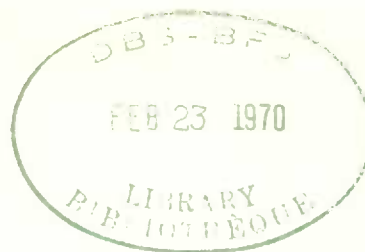


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The Wheat Review

DECEMBER 1969



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Agriculture Division

Crops Section

THE WHEAT REVIEW

DECEMBER 1969

Published by Authority of
The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

February 1970
5502-502

Price: 30 cents
\$3.00 a year

Vol. 40—No. 5

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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

August-November 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-November period of the current Canadian crop year amounted to 370.5 million bushels, a decrease of 4 per cent from the 384.8 million exported during the same four months in 1968 and 20 per cent less than the ten-year (1958-67) average shipments for the same period of the crop year, of some 461.2 million bushels. As indicated in the accompanying table, based on the Canadian crop year, shipments from Argentina and Australia were at higher levels this year than last while those from United States and Canada were lower.

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

August-November	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total
million bushels					
1950.....	70.2	72.8	20.2	39.7	202.9
1951.....	155.2	115.0	20.3	39.2	329.7
1952.....	104.7	138.3	-	27.4	270.4
1953.....	70.0	103.4	43.2	22.0	238.6
1954.....	75.3	97.5	45.2	26.8	244.8
1955.....	73.9	81.0	43.4	29.7	228.0
1956.....	152.7	105.9	32.0	52.5	343.1
1957.....	131.3	104.9	31.5	31.6	299.3
1958.....	141.2	99.4	28.0	21.0	289.6
1959.....	128.3	109.2	19.0	34.4	290.9
1960.....	203.0	109.8	31.0	40.5	384.3
1961.....	246.2	150.6	8.0	73.9	478.7
1962.....	175.7	120.3	11.8	32.0	339.8
1963.....	257.3	209.6	17.8	74.4	559.1
1964.....	257.0	167.3	39.2	53.8	517.3
1965.....	258.5	239.8	96.5	75.7	670.5
1966.....	303.4	223.4	21.1	57.1	605.0
1967.....	270.1	94.9	5.7	106.4	477.1
1968 ^r	181.4	120.1	20.3	63.0	384.8
1969 ^p	169.3	82.7	22.6	95.9	370.5

P Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Wheat Supplies of Four Major Exporters Remain Above a Year Ago

Latest available estimates indicate that as at December 1, 1969 supplies of wheat remaining in United States and Canada for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years plus the year-end (November 30) carryover stocks in both Argentina and Australia, amounted to 2,837.8 million bushels and represented an increase of some 26 per cent over the 2,251.4 million available a year ago. Supplies at December 1, 1969 in millions of bushels, were held as follows, with last year's comparable figures in brackets: United States, 1,253.3 (1,119.7); Canada, 1,286.4 (1,035.5); Argentina, 30.9 (44.4); and Australia, 267.2 (51.8). Estimates for both years include on-farm stocks as well as those in commercial positions.

The supply data to appear in the January issue of this publication will include the 1969-70 production estimates for wheat in Argentina and Australia.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Supplies Reach Record Level Reflecting the combined effect of increase in both carryover stocks and production, total estimated supplies of wheat in Canada for the 1969-70 crop year are placed at a record 1,534.1 million bushels. The August 1, 1969 carryover of 849.8 million bushels exceeds by 28 per cent the comparable figure of 665.5 million at the same date in 1968. The 1969 harvest, estimated at 684.3 million bushels, was the fourth largest wheat crop on record and represents an increase of 5 per cent over the previous year's outturn of 649.8 million. Supplies of the size indicated are 17 per cent greater than last year's total of 1,315.4 million bushels. 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 bushels, 18 per cent more than the 1,155.6 million in 1968-69.

August-November Exports Decline from Previous Year Exports of wheat and flour, in terms of wheat equivalent, during August-November 1969 amounted to 82.7 million bushels, 31 per cent less than the 120.1 million exported during the same four months of 1968. This year's exports consisted of 75.6 million bushels of wheat in bulk, 304 thousand of seed and 6.7 million of flour in terms of wheat. During the August-November period last year these figures were 110.5 million of wheat in bulk, 118 thousand of seed and 9.5 million of flour in wheat equivalent. The balance remaining on December 1, 1969 for export and for carryover amounted to 1,286.4 million bushels, 24 per cent above the December 1, 1968 total of 1,035.5 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
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-November (1)	110.5	75.6
Exports of seed wheat, August-November (2)	0.1	0.3
Total exports of wheat as grain	110.6	75.9
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, August - November (2)	9.5	6.7
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	120.1	82.7
Balance on December 1 for export and for carryover	1,035.5	1,286.4

(1) As reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners. (2) 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 December 17 of the current crop year have amounted to 72.1 million bushels as against 148.0 million

marketed during the same period of the previous year. Some 13.2 million bushels of this year's total were delivered during the four weeks November 20 to December 17. During the same period the volume of Canadian wheat entering domestic and export channels amounted to 32.1 million bushels. As a result, the total visible supply of Canadian wheat decreased from 444.5 million at November 19 to a level of 425.6 million at December 17, 1969.

The total visible supply of Canadian wheat at December 17 this year represented a 2 per cent increase over the 1968 comparable total of 419.3 million but was about one per cent below the 1967 figure of 428.2 million. Country elevator stocks, amounting to 260.0 million bushels, were 3 per cent above the 1968 comparable total of 252.2 million, and 9 per cent more than the 237.6 million of two years ago. Wheat stocks at interior terminals at December 17, 1969, totalled 12.3 million bushels, somewhat lower than both the 12.4 million a year ago and the 12.9 million of two years ago. The 8.8 million bushels "in transit rail" (western division) recorded a substantial decline from the corresponding 1968 and 1967 figures of 16.2 million bushels each. Supplies at the Lakehead, totalling some 17.5 million bushels, registered a sharp decrease from last year's comparable level of 24.9 million and were less than half the 37.3 million of 1967. Stocks "in transit lake", amounted to 23.1 million bushels this year in contrast to 18.0 million in 1968 but 18 per cent below the 1967 "in storage afloat" figure of 28.2 million. The 36.7 million bushels in Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports were higher than both the 35.3 million of a year ago and the 34.8 million of two years ago. Supplies in Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports at December 17, 1969, at 44.7 million bushels, registered an increase of 18 per cent over the 38.0 million of a year ago and were 12 per cent more than the 39.7 million at the same date in 1967. The 11.9 million bushels in West Coast ports (Vancouver-New Westminster, Prince Rupert and Victoria) were slightly smaller than the 12.0 million at December 18, 1968 but 11 per cent above the 10.6 million at the comparable date in 1967.

November 1969 Exports
of Wheat and Flour Total
24.0 Million Bushels

Combined exports of wheat in bulk, seed wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent, during November 1969 amounted to 24.0 million bushels, 14 per cent above the 21.1 million of the previous month but 6 per cent less

than the 25.7 million for the month of November 1968 and 41 per cent below the ten-year (1958-67) average for the month of November of 40.4 million. Exports of wheat in bulk (as reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners) during the month of November 1969, at 22.8 million bushels, represented an increase of 21 per cent over the October 1969 total of 18.8 million but was 2 per cent and 38 per cent, respectively, below the November 1968 figure of 23.3 million and the ten-year average for the month of November of 37.1 million. Based on Canadian Customs returns, the equivalent of 1.1 million bushels of wheat was exported in the form of flour during November 1969, some 53 per cent less than the 2.2 million of the previous month, 54 per cent smaller than the adjusted 2.3 million of November 1968 and 65 per cent smaller than the ten-year average of 3.1 million bushels.

Cumulative exports of wheat in bulk during the August-November period of the current crop year amounted to 75.6 million bushels, 32 per cent below the 110.5 million shipped during the first four months of the 1968-69 crop year and 46 per cent smaller than the ten-year average for the period of 140.4 million. Britain and Japan were the two leading markets for Canadian wheat in bulk during the first four months of the current crop year with shipments to these countries amounting to 17.6 million and 9.9

million bushels, and accounted for 23 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively, of the August-November total. During the same period last year Britain accounted for 23 per cent and Japan 14 per cent of the August-November 1968 total. Other principal importers of Canadian wheat for the first four months of the current crop year with figures for the same period of the preceding crop year in brackets, were as follows, in millions of bushels: India, 7.1 (0.9); Italy, 7.0 (9.0); People's Republic of China, 5.9 (26.3); Federal Republic of Germany, 5.8 (5.9); Belgium and Luxembourg, 3.7 (2.6); Pakistan, 2.3 (2.8); and Peru, 2.1 (nil). Cumulative exports of seed wheat during August-November of the current crop year, based on Canadian Customs returns, amounted to 304 thousand bushels compared with last year's comparable total (adjusted to remove time lag) of 118 thousand.

Cumulative exports of wheat flour during the first four months of the 1969-70 crop year, based on Customs returns, were the equivalent of 6.7 million bushels of wheat, 29 per cent less than the adjusted August-November 1968 total of 9.5 million bushels. Cuba's purchases, the leading market for Canadian wheat flour during the period under review, amounted to the equivalent of 4.2 million bushels and accounted for 63 per cent of the August-November 1969 total. During the same four months in 1968 shipments to Cuba amounted to 3.8 million and accounted for 40 per cent of the total. Other principal markets for Canadian wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the August-November 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, 786 (939); Trinidad and Tobago, 286 (111); Leeward and Windward Islands, 225 (265); Ghana, 209 (739); Liberia, 131 (69); and the United States, 100 (186).

Establishment of a Grains Group The Honourable Otto E. Lang announced on December 5, 1969 the establishment of Grains Group. The world supply and demand for wheat during the past two years has presented very serious problems for western grain producers and the Government has initiated a number of policies designed to assist producers during this difficult period. The doubling of interest-free cash advances, improved credit facilities for exports and a fixed price for wheat sold for human consumption in Canada are examples of these policies.

There remain basic problems to be resolved. On October 15 of this year the Prime Minister announced that the complexities of international grain marketing problems, combined with the importance of the grain trade to the Canadian economy, had led to the decision to make grain marketing a focus of effort by a Minister without general departmental responsibilities.

At that time the Prime Minister announced that I would assume responsibility for the Canadian Wheat Board and would focus attention on grain issues generally.

The issues which must be dealt with during the months ahead require the complete co-ordination of the increased efforts of the departments and agencies of the Government concerned with the grain industry. This will be accomplished through a Grains Group which I have established through the co-operation of the Departments of Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Commerce and Transport and agencies related to these Departments. This Group will provide a focus for the development of policies and programs for the grain industry.

The Group is now in operation and it will continue to operate until the pressing issues requiring initiative by the Government have been dealt with.

I will act as Chairman of the Grains Group. I am grateful for the enthusiastic co-operation of my colleagues, the Ministers of Industry, Trade and Commerce, of Agriculture and of Transport. With their co-operation I will direct the Government initiative in the development of grains policies and programs. The Group will work on a continuous, co-ordinated and intensified basis to ensure that these policies and programs are developed as quickly as possible and with the best possible input of resources available to the Government.

I have emphasized my role and the role of the Grains Group in intensifying and co-ordinating effort within the Government. I must make equally clear the importance attached to the role of organizations outside Government in the effort that is being initiated. The existence of the Grains Group will provide a focus for discussion on grain matters between these organizations and the Government. The Group will seek the advice and assistance of these organizations, particularly the Grains Council, in the coming months.

There has been a great deal of study given to many of the issues facing the grain industry. The Task Force on Agriculture will report very soon, and the Canada Grains Council is initiating research on various problems facing the industry. The research and recommendations of these bodies will be of great assistance to the Government. The Group which has now been established is designed primarily for action. It will of course study some individual problems, but the studies carried on by it and on its behalf will be directed toward the implementation of policy as early as possible.

The issues facing the grain industry are difficult. The situation of grain producers in the western provinces particularly is critical. I am optimistic that this new initiative will lead to improvement in the situation of the producers and the economic health of the industry as a whole.

Wheat Shipments
to Improve

The Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister Responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board announced on January 9, 1970 the sale of approximately 375 million bushels of wheat for export before July 31 now appears

assured.

Speaking after a meeting with the Saskatchewan cabinet and the Liberal caucus, Mr. Lang said the sales program ensures that exports both from the Lakehead and Vancouver will be at near record rates.

The Minister also re-affirmed the resolve of the Federal Government to maintain the Board marketing system for wheat, oats and barley and to enforce all regulations under the Wheat Board Act.

"The prospect of rapid movement of both wheat and barley to export markets during the coming months should substantially reduce the pressure on farmers to move grain outside Board regulations," Mr. Lang said.

Exports so far in the crop year total some 115 million bushels and producers can expect to see further exports of approximately 260 million bushels before the end of the crop year on July 31.

Movement of grain to the Lakehead is now scheduled and in progress to fill the available space of about 60 million bushels before navigation opens in April. The rate of movement will be as even as possible, at a slightly increasing rate from now until

the Lakehead storage is filled. Between 3,000 and 4,000 cars are expected to arrive at the Lakehead for unloading next week, Mr. Lang said.

He added that after navigation opens grain movement from the Lakehead will be near the record levels of 1966.

Registered or Certified Seed The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 16 under date of December 11, 1969 announced its policy under which producers may acquire foundation, registered or certified seed wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed or rapeseed and certified or commercial forage seeds for seeding purposes. Details may be found by referring to Instructions to the Trade No. 16.

Supplementary Quota - Soft White Spring Wheat The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 17 under date of December 16, 1969 stated that in order to obtain sufficient quantities of Soft White Spring Wheat to meet mill requirements, a supplementary delivery quota of eight (8) bushels per acre seeded to Soft White Spring Wheat is hereby authorized, effective immediately for all producers who had acreage seeded to this variety of wheat in 1969.

As delivery permit declarations do not indicate the acreage seeded to Soft White Spring Wheat, special permits authorizing deliveries under the supplementary quota will be issued to producers on the following basis:

- (a) For producers under contract to grow this variety with specific mills, permits will be issued automatically by the Board on the basis of the contract acreage as advised by the mills concerned;
- (b) Non-contract growers must complete an affidavit giving details of acreage seeded to wheat, by type, to agree with the total acreage shown as seeded to wheat in their 1969-70 permit declaration. Such affidavits, in the form attached hereto, must be forwarded by the elevator operator to the Country Operations Department, Canadian Wheat Board, 423 Main Street, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba. Special delivery permits will then be issued direct to the producer concerned.

Delivery Quota on Durum Wheat The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 18 under date of January 9, 1970 made the following announcement. Please refer to Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 11 issued November 7th whereby the Board extended the period during which deliveries of high grade Durum Wheat of five (5) bushels per acre seeded to Durum, or two hundred and fifty (250) bushels, whichever is the larger, may be made under the supplementary quota from November 28, 1969 to July 31, 1970.

Effective immediately a further supplementary quota on high grade Durum Wheat of three (3) bushels per acre seeded to Durum Wheat is hereby authorized for the period January 9, 1970 to March 31, 1970. However, the minimum delivery of 250 bushels is not being increased so that under this authorization producers may deliver only three (3) bushels per acre seeded to Durum Wheat.

Great Lakes - 1969 Seaway Shipping Review The following review of the 1969 Great Lakes - Seaway grain shipments was extracted from the Weekly Bulletin "Canadian Grain Position" published by the Statistics Division of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, for the week ending January 7, 1970.

Total vessel shipments. — Revised vessel clearances of the six principal grains and oilseeds amounted to 263.3 million bushels - some 16 million above the 1968 season's figure. Shipments of the individual grains included (1968 in brackets) 172.2 (185.3) million of wheat, 21.0 (21.1) million of oats, 57.1 (31.5) million of barley, 2.1 (3.1) million of rye, 8.7 (5.7) million of flaxseed and 2.2 (.6) million of rapeseed.

Direct overseas. — Shipments of the principal Canadian grains to overseas destinations direct from the Canadian Lakehead elevators totalled 8.3 million bushels during the season just concluded - slightly more than one-half the clearances of 1968 (15.5 million). There were 36 individual cargoes in 1969 compared to 51 in 1968-- with 11 of these topping off at St. Lawrence ports in comparison to 14 in 1968.

Direct vessel to St. Lawrence ports. — Vessel shipments to the lower river ports - 152.0 million bushels - representing 58 per cent of the principal grains moved from the Thunder Bay terminals and is somewhat less than in 1968 (159.3 million).

Direct vessel to Maritimes. — The volume of the principal grains moved on an all water basis to Maritime ports amounted to 7.6 million bushels - an increase of 1.2 million from the previous year.

To United States ports. — Vessel shipments of Canadian grains to United States lake ports of 8.1 million bushels indicate an increase from the 6.5 million shipped during the 1968 season of navigation.

United States grain movements. — Licensed eastern elevators report receipts of United States grains totalling 138.6 million bushels during the 1969 season of navigation - an increase of 32.3 million over last season. Transshipments for re-export amounted to 116.7 million bushels (up 42.3 million) while the Canadian domestic market absorbed 14.9 million bushels (down 3.6 million). United States corn was again the largest single grain involved in the movement with receipts totalling 68.3 million, exports of 50.0 million, and domestic usage of 13.9 million.

1969 Season of Navigation Closed at Lakehead The 1969 season of navigation at the Canadian Lakehead opened on April 11 and closed on December 23. Preliminary reports for the 1969 season place the lake shipping total for the six major grains at 263.3 million bushels, 6 per cent more than the 247.2 million bushels shipped in 1968. Shipments of barley, flaxseed and rapeseed moved in larger volumes in 1969 than a year previous while those of wheat, oats and rye were lower.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur
Season of Navigation, 1957-69

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
thousand bushels							
1957.....	157,217	48,788	56,706	4,274	11,533	-	278,517
1958.....	191,957	41,833	74,322	5,310	8,683	-	322,105
1959.....	187,103	32,097	55,686	4,707	6,617	-	286,209
1960.....	184,480	27,100	54,981	3,645	8,421	-	278,627
1961.....	243,777	23,784	46,255	4,284	8,002	-	326,102
1962.....	182,915	22,923	29,735	6,123	7,965	-	249,660
1963.....	251,087	42,479	43,702	3,725	7,359	-	348,351
1964.....	349,300	33,559	42,711	4,922	9,513	59	440,064
1965.....	300,934	46,058	46,344	4,203	11,041	1,337	409,918
1966....	392,367	33,104	45,010	8,512	14,258	1,250	494,500
1967.....	238,928	37,169	67,793	5,505	10,669	929	360,994
1968.....	185,291	21,095	31,458	3,061	5,718	622	247,245
1969.....	172,177	20,960	57,135	2,092	8,747	2,172	263,284

General Quota Position By January 12, 1970 out of a total of 1,801 shipping points in the western division, the Canadian Wheat Board had placed 704 points on a delivery quota of one bushel per specified acre. Some 1,083 points remained on the initial unit quota while only 14 stations were reported as "closed".

Summary of Elevator Shipping Points in the Western Division
as at January 12, 1970

Province	Initial unit quota	General quota in bushels per specified acre	Closed	Total
		One		
Ontario	—	—	1	1
Manitoba	247	75	1	323
Saskatchewan	577	382	9	968
Alberta	259	241	3	503
British Columbia ...	—	6	—	6
All provinces	1,083	704	14	1,801

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 December 17, 1969 amounted to 559,000 bushels.

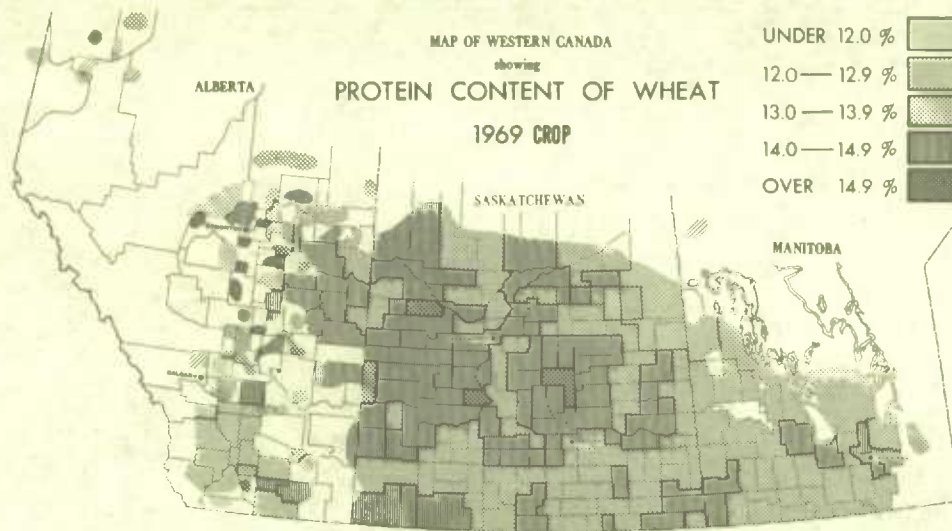
Rail Shipments of Wheat to Maritime Ports Rail shipments of wheat to Maritime ports from Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports during August-November 1969 amounted to 666,000 bushels compared with the August-November 1969 figure of 716,000.

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

Origin of shipments	August 1- November 30, 1968	August 1- November 30, 1969
	bushels	
Port McNicoll	106,050	—
Midland, Tiffin	175,350	533,979
Owen Sound	383,684	132,420
Port Colborne	51,106	—
Totals	716,190	666,399

Protein Survey of
Western Canada's 1969
Hard Red Spring Wheat

According to Crop Bulletin No. 106 "Canadian Wheat 1969" published by the Grain Research Laboratory, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, the samples of the 1969 hard red spring wheat new-crop survey yield an average value for protein content of 13.9 per cent, exactly the same level as that for the 1968 crop. This level is somewhat above the mean value, for the past 20 years, of 13.6 per cent. The Laboratory's survey of the protein content of the 1969 crop of hard red spring wheat included samples of wheat grading No. 1 Manitoba Northern through No. 4 Northern. The relatively few samples of No. 4 Northern wheat collected in this survey represent grain harvested rather early. It is expected that a large proportion of the wheat which was not as yet harvested by October 9 will enter No. 4 Northern or lower grades. Accordingly, the reader must take this into account as he views the protein content information and the milling and baking quality data for the grade of No. 4 Northern (especially the Western Prairie composite).



The above map shows the geographic distribution of the protein content of the 1969 hard red spring wheat crop in terms of five ranges of protein. The average value for protein content was greater than 14.9 per cent in four small areas in central Saskatchewan and in a few very small and widely scattered areas in Alberta. A large proportion of the growing area in Saskatchewan produced wheat with an average protein level greater than 14.0 per cent. In Manitoba, on the other hand, the largest proportion of the growing area yielded wheat with a protein content averaging between 13.0 and 13.9 per cent. Wheat with a protein content well below average originated from three small areas in Manitoba, one in Saskatchewan and from the Peace River area and the western and southern parts of Alberta.

Protein Content of Grades of Hard Red Spring Wheat,
1969 Values for Each Province, and 1969 and 1968 Values for Western Canada

Grade	1969 Crop			Western Canada	
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	1969	1968
per cent					
No. 1 Northern	13.4	14.0	13.0	13.9	13.4
No. 2 Northern	13.5	14.0	13.7	13.9	13.6
No. 3 Northern	13.6	13.9	13.9	13.8	14.0
No. 4 Northern	13.8	13.9	13.6	13.8	13.9
Weighted means	13.5	14.0	13.6	13.9	13.9

Farmers' Marketings Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces up to December 17 of the current crop year amounted to 66.9 million bushels, 53 per cent less than the comparable 1968 total of 141.8 million and 59 per cent below the ten-year (1958-67) average for the period of 163.2 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
	26	457,162	2,052,724	720,962	3,230,848	9,915,500
December	3	389,757	2,127,178	875,998	3,392,933	9,262,640
	10	404,960	1,805,857	963,249	3,174,066	6,544,784
	17	491,749	1,881,209	935,918	3,308,876	5,771,605
Totals		5,522,784	46,117,332	15,272,994	66,913,110	141,780,133

Average similar period: 1958-67 .. 22,655,578 104,454,554 36,042,512 163,152,644

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

Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat, December 17, 1969
Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1967 and 1968

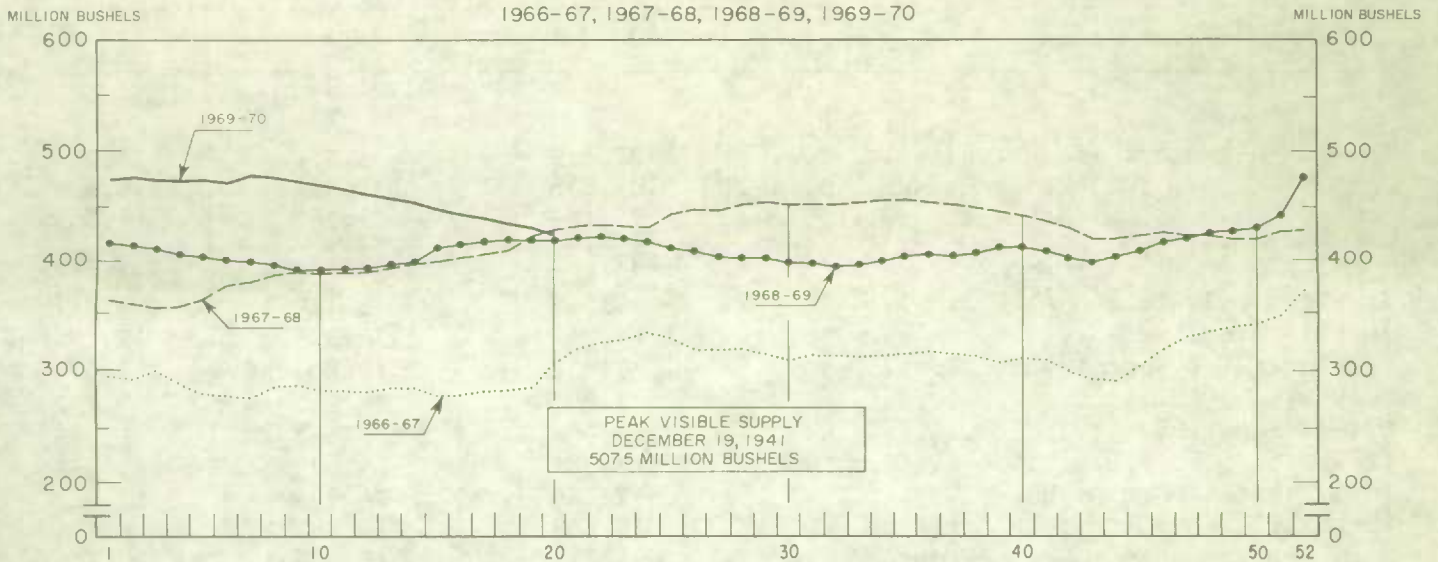
Position	1967	1968	1969
thousand bushels			
Country elevators - Manitoba	27,519	35,071	34,564
Saskatchewan	134,936	145,359	150,856
Alberta	75,162	71,745	74,555
Sub-totals	237,617	252,175	259,975
Interior private and mill	5,549	5,129	4,311
Interior terminals	12,858	12,394	12,289
Vancouver-New Westminster	9,431	10,833	9,879
Victoria	905	571	732
Prince Rupert	308	563	1,255
Churchill	4,581	4,694	4,659
Fort William-Port Arthur	37,268	24,914	17,522
In transit rail (western division)	16,239	16,187	8,794
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports ...	34,777	35,284	36,698
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	39,733	37,991	44,695
Storage afloat	28,231	—	—
In transit lake	—	17,985	23,079
In transit rail (eastern division)	658	558	1,741
Totals	428,155	419,278	425,629

Grading of Wheat Inspected, August — November 1969 with Comparisons

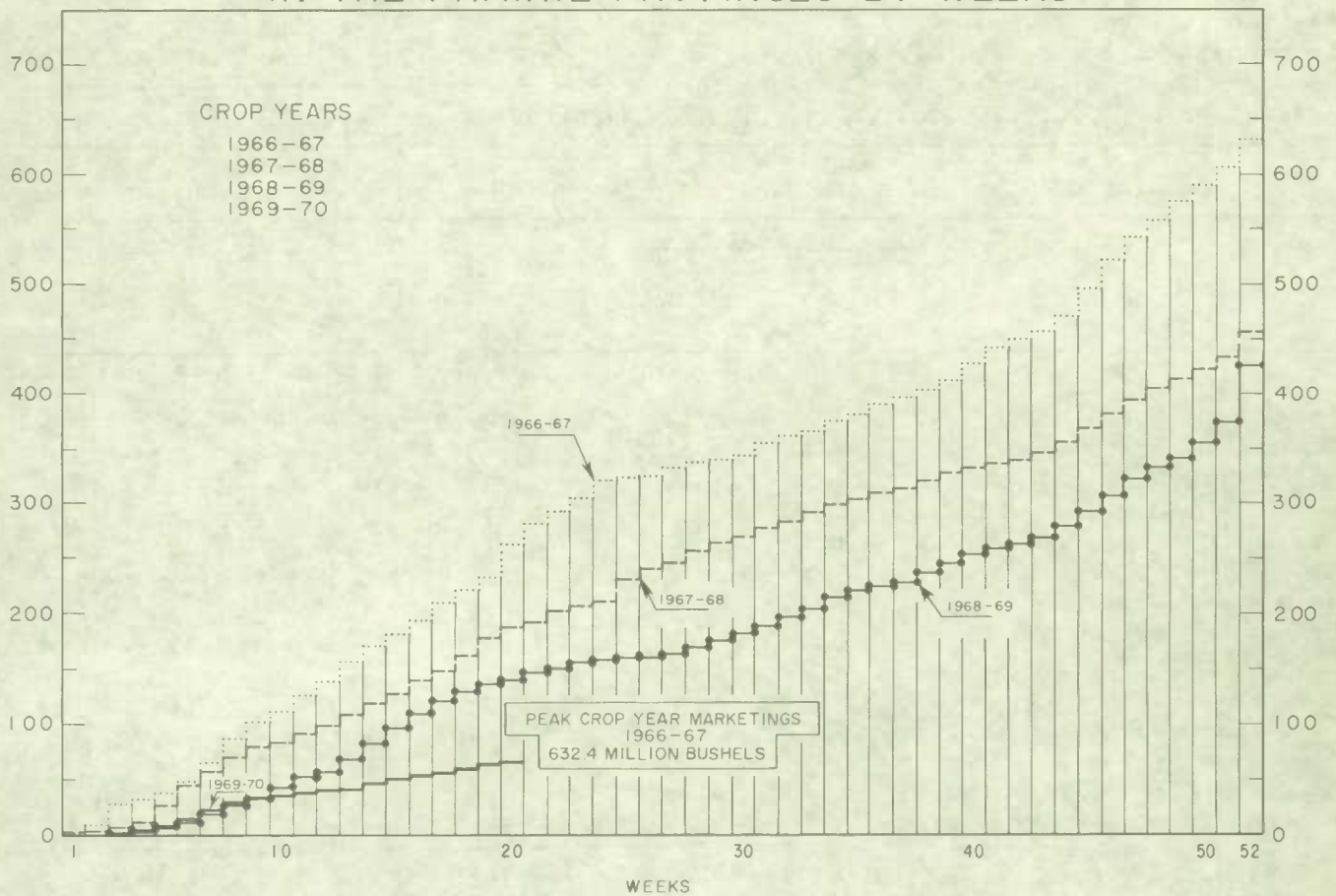
Grade	Crop Year		August — November			
	Average					
	1963-64 1967-68	1968-69	1968		1969	
	per cent	per cent	cars	per cent	cars	per cent
No. 1 Man. Northern	8.7	12.1	18,249	24.6	4,602	8.6
No. 2 Man. Northern	36.8	31.9	28,544	38.4	21,700	40.6
No. 3 Man. Northern	22.6	10.3	7,797	10.5	5,724	10.7
No. 4 Man. Northern	8.8	4.1	1,258	1.7	2,988	5.6
No. 5 Wheat	3.4	2.9	213	0.3	1,006	1.9
No. 6 Wheat	0.4	0.2	89	0.1	94	0.2
Feed Wheat	(1)	(1)	11	(1)	20	(1)
Others Red Spring	12.5	32.1	11,487	15.5	8,892	16.6
C.W. Garnet	0.2	0.1	20	(1)	2	(1)
C.W. White Spring	0.1	0.2	73	0.1	139	0.3
C.W. Mixed Wheat	0.1	(1)	44	0.1	25	(1)
Alberta Winter	0.9	0.4	242	0.3	605	1.1
Nos. 1-6 C.W. Amber Durum .	5.2	2.9	3,515	4.7	6,886	12.9
Others C.W. Amber Durum ...	0.3	2.8	2,770	3.7	801	1.5
Totals	100.0	100.0	74,312	100.0	53,484	100.0
Gross bushels (approx.) ...			142,571,000		103,874,000	

(1) Less than .05 per cent.

WEEKLY VISIBLE SUPPLY OF CANADIAN WHEAT



CUMULATIVE RECORD OF WHEAT MARKETINGS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY WEEKS



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

Rail Shipments of Wheat from Fort William-Port Arthur, 1966-67 - 1969-70

Month	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
bushels				
August	118,973	133,651	—	132,953
September	83,333	182,051	23,084	134,053
October	89,384	152,009	57,458	149,076
November	163,332	50,475	101,966	126,319
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, November 1969

Grade	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
bushels					
5 Wheat	1,500	9,500	—	—	3,000
6 Wheat	10,333	15,000	67,000	—	—
Durum	—	—	—	—	6,000
Others	—	—	—	2,000	11,986
Totals	11,833	24,500	67,000	2,000	20,986

Overseas Exports of Canadian Grain by Ports of Loading, August 1 - December 17, 1969
with Comparisons

Port	Wheat(1)	Durum wheat(1)	Oats(1)	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
thousand bushels							
<u>Pacific Seaboard</u>							
Van.-New West.	26,329	—	—	9,052	639	2,024	4,551
Victoria	995	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert	1,618	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>Churchill</u>	20,905	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>Lakehead direct</u>	698	—	214	651	145	906	662
<u>Toronto direct</u>	152	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>St. Lawrence</u>							
Montreal	6,711	5,439	130	1,783	140	207	—
Sorel	4,059	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trois-Rivières	4,067	256	68	—	—	242	—
Quebec	2,207	269	—	—	229	1,348	752
Baie Comeau	2,425	443	—	—	—	1,119	—
Port Cartier	5,539	3,307	—	1,310	—	749	—
<u>Maritime</u>							
West Saint John	801	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halifax	1,645	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	78,151	9,715	412	12,794	1,153	6,595	5,967
August 1 - December 18, 1968	110,893	11,223	780	2,781	2,458	4,355	6,078

(1) Excluding seed.

Shipments Under Freight assistance shipments of wheat from the Prairie
Feed Grain Provinces to Eastern Canada and British Columbia during
Assistance Regulations August-November 1969, amounted to 8,338,000 bushels,
sharply above the 2,918,000 shipped during the comparable
period of 1968. The bulk of the shipments during the current four 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-November last year Quebec and
British Columbia accounted for 73 per cent of the total.

Provincial Distribution of Wheat Shipments under the Feed Grain Assistance Regulations
August - November 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	783	266	2,142	7
November	35	15	173	88	1,052	746	342	2,450	—
Totals	154	33	662	340	3,193	2,837	1,120	8,338	54
Same months 1968 ^r	16	45	277	74	1,322	371	813	2,918	129

^r Revised figures.

Millfeed shipments under the Feed Grain Assistance Regulations indicate the
movement of 171,453 tons during August-November 1969. Revised data on the August-
November 1968 shipments of millfeeds place the four-month total at 176,903 tons. The
greater portion of the millfeed shipments during the four months under review went
to destinations in Quebec and Ontario.

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

Province	August - November	
	1968 ^r	1969
tons		
Newfoundland	2,977	918
Prince Edward Island	3,099	2,371
Nova Scotia	13,091	8,557
New Brunswick	10,619	5,077
Quebec	84,869	81,620
Ontario	50,625	58,985
British Columbia	11,623	13,925
Totals	176,903	171,453

^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 ^r	26,506	107	26,612	3,119	29,731
Totals ^r	280,541	674	281,216	24,623	305,838
<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
November	22,835	108	22,943	1,059	24,002
Totals	75,635	304	75,939	6,729	82,668

- (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.
- ^r Revised figures.

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

Destination	Wheat (except durum)	Durum wheat	All wheat	
			November 1969	November 1968 ^r
bushels				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg	946,957	167,748	1,114,705	706,024
France	20,160	772,427	792,587	54,021
Germany, Federal Republic	788,081	817,764	1,605,845	1,617,099
Italy	1,790,226	—	1,790,226	1,483,657
Netherlands	373,925	941,587	1,315,512	88,444
Sub-totals	3,919,349	2,699,526	6,618,875	3,949,245
<u>Other Western Europe</u>				
Austria	—	—	—	77,094
Britain	3,665,943	93,333	3,759,276	6,100,030
Ireland	29,867	—	29,867	—
Malta and Gozo	302,773	18,666	321,439	297,504
Sweden	—	—	—	37,557
Switzerland	97,067	118,627	215,694	767,474
Sub-totals	4,095,650	230,626	4,326,276	7,279,659
Totals	8,014,999	2,930,152	10,945,151	11,228,904
<u>Eastern Europe</u>				
Hungary	—	—	—	1,166,799
<u>Africa</u>				
Algeria	—	—	—	1,424,897
Ghana	—	—	—	110,133
Mauritania	—	—	—	771
Mozambique	122,379	—	122,379	—
Niger	—	—	—	687,344
Tunisia	—	734,867	734,867	—
Totals	122,379	734,867	857,246	2,223,145
<u>Asia</u>				
Hong Kong	106,027	—	106,027	76,534
Japan	2,462,979	—	2,462,979	3,497,897
Malaysia	35,728	—	35,728	—
Pakistan	2,262,475	—	2,262,475	88,875
People's Republic of China	3,864,204	—	3,864,204	3,708,670
Singapore	35,653	—	35,653	—
Syria	—	—	—	950,387
Totals	8,767,066	—	8,767,066	8,322,363
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>				
Barbados	29	—	29	—
Jamaica	1,196	—	1,196	210,233
Peru	907,025	—	907,025	—
St. Lucia	—	—	—	187
Venezuela	568,587	—	568,587	186,439
United States (2)	788,780	—	788,780	—
Totals	2,265,617	—	2,265,617	396,859
Sub-totals, all countries	19,170,061	3,665,019	22,835,080	23,338,070
Seed wheat(3)	—	—	108,119	22,928
Totals, all countries	19,170,061	3,665,019	22,943,199	23,360,998

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

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

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

^r Revised figures.

Cumulative Exports of Canadian Wheat(1) by Destination

Destination	August — November 1969			Total same period last year ^r
	Wheat (except durum)	Durum wheat	Total wheat	
bushels				
Western Europe				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg	3,505,266	203,815	3,709,081	2,641,203
France	212,186	1,176,166	1,388,352	929,031
Germany, Federal Republic	3,123,788 ^r	2,705,966	5,829,754 ^r	5,892,976
Italy	5,375,626	1,634,427	7,010,053	8,967,411
Netherlands	560,084 ^r	1,202,870	1,762,954 ^r	1,683,369
Sub-totals	12,776,950	6,923,244	19,700,194	20,113,990
Other Western Europe				
Austria	—	—	—	393,643
Britain	17,518,821	93,333	17,612,154	25,080,475
Finland	—	—	—	308,000
Ireland	216,534	—	216,534	227,734
Malta and Gozo	302,773	18,666	321,439	297,504
Norway	1,460,853	—	1,460,853	588,000
Portugal	—	841,750	841,750	—
Sweden	56,776	—	56,776	59,957
Switzerland	1,054,803	266,514	1,321,317	2,625,054
Sub-totals	20,610,560	1,220,263	21,830,823	29,580,367
Totals	33,387,510	8,143,507	41,531,017	49,694,358
Eastern Europe				
Albania	343,504	—	343,504	—
Hungary	—	—	—	1,166,799
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	6,316,621
Africa				
Algeria	—	—	—	1,796,005
Congo	—	—	—	36,500
Ghana	733,530	—	733,530	220,957
Mauritania	—	—	—	771
Mozambique	159,715	—	159,715	—
Niger	—	—	—	687,344
Nigeria	18,667	—	18,667	—
Sudan	170,932	—	170,932	—
Tunisia	367,454	734,867	1,102,321	—
Totals	1,450,298	734,867	2,185,165	2,741,577

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Cumulative Exports of Canadian Wheat(1) by Destination

Destination	August — November 1969			Total same period last year ^r
	Wheat (except durum)	Durum wheat	Total wheat	
bushels				
Asia				
Hong Kong	281,680	—	281,680	332,081
India	7,133,429	—	7,133,429	891,242
Indonesia	—	—	—	29,394
Iraq	13,626	—	13,626	12,860
Japan	9,892,583	—	9,892,583	15,519,388
Malaysia	167,701	—	167,701	73,547
Pakistan	2,262,475	—	2,262,475	2,753,926
People's Republic of China ..	5,910,518	—	5,910,518	26,312,343
Singapore	138,320	—	138,320	38,267
Syria	—	—	—	2,020,883
Turkey	—	—	—	32,518
Totals	25,800,332	—	25,800,332	48,016,449
Western Hemisphere				
Barbados	29	—	29	40
Cuba	—	—	—	1,712,200
Ecuador	158,005	—	158,005	154,933
Haiti Republic	352,800	—	352,800	—
Jamaica	281,831	—	281,831	394,198
Peru	2,110,979	—	2,110,979	—
St. Lucia	—	—	—	187
Venezuela	689,840	—	689,840	1,449,095
United States (2)	788,780	—	788,780	—
Totals	4,382,264	—	4,382,264	3,710,653
Sub-totals, all countries	66,756,441	8,878,374	75,634,815	110,479,657
Seed wheat(3)			303,804	118,241
Totals, all countries	66,756,441	8,878,374	75,938,619	110,597,898

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

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

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

^r Revised figures.

Customs Exports of Canadian Wheat Flour by Countries of Consignment

Destination	August 1969(1)	November 1969(2)	August - November	
			1969(2)	1968(1)
bushels				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg	16,716	26,128	35,793	30,988
France	—	—	644	—
Germany, Federal Republic	283	—	283	—
Italy	2,070	—	4,140	6,210
Netherlands	929	—	1,895	2,358
Sub-totals	19,998	26,128	42,755	39,556
<u>Other Western Europe</u>				
Britain	198,483	115,299	786,000	938,982
Denmark	—	—	—	460
Gibraltar	—	2,576	2,576	—
Greece	—	—	15,971	32,832
Iceland	—	—	—	3,386
Ireland	—	—	—	322
Portugal	460	844	20,944	13,315
Sweden	—	—	515	515
Sub-totals	198,943	118,719	826,006	989,812
Totals	218,941	144,847	868,761	1,029,368
<u>Africa</u>				
Algeria	—	—	—	65,870
Angola	—	—	690	3,910
Cameroon Republic	—	—	—	20,930
Congo-Kinshasa	—	9,200	13,800	16,100
Dahomey	—	3,910	16,047	10,518
French Africa nes	—	—	—	8,285
Gambia	—	9,446	30,190	16,238
Ghana	147,913	11,809	209,160	738,551
Guinea Republic	11,500	—	11,500	64,124
Ivory Coast	690	—	690	3,795
Liberia	14,587	24,456	130,568	69,161
Malawi	2,197	5,302	11,673	18,149
Mozambique	593	5,913	16,017	25,840
Nigeria	—	—	—	230
Portuguese Africa nes	4,172	—	17,535	37,059
Sierra Leone	115	—	228	4,244
Tanzania	—	—	3,335	—
Togo	2,645	28,424	92,458	67,512
U.A.R. — Egypt	—	—	—	516,095
Totals	184,412	98,460	553,891	1,686,611
<u>Asia</u>				
Afghanistan	—	—	—	621
Ceylon	—	—	—	830,090
Cyprus	—	—	541	55
Hong Kong	11,567	5,980	44,535	132,512
India	—	—	219	230
Indonesia	—	—	21,291	361,857
Iran	182	676	1,426	1,822
Iraq	—	—	—	15,720
Israel	—	—	—	228,390
Japan	690	1,265	2,185	1,633

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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

Destination	August 1969(1)	November 1969(2)	August-November	
			1969(2)	1968(1)
			bushels	
Asia — Concluded				
Jordan	3,236	—	3,236	—
Lebanon	9,715	4,563	32,602	183,312
Philippines	—	—	1,663	1,012
Portuguese Asia	506	—	1,518	7,210
Qatar	—	—	345	396
Saudi Arabia	—	—	276	—
Syria	—	—	—	9,432
Thailand	13,202	2,870	31,995	60,612
Trucial States	—	690	2,178	1,886
Totals	39,098	16,044	144,010	1,836,790
Oceania				
British Oceania nes	—	—	2,250	3,110
Fiji	437	—	1,633	1,966
New Zealand	—	—	—	460
United States Oceania	3,450	3,450	10,350	13,809
Totals	3,887	3,450	14,233	19,345
Western Hemisphere				
Bahamas	19,973	13,568	79,838	95,271
Barbados	13,248	12,050	66,804	100,915
Bermuda	8,572	12,339	35,905	41,655
British Honduras	5,911	3,648	16,489	21,001
Cuba(3)	1,592,409	560,266	4,223,529	3,832,375
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	1,725
Ecuador	—	—	—	345
El Salvador	—	—	—	487
French West Indies	1,967	—	1,966	1,612
Guatemala	—	—	805	1,150
Guyana	2,535	3,029	14,911	25,491
Haiti Republic	16,100	—	16,440	72,896
Honduras Republic	143	—	258	9,163
Jamaica	9,099	10,575	26,781	69,430
Leeward and Windward Islands	60,536	51,092	224,680	265,250
Netherlands Antilles	12,289	7,360	37,607	41,557
Panama	—	—	—	1,254
Peru	—	—	—	9,602
St. Pierre and Miquelon	2,415	1,725	7,884	7,057
Surinam	2,778	156	7,930	3,222
Trinidad and Tobago	85,523	93,952	286,379	110,580
United States Virgin Islands	—	—	—	127
Venezuela	—	256	396	115
United States	26,528	25,815	99,861	186,028
Totals	1,860,026	795,831	5,148,463	4,898,308
Totals, all countries	2,306,364	1,058,632	6,729,358	9,470,422

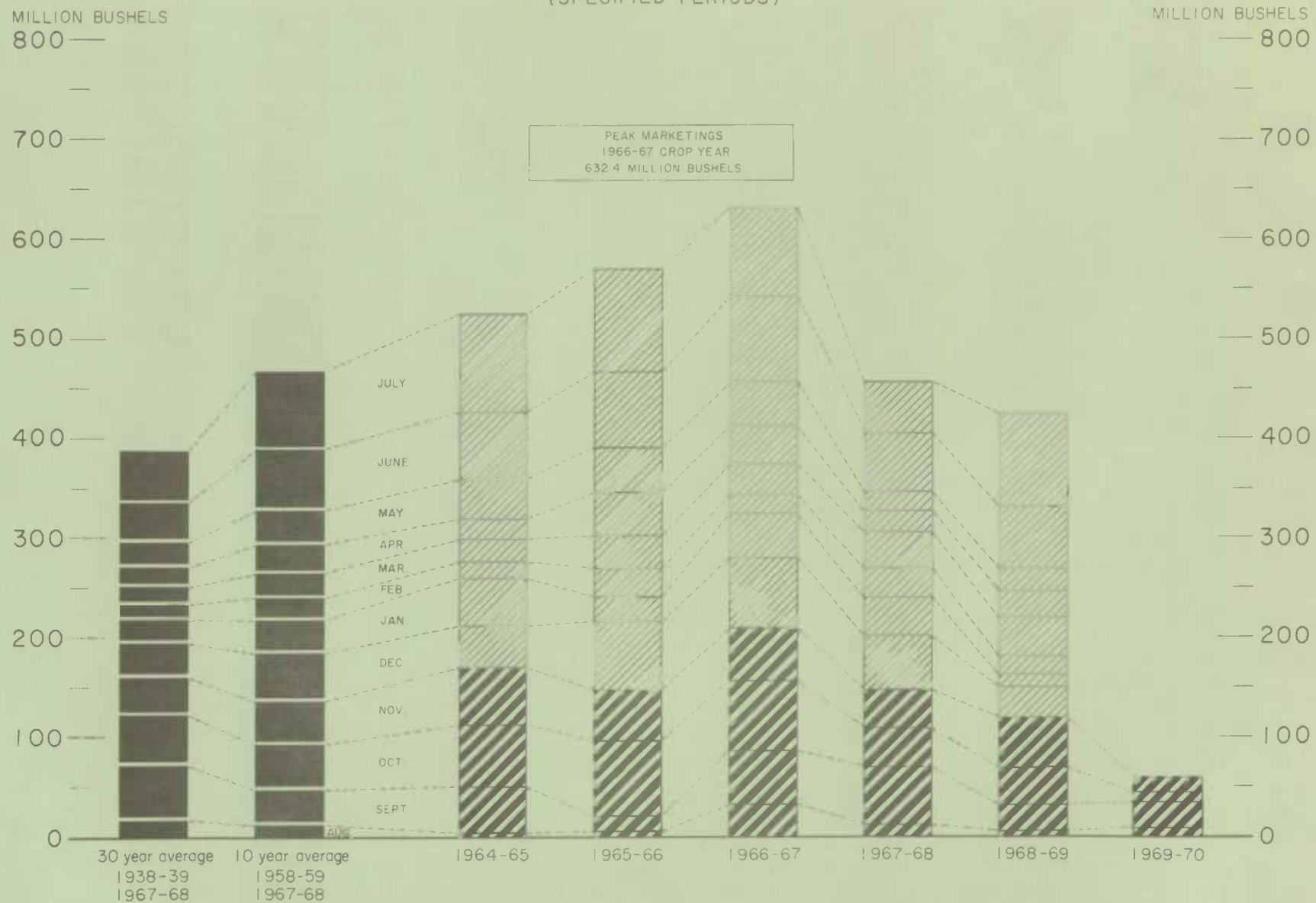
(1) In terms of wheat equivalent. Adjusted to remove effect of time lag in the returns made by Customs.
Conversion rate: 2.3 bushels per cwt.

(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.
nes-not elsewhere specified.

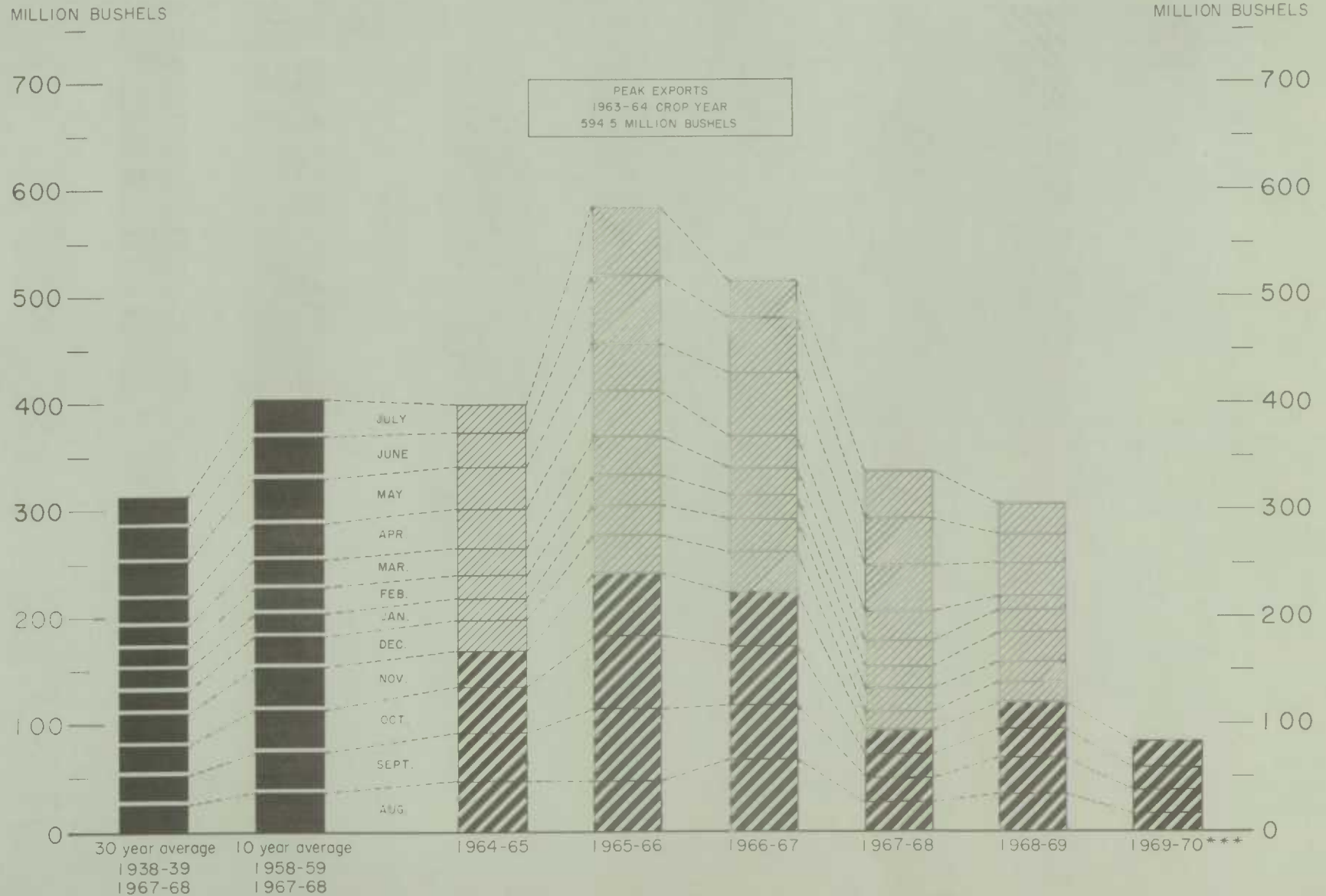
FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT* AND WHEAT FLOUR**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



* Beginning with 1955-56 includes seed wheat.

** In terms of wheat equivalent

*** Preliminary

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF BARLEY, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHELS

140—

120—

100—

80—

60—

40—

20—

0

MILLION BUSHELS

140—

120—

100—

80—

60—

40—

20—

0

30 year average

1938-39

1967-68

10 year average

1958-59

1967-68

1964-65

1965-66

1966-67

1967-68

1968-69

1969-70

JULY

JUNE

MAY

APR

MAR

FEB

JAN

DEC

NOV

OCT

SEPT

AUG

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

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.

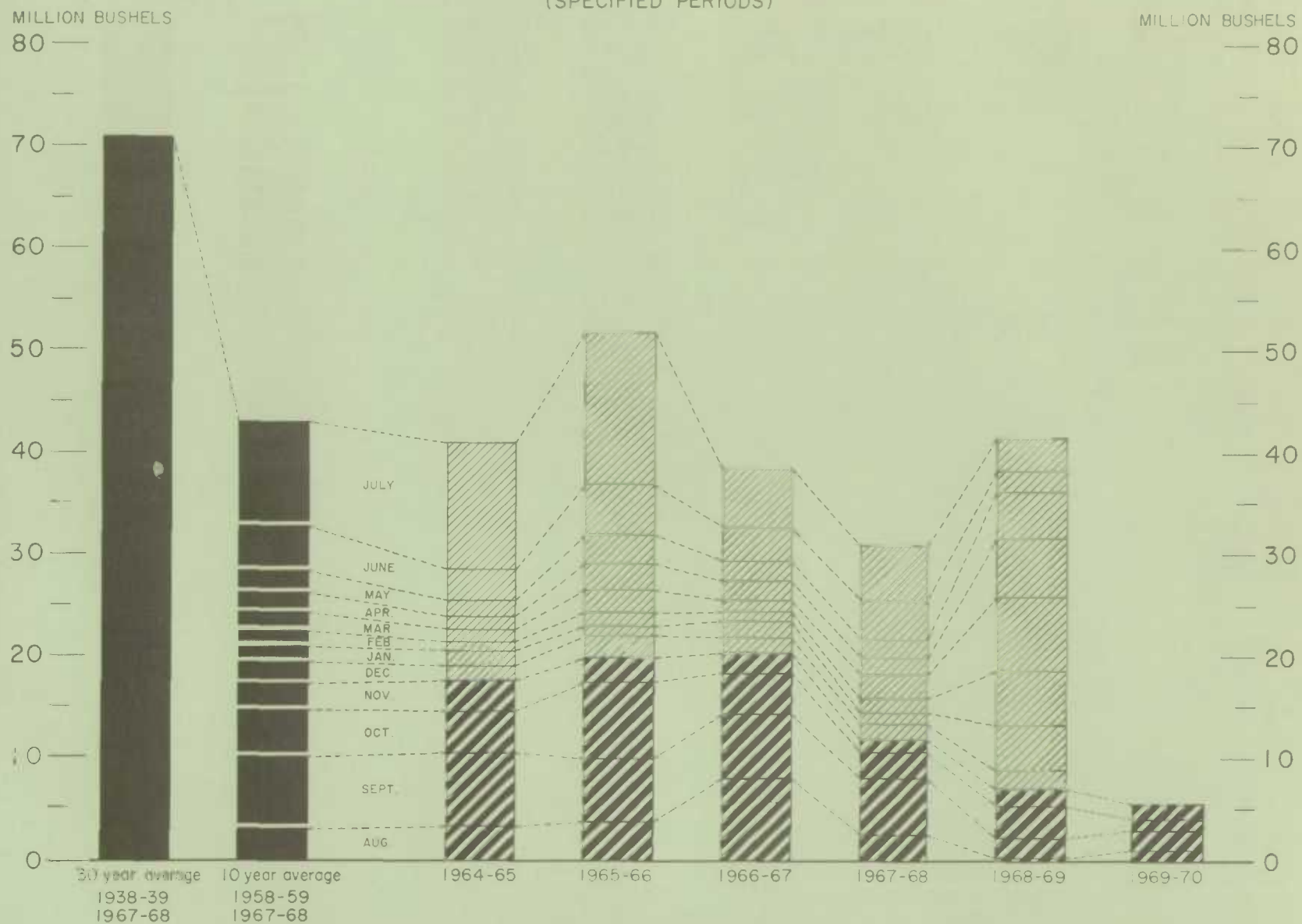
AUG.

*In terms of grain equivalent.

**Preliminary.

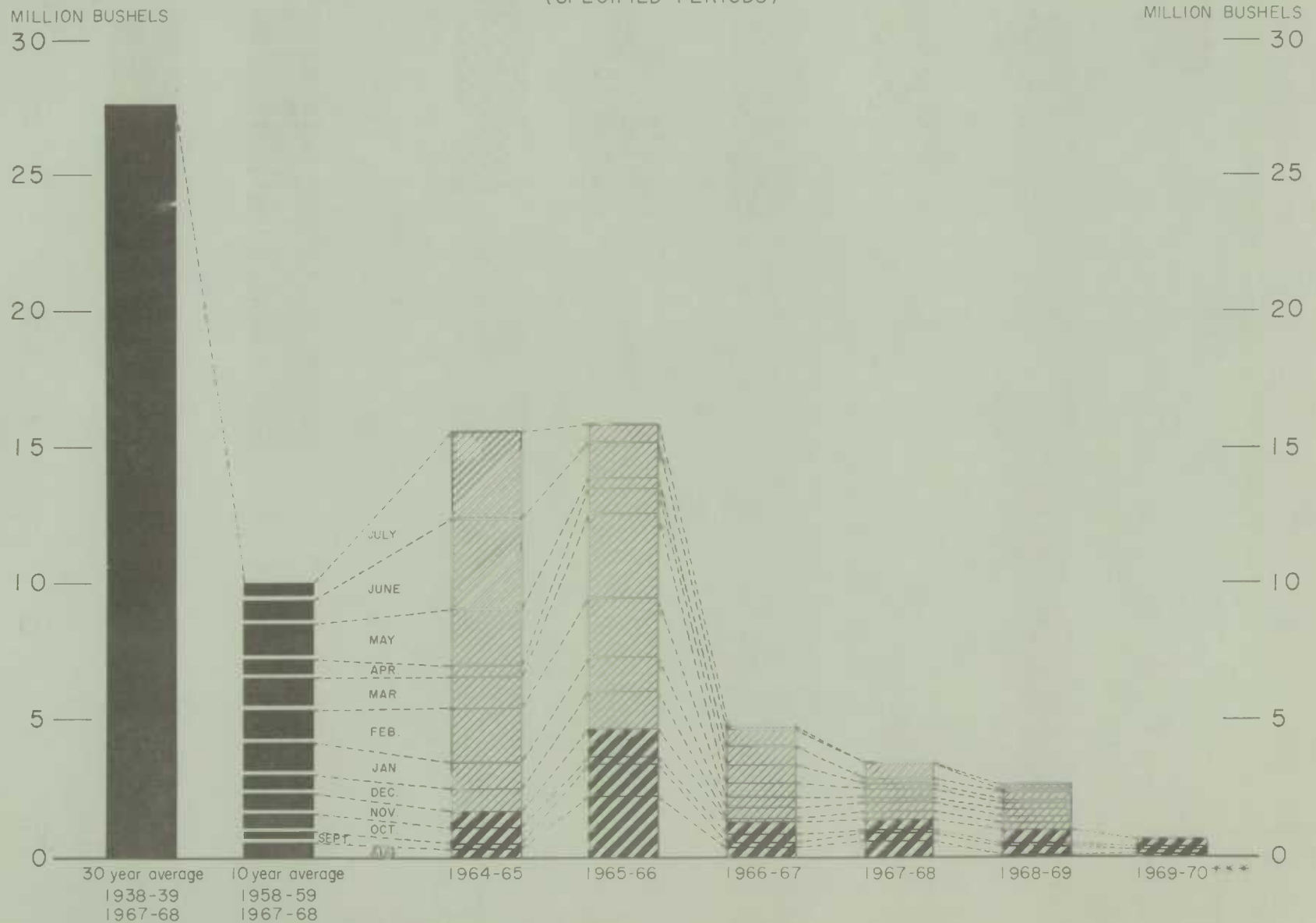
FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS* AND OAT PRODUCTS**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



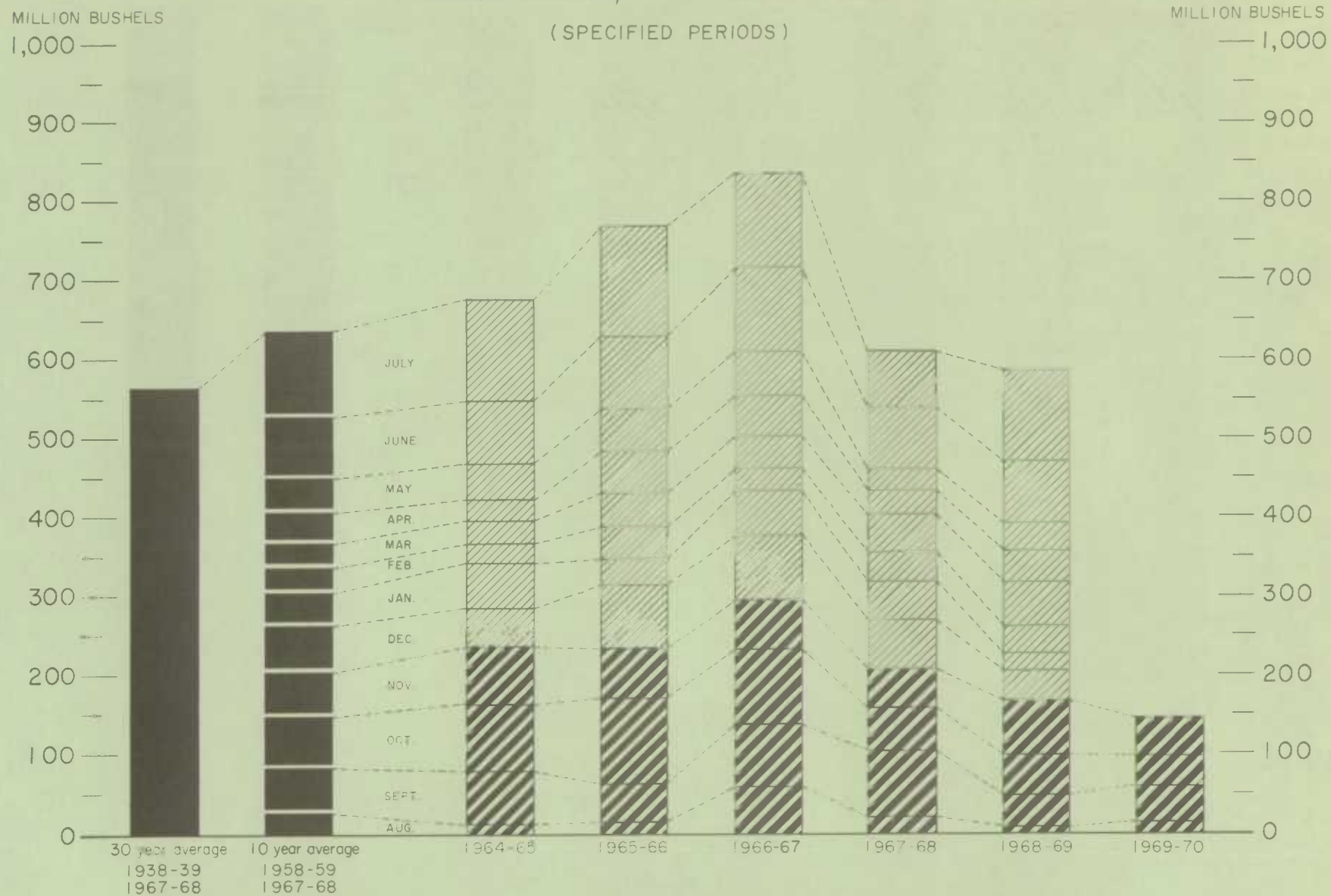
*Beginning with 1960-61 includes relatively small quantity of seed oats.

**In terms of grain equivalent.

***Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

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

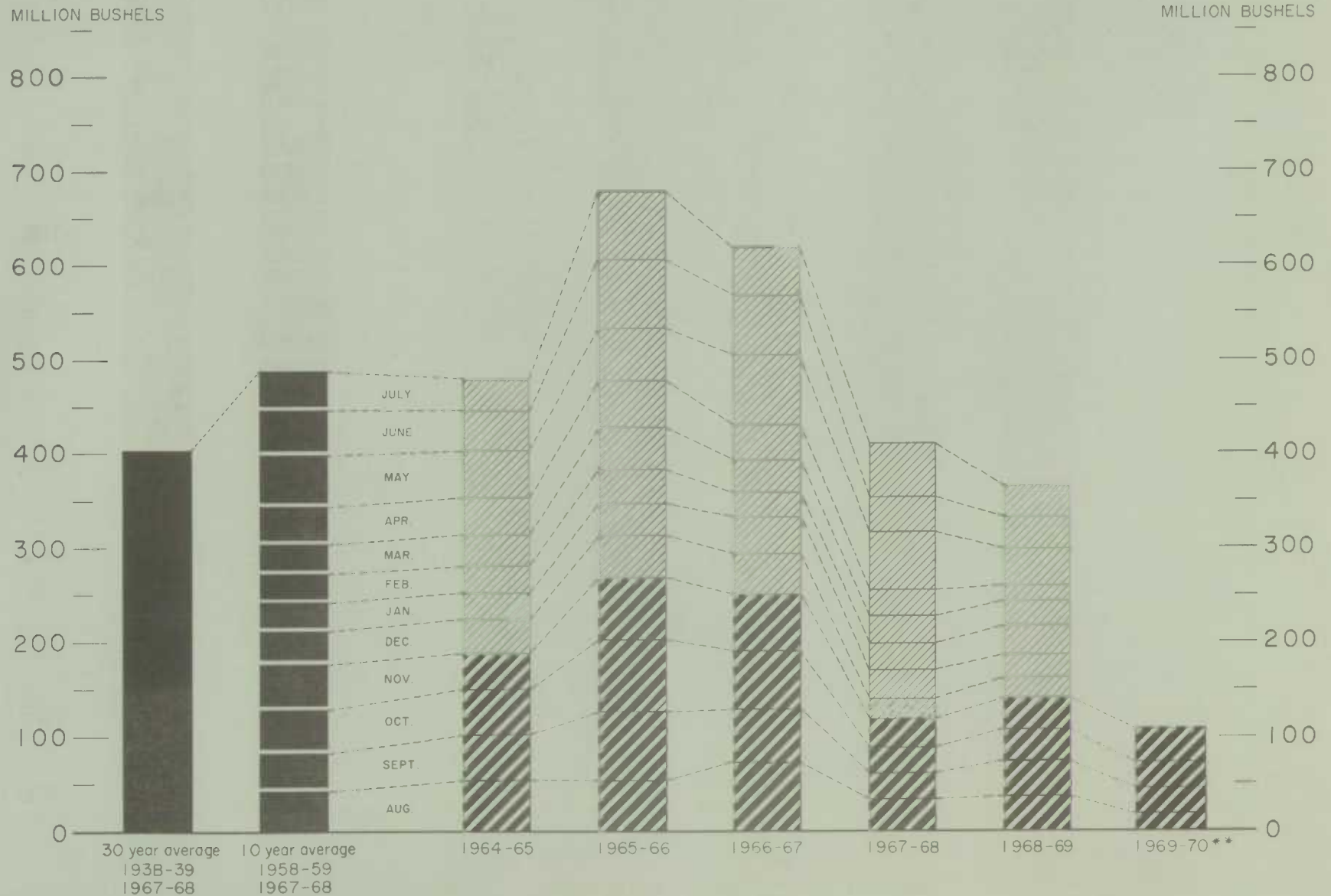


* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and from 1960-61 rapeseed

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADA'S SIX MAJOR GRAINS AND PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



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

Class and grade	Week ending				
	Dec. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Jan. 2(1)
cents and eighths per bushel					
<u>Initial payment to producers</u>					
1 Northern	150	150	150	150	150
2 Northern	146	146	146	146	146
3 Northern	141	141	141	141	141
4 Northern	133	133	133	133	133
5 Wheat	119	119	119	119	119
6 Wheat	115	115	115	115	115
Feed Wheat	110	110	110	110	110
1 C.W. Garnet	133	133	133	133	133
2 C.W. Garnet	128	128	128	128	128
3 C.W. Garnet	123	123	123	123	123
1 Alberta Red Winter	132	132	132	132	132
2 Alberta Winter	127	127	127	127	127
3 Alberta Winter	121	121	121	121	121
1 C.W. Amber Durum	150	150	150	150	150
2 C.W. Amber Durum	146	146	146	146	146
3 C.W. Amber Durum	141	141	141	141	141
<u>International Grains Arrangement and domestic sales</u>					
<u>(Basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur)</u>					
1 Northern	182/1	182/2	182/1	182	182
2 Northern	179/1	179/2	179/1	179	179
3 Northern	166/5	167/2	168/5	168/4	168/4
4 Northern	149/5	150/2	151/5	151/4	151/4
5 Wheat	148/5	148/6	148/5	148/4	148/4
6 Wheat	143/5	143/6	143/5	143/4	143/4
Feed Wheat	138/5	138/6	138/5	138/4	138/4
1 C.W. Garnet	149/5	149/6	149/5	149/4	149/4
2 C.W. Garnet	148/5	148/6	148/5	148/4	148/4
3 C.W. Garnet	147/5	147/6	147/5	147/4	147/4
1 Alberta Red Winter	149/5	149/6	149/5	149/4	149/4
2 Alberta Winter	148/5	148/6	148/5	148/4	148/4
3 Alberta Winter	147/5	147/6	147/5	147/4	147/4
1 C.W. Amber Durum	196/5	196/6	196/5	196/4	196/4
2 C.W. Amber Durum	194/5	194/6	194/5	194/4	194/4
3 C.W. Amber Durum	183/6	183/7	183/6	183/5	183/5
<u>(Basis in store Vancouver)</u>					
1 Northern	183	183/1	183	182/7	182/7
2 Northern	180/4	180/5	180/4	180/3	180/3
3 Northern	171/5	171/6	171/5	171/4	171/4
4 Northern	165/5	165/6	165/5	165/4	165/4
5 Wheat	163/5	163/6	163/5	163/4	163/4
6 Wheat	156/5	156/6	156/5	156/4	156/4
Feed Wheat	153/5	153/6	153/5	153/4	153/4
1 C.W. Garnet	165/5	165/6	165/5	165/4	165/4
2 C.W. Garnet	164/5	164/6	164/5	164/4	164/4
3 C.W. Garnet	163/5	163/6	163/5	163/4	163/4
1 Alberta Red Winter	165/5	165/6	165/5	165/4	165/4
2 Alberta Winter	164/5	164/6	164/5	164/4	164/4
3 Alberta Winter	163/5	163/6	163/5	163/4	163/4

(1) Starting January 1, 1970 Fort William-Port Arthur becomes Thunder Bay.

CANADIAN FLOUR MILLING SITUATION

Production Wheat flour production by Canadian mills during November 1969 amounted to 3,268,000 hundredweight representing a decrease of 8 per cent from the October 1969 total of 3,562,000, 11 per cent lower than the ten-year (1959-68) average production for the month of November of 3,667,000 hundredweight, but 3 per cent over the adjusted November 1968 figure of 3,179,000 hundredweight. Mills reporting operations during November 1969 had a total rated capacity of 168,000 hundredweight per 24-hour day and on the basis of a 24-day working period 81.2 per cent of this rated capacity was effective.

Wheat milled for flour during November 1969 amounted to 7,549,000 bushels, 7 per cent below the 8,113,000 bushels milled during the preceding month but 5 per cent above the 7,187,000 bushels milled during November 1968. Of the wheat milled for flour during November 1969 some 6,382,000 bushels were Western Canadian spring wheat (other than Durum) while the remainder consisted of Ontario winter wheat (723,000 bushels); Durum (342,000 bushels); and all other (101,000 bushels).

Exports According to preliminary Customs returns, exports of Canadian wheat flour during November 1969 amounted to the equivalent of 1,059,000 bushels (some 460,000 hundredweight of flour), lower than both the 2,237,000 bushels exported in October 1969 and the adjusted November 1968 exports of 2,305,000 bushels. Flour shipments during the month went to thirty-three countries with exports to Cuba amounting to 560,000 bushels or 52 per cent of the November 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, 115; Trinidad and Tobago, 94; Leeward and Windward Islands, 51; Togo, 28; Belgium and Luxembourg, 26; United States, 26; and Liberia, 24.

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
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
November	7,548,659	3,267,598	460,275
Totals	30,782,024	13,472,905	2,925,808
Same month 1968-69 ^r	29,702,214	13,141,574	4,117,575

(1) Based on Customs returns. Exports for the crop years 1945-46 — 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

Supplies Above
1968-69 Level

Reflecting a sharp increase in carryover stocks which more than offset a moderate decline in production, total domestic supplies of wheat in the United States for the 1969-70 crop year are currently placed at 2,276.6 million bushels, 8 per cent above the previous year's total of 2,115.6 million. The 817.7 million bushels carried over at July 1, 1969 were 52 per cent above the 1968 stocks of 539.4 million while the current crop revised to an estimated 1,458.9 million, decreased by 7 per cent from the 1,576.3 million of last year's outturn. Domestic disappearance during 1969-70 is estimated at about 805.0 million bushels, 6 per cent more than the 762.0 million last year. After deducting anticipated domestic requirements for the current United States crop year, some 1,472.5 million remain available for export and for carryover, an increase of 9 per cent over the 1,353.8 million in 1968-69.

Exports Below
Previous Year

Exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the period July-November 1969 amounted to 219.2 million bushels, 6 per cent less than the 234.1 million exported during the same months last year. The balance remaining on December 1, 1969 for export and for carryover was estimated at 1,253.3 million bushels compared with 1,119.7 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
Production	1,576.3	1,458.9 ^r
Total estimated domestic supplies	2,115.6	2,276.6
Imports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat for domestic use, July-November	0.2	1.0
Total estimated supplies(1)	2,115.9	2,277.5
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year(2) ...	762.0	805.0
Available for export and for carryover	1,353.8	1,472.5
<u>Deduct</u>		
Exports of wheat as grain, July-November	202.7	188.0
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, July- November (3)	31.4	31.1
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour(4)	234.1	219.2
Balance on December 1 for export and for carryover	1,119.7	1,253.3

(1) Excludes imports for December - June.

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

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

(4) Data include shipments for relief.

P Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

1969 Wheat Crop
Estimated at 1,459
Million Bushels

In a report released on December 19, 1969 the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture stated in part that production of all wheat in 1969 totalled 1,459 million bushels, 7 per cent below the record high 1968 crop and 4 per cent less than in 1967. The yield of 30.7 bushels per acre exceeded the 1968 previous record yield by 2.2 bushels, partly offsetting a 14-per cent decline in harvested acreage. The all wheat acreage allotment was decreased 13 per cent to 51.6 million acres. The program included provisions for growers to voluntarily divert additional acreage. Harvested acreage totalled 47.6 million acres compared with 55.3 million in 1968.

The 1969 winter wheat crop of 1,148 million bushels was down 7 per cent from the record high 1968 crop of 1,235 million. Yield per harvested acre of 31.3 bushels topped by 2.2 bushels the 29.1 bushel record high yield of 1968. Planted acreage of 43.1 million was down 12.6 per cent from the previous year. Harvested acreage for grain was 36.7 million acres or 13.5 per cent below 1968 and the lowest since 1963.

Production of spring wheat other than durum in 1969 totalled 205 million bushels, 15 per cent under the previous year and 18 per cent below 1967. Lower production in the North Central region more than offset an increase in the Western region. Yield per harvested acre at 27.2 bushels was a new record high. Recent previous yields were 26.1 a year earlier and 23.5 in 1967. Record high yields were achieved in North Dakota, Montana, and Oregon. Acreage harvested totalled 7,521,000 acres, down 19 per cent from a year earlier and off 29 per cent from 1967. Planted acreage for the 1969 crop was 7,786,000 acres, 18 per cent below a year ago. Abandonment of 3.4 per cent was greater than the 2.9 per cent the previous year.

Durum wheat production in 1969 set a new record high at 106.3 million bushels, 7 per cent more than the old record set in 1968 of 99.5 million bushels. Current production is 60 per cent larger than in 1967. Compared with 1968, production was up in North Dakota and South Dakota, but down in Minnesota, Montana and California. Seeding began late but was completed at about the usual time. With adequate moisture and cool weather, the crop filled well. Weather favoured harvest. Quality was good. Yield per harvested acre averaged a record high 31.9 bushels compared with 27.9 in 1968 and 24.1 bushels per acre in 1967. Acreage harvested totalled 3,338,000 acres, down 6 per cent from 1968 but up 21 per cent from 1967. In 1969, 2.0 per cent of the planted acreage was abandoned compared with 3.0 per cent in 1968.

Acreage and Production
of Winter Wheat and Rye

According to a report on "Winter Wheat and Rye" released by the Crop Reporting Board on December 23, 1969, acreage of winter wheat seeded for harvest in 1970 totalled 38.3 million acres, the smallest acreage seeded since the 1957 crop. This is 11 per cent less than the 1969 crop and 22 per cent less than the 1968 crop. The 1970 acreage allotment of all wheat was reduced to 45.5 million acres. This is 12 per cent below the 51.6 million acre allotment for 1969. The 1970 program continues the provision of diversion payments for diverting acreage from wheat below the farm allotment. Seeded acreage declined from a year earlier in all major winter wheat States. Farms in each of the 10 States with 1969 seeded acreage of more than a million acres, seeded less in 1970, ranging from 7 per cent less in Colorado to 34 per cent less in Montana. The ten States that seeded at least as many acres in 1970 as in 1969 are in the South Atlantic, South Central and Southwestern areas where new, higher yielding varieties are spurring more interest in wheat.

The 1970 prospective winter wheat crop, based on conditions as of December 1, is 1,030 million bushels. This would be the smallest crop since 1965, 10 per cent

less than the 1969 crop and 17 per cent below the record large 1968 crop. Condition of winter wheat on December 1 was generally good to excellent except in the Northern Plains, the Pacific Northwest and the Southeast. In these areas, dry soils delayed seeding and hampered germination and growth. In the past decade, changes from December 1 forecasts to final estimates have averaged 69 million bushels, ranging from 3 million to 185 million bushels. Yield per seeded acre at 26.9 bushels is 0.3 bushels above 1969 and 1.8 bushels above the 1968 crop. December 1 conditions indicate 89.1 per cent of the seeded acreage will be harvested for grain compared with 85.1 per cent in 1969 and 86.1 per cent in 1968.

Seeding of Kansas winter wheat was completed during October although considerable replanting was necessary because of army worm damage in some southwestern and southcentral areas and heavy rains in some local areas. Some southeastern areas were seeded late due to wet fields at normal seeding time. Stands were uniformly good and favourable stooling was reported in most areas. Crop condition on December 1 ranged mostly from good to excellent, reflecting generally good moisture supplies. Top growth was somewhat short in later seeding areas including reseeded fields. Most of the Nebraska crop was up to good stands in early December. Even though growth was limited by low temperatures in October, adequate plant development occurred before hard freezing. Soil moisture conditions were very good over most of the State.

Wheat seeding in Oklahoma started about August 20 in the Western Panhandle and moved eastward across the State, making about normal progress. Essentially all of the acreage was up to an acceptable stand by December 1. Less fall plant growth was made in most areas than a year earlier but growth is generally adequate to prevent soil blowing. Top soils were rather dry around December 1 but most wheat land had fairly good subsoil moisture. Wheat was progressing good to excellently in major growing areas of Texas. Planting was completed under favourable moisture conditions, and subsequent moisture has been more than adequate. Grazing in most areas has been good to excellent. Farmers delayed planting the 1970 Montana crop two weeks or more while hoping to receive fall moisture. In many instances all intended seeding did not take place. Lack of topsoil moisture, as well as cool days and cold nights, limited growth and germination of new seedings. Statewide, condition of the 1970 winter wheat crop was fair to good.

The Colorado crop was seeded in good moisture except in portions of the northeast. Statewide, stands were generally good to very good. Vegetative growth was retarded by below normal temperatures, but was generally adequate to provide ground cover in most areas because of the favourable moisture supply. Seeding of the Washington crop was handicapped by soil moisture shortages. Below normal temperatures in October and November slowed growth and development. Late fields were uneven in growth. Fall seeded wheat in Oregon was in generally good condition with good stands and growth in most areas. In Missouri and the eastern Corn Belt, seeding was somewhat later than a year earlier chiefly because of wet fields. Soil moisture was generally adequate on December 1. The crop was entering winter in good condition except for some low flooded areas. Dry soils delayed seeding in some areas of the southeastern States but seeding was in the final stages by December 1.

Rye seedings in the fall of 1969 totalled 4.4 million acres, 9 per cent above last year and 28 per cent above 1967. Sharpest acreage increases were west of the Mississippi River, where some reduced wheat acreage was seeded to rye. Among largest acreage percentage gains from a year earlier were in: Colorado and Washington each 35 per cent, Kansas 30, Nebraska and Texas each 25 per cent and Oklahoma 20. Only in the North Atlantic region were seedings below a year earlier. Seeding was generally

on schedule and moisture adequate for germination in most areas. Early-seeded rye grew rapidly in the Central and Southern Plains, and has provided considerable fall grazing. Cool temperatures in October limited growth, but above normal October precipitation in Central United States benefitted rye development in November. Fall soil moisture was less than adequate in some southeastern areas and parts of the Dakotas. Although most rye germinated growth was somewhat limited.

On December 1, reported condition of rye for harvest in 1970 was 88 per cent compared with 90 last year and 85 per cent two years ago. Condition is fair to good in North and South Dakota, but down sharply from a year earlier. Fall topsoil moisture was short in much of the Dakotas and growth was limited. Moisture shortages undoubtedly were responsible for the 25 per cent reduction in North Dakota seeded acres. Rye condition is up sharply from a year earlier in Kansas, Colorado, and Texas, where fall soil moisture is mostly ample.

USDA Announces
P.L. 480

Wheat Purchase Authorization to Turkey. — On December 30, 1969 the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced issuance of a Public Law 480 purchase authorization to Turkey for \$13,044,000 worth of wheat. Authorization 10-709 provides for \$13,044,000 worth (about 250,000 metric tons) of hard red winter wheat of the subclasses dark hard winter, hard winter, and yellow hard winter, and/or soft red winter wheat, and/or white wheat of the subclasses, hard white, soft white, white club and western white, Grade U.S. No. 2 or better, in bulk.

Wheat Purchase Authorization to India. — On January 6, 1970 the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced issuance of a Public Law 480 purchase authorization to India for \$8,130,000 worth of white wheat, (about 150,000 metric tons or 5.5 million bushels) of white wheat of the subclasses hard white, soft white, white club, and western white, grade U.S. No. 2 or better, in bulk.

Wheat Purchase Authorizations to Pakistan. — On January 13, 1970 the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced issuance of two Public Law 480 purchase authorizations to Pakistan for \$9,515,000 worth of wheat.

Authorizations 15-341 and 15-342 were issued under a Title I sales agreement of May 11, 1967, as supplemented January 10, 1970.

Authorization 15-341 provides for \$4,335,000 worth (about 80,000 metric tons or 2.9 million bushels) of white wheat of the subclasses hard white, soft white, white club, and western white, U.S. No. 2 or better, in bulk. Contracting period is January 16 through April 30, 1970. Delivery period is January 16 through May 31, 1970. Delivery will be to importer, f.o.b. vessel, U.S. Pacific Coast ports.

Authorization 15-342 provides for \$5,180,000 worth (about 100,000 metric tons or 3.7 million bushels) of hard red winter wheat of the subclasses dark hard winter, hard winter, and yellow hard winter, U.S. No. 2 or better, in bulk. Contracting period is January 20 through April 30, 1970. Delivery period is January 20 through May 31, 1970. Delivery will be to importer, f.o.b. vessel, U.S. Gulf, Atlantic, Great Lakes, and St. Lawrence River ports and Canadian transshipment points.

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	
December 1, 1969	147	- 160 1/2	December 1, 1969	178 5/8	- 210 5/8
2	145 3/4	- 147	2	171	- 210
3	144	- 181 3/4 (2)	3	171 1/8	- 210 1/8
4	147		4	171	- 210
5	144 1/2	- 181 3/4 (2)	5	171 1/8	- 208 1/8
8	149 3/4		8	171 1/8	- 206 1/8
9	144 3/4	- 182 (2)	9	170 5/8	- 204 5/8
10	146 1/4		10	170 5/8	- 204 5/8
11	144 3/4	- 182 1/2 (2)	11	171 1/4	- 205 1/4
12	145 1/4	- 183 (2)	12	171 3/4	- 205 3/4
15	147 3/4	- 153 3/4	15	172 1/8	- 206 1/8
16	152 1/2	- 174 1/2	16	172 3/8	- 206 3/8
17	167		17	172 5/8	- 206 5/8
18	145 1/4		18	173 3/8	- 207 3/8
19	143 3/4	- 181	19	174 7/8	- 208 7/8
22	146	- 167 1/4	22	174 5/8	- 207 5/8
23	145 1/4	- 159	23	173 5/8	- 206 5/8
24	146	- 152 3/4	24	172 3/8	- 206 3/8
25	Christmas day		25	Christmas day	
26	Holiday		26	Holiday	
29	147	- 168	29	169 5/8	- 204 5/8
30	158		30	169 1/2	- 204 1/2
31	144 1/4	- 181 3/4	31	170	- 205

(1) 11 to 17 per cent protein.

(2) Nominal.

Chicago Wheat Futures, High Points of Closing

Date	December	March	May	July	September	December
	cents and eighths per bushel					
December 1, 1969	142/4	143/6	143/7	139	141/4	
2	141/2	142/5	142/6	137/7	140/2	
3	142/2	143/6	143/3	138/2	140/6	
4	142/5	143/3	143/1	137/7	140/1	
5	144/5	145/2	144/6	139/2	141/2	
8	144/1	145/5	144	138/2	141	
9	143/5	144	143/3	137/6	140/1	
10	144/4	145	144	138/4	140/6	
11	145	145/5	144/5	138/6	141	
12	146	146	145/3	138/7	141	
15	144	142/7	141	136/4	138/4	
16	144/6	143/7	142/6	137/6	140	
17	145/5	144	142/6	138	140/2	
18	148/2	144/7	143/4	137/6	139/6	
19		146/3	144/4	138/4	140/2	144
22		146/1	144/4	138/3	140/4	144/5
23		146/6	145/3	139/4	141	145/4
24		148	146/6	141/1	142/6	147
25			Christmas Day			
26			Holiday			
29		147/5	146/2	140/6	142/5	147/1
30		146/2	144/6	139	141	145/4
31		147/4	146	139/4	141/4	145/7

AUSTRALIAN SITUATION

Wheat Supplies at Record Level Disposition of Australian wheat supplies during the crop years (December-November) 1967-68 and 1968-69 is set out in the accompanying table. Total supplies of wheat in Australia for the 1968-69 crop year were estimated at 591.4 million bushels, substantially more than the 357.8 million in 1967-68, reflecting the effect of a substantial increase in production, which more than offset a sharp decrease in carryover stocks. The 1968 record harvest, estimated at 539.6 million bushels, was 16 per cent larger than the previous high of 466.6 million bushels harvested in 1966-67. Carryover stocks, at 51.8 million bushels, were 36 per cent less than the 80.4 million at December 1, 1967. After deducting some 80.5 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, an estimated 510.9 million were available for export and for carryover during 1968-69, and almost double the 255.8 million in 1967-68.

Exports Higher than Previous Year Combined exports of wheat as grain and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the 1968-69 Australian crop year amounted to 243.7 million bushels, 19 per cent more than the 204.0 million exported during 1967-68. The preliminary estimate places carryover stocks at December 1, 1969 at 267.2 million bushels in sharp contrast to only 51.8 million at the same date a year ago.

Australian Wheat Supplies

Item	1967-68 ^r	1968-69 ^P
million bushels		
Carryover, including flour as wheat, at beginning of crop year (December 1)	80.4	51.8
Production	277.4	539.6
Total estimated domestic supplies	357.8	591.4
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year	102.0	80.5 ^r
Available for export and for carryover	255.8	510.9
<u>Deduct</u>		
Exports of wheat as grain, December 1 — November 30 ...	184.7	227.5
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, December 1 — November 30	19.3	16.2
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	204.0	243.7
Balance on December 1 for export and for carryover	51.8	267.2

^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, under date of December 22, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Where possible, conversions to Canadian measures and currency have been made for the convenience of our readers.

Crop estimates for the 1969-70 season. — Wheat harvesting, which will be finished by mid-January, is in full swing throughout Australia. The following are estimates made by the BAE. These are quite close to the Australian Wheat Board estimates.

Wheat Production Estimates for 1969-70 December 21, 1969

<u>State</u>	<u>Total production</u> million bushels	<u>Potential deliveries</u> million bushels	<u>Estimated area</u> million acres	<u>Estimated yield</u> bushels per acre
Queensland	17	14	1.6	10.6
New South Wales	180	166	8.3	21.7
Victoria	85	81	3.5	24.3
South Australia	63	58	3.8	16.6
Western Australia ...	70	62	6.9	10.1
Totals	415	381	24.1	Av. 17.2

Deliveries to Victoria could be increased by 7 million bushels as the Victorian railroad line serves southern New South Wales. In this case deliveries would be reduced in New South Wales by the same amount, depending upon the actual delivery point chosen by Riverina farmers. The lower production figure for South Australia as compared to earlier estimates, is due to the dry period in late October which did more damage to the crop than expected. The figures will be justified for the crop is taken off as estimates have been lower, but in places farmers are finding yields better than expected.

The most important change is that the Prime Hard quota which was allocated to Queensland and New South Wales will not be met, and only Prime Hard is acceptable. It is expected that Queensland will deliver no more than one million bushels of Prime Hard out of its six million bushel quota, and New South Wales will deliver approximately two million bushels of its seven million bushel quota. This effectively reduces the total of Australian quota to 347 million bushels, giving an allocation of 26 and 125 million bushels to Queensland and New South Wales, respectively.

Crop conditions by State. — The Queensland conditions are quite good as rains have been received in mid-November in most areas of the wheat growing region. These gave sufficient moisture for summer crops but did slow the harvest and damage the crop somewhat. However, the last few weeks have been favourable for harvesting.

The New South Wales harvest has been slow with only 2,503,000 bushels received up to November 25, whereas 36,088,000 bushels were received in the same period last year. Rainfall was received and this helped part of the state but hindered harvesting and damaged wheat in the northern areas. The grain was ripe and the excessive rains created sprouting in the head, preventing such wheat from grading f.a.q. Although no official estimate has been released, some expect up to 30,000,000 bushels to be feed wheat. The silos are receiving wheat down to 50 pounds per bushel which is the lowest they will take.

Victoria has not had perfect conditions but near enough to expect a good crop. Rain would help finish the crop but it is not required. A small amount of rain has been received in the last few days but there have been no definite reports regarding

the effect on the wheat crop.

South Australia experienced a short period of drought in late October which did reduce the yields, although it was not expected to be as severe as it was. Harvesting conditions are satisfactory, as is the weather in Western Australia. The drought still persists in most areas but the crop production has not been reduced as scattered rainfall has been sufficient for the aggregate production to remain constant.

The damaged grain in New South Wales and Queensland is of very poor quality. It cannot be milled and must be used as stockfeed. The Australian Wheat Board indicates that this wheat will be used for domestic stockfeed but the Japanese visiting the areas indicated interest at a price. A semi-official of the Australian Wheat-growers' Federation expects this poor quality wheat to be used as domestic stockfeed as well as being exported to Japan. However, this is not official policy. The same reaction was obtained from the Victorian Farmers' Union, again non-official.

Wheat quotas. - Wheat quotas are to be announced shortly with the maximum possible Australian quota being two-thirds of the former quota, i.e. 230 million bushels plus special Prime Hard quotas. This is the unofficial indication of the Australian Wheatgrowers' Federation. One of their chief economic advisors wants it cut by two-thirds to half, i.e. 115 million bushels to 172 million bushels but his opinion is not expected to prevail as he does not incur the "wrath of wheat farmers". One of the officials has indicated that the quota should be 250 million bushels but again it is not expected to be agreed to by the other members. The situation should be clarified shortly with the State quotas to be announced by the end of January. One interesting point is that the sales to Communist China and to Peru are expected shortly. These may well make the above reduction in quotas feasible in opposition to the Liberal Party position of decreasing the initial advance as well as the quota.

Black market wheat. - The black market is expected to operate as farmers with over-quota wheat attempt to sell all wheat rather than provide storage. This operation will be most successful along the Victorian and New South Wales border as wheat moves from one state to the other for both stockfeed and milling flour. Even with the quality wheat which will not grade f.a.q., the price of such wheat is expected to be too high in comparison to readily available over-quota wheat which is selling at A.60-80 cents (72-96 cents Canadian) per bushel.

The A.W.B. is not at all happy with the situation but the Australian Wheat-growers' Federation and Victorian Farmers' Union as well as the other farmer organizations privately admit they expect black market sales. They are not willing to make any public statement either against or for such operations but by their silence are implicitly agreeing to "black market operations". These organizations clearly want to sell the poor quality wheat as feed grain to Communist China and Japan.

There is a committee of six representing the Australian Wheatgrowers' Federation, Australian Wheat Board and Department of Primary Industry in holding a watching brief on "black market" wheat which is not expected to be effective.

New wheat prices. - The press release by Mr. Anthony, Minister for Primary Industry, regarding the new guaranteed price and home consumption price is enclosed. The guaranteed export price applicable to 200 million bushels of exports from the 1969-70 season's crop deliveries is A.\$1.46 (\$1.76 Canadian) per bushel f.o.b. in bulk for f.a.q., which is A.0.9 cents (1.1 cents) above the price in 1968-69. The home consumption price has been increased by A.1.5 cents (1.8 cents) to A.\$1.72 (\$2.08 Canadian) for f.a.q. wheat in bulk f.o.r., including the A.0.9 cents (1.1 cents)

due to production costs to farmers, plus A.0.5 cents (0.6 cents) to compensate for the extra cost incurred in shipping wheat to Tasmania. The shipping costs to Tasmania were assumed to be A.1.6 cents (1.9 cents) per bushel in the 1969-70 season as opposed to A.1.0 cents (1.2 cents) per bushel in 1968-69.

The Australian Wheat Board announced prices for industrial purposes and stockfeed which came into effect on December 1, 1969 for the 1969-70 season. Industrial users of flour will be charged A.\$1.44 (\$1.73 Canadian) per bushel for f.a.q. bulk wheat f.o.r. ports, whereas stockfeed prices were set at A.\$1.50 (\$1.81) per bushel under the same basis. The industrial price can be charged for stockfeed if the purchaser buys all his wheat requirements through the Board for the next year ending November 30, 1970.

Even though the industrial prices are applicable to bran and pollard, the flour price has gone up by A.\$3.95 (\$4.76 Canadian) a short ton to A.\$100.90 (\$121.48 Canadian) in Sydney. This price increase was announced by the New South Wales Flour Millers Council and is expected to be matched by other States. The prices of bread and bakery products are also expected to rise with justification as the bread manufacturers had wanted to raise the price regardless of the price of flour. It is doubtful whether the prices would be changed by the Australian Wheat Board even though a public outcry is expected.

Temporary grain storage. — The Commonwealth Government announced shortly before the elections that funds would be made available to build temporary storages. The method of finding funds was to simply allow the Wheat Board to use operating funds for the construction of the storage facilities. The method of amortizing such storage would simply be through a charge made on the pools, much to the dissatisfaction of the farmer's organizations who indicated that the burden of the costs should fall upon those using such facilities. With this constant arguing of who would pay for the silos, the wheat production estimates fell until most parties have agreed to wait until February before examining the situation. In other words, the matter has been essentially forgotten and probably will not be looked at again other than examining and possibly rationalizing bulk storage facilities for the 1970-71 season.

1970-71 season. — The situation which will be facing farmers in Australia in the next few months is reminiscent of conditions in the winter of 1968-69 in Canada. Farmers do not really know what to do in cases where wheat has been a major crop, and where land has been brought under cultivation during the last few years. Oats have become so uneconomical at A.25-30 cents (30-36 cents Canadian) per bushel that some farmers are hesitating to even harvest their oat crop, despite the fact that the oat marketing agencies say they can sell all that can be produced — at world prices. Barley is a somewhat better crop in terms of returns but any major switch into barley would be equally disastrous. Unofficial reports from the barley trade indicate that a good proportion of the barley has been sold through forward sales in the export markets, with Japan as a major market. Although wheat quotas will be lower, there is about a 40 per cent chance that the wheat acreage will be even greater in the coming season unless some Government intervention is made.

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat
December 1 - November 30, 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	381	1,220	—	—
Germany, Federal Republic ...	104	2,000	—	—
Netherlands	4,542	7,745	—	—
Sub-totals	5,027	10,965	—	—
<u>Other Western Europe</u>				
Britain	23,991	34,662	461	387
Ireland	1,559	1,137	—	—
Malta	724	735	—	—
Norway	2,014	3,565	—	—
Sweden	—	53	—	—
Others	10	342	—	—
Sub-totals	28,298	40,494	461	387
Totals	33,325	51,459	461	387
<u>Africa</u>				
Malawi	—	—	288	422
Mauritius	—	—	691	1,027
Mozambique	527	—	—	—
Rhodesia	3,327	2,121	—	—
Sudan	415	—	—	—
Zambia	2,142	2,065	105	—
Others	13	100	364	421
Totals	6,424	4,286	1,448	1,870
<u>Asia</u>				
Aden	1,156	1,129	—	—
Aden and Aden I/T	—	—	280	155
Aden and Aden I/T Atta	—	—	201	102
Afghanistan	—	370	—	—
Arabian Gulf	—	—	79	183
Arabian Gulf Atta	—	—	856	892
Ceylon	434	1,523	7,407	4,306
China	65,141	68,115	—	—
Hong Kong	3,937	2,642	79	34
India	9,046	2,582	—	—
Indonesia	—	—	3,765	2,247
Iraq	2,722	—	—	—
Japan	26,325	47,591	—	—
Korea South	—	372	—	—
Kuwait	2,483	2,489	—	—
Lebanon	1,732	4,571	—	—

Exports of Australian Wheat and Wheat Flour in Terms of Wheat
December 1 — November 30, 1968-69 and Corresponding Period 1967-68 — Con.

Destination	Wheat		Wheat flour	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
thousand bushels				
<u>Asia — Concluded</u>				
Pakistan	—	1,887	—	—
Philippines	301	1,689	140	165
Saudi Arabia	675	1,998	244	523
Taiwan	758	1,462	—	—
Thailand	1,479	1,669	240	212
Malaysia	11,122	8,997	—	—
Sabah	—	—	20	27
Sarawak	—	—	34	24
Singapore	8,797	4,750	2	2
Others	530	887	164	776
Totals	136,638	154,723	13,511	9,648
<u>Oceania</u>				
New Zealand	1,082	—	—	—
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>				
Argentina	—	1,963	—	—
Chile	3,656	4,179	—	—
Colombia	—	1,303	—	—
Peru	3,499	9,508	—	—
West Indies Area	—	—	565	297
Totals	7,155	16,953	565	297
<u>Pacific Area and Sundries</u>				
Pacific Islands	76	78	3,181	3,853
Ship's Stores and Sundries	—	—	135	145
Totals	76	78	3,316	3,998
Totals, all countries	184,700	227,500	19,300	16,200

ARGENTINE SITUATION

Wheat Supplies
Lower Than
Previous Year

Disposition of Argentine wheat for the crop years (December-November) 1967-68 and 1968-69 appears in the accompanying table.

Total supplies of wheat in Argentina for the 1968-69 crop year were estimated at some 261.2 million bushels, 8 per cent less than the previous year's level of 285.3 million, reflecting a decrease in production which more than offset an increase in carryover stocks. December 1 carryover stocks increased from 16.4 million in 1967 to 44.4 million at December 1, 1968 but production, at 216.8 million, were 19 per cent lower than last year's figure of 269.0 million. In addition, imports during the 1968-69 crop year totalled 14.3 million bushels as against only

1.3 million for the previous crop year. After making an allowance of 150.6 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, an estimated 124.9 million were available for export and for carryover as against 129.5 million in 1967-68.

Exports Above Last Year Exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat equivalent during the 1968-69 crop year amounted to 93.9 million bushels, 10 per cent more than the 85.1 million exported in the 1967-68 crop year. The preliminary estimate places carryover stocks at December 1, 1969 at some 30.9 million bushels, considerably lower than the December 1, 1968 figure of 44.4 million.

Argentine Wheat Supplies

Item	1967-68 ^r	1968-69 ^p
	thousand bushels	
Carryover at beginning of crop year (December 1) (1)	16.4	44.4
Production	269.0	216.8
Total estimated domestic supplies	285.3	261.2
Imports, December - November	1.3	14.3
Total estimated supplies	286.6	275.5
Less estimated domestic requirements for crop year	157.2	150.6
Available for export and for carryover	129.5	124.9
<u>Deduct</u>		
Exports of wheat as grain, December - November	83.1	90.7
Exports of wheat flour in terms of wheat, December - November	1.9	3.2
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	85.1	93.9
Balance on December 1 for export and for carryover	44.4	30.9

(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 December 19, 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.

On December 11, the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock issued the first official estimate of the 1969-70 production of wheat of 5,700,000 metric tons (209.4 million bushels). This estimate includes 600,000 metric tons (22.0 million bushels) of Candeal (durums) wheat.

A crop of this size would be slightly less (0.7 per cent) than was harvested in 1968-69 but 15 per cent and 22.2 per cent less than the averages of the last five-

and ten-year periods, respectively.

It is estimated that of the 6,240,000 hectares (15.4 million acres) planted to wheat, only 5,083,900 hectares (12.6 million acres) have been or will be harvested with an average yield of 1,121 kilograms per harvested hectare (16.7 bushels per acre), the lowest in 10 years with the exception of 1968-69.

It is estimated that wheat production will be lower in every province except Buenos Aires as a result of the period of very dry conditions throughout northern Argentina. The following table shows estimates of production, by province, for 1968-69 and 1969-70.

	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>
	thousand bushels	
Buenos Aires	126,397	146,973
La Pampa	21,679	19,474
Santa Fe	23,148	16,902
Cordoba	22,781	16,534
Entre Rios	12,419	6,724
Other Provinces	4,483	2,829
Totals	<u>210,907</u>	<u>209,437</u>

The bulk of the wheat crop is only now being harvested and so this preliminary estimate of production is subject to revision. Recent rains have helped the recovery of the crop in the final stages of its development and, in addition, conditions are favourable in the main wheat-growing province of Buenos Aires. The final estimate of production could therefore be adjusted upward.

Argentina had a carryover into the 1968-69 crop year of about one million metric tons (36,743,000 bushels) of wheat and a crop of 5,740,000 tons (210,907,000 bushels) but was able to meet its domestic and export requirements only by importing about 400,000 tons (14,697,000 bushels) of bread wheat. There will be only a negligible carryover into the 1969-70 crop year. About 4.0 million tons (146,973,000 bushels) are required for seeding and domestic milling while another 1.0 million tons (36,743,000 bushels) have been committed to Brazil. Thus, bread wheat imports would be required once again in 1969-70.

On the other hand, the Candeal (durum) crop is estimated to be much larger than normal at 600,000 metric tons (22,046,000 bushels) of which only about 70,000 tons (2,572,000 bushels) are consumed domestically. There would therefore be 530,000 tons (19,474,000 bushels) available for export. The main overseas market for Argentine durums is Italy.

Argentina has negotiated a price of only US\$51 per metric ton (\$1.50 per bushel Canadian), f.o.b. Buenos Aires, on its first quarter 1970 shipments of 250,000 tons (9,186,000 bushels) of wheat to Brazil, under their three-year arrangement to supply one million tons (36,743,000 bushels) of wheat each year in the 1969-71 period. These quarterly prices are negotiated on the basis of prices in the previous quarter on both the Argentine shipments and shipments from other suppliers to Brazil. In view of the very low offers which Brazil received in the last quarter, the Argentine price

was forced down significantly from its level in the current quarter of US\$55.55 per ton (\$1.63 per bushel).

Bread wheat prices during November continued to fall, dropping from 1,790 pesos to 1,760 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.50 to \$1.48 per bushel), f.o.r. Buenos Aires and from 1,780 to 1,630 pesos (\$1.50 to \$1.37 per bushel) at Bahia Blanca. By December 19, prices had tumbled to 1,610 pesos and 1,580 pesos (\$1.35 and \$1.33 per bushel) at Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca, respectively. There have been very few sales.

Prices on the Buenos Aires Futures Exchange at December 19 were 1,610 pesos (\$1.35 per bushel) for January delivery, 1,638 (\$1.38 per bushel) for February, 1,658 (\$1.39 per bushel) for March and 1,699 (\$1.43 per bushel) for April.

Candeal (durums) prices fell from 1,900 to 1,820 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.60 to \$1.53 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires and from 1,860 to 1,760 pesos (\$1.56 to \$1.48 per bushel) at Bahia Blanca. Prices recovered somewhat early in December but by the 19th of the month had fallen once again to 1,840 pesos and 1,830 pesos (\$1.55 and \$1.54 per bushel) at Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca, respectively.

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

Destination	October		December-October	
	1968	1969	1967-68	1968-69
thousand bushels				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
EEC:				
Belgium and Luxembourg	225	—	401	1,204
France	131	—	1,279	647
Germany, Federal Republic ..	—	—	33	37
Italy	1,458	—	16,757	13,159
Netherlands	149	—	1,003	3,124
Sub-totals	1,963	—	19,473	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	1,963	—	21,547	23,856
<u>Eastern Europe</u>				
Hungary	—	—	22	—

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

Destination	October		December-October	
	1968	1969	1967-68	1968-69
thousand bushels				
<u>Africa</u>				
Algeria	—	—	351	1,817
Mozambique	—	—	—	426
Totals	—	—	351	2,243
<u>Asia</u>				
China	—	—	370	—
Cyprus	—	—	—	472
India	—	—	—	4,364
Japan	149	—	149	527
Turkey	—	—	—	456
Viet-Nam	—	—	184	—
Totals	149	—	703	5,819
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>				
Bolivia	—	—	855	242
Brazil	5,478	3,245	30,044	34,546
Chile	265	1,011	4,133	4,319
Colombia	—	—	1,521	—
Paraguay	—	—	1,517	2,475
Peru	1,034	772	11,615	10,182
Uruguay	—	—	523	—
Totals	6,777	5,028	50,208	51,764
Totals, all countries	8,889	5,028	72,832	83,682

FRENCH SITUATION

Supplies Down
from Previous Year

Total estimated commercial domestic supplies of soft wheat in France for the crop year (August-July) 1969-70, consisting of the August 1 carryover of 103.9 million bushels and anticipated marketings of 409.9 million amount to some 513.8 million, slightly less than the 1968-69 total of 516.3 million. Imports of wheat during August-October 1969 amounted to 3.0 million bushels, 30 per cent above the previous year's comparable total of 2.3 million. After deducting 221.6 million bushels for estimated domestic use, including normal feed wheat requirements, the surplus available for export and for carryover is placed at 295.3 million bushels compared with 290.2 million last year.

Exports Above
Last Year

Combined exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain equivalent during the first three months of the 1969-70 crop year amounted to 54.4 million bushels, and represented an increase of 24 per cent over the comparable August-October 1968 total of 43.7 million. The balance of commercial supplies remaining on November 1, 1969 for export and for carryover amounted to 240.9 million compared with the November 1, 1968 total of 246.5 million bushels.

French Soft Wheat Supplies

Item	1968-69 ^r	1969-70 ^P
	million bushels	
Commercial carryover, August 1	93.2	103.9
Anticipated deliveries to Grain Board	423.1	409.9 ^r
Total estimated commercial domestic supplies	516.3	513.8
Imports, August-October	2.3	3.0
Total commercial supplies	518.6	516.8
Less domestic requirements for crop year	228.4	221.6
Available for export and for carryover	290.2	295.3
<u>Deduct</u>		
Exports of wheat, August-October	34.9	46.0
Exports of wheat flour, August-October	8.8	8.4
Total exports of wheat and wheat flour	43.7	54.4
Balance on November 1 for export and for carryover .	246.5	240.9

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

The following account of the wheat situation in France has been extracted from a report from Mr. F.G. Beaudette, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Paris, under date of December 15, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Where possible, conversions to Canadian measures have been made for the convenience of our readers.

Weather and crops. — October weather was exceptionally mild, dry and sunny until the last days of the month. The Mediterranean region however received violent rain-storms between the 15th and 21st. The generally good weather has of course helped the harvests of corn, wine grapes, sugar beets, etc., but very little winter wheat seedings took place due to the hardness of the soils. Very irregular germination is apparent in sowings of winter barley, oats and rye.

The Ministry of Agriculture's November 1 estimate for wheat area and production in 1969 is shown in the following table compared with final 1968 statistics. Normally the November 1 estimate is the last given until the final figures are issued in the second half of the following year.

	<u>Area</u>		<u>Production</u>	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
	thousand acres		thousand bushels	
Soft wheat total	9,839	9,686	539,465	521,608
Durum wheat total	263	308	11,122	12,441

Soft wheat production estimates once again place the 1969 crop over the 14 million ton mark (514.4 million bushels), while earlier reports from both ONIC and the trade had given a 13.5 to 13.8 million ton (496.0 million to 507.1 million bushels) range as likely. The present evaluation of 14.2 million tons (521.8 million bushels) is some half a million tons (18.4 million bushels) lower than last year, due in part to smaller acreage and in part to lower yield. The durum wheat production at 339,000 tons (12.5 million bushels) is disappointing due entirely to lower yields (too much heat during the summer).

Soft wheat supply - utilization. — At its meeting in late November, the ONIC experts reviewed their evaluation of growers' deliveries of soft wheat upward to 11.15 million tons (409,688,000 bushels) in 1969-70, or some 350,000 tons (12,860,000 bushels) less than in 1968-69. October 1969 marketings only reached 418,000 tons (15,359,000 bushels) compared to 553,000 (20,319,000 bushels) in October 1968. This brought total 1969 crop soft wheat deliveries at November 1 to 8,108,600 tons (297,937,000 bushels) compared to 8,407,100 tons (308,905,000 bushels) of 1968 crop at the same time last year. According to the trade, these slower deliveries starting in late September 1969 are due principally to the dry weather (growers afraid to be unable to plant) and to expectations of higher prices later in crop year following ministerial statements.

If denaturation of soft wheat continues at the present rate of over 110,000 tons (4,042,000 bushels) per month, the total for the crop year will easily surpass the one million ton mark (36,743,000 bushels) and should bring domestic soft wheat requirements to around 6.25 million tons (229,646,000 bushels) compared to the 6 million tons, (220,460,000 bushels) now anticipated. Stocks at November 1 are already some 600,000 million tons (22,046,000 bushels) lower than the previous year, thanks to lower farm marketings and larger exports, and despite smaller sales to millers.

Durum wheat situation. — October farm marketings at 16,900 tons (621,000 bushels) brought total 1969 crop deliveries to November 1 to 214,500 tons (7,881,000 bushels) compared with 21,400 and 217,300 tons (786,000 and 7,984,000 bushels), respectively, for 1968. Keeping in mind the larger 1969 production, the October (and total to date) deliveries confirm the trend at holding back marketing of this year's crop.

Commercial stocks of domestic durum went from 143,100 tons (5,258,000 bushels) at October 1 to 123,100 tons (4,523,000 bushels) at November 1. The mills bought 31,000 tons (1,139,000 bushels) in October, while exports reached only 3,300 tons (121,000 bushels). The industry held stocks of 51,900 (1,907,000 bushels) at October 1, took delivery of 33,000 tons (1,213,000 bushels) of domestic and 17,800 tons (654,000 bushels) of imported durum, and processed 60,100 tons (2,208,000 bushels) to finish October with stocks of 42,600 tons (1,565,000 bushels).

Trade. — Advanced customs statistics show that France exported 420,000 tons and 517,000 tons (15,432,000 and 18,996,000 bushels) of soft wheat in September and October 1969, respectively. This brought the total for the first 3 months of the present crop year to 1.25 million tons (45,929,000 bushels) compared to 0.96 million (35,274,000 bushels) in the equivalent period of 1968-69. Denatured soft wheat exports of 149,000 tons (5,475,000 bushels) in August-October 1969-70 went mainly to West Germany and Belgium; Germany also provided the largest outlet for milling quality soft wheat, followed by the U.K., Egypt, Holland, China and Belgium. Durum exports in the period have been lower than last year, but Italy remains the largest buyer.

Total imports of wheat by France in the first 3 months of 1969-1970 are only

slightly smaller than in the August-October period of 1968-69; as larger imports of soft-hard wheats nearly compensate a decrease in durum imports. Canada's performance is much improved over last year.

General. — In the second half of November, ONIC called for tenders on 210,000 tons (7,716,000 bushels) of soft wheat held in "stockage-achat". This was to help exporters meet their commitments mainly to China. Another 6,100 tons (224,000 bushels) was released in a similar manner in early December and there is talk of a third call for tenders. It seems that ONIC has adopted a policy of releasing small quantities every so often for internal market use.

Since the French market has tightened with high prices, the talk of large wheat sales to Eastern Europe has completely subsided. A sale of 400,000 tons (14,697,000 bushels) of French feed barley to Poland has been confirmed, but Germany seems to have gotten most of the EEC wheat business both to Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Algeria remains a difficult market to assess. The North African country has purchased (according to the trade, 40,000 tons (1,470,000 bushels) of durums from the USA and some soft wheat from Bulgaria. Algeria should still be in the market for somewhere between 100 and 150 thousand tons (3,674,000 and 5,511,000 bushels) of each of soft (or hard) and durum wheats in the present crop year. As far as Morocco is concerned, it appears that though the 1969 cereal crop was disappointing, the carryover stocks of 1968 crop will probably enable the country to remain off the world market for another year. To sum up, it appears that France and the EEC are not considering themselves to be dangerous competitors in the international wheat market at the present time.

WHEAT SITUATION IN BRAZIL

The following information relative to the Brazilian wheat situation has been extracted from a report from the Canadian Consulate, Sao Paulo, Brazil, under date of December 3, 1969, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Brazil's wheat production, about 80 per cent of which comes from the State of Rio Grande do Sul is estimated at 1 million to 1.1 million tons (36.7 million to 40.4 million bushels) for the current 1969 year as against 700,000 tons (25.7 million bushels) in 1968.

High Government support price was one of the reasons that stimulated local farmers to increase their planting area for wheat. It was US\$107 per metric ton (\$115 Canadian) or double of the price of imported wheat. The Government resells the wheat bought at high cost from local producers at a considerably lower price to Brazilian millers. It is estimated that the 1969 subsidy programme may cost the Brazilian Government around US\$50 million (\$54 million Canadian) and doubts have been expressed whether it will be continued at the same scale next year.

Rio Grande do Sul farmers began planting wheat on a commercial scale in 1963. Since then their production has shown an increase of 900 per cent. The present 1.1 million ton harvest (40.4 million bushels) is slightly less than one half of Brazil's 1967 imports and about one third of the country's internal consumption.

Generous financing facilities offered by Government-owned Banco do Brasil, improved methods of planting and harvesting, such as the importation of close to 1,000 self-propelled harvesters in the years 1967 and 1968, have been responsible for

a steady increase of production rate which was 721 kilos per hectare (10.7 bushels per acre) in 1967 and is estimated to come close to 1,000 kilos per hectare (14.9 bushels per acre) in 1969.

Planting season for wheat in Brazil are the months of June and July and harvesting occurs in November and December. The same land is used for the planting of soybeans which grow between January and May. Last year Rio Grande do Sul produced 700,000 metric tons (25,720,000 bushels) of soybeans, 300,000 tons (11,023,000 bushels) of which were exported.

The Brazilian wheat is of the "soft" variety. In 1967 Brazil imported close to 2.5 million tons (91,858,000 bushels) of wheat worth about US\$180 million (\$194 million Canadian). Most of it came from the United States, slightly over 1 million tons (36,743,000 bushels) and Argentina, slightly over 800,000 tons (29,395,000 bushels). It is estimated that import figures for 1969 will be about the same, although Argentina should export about one million tons (36,743,000 bushels) which is her current quota. Other suppliers of wheat to Brazil are Australia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Uruguay and the Soviet Union.

GRAIN SITUATION IN HUNGARY, BULGARIA, RUMANIA AND AUSTRIA

The following accounts of the current grain situations have been extracted from a report by Mr. L.T. Dickenson, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Vienna, under date of December 16, 1969, and are reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Hungary. — This year Hungary experienced increases in output of all grains. For the first time in many years they are exporting wheat. By the end of 1969 Hungary expects to export 430,000 metric tons (15,800,000 bushels) of wheat. There are approximately 600,000 tons (22,046,000 bushels) of semi-hard wheat over and above domestic requirements. As of October they had exported 6,000 tons (220,000 bushels) to Lebanon, 40,000 tons (1,470,000 bushels) to Great Britain, 70,000 tons (2,572,000 bushels) to Czechoslovakia and an undisclosed quantity to Italy and Switzerland.

Livestock products are very important for Hungary in earning foreign currency. To increase livestock production Hungary has had to increase their feed grain production. Traditionally Hungary has imported large quantities of feed grains. However, due to a large increase in corn production in 1969 there will be very small imports of feed grains this year. The increase in corn production is partially due to new hybrid seed and the increased application of fertilizer.

Director Szabados of AGRIMPEX has indicated that the acreage planted to wheat this fall is the same as that planted last fall. Hungary would like to convert some of the area presently used for wheat production over to corn as corn can be used as a livestock feed. However, a low level of mechanization in corn harvesting tends to dampen this conversion.

The following table of statistics compares grain production in 1968 and 1969. It is to be noted that there were production increases in all categories in grain in 1969 as compared to 1968.

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
	thousand bushels	
Wheat	123,164	131,504
Rye	9,370	9,803
Barley	41,520	41,566
Oats	4,474	5,122
Corn	148,181	157,472

Bulgaria. — Very little information has been released this year on agriculture production. However, in comparison with last year's harvest the 1969 crop is larger. Total agriculture output in 1969 surpassed that of 1968. This was mainly due to an increase in crop production.

Rumania. — Over-all agricultural production is scheduled to increase 28-31 per cent over the current five-year plan. In particular, by 1975 a grain output of 17.5 million to 18.5 million tons is envisaged, compared with 15 million tons foreseen for 1969. The irrigation program that has been mapped out is rather ambitious, in the light of past under-fulfillment.

We understand from several sources that this year's wheat crop is smaller than that of 1968, however, it is expected to cover Rumania's domestic needs. In 1968 total cereal production was 12.7 million tons of which wheat and rye were 4.9 million tons and corn 7.1 million tons (279,512,000 bushels). We would predict that the wheat production in 1969 would be somewhere between 4.4 million and 4.7 million tons (161,671,000 to 172,694,000 bushels). The following table indicates total wheat production and yield in 1966, 1967 and 1968.

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
	million bushels		
Wheat production	186	214	178
	bushels per acre		
Average yield	24.8	29.8	25.6

Austria. — In recent years Austria has been producing a surplus of bread grains and has even been exporting minor quantities of bread grains. A small quantity of wheat is maintained in storage in the form of a national reserve. They plan to take steps to reduce wheat production as it is often difficult to export.

In the past, Austria has been a large importer of feed grain. In 1967 they imported 190,000 tons (7,480,000 bushels) of corn and 165,000 tons (7,578,000 bushels) of barley. However, in 1969 there were no imports of corn or barley due to a large increase in corn production. This increase in the production of feed grains was the result of an increase in feed grain prices and a lowering of the price of bread grains. It is interesting to note, however, that the increased acreage planted to feed grains was not at the expense of wheat, in spite of a lower wheat price, but rather at the expense of potatoes, root crops and pasture land. As a consequence of the above changes in plantings Austria may develop a surplus of feed grains.

Austria has an annual surplus of durum wheat, but they still purchase small quantities of Canadian durum to mix with their own to improve the quality. Last year Austria imported 11,540 tons (424,000 bushels) of durum wheat, all of which came from Canada.

A price commission made up of the Ministries of Agriculture, Interior, Finance and Trade sets the prices for all stages of production from farm gate to the price of bread. There is a levy on the import of grains which amounts to the difference between the domestically established price and the import price. Proceeds from the levies are used to subsidize local production. Subsidies are issued to farmers to help cover storage costs and as a premium on the production of quality wheat and high quality durum.

CALENDAR OF WHEAT EVENTS

- December 5 The Hon. Otto Lang announced the establishment of a Grains Group through the co-operation of the Departments of Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Commerce and Transport and agencies related to these Departments. This Group will provide a focus for the development of policies and programs for the grain industry.
- 19 A report released from Mr. S.E. Kidd, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) Buenos Aires, stated that the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock on December 11 issued the first official estimate of wheat production in Argentina for 1969-70 of 5,700,000 metric tons (209.4 million bushels). This estimate includes 600,000 metric tons (22.0 million bushels) of Candeal (durums) wheat. A crop of this size would be slightly less (0.7 per cent) than was harvested in 1968-69 but 15 per cent and 22 per cent less than the averages of the last five- and ten-year periods, respectively.
- In a report released by the Crop Reporting Board, United States Department of Agriculture, production of all wheat in the United States in 1969 totalled 1,459 million bushels, 7 per cent below the record high 1968 crop and 4 per cent less than in 1967. The yield of 30.7 bushels per acre exceeded the 1968 previous record yield by 2.2 bushels, partly offsetting a 14 per cent decline in harvested acreage.
- 22 According to a report received from Mr. R.A. Groundwater, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Melbourne, wheat harvesting, which will be finished by mid-January, is in full swing throughout Australia. The production estimates are 415 million bushels to be produced with possible deliveries of 381 million bushels from an acreage of 24.1 million acres. The average yield for Australia is 17.2 bushels per acre.
- 23 The last grain vessel of the 1969 season of navigation, M.V. Sir Denys Lowson, finished loading at the Canadian Lakehead. The total volume of the six principal grains cleared 263.3 million bushels and was almost 16 million greater than the 1968 figure. Vessel shipments of the individual grains, were as follows, in millions of bushels: wheat, 172.2; oats, 21.0; barley, 57.1; rye, 2.1; flax-seed, 8.7; and rapeseed, 2.2.
- January 14 According to the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce, wheat flour production in the United States in November 1969 amounted to 22,237,000 hundredweight, averaging 1,170,000 hundredweight per working day. This compared with an average output per working day of 23,306,000 hundredweight last month and 22,080,000 hundredweight in November 1968. Wheat flour mills during November operated at 75.0 per cent of capacity, compared with 74.9 per cent and 74.3 per cent, respectively, for the previous month and the same month a year ago.

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