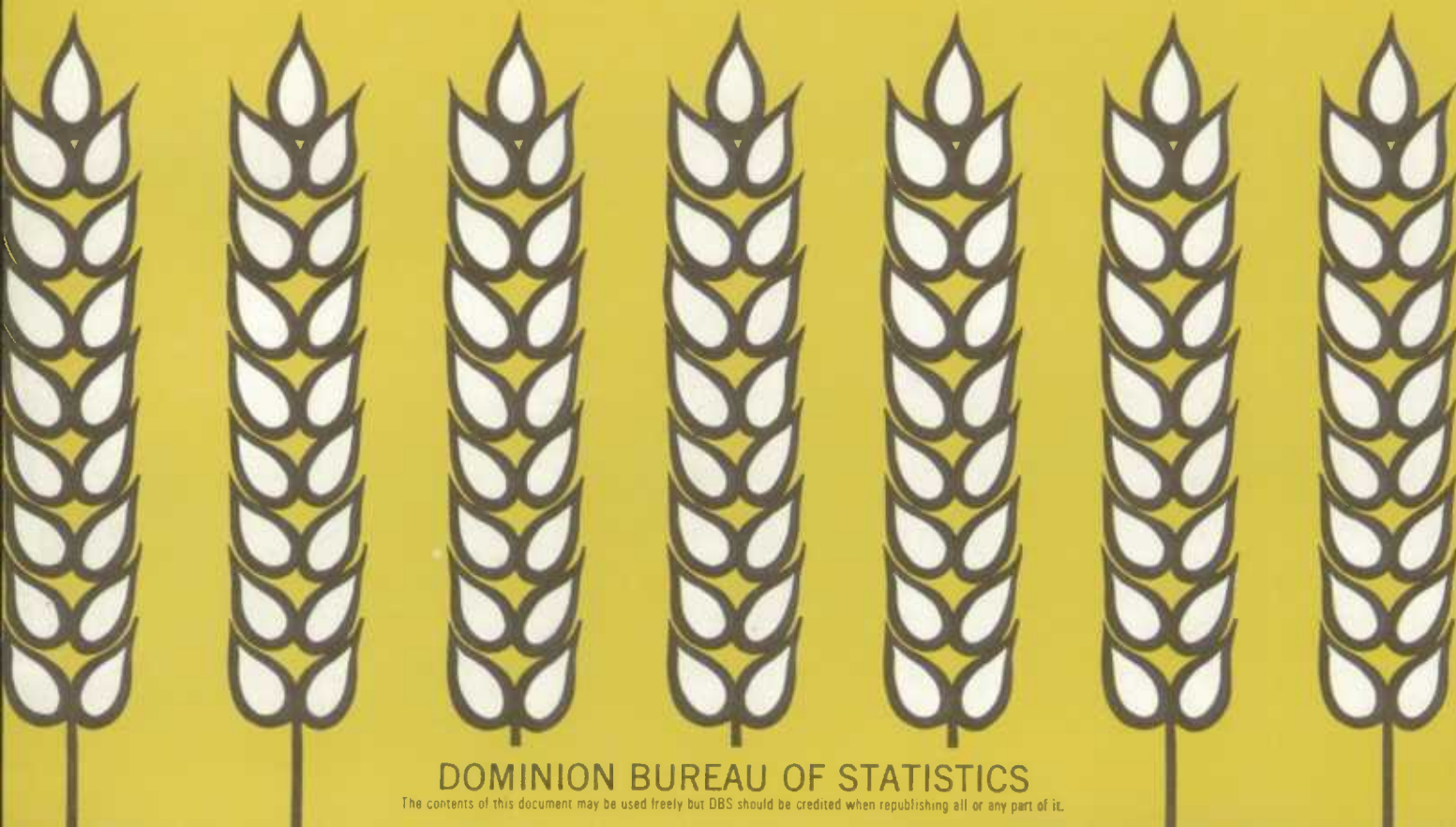


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The Wheat Review

NOVEMBER 1969



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Agriculture Division

Crops Section

THE WHEAT REVIEW

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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

August-October Exports Decline from Previous Year

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain from the four major exporting countries during the August-October period of the current Canadian crop year amounted to 274.7 million bushels, 7 per cent below the 295.2 million exported during the same three months in 1968 and 20 per cent lower than the ten-year (1958-67) average shipments for the first quarter of the crop year, of some 343.3 million bushels. As indicated in the accompanying table, based on the Canadian crop year, each of the four major exporters, with the exception of Australia, shared in the decrease.

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

August - October	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total
million bushels					
1950	51.4	49.3	17.2	30.9	148.8
1951	116.0	75.4	17.9	30.5	239.8
1952	85.1	94.6	—	23.0	202.7
1953	54.8	79.2	32.5	16.6	183.1
1954	53.8	73.8	33.7	21.5	182.8
1955	54.4	60.1	30.2	23.2	167.9
1956	118.8	81.4	24.2	40.9	265.3
1957	100.7	73.5	21.8	24.9	220.9
1958	108.2	73.8	21.4	16.2	219.6
1959	100.3	76.3	15.1	20.4	212.1
1960	150.8	81.8	25.5	27.7	285.8
1961	180.0	106.2	6.1	55.9	348.2
1962	140.2	84.7	8.7	23.2	256.8
1963	192.1	139.6	12.7	47.3	391.7
1964	185.5	133.8	26.6	37.4	383.3
1965	203.4	181.5	70.5	56.2	511.6
1966	243.1	172.0	19.4	41.3	475.8
1967	197.2	71.1	5.3	74.3	347.9
1968 ^r	128.6	94.4	20.2	52.0	295.2
1969 ^p	123.4	58.7	16.9	75.7	274.7

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Wheat Supplies of Four Major Exporters Above a Year Ago

Latest available estimates indicate that supplies of wheat remaining on or about November 1, 1969 in the four major exporting countries, for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years, amounted to 2,926.8 million bushels, an increase of 25 per cent over the 2,347.5 million available a year ago. Supplies on or about November 1, 1969, in million of bushels, were held as follows, with last year's comparable figures in brackets: United States, 1,295.8 (1,179.5); Canada, 1,310.4 (1,061.2); Argentina, 35.7 (42.5); and Australia, 284.9 (64.3).

World Wheat
Situation
and Outlook

The following is taken from the report on Grains and Feeds as prepared for the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Outlook Conference, November 24 and 25, 1969.

Situation 1968-69. — World wheat production (excluding Mainland China) reached 11,300 million bushels (306 million metric tons) in 1968-69, 13 per cent above the crop harvested in the previous year and 18 per cent above the 1962-63 to 1966-67 5-year average. Production in the five major exporting countries as a group (Australia, Argentina, Canada, France and the United States) increased considerably but remained about the same in developed importing countries. There was a sharp rise in the developing countries, particularly in India and Pakistan, but also in parts of the Middle East. In Eastern Europe, production remained about the same as the previous year, but in the U.S.S.R., production rose to a high level.

After a decline in beginning carryover stocks, in the five major exporting countries for several years to a low in 1966-67 of 1,076 million bushels, there was an 8 per cent increase in 1967-68 to 1,161 million bushels. In 1968-69, there was a further advance of 12 per cent to 1,374 million bushels. With increased production in a number of importing countries, particularly the U.S.S.R., India and Pakistan and the maintenance of production in other areas, world trade declined for the third consecutive year to a level of 1,730 million bushels (47 million metric tons). This decline, which began in 1966-67, has continued through to 1968-69, leading to intensified export competition, including lower prices in world markets as supplies in exporting countries increased.

Total United States wheat supplies for 1968-69 amounted to 2.1 billion bushels, including carryover stocks of 539 million bushels. Commercial exports by the United States fell by 23 per cent to 290 million bushels and shipments under long-term credit and aid programs declined by 36 per cent to 252 million bushels, as India and Pakistan required less food aid. The decline in exports from 761 million bushels to 542 million bushels more than offset an unusual increase in domestic use due to heavy feeding of wheat to livestock (up from 57 million to 176 million bushels) and as a result carryover stocks rose to 811 million bushels by June 30, 1969.

Carryover stocks in Australia were 52 million bushels at the opening of the 1968-69 year (December to November), down from the previous year but well above the previous 2-year average of around 20 million bushels. The 1968 harvest reached an all-time record of 540 million bushels, nearly double the previous year. Thus total supplies were high at 592 million bushels. Exports, which Australia maintained at high levels, are estimated to reach about 250 million bushels, up some 42 million bushels from 1967-68. These exports were assisted by the fact that Australia now produces in quantity a full range of types and grades of wheat and is thus fully competitive with the U.S. in most markets. After allowance for domestic use, carryover stocks into 1969-70 are likely to be at the record figure of some 240 million bushels.

Argentina had low beginning year stocks of 44 million bushels and production was low at 218 million bushels because of reduced acreage and poor weather. Exports in 1968-69 (December to November year) are expected to reach a low level of 85 million bushels and some imports have been required. Carryover stocks into the 1969-70 year are likely to be further reduced to about 25 million bushels.

Production of wheat in France was slightly higher in 1968 (545 million bushels) than the previous several years bringing total supplies up to 660 million bushels including a small volume of imports of durum wheat. Exports rose to 195 million

bushels (August to July year) under the impetus of continued high export subsidies. Closing stocks rose to 107 million bushels in July 1969 from 93 million the previous year and 78 million bushels for the 1965-67 3-year average.

Since the coming into force of the International Grains Arrangement in July 1968, the supply-demand situation has resulted in export prices being at or below the respective minimum levels. This downward pressure on international wheat prices has been in response to larger supplies in exporting countries and reduced demand for imports. The recovery of wheat production in the U.S.S.R. has reduced the need to import large quantities and the large harvest in India and Pakistan has reduced the need for the continually increasing food aid shipments of the 1960s. The downward trend in per capita consumption of wheat products in many Western European countries, a major wheat importing area, has led to a decline in the total volume of wheat used for human food in recent years. Advances in milling and baking technology have led to a greater food use of domestically produced wheats. Both factors are resulting in a decline in wheat imports. Wheat production has been increasing in importing countries under the encouragement of incentive support prices which in many cases are set at levels well above world prices.

Outlook for 1969-70. — Opening stocks for the 1969-70 year in the five main exporting countries are estimated at 1,889 million bushels, 37 per cent larger than last year and close to the record level reached at the end of 1960-61. Estimated carryovers are up sharply in Australia, France, Canada and the United States, and slightly down in Argentina. At the end of 1960-61, 86 per cent of the stocks were held in North America with nearly 60 per cent in the U.S. Only very small quantities were held in Australia and Argentina. Going into the 1969-70 year, the distribution is somewhat different. Australia will have nearly 12 per cent of the stocks and North America will have 82 per cent, divided about equally between Canada and the U.S.

World wheat production in 1969-70 is forecast to be slightly lower than in the previous year. Production in Western Europe is down a little, with lower production in Germany, France, Italy and Belgium not quite offsetting higher production in Britain and the Netherlands. In Eastern Europe, wheat production seems likely to be about the same although some countries did not have the record crops of last year. In the U.S.S.R., production is expected to be as much as 10 per cent lower. Limited information on Mainland China seems to indicate lower production. In the developing countries, further progress with increasing production has been made, and India expects to harvest a record crop for the second consecutive year. Pakistan production may not be as high as last year but the crop will be large.

With the increase in supplies in exporting countries, various measures began to have the effect of reducing acreage and as a group, production in the five major exporting countries in 1969 is estimated to be slightly lower by about 100 million bushels, or down about 2 per cent from the previous year.

Harvested acreage in the United States was reduced from 55.5 million to 47.5 million acres in 1969 with smaller national acreage allotment and increased farmer participation in the program. However, a record yield of 31 bushels per acre partially offset the smaller acreage and wheat production for 1969 is estimated at 1,457 million bushels, down 113 million from the 1968 record but still the fourth largest crop.

With a small reduction in acreage in France and average yields, production in 1969 is slightly lower at 524 million bushels compared with 545 in 1968.

Prospects in Australia are for another bumper crop, although not in all areas, and in spite of the introduction of a delivery quota system at a maximum of 350 million bushels, acreage only decreased from 26.6 million to 25.6 million acres. A crop of around 520 million bushels is anticipated, down slightly from the record production in 1968 of 540 million bushels.

In Argentina, adverse weather conditions have led to a reduction in the area seeded, from 16.5 million acres in 1968 to 15.5 million in 1969. Given average growing conditions, production could be around 250 to 275 million bushels which would be an increase from last year's low crop of 217 million bushels. This would be sufficient only for domestic requirements and commitments to Brazil leaving little to export elsewhere.

With the low delivery quota prevailing in Canada in 1968-69 and the large carryover stocks of wheat on farms of 372 million bushels at July 31, 1969 up from 236 million in 1968, producers reduced acreage from 29.6 million to 24.9 million. Excellent growing and harvesting weather in most produced the second highest average yield of 27.4 bushels per acre compared with the 1962-63 to 1966-67 5-year average of 23.7 bushels per acre. Consequently, production is estimated at 685 million bushels compared with 650 million in 1968 and the 5-year average of 673 million. With carryover amounting to a record 850 million bushels, total available supplies have reached an all-time high of 1,535 million bushels. Within the Canadian total, Ontario winter wheat production continued at around 15 million bushels, but because of adverse weather conditions at harvest, the crop is of lower quality.

With only a small reduction in production in the five major exporting countries and almost record carryover stocks into the 1969-70 year, supplies available for export are very large. Even though larger quantities of wheat are moving into feed uses, especially in Europe, import requirements seem unlikely to be any larger than previous years with a few increases in prospect. Thus total world wheat exports during 1969-70 are likely to vary only slightly from last year's level of 47 million tons (1,700 million bushels).

World trade in wheat and flour reached a peak of 62 million metric tons in 1965-66 but since then has declined to a level of around 47 million tons in 1968-69. Thus within 3 years, world trade has fallen 24 per cent and there is little prospect of increases in this level of trade. While export prices have fallen, the price level at which wheat is traded in international markets has little impact on the demand for wheat within most importing countries because the import or national price support mechanisms tend to insulate internal market prices.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Supplies Above Previous Year

Total estimated supplies of wheat for the 1968-69 (August-July) crop year are placed at an all-time high of 1,534.1 million bushels consisting of the August 1 record carryover of 849.8 million and the 1969 crop, estimated on the basis of conditions at October 28 at 684.3 million bushels. Supplies of the size indicated represent an increase of 17 per cent over the 1,315.4 million bushels 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 1,369.1 million, 18 per cent more than the 1,155.6 million in 1968-69.

August-October Exports Lower than Previous Year

Exports of wheat and flour, in terms of wheat equivalent, during August-October 1969 amounted to 58.7 million bushels, 38 per cent less than the 94.4 million exported during the same three months of 1968. This year's exports consisted of 52.8 million

bushels of wheat in bulk, 196 thousand of seed and 5.7 million of flour in terms of wheat. During the August-October period last year these figures were 87.1 million of wheat in bulk, 95 thousand of seed and 7.2 million of flour in wheat equivalent. The balance remaining on November 1, 1969 for export and for carryover amounted to 1,310.4 million bushels, 23 per cent above the November 1, 1968 total of 1,061.2 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	684.3(1)
Total estimated supplies	1,315.4	1,534.1
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year	159.8	165.0
Available for export and for carryover	1,155.6	1,369.1
<u>Deduct</u>		
Exports of wheat in bulk, August-October (2)	87.1	52.8
Exports of seed wheat, August-October (3)	0.1	0.2
Total exports of wheat as grain	87.2	53.0
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, August - October (3)	7.2	5.7
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	94.4	58.7
Balance on November 1 for export and for carryover	1,061.2	1,310.4

(1) Based on November forecast of production.

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

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

P Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Marketings, Disappearance and Visible Supplies

Total primary deliveries of wheat (both east and west) up to November 19 of the current crop year have amounted to 58.9 million bushels compared with 116.5

million marketed during the same period of the previous year. Some 13.1 million bushels of this year's total were delivered during the four weeks October 23 to November 19. During the same period the volume of Canadian wheat entering domestic and export channels amounted to 28.7 million bushels. As a result, the total visible supply of Canadian wheat decreased from 461.1 million at October 22 to a level of 444.5 million at November 19, 1969.

The total visible supply of Canadian wheat at November 19 this year represented a 7 per cent increase over the 1968 comparable total of 415.7 million and was 10 per cent above the 1967 figure of 403.1 million. Country elevator stocks, amounting to 271.4 million bushels, were 7 per cent above the 1968 comparable total of 252.6 million,

and 18 per cent more than the 229.6 million of two years ago. Wheat stocks at interior terminals at November 19, 1969, totalled 12.2 million bushels slightly lower than both the 12.3 million a year ago and the 12.5 million of two years ago. The 13.2 million bushels "in transit rail" (western division) were 12 per cent below the 1968 figure of 14.9 million and 24 per cent smaller than the 17.4 million in this position in 1967. Supplies at the Lakehead, totalling some 39.8 million bushels, registered an increase over last year's comparable level of 35.7 million but were slightly lower than the 40.3 million of 1967. Stocks "in transit lake", amounting to 7.5 million bushels were 19 per cent below the 1968 level of 9.2 million and 13 per cent less than the 1967 figure of 8.6 million. The 38.3 million bushels in Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports were higher than the 32.3 million of a year ago and the 34.2 million of two years ago. Supplies in Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports at November 19, 1969, at 41.9 million bushels, registered an increase of 13 per cent over the 37.1 million of a year ago and were 10 per cent more than the 38.2 million at the same date in 1967. The 11.0 million bushels in West Coast ports (Vancouver-New Westminster, Prince Rupert and Victoria) were smaller than both the 11.4 million at November 20, 1968 and the 11.5 million at the comparable date in 1967.

October 1969 Exports
of Wheat and Flour Total
21.1 Million Bushels

Combined exports of wheat in bulk, seed wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent, during October 1969 amounted to 21.1 million bushels, 5 per cent below the 22.3 million of the previous month, 26 per cent less

than the October 1968 figure of 28.5 million and 47 per cent smaller than the ten-year (1958-67) average for October of 39.8 million. Exports of wheat in bulk (as reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners) during the month of October 1969 at 18.8 million bushels represented declines of 10 per cent, 28 per cent and 49 per cent, respectively, from the September 1969 total of 20.9 million, the October 1968 figure of 26.0 million and the ten-year average exports of 36.7 million. Based on Canadian Customs returns, the equivalent of 2.2 million bushels of wheat was exported in the form of flour during October 1969, some 79 per cent greater than the 1.3 million of the previous month but 27 per cent smaller than the ten-year average of 3.0 million bushels and 9 per cent less than the adjusted 2.4 million of October 1968.

Cumulative exports of wheat in bulk during the August-October period of the current crop year amounted to 52.8 million bushels, 39 per cent below the 87.1 million shipped during the first three months of the 1968-69 crop year, and 49 per cent smaller than the ten-year average for the period of 103.3 million. Britain was the leading market for Canadian wheat in bulk during the first three months of the current crop year with shipments amounting to 13.9 million bushels, accounting for 26 per cent of the August-October total. During the same period last year Britain imported 19.0 million bushels and accounted for 22 per cent of the August-October 1968 total. Other principal importers of Canadian wheat for the first three months of the current crop year with figures for the same period of the preceding crop year in brackets, were as follows, in millions of bushels: Japan, 7.4 (12.0); India, 7.1 (0.9); Italy, 5.2 (7.5); Federal Republic of Germany, 4.2 (4.3); Belgium and Luxembourg, 2.6 (1.9); and People's Republic of China, 2.0 (22.6). Cumulative exports of seed wheat during August-October 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 95 thousand.

Cumulative exports of wheat flour during the first three months of the 1969-70 crop year, based on Customs returns, were the equivalent of 5.7 million bushels of wheat, 21 per cent less than the adjusted August-October 1968 total of 7.2 million bushels. Cuba's purchases, the leading market for Canadian wheat flour during the period under review, amounted to the equivalent of 3.7 million bushels and accounted

for 65 per cent of the August-October 1969 total. Other principal markets for Canadian wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the August-October 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, 671 (660); Ghana, 197 (738); Trinidad and Tobago, 192 (81); Leeward and Windward Islands, 174 (204); and Liberia, 106 (65).

Canadian Wheat
Situation and Outlook

The following is taken from the report on Grains and Feeds as prepared for the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Outlook Conference, November 24 and 25, 1969:

Canadian situation 1968-69. — Stocks of wheat carried into the 1968-69 crop year totalled 666 million bushels, 90 million bushels more than at July 31, 1967 and 214 million bushels more than the average beginning carryover for the previous 5-year period. The harvest in 1968, at 650 million bushels, was almost 10 per cent larger than the 1967 crop but a little below the 5-year average of 1962-63 to 1966-67. Harvesting weather was very wet and large quantities of damp grain required drying, causing serious problems for the handling and marketing system. Average quality of the grain was lowered and difficulties have arisen in some markets with certain quality factors. Total wheat supplies for the year 1968-69, at 1,315 million bushels, were well above average.

Farmers' marketings of wheat amounted to 425 million bushels compared with 456 million in 1967-68 and 626 million bushels in 1966-67. Domestic use of wheat in Canada dropped from 168 million bushels to 160 million mainly because of the smaller volume used for seed with the reduction in acreage in 1969. Within this total there was a slight decline in wheat fed to livestock, down from 66 million in 1967-68 to 64 million bushels in 1968-69 but up from the previous 5-year average of about 50 million bushels. About 10 million bushels of the wheat for feed were moved under the Canadian Livestock Feed Board program. Wheat for human consumption declined slightly to 60 million bushels.

Wheat and wheat flour exports totalled 306 million bushels, 9 per cent below 1967-68 and 37 per cent below the 5-year average of 485 million bushels. Exports to developed countries declined by one-third to 107 million bushels due to smaller total wheat imports by some Western European countries and South Africa and strong competition from other exporters. With continued Canadian aid shipments, especially to India and some increase in commercial sales, exports to developing countries increased by 21 per cent. Exports to Communist countries decreased by 20 million bushels to a level of 103 million bushels. Exports to the U.S.S.R. were down substantially but Canadian shipments to Mainland China increased from 52 million to 83 million bushels, making that country the largest single market for Canadian wheat.

As world trade in wheat and wheat flour increased during the 1960's, prices of Canadian wheat strengthened in line with other wheats, but with the continued rise in production in the developed and developing countries and the recovery of production in the U.S.S.R., prices were under pressure from large exportable supplies from mid-1967. In the face of an increasing number of sales by competitors at prices below the I.G.A. minimum, Canadian prices were reduced in March 1969, to meet this competition and to safeguard Canada's interests as a major wheat exporter. At July 1969, No. 1 Northern was at \$1.90 per bushel in store Lakehead, down some 10 cents over the year and the prices for other grades moved down as much as 20 cents during the year. The price for No. 1 Northern averaged \$1.95 for the year at the Lakehead during 1968-69 compared with \$1.94 in the previous year and \$2.02 for the 5-year average of 1962-63

to 1966-67. Initial prices to producers were maintained at \$1.70 per bushel during the year for No. 1 Northern, basis in store Lakehead and Vancouver.

Wheat delivered during the 1968-69 crop year entered the 1968-69 pools and was paid for at the rate of \$1.70 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern in store Lakehead or Vancouver terminals. It is this wheat that is still being sold by the Canadian Wheat Board, at below the International Grains Arrangement minimum prices. Indeed, much of this wheat has been sold at prices that will net the Board less than the amount of the initial payment. The Federal Government will make up any shortfall, but it is possible that there will be no final payment from the 1968-69 pools, or at most, only a few cents per bushel.

Canadian outlook 1969-70. — Since import demands are expected to remain at about the same level as last year, exports of Canadian wheat should be around 300 million bushels (including the sales to Mainland China, but exclusive of any sales to the U.S.S.R. for shipment during this crop year). Experience within the last two years of the declining export market and strong price competition indicates that a larger share of this market is unlikely to be obtained for the year as a whole through any further general lowering of export wheat prices. In spite of the large wheat supplies and low prices for non-quota sales, competition from low-priced oats and barley seems likely to limit the rise in the volume of wheat fed in Canada to only small increases. Domestic consumption of wheat for human food will remain at 60 million bushels. Total use of wheat for domestic purposes and export (300 million bushels) will thus likely be about 450 million bushels.

With the record supplies available for the year, stocks of wheat at July 31, 1970, could rise by 230 million bushels to reach the exceptionally high level of over 1 billion bushels. Almost all this increase will be in farm stocks. Even if exports could be increased above the estimate of 300 million bushels, by a further 50 or even 100 million bushels, stocks would still increase over the high 1969 levels.

With the severe price competition in world markets and the large supplies of wheat in Canada, initial prices to producers were reduced by 20 cents to \$1.50 per bushel basis No. 1 Northern in store at the Lakehead and Vancouver from August 1, 1969. Prices for wheat sold for domestic consumption for food in Canada will be maintained at \$1.95 1/2 basis No. 1 Northern in store at the Lakehead thus ensuring that producers receive the I.G.A. minimum on this volume. Export prices opened the year below the I.G.A. minimum and have declined further under continued pressure from large world wheat supplies. The problems of the re-alignment and stabilization of international prices for wheat are the subject of continuing consultations among exporters and within the framework of the International Grains Arrangement.

Outlook for 1970-71 and 1971-72. — Wheat importing countries have been producing increasingly large quantities of wheat, and plans indicate that they will continue to do so. Agricultural and national policies and importing systems in these countries favour domestic production and utilization of domestic wheat for both human food and increasingly for livestock feed. This applies in both developed and Communist countries. Opportunities for higher exports to developing countries are limited by foreign exchange and aid commitments. Consequently, it will be extremely difficult to increase total world trade in wheat and thus to increase Canada's wheat exports. Other major wheat exporters continue to have large supplies, especially the U.S., Australia and the EEC (France). Even if it became possible to increase Canadian wheat exports to 500 million bushels in 1970-71 or in 1971-72, the very large carryover stocks, including farm stocks, would not be reduced unless annual production is decreased below the recent average level of around 650 million bushels.

Taking into account stocks on farms and in the elevators, and the general export prospects over the next 2 years, an annual wheat production of approximately 400 to 500 million bushels would be marketable from farms. This involves a further reduction in the area seeded to wheat in both 1970 and 1971. At average yields of 23 bushels per acre, 20 million acres would produce 460 million bushels. While prairie wheat yields are susceptible to wide fluctuations, the higher proportion of summerfallow and the tendency to seed wheat on the better land will be significant factors tending to maintain high yields in the next few years.

Farmers' Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces up to November
Marketings 19 of the current crop year amounted to 53.8 million bushels, 51 per cent less than the comparable 1968 total of 110.3 million and 55 per cent below the ten-year (1958-67) average for the period of 119.4 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
	29	143,049	2,682,424	730,696	3,556,169	10,181,637
November	5	205,791	2,209,205	732,405	3,147,401	13,335,545
	12	156,692	2,068,665	833,016	3,058,373	15,682,790
	19	273,042	1,986,452	863,346	3,122,840	13,243,981
Totals		3,779,156	38,250,364	11,776,867	53,806,387	110,285,604
Average similar						
period: 1958-67		16,746,519	75,642,208	27,032,418	119,421,145	

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

Canada's 1969 Wheat Crop
Estimated at 684.3
Million Bushels

Based on conditions at October 28 Canada's 1969 wheat crop now estimated at 684.3 million bushels is 5 per cent above last year's 649.8 million bushels and 22 per cent above the ten-year average of 560.4 million bushels.

The increase in production compared with last year is due to a 24 per cent increase in yields which more than offset a 15 per cent decrease in seeded acreage. The average yield at 27.4 bushels per acre is 31 per cent above the ten-year (1958-67) average of 20.9 bushels per acre. This year's all Canada crop of spring wheat, including durum, is estimated at 669.9 million bushels compared with the 1968 crop of 634.9 million and the ten-year average of 543.5 million bushels. Ontario's winter wheat crop is estimated at 14.3 million bushels, a decrease of 4 per cent from last year's crop of 14.9 million.

In the Prairie Provinces the 1969 wheat crop is now placed at 665.0 million bushels, some 36.0 million bushels or 6 per cent above the 1968 crop of 629.0 million bushels. Production in Saskatchewan, accounts for 67 per cent of this year's all Canada wheat crop and is estimated at 461.0 million bushels, some 24 per cent more than last year's 372.0 million bushels. The Alberta crop, estimated at 140.0 million bushels, is down 16 per cent from last year's production of 166.0 million while the Manitoba crop of 64.0 million is 30 per cent smaller than the 1968 outturn. The indicated average yield per seeded acre in the Prairie Provinces is 27.3 bushels, with Manitoba averaging 25.6, Saskatchewan, a record 27.8 and Alberta, 26.4 bushels per acre. Current estimates of production in the Prairie Provinces include relatively small quantities of winter wheat principally in Alberta, and an estimated record of 83.0 million bushels of durum wheat.

November Estimate of the 1969 Production of Spring and Winter Wheat in Canada
Compared with 1968

Crop	Area		Yield per acre		Production	
	1968	1969	1968	1969(1)	1968	1969(1)
	acres		bushels		bushels	
CANADA						
Spring wheat(2) .	29,067,500	24,607,700	21.8	27.2	634,934,000	669,948,000
Winter wheat	355,000	360,000	42.0	39.8	14,910,000	14,328,000
All wheat	29,422,500	24,967,700	22.1	27.4	649,844,000	684,276,000
PRAIRIE PROVINCES						
Manitoba	3,400,000	2,500,000	26.8	25.6	91,000,000	64,000,000
Saskatchewan	19,000,000	16,600,000	19.6	27.8	372,000,000	461,000,000
Alberta	6,460,000	5,300,000	25.7	26.4	166,000,000	140,000,000
Totals(2)	28,860,000	24,400,000	21.8	27.3	629,000,000	665,000,000

(1) As indicated on basis of conditions on or about October 28.

(2) Includes durum wheat and relatively small quantities of winter wheat in all provinces except Ontario.

Durum Wheat. — The acreage in durum wheat in the Prairie Provinces in 1969 was 33 per cent larger than that seeded in 1968, and average yields estimated at 26.3 bushels per acre, are 37 per cent above the 1968 figure of 19.2 bushels. Late-October indications are for a crop of 83.0 million bushels, compared with the 1968 crop of 45.4 million. Estimated production by provinces, in millions of bushels, is as follows: Manitoba, 4.0, Saskatchewan, 68.0 and Alberta, 11.0.

November Estimate of the 1969 Production of Durum Wheat(1)
in the Prairie Provinces Compared with 1968

Province	Area		Yield per acre		Production	
	1968	1969	1968	1969(2)	1968	1969(2)
	acres		bushels		bushels	
Manitoba	130,000	170,000	22.3	23.5	2,900,000	4,000,000
Saskatchewan	2,000,000	2,600,000	17.5	26.2	35,000,000	68,000,000
Alberta	240,000	384,000	31.2	28.6	7,500,000	11,000,000
Totals	2,370,000	3,154,000	19.2	26.3	45,400,000	83,000,000

(1) Acreage and production included with spring wheat.

(2) As indicated on the basis of conditions on or about October 28.

Privilege of Over-quota Deliveries

On October 29, 1969, the Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, announced that the Board will shortly restore to western producers the privilege of over-quota deliveries of wheat in exchange for flour for the personal use of the producer and his family. The privilege has been restricted for some weeks under instructions of the Board.

Evidence exists of some abuses of the privilege as it previously existed, Mr. Lang added. The precise method by which trades of wheat for flour will be permitted in the future will be announced by the Board soon and may vary from the earlier practices in an effort to prevent further abuses.

Protein Content of 1969 Crop of Hard Red Spring Wheat

On October 30, 1969 a press release from the Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada estimates the protein content of the 1969 crop of Western Canadian hard red spring wheat to be 13.9 per cent. As is generally the case, Saskatchewan wheat (at 14 per cent) is somewhat higher in protein content than either Manitoba wheat (13.5 per cent) or Alberta wheat (13.6 per cent).

Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat, November 19, 1969
Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1967 and 1968

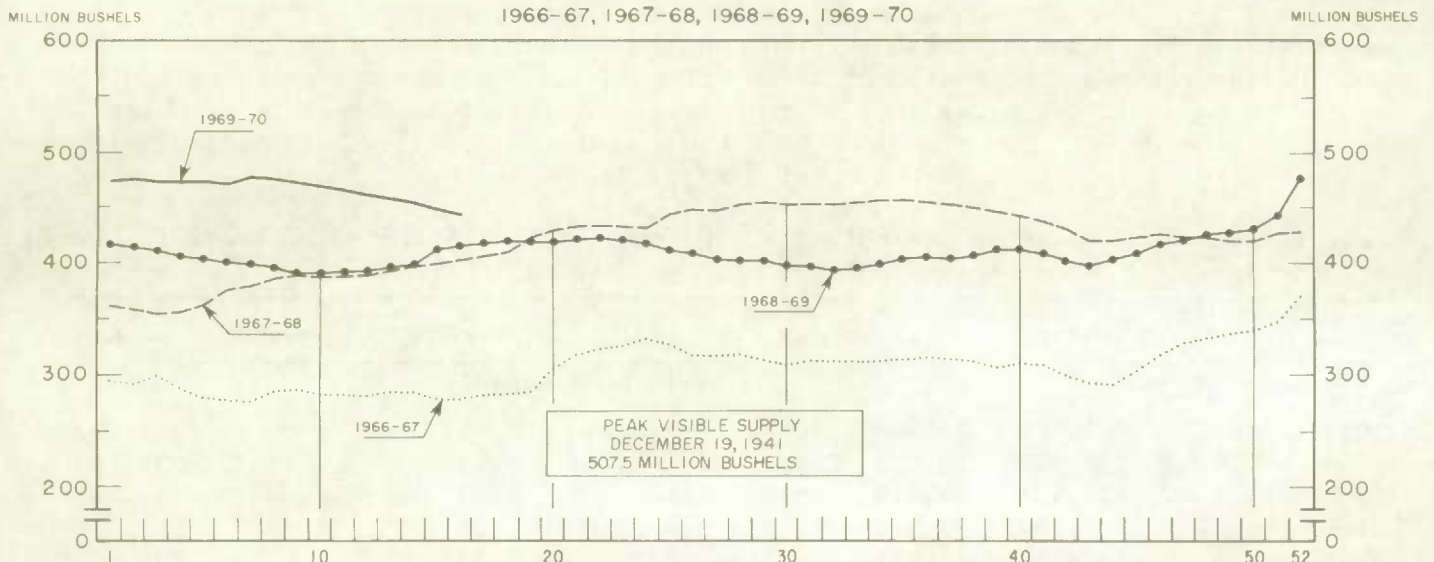
Position	1967	1968	1969
thousand bushels			
Country elevators - Manitoba	26,993	35,136	35,529
Saskatchewan	131,480	144,468	157,518
Alberta	71,141	73,043	78,322
Sub-totals	229,614	252,647	271,369
Interior private and mill	5,815	5,022	4,482
Interior terminals	12,509	12,330	12,220
Vancouver-New Westminster	10,413	10,003	9,122
Victoria	749	921	624
Prince Rupert	309	502	1,260
Churchill	4,581	4,639	4,659
Fort William-Port Arthur	40,273	35,710	39,828
In transit rail (western division)	17,406	14,919	13,153
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports ...	34,190	32,257	38,316
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	38,199	37,149	41,947
In transit lake	8,635	9,222	7,492
In transit rail (eastern division)	378	419	77
Totals	403,071	415,740	444,549

Grading of Wheat Inspected, August - October 1969 with Comparisons

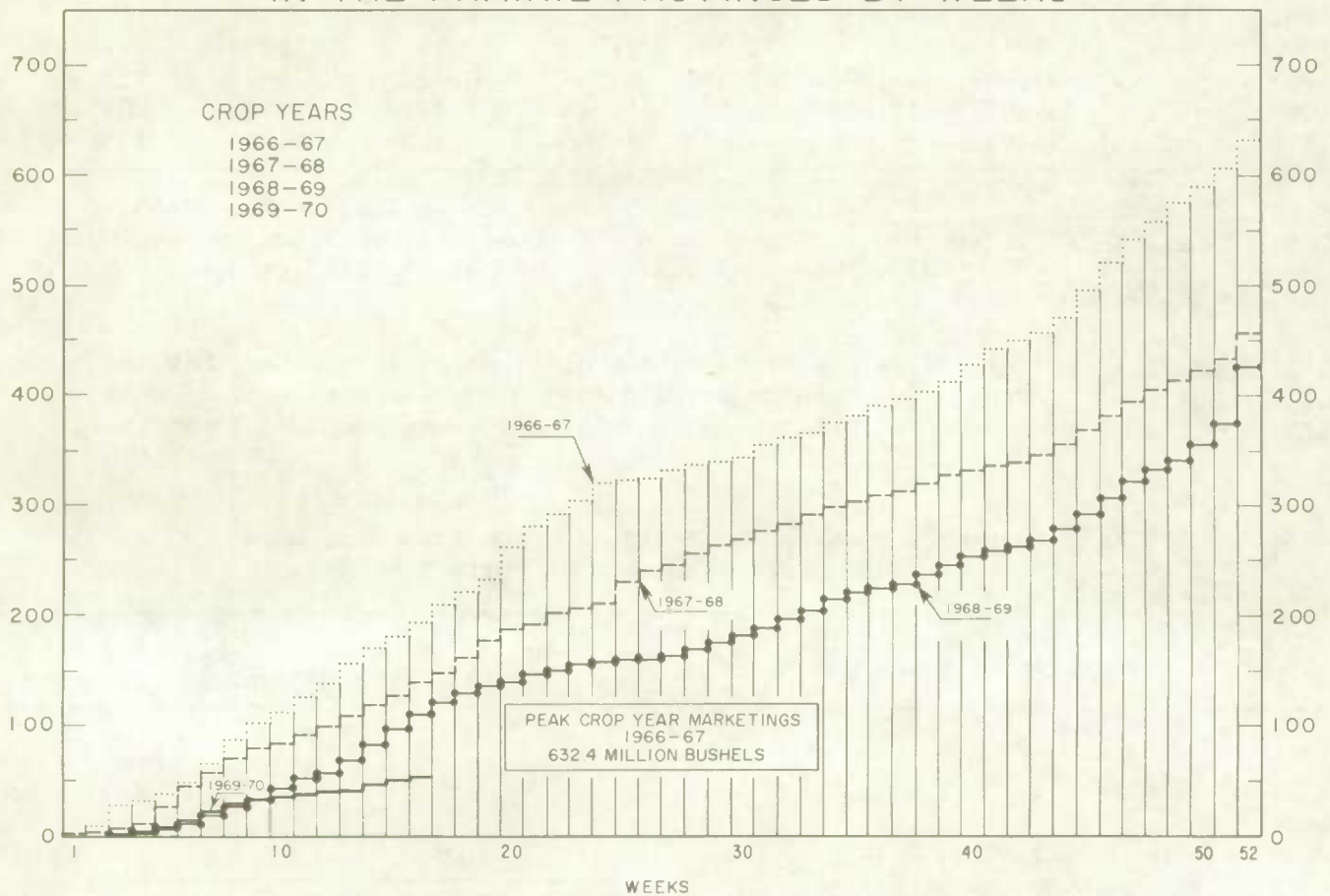
Grade	Crop Year		August - October			
	Average	1968-69	1968		1969	
	1963-64 1967-68		cars	per cent	cars	per cent
No. 1 Man. Northern	8.7	12.1	17,054	31.4	4,203	9.9
No. 2 Man. Northern	36.8	31.9	24,729	45.5	17,152	40.5
No. 3 Man. Northern	22.6	10.3	5,561	10.2	4,716	11.1
No. 4 Man. Northern	8.8	4.1	942	1.7	2,316	5.5
No. 5 Wheat	3.4	2.9	132	0.2	720	1.7
No. 6 Wheat	0.4	0.2	62	0.1	88	0.2
Feed Wheat	(1)	(1)	11	(1)	17	(1)
Others Red Spring	12.5	32.1	2,411	4.4	7,596	18.0
C.W. Garnet	0.2	0.1	17	(1)	1	(1)
C.W. White Spring	0.1	0.2	49	0.1	126	0.3
C.W. Mixed Wheat	0.1	(1)	36	0.1	21	(1)
Alberta Winter	0.9	0.4	101	0.2	530	1.3
Nos. 1-6 C.W. Amber Durum .	5.2	2.9	2,246	4.1	4,161	9.8
Other C.W. Amber Durum	0.3	2.8	992	1.8	652	1.5
Totals	100.0	100.0	54,343	100.0	42,299	100.0
Gross bushels (approx.) ...			104,962,000		82,294,000	

(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)

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain

Total shipments of the six major grains out of Lakehead terminals from the opening of navigation to November 19 this year amounted to 205.4 million bushels, 10 per cent below the comparable 1968 figure of 207.4 million and 32 per cent less than the 10-year (1958-67) average for the period of 299.9 million. In 1969 the season of navigation opened on April 11 while the 1968 season opened on April 10. Shipments of wheat, at 131.9 million were 15 per cent less than the 1968 figure of 156.1 million bushels and accounted for 64 per cent of the total six grains.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from the Opening of Navigation to November 19, 1969 and to Approximately the Same Date, 1958 to 1968

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
thousand bushels							
1958	161,762	39,780	66,459	5,242	7,991	-	281,233
1959	154,315	28,875	45,815	4,651	6,131	-	239,787
1960	158,533	24,013	45,568	3,515	8,129	-	239,757
1961	206,597	22,915	40,223	4,284	7,517	-	281,536
1962	146,110	21,251	25,714	5,308	7,522	-	205,905
1963	194,919	38,053	34,587	3,575	6,058	-	277,191
1964	309,006	30,826	36,397	4,922	8,718	59	389,930
1965	252,455	41,850	35,996	3,939	9,725	911	344,877
1966	334,173	27,930	38,200	7,758	12,582	1,099	421,743
1967	205,783	33,808	61,418	5,505	10,092	929	317,535
1968	156,077	17,573	26,185	2,414	4,872	326	207,447
1969	131,935	17,831	44,639	1,904	7,413	1,674	205,396

Wheat Shipments to the United States

Vessel shipments of wheat to the United States, either for re-export or retention for domestic use, from the beginning of the current crop year to November 19, 1969 amounted to 559,000 bushels.

Rail Shipments of Wheat to Maritime Ports

Rail shipments of wheat to Maritime ports from Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports during August-October 1969 amounted to 188,000 bushels in contrast to the August-October 1968 figure of 98,000.

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

Origin of shipments	August 1 - October 31, 1968	August 1 - October 31, 1969
bushels		
Midland, Tiffin	-	90,129
Owen Sound	46,571	98,314
Port Colborne	51,106	-
Totals	97,677	188,443

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	149,076
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, October 1969

Grade	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
bushels					
5 Wheat	—	4,000	—	1,333	4,500
6 Wheat	7,500	29,000	90,333	—	—
Durum	—	—	—	6,000	3,077
Others	—	—	—	3,333	—
Totals	7,500	33,000	90,333	10,666	7,577

Overseas Exports of Canadian Grain by Ports of Loading, August 1 — November 19, 1969
with Comparisons

Port	Wheat(1)	Durum wheat(1)	Oats(1)	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
thousand bushels							
<u>Pacific Seaboard</u>							
Van.-New West.	17,299	—	—	4,090	392	1,525	3,384
Victoria	715	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert	1,078	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>Churchill</u>	20,905	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>Lakehead direct</u>	379	—	148	651	145	566	524
<u>Toronto direct</u>	152	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>St. Lawrence</u>							
Montreal	5,022	3,879	130	1,256	140	92	—
Sorel	2,635	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trois-Rivières	2,514	—	68	—	—	97	—
Quebec	1,924	269	—	—	229	1,192	313
Baie Comeau	1,117	443	—	—	—	1,119	—
Port Cartier	4,346	2,590	—	861	—	159	—
<u>Maritime</u>							
Halifax	204	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	58,288	7,182	346	6,857	906	4,751	4,222
August 1 — November 20, 1968	94,856	6,053	633	2,781	1,729	2,787	4,325

(1) Excluding seed.

Shipments Under
Feed Grain
Assistance Regulations

Freight assistance shipments of wheat from the Prairie Provinces to Eastern Canada and British Columbia during August-October 1969, amounted to 5,884,000 bushels, sharply above the 2,064,000 shipped during the comparable period of 1968. The bulk of the shipments during the current three months under review went to destinations in Quebec and Ontario with these two provinces accounting for a combined 72 per cent of the total. During August-October last year Quebec and British Columbia accounted for 72 per cent of the total.

Provincial Distribution of Wheat Shipments under the Feed Grain Assistance Regulations
August - October 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
October	94	5	173	93	729	780	263	2,138	7
Totals	120	18	489	252	2,141	2,089	776	5,884	54
Same months 1968 ^r	11	33	217	59	971	268	505	2,064	96

^r Revised figures.

Millfeed shipments under the Feed Grain Assistance Regulations indicate the movement of 126,606 tons during August-October 1969. Revised data on the August-October 1968 shipments of millfeeds place the three-month total at 130,729 tons. The greater portion of the millfeed shipments during the three months under review went to destinations in Quebec and Ontario.

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

Province	August - October	
	1968 ^r	1969
tons		
Newfoundland	2,178	907
Prince Edward Island	2,634	1,859
Nova Scotia	9,408	7,111
New Brunswick	7,888	3,828
Quebec	64,585	56,548
Ontario	36,197	45,245
British Columbia	7,839	11,108
Totals	130,729	126,606

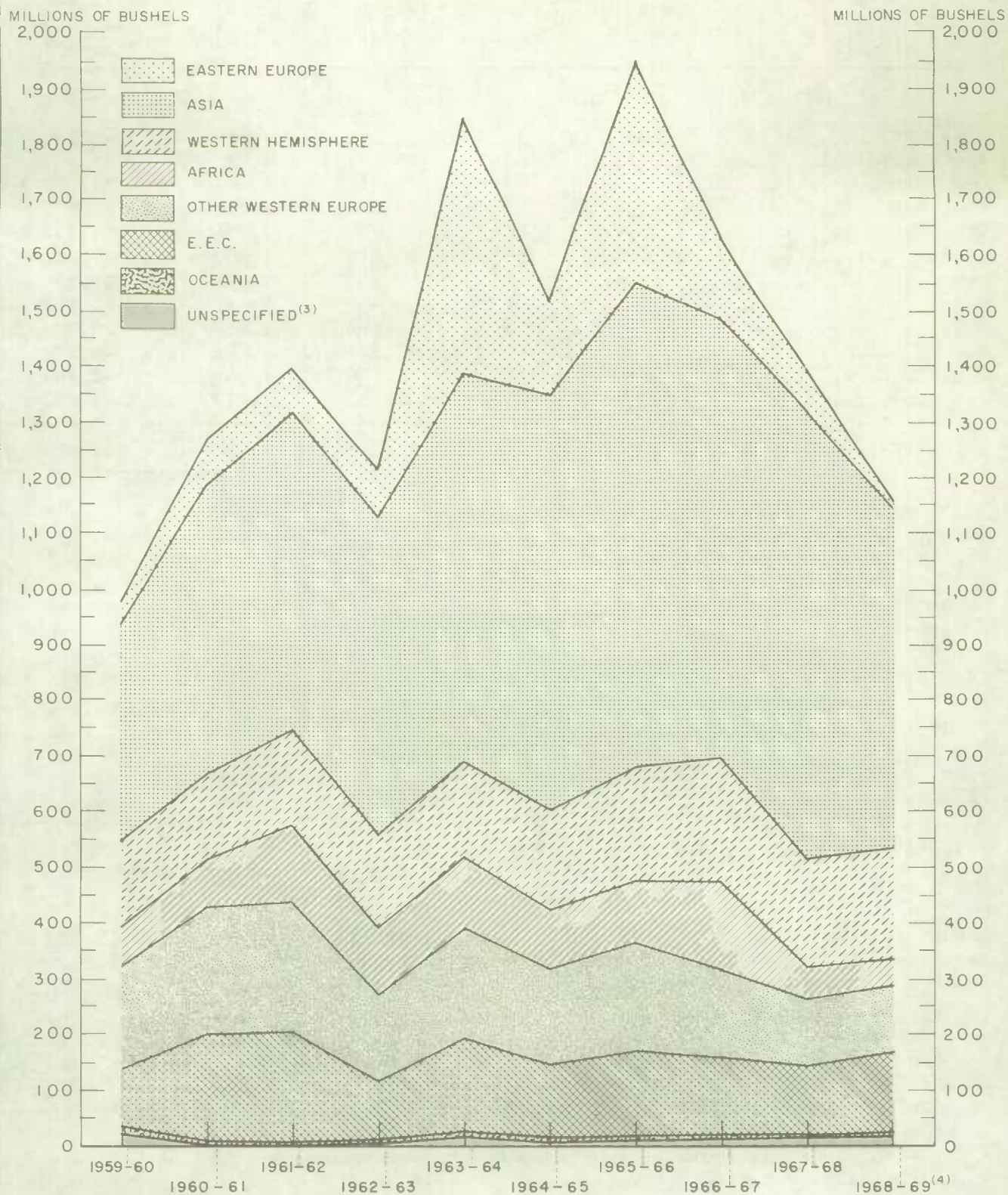
^r Revised figures.

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</u>					
August	31,127	1	31,128	2,586	33,714
September	30,019	45	30,064	2,134	32,198
October	25,995	50	26,045	2,445	28,490
November	23,338	23	23,361	2,305	25,666
December	16,061	46	16,107	1,662	17,770
January	18,843	12	18,856	1,224	20,079
February	24,149	45	24,194	2,077	26,271
March	19,857	148	20,005	2,760	22,764
April	10,278	138	10,416	1,044	11,460
May	30,350	51	30,401	1,432	31,833
June	24,016	10	24,026	1,835	25,861
July	26,506	—	26,506	3,119	29,624
Totals	280,541	568	281,109	24,623	305,731
<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
October	18,838	—	18,838	2,237	21,075
Totals	52,800	196	52,995	5,671	58,666

- (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 and 1968-69 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.

WHEAT⁽¹⁾ SHIPMENTS FROM FOUR MAJOR EXPORTERS⁽²⁾ BY REGIONS 1959-60 TO 1968-69



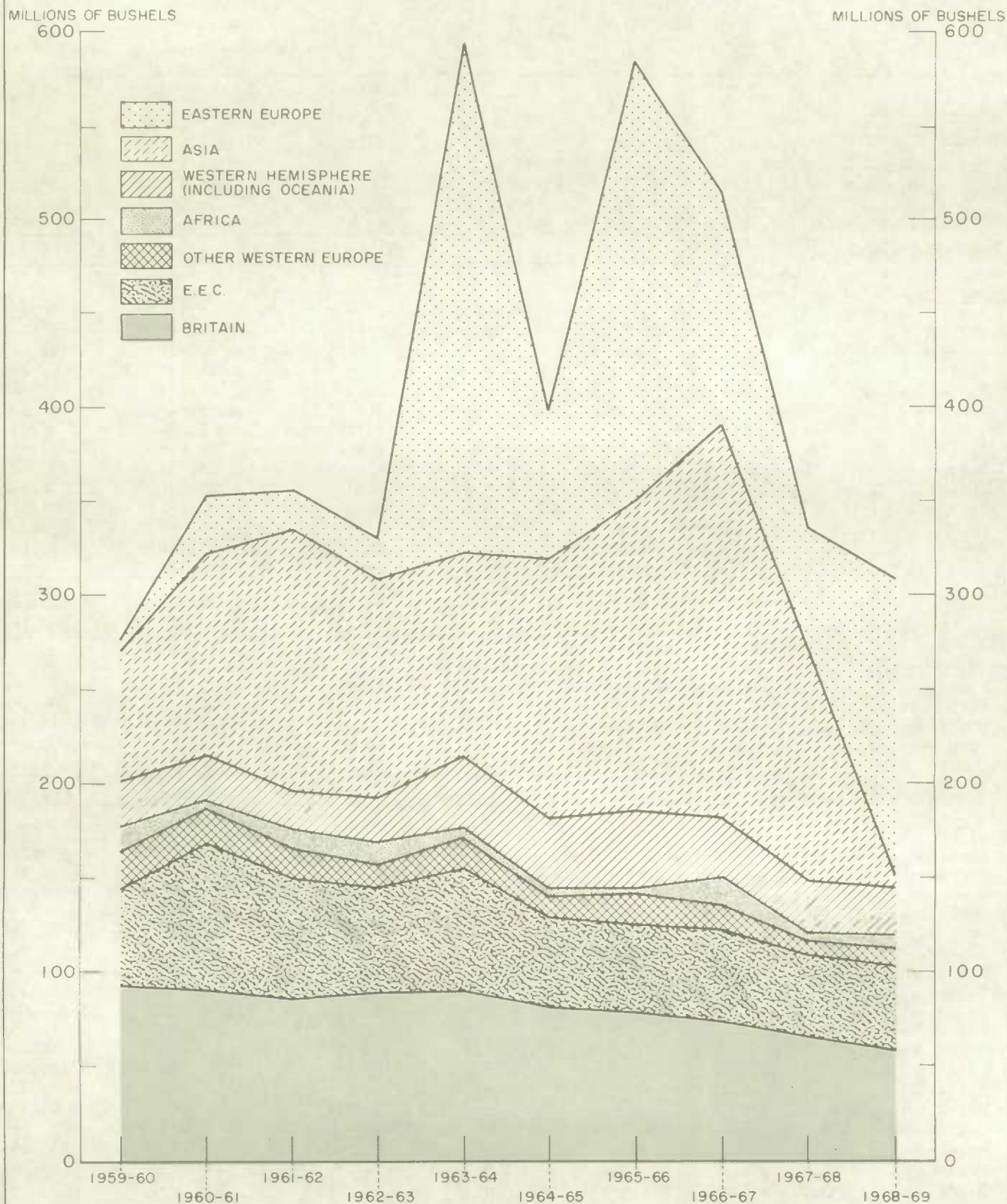
(1) INCLUDES FLOUR AS WHEAT EQUIVALENT

(3) INCLUDES SHIPMENTS UNDER RELIEF PROGRAMMES.

(2) UNITED STATES, CANADA, ARGENTINA AND AUSTRALIA.

(4) PRELIMINARY.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS BY REGIONS 1959-60 TO 1968-69



Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour by Destination, Crop Years 1968-69 and 1967-68

Destination	Wheat(1)	Durum wheat(1)	Wheat flour(2)	Total wheat(1) and wheat flour(2)	Total same period last year
bushels					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg ...	7,359,556	90,600	109,117	7,559,273	9,972,888
France	2,096,780	2,285,515	644	4,382,939	856,123
Germany, Federal Republic	8,231,959	4,572,883	—	12,804,842	17,546,791
Italy	9,334,964	5,862,095	18,630	15,215,689	10,173,445
Netherlands	5,326,258	464,666	4,736	5,795,660	5,016,654
Sub-totals	32,349,517	13,275,759	133,127	45,758,403	43,565,901
<u>Other Western Europe</u>					
Austria	—	768,438	—	768,438	638,430
Britain	55,328,078	383,593	2,510,917	58,222,588	64,952,741
Denmark	22,027	—	460	22,487	33,113
Finland	638,500	—	—	638,500	962,240
Gibraltar	—	—	5,152	5,152	17,388
Greece	—	—	73,846	73,846	64,986
Iceland	—	—	3,386	3,386	6,035
Ireland	983,733	—	2,962	986,695	1,437,458
Malta and Gozo	588,592	—	—	588,592	572,320
Norway	588,000	—	230	588,230	1,707,070
Portugal	—	—	50,213	50,213	75,341
Spain	—	—	—	—	1,967
Sweden	80,304	—	1,030	81,334	75,182
Switzerland	2,996,663	2,686,680	—	5,683,343	2,596,017
Sub-totals	61,225,897	3,838,711	2,648,196	67,712,804	73,140,288
Totals	93,575,414	17,114,470	2,781,323	113,471,207	116,706,189
<u>Eastern Europe</u>					
Albania	1,090,245	—	—	1,090,245	1,863,568
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	4,399,568
Hungary	2,939,633	—	—	2,939,633	2,443,570
Poland	3,267,960	146,981	—	3,414,941	5,755,459
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	1,734,881	—	—	1,734,881	49,030,515
Totals	9,032,719	146,981	—	9,179,700	63,492,680
<u>Africa</u>					
Algeria	1,796,005	—	65,870	1,861,875	957,518
Angola	—	—	20,944	20,944	28,681
Cameroun Republic	—	—	27,830	27,830	31,025
Congo	36,500	—	—	36,500	—
Congo-Kinshasa	—	—	56,005	56,005	80,334
Dahomey	—	—	41,915	41,915	48,024
French Africa, nes	—	—	8,285	8,285	—
Gambia	—	—	57,424	57,424	96,101
Ghana	1,779,115	—	1,317,445	3,096,560	1,751,095
Guinea Republic	—	—	101,587	101,587	12,650
Ivory Coast	—	—	5,865	5,865	8,294
Liberia	—	—	201,448	201,448	188,956
Libya	—	—	—	—	225
Malawi	—	—	52,008	52,008	65,872
Mauritania	1,212	—	—	1,212	—
Morocco	—	—	—	—	53,243
Mozambique	—	—	59,713	59,713	44,144
Niger	687,344	—	—	687,344	—

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour by Destination, Crop Years 1968-69 and 1967-68 — Continued

Destination	Wheat(1)	Durum wheat(1)	Wheat flour(2)	Total wheat(1) and wheat flour(2)	Total same period last year
bushels					
<u>Africa (concluded)</u>					
Nigeria	—	—	230	230	686,000
Portuguese Africa, nes	—	—	78,827	78,827	41,158
Republic of South Africa ...	—	—	—	—	908,351
Senegal	—	—	—	—	460
Sierra Leone	141,866	—	6,705	148,571	11,884
Sudan	—	—	—	—	60,261
Tanzania	110,235	—	8,050	118,285	311,560
Togo	—	—	150,160	150,160	157,053
Tunisia	—	692,139	—	692,139	463,848
U.A.R. — Egypt	—	—	767,413	767,413	36,963
Zambia	—	—	4,600	4,600	6,900
Totals	4,552,277	692,139	3,032,324	8,276,740	6,050,600
<u>Asia</u>					
Aden	—	—	—	—	6,440
Afghanistan	6,154	—	621	6,775	517
Bahrain	—	—	34	34	591
Ceylon	—	—	857,902	857,902	859,628
Cyprus	—	—	522	522	412
Hong Kong	836,044	—	342,173	1,178,217	1,295,790
India	15,306,956	—	453	15,307,409	22,474,711
Indonesia	29,394	—	640,039	669,433	—
Iran	—	—	5,584	5,584	1,547
Iraq	12,860	—	46,522	59,382	44,092
Israel	522,000	—	228,390	750,390	543,837
Japan	42,600,271	668,755	8,821	43,277,847	40,849,968
Jordan	—	—	122	122	18,079
Korea, South	—	—	7,815	7,815	19,470
Lebanon	—	—	465,448	465,448	204,555
Malaysia	456,628	—	—	456,628	519,307
Pakistan	2,753,926	—	230	2,754,156	875,609
People's Republic of China	81,971,526	—	—	81,971,526	52,012,941
Philippines	—	—	2,852	2,852	928,087
Portuguese Asia	—	—	17,514	17,514	17,112
Qatar	—	—	1,028	1,028	655
Saudi Arabia	—	—	42,718	42,718	297,046
Singapore	160,767	—	—	160,767	195,627
Syria	2,020,883	—	9,432	2,030,315	286,905
Taiwan	1,026,058	—	—	1,026,058	902,249
Thailand	—	—	180,513	180,513	214,450
Trucial States	—	—	2,946	2,946	322
Turkey	32,518	—	—	32,518	124,927
Viet-Nam	—	—	920	920	—
Totals	147,735,985	668,755	2,862,599	151,267,339	122,694,874
<u>Oceania</u>					
British Oceania, nes	—	—	7,416	7,416	3,105
Fiji	—	—	6,543	6,543	7,554
New Zealand	—	—	460	460	173
United States Oceania	—	—	31,519	31,519	42,780
Totals	—	—	45,938	45,938	53,612

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Exports of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour by Destination, Crop Years 1968-69 and 1967-68 — Concluded

Destination	Wheat(1)	Durum wheat(1)	Wheat flour(2)	Total wheat(1) and wheat flour(2)	Total same period last year
bushels					
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
Bahamas	40	—	299,460	299,500	308,649
Barbados	139	—	278,100	278,239	216,670
Bermuda	—	—	114,813	114,813	107,385
Bolivia	—	—	18,257	18,257	18,462
Brazil	—	—	—	—	110
British Honduras	—	—	47,737	47,737	53,820
Chile	—	—	—	—	205
Colombia	—	—	—	—	10,147
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	2,350
Cuba	1,712,200	—	12,510,931 (3)	14,223,131	17,745,114
Dominican Republic	—	—	2,139	2,139	2,896
Ecuador	528,443	—	345	528,788	405,456
El Salvador	—	—	487	487	167,971
French Guiana	—	—	—	—	920
French West Indies	—	—	3,224	3,224	9,170
Guatemala	16,667	—	7,935	24,602	9,785
Guyana	—	—	79,700	79,700	79,479
Haiti Republic	328,533	—	281,065	609,598	24,973
Honduras Republic	—	—	15,125	15,125	24,822
Jamaica	1,181,927	—	156,129	1,338,056	1,935,590
Leeward and Windward Islands	—	—	799,605	799,605	830,847
Netherlands Antilles	—	—	178,482	178,482	134,028
Panama	—	—	1,882	1,882	39,914
Paraguay	1,727	—	2,383	4,110	—
Peru	—	—	10,410	10,410	22,848
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	—	96
St. Lucia	187	—	—	187	373
St. Pierre and Miquelon	—	—	23,533	23,533	26,772
Surinam	—	—	12,036	12,036	8,342
Trinidad and Tobago	220,133	—	576,146	796,279	446,384
United States Virgin Islands	—	—	670	670	—
Venezuela	3,030,473	1,823	718	3,033,014	3,139,709
United States (4)	—	—	479,044	479,044	587,938
Totals	7,020,469	1,823	15,900,356	22,922,648	26,361,225
Sub-totals, all countries	261,916,864	18,624,168	24,622,540	305,163,572	335,359,180
Seed wheat (5)	—	—	—	567,815	651,261
Totals, all countries	261,916,864	18,624,168	24,622,540	305,731,387	336,010,441

(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) Adjusted to remove effect of time lag in the returns made by Customs. In terms of wheat equivalent. Source: Canadian Customs returns. Conversion rate: 2.3 bushels per cwt.

(3) Source — Canadian National Millers Association.

(4) Compiled from returns of Canadian elevator licensees and shippers and advice from American grain correspondents and Canadian Customs returns of wheat flour.

(5) Adjusted to remove effect of time lag in the returns made by Customs.

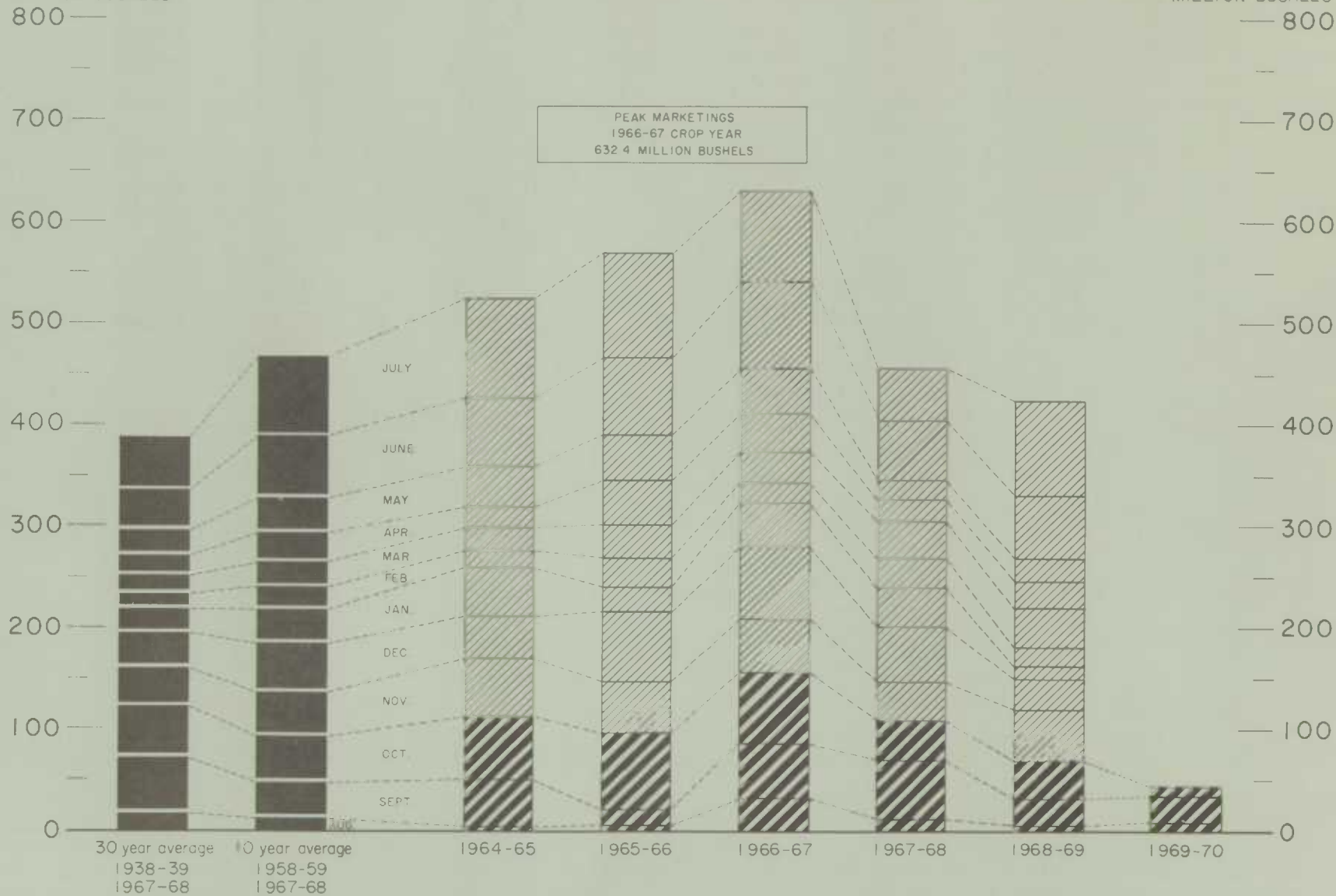
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FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHELS

MILLION BUSHELS



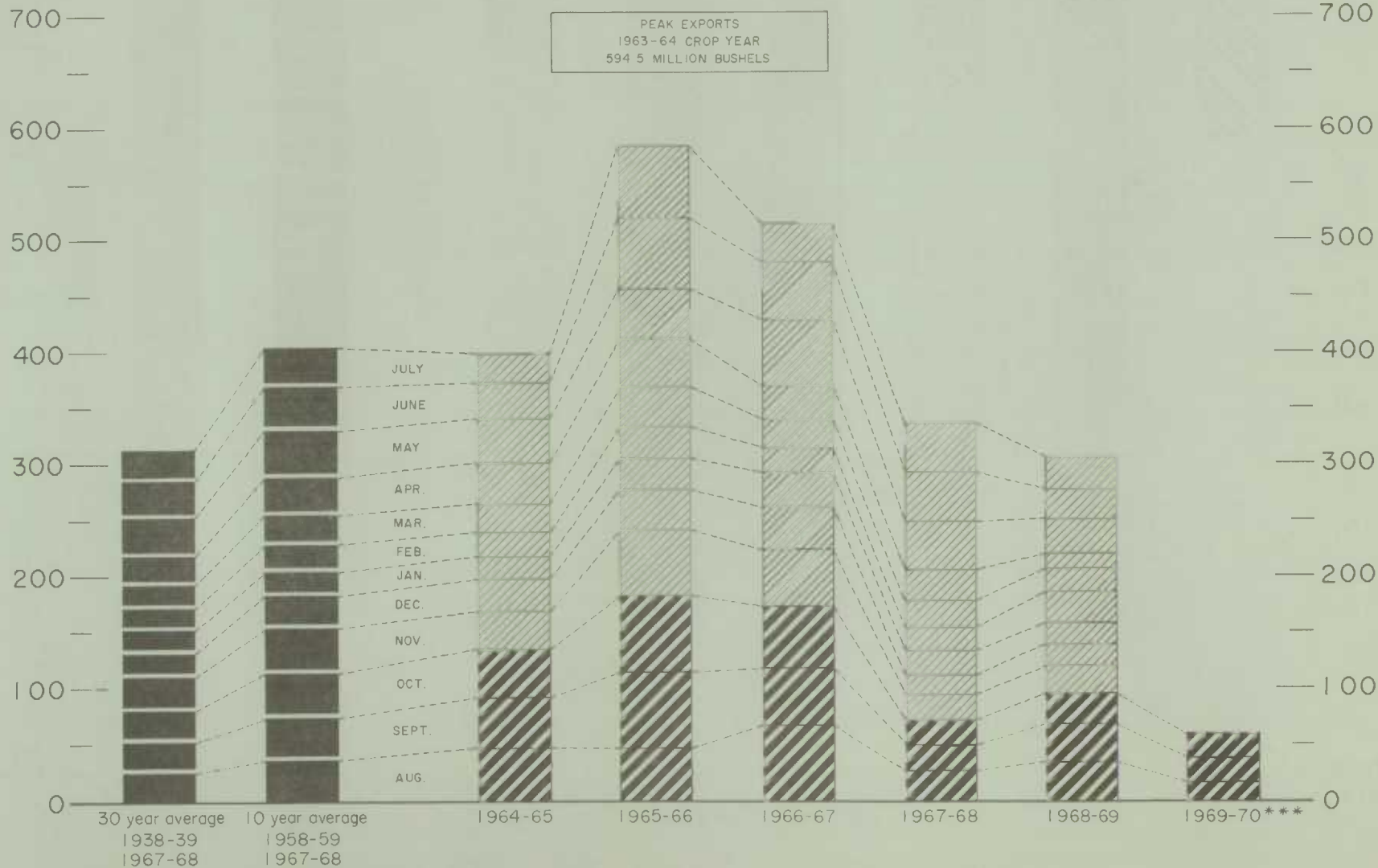
Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT* AND WHEAT FLOUR**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHEL

MILLION BUSHEL



*Beginning with 1955-56 includes seed wheat.

**In terms of wheat equivalent.

***Preliminary.

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

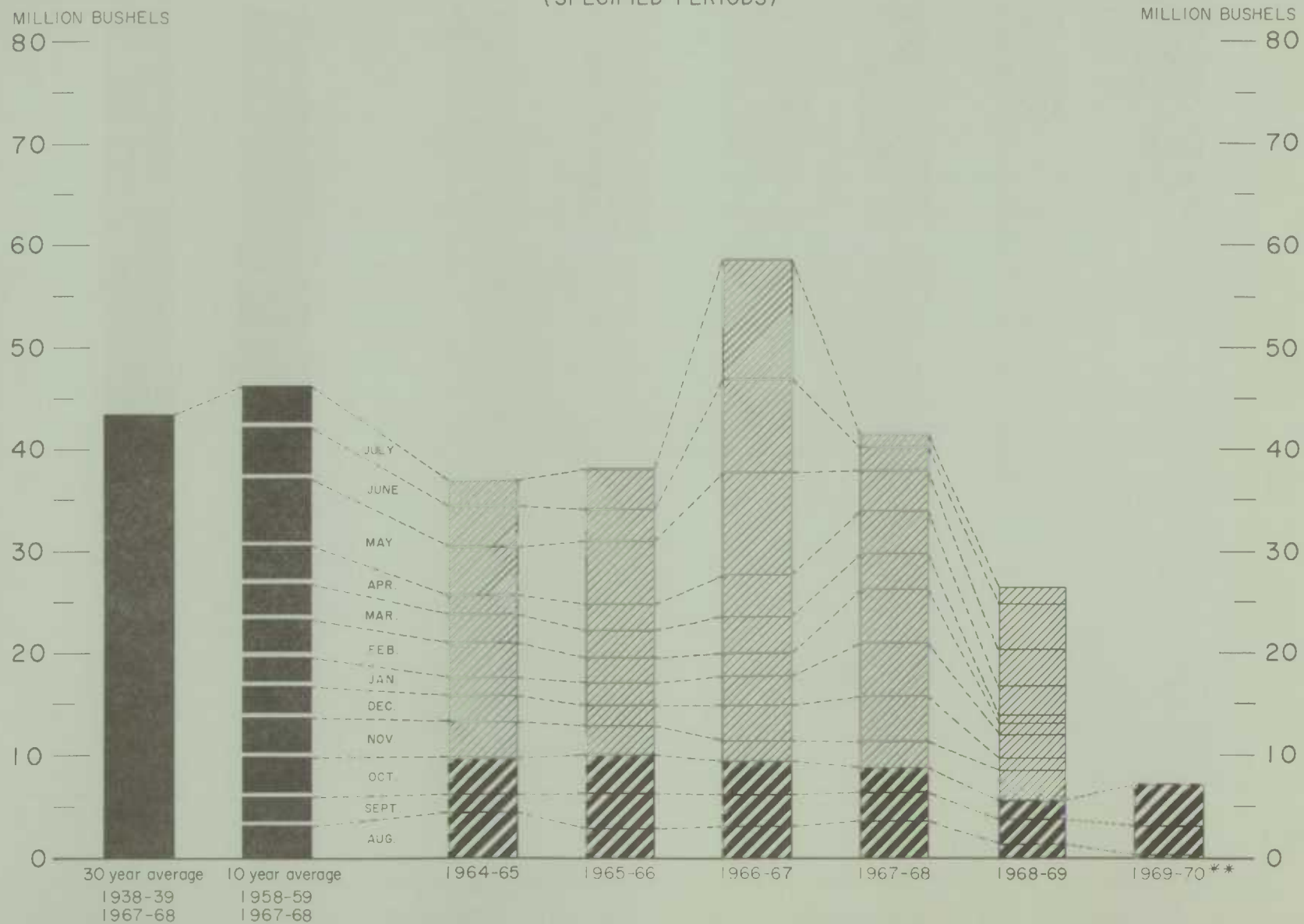
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EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



*In terms of grain equivalent. **Preliminary

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 —

25 —

20 —

15 —

10 —

5 —

0

MILLION BUSHEL

30 —

25 —

20 —

15 —

10 —

5 —

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 ***

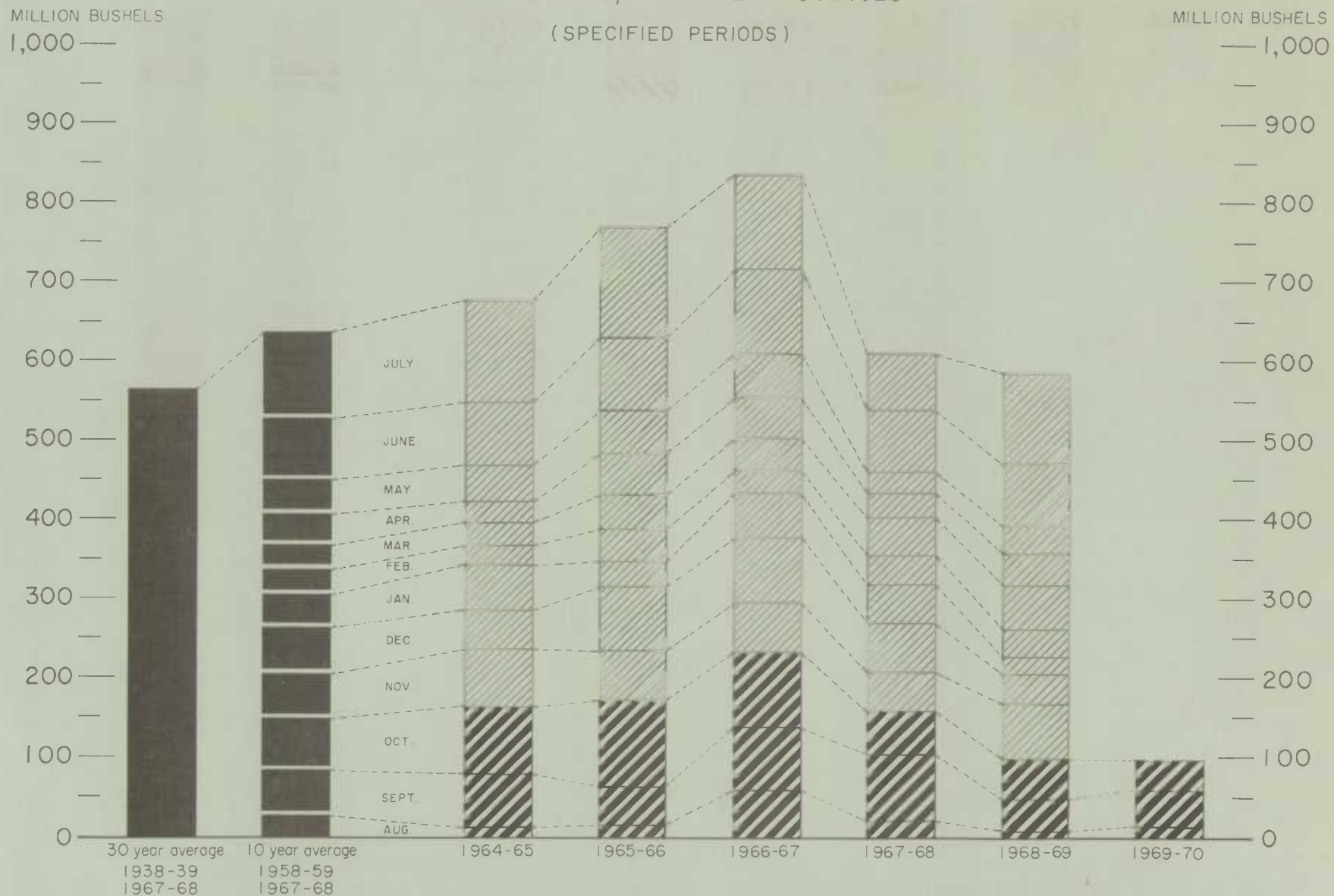
JULY
JUNE
MAY
APR
MAR
FEB
JAN
DEC
NOV
OCT
SEPT
AUG

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

** In terms of grain equivalent

*** Preliminary

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

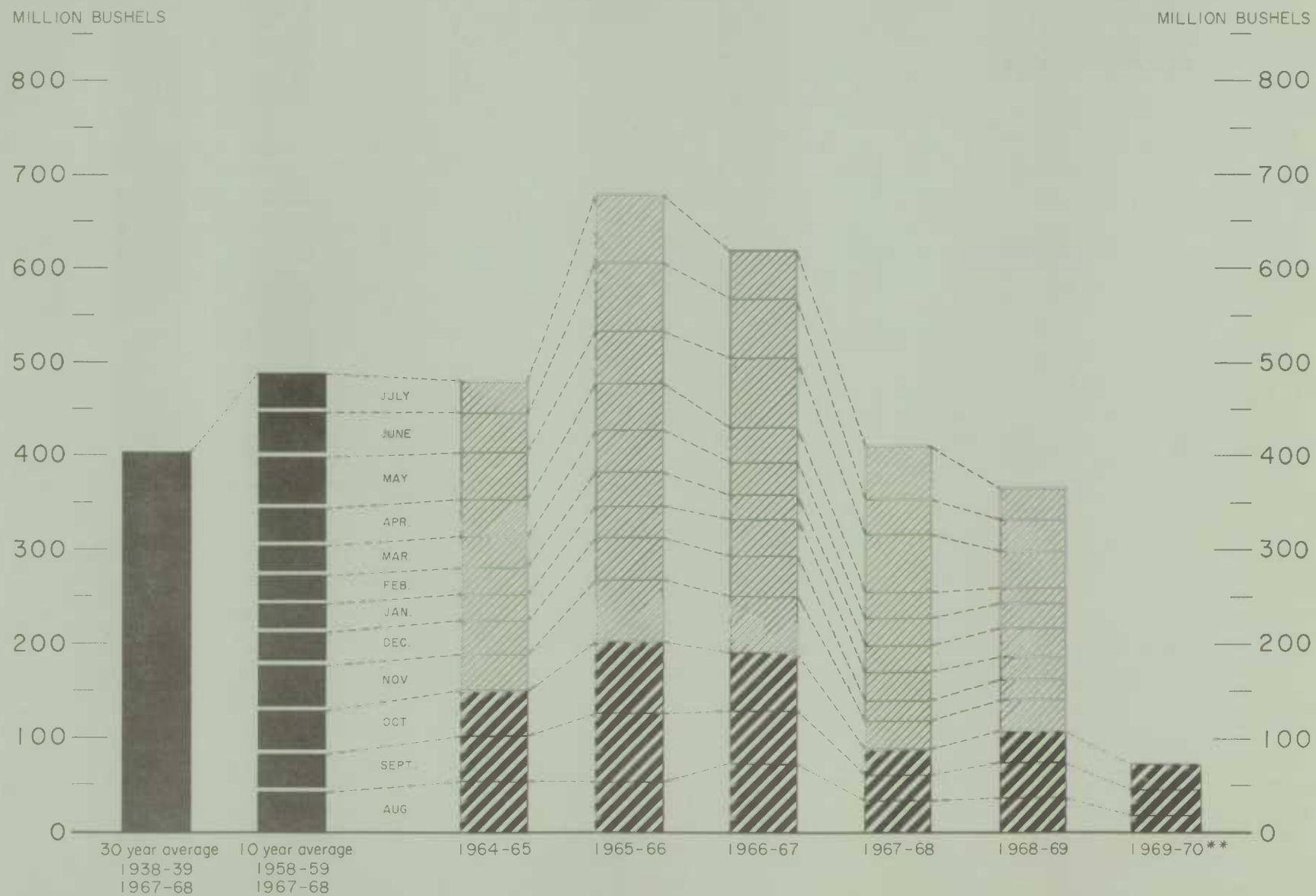


* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and from 1960-61 rapeseed.

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.

Exports of Canadian Wheat (1) by Destination

Destination	Wheat (except durum)	Durum wheat	All wheat	
			October 1969	October 1968 ^r
bushels				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg	630,054	—	630,054	603,634
France	91,955	—	91,955	448,430
Germany, Federal Republic ..	1,190,324	921,536	2,111,860	1,952,212
Italy	—	—	—	2,796,591
Netherlands	238,440	237,128	475,568	1,028,870
Sub-totals	2,150,773	1,158,664	3,309,437	6,829,737
<u>Other Western Europe</u>				
Austria	—	—	—	55,216
Britain	4,456,821	—	4,456,821	4,247,449
Finland	—	—	—	308,000
Ireland	—	—	—	74,667
Norway	852,320	—	852,320	—
Sweden	56,776	—	56,776	—
Switzerland	546,397	119,959	666,356	505,429
Sub-totals	5,912,314	119,959	6,032,273	5,190,761
Totals	8,063,087	1,278,623	9,341,710	12,020,498
<u>Eastern Europe</u>				
Poland	1,392,533	—	1,392,533	—
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	—	—	—	850,840
Totals	1,392,533	—	1,392,533	850,840
<u>Africa</u>				
Ghana	62,174	—	62,174	73,491
Mozambique	18,669	—	18,669	—
Sudan	89,759	—	89,759	—
Tunisia	169,620	—	169,620	—
Totals	340,222	—	340,222	73,491
<u>Asia</u>				
Hong Kong	—	—	—	120,400
India	446,475	—	446,475	27,389
Japan	3,720,636	—	3,720,636	3,128,523
Malaysia	—	—	—	38,080
Pakistan	—	—	—	1,755,947
People's Republic of China ...	2,046,314	—	2,046,314	6,180,937
Singapore	67,200	—	67,200	38,267
Syria	—	—	—	521,696
Totals	6,280,625	—	6,280,625	11,811,239
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>				
Cuba	—	—	—	422,800
Ecuador	—	—	—	154,933
Jamaica	279,039	—	279,039	796
Peru	1,203,954	—	1,203,954	—
Venezuela	—	—	—	660,745
Totals	1,482,993	—	1,482,993	1,239,274
Sub-totals, all countries	17,559,460	1,278,623	18,838,083	25,995,342
Seed wheat(2)	—	—	—	49,705
Totals, all countries ..	17,559,460	1,278,623	18,838,083	26,045,047

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

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

^r Revised figures.

Cumulative Exports of Canadian Wheat(1) by Destination

Destination	August — October 1969			Total same period last year ^r
	Wheat (except durum)	Durum wheat	Total wheat	
bushels				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg ..	2,558,309	36,067	2,594,376	1,935,178
France	192,026	403,739	595,765	875,010
Germany, Federal Republic	2,283,426	1,888,202	4,171,628	4,275,877
Italy	3,585,400	1,634,427	5,219,827	7,483,754
Netherlands	238,440	261,283	499,723	1,594,925
Sub-totals	8,857,601	4,223,718	13,081,319	16,164,744
<u>Other Western Europe</u>				
Austria	—	—	—	316,549
Britain	13,852,878 ^r	—	13,852,878 ^r	18,980,445
Finland	—	—	—	308,000
Ireland	186,667 ^r	—	186,667 ^r	227,734
Norway	1,460,853	—	1,460,853	588,000
Portugal	—	841,750	841,750	—
Sweden	56,776	—	56,776	22,400
Switzerland	957,736	147,887	1,105,623	1,857,580
Sub-totals	16,514,910	989,637	17,504,547	22,300,708
Totals	25,372,511	5,213,355	30,585,866	38,465,452
<u>Eastern Europe</u>				
Albania	343,504	—	343,504	—
Poland	1,392,533	—	1,392,533	3,414,941
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	—	—	—	1,734,881
Totals	1,736,037	—	1,736,037	5,149,822
<u>Africa</u>				
Algeria	—	—	—	371,108
Congo	—	—	—	36,500
Ghana	733,530	—	733,530	110,824
Mozambique	37,336	—	37,336	—
Nigeria	18,667	—	18,667	—
Sudan	170,932 ^r	—	170,932 ^r	—
Tunisia	367,454	—	367,454	—
Totals	1,327,919 ^r	—	1,327,919 ^r	518,432

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Cumulative Exports of Canadian Wheat(1) by Destination — Concluded

Destination	August — October 1969			Total same period last year ^r
	Wheat (except durum)	Durum wheat	Total wheat	
	bushels			
<u>Asia</u>				
Hong Kong	175,653	—	175,653	255,547
India	7,133,429	—	7,133,429	891,242
Indonesia	—	—	—	29,394
Iraq	13,626 ^r	—	13,626 ^r	12,860
Japan	7,429,604	—	7,429,604	12,021,491
Malaysia	131,973	—	131,973	73,547
Pakistan	—	—	—	2,665,051
People's Republic of China	2,046,314	—	2,046,314	22,603,673
Singapore	102,667	—	102,667	38,267
Syria	—	—	—	1,070,496
Turkey	—	—	—	32,518
Totals	17,033,266 ^r	—	17,033,266 ^r	39,694,086
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>				
Barbados	—	—	—	40
Cuba	—	—	—	1,712,200
Ecuador	158,005	—	158,005	154,933
Haiti Republic	352,800	—	352,800	—
Jamaica	280,635	—	280,635	183,965
Peru	1,203,954	—	1,203,954	—
Venezuela	121,253	—	121,253	1,262,656
Totals	2,116,647	—	2,116,647	3,313,794
Sub-totals, all countries	47,586,380	5,213,355	52,799,735	87,141,586
Seed wheat(2)			195,685	95,313
Totals, all countries	47,586,380	5,213,355	52,995,420	87,236,899

(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.

^r Revised figures.

Customs Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour by Countries of Consignment

Destination	July 1969(1)	October 1969(2)	August-October	
			1969(2)	1968(1)
bushels				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg	4,071	1,295	9,665	19,456
France	644	—	644	—
Germany, Federal Republic	—	—	283	—
Italy	—	—	4,140	4,140
Netherlands	966	759	1,895	2,358
Sub-totals	5,681	2,054	16,627	25,954
<u>Other Western Europe</u>				
Britain	275,464	187,807	670,701	659,896
Denmark	—	—	—	460
Greece	15,971	15,971	15,971	20,182
Iceland	—	—	—	3,386
Ireland	—	—	—	322
Portugal	15,373	9,097	20,100	10,118
Sweden	—	—	515	515
Sub-totals	306,808	212,875	707,287	694,879
Totals	312,489	214,929	723,914	720,833
<u>Africa</u>				
Algeria	—	—	—	65,870
Angola	1,624	—	690	3,910
Cameroun Republic	—	—	—	6,900
Congo-Kinshasa	2,300	2,300	4,600	13,800
Dahomey	6,267	6,900	12,137	9,578
French Africa nes	—	—	—	3,450
Gambia	—	5,750	20,744	11,638
Ghana	60,081	135,403	197,351	737,990
Guinea Republic	—	—	11,500	64,124
Ivory Coast	—	—	690	3,220
Liberia	29,141	31,601	106,112	64,628
Malawi	3,370	2,070	6,371	11,985
Mozambique	5,472	2,742	10,104	16,194
Nigeria	—	—	—	230
Portuguese Africa nes	6,831	5,092	17,535	28,020
Sierra Leone	—	228	228	3,991
Tanzania	2,300	1,035	3,335	—
Togo	19,435	27,959	64,034	55,092
Totals	136,821	221,080	455,431	1,100,620
<u>Asia</u>				
Ceylon	—	—	—	830,090
Cyprus	—	129	541	55
Hong Kong	24,177	2,300	38,555	97,897
India	—	—	219	230
Indonesia	—	—	21,291	296,024
Iran	416	—	750	1,532
Iraq	—	—	—	15,720
Israel	—	—	—	228,390
Japan	1,265	—	920	770

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Customs Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour by Countries of Consignment — Concluded

Destination	July 1969(1)	October 1969(2)	August-October	
			1969(2)	1968(1)
bushels				
<u>Asia — concluded</u>				
Jordan	—	3,236	3,236	—
Lebanon	20,001	11,359	28,039	175,934
Philippines	1,840	1,663	1,663	1,012
Portuguese Asia	1,518	—	1,518	4,036
Qatar	230	—	345	396
Saudi Arabia	276	—	276	—
Thailand	15,352	—	29,125	46,007
Trucial States	—	1,387	1,488	943
Totals	65,075	20,074	127,966	1,699,036
<u>Oceania</u>				
British Oceania nes	460	1,790	2,250	2,650
Fiji	115	—	1,633	1,851
New Zealand	—	—	—	460
United States Oceania	6,900	—	6,900	10,359
Totals	7,475	1,790	10,783	15,320
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>				
Bahamas	31,959	20,990	66,270	74,338
Barbados	19,421	21,461	54,754	82,961
Bermuda	10,490	10,534	23,566	34,341
British Honduras	—	5,495	12,841	13,894
Cuba(3)	2,330,192	1,507,995	3,663,263	2,785,178
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	1,725
Ecuador	—	—	—	345
El Salvador	—	—	—	232
French West Indies	—	—	1,966	1,612
Guatemala	805	—	805	1,150
Guyana	6,022	2,381	11,882	18,177
Haiti Republic	—	340	16,440	72,206
Honduras Republic	380	115	258	7,385
Jamaica	6,677	3,464	16,206	65,562
Leeward and Windward Is.	71,728	72,330	173,588	204,329
Netherlands Antilles	9,158	6,771	30,247	25,556
Panama	—	—	—	1,254
Peru	345	—	—	9,602
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,265	2,737	6,159	3,991
Surinam	2,364	2,719	7,774	1,727
Trinidad and Tobago	50,437	102,269	192,427	80,740
United States Virgin Islands ...	290	—	—	—
Venezuela	—	—	140	115
United States	55,260	19,191	74,046	142,825
Totals	2,596,793	1,778,792	4,352,632	3,629,245
Total, all countries	3,118,653	2,236,665	5,670,726	7,165,054

(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.

r Revised figures.

nes — not elsewhere specified.

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

Class and grade	Week ending			
	November 7	November 14	November 21	November 28
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	183/1	183	183	182/5
2 Northern	179/5	179/4	179/4	179/3
3 Northern	167/1	167	167	166/7
4 Northern	150/1	150	150	149/7
5 Wheat	149/1	149	149	148/7
6 Wheat	144/1	144	144	143/7
Feed Wheat	139/1	139	139	138/7
1 C.W. Garnet	150/1	150	150	149/7
2 C.W. Garnet	149/1	149	149	148/7
3 C.W. Garnet	148/1	148	148	147/7
1 Alberta Red Winter	150/1	150	150	149/7
2 Alberta Winter	149/1	149	149	148/7
3 Alberta Winter	148/1	148	148	147/7
1 C.W. Amber Durum	199/2	197	197	196/7
2 C.W. Amber Durum	197/2	195	195	194/7
3 C.W. Amber Durum	186/3	184/1	184/1	184
<u>(Basis in store Vancouver)</u>				
1 Northern	183/4	183/3	183/3	183/2
2 Northern	181	180/7	180/7	180/6
3 Northern	172/1	172	172	171/7
4 Northern	166/1	166	166	165/7
5 Wheat	164/1	164	164	163/7
6 Wheat	157/1	157	157	156/7
Feed Wheat	154/1	154	154	153/7
1 C.W. Garnet	166/1	166	166	165/7
2 C.W. Garnet	165/1	165	165	164/7
3 C.W. Garnet	164/1	164	164	163/7
1 Alberta Red Winter	166/1	166	166	165/7
2 Alberta Winter	165/1	165	165	164/7
3 Alberta Winter	164/1	164	164	163/7

CANADIAN FLOUR MILLING SITUATION

Production Wheat flour production by Canadian mills during October 1969 amounted to 3,562,000 hundredweight indicating an increase of 4 per cent over the September 1969 total of 3,412,000 hundredweight, but 2 per cent less than the adjusted October 1968 figure of 3,623,000 hundredweight and 4 per cent below the ten-year (1959-68) average production for the month of October of 3,707,000 hundredweight. Mills reporting operations during October 1969 had a total rated capacity of 168,000 hundredweight per 24-hour day and on the basis of a 26-day working period 81.7 per cent of this rated capacity was effective.

Wheat milled for flour during October 1969 amounted to 8,113,000 bushels, 5 per cent above the 7,737,000 bushels milled during the preceding month but 1 per cent less than the 8,179,000 bushels milled during October 1968. Of the wheat milled for flour during October 1969 some 6,316,000 bushels were Western Canadian spring wheat (other than Durum) while the remainder consisted of Ontario winter wheat (1,261,000 bushels); Durum (408,000 bushels); and all other (128,000 bushels).

Exports According to preliminary Customs returns, exports of Canadian wheat flour during October 1969 amounted to the equivalent of 2,237,000 bushels (some 972,000 hundredweight of flour) 79 per cent greater than the 1,252,000 bushels exported in September 1969 but 9 per cent less than the adjusted October 1968 exports of 2,445,000 bushels. Flour shipments during the month went to thirty-eight countries with exports to Cuba amounting to 1,508,000 bushels and accounted for 67 per cent of the October total. Other principal markets for Canadian wheat flour in terms of wheat during the month with shipments in thousands of bushels were as follows: Britain, 188; Ghana, 135; Trinidad and Tobago, 102; and Leeward and Windward Islands, 72.

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	85,048,591	37,621,151	10,705,452 ^r
1969-70(2)			
August	7,383,987	3,231,729	948,508
September	7,736,641	3,411,564	544,562
October	8,112,737	3,562,014	972,463
Totals	23,233,365	10,205,307	2,465,533
Same month 1968-69 ^r	22,515,373	9,962,232	3,115,241

(1) Based on Customs returns. Exports for the crop years 1945-56 - 1968-69 revised to remove effect of time lag in the returns made by Customs.

(2) Subject to revision.

^r Revised figures.

UNITED STATES SITUATION

Supply Above
Previous Year

Total domestic supplies of wheat in the United States for the 1969-70 crop year are currently placed at 2,274.0 million bushels, 7 per cent above the previous year's total of 2,109.8 million reflecting an increase in carryover stocks which more than offset a slight decrease in production. The 817.7 million bushels carried over at July 1, 1969 were 51 per cent above the 1968 stocks of 539.4 million while the current crop estimated at 1,456.3 million, declined by 7 per cent from the 1,570.4 million of last year's outturn. Domestic disappearance during 1969-70 is estimated at about 805.0 million bushels, 7 per cent more than the 749.2 million last year. After deducting anticipated domestic requirements for the current United States crop year, some 1,469.1 million remain available for export and for carryover, an increase of 7 per cent over the 1,360.9 million in 1968-69.

Exports Below
A Year Ago

Exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the period July-October 1969 amounted to 173.3 million bushels, a decrease of 4 per cent from the 181.4 million exported during the same months last year. The balance remaining on November 1, 1969 for export and for carryover was estimated at 1,295.8 million bushels compared with 1,179.5 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	817.7 ^r
Production	1,570.4	1,456.3
Total estimated domestic supplies	2,109.8	2,274.0
Imports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat for domestic use, July-October	0.2	0.1
Total estimated supplies(1)	2,110.0	2,274.1
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year(2) ...	749.2	805.0
Available for export and for carryover	1,360.9	1,469.1
<u>Deduct</u>		
Exports of wheat as grain, July-October	158.5	149.4
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, July- October(3)	22.8	23.8
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour(4)	181.4	173.3
Balance on November 1 for export and for carryover	1,179.5	1,295.8

(1) Excludes imports for November - 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.

According to the November 1969 issue of the "Wheat Situation" published by the United States Department of Agriculture wheat disappearance during 1969-70 is again likely to trail current production, adding to the carryover for the third year in a row. The carryover next summer may run 50 to 100 million bushels above the 818 million of last July.

Exports are expected to rise a little from 1968-69's level of 544 million bushels, lowest of the decade. Commercial exports, including short-term credit sales and barter, may rise a little. Lower U.S. prices and increased sales to Japan, our major dollar customer, are expected to contribute to the increase.

Increased wheat feeding in the United States may raise domestic use to around 800 million bushels, up a little from last season. However, domestic use plus exports will probably fall short of the 1969 crop of 1,456 million bushels.

The 1970 Wheat Program The 1970 wheat program calls for a 12 per cent reduction in the national wheat acreage allotment to 45.5 million acres from the 51.6 million this year. In addition, the 1970 program continues the provision in which payments are made for voluntarily diverting acreage from the allotment. The national average price-support level will remain at \$1.25 per bushel. Other provisions of the 1970 wheat program are similar to those in effect in 1969.

Program options. — The 1970 wheat program offers several options.

The producer can sign up, divert to conserving use an acreage equal to 30.3 per cent of his farm wheat allotment, and plant wheat on all wheat allotment acres.

He can elect to plant less than the full allotment, earn diversion payments, and qualify for domestic marketing certificates. By planting 48 per cent of the allotment and meeting other program requirements, he can qualify for the maximum of certificates relative to his planted acreage.

He can sign up to overplant his allotment by up to 50 per cent, store the excess production, and be eligible for marketing certificates and price-support loans on the wheat not stored under the excess provision.

He can substitute wheat for feed grains (corn, barley and grain sorghum) on a farm if he signs up and participates in both the wheat and feed grain programs. Required diversion for barley as a condition of substitution is 20 per cent of the barley base.

If the farm has an oats-rye base, the producer can, upon request at signup, also become eligible to substitute wheat for oats-rye by diverting to conserving uses 20 per cent of the oats-rye base, 5 per cent more than required under the 1969 program. Neither diversion payments nor price-support payments are available for oats-rye. When wheat is substituted for oats-rye, wheat program benefits are lost unless the producer (1) participated in the feed grain program if he has a feed grain base, or (2) produces no corn or grain sorghum if he has no feed grain base.

He can elect to substitute feed grain for wheat if he signs up and participates in both programs. Payment for the diversion will be for the crop diverted.

Program benefits. — Farmers who sign up and qualify are eligible for these benefits:

Price-support loans on their entire farm wheat production (except any stored excess wheat). The national average loan level is \$1.25 a bushel.

Diversion payments for diverting below the farm allotment. Rates are based upon 50 per cent of the county wheat loan rate times the farm's projected yield. Maximum diversion for payment will be the larger of 50 per cent of the allotment or the difference between 25 acres and the non-payment diversion (acreage equal to 30.3 per cent of the farm allotment) but not to exceed the farm allotment.

Domestic marketing certificates on 48 per cent of the projected production of the farm allotment. Certificates will be issued for about 530 million bushels, the expected domestic food use for 1970. The law requires domestic certificates to be issued for no more than the expected domestic food use.

These certificates will be valued at the difference between full wheat parity and the \$1.25 per bushel national average loan value. For 1969, certificates were worth \$1.52 a bushel.

Winter Wheat Off
to a Good Start

According to the November 12, issue by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, precipitation in October was well above normal from Texas to the Northern Plains and from the Rocky Mountains to the eastern Corn Belt. Ample soil moisture in the main winter wheat area resulted in excellent germination, and condition of winter wheat is very favourable. Cool temperatures, averaging 3 to 12 degrees below normal during October, limited growth—especially in northern areas. Seeding winter wheat for harvest in 1970 neared completion in most major producing States by November 1. Although wet fields delayed seeding in Texas, about 89 per cent of the intended acreage was seeded. Kansas and Oklahoma wheat seeding is essentially complete, except in a few places where reseeding was necessary due to flooding or insect damage.

Some late planting continued in the Pacific Northwest after November 1. Montana wheat is in fair condition, although planting was considerably later than usual. Small grain seeding continues in the South Atlantic and South Central States. Early seedings are in fair condition but most States were showing some deterioration from dry condition during October. Corn Belt winter wheat is mostly seeded, and is growing satisfactorily with ample soil moisture.

USDA Announces Sales
Agreement With Turkey

A release on November 3, 1969 from the United States Department of Agriculture stated that the United States Department of Agriculture announced signing a first supplement to the February 6, 1969 Public Law 480 Title I agreement with Turkey providing for the sale of \$8 million worth of U.S. wheat/wheat flour. The signing took place in Ankara.

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	
November 3, 1969	144 1/2	— 173	November 3, 1969	165 7/8	— 210 7/8
4	145	— 145 1/2	4	166 1/8	— 211 1/8
5	144 3/4	— 171	5	166 3/4	— 211 3/4
6	144	— 167 1/4	6	167 5/8	— 212 5/8
7	142 3/4	— 179 1/2(2)	7	167 3/8	— 212 3/8
10	146 1/2	— 167 1/2	10	168	— 213
11	153	— 174	11	168 1/2	— 213 1/2
12	145 3/4	— 160 3/4	12	168 5/8	— 213 5/8
13	144 1/2		13	169 1/4	— 212 1/4
14	144 1/4	— 180 1/2	14	169 1/2	— 210 1/2
17	145 3/4	— 155 1/4	17	169 3/8	— 208 3/8
18	146	— 147 1/2	18	169	— 208
19	153 1/2		19	169 3/4	— 208 3/4
20	156 1/2		20	170 1/4	— 209 1/4
21	144 3/4	— 181 1/2(2)	21	170 1/4	— 209 1/4
24	147 1/2	— 157 1/4	24	168 1/4	— 207 1/4
25	145		25	168 5/8	— 207 5/8
26		N.A.	26	169 3/4	— 208 3/4
27		Thanksgiving day	27		Thanksgiving day
28	144	— 181 3/4	28	172 1/4	— 211 1/4

(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				
November 3, 1969	135/4	138/6	139/5	135	137/4
4	135/4	138/6	139/6	135/2	137/6
5	135/3	138/5	139/5	135	137/5
6	135/5	138/4	139/4	134/6	137/2
7	136/1	139/1	140/1	135/2	137/6
10	138	140/3	140/5	136/1	138/6
11	139/4	141/4	147/4	136/4	138/6
12	140	141/6	141/5	136/3	138/6
13	140/2	142	141/7	136/6	139/2
14	139/3	141/2	141/2	136/7	139/3
17	139/6	142/2	142/3	137/4	140
18	139/7	142/2	142/5	137/6	140/4
19	139/7	142/1	142/5	138	140/4
20	140/5	142/4	142/6	138/2	140/6
21	141/4	143/3	143/3	138/5	141/1
24	140/6	142/5	142/7	138/2	140/6
25	141/1	143	143/2	138/4	141
26	141	143	143/2	139	141/2
27		Thanksgiving day			
28	147/1	143/5	143/7	139/2	149/6

AUSTRALIAN SITUATION

Wheat Supplies Total supplies of wheat in Australia for the 1968-69 crop year are
Higher than estimated at a record 591.4 million bushels as against 357.8 million
Previous Year in 1967-68, reflecting the effect of a sharp increase in production,
 which more than offset a substantial decrease in carryover stocks.

The current harvest, estimated at 539.6 million bushels, is considerably above the 277.4 million bushels harvested in 1967-68. Carryover stocks, at 51.8 million bushels, declined by a wide margin from the 80.4 million at December 1, 1967. 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, substantially above the 257.3 million in 1967-68.

Exports Increase Combined exports of wheat as grain and wheat flour in terms of
over Year Ago grain equivalent during the period December 1 — November 1 of
 the current Australian crop year amounted to 223.5 million
 bushels, 16 per cent more than the 193.0 million exported during the corresponding
 eleven months of the 1967-68 crop year. The balance remaining on November 2, 1969
 for export and for carryover, at 284.9 million bushels, was in sharp contrast to the
 comparable 1968 total of 64.3 million.

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
Available for export and for carryover	257.3	508.4
<u>Deduct</u>		
Exports of wheat as grain, December 1 — November 1.	175.8	208.1
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, December 1 — November 1	17.2	15.4
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	193.0	223.5
Balance on November 2 for export and for carryover ..	64.3	284.9

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

The following information relative to the Australian situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. R.A. Groundwater, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Melbourne, Victoria, under date of November 14, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Crop estimates for 1969-70 season. — The fickle finger of fate is awarded to climatic conditions for the third month in a row. The initial estimates of September indicated a possible production of 520 million bushels, which has now been reduced to 445 million bushels. Although no new major disaster has occurred the drought in Queensland and Western Australia has persisted, and along with local infestations of rust and other crop diseases, heavy rains, locusts and difficult harvesting in other parts of Australia, the crop estimates have been further reduced by various organizations. The current estimate by the Australian Wheat Board predicts deliveries of some 400 million bushels. However, the current period is historically one of fluctuating estimates. The following is an estimate which will be updated weekly if any significant deviation occurs.

Wheat Production Estimates for 1969-70

State	Total production	Supply available for deliveries 1969-70	Quota (1)	Expected deliveries over quota
million bushels				
Queensland	17	15	31	— 16
New South Wales	190	178	130	48
Victoria	90	85	65	10
South Australia	80	75	45	30
Western Australia ..	68	56	86	— 30
Totals	445	405	357	

(1) Including Prime Hard wheat quota allocation.

The Australian Wheat Board issued press releases indicating some 43 million bushels of over quota wheat which was to be contended with in this harvest, but did not mention that the figure was simply an arithmetical sum. The above estimates show that 88 million bushels must be contended with, with both Western Australia and Queensland being unable to fulfil their quotas. The figure of 88 million bushels more accurately reflects the situation, although an area by area segregation would provide the magnitude of storage difficulties and surplus supplies.

Crop conditions. — The crop conditions are extremely varied. Some rainfall has occurred in Queensland but it is of little use to wheat growers who are harvesting. Rainfall in New South Wales has created floods in localized areas, difficult harvesting in others and perfect conditions elsewhere. The estimated production in the state is being reviewed. Victoria and South Australia had relatively good conditions although certain areas are still dry. Western Australia is harvesting, but had timely rains in some areas. Again, conditions differ from area to area and the conditions are being reassessed to provide a reasonable estimate.

Many of the samples that have been received from Queensland and northern New South Wales are of poor quality, due largely to frost, but other areas expect deterioration in quality due to recent rain.

Storage and quotas. — The October wheat report contained the announcement of Commonwealth loans for temporary grain storage. The whole question progressed with

no agreement by states on how the cost would be recouped. The Wheat Board investigated methods of amortizing the cost with a view to charging the cost against growers delivering over-quota wheat in the states concerned, but has not been implemented. This will further increase the completion of the contemplated storage, forcing temporary on-farm storage.

The slowness of implementation derives from two points: (1) whether storages are needed, and if so, where, and (2) if they are required, who will pay for them. In the case of Victoria, there appears to be more available storage than previously thought. This, combined with some pessimism concerning wheat production, has led the Victorian Farmers' Union to slow down the building programme. Their tactics rely on the legality of the programme because it is not clear that costs could be apportioned to growers of over-surplus wheat legally, as it appears that the cost must be charged to the pool. If the latter is the case, the State Governments of Western Australia and Queensland will oppose the storage programme.

The whole question is being reviewed by all concerned and a report will be made next week.

Not all quota systems have been passed by State legislature. Thus, there is an air of uncertainty in the industry. It would appear that Queensland and Western Australia want to pay the first advance on all grain produced, but the Wheat Board is in complete disagreement to this. As the grain is being harvested in these two states farmers may be able to store all wheat produced, although they will not receive initial payment for over-quota wheat as theoretically defined by the farmer quota proposals.

A clipping is attached giving further details on the quota system of New South Wales.

Political climate. — The elections held on October 25 created a temporary halt in producer-Government dialogue, and it was not until November 10 that Mr. Anthony was reappointed as the Minister for Primary Production. In this public vacuum, there has been a great deal of work done discreetly on the part of the agriculture organizations. The current political situation has greatly strengthened the power of primary organizations, for the Country Party has had renewed vigour with increased power in the formal coalition between the Country-Liberal Party. It appears that the agriculture sector will reap benefits from the nearly defeated Liberals, who will have to cater more directly with agricultural demands. This may not be the case, but the agriculture organizations are interpreting the situation as such.

In terms of the Department of Primary Industry, Mr. Walter Ives has made application to up-date the Department through higher salaries and greater status. Mr. Anthony, Minister of Primary Production, is backing the application but the move depends upon Country Party strength within Cabinet and its sub-committees. This will in turn, if successful, make the Bureau of Agricultural Economics a more influential voice in agricultural matters, as already the BAE has an extremely good working relationship with Mr. Anthony.

Black market. — The so called "black market" is expected to occur in Victoria, southern New South Wales and South Australia, with some estimates indicating forward prices of \$A 0.65 (\$0.78 Canadian) per bushel and potential sales of 20-30 million bushels. The extent of this so called market will not be realized until the crop is harvested. Manufacturers of permanent and temporary storage report large sales of

such facilities, and with the slowly decreasing crop estimates one wonders the extent of future illegal sales. The difficulty is that no-one can estimate the distribution of quotas and corresponding crop size. If a farmer has a large stock of over-quota wheat he may well store it providing sufficient income is received from other enterprises. The farmer with small amounts of over-quota wheat will probably attempt to dispose of such grain, thus reducing the storage costs and providing cash.

New wheat variety. — A new hard wheat variety called Gatcher, has been released at Narroabri, New South Wales. The variety replaces Gamenya, which has become unsuitable because of its disease resistance and quality. It still, however, accounts for ten per cent of the varieties sown in New South Wales. The new variety is resistant to all known field strains of stem and leaf rust and is highly tolerant to flag smut.

The cross used was Gabo type line and a Thatcher line, hence the name. Reasonable quantities should be available for the next season.

Grading. — The Victorian Farmers' Union is continuing to expand its programme of protein testing through head samples and grain samples, as the organization is in agreement with Dr. Callaghan (A.W.B.) on the need for further segregation of wheat by quality for future sales. The Union is thinking of attempting to use the temporary storage funds for storages which could segregate wheat by protein.

1970-71 season. — All farming organizations are working on the quotas for 1970-71 which need to be worked out fairly rapidly if the controls are going to be of use in selection of farm enterprises. All possible alternatives are being examined with possibly too much emphasis on feed grains. The reason is that the Department of Primary Industry is not convinced that the huge markets seen by some do, in fact, exist.

Firms dealing in livestock equipment and fencing materials indicate that sales are excellent. Fencing supplies, which are not simply for maintenance but for new fences, are being bought in wheat-sheep-beef growing areas. Although not a significant indicator it points to the movement toward increased livestock production.

General gossip in the agriculture industry has elevated the production of beef as being the enterprise with a great potential. The debates of what to do next year are quickly increasing, and will be a serious influence on the future production of wheat in Australia.

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat
December 1 — November 1, 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	362	—	—	—
Germany, Federal Republic ..	91	1,913	—	—
Netherlands	3,691	7,616	—	—
Sub-totals	4,144	9,529	—	—

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

Destination	Wheat		Wheat flour	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
thousand bushels				
<u>Other Western Europe</u>				
Britain	21,570	30,504	417	349
Ireland	1,624	1,069	—	—
Malta	737	742	—	—
Norway	2,051	3,539	—	—
Sweden	—	52	—	—
Others	10	302	—	—
Sub-totals	25,992	36,208	417	349
Totals	30,136	45,737	417	349
<u>Africa</u>				
Malawi	—	—	270	382
Mauritius	—	—	583	938
Mozambique	537	—	—	—
Rhodesia	2,957	2,104	—	—
Sudan	422	—	—	—
Zambia	1,974	1,915	105	—
Others	12	99	300	403
Totals	5,902	4,118	1,258	1,723
<u>Asia</u>				
Aden	1,068	788	—	—
Aden and Aden I/T	—	—	272	144
Aden and Aden I/T Atta	—	—	184	92
Afghanistan	—	367	—	—
Arabian Gulf	—	—	69	177
Arabian Gulf Atta	—	—	742	810
Ceylon	442	1,512	7,089	4,287
China	65,814	63,755	—	—
Hong Kong	3,814	2,533	75	33
India	7,555	1,131	—	—
Indonesia	—	—	2,800	2,211
Iraq	2,771	—	—	—
Japan	23,872	44,835	—	—
Korea South	—	369	—	—
Kuwait	1,979	2,470	—	—
Lebanon	1,764	3,685	—	—
Pakistan	—	868	—	—
Philippines	306	1,676	127	157
Saudi Arabia	489	1,681	243	521
Taiwan	772	1,450	—	—
Thailand	1,404	1,656	229	191
Malaysia	10,299	8,124	—	—

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

Destination	Wheat		Wheat flour	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
thousand bushels				
<u>Asia — Concluded</u>				
Sabah	—	—	20	24
Sarawak	—	—	31	21
Singapore	8,867	4,343	2	2
Others	454	635	147	710
Totals	131,670	141,878	12,030	9,380
<u>Oceania</u>				
New Zealand	1,101	—	—	—
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>				
Argentina	—	1,947	—	—
Chile	3,355	4,147	—	—
Colombia	—	1,293	—	—
Peru	3,562	8,906	—	—
West Indies Area	—	—	492	237
Totals	6,917	16,293	492	237
<u>Pacific Area and Sundries</u>				
Pacific Islands	75	71	2,877	3,572
Ships' Stores and Sundries ..	—	—	124	139
Totals	75	71	3,001	3,711
Totals, all countries	175,800	208,100	17,200	15,400

ARGENTINE SITUATION

Wheat Supplies
Below Previous Year Total estimated supplies of wheat in Argentina for the 1968-69 (December-November) crop year are placed at some 274.6 million bushels some 4 per cent below the previous season's total of 286.6 million. Current crop year supplies consist of the December 1 carryover of 44.4 million compared with 16.4 million the year before, while the 1968 production, at 216.8 million, registered a decrease from the 269.0 million harvested in 1967. In addition imports during the crop year are expected to total some 13.4 million bushels. After making an allowance of 150.6 million for anticipated domestic requirements, an estimated 124.0 million are available for export and for carryover in 1968-69, some 3 per cent less than the 127.5 million the previous year.

Exports Increase
from Year Ago Preliminary exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat equivalent during December 1968 - October 1969 amounted to 88.3 million bushels, some 4 per cent more than the 85.0 million exported during the same eleven months in 1967-68. The balance remaining on November 1, 1969 for export and for carryover was estimated at 35.7 million bushels, in contrast to the November 1, 1968 total of 42.5 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 - October	83.2	85.9
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, December - October	1.8	2.4
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	85.0	88.3
Balance on November 1 for export and for carryover	42.5	35.7

(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 November 24, 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.

No further sales of bread wheat are being made for export because of the very unfavourable outlook for the crop and it is not likely that there will be any further sales of any significance. However, a good Durum crop is expected and there should be a considerable volume of this product available for export.

By Decree 7356-69 of November 13, wheat bought by the National Grain Board in 1969-70 will be used first to meet export commitments. During the months of September, October and November 1970 the Grain Board may sell any stocks which they may have available at that time to local millers, but each mill may purchase not more than 20 per cent of the volume of wheat milled in the 1968-69 crop year. Thus, millers will have to secure the bulk of their requirements from the private trade.

The wheat crop generally is about three weeks late because of low temperatures and while the rains of recent weeks have improved the outlook for obtaining at least normal yields in the north of the main wheat growing province of Buenos Aires, rains are required shortly in the southern region where the wheat crop is deteriorating.

Harvesting has begun in northern Argentina but yields are very poor as a result of the prolonged drought. The central province of Cordoba is now very dry and the outlook for the crop is also very poor in much of this area as a result.

During the last week of October, technical experts from Canada, Australia, the U.S., Argentina and the E.E.C. met in Buenos Aires. At the conclusion of this meeting, the following statement was issued:

" This meeting of technical experts from the five major wheat exporting countries was another in a continuing series to exchange information and review the international wheat situation. There was general agreement that the deterioration in wheat prices had been arrested and that a considerable degree of stability has been achieved already. It is also confidently expected that any future movement in prices will be toward an improvement in general levels. "

The National Grain Board has been authorized to participate in several international exhibitions during 1970. These are as follows: International Exhibition, Osaka, Japan; International Fair, Paris, France; Tel-Aviv, Israel; International Fair, Bari, Italy; IKOFA International Food Exhibition, Munich, Germany; and International Fair, Santiago, Chile. The Government intends to encourage an aggressive trade policy in order to facilitate the marketing of Argentine products in foreign countries and feels that these exhibitions are an efficient means of making the agricultural potential of the country and the quality of Argentine grains known abroad.

Hard bread wheat prices fell from 1,900 pesos to 1,790 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.60 to \$1.50 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires during October and were at this level on November 21. At Bahia Blanca, prices rose slightly from 1,730 pesos to 1,780 pesos (\$1.45 to \$1.50 per bushel) but by November 21 had fallen to 1,670 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.40 per bushel).

Prices on the Buenos Aires Futures Exchange at November 21 were 1,727 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.45 per bushel) for December delivery; 1,699 (\$1.43 per bushel) for January; 1,708 (\$1.43 per bushel) for February and 1,770 (\$1.49 per bushel) for March.

Candeal and Taganrog (Durum) prices at Buenos Aires fell from 2,050 pesos to 1,900 pesos (\$1.72 to \$1.60 per bushel). At Bahia Blanca, prices recovered somewhat, rising from 1,840 to 1,870 pesos (\$1.55 to \$1.57 per bushel). By November 21, prices at both Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca had slipped to 1,860 and 1,800 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.56 and \$1.51 per bushel), respectively.

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

Destination	September		December - September	
	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	-	804	15,299	13,159
Netherlands	-	-	853	3,124
Sub-totals	-	804	17,509	18,171
<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	-	804	19,583	23,856
<u>Eastern Europe</u>				
Hungary	-	-	22	-
<u>Africa</u>				
Algeria	-	948	351	1,817
Mozambique	-	-	-	426
Totals	-	948	351	2,243
<u>Asia</u>				
China, Communist	-	-	370	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	472
India	-	-	-	4,364
Japan	-	-	-	527
Turkey	-	-	-	456
Viet-Nam	-	-	184	-
Totals	-	-	554	5,819

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

Destination	September		December - September	
	1968	1969	1967-68	1968-69
thousand bushels				
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>				
Bolivia	-	-	855	242
Brazil	3,232	3,207	24,566	31,300
Chile	730	397	3,868	3,309
Colombia	-	-	1,521	-
Paraguay	-	48	1,517	2,475
Peru	1,211	184	10,580	9,410
Uruguay	-	-	523	-
Totals	5,173	3,836	43,430	46,736
Totals, all countries ..	5,173	5,587	63,943	78,655

GRAIN SITUATION IN FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The following account of the current grain situation in the Federal Republic of Germany has been extracted from a report received from Mr. R.R. Parlour, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Bonn, West Germany, under date of November 17, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Grain crop 1969. - According to final official reports, the grain crop in the Federal Republic of Germany (without maize) amounts to 18.5 million metric tons (last year: 18.8 million). The total acreage for grain was extended by 42,000 hectares or 0.8 per cent to 5.1 million hectares (12.5 million acres). Of the total acreage during the current crop year 2.4 million hectares (5.9 million acres) or 47.4 per cent fell to bread grains and 2.7 million hectares (6.7 million acres) or 52.6 per cent to feed and industrial grains. As the growing of bread grains again decreased by 2.7 per cent as compared to the previous year, the growing of feed grains increased by 4.2 per cent. The decrease in bread grains was restricted to winter rye and winter mixed grains, whereas with feed and industrial grains only the acreage of winter barley was reduced.

The grain crop of 18.5 million metric tons is 1.3 per cent smaller than last year's harvest. However, it exceeds the 1963-68 average by 2.4 million metric tons or 14.7 per cent. The quantity of bread grains harvested amounted to 9,019 million metric tons or 48.7 per cent whereas feed and industrial grains were 9.5 million metric tons or 51.3 per cent of the total grain harvested in 1969. Due to high precipitation in the second half of August in some parts of Germany, considerable sprouting occurred. According to tests, the baking quality of the wheat harvested in 1969 is excellent as compared to previous crop years. Protein content and sedimentation ratings are - with almost unchanged yields per hectare as compared to the last year - very favourable, so that the required quality for processing can be reached with a lower portion of foreign quality wheat.

	<u>Protein content</u>	<u>Sedimentation rating</u>
1969	11.8 per cent	25
1968	10.8 " "	18

Consumption 1968-69. — Due to the increased denaturing of bread wheat, the total consumption of wheat of 6.5 million metric tons (238.8 million bushels) in 1968-69 still exceeded last year's figures by 274,000 metric tons (10.1 million bushels). Total imports of 2.6 million metric tons (95,533,000 bushels) of wheat were 705,000 metric tons (25,904,000 bushels) higher than in the previous year. Exports increased by 160,000 metric tons (5,879,000 bushels), up to 790,000 metric tons (29,027,000 bushels).

Crop year 1969-70 weather conditions. — As a result of the extremely dry weather, farmers in West Germany have made very good progress so far with their autumn field work. Precipitation during the month of September amounted to only 35 per cent of normal. The dry weather which also prevailed during the first two weeks in October had a detrimental effect on the development of winter seeds, particularly winter barley.

Farm sales. — Farmers' wheat sales from July to September 1969 were the same as the year before, at 2.2 million metric tons (80,835,000 bushels).

Market stocks. — According to reports of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, stocks of 1.8 million metric tons (67,057,000 bushels) of wheat were held by processors, co-operatives, and grain traders on September 1, 1969 compared with 2.0 million metric tons (72,090,000 bushels) in 1968.

Import and Storage Agency. — Up to October 31, the Federal Import and Storage Agency took over 130,000 metric tons (4,777,000 bushels) of wheat of the 1969 crop compared with the previous year's figure of 590,000 metric tons (21,679,000 bushels).

When comparing these figures with those of last year, one has to take into consideration the fact that there was no Intervention B in the past economic year from which, doubtlessly, considerable quantities will later pass on to the Intervention A.

Trade. — Business in domestic wheat and rye is of no importance. The quantities not yet processed will, for the most part, have gone to the Intervention B by September 30. Business in imported high and low protein wheat was also considerably influenced by the uncertainty existing as to the currency situation and the measures on the domestic market taken in connection with it. For this reason there was only some business in nearby and spot positions. Russian wheat of the SKS 14 type was traded briskly because of its very favourable price as against Manitoba and Northern Spring wheats. In future, Russia will also ship wheat of the SKS 15 type. Right now, there will be no future trading of any importance.

GRAIN SITUATION IN BRITAIN

The following information relative to grain situation in Britain has been extracted from a recent report by Mr. E.L. Gray, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture), London, under date of November 26, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

General conditions. — In general, weather conditions in England and Wales were ideal for the grain harvest this year. By the first week in October, harvesting had been completed in almost all areas and a good deal of Fall cultivation was under way. Supplies of winter feed for livestock are plentiful. Except for some sprouting damage in the late sown spring wheat, most of the grain samples were of good quality, although of perhaps a higher moisture content than normal.

Yield estimates. — Preliminary yield estimates at the end of September for wheat, oats and barley were all up on those for the same time last year and exceeded the final estimate for both 1968 and the three-year average, 1966-68. The final yield estimates for the 1968 harvest in England and Wales, published by the Ministry of Agriculture show the wheat crop, at 3.4 million tons (126.9 million bushels), 100,000 tons lower, and the barley crop some 130,000 tons below the earlier estimates, at 8.14 million tons (303.8 million bushels). The total crop of wheat, barley and oats in 1968 amounted to approximately 12 3/4 million tons (475.9 million bushels), 1/4 million tons lower than the preliminary estimate.

Requirements and supplies. — A statement by the Home Grown Cereals Authority in late September suggested that, based on crop and harvest prospects at that time, the expected increases in domestic production in 1969-70 would approximately equal the expected increased demand for cereals. Total production will be up by at least one million tons over 1968 with wheat at about the same total production (on fewer acres), barley up by approximately 800,000 tons (29.8 million bushels) and other coarse grains up by 200,000 tons (7.5 million bushels). Based on the numbers of livestock shown in the June census, the demand for cereals for animal feed should be up by 700,000 tons (26.1 million bushels).

The much improved quality of the domestic crop this year means that more domestic wheat can be used for milling and consequently, less will be available for feed. At the same time, there is not likely to be nearly the amount available from stocks as was the case last year. There could also be an extra demand in the current crop year for domestic wheat as part of the U.K.'s Food Aid Commitments under the I.G.A. (a maximum of 225,000 tons (9.5 million bushels) or the cash equivalent), but on the other hand, the H.G.C.A. commented that it was likely that plentiful supplies of foreign barley and soft wheats would be available throughout the rest of the season on the world market, at prices below the British minimum import prices. Levies would bring the prices up to the M.I.P. levels, but the availability of grain at lower prices would effectively limit the price increases possible for domestic grains later in the season.

Taking all factors into account, the H.G.C.A. considered that there should be no problem in disposing of this year's crop provided the trade offered "realistic prices" and the producers put their grain on the market "in a timely response to the pattern of demand".

Stocks on farms. — In general, the stocks of wheat and coarse grains on farms at the end of September were in line with the increased production, but a slightly larger proportion of the wheat in store was already sold, that was the case in 1968. The Ministry of Agriculture now carries out a monthly sample survey to estimate the proportions of the current year's crop of homegrown wheat, oats and barley remaining unsold on farms. Provisional results for England and Wales, as of the end of September, showed the following percentages of the crop unsold on the farms, with the

corresponding figures for last year in brackets:

Wheat	66 per cent	(71 per cent)
Barley	69 " "	(68 " ")
Oats	83 " "	(79 " ")

Deficiency payments. — The total cost of the U.K. cereals deficiency payments for the 1968-69 crop year is expected to be £50.7 million (Cdn. \$131.8 million) — £14 million (Cdn. \$36.4 million) for wheat, £26.8 million (Cdn. \$55.2 million) for barley and £9.2 million (Cdn. \$23.9 million) for oats and mixed grains. The guaranteed price for wheat under the deficiency payments scheme was 27s 5d per cwt (Cdn. \$1.91 per bushel) and the average market price realised for wheat during the year was 22s 10 1/2d per cwt (Cdn. \$1.54 per bushel). Producers were, therefore, eligible for a net deficiency payment of 4s 3.9d (4s 6 1/2d less a 2.6d H.G.C.A. levy). A total of 3,247,000 tons qualified for the deficiency payment.

The Ministry of Agriculture has agreed to a request from the H.G.C.A., to allow for grain stored on farms until September 15th to qualify for payment under the Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme. Previously, all grain had to be off the farm by July 21st in order to qualify. The new provision effectively extends the supply period for "old-crop" cereals and it was thought that this would encourage the greater usage of home grown cereals (in place of imports) over the harvesting months. Conditions attached to the new provision ensure that "new crop" wheat would not qualify for the higher old crop rate of subsidy.

Imports. — Imports of denatured wheat and barley up to the end of September 1969 were higher than last year and forward commitments for imported wheat (including denatured) were some 3/4 million tons (28 million bushels) higher. Forward purchases of coarse grains, on the other hand, are down by more than 600,000 tons (22.4 million bushels). The expected high level of total wheat imports reflects the continued price competitiveness of denatured wheat with corn, while the coarse grain figures reflect an expected decline in corn imports that will more than offset the increase in imports of barley. Total imports of grains in 1969-70 are expected to be down by 200,000 tons (7.4 million bushels) compared to 1968-69, with wheat imports up by 50,000 tons (1.8 million bushels) and coarse grains down by 250,000 tons (9.3 million bushels).

Markets. — In the week ending November 22, activity on the London markets was quiet. The only movements of milling wheats were routine purchases of occasional lots of Canadian Manitobas and Continental soft wheats. Feed grain prices remained firm and buyers appeared to be waiting for some break in the firm price trend for American corn before committing themselves.

Supplies of English milling wheat on offer to London buyers were plentiful, but demand was slow. Prices remained unchanged at 24s 3d per cwt (Cdn. \$1.69 per bushel) for quality soft wheat for prompt delivery, while offers of domestic feed wheat were less plentiful and prices up to 23s 9d per cwt (Cdn. \$1.66 per bushel) were bid for Jan.-Feb. delivery. The demand for English feed barley was quiet with only the odd lot taken at 21s per cwt (Cdn. \$1.46 per bushel) for prompt delivery and 21s 3d (Cdn. \$1.47 per bushel) for January and February delivery. On the other hand, there was a moderate demand for malting barley for forward delivery and prices remained steady.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

- October 29 The Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister, responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, announced that the Board will shortly restore to western producers the privilege of over-quota deliveries of wheat in exchange for flour for the personal use of the producer and his family. The privilege has been restricted for some weeks under instructions of the Board.
- November 3 The United States Department of Agriculture announced signing a first supplement to the February 6, 1969, Public Law 480 Title I Agreement with Turkey providing for the sale of \$8 million worth of U.S. wheat/wheat flour. The signing took place in Ankara.
- 14 According to a report from Mr. R. A. Groundwater, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Melbourne, the crop conditions in Australia are extremely varied. The initial estimates of September indicated a possible production of 520 million bushels, which has now been reduced to 445 million.
- 21 Based on conditions at October 28 Canada's 1969 wheat crop was estimated at 684.3 million bushels, 5 per cent above last year's 649.8 million and 22 per cent more than the 10-year average of 560.4 million bushels.
- December 4 According to the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce, wheat flour production in the United States in October 1969 amounted to 23,306,000 hundredweight, averaging 1,013,000 hundredweight per working day. This compared with an average output per working day of 1,057,000 hundredweight last month and 1,022,000 hundredweight in October 1968. Wheat flour mills during October operated at 74.6 per cent of capacity, compared with 74.7 per cent and 73.1 per cent, respectively, for the previous month and the same month a year ago. Flour mills in October 1969 ground 52,009,000 bushels of wheat compared with 49,519,000 bushels the previous month and 53,606,000 bushels in October 1968.
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