide for a 10 per cent cash payment at time of
continued on page 24.

Rail Shipments
of Wheat to
Maritime Ports

Rail shipments of wheat to Maritime ports from Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports during August-September 1969 totalled 188,000 bushels. During the comparable period of 1968 no shipments were reported.

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

Origin of shipments	August 1 -	
	September 30, 1968	September 30, 1969
	bushels	
Midland, Tiffin	—	90,129
Owen Sound	—	98,314
Total	—	188,443

Farmers'
Marketings

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces up to October 22 of the current crop year amounted to 40.9 million bushels, 29 per cent less than the comparable 1968 total of 57.8 million and 47 per cent below the ten-year (1958-67) average for the period of 77.6 million bushels.

Farmers' Marketings (1) of Wheat in the Prairie Provinces 1969-70

Week ending		Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total	Last year
		bushels				
August	6, 1969 ..	—	64,196	—	64,196	356,687
	13	18,143	194,594	8,459	221,196	506,692
	20	57,997	466,356	552,473	1,076,826	2,054,527
	27	440,791	1,693,171	657,276	2,791,238	2,740,850
September	3	379,366	2,728,975	1,085,227	4,193,568	3,414,107
	10	304,101	4,374,050	1,188,274	5,866,425	2,494,299
	17	438,786	6,733,978	1,300,186	8,472,950	7,476,468
	24	412,387	5,845,630	899,106	7,157,123	7,119,331
October	1	280,465	2,801,798	718,730	3,800,993	5,898,564
	8	283,252	1,439,062	830,719	2,553,033	11,254,668
	15	273,007	1,055,557	783,999	2,112,563	7,769,426
	22	112,287	1,906,251	592,955	2,611,493	6,756,032
Totals		3,000,582	29,303,618	8,617,404	40,921,604	57,841,651
Average similar period: 1958-67 ...		10,713,320	49,102,975	17,778,482	77,594,776	

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

Lake Shipments of
Canadian Grain

Total shipments of the six major grains out of Lakehead terminals from the opening of navigation to October 22 this year amounted to 168.6 million bushels, slightly lower than the 171.0 million shipped during the comparable period of 1968 and considerably below the 10-year (1958-67) average for the period of 255.2 million. In 1969 the season of navigation opened on April 11 while the 1968 season opened on April 10. Shipments of wheat, at 112.8 million bushels accounted for 67 per cent of the total six grains.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from the Opening of Navigation to October 22, 1969 and to Approximately the Same Date, 1958 to 1968

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
thousand bushels							
1958	140,651	33,205	54,227	5,080	5,791	—	238,954
1959	136,075	22,782	36,421	4,401	5,098	—	204,777
1960	144,402	18,682	36,831	3,242	6,167	—	209,325
1961	178,696	18,802	33,531	3,117	5,421	—	239,566
1962	115,332	15,006	19,338	4,258	4,866	—	158,801
1963	149,497	32,723	23,930	1,844	4,630	—	212,625
1964	287,652	27,024	30,622	4,679	6,762	34	356,774
1965	213,325	36,826	30,863	3,345	7,510	559	292,428
1966	297,506	21,135	29,999	5,991	9,842	653	365,127
1967	178,938	28,727	53,224	4,786	7,345	862	273,882
1968	133,172	12,981	19,033	1,845	3,608	326	170,965
1969	112,795	12,687	34,458	1,760	5,863	1,006	168,568

Wheat Shipments from
Churchill During
1969 Season

Shipments of wheat from the port of Churchill during the 1969 season of navigation amounted to 21.9 million bushels compared with last year's figure of 22.5 million and ten-year 1958-67 average of 21.4 million. The first grain shipment of the 1969 season ex Churchill, began loading July 24, and the last vessel completed loading on October 15.

Ocean Shipments of Wheat from Churchill Season of Navigation, 1933-69

Year	Wheat	Year	Wheat
thousand bushels		thousand bushels	
1933	2,708	1951	7,278
1934	4,050	1952	8,585
1935	2,407	1953	10,784
1936	4,294	1954	12,485
1937	604	1955	13,078
1938	917	1956	16,250
1939	1,772	1957	16,577
1940	—	1958	19,599
1941	—	1959	21,787
1942	—	1960	19,582
1943	740	1961	19,353
1944	—	1962	21,525
1945	—	1963	22,864
1946	2,929	1964	21,645
1947	4,976	1965	24,707
1948	5,314	1966	21,817
1949	5,528	1967	20,639
1950	6,768	1968	22,516
		1969	21,873

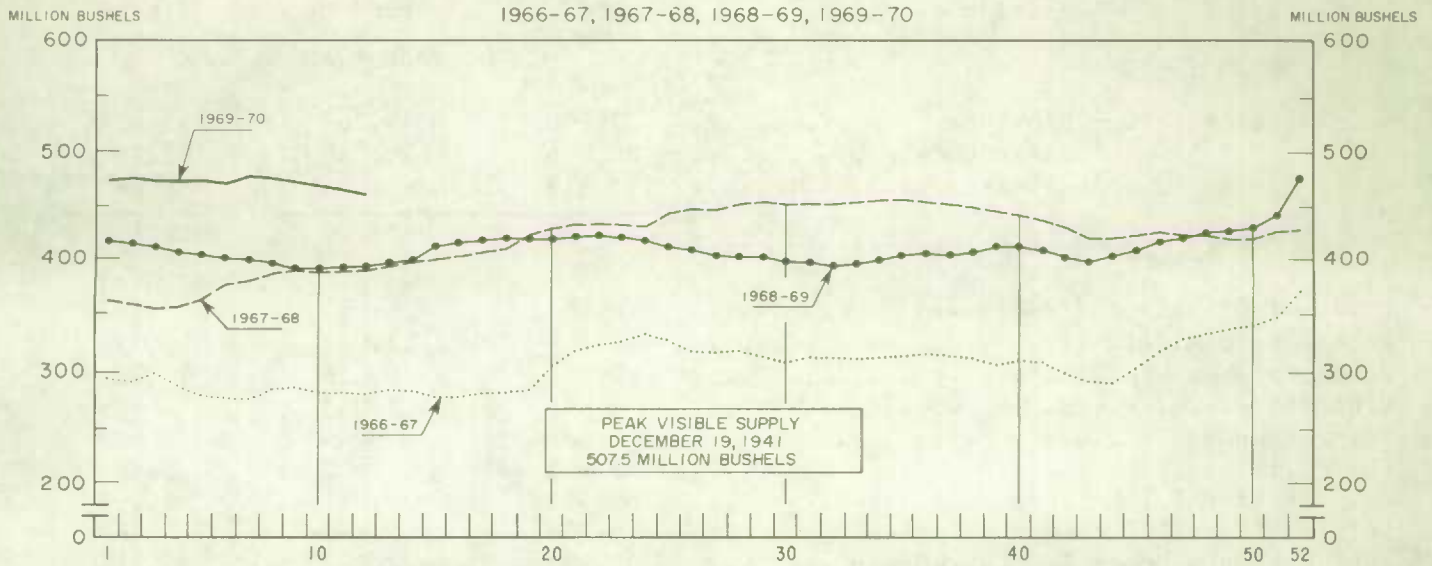
Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat, October 22, 1969
Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1967 and 1968

Position	1967	1968	1969
	thousand bushels		
Country elevators — Manitoba	27,690	34,265	35,874
Saskatchewan	128,866	136,560	162,769
Alberta	71,318	66,904	81,488
Sub-totals	227,874	237,729	280,131
Interior private and mill	6,163	4,885	4,243
Interior terminals	12,399	13,022	12,217
Vancouver-New Westminster	9,172	8,826	11,161
Victoria	895	943	899
Prince Rupert	308	444	622
Churchill	3,192	1,903	1,885
Fort William-Port Arthur	45,363	38,314	49,598
In transit rail (western division)	8,336	12,120	14,464
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	33,495	27,833	39,216
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	33,928	39,722	43,863
In transit lake	7,841	6,430	2,772
In transit rail (eastern division)	163	202	14
Totals	389,129	392,373	461,085

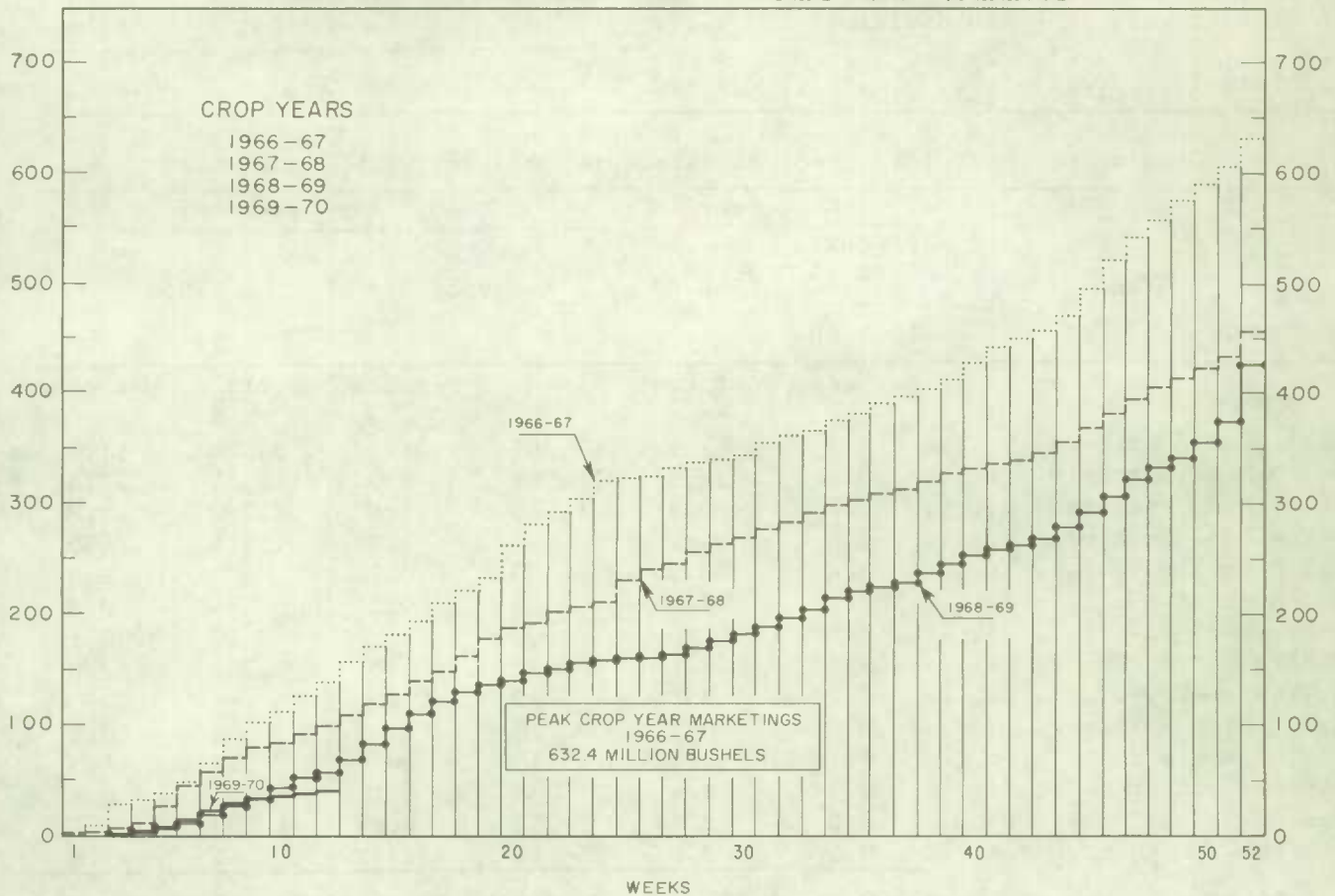
Grading of Wheat Inspected, August-September 1969 with Comparisons

Grade	Crop year		August — September			
	Average					
	1963-64	1968-69	1968		1969	
	1967-68					
	per cent	per cent	cars	per cent	cars	per cent
No. 1 Man. Northern	8.7	12.1	13,562	41.3	3,520	11.9
No. 2 Man. Northern	36.8	31.9	16,061	48.9	11,065	37.4
No. 3 Man. Northern	22.6	10.3	1,908	5.8	3,780	12.8
No. 4 Man. Northern	8.8	4.1	413	1.3	1,914	6.5
No. 5 Wheat	3.4	2.9	30	0.1	573	1.9
No. 6 Wheat	0.4	0.2	35	0.1	84	0.3
Feed Wheat	(1)	(1)	—	—	17	0.1
Others Red Spring	12.5	32.1	491	1.5	6,755	22.8
C.W. Garnet	0.2	0.1	13	(1)	—	—
C.W. White Spring	0.1	0.2	10	(1)	90	0.3
C.W. Mixed Wheat	0.1	(1)	15	(1)	12	(1)
Alberta Winter	0.9	0.4	38	0.1	226	0.8
Nos. 1-6 C.W. Amber Durum .	5.2	2.9	253	0.8	1,080	3.7
Others C.W. Amber Durum ...	0.3	2.8	16	(1)	464	1.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	32,845	100.0	29,580	100.0
Gross bushels (approx.) ...			63,428,000		57,782,000	
(1) Less than .05 per cent.						

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, 1966-67 - 1969-70

Month	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
bushels				
August	118,973	133,651	—	132,953
September	83,333	182,051	23,084	134,053
October	89,384	152,009	57,458	
November	163,332	50,475	101,966	
December	106,833	143,833	44,136	
January	145,889	160,214	131,034	
February	120,334	143,884	99,776	
March	177,393	274,690	153,067	
April	133,699	123,167	79,899	
May	207,038	61,460	108,339	
June	154,139	101,950	120,532	
July	93,094	88,500	137,404	
Totals	1,593,441	1,615,884	1,056,695	

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

Grade	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
bushels					
5 Wheat	—	4,000	1,500	2,833	1,500
6 Wheat	5,000	23,000	81,000	—	—
Durum	—	—	—	3,000	8,926
Others	—	—	—	—	3,294
Totals	5,000	27,000	82,500	5,833	13,720

Overseas Exports of Canadian Grain by Ports of Loading, August 1 - October 22, 1969
with Comparisons

Port	Wheat(1)	Durum wheat(1)	Oats(1)	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
thousand bushels							
<u>Pacific Seaboard</u>							
Van.-New West.	10,301	—	—	2,423	281	1,126	2,858
Prince Rupert	1,078	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>Churchill</u>	20,905	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>Lakehead direct</u>	—	—	19	540	—	222	—
<u>Toronto direct</u>	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>St. Lawrence</u>							
Montreal	4,791	1,962	130	823	—	—	—
Sorel	1,051	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trois Rivières	2,333	—	26	—	—	—	—
Quebec	671	269	—	—	129	622	180
Baie Comeau	95	—	—	—	—	603	—
Port Cartier	777	1,853	—	397	—	159	—
<u>Maritime</u>							
Halifax	204	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	42,252	4,084	175	4,183	410	2,732	3,039
August 1 - October 23, 1968 ..	75,382	4,792	264	1,783	1,369	1,605	3,100

(1) Excluding seed.

Shipments Under Claims filed for payment up to September 30, 1969 represent
Feed Grain the movement of 3,746 thousand bushels of wheat from the
Assistance Regulations Prairie Provinces to Eastern Canada and British Columbia
 under the Feed Grain Assistance Regulations during the
 August-September 1969-70 crop year. Revised data on the August - September 1968
 shipments of wheat place the two-month total at 1,227 thousand bushels. The bulk
 of the shipments during the current two months under review went to destinations in
 Quebec and Ontario with these two provinces accounting for a combined 73 per cent of
 the total.

Provincial Distribution of Wheat Shipments under the Feed Grain Assistance Regulations
 August - September 1969 and 1968

Month	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	B.C.	Total	Eastern wheat to Quebec
thousand bushels									
August 1969	1	5	141	79	659	548	207	1,639	19
September	25	8	175	80	753	761	305	2,107	28
Totals	26	13	316	159	1,412	1,308	512	3,746	47
Same months									
1968 ^r	7	28	152	45	605	162	228	1,227	72

^r Revised figures.

Millfeed shipments under the Feed Grain Assistance Regulations indicate ship-
 ments of 83,872 tons during the August - September period of the current crop year.
 Revised data on the August-September 1968 shipments of millfeeds place the two-month
 total at 86,336 tons. The greater portion of the millfeed shipments during the
 period under review went to destinations in Quebec and Ontario.

Provincial Distribution of Millfeed Shipments
 under the Feed Grain Assistance Regulations
 August - September 1969 and 1968

Province	August - September	
	1968 ^r	1969
tons		
Newfoundland	1,400	667
Prince Edward Island	1,826	1,245
Nova Scotia	6,172	4,539
New Brunswick	5,181	1,752
Quebec	42,663	37,804
Ontario	23,775	30,927
British Columbia	5,319	6,938
Totals	86,336	83,872

^r Revised figures.

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>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	2,005	26,186
March	19,857	134	19,990	2,544	22,534
April	10,278	82	10,361	1,249	11,610
May	30,350	136	30,487	1,572	32,059
June	24,016	10	24,027	2,032	26,059
July	26,506	44	26,550	2,864	29,414
Totals	280,541	612	281,153	24,611	305,764
<u>1969-70(4)</u>					
August	13,012	121	13,133	2,182	15,315
September	20,950	74	21,024	1,252	22,277
Totals	33,962	196	34,157	3,434	37,591

- (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, 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.

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

Destination	Wheat (except durum)	Durum wheat	All wheat	
			September 1969	September 1968 ^F
bushels				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg	559,934	—	559,934	335,151
France	79,511	403,739	483,250	166,530
Germany, Federal Republic ...	354,462	490,519	844,981	1,593,608
Italy	1,705,400	743,024	2,448,424	3,733,896
Netherlands	—	—	—	285,319
Sub-totals	2,699,307	1,637,282	4,336,589	6,114,504
<u>Other Western Europe</u>				
Britain	4,600,789	—	4,600,789	6,540,075
Ireland	102,667	—	102,667	78,400
Norway	608,533	—	608,533	588,000
Portugal	—	448,000	448,000	—
Switzerland	129,472	—	129,472	730,614
Sub-totals	5,441,461	448,000	5,889,461	7,937,089
Totals	8,140,768	2,085,282	10,226,050	14,051,593
<u>Eastern Europe</u>				
Poland	—	—	—	1,295,467
<u>Africa</u>				
Ghana	210,599	—	210,599	37,333
Tunisia	197,834	—	197,834	—
Totals	408,433	—	408,433	37,333
<u>Asia</u>				
Hong Kong	43,866	—	43,866	74,667
India	6,686,954	—	6,686,954	89,000
Indonesia	—	—	—	29,394
Iraq	94,799	—	94,799	—
Japan	2,924,985	—	2,924,985	4,250,847
Malaysia	53,200	—	53,200	—
Pakistan	—	—	—	909,104
People's Republic of China	—	—	—	7,472,782
Syria	—	—	—	548,800
Totals	9,803,804	—	9,803,804	13,374,594
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>				
Barbados	—	—	—	40
Cuba	—	—	—	852,600
Ecuador	158,005	—	158,005	—
Haiti Republic	352,800	—	352,800	—
Jamaica	798	—	798	182,671
Venezuela	—	—	—	224,823
Totals	511,603	—	511,603	1,260,134
Sub-totals, all countries	18,864,608	2,085,282	20,949,890	30,019,121
Seed wheat(2)	—	—	74,383	44,843
Totals, all countries ...	18,864,608	2,085,282	21,024,273	30,063,964

(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.

^F Revised figures.

Cumulative Exports of Canadian Wheat(1) by Destination

Destination	August - September 1969			Total same period last year ^r
	Wheat (except durum)	Durum wheat	Total wheat	
busheles				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,928,255	36,067	1,964,322	1,331,544
France	100,071	403,739	503,810	426,580
Germany, Federal Republic	1,093,102	966,666	2,059,768	2,323,665
Italy	3,585,400	1,634,427	5,219,827	4,687,163
Netherlands	—	24,155	24,155	566,055
Sub-totals	6,706,828	3,065,054	9,771,882	9,335,007
<u>Other Western Europe</u>				
Austria	—	—	—	261,333
Britain	9,480,057	—	9,480,057	14,732,996
Ireland	102,667	—	102,667	153,067
Norway	608,533	—	608,533	588,000
Portugal	—	841,750	841,750	—
Sweden	—	—	—	22,400
Switzerland	411,339	27,928	439,267	1,352,151
Sub-totals	10,602,596	869,678	11,472,274	17,109,947
Totals	17,309,424	3,934,732	21,244,156	26,444,954
<u>Eastern Europe</u>				
Albania	343,504 ^r	—	343,504 ^r	—
Poland	—	—	—	3,414,941
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	—	—	—	884,041
Totals	343,504 ^r	—	343,504 ^r	4,298,982
<u>Africa</u>				
Algeria	—	—	—	371,108
Congo	—	—	—	36,500
Ghana	671,356	—	671,356	37,333
Mozambique	18,667	—	18,667	—
Nigeria	18,667	—	18,667	—
Tunisia	197,834	—	197,834	—
Totals	906,524	—	906,524	444,941
<u>Asia</u>				
Hong Kong	175,653	—	175,653	135,147
India	6,686,954	—	6,686,954	863,853
Indonesia	—	—	—	29,394
Iraq	94,799	—	94,799	12,860
Japan	3,708,968	—	3,708,968	8,892,968
Malaysia	131,973	—	131,973	35,467
Pakistan	—	—	—	909,104
People's Republic of China	— ^r	—	— ^r	16,422,736
Singapore	35,467	—	35,467	—
Syria	—	—	—	548,800
Turkey	—	—	—	32,518
Totals	10,833,814 ^r	—	10,833,814 ^r	27,882,847
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>				
Barbados	—	—	—	40
Cuba	—	—	—	1,289,400
Ecuador	158,005	—	158,005	—
Haiti Republic	352,800	—	352,800	—
Jamaica	1,596	—	1,596	183,169
Venezuela	121,253	—	121,253	601,911
Totals	633,654	—	633,654	2,074,520
Sub-totals, all countries	30,026,920	3,934,732	33,961,652	61,146,244
Seed wheat(2)	—	—	195,685	45,608
Totals, all countries	30,026,920	3,934,732	34,157,337	61,191,852

(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.

Customs Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour by Countries of Consignment

Destination	June 1969(1)	September 1969(2)	August — September	
			1969(2)	1968(1)
bushels				
Western Europe				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg ..	10,373	8,370	8,370	9,154
France	—	—	644	—
Germany, Federal Republic	—	—	283	—
Italy	2,070	4,140	4,140	2,070
Netherlands	—	170	1,136	58
Sub-totals	12,443	12,680	14,573	11,282
Other Western Europe				
Britain	241,112	208,888	482,894	460,854
Greece	—	—	—	1,656
Iceland	—	—	—	1,776
Portugal	920	460	11,003	6,617
Sweden	515	515	515	515
Sub-totals	242,547	209,863	494,412	471,418
Totals	254,990	222,543	508,985	482,700
Africa				
Algeria	—	—	—	45,604
Angola	3,450	—	690	3,910
Cameroun Republic	5,750	—	—	6,440
Congo-Kinshasa	—	—	2,300	13,800
Dahomey	4,140	4,087	5,237	1,116
Gambia	5,750	14,994	14,994	—
Ghana	62,718	52,451	61,948	450,959
Guinea Republic	16,144	11,500	11,500	64,124
Ivory Coast	—	690	690	—
Liberia	41,566	50,991	74,511	36,899
Malawi	3,358	127	4,301	11,985
Mozambique	5,410	593	7,362	9,434
Portuguese Africa nes	4,600	3,772	12,443	26,001
Sierra Leone	138	—	—	2,588
Tanzania	—	—	2,300	—
Togo	21,293	33,258	36,075	19,113
Zambia	2,300	—	—	—
Totals	176,617	172,463	234,351	691,973
Asia				
Ceylon	2,530	—	—	827,871
Cyprus	467	—	412	—
Hong Kong	16,503	24,744	36,255	68,006
India	—	219	219	—
Indonesia	17,742	17,742	21,291	81,590
Iran	547	152	750	637
Iraq	—	—	—	15,720
Israel	—	—	—	84,118
Japan	—	230	920	368
Lebanon	12,650	—	16,680	175,934

See footnote (s) at end of table.

Customs Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour by Countries of Consignment - Con.

Destination	June 1969(1)	September 1969(2)	August - September	
			1969(2)	1968(1)
bushels				
Asia — Concluded				
Philippines	—	—	—	1,012
Portuguese Asia	—	1,518	1,518	1,874
Qatar	—	115	345	396
Saudi Arabia	—	276	276	—
Thailand	19,287	15,923	29,125	29,259
Trucial States	101	101	101	—
Totals	69,827	61,020	107,892	1,286,785
Oceania				
British Oceania nes	—	460	460	2,650
Fiji	1,414	1,196	1,633	1,851
United States Oceania	—	3,450	6,900	6,909
Totals	1,414	5,106	8,993	11,410
Western Hemisphere				
Bahamas	12,553	24,550	45,280	46,803
Barbados	23,292	13,642	33,293	54,567
Bermuda	8,457	7,963	13,032	23,009
British Honduras	9,320	2,760	7,346	7,875
Cuba(3)	1,109,129	562,858	2,155,268	1,676,259
Ecuador	—	—	—	345
El Salvador	—	—	—	232
French West Indies	—	—	1,966	1,612
Guatemala	—	—	805	1,150
Guyana	6,359	4,160	9,501	11,233
Haiti Republic	—	—	16,100	54,818
Honduras Republic	—	143	143	6,640
Jamaica	12,358	8,457	12,742	53,535
Leeward and Windward Is.	45,361	43,196	101,258	120,533
Netherlands Antilles	13,358	6,514	23,476	14,562
Panama	—	—	—	690
Peru	—	—	—	8,050
St. Pierre and Miquelon ..	4,802	2,415	3,422	3,531
Surinam	2,197	4,365	5,055	876
Trinidad and Tobago	40,138	78,872	90,158	61,682
Venezuela	373	140	140	115
United States	44,590	31,326	54,855	99,139
Totals	1,332,287	791,361	2,573,840	2,247,256
Totals, all countries	1,835,135	1,252,493	3,434,061	4,720,124

(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.

n e s - Not elsewhere specified.

Canadian Wheat Board Weekly Average Cash Wheat Prices, Crop Year 1969-70
Basis in Store Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver

Class and grade	Week ending			
	October 10	October 17	October 24	October 31
cents and eighths per bushel				
<u>Initial payment to producers</u>				
1 Northern	150	150	150	150
2 Northern	146	146	146	146
3 Northern	141	141	141	141
4 Northern	133	133	133	133
5 Wheat	119	119	119	119
6 Wheat	115	115	115	115
Feed Wheat	110	110	110	110
1 C.W. Garnet	133	133	133	133
2 C.W. Garnet	128	128	128	128
3 C.W. Garnet	123	123	123	123
1 Alberta Red Winter	132	132	132	132
2 Alberta Winter	127	127	127	127
3 Alberta Winter	121	121	121	121
1 C.W. Amber Durum	150	150	150	150
2 C.W. Amber Durum	146	146	146	146
3 C.W. Amber Durum	141	141	141	141
<u>International Grains Arrangement and domestic sales</u>				
<u>(Basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur)</u>				
1 Northern	183/6	183/4	183/2	182/7
2 Northern	180/2	180	179/6	179/3
3 Northern	167/6	167/4	167/2	166/7
4 Northern	150/6	150/4	150/2	149/7
5 Wheat	149/6	149/4	149/2	148/7
6 Wheat	144/6	144/4	144/2	143/7
Feed Wheat	139/6	139/4	139/2	138/6
1 C.W. Garnet	150/6	150/4	150/2	149/7
2 C.W. Garnet	149/6	149/4	149/2	148/7
3 C.W. Garnet	148/6	148/4	148/2	147/7
1 Alberta Red Winter	150/6	150/4	150/2	149/7
2 Alberta Winter	149/6	149/4	149/2	148/7
3 Alberta Winter	148/6	148/4	148/2	147/7
1 C.W. Amber Durum	203/3	202/4	202/2	201/7
2 C.W. Amber Durum	201/3	200/4	200/2	199/7
3 C.W. Amber Durum	190/4	189/5	189/3	189
<u>(Basis in store Vancouver)</u>				
1 Northern	184/1	183/7	183/5	183/2
2 Northern	181/5	181/3	181/1	180/6
3 Northern	172/6	172/4	172/2	171/7
4 Northern	166/6	166/4	166/2	165/7
5 Wheat	164/6	164/4	164/2	163/7
6 Wheat	157/6	157/4	157/2	156/7
Feed Wheat	154/6	154/4	154/2	153/7
1 C.W. Garnet	166/6	166/4	166/2	165/7
2 C.W. Garnet	165/6	165/4	165/2	164/7
3 C.W. Garnet	164/6	164/4	164/2	163/7
1 Alberta Red Winter	166/6	166/4	166/2	165/7
2 Alberta Winter	165/6	165/4	165/2	164/7
3 Alberta Winter	164/6	164/4	164/2	163/7

CANADIAN FLOUR MILLING SITUATION

Production Wheat flour production by Canadian mills during September 1969 amounted to 3,412,000 hundredweight indicating an increase of 6 per cent over the August 1969 total of 3,232,000 hundredweight, 10 per cent higher than the adjusted September 1968 figure of 3,094,000 hundredweight and 1 per cent above the ten-year (1959-68) average production for the month of September of 3,370,000 hundredweight. Mills reporting operations during September 1969 had a total rated capacity of 167,000 hundredweight per 24-hour day and on the basis of a 25-day working period 81.6 per cent of this rated capacity was effective.

Wheat milled for flour during September 1969 amounted to 7,737,000 bushels, 5 per cent above the 7,384,000 bushels milled during the preceding month and 11 per cent greater than the 6,989,000 bushels milled during September 1968. Of the wheat milled for flour during September 1969 some 6,541,000 bushels were Western Canadian spring wheat (other than Durum) while the remainder consisted of Ontario winter wheat (743,000 bushels); Durum (331,000 bushels); and all other (122,000 bushels).

Exports According to preliminary Customs returns, exports of Canadian wheat flour during September 1969 amounted to the equivalent of 1,252,000 bushels (some 545,000 hundredweight of flour), lower than both the 2,182,000 bushels exported in August 1969 and the adjusted September 1968 exports of 2,134,000 bushels. Flour shipments during the month went to forty-four countries with exports to Cuba amounting to 563,000 bushels or 45 per cent of the September total. Other leading markets for Canadian wheat flour in terms of wheat during the month with shipments in thousands of bushels were as follows: Britain, 209; Trinidad and Tobago, 79; Ghana, 52; Liberia, 51; and Leeward and Windward Islands, 43.

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)	85,048,591	37,621,151	10,700,520
1969-70 (2)			
August	7,383,987	3,231,729	948,508
September	7,736,641	3,411,564	544,562
Totals	15,120,628	6,643,293	1,493,070
Same months 1968-69 ^r	14,335,890	6,339,015	2,052,228

(1) Based on Customs returns. Exports for the crop years 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

Supplies Above
1968-69 Level

Reflecting a sharp increase in carryover stocks, which more than offset a slight decrease in production, total domestic supplies of wheat in the United States for the 1969-70 crop year are currently placed at 2,266.9 million bushels, 7 per cent more than the previous year's total of 2,109.8 million. The 810.6 million bushels carried over at July 1, 1969 were 50 per cent larger than the 1968 stocks, while the current crop, estimated at 1,456.3 million bushels, represents a decline of 7 per cent from last year's outturn of 1,570.4 million. Domestic disappearance during 1969-70 is estimated at about 805.0 million bushels, 6 per cent more than the 756.2 million last year. After deducting anticipated domestic requirements for the current United States crop year, some 1,462.0 million remain available for export and for carryover, an increase of 8 per cent over the 1,353.7 million in 1968-69.

Exports Below
Previous Year

Exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the period July-September 1969 amounted to 124.3 million bushels, 10 per cent less than the 137.7 million exported during the same months last year. The balance remaining on October 1, 1969 for export and for carryover was estimated at 1,337.7 million bushels compared with 1,216.0 million on the same date a year ago.

United States Wheat Supplies

Item	1968-69 ^r	1969-70 ^P
	million bushels	
Carryover at beginning of crop year (July 1)	539.4	810.6
Production	1,570.4	1,456.3 ^r
Total estimated domestic supplies	2,109.8	2,266.9
Imports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat for domestic use, July - September	0.2	0.1
Total estimated supplies (1)	2,110.0	2,267.0
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year (2).	756.2	805.0
Available for export and for carryover	1,353.7	1,462.0
<u>Deduct</u>		
Exports of wheat as grain, July - September	120.6	108.7
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, July - September (3)	17.1	15.6
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour (4)	137.7	124.3
Balance on October 1 for export and for carryover	1,216.0	1,337.7

(1) Excludes imports for October-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.

1969 Wheat Crop Forecast
at 1,456 Million Bushels

In a report released on October 10, the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture stated that production of all wheat is forecast at 1,456 million bushels, down less than a million bushels from last month, 7 per cent below 1968 and 4 per cent below the 1967 crop. An increase in the durum forecast partially offset a decrease in the other spring wheat forecast. Yield of all wheat at 30.6 bushels per acre is record high and 2.2 bushels above 1968, the previous high. During the past decade, changes between the October 1 forecast and final production estimate have averaged 17 million bushels, ranging from 1 to 38 million bushels. Durum wheat production is forecast at a record 104.6 million bushels, up 0.2 million from the September forecast and 7 per cent above the 1968 crop. A record-high of 31.3 bushels is estimated, compared with last year's 27.4 and the previous record of 30.4 for the 1965 crop.

Combining in North Dakota and Montana was virtually complete by mid-September, well ahead of the rain-delayed 1968 harvest. Quality was good.

Production of other spring wheat is forecast at 201.7 million bushels, 0.9 million less than the September forecast and 17 per cent below the 1968 crop. Yield per acre is at a record 26.5 bushels and slightly above last year's 26.4 bushels. Favourable September weather helped farmers complete combining rapidly. Harvest in North Dakota was virtually complete by mid-September, about average but well ahead of 1968 when only three-fourths of the crop was combined by mid-month.

Stocks of Wheat
in All Positions
October 1, 1969

In a report released on October 24, 1969 the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture stated that all wheat in storage October 1 totalled 1,857 million bushels, 11 per cent more than a year earlier and the largest October stocks since 1963. Off-farm stocks at 1,124 million were 19 per cent above a year earlier. Farm holdings at 733 million were record large and up 1 million bushels from October 1, 1968. Disappearance from all storage positions during July through September is indicated at 417 million bushels, compared with 432 million a year earlier. Of the total October wheat stocks, the Commodity Credit Corporation owned 168 million bushels, and had loans outstanding on an additional 726 million.

Durum wheat stocks in all positions on October 1 totalled 127.4 million bushels, 18 per cent above a year earlier and 64 per cent above two years earlier. Farm holdings of 103.3 million were 16 per cent above last year and off-farm stocks of 24.1 million were up 31 per cent. Disappearance during July-September is indicated at 18.0 million bushels, compared with 14.4 million a year earlier.

Stocks of Grains, October 1, 1969 with Comparisons

Position	October 1, 1967	October 1, 1968	July 1, 1969	October 1, 1969
thousand bushels				
<u>All Wheat</u>				
On farms(1)	604,612	731,767	326,949	733,013
Commodity Credit Corp.(2)	969	756	790	913
Mills, elev. and whses. (1,3) .	953,698	945,789	489,949	1,123,324
Totals	1,559,279	1,678,312	817,688	1,857,250

Stocks of Grains, October 1, 1969 with Comparisons — Con.

Position	October 1, 1967	October 1, 1968	July 1, 1969	October 1, 1969
thousand bushels				
<u>Durum Wheat</u> (4)				
On farms(1)	58,269	89,198	29,142	103,255
Commodity Credit Corp.(2)	151	169	154	172
Mills, elev. and whses. (1,3).	19,324	18,282	11,428	23,944
Totals	77,744	107,649	40,724	127,371

- (1) Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board.
 (2) C.C.C.-owned grain at bin sites.
 (3) All off-farm storages not otherwise designated, including terminals and processing plants. Includes C.C.C.-owned grain in these storages.
 (4) Included in all wheat.

Flour Production According to the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce, wheat flour production in the United States in September 1969 amounted to 22,272,000 hundredweight, averaging 1,061,000 hundredweight per working day. This compared with an average output per working day of 1,022,000 hundredweight last month and 1,076,000 hundredweight in September 1968. Wheat flour mills during September operated at 105.3 per cent of capacity, compared with 101.5 per cent and 106.7 per cent, respectively, for the previous month and the same month a year ago. Flour mills in September 1969 ground 49,499,000 bushels of wheat compared with 47,974,000 bushels the previous month and 48,042,000 bushels in September 1968.

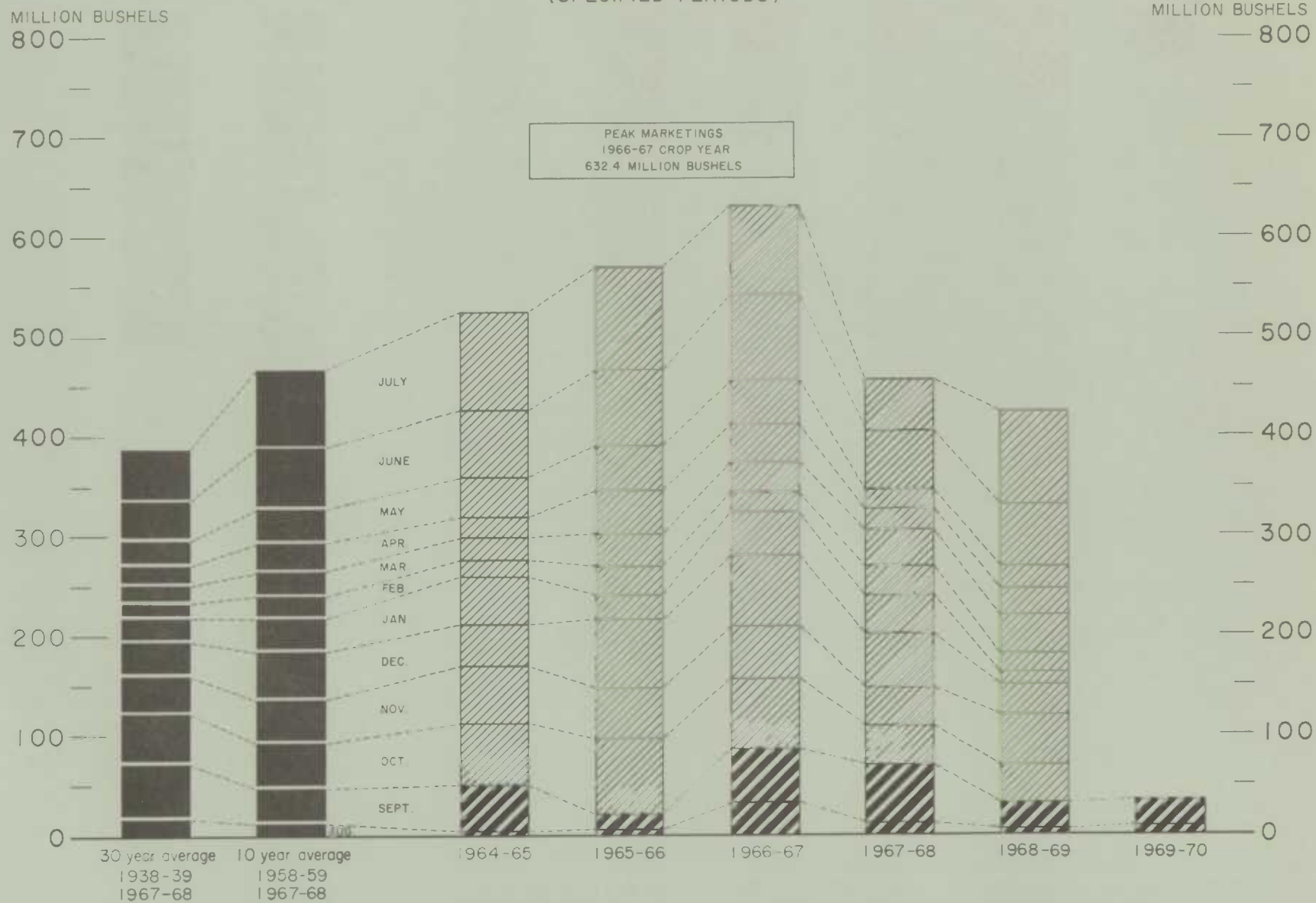
Continued from page 8.

shipment with the balance payable in equal installments at 24, 30 and 36 months. The deferred payment provision is made possible by a guarantee to the Canadian Wheat Board by the Government of Canada.

Poland has been a regular and valued customer for Canadian grain for many years. The first sales were made in 1955 and an excellent working relationship has been maintained between the Canadian Wheat Board and Rolimpex, the Polish grain purchasing agency ever since.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

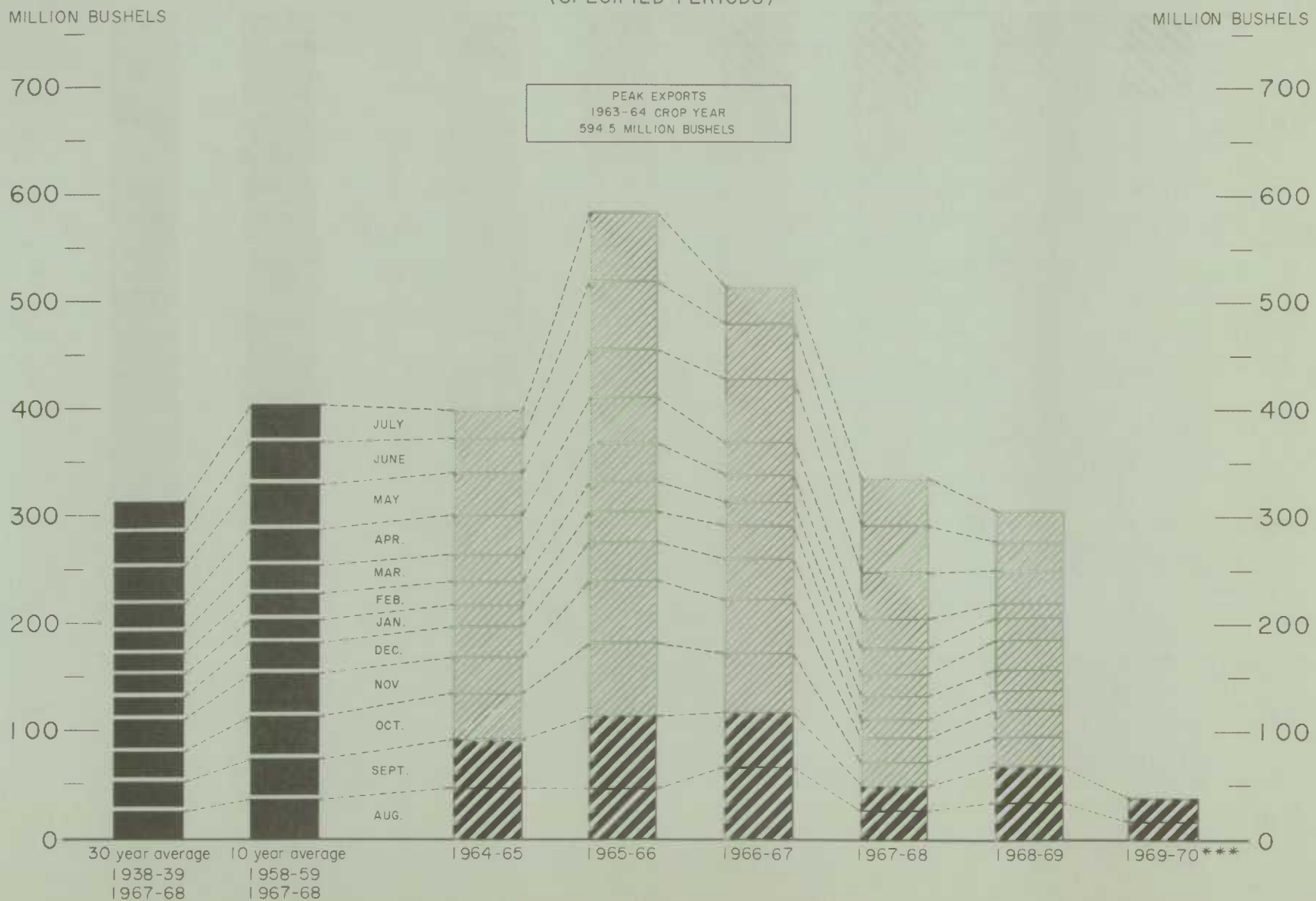
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT* AND WHEAT FLOUR**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



*Beginning with 1955-56 includes seed wheat.

**In terms of wheat equivalent

***Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF BARLEY, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHEL

140 —

120 —

100 —

80 —

60 —

40 —

20 —

0

MILLION BUSHEL

140 —

120 —

100 —

80 —

60 —

40 —

20 —

0

30 year average

1938-39
1967-68

10 year average

1958-59
1967-68

1964-65

1965-66

1966-67

1967-68

1968-69

1969-70

JULY

JUNE

MAY

APR

MAR

FEB

JAN

DEC

NOV

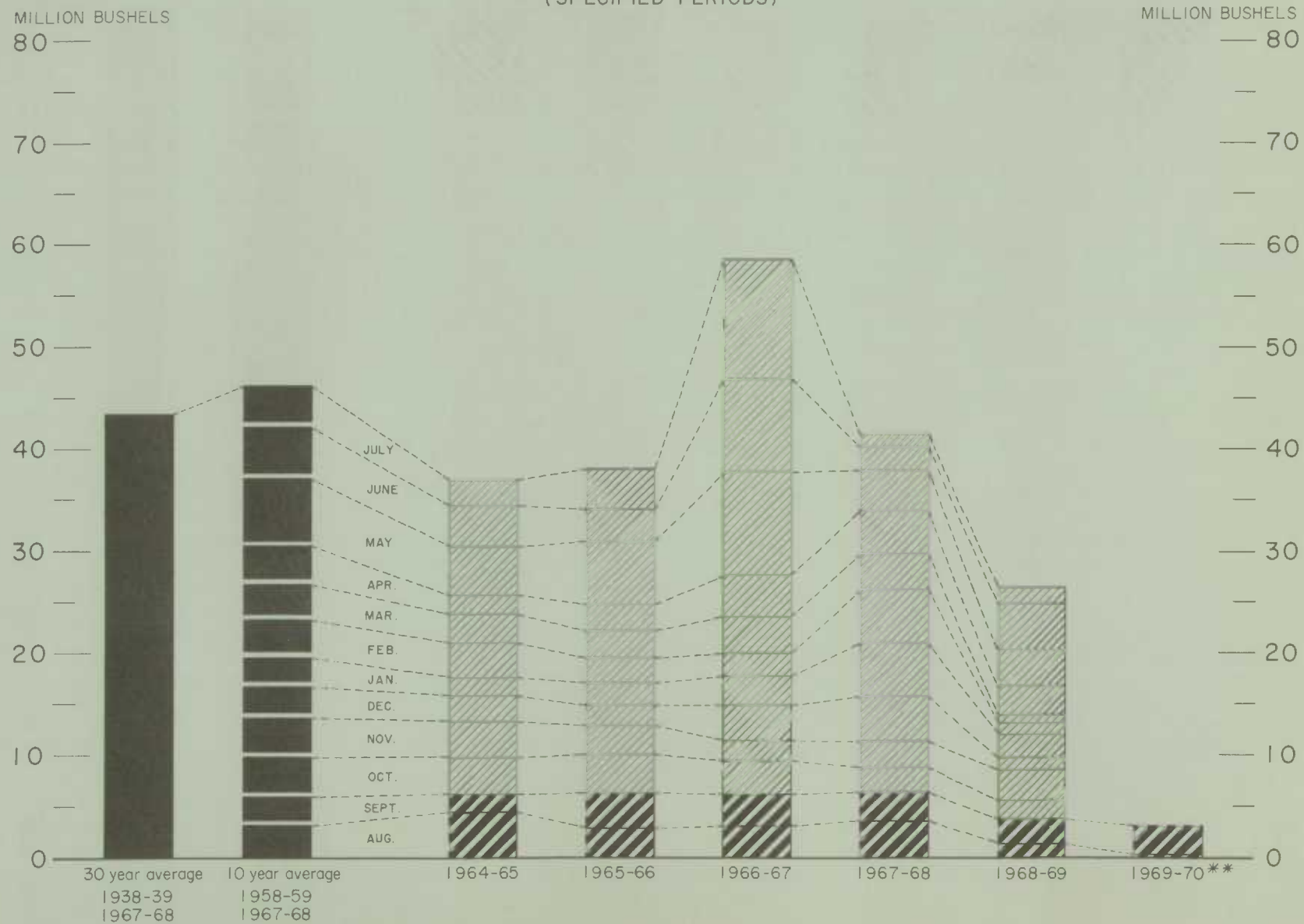
OCT

SEPT

AUG

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(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
1938-39
1967-68

10 year average
1958-59
1967-68

1964-65

1965-66

1966-67

1967-68

1968-69

1969-70

JULY

JUNE

MAY

APR

MAR

FEB

JAN

DEC

NOV

OCT

SEPT

AUG

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS* AND OAT PRODUCTS**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHEL

30 —

MILLION BUSHEL

— 30

25 —

— 25

20 —

— 20

15 —

— 15

10 —

— 10

5 —

— 5

0

0

30 year average

10 year average

1964-65

1965-66

1966-67

1967-68

1968-69

1969-70***

1938-39

1958-59

1967-68

1967-68

JULY
JUNE
MAY
APR.
MAR.
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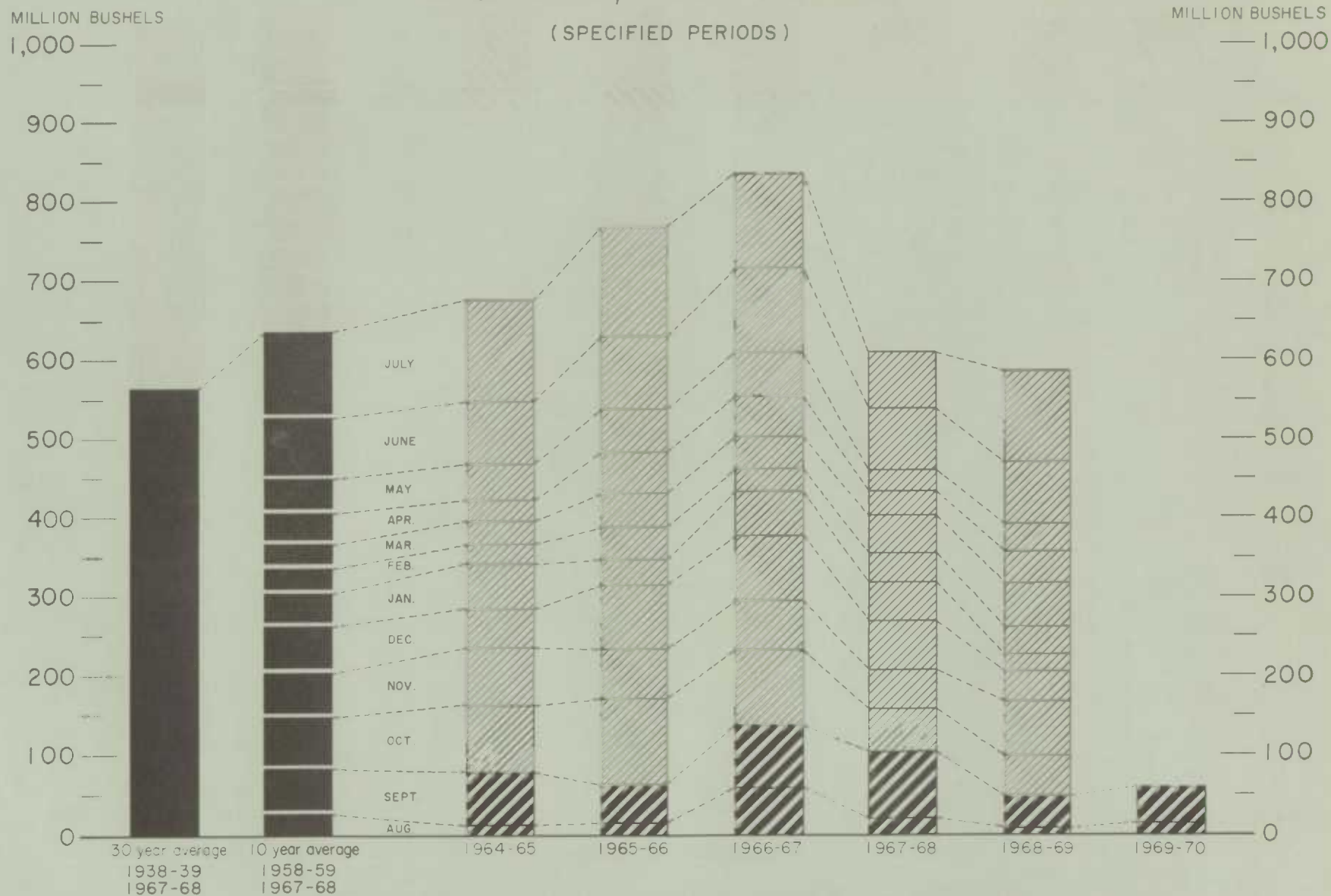
* Beginning with 1960-61 includes relatively small quantity of seed oats.

** In terms of grain equivalent

*** Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

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

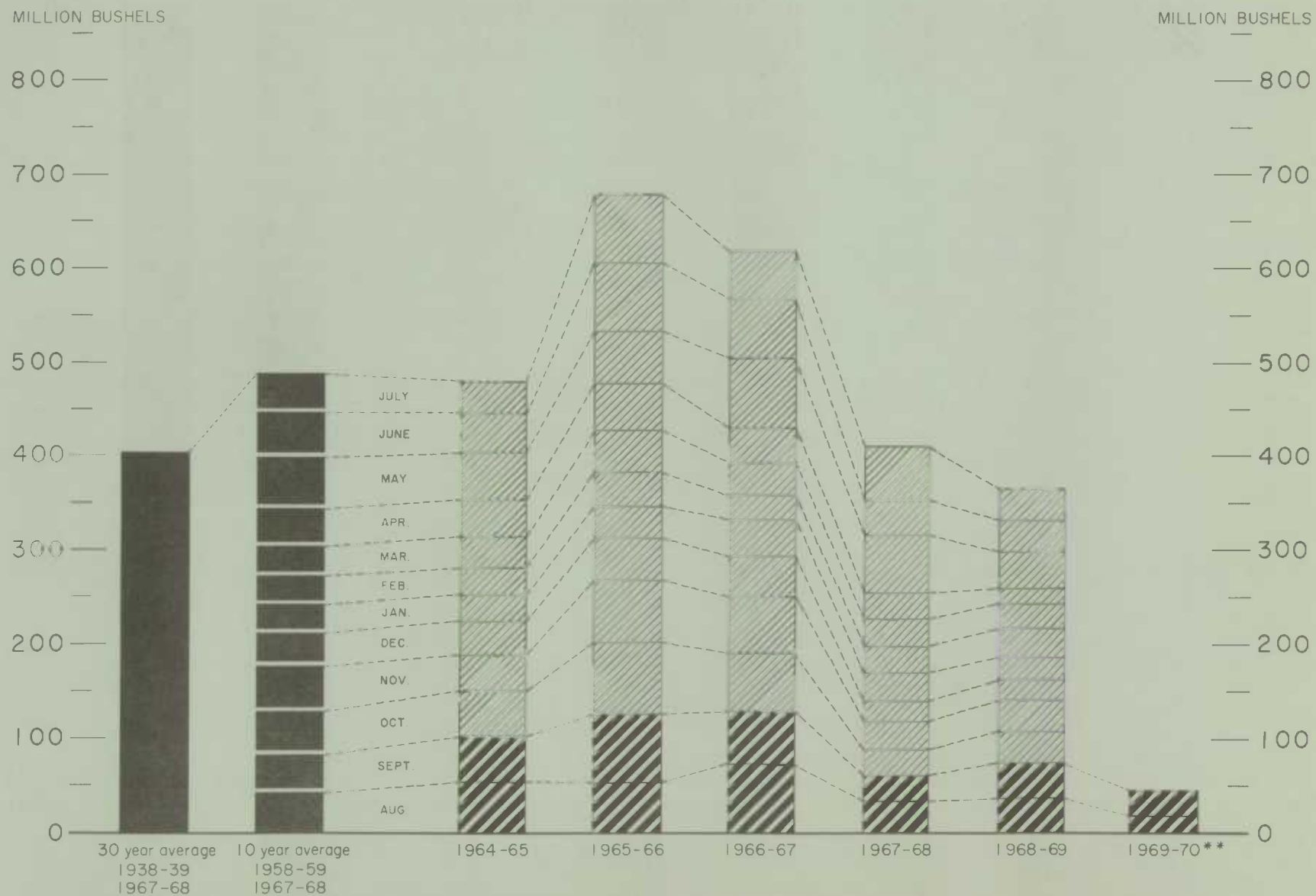


* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and from 1960-61 rapeseed

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADA'S SIX MAJOR GRAINS AND PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



* Wheat, seed wheat, and wheat flour, oats, seed oats and oatmeal and rolled oats; barley and malt; rye; flaxseed and from 1960-61 rapeseed.

** Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

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	
October 1, 1969	151 1/4		October 1, 1969	161 3/8 - 214 3/8	
2	139	- 163 1/2	2	161 5/8 - 214 5/8	
3	149 1/2	- 168 3/4	3	161 7/8 - 214 7/8	
6	143 1/4	- 168 3/4	6	162	- 215
7	149 1/2	- 166 1/2	7	162 1/4	- 215 1/4
8	139 1/4	- 177 (2)	8	162 1/2	- 215 1/2
9	150	- 171 1/4	9	163 1/8	- 216 1/8
10	164 1/2		10	163 5/8	- 216 5/8
13	165 3/4		13	165 5/8	- 217 5/8
14	141 1/2	- 179 1/2(2)	14	166 1/4	- 218 1/4
15	N.A.		15	166 7/8	- 216 7/8
16	142 1/2	- 180 3/4(2)	16	163 3/4	- 212 3/4
17	142 1/2	- 157 1/4	17	163 3/4	- 212 3/4
20	143 3/4	- 163 1/4	20	163	- 212
21	143 3/4	- 170 1/2	21	162 7/8	- 210 7/8
22	N.A.		22	163 1/8	- 210 1/8
23	145 3/4	- 155 3/4	23	164 3/8	- 211 3/8
24	146 1/2	- 170 1/4	24	165 1/4	- 212 1/4
27	144 1/2	- 165 3/4	27	165 1/8	- 212 1/8
28	144	- 150 1/2	28	165 1/8	- 212 1/8
29	144 1/2		29	166	- 213
30	143	- 179 1/2(2)	30	166 1/8	- 213 1/8
31	145	- 145 1/2	31	165 5/8	- 210 5/8

(1) 11 to 17 per cent protein.

(2) Nominal.

N.A. Not available.

Chicago Wheat Futures, High Points of Closing

Date	December	March	May	July	September
	cents and eighths per bushel				
October 1, 1969	134/3	137/6	138/1	134	136/1
2	134/6	138/1	138/5	134	136/2
3	135/6	139	139/5	135	137/3
6	136/4	139	140/1	135/2	137/6
7	135/6	138/7	139/5	134/5	137
8	135/4	139/2	139/6	134/4	137/2
9	135/4	139/4	140/3	135/2	137/7
10	135/4	139/3	140	134/6	137/4
13	136/2	140/2	140/7	135/5	138/1
14	136/5	140	141	136	138/3
15	137/7	141/2	142	136/7	139/2
16	137	140/4	141/4	136/5	139
17	136/6	140/3	141/3	136/4	139
20	136/7	140/7	142	138/1	140/4
21	136/1	140	141/2	137/3	139/6
22	136	139/6	141	136/7	139/2
23	135/6	139/4	140/2	136	138/4
24	136/1	139/7	140/5	136/5	139
27	134/7	138/1	139/2	135/2	137/6
28	134/1	137/4	138/7	134/6	137/2
29	135/2	138/4	139/6	135/7	138/2
30	135/4	138/6	139/7	135/3	138
31	135/2	138/4	139/5	135/1	137/4

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 83.0 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, an estimated 508.4 million are available for export and for carryover during 1968-69, considerably above the 257.3 million in 1967-68.

Exports Above a Year Ago Combined exports of wheat as grain and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the period December 1 — October 4 of the current Australian crop year amounted to 202.1 million bushels, 11 per cent more than the 182.0 million exported during the corresponding ten months of the 1967-68 crop year. The balance remaining on October 5, 1969 for export and for carryover, at 306.3 million bushels, was in sharp contrast to the 75.3 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
Total estimated domestic supplies	357.8	591.4
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year	100.5	83.0 ^r
Available for export and for carryover	257.3	508.4
<u>Deduct</u>		
Exports of wheat as grain, December 1 — October 4 ...	166.0	188.3
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, December 1 — October 4	16.0	13.8
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	182.0	202.1
Balance on October 5 for export and for carryover	75.3	306.3

^P Preliminary figures.
^r Revised figures.

The following information relative to the Australian situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. R. Groundwater, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Melbourne, Victoria, under date of October 15, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Crop estimates for 1969-70 season. — Revised figures indicate a total production of 455 million bushels, down from the September estimate of 495 million bushels. The estimated supplies available for deliveries are 419 million bushels, leaving a total surplus of 108 million bushels in three states. Queensland and Western Australia are still drought stricken, with north New South Wales and Queensland experiencing severe frosts.

The estimates of the upcoming crop are extremely variable, depending upon the purpose for which they have been compiled. For political considerations lower estimates are being used by the Wheat Board and by the Country Party. On the other hand, high estimates are useful to the opposition Labour Party in its efforts to win the October 25 election. The estimates have declined from last month due to frost and drought. The official but seldom printed BAE figures provide the following estimates.

Wheat Production Estimates for 1969-70

State	Total production	Supply available for deliveries in 1969-70	Quota(1)	Expected deliveries over-quota
million bushels				
Queensland	17	15	31	-16
New South Wales	200	188	130	58
Victoria	90	85	65	20
South Australia	80	75	45	30
Western Australia	68	56	86	-30
Totals	455	419	357	62(2)

(1) Including prime hard wheat quota allocation.

(2) Arithmetical sum.

The total production estimate has decreased by 40 million bushels since the September report, with New South Wales and Queensland declining by 40 million and 11 million bushels, respectively. However, a small increase of 5 and 6 million bushels has occurred in Victoria and South Australia, respectively. The column for expected deliveries has been added to provide a reasonable estimate of the grain which could be available for export in the upcoming crop year. The production figures are reduced by normal farm carryover of wheat for seed et cetera, and do not take into account the possibility of "black market" operations.

The expected over-quota wheat is an arithmetical sum and provides a distorted picture in terms of regional difficulties. The sum of 108 million bushels of over-quota wheat occurring in New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia is of more importance to indicate the problem areas of storage and possible cheap stockfeed supplies. It is these areas plus the regional disparities within the states which cause storage and marketing problems.

Queensland. — The state is still suffering from a severe drought which exceeds the 1902 drought in severity. The month of September continued to be dry and all crops deteriorated. Although there was good rain in the week of October 6, it was too late to make any appreciable change. The estimate of production has declined from last month's report due to drought and to a severe frost. This frost has created

a great deal of damage, as Queensland wheat is of the Hard Prime variety and thus will encounter marketing difficulties. Harvesting will commence shortly.

New South Wales. — The major wheat producing state had serious production difficulties throughout the season. Frost damaged a great deal of wheat in the northern part of the state, which produces the Prime Hard wheat. As the frost was the most severe on record, many acres were completely destroyed, providing sheep and cattle fodder. The remainder has suffered damage to an extent where sales will be more difficult, and frosted wheat will have to be stored separately.

The remainder of the state has received adequate rainfall with excellent growing conditions. The southern area is reporting rust damage, whereas other parts are experiencing difficulties associated with diseases stemming from the wet planting conditions.

On the whole, the state is still expected to produce almost one half of the total production, barring any other adverse conditions.

Victoria. — Victoria is expecting a bumper crop, with all conditions being favourable. The problems which plague Victoria are storage and poor quality wheat that is not being readily sold. The improving crop will only accentuate the difficulties.

There is a possibility of rust in the crop but no reports of serious damage have been made.

Rainfall has been average to above average throughout Victoria with the wheat growing areas receiving quite adequate moisture. The seven months' total and distribution have been excellent, leading to the projections of an excellent crop.

South Australia. — The state has had excellent September rains in most parts, with only a limited area receiving below average rainfall. However, the totals over the growing period have proved adequate in these areas to provide excellent crop expectations. Rainfall in October has proved most satisfactory in the areas covered by BAE reporters, to keep the crop expectations high.

Western Australia. — The dramatic development that has taken place in this state faces a serious setback this year due to the drought. In eight years wheat acreages grew from four million acres to seven million acres, and it is in these newly developed areas that the drought is most serious. A few areas received variable rainfall during September, although insufficient to break the drought. Rainfall has been extremely below average during the past seven months, in an area which embraces the wheat growing region.

The estimates of wheat production are still reasonably high due to the variable rainfall. Some areas will harvest a good crop and others next to nothing. This creates additional quota problems, for the quotas are not transferable from one farm to another, and farmers with over-quota wheat could sell "black market" to the drought-stricken farmers, who in turn could sell to the Australian Wheat Board. Naturally the Board will attempt to police such action.

Approximately 45 shires are drought-stricken and the number is expected to rise. Livestock are hit particularly hard with both sheep and cattle being slaughtered due to the drought. Wheat is being redelivered to farmers who have delivered wheat for stockfeed purposes. The price is variable, being determined by the repayment of the initial payment advanced by the Wheat Board plus handling and

storage costs and transportation back to the farm. It should be noted that there can be no competition by other modes of transportation with the railroad, if a rail line is available. The price is a special concession to the drought-stricken graziers, and does not have any bearing upon the domestic price or upon the domestic stockfeed price which is expected to be effected in December, 1969.

Grain storage. — The Commonwealth Government has approved funds for temporary storage for 60 million bushels. The funds provide 28, 12 and 20 million bushels storage for the states of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, respectively. The exact method to recoup these funds has not been worked out as yet.

The Income Tax Assessment Act was amended to allow wheat farmers to write off the costs of new farm storage in the tax year in which it was incurred.

Aggregate storage would provide ample capacity for all grain. However, regional differences require on-farm storage.

Over-quota wheat can be delivered when there is space available, with the initial payment available on December 1, 1970.

There was a great deal of confusion in rural Australia over the tax concessions in the Commonwealth Budget. The budget contained changes in the Income Tax Assessment Act which allowed a one year write-off on grain silos erected for the conservation of stockfeed, rather than the normal five year depreciation schedule. However, this was erroneously reported in last month's report to mean that all grain silos would be considered for the change in depreciation rates. The farmers, rural organizations as well as Mr. Anthony, Minister for Primary Industry, had also interpreted the Act erroneously. The Act did not cover silos solely for wheat storage and this became rather a serious source of farmer discontent.

This Act was hastily changed to include silos for the purpose of wheat storage but not before the Commonwealth Government pledged itself to provide additional temporary storage for 60 million bushels of wheat. The cost was reported as \$A.9 million (\$10.8 million Canadian) but current estimates indicate a figure of \$A.10 million (\$12.0 million). These funds have been released to the Grain Elevators Board for the construction of temporary storage with the states of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia dividing the storage capacities for 28, 12 and 20 million bushels, respectively.

There does not appear to be any rationale for this extra storage other than for political motives in the upcoming election. The Australian Wheat Growers' Federation had asked for this storage when the sale of denatured wheat by the Victorian Oatgrowers Pool and Marketing Corporation was disallowed, but did not expect nor desire such funds to be made available. They had expected the concession on the depreciation of farm storage silos and did not wish to over-capitalize the wheat industry with extra storage.

The result increases the storage capacity to approximately 700 million bushels of permanent and temporary storages broken down as follows:-

Permanent and Temporary Storage by States

	Capacity	New facilities announced
	million bushels	
New South Wales	235	+28
Victoria	134	+12
South Australia	80	+20
Western Australia	156	
Queensland	36	
Totals	641	60

With an anticipated carryover of 260 million bushels, this leaves 441 million bushels of available capacity which is certainly greater than the 357 million bushels of quota wheat. The problem of storage arises from two forces which are the distribution of available storage and the timing of available storage. The distribution is important as the ample aggregate storage belies the fact that certain areas will be faced with a great deal of on-farm storage of wheat for several months. The timing arises from the fact that New South Wales and Victoria will build temporary steel corrugated sheds with the newly available Government funds, without input or output devices which should be available approximately in May to July of 1970. South Australia intends to use the newly available funds in conjunction with other available funds to build permanent storage facilities.

Neither Queensland nor Western Australia received such funds, as the drought has severely reduced production estimates which are below current estimates of available storage at harvest time.

The areas in which commercial storage will not be available are Victoria and southern New South Wales. Sales have been slow for the types of wheat available in these areas and bumper crops are expected, creating a serious storage problem.

Northern New South Wales will probably have excess storage capacity leading to suggestions of increasing quotas in this area, as there is available storage and the wheat is Prime Hard, currently in demand.

The second problem area arises from the method of recouping the costs of these newly available storage funds. Currently, the industry is working on a method whereby a charge will be made on non-quota wheat to recoup the cost, but nothing is definite.

Another question relating to over-quota wheat arises from the method of payment when such wheat is delivered. The expected method is that wheat so delivered will be charged against the farmers' 1970-71 quota, which leads to the problems of disposing of the expected wheat crop.

New domestic price for wheat. — Legislation is expected to be passed by State and Commonwealth Governments early in December 1969 to provide wheat used for industrial and stockfeed purposes. It is to be sold at the guaranteed export price. The guaranteed price is the minimum level and the actual daily price depends upon

Wheat Board discretion. The real purpose is to prevent flour millers from buying wheat interstate, and to this end the scheme should work. Public opinion has criticized the plan as the price will be too high to sell wheat for stockfeed, and rightly so. Officials do not expect to obtain sales for stockfeed at this price unless the estimated crop continues to decline.

The Government announced plans in late September to introduce a new domestic price which would apply to wheat for stockfeed and industrial purposes. All states with the exception of Victoria, readily agreed to a price to be not less than the guaranteed export price of \$A.1.45 (\$1.74 Canadian) f.o.b. Victoria agreed reluctantly as the Farmers Union wanted to give the Australian Wheat Board discretionary powers to sell at lower prices if the situation warranted such action. Nevertheless, the above minimum, at the Board's discretion, was agreed to, and complementary legislation is expected to be passed in early December by State and Commonwealth Governments. However, this could be lower, given a change in the guaranteed prices which are to be set in December.

The rationale of the plan is to create an atmosphere in which farmers would be willing to forego the "black market" and sell through the Wheat Board to create favourable prices to historical users of wheat and feed wheat and yet prevent the market collapse for coarse grains. Although the revision has been largely reported as stockfeed wheat, the real purpose was to prevent flour millers from dealing in the black market. The low prices of stockfeed created a problem to flour millers who had to dispose of bran, pollard et cetera, at stockfeed prices and yet not raise the price of flour. In this area, the plan is expected to work as the millers are closely regulated and will pay \$A.1.71 (\$2.05 Canadian) for approximately 72 per cent of the wheat (an average extraction rate), and \$A.1.45 (\$1.74) for 28 per cent of the wheat. Other industrial users will also likely abide by the plan. This plan has been drawn up with these people in mind, as the millers can buy interstate wheat with impunity. This provision thus protects the bulk of domestic consumption of wheat.

The market for stockfeed is not great and is presently largely supplied by coarse grains. The current prices of coarse grains indicate that the feed price for wheat must be much less than \$A.1.45 (\$1.74 Canadian) for a wholesale shift to be made to wheat. Under present expectations of \$A.1.45 (\$1.74) the coarse grains would not be displaced by wheat, and wheat would be used for its traditional purposes. But the farmer who is faced with storage problems and no advance for over-quota wheat might sell wheat in the black market for less than a dollar (\$1.20 Canadian) per bushel and be economically justified. It has been suggested that the black market might flourish and displace coarse grains to an extent where Australia will be forced to compete fiercely in the world feed grain market.

Even at extremely low prices for wheat, it is not certain whether farmers would use larger quantities. This would depend on the elasticities of demand for feed grains and the cross elasticities for meat - eggs and grain. The BAE reports that under certain circumstances, cattle could be profitably fattened, using 80 per cent grain, but whether farmers are willing to invest in a feed lot is another matter. A second factor is that fodder is in good supply, which does not provide incentive to use grain, and enterprises such as hog and poultry raising are not particularly attractive to many farmers. Agriculture officials have advised farmers through the public media that a wholesale movement into other enterprises such as hogs and poultry, would create a great number of problems and not solve any.

One other factor influencing the feed grain market is that the producers of oats and barley do not grow these grains expressly for sale but largely for pasture

and feed. The amounts sold commercially are only the residuals, making it difficult to predict the potential black market as farmers could hold all coarse grains back for their own use, making it extremely difficult to sell feed wheat to any appreciable number of stockmen.

Another postulated method of disposing of the wheat crop is to denature the wheat, and sell it in the feed grain market. One suggestion which was not carried out was to add oats (10 per cent) to the wheat and sell it to an Eastern European country. Naturally, the Wheat Board disapproved, as it would be too easy to segregate the two cereals.

Very few expect a wholesale movement into the denaturing of wheat to take place. The Australian Wheat Growers' Federation is against such a move although they are studying the possibility in case Canada should make a move in that direction.

Expectations for 1970-71. — The Australian Wheat Growers' Federation is beginning to determine appropriate quota levels for the 1970-71 season. Present estimates place the quota level from half to three-quarters of the present allocation.

The wheat industry is examining alternative farm enterprises to replace wheat, but there are few enterprises which can be readily substituted. Some wheat land may be put to pasture for sheep and cattle, but the livestock numbers cannot expand at such a rapid rate as to use all the excess wheat acreage. Most alternative crops are facing marketing difficulties in the domestic and international markets.

There is a great deal of soul searching taking place in agriculture industry in light of the current crisis in wheat marketing. The Australian Wheat Growers' Federation expects to propose a severe cutback in quota allotments in the 1970-71 season, possibly half to three-quarters of the current quota. These levels are purely hypothetical, and are tempered by competitors and conditions in Australia. A great reliance has been placed on China, but with Canada securing a contract and little information being available on the requirements of the Chinese, the lower level is being considered. Another interesting note is that farmers are looking at hard varieties of wheat in contrast to soft wheats, which are typically grown in the previous seasons.

Livestock enterprises are clearly regarded as alternatives but flocks and herds require a normal production cycle of a few years. Sheep and wheat are the usual enterprise mix, and thus sheep could substitute for wheat in a small magnitude. Prediction becomes difficult as not only has wheat acreage expanded but sheep numbers are at a record level, which was clearly unexpected by agricultural experts. One explanation is the use of improved pasture, allowing the sheep population to reach such heights, and yet allowing considerable acreage to be diverted into wheat. In other cases such as Western Australia, wheat is used as a first crop after clearing for the purpose of locating and destroying poisonous weeds, and then following with cropping systems.

Upward trends in prices of ewes and breeding stock are reported to be largely influenced by graziers who wish to expand flocks and decrease wheat acreages. There cannot be a wholesale movement into sheep, and wheat farmers are faced with few enterprise alternatives to wheat. There may be a move toward coarse grains and oilseeds in certain areas but this is only postulated at this stage.

The situation is parallel to Canada's wheat scene, where there are few other attractive alternatives without serious consequences for other agricultural sectors. Many Australian farmers will experience hardships although somewhat softened by the traditional mixed enterprises of wheat and sheep.

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat
December 1 - October 4, 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	227	—	—	—
Germany, Federal Republic ...	80	1,760	—	—
Netherlands	3,596	6,823	—	—
Sub-totals	3,903	8,583	—	—
<u>Other Western Europe</u>				
Britain	20,584	26,860	366	316
Ireland	1,281	1,070	—	—
Malta	737	742	—	—
Norway	2,050	3,540	—	—
Sweden	—	52	—	—
Others	10	283	—	—
Sub-totals	24,662	32,547	366	316
Totals	28,565	41,130	366	316
<u>Africa</u>				
Malawi	—	—	257	341
Mauritius	—	—	476	678
Mozambique	537	—	—	—
Rhodesia	2,957	2,105	—	—
Sudan	422	—	—	—
Zambia	1,973	1,915	104	—
Others	11	99	295	347
Totals	5,900	4,119	1,132	1,366
<u>Asia</u>				
Aden	913	678	—	—
Aden and Aden I/T	—	—	255	142
Aden and Aden I/T Atta	—	—	157	77
Afghanistan	—	368	—	—
Arabian Gulf	—	—	55	168
Arabian Gulf Atta	—	—	574	712
Ceylon	4	1,512	6,838	4,212
China	63,746	56,896	—	—
Hong Kong	3,746	2,039	71	29
India	7,554	1,131	—	—
Indonesia	—	—	2,632	2,182
Iraq	2,770	—	—	—

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat
December 1 - October 4, 1968-69 and Corresponding Period 1967-68 - Con.

Destination	Wheat		Wheat flour	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
thousand bushels				
<u>Asia - Concluded</u>				
Japan	20,044	40,686	—	—
Korea South	—	369	—	—
Kuwait	1,979	2,471	—	—
Lebanon	1,763	3,686	—	—
Malaysia	9,936	7,531	—	—
Pakistan	—	868	—	—
Philippines	306	1,362	110	140
Sabah	—	—	18	22
Sarawak	—	—	30	18
Saudi Arabia	403	1,433	242	491
Singapore	8,333	3,721	1	2
Taiwan	771	1,451	—	—
Thailand	1,330	1,474	218	183
Others	410	522	121	162
Totals	124,008	128,198	11,322	8,540
<u>Oceania</u>				
New Zealand	1,101	—	—	—
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>				
Argentina	—	1,948	—	—
Chile	3,355	4,147	—	—
Colombia	—	1,294	—	—
Peru	3,001	7,401	—	—
West Indies Area	—	—	467	234
Totals	6,356	14,790	467	234
<u>Pacific Area and Sundries</u>				
Pacific Islands	70	64	2,600	3,218
Ships' Stores and Sundries	—	—	113	125
Totals	70	64	2,713	3,343
Totals, all countries	166,000	188,300	16,000	13,800

ARGENTINE SITUATION

Wheat Supplies Decline
from Previous Year

Total estimated supplies of wheat in Argentina for the 1968-69 (December-November) crop year amounted to 274.6 million bushels, consisting of the December 1, 1968 carryover of 44.4 million and the 1968-69 crop placed at 216.8 million. In addition,

imports during the crop year are expected to total some 13.4 million. Indicated total supplies for the current Argentine crop year are about 4 per cent less than the 1967-68 total of 286.6 million bushels. After making an allowance of 150.6 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, an estimated 124.0 million are available for export and for carryover compared with 127.5 million in 1967-68.

Exports Increase
from Last Year

Preliminary exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat equivalent during December 1968 - September 1969 amounted to 82.8 million bushels, some 10 per cent above the 75.3 million exported during the same ten months in 1967-68. The balance remaining on October 1, 1969 for export and for carryover was estimated at 41.1 million bushels, as compared to the October 1, 1968 total of 52.2 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
Imports (crop year)	1.3	13.4
Total estimated supplies	286.6	274.6
Less estimated requirements for crop year	159.1	150.6
Available for export and for carryover	127.5	124.0
<u>Deduct</u>		
Exports of wheat as grain, December - September	74.3	80.6
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, December - September	1.1	2.3
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	75.3	82.8
Balance on October 1 for export and for carryover	52.2	41.1

(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 October 22, 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.

Weather and crops. - The Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock has issued the second official estimate of the area sown to wheat in 1969-70 of 6.2 million hectares (15.3 million acres). This is only 70,000 hectares (173,000 acres) less than the first estimate which was issued early in August. Of the total sown area it

is officially estimated that 412,000 hectares (1,018,000 acres) have been planted to Candeal or Taganrog (Durums) wheat.

The area sown to wheat in 1969-70 is 7 per cent, or 479,500 hectares (1,184,000 acres) less than in 1968-69 and 2 per cent below the average of the last five-year period. However, the area sown is 9 per cent larger than the average of the last ten years.

The areas estimated to have been sown to wheat by province are as follows:

	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>
	thousand acres	
Buenos Aires	8,946	8,373
La Pampa	2,018	2,080
Cordoba	2,253	2,050
Santa Fe	1,830	1,554
Entre Rios	1,066	906
Other Provinces ...	386	351
Totals	<u>16,498</u>	<u>15,314</u>

The most important producing province is Buenos Aires with 55 per cent of the seeded area, followed by La Pampa with 14 per cent, Cordoba 13 per cent, Santa Fe 10 per cent, Entre Rios 6 per cent and other provinces 2 per cent. The wheat area is lower in every province except La Pampa where an increase of 25,000 hectares (62,000 acres), or 3 per cent, was registered. This is the smallest area sown to wheat since the 1965-66 crop year.

It is now generally considered that as much as 2 million hectares (4.9 million acres) of the sown area will not be harvested because of the damage caused by drought in large areas of northern Argentina. The damage was particularly serious in the Chaco, northern Santa Fe and northern Cordoba and about 50 per cent of the crop is thought to have been lost. The balance of the crop in northern areas will yield very poorly as rains in late September came too late to help the situation.

In the central wheat growing regions of Argentina (southern Cordoba, northern Buenos Aires and most of Entre Rios) the rains of late September were very timely. The plants have recovered well in these areas and a normal crop is expected.

The outlook in the main wheat growing areas of southern Buenos Aires province and La Pampa province is very good as the plants are developing well in the face of good weather conditions. There are abundant subsoil moisture reserves in this area and, if conditions remain normal, good to very good yields are expected.

At this stage of the crop year, the outcome of the harvest is not possible to predict with any degree of accuracy, but exceptional yields would be required in the southern zones in order to reach the 7 million tons (257.2 million bushels) which would be required if Argentina is to supply its traditional export markets.

Argentina requires about 4 million tons (147.0 million bushels) of wheat for domestic use and Argentine grain officials are anxious to have a carryover next year of one million tons (36.7 million bushels). Export commitments to Brazil alone amount to one million tons (36.7 million bushels) and thus the supply situation in

1969-70 will be very tight indeed once again.

Prices. — Hard bread wheat prices continued to strengthen during September rising from 1,850 to 1,900 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.55 to \$1.60 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires. By October 22, however, prices had settled back to 1,810 pesos (\$1.52 per bushel). At Bahia Blanca, prices fluctuated only slightly and closed at 1,730 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.45 per bushel). By October 22, prices at Bahia Blanca had risen to 1,780 pesos (\$1.50 per bushel).

Prices on the Buenos Aires Futures Exchange at October 22, were 1,690 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.42 per bushel) for December delivery, 1,702 (\$1.43 per bushel) for January and 1,726 (\$1.45 per bushel) for February.

Candéal and Taganrog (Durum) prices at Buenos Aires fluctuated within narrow limits during September, closing at 2,050 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.72 per bushel). At Bahia Blanca, on the other hand, prices fell sharply from 1,970 pesos to 1,830 pesos (\$1.65 to \$1.54 per bushel) at the end of the month. At October 22, prices at Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca were 2,000 pesos and 1,880 pesos (\$1.68 and \$1.58 per bushel), respectively.

Argentine Wheat Exports December — August 1968-69 and 1967-68

Destination	August		December — August	
	1968	1969	1967-68	1968-69
thousand bushels				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
EEC:				
Belgium	—	—	176	1,204
France	—	—	1,148	647
Germany, Federal Republic.	—	—	33	37
Italy	190	—	15,299	12,355
Netherlands	—	—	853	3,124
Sub-totals	190	—	17,509	17,367
<u>Other Western Europe</u>				
Britain	—	—	1,609	4,844
Denmark	—	—	16	—
Norway	—	—	37	486
Portugal	—	—	376	—
Sweden	—	—	29	—
Switzerland	—	—	7	355
Sub-totals	—	—	2,074	5,685
Totals	190	—	19,583	23,052
<u>Eastern Europe</u>				
Hungary	—	—	22	—

Argentine Wheat Exports December — August 1968-69 and 1967-68 — Con.

Destination	August		December — August	
	1968	1969	1967-68	1968-69
thousand bushels				
<u>Africa</u>				
Algeria	—	—	351	869
Mozambique	—	—	—	426
Totals	—	—	351	1,295
<u>Asia</u>				
China, Communist	—	—	370	—
Cyprus	—	—	—	472
India	—	—	—	4,364
Japan	—	—	—	527
Turkey	—	—	—	456
Viet-Nam	—	—	184	—
Totals	—	—	554	5,819
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>				
Bolivia	—	—	855	242
Brazil	3,468	2,535	21,334	28,094
Chile	246	423	3,138	2,912
Colombia	—	—	1,521	—
Paraguay	—	232	1,517	2,427
Peru	1,094	1,641	9,370	9,226
Uruguay	—	—	523	—
Totals	4,808	4,830	38,258	42,901
Totals, all countries ..	4,998	4,830	58,769	73,068

WHEAT SITUATION IN SPAIN

The following account of the wheat situation in Spain has been extracted from a report received from Mrs. I. Cebas, Commercial Division, Canadian Embassy, Madrid, under date of October 24, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Weather and crops. — Wheat is Spain's leading grain crop and occupies 20 per cent of all cultivated land, of which 60 per cent is used for cereal production. Value of wheat production represents 17 per cent of total value for cereal production. Principal wheat growing areas are located in the high central and northern "mesetas" or tablelands, followed by the Ebro Valley and Andalucia to the south. These account for 30 per cent of total acreage and 33 per cent of production. Acreage for wheat cultivation is being systematically reduced and in the Levante and Northern Meseta the reductions will be 20 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively.

	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u> (estimated)
	thousand acres		
Wheat	10,292	9,433	9,263

The heavy spring rains and short, mild summer in Spain this year have ensured excellent grain crops, which are now being harvested and stored. The latest wheat estimates for 1969 are 4.62 million metric tons (169.8 million bushels) compared with the 1968 figure of 5.47 million tons (201.0 million bushels).

Stocks of grain at mid-August were stated to be 860,000 tons (31.6 million bushels) of wheat of old crop and 600,000 tons (22.1 million bushels) of new crop.

Present storage space is insufficient for grain being handed over by farmers to the National Grain Service, the Government agency responsible for the purchase of all grain crops. Under the First Development Plan (1964-67) it had been planned to construct silos with a capacity for 343,647 tons but during 1964-67 period this target was not met, only 242,052 tons being completed.

Surplus wheat stocks. — In spite of attempts to induce farmers to cut down their wheat crop, modern farming methods such as wider use of fertilizers, selected seeds etc. have led to an improved yield and the building up of surplus stocks, which the Government has had to dispose of by two uneconomic methods, namely, subsidized exports and switching of wheat for animal feeding. Spanish wheat exports amounted to 462,620 tons (16,998,000 bushels) in 1968, while exports for the first six months of current year already amount to 469,939 tons (17,267,000 bushels). Main markets for hard wheat this year are Egypt (under a special trade agreement), Britain, Greece and Portugal, while soft wheat has gone to Britain, Portugal, Egypt and Greece.

FRENCH SITUATION

Supplies Slightly Lower than Previous Year

Total estimated commercial domestic supplies of soft wheat in France for the crop year (August-July) 1969-70, consisting of the August 1 carryover of 103.9 million bushels and anticipated marketings of 406.4 million amount to some 510.3 million, one per cent less than the 1968-69 total of 516.3 million. Imports of wheat during August-September 1969 amounted to 2.3 million bushels, 48 per cent above the previous year's comparable total of 1.5 million. After deducting 221.6 million bushels for estimated domestic use, including normal feed wheat requirements, the surplus available for export and for carryover is placed at 291.0 million bushels compared with 289.4 million last year.

Exports Increase Over Last Year

Combined exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the first two months of the 1969-70 crop year amounted to 32.2 million bushels, and represented an increase of 19 per cent above the comparable August-September 1968 total of 27.0 million. The balance of commercial supplies remaining on October 1, 1969 for export and for carry-over amounted to 258.8 million compared with the October 1, 1968 total of 262.5 million.

French Soft Wheat Supplies

Item	1968-69 ^r	1969-70 ^P
	million bushels	
Commercial carryover, August 1	93.2	103.9
Anticipated deliveries to Grain Board	423.1	406.4 ^r
Total estimated commercial domestic supplies	516.3	510.3
Imports, August-September	1.5	2.3
Total commercial supplies	517.8	512.5
Less domestic requirements for crop year	228.4	221.6
Available for export and for carryover	289.4	291.0
<u>Deduct</u>		
Exports of wheat, August-September	21.1	27.1
Exports of wheat flour, August-September	5.9	5.1
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	27.0	32.2
Balance on October 1 for export and for carryover ...	262.5	258.8

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

The following account of the wheat situation in France has been extracted from a report from Mr. F.G. Beaudette, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Paris, under date of November 10, 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 in September. — The first three weeks of September had very irregular weather, though average temperatures were near normal. Precipitation was above normal in the west and south, but extremely low in the north and east regions. The last ten days were sunny and dry throughout the country. The wheat harvest was completed in early September, and soil preparation for Winter cereal sowings has started, but in all areas except the south-west, the hardness of the soils through insufficient rain since July has made tilling difficult.

There have been no further changes in the wheat crop estimates as provided in the last report. However, the Ministry reports that it had made an error in the figures given as final for 1968. Following is a corrected table:

	<u>Area</u>		<u>Production</u>	
	<u>Final 1968</u>	<u>1969(est.)</u>	<u>Final 1968</u>	<u>1969(est.)</u>
	thousand	acres	thousand	bushels
Totals, soft wheat	9,839	9,642	539,465	508,652
Totals, durum wheat	263	304	11,122	12,456

Soft wheat supply — utilization. — Basing their estimates on deliveries from growers so far, trade experts and ONIC now expect total 1969 crop farm marketings to reach up to 11.1 million tons, (406.4 million bushels) some 400,000 to 500,000 tons (14.7 million to 18.4 million bushels) more than earlier expected. At October 1 deliveries of 1969 crop had reached 7,691,000 tons (282.6 million bushels) compared to 7,853,900 tons (288.6 million bushels) of 1968 production at October 1 last year. September 1969 marketings at 1.06 million tons (38.9 million bushels) compared with 1.4 million (51.4 million bushels) a year earlier.

During the 1968-69 crop year, sales of domestic soft wheat to millers reached 5.14 million tons (188.9 million bushels) and imports were 255,000 tons (9.4 million bushels). Of these total resources of 5.4 million tons (198.4 million bushels), 4.9 million tons (180.0 million bushels) are estimated to have been used for French domestic food consumption, the rest being exported as flour and other wheat products. For the current crop year, experts evaluate domestic demand to require 4.8 million tons (176.4 million bushels). Denaturation should take care of at least 950,000 tons, (34.9 million bushels) this crop year compared to 800,000 (29.4 million bushels) in 1968-69. Seed, losses and adjustments should account for some 280,000 tons (10.3 million bushels) like last year. Assuming that French millers will buy at least 4.8 million tons (176.4 million bushels) of domestic soft wheat, total French utilization should again surpass the 6 million ton mark (220.5 million bushels) in 1969-70.

However, total commercial soft wheat stocks at October 1, 1969, excluding those held by millers, are some 280,000 tons (10.3 million bushels) lower than a year ago.

Durum wheat situation. — September farm marketings at 19,900 tons (731,000 bushels) brought total 1969 crop deliveries at October 1 to 197,000 tons (7,238,000 bushels), compared with marketings of 21,800 tons (801,000 bushels) the previous September and the total of October 1, 1968 of 195,900 tons (7,198,000 bushels) of 1968 production. It is apparent that growers have been holding back deliveries of 1969 durum crop, a move which has caused semolina millers to increase foreign purchases. Grower organizations have recently asked their members to market their durum soonest to prevent imports from increasing further. Though actual imports in September 1969 were very small, 3,100 tons (114,000 bushels) according to preliminary Customs statistics, the mills are reported to have made substantial purchases abroad for later delivery.

Commercial stocks of domestic durum went from 158,800 tons (5.8 million bushels) on September 1 to 178,700 (6.6 million bushels) on October 1. The mills bought 28,200 tons (1.0 million bushels) and 6,800 tons (250,000 bushels) were exported during September. The semolina milling industry held 69,500 tons (2.6 million bushels) in stock at September 1, took delivery of 31,100 tons (1.1 million bushels) of domestic and 3,100 tons (114,000 bushels) of imported durum and processed 51,800 tons (1.9 million bushels) during September to finish the month with stocks of 51,900 tons (1.9 million bushels) of durum.

Trade. — Origin and destination details on the French wheat and flour trade in September 1969 were not yet available at the time of writing. However, Customs released preliminary totals show soft wheat exports in the month to have reached 420,000 tons (15,432,000 bushels) 322,700 tons (11,857,000 bushels) in September 1968. Flour exports are given as 88,400 and 72,200 tons, (3,248,000 bushels and 2,653,000 bushels), respectively, for September 1969 and 1968.

In talking to the trade, I am advised that no further details have become available on the possibility of cereal sales to Eastern Europe. It appears that the French, West Germans and Poles (partly for East Germany) are still negotiating. On the other hand, there are reports that Russia may buy a small quantity of French wheat and that Exportkhleb is discussing with at least one French exporter at the present time.

It is also reported that growers are holding back on their wheat deliveries. Two reasons are given for this situation (a) both the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture have hinted that French agricultural prices may be readjusted to EEC levels faster and sooner than foreseen by the Brussels decisions of August 11, 1969 and (b) the dry, near-drought conditions which have prevailed into early November have made winter wheat sowings difficult. It must be remembered that growers are better equipped with storage space than they were in the past, at least 200,000 tons (7,349,000 bushels) more than last year. The result of this holding back by growers is, according to the trade, that there is little soft wheat in export positions, and one company reports it even has problems covering its commitments to Mainland China. Prices have moved from F 46 to F 49 per 100 kilos, a difference of approximately \$5.00 per ton for milling quality wheat.

WHEAT SITUATION IN JAPAN

The following account of the wheat situation in Japan has been extracted from a report from Mr. G.M. Wansbrough, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture), Canadian Embassy, Tokyo, under date of November 7, 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.

Domestic production. — On October 21, the Crop Statistics Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry announced this year's final estimate for domestic wheat production at 726,700 metric tons (26.7 million bushels). This year's production is down by 254,600 metric tons (9.4 million bushels), or almost 26 per cent, from the 1968 crop year.

Wheat Production

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>
		thousand	bushels	per cent
Estimated production ...	36,056	26,701	- 9,355	- 26
Planted acreage	773	681	- 92	- 12

The decline in production is the result of two factors: declining acreage and unfavourable weather in parts of Northern Japan.

Domestic prices. — After deliberation with the "Rice Price Deliberation Council", the Food Agency established prices for the 1969 crop of domestically produced wheat and barley.

Purchase and Sale Prices Domestic Wheat and Barley

1969-70 compared with 1968-69

	<u>Purchase price</u>		<u>Selling price</u>	
	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>Compared with 1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>Compared with 1968-69</u>
	dollars per bushel			
Wheat	4.46	(+) .13	2.64	(-) .01
Barley	3.13	(+) .09	1.80	(-) .08
Naked barley	3.71	(+) .11	1.98	(-) .08

Note: Prices are based on "standard quality" (Class 2, Grade 2) and do not include a packing charge.

Standards for imports set. — The Food Agency has also set new standards and sale prices for imported wheats. Note the relatively larger increases in the sale prices for Manitoba wheats:

Imports

	<u>Standards</u>		<u>Selling prices</u>	
	<u>Weight per 100 Litres</u>	<u>Moisture</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>Compared with 1968 (+)</u>
	(Kg.)	per cent	dollars per bushel	
<u>Hard</u>				
Manitoba No. 2	79	12.0	3.04	.04
Manitoba No. 3	78	13.0	3.02	.03
Manitoba No. 4	77	13.5	2.99	.04
Dark Northern Spring ...	77	11.5	2.94	.01
Hard Winter (P. 13%) ...	80	11.0	2.91	.02
Queensland	80	10.5	2.89	.02
<u>Semi-Hard</u>				
Hard Winter (P. 11.5%) .	81	11.0	2.85	.02
<u>Soft</u>				
Western White	80	10.0	2.82	.02
Hard Winter ordinary ...	81	11.0	2.80	.003
FAQ (Victoria)	79	10.0	2.79	.02
(New South Wales)	78	10.5	2.79	.02
(Western Australia) ..	79	9.5	2.78	.01

- Notes: 1) Prices exclude the packing costs in jute bags of ¥760 per metric ton (.06 cents per bushel Canadian)
- 2) Also excluded is the assessment of ¥400 per metric ton (.03 cents per bushel) for the "Flour Milling Industry Promotion Fund" and the "Contract Growing Fund (for incentives to domestic production)".

Purchasing resumed. — The Japanese Government Food Agency suspended its purchases of foreign wheat and barley for over a month from July 9 to August 13 to "wait for the major exporting countries to reduce their sale prices to Japan to an extent equal to the reduction afforded previously to exports destined for Europe". The Food Agency resumed purchases on August 12 after price reductions were announced.

Throughout the month of August, the U.S., Canada and Australia continued to adjust wheat prices with the result that the major types of wheat are now on average 10 cents (Canadian) per bushel below their pre-July prices. In September and October, the Japanese wheat market became somewhat more settled and purchases have returned to anticipated levels.

Demand supply plan - 1969-70. — A revised demand and supply plan for wheat in the 1969-70 fiscal year (April — March) indicates that Japan will buy a total of 4,397,000 metric tons (161,560,000 bushels) of foreign wheat, consisting of 3,134,000 metric tons (115,154,000 bushels) for food use; 1,124,000 metric tons (41,299,000 bushels) for bran production and 139,000 metric tons (5,107,000 bushels) for animal feeds. This will be an increase of almost 13 per cent over wheat imports in 1968-69 as follows:

	<u>April-March</u>	
	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>
	thousand bushels	
Wheat imports — food	102,142	115,154
— feed	40,865	46,406
Totals	<u>143,007</u>	<u>161,560</u>

Supply/Demand Plan — Fiscal Year 1969-70

	Supply				Carryover
	Carryover from last year	Government purchase	Total	<u>Demand</u>	to next year
thousand bushels					
<u>Wheat for food use</u>					
Domestic wheat	8,818	22,781	31,599	23,957	7,643
Foreign wheat					
Soft	5,254	30,570	35,825	30,019	5,805
Semi-Hard	2,462	14,183	16,645	14,109	2,535
Hard	12,603	70,400	83,003	70,363	12,640
Totals, Foreign wheat.	20,319	115,154	135,473	114,492	20,980
Totals — food	29,137	137,934	167,072	138,449	28,623

Japan's flour milling industry. — The flour milling industry in Japan has been characterized by a large number of enterprises practically all of which belong to the "small-medium" category. In 1949, when there was a severe post-war food shortage, as many as 3,500 flour mills were in business mainly by virtue of the abnormal situation. As the situation normalized, mills closed and in March 1956, the number of mills totalled 1,081. Reduction in the number of mills continued, with the number standing at 385 at the end of the fiscal year 1968 - March 31, 1969.

Of the 385 mills, 215 of them are of the marginal class with daily milling capacities of less than 50 metric tons (1,102 hundredweight) each. A daily capacity of 100 metric tons (2,205 hundredweight) is regarded as a minimum requirement for economic operation, but only 92 mills are equipped with capacities over 100 metric tons (2,205 hundredweight) and those with over 200 metric ton capacity (4,409 hundredweight) number 38.

In 1965, the necessity for structural rationalization was reaffirmed by the industry in view of general stagnation in the industry and in April 1966, "The Act for Promoting Rationalization of Small-Medium Industries" was applied to the flour milling industry. Under the provisions of this act, all flour milling enterprises are to contribute to a fund which will be used for various rationalization measures including extension of financial aid for equipment modernization and payment of a subsidy to those who wish to change operations (retire from flour milling and start something else).

The Flour Milling Industry Promotion Association was established in July 1966 to administer the fund. Since then certain progress has been noted, but the preponderance of small-scale enterprises still remains as the foremost problem. Industry officials feel that stepped-up efforts will have to be made to modernize the industry in view of approaching capital liberalization.

Number of Flour Mills and Total Daily Milling Capacity

<u>Fiscal</u> <u>year</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>mills</u>	<u>Index</u> per cent	<u>Total daily</u> <u>milling capacity</u> hundredweight	<u>Index</u> per cent
1955-56	1,081	100.0	544,757	100.0
1960-61	559	51.7	589,003	108.1
1963-64	487	45.1	659,660	121.1
1965-66	480	44.4	696,367	127.8
1967-68	425	39.3	713,916	131.1
1968-69	385	35.6	710,521	130.4

Note: Above figures are as of end of each fiscal year (April 1 — March 31).

Uses of wheat flour. — The table below shows the slight changes that have evolved in the usage of flour in Japan in recent years:

Uses of Wheat Flour — Japan 1961 - 1968

	<u>Bread</u>	<u>Noodles</u>	<u>Confectionery</u> metric tons —	<u>Industrial</u> <u>use</u> flour basis	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
1961	771,226 (31.9%)	1,026,631 (42.4%)	336,736 (13.9%)	73,018 (3.0%)	214,044 (8.5%)	2,421,655 (100.0%)
1963	875,465 (31.6%)	1,125,594 (40.6%)	405,575 (14.6%)	84,242 (3.0%)	281,378 (10.2%)	2,772,254 (100.0%)
1965	996,907 (33.5%)	1,166,835 (39.2%)	402,729 (13.5%)	98,033 (3.3%)	312,975 (10.5%)	2,977,479 (100.0%)
1967	1,097,089 (35.3%)	1,269,789 (38.5%)	463,105 (14.1%)	90,942 (2.8%)	373,246 (11.3%)	3,294,171 (100.0%)
1968	1,080,526 (32.2%)	1,332,782 (39.8%)	480,443 (14.3%)	91,904 (2.7%)	368,691 (11.0%)	3,354,346 (100.0%)

Note: Industrial use — for production of Monosodium Glutamate.

Other Use — for home cooking (or baking) and production of pastes.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

October 10	According to a report published by the Crop Reporting Board U.S.D.A., production of all wheat in the United States in 1969, based on conditions at October 1, was estimated at 1,456 million bushels, 7 per cent below the record 1,570 million of 1968.
15	The 1969 season of navigation closed at the port of Churchill.
24	Wheat stocks in all positions in the United States on October 1, 1969 were estimated at 1,857 million bushels, 11 per cent more than a year earlier and the largest October stocks since 1963.
31	The Honourable Otto Lang, Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, announced that an exchange of letters has been signed between Canada and the Polish People's Republic extending the terms of the three-year Long Term Wheat Agreement between Canada and Poland, of July 26, 1966, for a further period ending July 31, 1971.

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