DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE COARSE GRAINS QUARTERLY

November 1960

Published by Authority of
The Honourable George Hees, Minister of Trade and Commerce

Prepared in the Crops Section, Agriculture Division
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa

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FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

Gross supplies of Canadian feed grains, excluding wheat, in 1960-61 are estimated at 20.1 million tons, two per cent lower than last year's 20.6 million but three per cent higher than the ten-year (1949-50--1958-59) average of 19.5 million. Net supplies (gross supplies less estimated exports, seed requirements and other domestic uses) are estimated to be 17.0 million tons. This is one per cent lower than the 1959-60 total of 17.1 million but eleven per cent higher than the ten-year average of 15.3 million tons. Although net supplies are slightly smaller than a year ago, this decline is more than offset by a seven per cent decrease in grain-consuming animal units and as a result, the net supply of feed grains per grain-consuming animal unit is estaimed at 1.04 tons, seven per cent above the 1959-60 level of 0.97 tons and about three per cent more than the ten-year average. Grain consumed per grain-consuming animal unit has averaged about 0.83 tons over the ten years.

Fodder supplies for the present crop year are of record proportions, Forage Crops and with the largest hay crop ever harvested in Canada more than off-Feed Supplements setting a decline in fodder corn. Spring rains combined with adequate reserve moisture gave forage crops an excellent start in the Prairie Provinces. Hot, dry weather during July brought almost ideal conditions for harvesting an excellent hay crop. In addition, showery weather later in the season provided unusually good pastures. As a result, fodder supplies are expected to be adequate in practically all areas of the Prairies. In Ontario, production of hay was greater than that of last year while a slight decline occurred in Quebec. In both provinces, a prolonged period of dry weather necessitated some supplementary feeding. Fall rains, however, brought about generally good recovery of pastures. Shortages of fodder may occur in the Maritimes and in Eastern Quebec. Slight milk production decreases occurred in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and dried-up pastures caused producers throughout the Maritimes and in parts of Quebec to draw heavily on feed reserves. British Columbia harvested a plentiful hay crop of good quality and fall pastures were in fair to good condition.

Supplies of millfeeds available to Canadian feeders are expected to show little change from a year ago. Production of soybean oilmeal, which accounts for some 45 per cent of all high-protein supplements used by Canadian feeders, will likely be about the same this year as in 1959-60. Supplies of other oilmeals are expected to be somewhat higher than those of last year. Packing-house by-products, reflecting a smaller hog slaughter, may register a slight decline.

Exports of Oats, Barley

Rye and Flaxseed

August-October 1960

Exports for the period of 28.6 million bushels. Current crop year exports of the four grains to October 31, 1960 with figures for the corresponding period of 1959 and the ten-year August-October averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows, in millions of bushels: oats, 0.9 (1.3, 8.1); barley, 7.9 (11.3, 17.7); rye, 0.7 (1.8, 1.5); and flaxseed, 4.1 (2.7, 1.3).

During the first three months of the 1960-61 crop year, the United Kingdom was the principal market for Canadian oats, accounting for shipments totalling some 0.5 million bushels, or 57 per cent of the three-month total. The bulk of the remainder was accounted for by shipments to the United States and Switzerland of 0.1 million bushels each. In addition to the 0.9 million bushels of oats exported in the form of grain, the equivalent of some 110 thousand bushels was exported as rolled oats during August-October this year. Exports of Canadian barley during the period under review went to five different countries with shipments to the

United Kingdom and the United States amounting to 4.5 million and 3.1 million bushels, respectively. Relatively smaller shipments went to Switzerland, Federal Republic of Germany, and the Netherlands. The equivalent of an additional 1.5 million bushels of barley was exported in the form of malt. The leading market for the 0.7 million bushels of Canadian rye exported during the first three months of the current crop year was the United States with 0.6 million while a small shipment of 82,000 bushels went to the United Kingdom. Of the 4.1 million bushels of flaxseed exported up to October 31, 1960 some 2.4 million was shipped to the United Kingdom. The remainder was accounted for by relatively smaller shipments to Japan, Spain, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, Poland and France.

Board of Grain Commissioners
Transferred to Department of
Agriculture on November 22, 1960

Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced in the House of Commons that the Board of Grain Commissioners had been transferred from the authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce to the

Minister of Agriculture. This followed the recent action with respect to the Canadian Wheat Board and gives Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton responsibility for all agricultural policies of the government. Headquarters of both the Board of Grain Commissioners and the Canadian Wheat Board will remain in Winnipeg.

Under the authority of the Canada Grain Act, the Board of Grain Commissioners is responsible for fixing grade standards for grain, issuing grade inspection certificates including final certificates on all export cargoes, the maintenance of a grain research laboratory, licensing elevators, the management of six public terminal elevators, supervising the weighing of grain, and associated activities. It is the agency responsible for maintaining quality standards for Canadian grain and ensuring that the interests of farmers are protected in all aspects of grain handling. Similar activities with respect to other farm products have always been under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Agriculture.

Chief Commissioner is R.W. Milner. The two other Commissioners are G.N. McConnell and S. Loptson.

Acreage Payments

press release under date of November 28, 1960 the Government today announced plans for providing acreage payments to western farmers who missed out on earlier payments because they did not hold 1959 Wheat Board permits, even though they actually grew grain that year. Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton told the House of Commons that because of climatic conditions, many grain producers did not bother to take out permits. He explained that in order to allow these growers to share in the acreage payment program, they will now be eligible provided they held Wheat Board permits for the crops harvested in 1958 and in 1960 and were producers in 19.

According to a Canada Department of Agriculture

An order in Council August 31 this year authorized payment of \$1 per acre to a maximum of 200 acres to holders of permits for the 1959-60 crop year, which is in lieu of a two-price system which is the equivalent of \$1 a bushel for grain consumed domestically by humans. The use of the 1959-60 permits, Mr. Hamilton said, allowed payments to be made much earlier than if the 1960-61 permits had been used. Payments were started September 12 and cheques were issued against eligible permits by October 7. Value of cheques issued to date is about \$40,070,000.

To qualify under the amendment, producers will be required to complete an affidavit giving details of their operations. Applications will be mailed out shortly and they must be returned to the Canadian Wheat Board, as agent of the Minister of Agriculture, by February 28, 1961. There were 224,717 permits issued in 1959-60 and it is estimated that there may be another 5,000 farmers eligible under the terms of the amendment.

NOVEMBER ESTIMATE OF 1960 PRODUCTION OF CANADA'S PRINCIPAL GRAIN CROPS

In contrast to a year earlier when the harvest was stalled by wet weather and snowstorms, Prairie farmers had taken off nearly áll of the cereal crops by mid-October. Harvesting conditions were good and the bulk of the crop was stored in dry condition. The harvest progressed well through most of Eastern Canada and in British Columbia. Based on yields indicated at mid-October, average yields per acre of ten of the fourteen crops in the accompanying table, spring wheat, winter wheat, oats, barley, fall rye, spring rye, flaxseed, mixed grains, buckwheat and dry peas exceeded those of 1959. Estimated production is greater than that of last year for winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, fall rye, spring rye, flaxseed, buckwheat, dry peas and rapeseed.

Canada's 1960 wheat crop now estimated at 489.6 million bushels is 18 per cent above last year's estimate of 413.5 million but one per cent below the ten-year average of 495.1 million. The increase in production compared with last year is due to a one per cent increase in acreage and an 18 per cent increase in yields. The average yield at 21.1 bushels per acre is 3 per cent above the ten-year (1950-59) average of 20.5 bushels per acre. Production of oats for grain in 1960 is estimated at 456.1 million bushels, 9 per cent above last year's 417.9 million and 8 per cent above the 1950-59 average of 421.1 million. The increase in production compared with 1959 reflected a higher average yield per acre which more than offsets a decline in acreage. The 1960 barley crop is estimated at 207.0 million bushels, 8 per cent below last year's 225.6 million and 12 per cent below the 1950-59 average of 234.8 million. The indicated average yield for Canada as a whole is 28.1 bushels per acre. compared with 27.2 bushels in 1959 and the ten-year average of 27.6 bushels per acre. The combined production of fall and spring rye is now estimated at 10.1 million bushels, some 24 per cent above the 1959 crop of 8.1 million but 29 per cent below the ten-year average of 14.3 million bushels. Average vields estimated at 18.6 bushels per acre, are 18 per cent above the 1959 average of 15.8 bushels and 15 per cent above the ten-year average of 16.2 bushels. Canada's 1960 crop of mixed grains, grown principally in eastern Canada, is estimated at 59.7 million bushels, down 6 per cent from the 63.8 million produced in 1959 and some 8 per cent lower than the 1950-59 average production of 65.2 million bushels. The indicated average yield for all Canada at 43.2 bushels per acre is 2 per cent higher than the 42.5 bushels obtained in 1959 and one per cent higher than the ten-year average of 42.6 bushels per acre. Production of corn for grain in 1960 is estimated at 29.3 million bushels, 5 per cent below last year's crop of 31.0 million, but 16 per cent above the ten-year average of 25.3 million bushels. Production of soybeans currently estimated at 5.7 million bushels is 17 per cent smaller than last year's record of 6.8 million bushels. Rapeseed production in 1960 is estimated at a record 551.0 million pounds compared with 178.0 million last year and the ten-year average of 145.0 million pounds.

November Estimate of the 1960 Production of Grain Crops Canada and Prairie Provinces, Compared with 1959

Province	Are	а	Yield	per Acre	Produ	ction
and Crop	1959	1960	1959	1960 1/	1959	1960 1/
	- acr	es -	- bu	shels -	- bush	els -
CANADA						
Winter wheat	425,000	525,000	29.3	33.5	12,464,000	17,570,000
Spring wheat 2/	22,639,900	22,673,200	17.7	20.8	401,056,000	472,054,000
All wheat	23,064,900	23,198,200	17.9	21.1	413,520,000	489,624,000
Oats for grain	11,391,300	11,146,700	36.7	40.9	417,933,000	456,134,000
Barley	8,288,600	7,359,700	27.2	28.1	225,550,000	207,036,000
Fall rye	405,700	442,100	16.8	19.4	6,819,000	8,575,000
Spring rye	110,900	101,000	12.0	15.3	1,330,000	1,550,000
All rye	516,600	543,100	15.8	18.6	8,149,000	10,125,000
Flaxseed	2,150,700	2,817,200	8.2	8.9	17,719,000	25,114,000
Mixed grains	1,500,500	1,380,600	42.5	43.2	63,790,000	59,711,000
Corn for grain	488,900	514,000	63.5	57.1	31,023,000	29,337,000
Buckwheat	83,300	85,000	19.6	21.6	1,629,000	1,835,000
Peas, dry	63,900	54,000	15.4	18.4	984,000	993,000
Beans, dry	68,000	67,200	17.2	15.1	1,168,000	1,012,000
Soybeans	251,000	256,500	27.2	22.1	6,828,000	5,675,000
Rapeseed	213,500	756,000	16.7	14.6	3,560,000	11,020,000
PRAIRIE PROVINCES						
Wheat 2/	22,557,000	22,590,000	17.7	20.8	399,000,000	470,000,000
Oats for grain	7,882,000	7,913,000	33.4	38.4	263,000,000	304,000,000
Barley	8,107,000	7,196,000	27.0	27.9	219,000,000	201,000,000
Rye	434,900	450,000	14.6	17.7	6,360,000	7,950,000
Flaxseed	2,130,000	2,797,000	8.2	8.9	17,500,000	24,900,000

^{1/} As indicated on basis of conditions on or about October 15.

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

FEED GRAIN SUPPLIES PER ANIMAL UNIT

As in previous crop years, presentation of the Canadian feed grain supply picture for the current crop year provides a comparison between total potential feed grain supplies per grain-consuming animal unit. The gross supply of feed grains available for any one crop year, as shown in Table 1, includes the total production of the various feed grains (oats, barley, mixed grains, rye, corn and buckwheat) converted to tons and bulked together, plus carryover stocks of oats, barley and rye at the beginning of the crop year. Allowance is also made for anticipated imports of corn. In these calculations wheat is not included as a feed grain.

Due to the combined effect of reduced carryover stocks of oats, barley, and rye and smaller crops of barley, corn for grain and mixed grains, in 1960, total supplies of Canadian feed grains in the crop year 1960-61 are about 2 per cent below those of 1959-60 despite higher levels of production for oats and rye. Current crop year supplies of oats, consisting of the August 1 carryover of 92.8 million bushels and this year's production of 456.1 million amount to 549.0 million bushels, representing an increase of 2 per cent over the 1959-60 total of 536.9 million. Supplies of barley, at 328.5 million bushels, were 7 per cent less than last year's total of 353.7 million and consisted of a carryover of 121.5 million bushels and a crop of 207.0 million.

Table 1 - Total Potential Feed Grain Supplies 1/ Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit

Crop Year	Gross Supply Feed Grain $2/3/$	Grain-Consuming Animal Units <u>4</u> /	Gross Supply Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	- tons -		- tons -
1949-50	12,051,000	14,830,000	0.81
1950-51	14,664,000	14,016,000	1.05
1951-52	19,870,000	14,595,000	1.36
1952-53	21,772,000	15,250,000	1.43
1953-54	22,009,000	14,321,000	1.54
1954-55	18,233,000	15,015,000	1.21
1955-56	19,864,000	15,277,000	1.30
1956-57	23,265,000	15,525,000	1.50
1957-58	21,974,000	15,900,000	1.38
1958-59	21,221,000	17,063,000	1.24
10-year average 1949-50-			
1958-59	19,492,000	15,179,000	1.28
1959-60 5/	20,609,000	17,634,000	1.17
1960-61 6/	20,113,000 7/	16,312,000	1.23

^{1/} Excluding wheat. 2/ Includes production of oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat, and mixed grains together with carryover stocks of oats, barley and rye. 3/ Revised to include imports of corn meal. 4/ A grain-consuming animal unit is the equivalent in consumption of grain of one average milk cow in a year, weighted as follows: horses, 1.14; milk cows, 1.0; other cattle, 0.51; hogs, 0.87; sheep, 0.04; and poultry, 0.045. Calculations of the number of grain-consuming animal units for a particular crop year are based on the estimated livestock population as at June 1 immediately preceding that crop year. 5/ Revised. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ Based on November estimate of production of 1960 field crops.

Supplies of rye, at 16.9 million bushels were 5 per cent above the 1959-60 total of 16.1 million. This year's crop of mixed grains was estimated at 59.7 million bushels, 6 per cent less than the 63.8 million harvested in 1959. Production of grain corn in 1960 was estimated at 29.3 million bushels, 5 per cent less than last year's outturn of 31.0 million. Gross supplies of feed grains available in 1960-61 are estimated at 20.1 million tons compared with 20.6 million available in 1959-60. Gross supplies per grain-consuming animal unit, amounted to 1.23 tons, compared with last year's level of 1.17 tons and the ten-year average of 1.28 tons.

While it is recognized that the method just outlined has value in determining the gross quantities of feed grains available for the Canadian livestock feeding program, a more realistic picture can be presented after subtracting estimated amounts used for purposes other than animal feeding. In the compilations in Table 2, net supplies have been calculated by deducting exports, seed requirements and other domestic non-feed uses from gross supplies as set out in Table 1. For the 1960-61 crop year these items have been estimated in arriving at the net supply position. As in Table 1, wheat used for feeding purposes has been omitted from the calculations.

Table 2 - Net Supply of Feed Grain Available Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit

Crop Year	Net Supply Feed Grain 1/	Grain- Consuming Animal Units	Net Supply Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	- tons -		- tons -
1949-50	9,436,000	14,830,000	0.64
1950-51	11,547,000	14,016,000	0.82
1951-52	15,091,000	14,595,000	1.03
1952-53	15,854,000	15,250,000	1.04
1953-54	16,472,000	14,321,000	1.15
1954-55	13,953,000	15,015,000	0.93
1955-56	16,063,000	15,277,000	1.05
1956-57	19,092,000	15,525,000	1.23
1957-58	17,802,000	15,900,000	1.12
1958-59	17,636,000	17,063,000	1.03
10-year average 1949-50-			
1958-59	15,295,000	15,179,000	1.01
1959-60 <u>2</u> /	17,113,000	17,634,000	0.97
$1960-61 \ \overline{3}/ \dots$	16,977,000	16,312,000	1.04

^{1/} Revised to include imports and exports of corn meal. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary.

Net supplies of feed grains available in 1960-61, at 17.0 million tons are about one per cent less than the 1959-60 total of 17.1 million. Relative to livestock, the net supply of feed grain per grain-consuming animal unit is placed at 1.04 tons, 7 per cent above the 1959-60 level of 0.97 tons and about 3 per cent more than the ten-year average of 1.01 tons. This increase over last year reflects a 7 per cent decrease in grain-consuming animal units, which more than offsets the effect of smaller net supplies. The livestock population in Canada, estimated as at June 1, 1960 was the quivalent of 16.3 million grain-consuming animal units compared with the June 1, 1959 level of 17.6 million.

Grain Consumed In arriving at the actual amount of grain consumed per animal unit during a particular crop year, quantities of wheat fed are included in the calculations. The estimate of total feed grain consumption as shown in Table 3 is, therefore, the net supply set forth in Table 2 less the year-end carryover of feed grains, plus wheat fed. The amount consumed per animal unit in 1959-60 was estimated at 0.80 tons, 7 per cent below the 0.86 tons fed in 1958-59.

Table 3 - Grain Consumed Per Grain-Consoming Animal Unit

Crop Year	Amount Consumed 1/	Grain- Consuming Animal Units	Amount Consumed Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	- tons -		- tons -
1949-50	9,420,000	14,830,000	0.64
1950-51	10,414,000	14,016,000	0.74
1951-52	13,525,000	14,595,000	0.93
1952-53	12,052,000	15,250,000	0.79
1953-54	12,056,000	14,321,000	0.84
1954-55	12,049,000	15,015,000	0.80
1955-56	13,278,000	15,277,000	0.87
1956-57	13,550,000	15,525,000	0.87
1957-58	14,213,000	15,900,000	0.89
1958-59	14,715,000	17,063,000	0.86
10-year average 1949-50-			
1958-59 .	12,527,000	15,179,000	0.83
1959-60 <u>2</u> /	14,185,000	17,634,000	0.80

^{1/} Revised to include imports and exports of corn meal. 2/ Revised.

QUALITY OF WESTERN CANADIAN BARLEY, 1960 CROP

On the basis of conditions at October 15, the 1960 barley crop in the Prairie Provinces was estimated at 201.0 million bushels compared with 219.0 million in 1959 and the ten-year (1950-59) average of 226.2 million bushels. decline in production this year as compared with 1959 reflects an 11 per cent reduction in acreage which more than offset a 3 per cent increase in the average yield per acre. Malting quality of the 1960 barley crop is not quite as good as for the 1959 crop. Details on the quality of the crop are published in Crop Bulletin No. 79 "Canadian Barley, 1960" published by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, from which the following information was obtained. Although the prairie crops suffered from near drought conditions, which were most severe in southern Saskatchewan, the barley crop withstood the lack of moisture fairly well. However, bushel weight will be lower and nitrogen higher which will result in a reduced malt extract this year. Plump barley will be high in the Six-row grades. The bulk of the crop is dry enough to go into the "straight" grades which is in direct contrast to last year when a very high percentage of the barley was harvested in a tough and damp condition. Percentage of peeled and broken barley will again be a most important grading factor.

Malting Quality

Data on barley and malt properties for the 1960 Grade Composite samples and for the 1959-60 crop-year Composite samples are given in the accompanying table. Grade Composite samples are new-crop samples and crop-year samples represent carlot deliveries to terminal and mill elevators. Comparison of the two sets of data show that bushel weight is lower for the new-crop samples and

that yield of plump barley and kernel weight are higher for Six-row grades, but lower for 3 C.W. Two-row. The introduction of sizing into the grading system on August 1, 1960, is reflected in the increase in yield of plump barley for the Six-row grades, but this had little effect on 3 C.W. Two-row because this type was produced mostly in the fairly severe drought area of western Saskatchewan which resulted in barley with thin kernels of lower weight. The new-crop No. 1 Feed grade is lower in bushel weight and yield of plump barley but about the same in kernel weight. Average nitrogen content is 0.1 per cent higher for the new crop samples and barley saccharifying activity is also high.

The malt data are in accord with expectations based on nitrogen level. Direct comparisons between the two sets of data cannot be made as new-crop barley requires a maturation period of several weeks before malting to best advantage. The malt extracts of all grades are somewhat lower than the corresponding figures for the previous crop malted at the same time of year. Enzymatic activity is high and owing to ideal harvest weather the barley will germinate well. This year's crop should therefore modify well during malting. The differences between Six-row grades are small. The 3 C.W. Two-row grade is highest in barley nitrogen content but lowest in enzymatic activity as is usual in this type. The No.1 Feed grade is lowest in yield of plump barley and malt extract.

Data for Barley and Malt for Average Samples of Different Grades

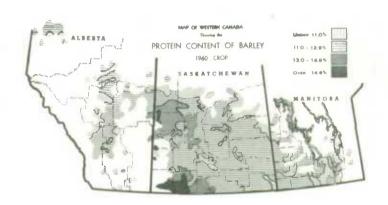
Grade	Bushel Weight	Plump Barley	1000 K Weight	Nitro- gen	Barley Sacch. Act.	Malt Ext.	Wort. Nit.	Sacch.
	lb.	%	g.	%	L	7.	%	L
		Grad	de Compos	ite Sampl	es, 1960			
2 C.W. Six-row	48.5	88.9	32.5	2.09	216	75.8	1.13	152
3 C.W. Six-row	48.5	84.4	32.7	2.15	207	75.7	1.09	140
3 C.W. Two-row	51.0	85.0	36.4	2.31	198	75.6	1.05	126
No. 1 Feed	48.0	70.5	32.5	2.18	208	75.1	1.10	136
Сош	posite S	Samples of	Western	Inspection	ns, 195 9 -0	0 Crop	Year	
2 C.W. Six-row	49.9	79.1	31.2	2.16	198	77.2	1.12	148
3 C.W. Six-row	49.3	76.9	31.3	2-05	197	77.4	1.12	133
4 C.W. Six-row	49.8	75.5	31.9	2.05	198	77.4	1.15	138
2 C.W. Two-row	53.1	80.6	34.5	2.26	180	77.3	0.97	124
3 C.W. Two-row	51.4	90.4	43.3	2.22	159	76.6	0.99	118
No. 1 Feed	49.0	80.4	32.3	2.13	180	76.8	1.08	125

For the 1960 protein survey the Laboratory collected 1,725 new-crop barley samples which were obtained from inspection offices of grain companies as they became available during the harvesting period.

The number of samples collected for each district was not adjusted to correspond to production estimates for each district but nevertheless the samples collected represent a good geographic coverage of the barley-growing areas of Western Canada. The grades represented are 2 and 3 C.W. Six-row and Two-row and No. 1 Feed Barley-growing areas producing predominantly lower Feed grades may not be heavily represented this year, especially in the drought area of southern Saskatchewan; the results therefore give an estimate of the protein content of the malting grades and No. 1 Feed. The number of samples and shipping points for each province are shown in the accompanying table.

Province	Samples	Shipping Point		
Manitoba	233	119		
Saskatchewan	1,162	514		
Alberta	330	152		

The accompanying map shows the geographic distribution of the survey samples for four different protein levels. The protein map shows that low-protein areas (under 11.0 per cent) are mostly in the eastern barley-growing area of Manitoba, in the northern parts of Saskatchewan, and in the northern and western sections of Alberta. The largest area in all provinces shows a protein content between 11.0 per cent and 12.9 per cent. Western Saskatchewan has medium-sized areas of above-average protein (13.0-14.9 per cent) and in the southwest corner of the province there are two above-average protein areas and one very high (over 14.9 per cent) protein area.



The survey data for the Prairie Province as a whole are in the following table. The Western Canada mean for all grades is 12.0 per cent (2.22 per cent nitrogen), which is 0.6 per cent higher than the corresponding level for last year. The Six-row grades average about 11.4 per cent while Nos. 2 C.W. and 3 C.W. Two-row are 1.9 per cent and 1.3 per cent higher in protein content. No. 1 Feed is 12.1 per cent in protein, which is about 0.7 per cent higher than the Six-row grades, but still somewhat lower than the Two-row grades.

Average protein levels for provinces are: 11.3 per cent for Manitoba. 12.2 per cent for Saskatchewan and 11.6 per cent for Alberta. The protein range is wider for Saskatchewan and Alberta than for Manitoba.

Summary of Protein Survey Data, 1960 Western Canadian Barley Crop

0 . 1	Protein*	Content, %	Nitr	Nitrogen, %		
Grade	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	of Samples	
2 C.W. Six-row	11.4	8.7-14.1	2.11	1.61-2.61	67	
3 C.W. Six-row	11.5	8.2-14.6	2.13	1.52-2.70	654	
2 C.W. Two-row	13.3	11.0-15.5	2.46	2.04-2.87	9	
3 C.W. Two-row	12.8	8.7-16.2	2.37	1.61-3.00	278	
No. 1 Feed	12.1	8.3-18.0	2.24	1.54-3.33	717	
All Grades	12.0	8.2-18.0	2.22	1.52-3.33	1,725	

^{*} To convert protein (13.5 per cent moisture basis) to nitrogen (dry basis), multiply protein by 0.185.

QUALITY OF WESTERN CANADIAN FLAXSEED, 1960 CROP

The following information was taken from Crop Bulletin No. 80 "Canadian Flax and Rapeseed, 1960" published by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. The flax crop was harvested under ideal weather conditions and well over 90% will grade 1 C.W. Bushel weight is high, average oil content is 41.4 per cent and average protein content is 45.7 per cent. Compared with the 1959 crop, the new crop is about the same in oil content and over 1 per cent higher in protein content. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics November estimate puts production of the 1960 Western Canadian flax crop at 24.9 million bushels from 2.8 million acres compared to 17.5 million bushels from 2.1 million acres in 1959.

During the period August 1 to October 31, 3,249 carlots of flax were inspected of which 93.1 per cent graded 1 C.W., 2.3 per cent 2 C.W., and 4.6 per cent other grades. The amount of tough and damp flax was less than 0.5 per cent. The high percentage of flax grading 1 C.W. is expected to continue as flax moves forward throughout the crop year.

As harvesting conditions this year were ideal, the Laboratory was able to obtain a good coverage of samples from the flax-growing area in the western provinces. The quality of the 1960 crop was determined from 493 samples, grading 1, 2 and 3 C.W., obtained from the same number of shipping points (one sample from each point). The number of samples obtained from each province were: Manitoba 84; Saskatchewan 283; and Alberta 126.

Mean Quality Data for Survey Samples of Western Canadian Flax, 1960 Crop

Province	Grade	Oil Content	Iodine Value	Protein Content	No. of Samples
		%	Wijs' units	%	
Western Canada	No. 1 C.W. No. 2 C.W. No. 3 C.W.	41.4 41.3 41.9	186 188 192	45.8 45.3 44.9	465 23 5
	All Grades	41.4	186	45.7	493
Manitoba	All Grades	41.5	187	43.8	84
Saskatchewan	All Grades	41.5	186	46.3	283
Alberta	All Grades	41.0	186	45.7	126

The mean values for oil content (dry basis), iodine value (Wijs' units), and protein content of the oil-free meal (dry basis) by grade and province are given in the accompanying table. Average values (all grades), with corresponding values for last year in brackets, are: oil content 41.4 per cent (41.5); iodine value 186 units (188); and protein content 45.7 per cent (44.5). Compared to last year, oil content is about the same this year, iodine value is slightly lower, and protein content is over 1 per cent higher. The data show very little difference between grades 1 and 2 C.W.; for the few 3 C.W. samples collected, oil content and iodine value are slightly higher and protein content is lower than for the higher grades.

Mean Oil Content Data for Survey Samples of Western Canadian Flax for 1960 and 1959, and Corresponding Data for the 1959-60 Crop Year

Grade	1960 Crop Survey		1959-60 Crop Year Final	
	%	%	%	
No. 1 C.W	41.4	41.4	42.2	
No. 2 C.W	41.3	42.0	42.3	
No. 3 C.W	41.9	41.7	42.1	
No. 4 C.W	-	42.0	43.3	
All Grades	41.4	41.5	42.2	



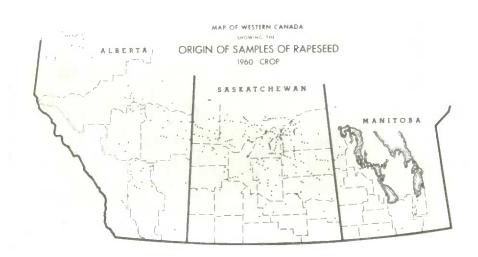
The accompanying map indicating the distribution of the 1960 flax survey samples for oil content shows large areas of average oil content (41.0 to 42.9 per cent) and medium sized areas of below-average oil content (under 41.0 per cent) in each of the three provinces. Smaller areas of above-average oil content (over 42.9 per cent) are in central Saskatchewan and in Manitoba.

QUALITY OF WESTERN CANADIAN RAPESEED, 1960 CROP

The following information is taken from Crop Bulletin No. 80 "Canadian Flax and Rapeseed" published by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. The hot dry weather during much of the 1960 growing season had an adverse effect on rapeseed production. Yields are lower than in 1959 and many samples were small in seed size and light in color. Average oil content (dry basis) at 41.3 per cent is lower this year, but protein content of the oil-free meal is slightly higher. Official estimates put production of the 1960 Western Canadian rapeseed crop at 551 million pounds compared with 178 million last year; the 10-year average is 145 million pounds.

During the period of August 1 to October 31, 1960, 4,232 carlots grading Canada Rapeseed were inspected; this is five times as many carlots as were inspected in the same period last year. As excellent weather prevailed during harvesting the Laboratory was able to obtain a good coverage of rapeseed samples from areas growing this crop in Western Canada. The quality of the 1960 rapeseed crop was determined from 302 samples grading Canada Rapeseed, obtained from the same number of shipping points (one sample from each point). Of these, 12 samples were from Manitoba, 222 were from Saskatchewan, and 68 were from Alberta.

The accompanying map shows the origin of the samples obtained for the 1960 rapeseed survey. The selection of samples from each province was based on relative production. The largest number of samples came from the northern half of Saskatchewan and nearly six times as many samples were obtained from Alberta than from Manitoba.



Quality Data Mean values obtained in the 1960 survey for oil content (dry basis) and for protein content of the oil-free meal (dry basis) for each province, and corresponding date for 1959, are given in the accompanying table. This year average oil content is 41.3 per cent and protein content is 43.2 per cent. Oil content is 1.9 per cent lower than last year and protein content is 0.4 per cent higher. As in previous years Alberta rapeseed is about 2 per cent higher in oil content than Saskatchewan and Manitoba rapeseed. Protein content is highest in Manitoba and lowest in Alberta.

Mean Quality Data for Survey Samples of Western Canadian Rapeseed 1960 and 1959 Crops

			1960 Sur	vey	1959	Survey
Province	Grade	0il Content	Protein Content	No of Sples.	0il Content	Protein Content
		%	%		%	%
Saskatchewan.	Can. Rapeseed Can. Rapeseed Can. Rapeseed	40.7 40.9 42.7	44.8 43.6 42.0	12 222 68	40.9 43.0 45.4	41.5 43.6 41.1
Western Canad	a Can. Rapeseed	41.3	43.2	302	43.2	42.8

DELIVERY POLICY

Delivery Quota on Flaxseed The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 13, under date of October 27, announced in part that effective Monday, October 31, the delivery quota on flaxseed will be increased at all delivery points from five (5) bushels to eight (8) bushels per seeded acre of flaxseed as shown on the individual producer's permit book. The previous minimum delivery of two hundred (200) bushels is now increased to three hundred (300) bushels.

Supplementary Quota on Rye - Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Delivery Points The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 14 under date of November 23, stated in part that effective immediately, at all Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta delivery points, a supplementary quota of three (3) bushels per seeded acre to rye, based on the individual producer's delivery permit book, subject to a minimum delivery of one hundred (100) bushels, is hereby authorized.

Feed Mills The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade, No. 41, under date of November 30, announced provisions whereby 1960-61 Delivery Permit Holders will be authorized to deliver, outside delivery quota regulations, supplies of wheat, oats and barley to designated Feed Mills. The designated Feed Mills will be those Mills which complete an Agreement with the Board, effective until July 31, 1961, and which will be named in an Order of the Board to be issued at an early date. In general terms, the Agreement provides that designated Feed Mills may receive quota-exempt wheat, oats and barley from 1960-61 Permit Holders in the province in which the Feed Mill is located. Wheat, oats and barley will be purchased by designated Feed Mills for their own account at prices negotiated with Delivery Permit Holders. Wheat, oats and barley so acquired must be re-sold by contracting Feed Mills solely in the form of prepared or processed feedstuffs within the province in which the Feed Mill is situated. Feed Mills participating in the arrangement will be required to maintain records which are satisfactory to the Board and to submit reports of purchases as required by the Agreement.

Agreements are being forwarded today to all Feed Mills in the prairie provinces. When the Agreements are signed and returned to the Board, an Order of the Board will be issued designating signatory Feed Mills as "Non-Quota Feed Mills". On designation, such Feed Mills may receive from 1960-61 Delivery Permit Holders, and 1960-61 Delivery Permit Holders may deliver to such Feed Mills, wheat, oats and barley, and any such receipts and deliveries will be exempt from delivery quota regulations.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, BARLEY, RYE AND FLAXSEED

Total marketings of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to November 16 amounted to 62.1 million bushels, 35 per cent greater than the comparable 1959-60 total of 45.9 million but 23 per cent below the ten-year (1949-58) average for this period of 80.8 million bushels. This year's August 1-November 16 total consisted of barley, 52 per cent; oats, 31 per cent; flaxseed, 14 per cent; and rye, 3 per cent.

Farmers' Marketings of Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces, 1960-61 with Comparisons

Period or	Oats			ts		Barley			
week endi	ng	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
			- thousan	d bushels	3 -		- thousan	d bushels	-
August	10, 1960	43	37	40	120	53	99	40	192
	17	133	105	53	291	83	255	117	455
	24	548	529	113	1,190	566	756	374	1,695
	31	386	582	167	1,135	349	903	620	1,872
September			813	290	2,220	426	1,096	950	2,472
эереешьег	14		1,129	382	2,729	551	1,122	1,078	2,751
	21	769	910	681	2,361	370	1,151	1,447	2,968
		380	663	473	1,516	346	1,358	1,079	2,783
October	28	349	749	614	1,712	235	1,038	1,012	2,286
October	5		510	605	1,397	186	830	1,012	2,044
	12	282			-		833	1,118	2,354
	19	246	454	407	1,108	403			
	26	342	374	330	1,046	616	1,320	1,024	2,959
November	2	356	305	289	950	710	1,394	1,204	3,309
	9	238	289	264	791	443	912	1,152	2,506
	16	154	169	215	538	323	578	897	1,798
Tota	ls	6,561	7,616	4,925	19,103	5,659	13,645	13,140	32,444
Similar P	eriod 1959	3,350	3,009	1,668	8,028	4,700	12,143	11,644	28,487
Average S 1949-58	imilar Period	7,815	13,900	7,325	29,040	12,354	15,486	13,708	41,548
	-			lye			Flax	rseed	
			- thousar	nd bushel:	8 -		- thousa	and bushel	ls -
August	10, 1960	1	32	8	42	4	14	1	20
	17	51	104	30	185	4	3	5	11
	24	184	167	54	405	19	17	27	63
	31	26	112	41	178	105	53	53	210
September		23	56	28	108	191	113	115	419
оерсешьст	14	20	53	49	121	385	320	205	911
	21	8	35	29	72	454	661	236	1,351
	28	3	30	19	53	539	485	205	1,229
October	5	13	36	16	65	279	386	228	893
OC LODEI		5	36	8	48	423	458	168	1,048
	12	_						132	600
	19	6	22	11	39	187	280		
	26	32	26	13	72	267	228	165	660
November	2	15	27	10	52	175	168	136	479
	9	15	38	14	66	239	307	162	708
	16	6	35	10	51	80	192	75	347
Tota	ls	408	808	342	1,558	3,352	3,684	1,913	8,948
	eriod 1959imilar Period	450	641	304	1,396	2,266	3,016	2,736	8,018
uscrafe 2		463	2,181	1,125	3,770	2,400	3,003	1,086	6,490

^{1/} Includes receipts at country, interior private and mill, interior semi-public terminal elevators and platform loadings.

Visible Supply of Canadian Oats, November 16, 1960 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1958 and 1959

Position	1958	1959	1960
	-	thousand bushels	-
Country elevators - Manitoba	6,223	2,896	2,510
Saskatchewan	11,357	5,973	3,262
Alberta	10,762	6,054	4,979
Totals	28,342	14,923	10,750
Interior private and mill	647	771	579
Interior terminals	50	208	73
Vancouver-New Westminster	94	432	141
Victoria	1/	-	17
Churchill	$\frac{1}{1}$	34	1
Fort William-Port Arthur	5,295	4,928	7,774
In transit rail (Western Division)	2,572	3,028	2,191
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	5,525	3,169	2,808
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	3,260	4,507	2,008
In transit lake	2,190	2,480	3,225
In transit rail (Eastern Division)	12	42	5
Totals	47,987	34,522	29,571

Visible Supply of Canadian Barley, November 16, 1960 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1958 and 1959

Position	1958	1959	1960
		- thousand bushels	-
Country elevators - Manitoba	2,604	7,020	4,840
Saskatchewan	7,694	9,356	12,616
Alberta	18,618	16,343	24,042
Totals	28,916	32,719	41,498
Interior private and mill	2,436	1,995	2,088
Interior terminals	1,338	1,558	1,219
ancouver-New Westminster	5,734	3,800	2,389
Victoria	8	1	-
Prince Rupert	823	709	992
Fort William-Port Arthur	9,124	13,100	8,155
In transit rail (Western Division)	2,554	3,107	2,257
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	3,340	3,549	1,596
ower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	1,696	4,703	1,625
In transit lake	4,028	3,008	4,658
In transit rail (Eastern Division)	_	no no	5
Inited States ports	-	407	-
Totals	59,998	68,654	66,482

^{1/} Less than 500 bushels.

Visible Supply of Canadian Rye, November 16, 1960 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1958 and 1959

Position	1958	1959	1960
		- thousand bushels	-
Country elevators - Manitoba	276	289	332
Saskatchewan	1,050	939	674
Alberta	480	440	391
Totals	1,806	1,667	1,397
Interior private and mill	18	19	14
Vancouver-New Westminster	25	82	263
Victoria	-	1/	-
Fort William-Port Arthur	1,517	$1,\overline{1}12$	1,014
In transit rail (Western Division)	215	353	397
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	357	433	332
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	242	245	80
In transit lake	53	•	154
Totals	4,234	3,912	3,651

Visible Supply of Canadian Flaxseed, November 16, 1960 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1958 and 1959

Position	1958	1959	1960
		- thousand bush	els -
Country elevators - Manitoba	322 1,137 610	563 1,713 1,230	483 1,199 877
Totals	2,069	3,506	2,559
Interior private and mill	35 1/	81 5	153 48
Vancouver-New Westminster	924 190	2,03 1 321	1,061
Churchill	1/	-	
Fort William-Port Arthur	1,457 633	926 950	1,142 854
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	710 616	406 226	96 288
In transit lake	520	197 8	868
Totals	7,155	8,655	7,068

^{1/} Less than 500 bushels.

GRADING OF CROPS, 1960-61

The total number of cars of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed inspected by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada during the first quarter of the 1960-61 crop year amounted to 22,847, representing a decrease of 6 per cent from the 24,257 cars of these grains inspected during the first three months of the 1959-60 crop year. Inspections of barley, at 11,764 cars accounted for 51 per cent of the August-October 1960 total, with the remainder consisting of 7,083 cars of oats; 3,249 cars of flaxseed; and 751 cars of rye.

The quality of this year's marketings to date has been generally well above average. The relatively large proportions of inspected grain entering the higher grades during the first three months of the 1960-61 crop year reflects the excellent quality of the 1960 crop. Percentages of the four grains falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs" and "Damps") during the August-October period of 1960 with comparable data for the entire 1959-60 crop year and the five-year (1954-55—1958-59) averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows: oats, 1 Feed or higher, 90.7 (88.4, 90.4); barley, 1 Feed or higher, 85.1 (78.5, 68.7); rye, 3 C.W. or higher, 94.1 (90.1, 80.2); and flaxseed, 1 C.W. and 2 C.W., 95.4 (71.7, 91.7).

Gradings of Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed Inspected*, August-October 1960 with Comparisons

Grain and Grade	Crop Average 1954-55- 1958-59			t-October 60-61	Grain and Grade	Averag	5- 1959-60		0-61
	- per c	ent -	cars	per cent		- per	cent -	cars p	er cent
OATS					BARLEY				
1 C.W	1/	-	-		1 C.W. Six-Row	0.1	1/	4	1/
2 C.W	0.2	0.3	8	0.1	2 C.W. Six-Row	4.3	4.3	606	5.2
Ex. 3 C.W	1.5	1.7	134	1.9	3 C.W. Six-Row	23.6	28.8	2,986	25.4
3 C.W	15.7	12.7	1,387	19.6	4 C.W. Six-Row	3.7	8.3	1	1/
Ex. 1 Feed	18.6	12.3	603	8.5	1 C.W. Two-Row	1/	1/	1	$\frac{1}{1}$
l Feed	54.4	61.4	4,294	60.6	2 C.W. Two-Row	0.9	1.4	198	1.7
2 Feed	4.1	2.3	207	2.9	3 C.W. Two-Row	6.8	6.7	521	4.4
3 Feed	0.7	0.4	28	0.4	1 Feed	29.3	29.0	5,697	48.4
Mixed Feed 2/.	0.2	1.2	42	0.6	Ex. 2 Feed	5.9	-	_	_
Toughs 2/ 37	3.8	5.0	295	4.2	2 Feed	10.9	7.4	948	8.1
Damps 27 47	1/	1.4	2	1/	3 Feed		0.7	81	0.7
Rejected 2/	0.5	0.6	39	0.6	Toughs 2/ 5/	11.3	9.8	593	5.0
All others	0.4	0.8	44	0.6	Damps 27 67	0.4	2.4	7	0.1
					Rejected		0.9	112	1.0
					All others	0.2	0.2	9	0.1
Totals Bushel equival				100.0	Totals Bushel equivalent (a			11,764 26,31	100.0
RYE					FLAXSEED				
1 C.W	0.4	0.4	4	0.5	1 C.W	70.2	66.8	3,024	93.1
2 C.W	33.5	64.8	511	68.0	2 C.W	21.5	4.9	75	2.3
3 C.W	46.3	24.9	192	25.6	3 C.W	2.6	1.9	64	2.0
4 C.W	6.8	4.0	24	3.2	4 C.W	0.1	0.6	9	0.3
Ergoty	4.9	0.9	6	0.8	Toughs 2/ 7/	4.8	15.5	44	1.4
Toughs $2/3/$	7.5	4.1	11	1.5	Damp 2/8/	0.2	8.1	1	1/
Damp 2/4/	1/	0.5	1	0.1	Rejected 2/	0.4	0.1	9	0.3
Rejected 2/	0.4	0.3	2	0.3	All others	0.2	2.2	23	0.7
All others	0.1	0.1	-	-					
Totals	100.0	100.0	751	100.0	Totals	100.0	100.0	3,249	100.0

^{*} Both old and new crop.

^{1/} Less than .05 per cent.

^{2/} All grades.

^{3/} Moisture content 14.1 per cent to 16.5 per cent.

^{4/} Moisture content over 16.5 per cent.

^{5/} Moisture content 14.9 per cent to 17 per cent.

^{6/} Moisture content over 17 per cent.

Moisture content 10.6 per cent to 13.5 per cent.

^{8/} Moisture content over 13.5 per cent.

LAKE SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

Lake shipments of the five major grains out of Fort William-Port Arthur from the beginning of the 1960 navigation season to November 16 amounted to 239.8 million bushels, unchanged from the corresponding period of 1959. The 1960 season of navigation opened on April 10 while the 1959 season opened on April 20. Lake shipments of wheat at 158.5 million bushels, were 3 per cent more than the 1959 comparable figure of 154.3 million, and accounted for 66 per cent of the current total. Shipments of oats at 24.0 million bushels and barley, at 45.6 million, were below those of a year ago and represented decreases of 17 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively. Lake shipments of rye, at 3.5 million bushels were also less than last year's level. Lake shipments of flaxseed at 8.1 million bushels were 33 per cent greater than the 1959 total of 6.1 million.

Combined lake shipments of the five major grains from August 1 to November 16 of the current crop year, amounted to 102.0 million bushels, about 1 per cent less than the 1959 figure of 102.6 million. During the period under review, shipments of wheat and flaxseed were moving in greater volume this crop year than last while decreases occurred in lake shipments of oats, barley and rye.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur, from the Opening of Mavigation to November 16, 1960 and to Approximately the Same Date 1950-59*

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
			- thousand	bushels -		
1950	111,378	21,067	22,827	4,202	3,303	162,778
1951	161,641	50,255	40,004	6,422	1,767	260,088
1952	193,899	74,212	86,242	6,394	5,101	365,847
1953	187,441	86,386	102,234	15,547	5,848	397,457
1954	116,051	50,817	73,006	6,750	4,147	250,770
1955	115,610	28,727	57,984	10,083	7,837	220,241
1956	175,424	39,799	79,197	10,144	8,233	312,797
1957	128,726	39,222	45,815	4,119	10.523	228,404
1958	161,762	39,780	66,459	5,242	7,991	281,233
1959	154,315	28,875	45,815	4,651	6,131	239,787
1960	158,533	24,013	45,568	3,515	8,129	239,757
			August 1 to N	ovember 16		
1959	57,796	16,161	24,491	1,347	2,809	102,603
1960	61,087	13,978	21,675	850	4,435	102,025

^{*} Shipments from opening of navigation to November 16, 1950; November 15, 1951; November 13, 1952; November 19, 1953; November 17, 1954; November 16, 1955; November 14, 1956; November 13, 1957; November 19, 1958; and November 18, 1959.

RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

Rail movement of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and flaxseed from the Lakehead during the first three months of the current crop year amounted to 395 thousand bushels, 13 per cent below the comparable 1959 total of 454 thousand bushels.

Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur, August-October 1960 and 1959

h	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
			- thousand bu	shels -		
st, 1960	15	120	9	-	2	146
ember	19	101	9	-	2	131
ber	5	89	14	5	3	118
Totals	39	311	32	5	7	395
Period 1959	97	266	89	-	2	454
				5	2	2

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE SHIPMENTS

Claims filed for payment up to October 31, 1960 represent the movement of 12.9 million bushels of wheat, oats, barley and rye from the Prairie Provinces to Eastern Canada and British Columbia under the freight-assistance policy during the August-September period of the current crop year. During the same months of 1959-60 claims had been filed for a total of 13.6 million bushels, indicating on the assumption of approximately the same rate of submission of claims during both the current and the preceding crop years that the 1960-61 August-September shipments under the policy were running about 5 per cent below those of 1959-60. Revised data on shipments of the four grains during the first two months of the 1959-60 crop year, based on claims submitted up to October 31, 1960 place the total at 15.0 million bushels. Based on preliminary data, shipments of barley were larger this year than last while those of wheat, oats and rye were smaller.

Preliminary data on the movement of screenings and millfeeds under the freight-assistance policy indicate that 11,430 tons and 82,950 tons, respectively, were shipped during the August-September period of the current crop year. As with wheat, oats, barley and rye, these totals are based on claims submitted up to October 31, 1960 and will likely be subject to considerable upward revision with the filing of additional claims.

Data covering the crop year 1959-60 (based on claims submitted up to October 31, 1960) indicate that total shipments of wheat, oats, barley and rye moved under the freight-assistance policy during the period amounted to 86.1 million bushels, some 7 per cent below the comparable 1958-59 total of 93.0 million. Shipments of screenings amounting to 75,330 tons, were 15 per cent less than the preliminary 1958-59 crop year total of 89,394 tons. Shipments of millfeeds, at 571,941 tons, exceeded by one per cent the 1958-59 revised figure of 568,868 tons.

Provincial Distribution of Shipments under the Freight Assistance Policy, 1960 and 1959

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screenings	Millfeed
	-	-thous	sand bushels-		-to	ns-
			August 1 to Se	ptember 30,	1960	
Newfoundland	20	27	20	~	79	477
Prince Edward Island	30	20	62	-	40	1,082
Nova Scotia	226	215	167	-	55 2	4,995
New Brunswick	85	126	106	-	538	3,997
Quebec	1,026	1,723	2,018	-	3,431	41,414
Ontario	1,402	2,668	2,493	_	6,408	27,017
British Columbia	201	177	123	3	382	3,968
Totals <u>1</u> /	2,991	4,954	4,987	3	11,430	82,950
Same period 1959:						
Preliminary 2/	3 267	5,399	4,879	5	11,686	87,097
Revised 1/	3,772	5,887	5,302	5	14,038	105,213
			Crop Year 195	9-60		
Newfoundland	150	301	170	_	856	4,290
Prince Edward Island	212	210	438	_	1,353	8,746
Nova Scotia	1,532	1,661	1,306	-	5,336	33,819
New Brunswick	681	1,081	838	_	2,948	32,184
Quebec	6.727	14,394	13,825	6	24,682	280,743
Ontario	8,133	13,283	13,621	2	33,101	165,864
British Columbia	2,814	2,607	2,110	_	7,054	46,295
Totals <u>1</u> /	20,248	33,538	32,307	8	75,330	571,941
Crop Year 1958-59:						
Preliminary 2/	23 653	37,789	31,448	92	89,394	568,606
Revised 1/		37,807	31,463	92	89,692	568,868

^{1/} Based on claims filed up to October 31, 1960.

^{2/} Based on claims filed up to October 31, 1959.

Exports of Canadian Oats and Barley 1960-61

Destination	August	September	October	August- October
			ishels -	
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES		OAT	<u>s</u> <u>1</u> /	
Western Europe				
United Kingdom	130,734	32,941	362,592	526,267
0 . 1				
Central America and Antilles Barbados			450	4.50
Darbados	_	-	430	450
Totals, Commonwealth Countries	130,734	32,941	363,042	526,717
OTHER COUNTRIES				
Western Europe				
Belgium-Luxembourg	-	65,883	-	65,883
Netherlands	-	100.076	84,000	84,000
Switzerland	-	108,376	-	108,376
South America				
Venezuela	5,295	-	-	5,295
North America				
United States		4. 4.		
For Domestic use $2/\ldots$	36,932	34,080	57,836	128,848
Totals, Other Countries	42,227	208,339	141,836	392,402
Totals, All Countries	172,961	241,280	504,878	919,119
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES		BARI	<u>LEY 1</u> /	
Western Europe				
United Kingdom	1,170,157	2,533,178	814,286	4,517,621
OTHER COUNTRIES				
Western Europe				
Germany, Federal Republic	-	46,667	34,300	
Netherlands		-	27,840	
Switzerland	159,200	-	-	159,200
North America				
United States	0.00	107 004		
For Domestic use 2/	365,196	197,296	2,587,012	3,149,504
Totals, Other Countries	524,396	243,963	2,649,152	3,417,511
		2,777,141	3,463,438	

Exports of Canadian Rye and Flaxseed 1960-61

Destination	August	September	October	August- October
		-	bushels -	
		DVE	1/	
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES		RYE	<u>-</u> /	
Western Europe United Kingdom	42,000	-	40,000	82,000
OTHER COUNTRIES				
North America United States For Domestic use 2/	441.472	135,418		576,890
For bonnestic use 2)	771,772	100,110		3,4,4
Totals, All Countries	483,472	135,418	40,000	658,890
		FLAXSE	ED 1/	
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES				
Western Europe United Kingdom	610,102	342,284	1,442,837	2,395,223
OTHER COUNTRIES				
Western Europe Belgium-Luxembourg France Germany, Federal Republic	135,990 82,000	138,355	59,970	135,990 82,000 198,325
Netherlands	109,061	84,666	-	193,727
Spain	159,814	the state of the s	86,991	246,805
Eastern Europe Poland	94,800	-	-	94,800
Other Asia Japan	101,408	289,530	293,054	683,992
Totals, Other Countries	683,073	572,551	440,015	1,695,639
Totals, All Countries 1	,293,175	914,835	1,882,852	4,090,862

^{1/} Subject to revision.

^{2/} Compiled from returns of Canadian elevator licensees and shippers and advice from American grain correspondents.

Customs Exports of Canadian Rolled Oats 1/1960-61

Destination	August	September	October	August October		
	- bushels -					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
Other Africa						
Ghana	-	-	769	769		
Mauritius	396	549	_	945		
Sierra Leone		154	_	154		
DICTIO DCOIC		234		1.34		
Other Asia						
Ceylon	1,242	989	-	2,231		
Hong Kong	2,473	5,934	2,967	11,374		
Malaya - Singapore	22,505	11,989	12,863	47,357		
Oceania	20	~9 ~9		115		
Fiji	38	77		115		
South America						
British Guiana	33	132	82	247		
Central America and Antilles						
Bahamas	66	66	-	132		
Bermuda	•	511	275	786		
Barbados	434	-	121	555		
Jamaica	868	912	4,484	6,264		
Leeward-Windward Islands	467	736	901	2,104		
Trinidad	126	511	264	901		
Totals, Commonwealth Countries	28,648	22,560	22,726	73,934		
THER COUNTRIES						
OAL A-1-						
Other Asia	000		1 150	0.0/0		
Thailand	890	-	1,159	2,049		
Viet-Nam	-	-	544	544		
South America						
Bolivia	758	797	373	1,928		
Colombia	40	17		17		
Surinam	_	_ ~′	44	44		
Venezuela	3,335	18,835	2,011	24,181		
	, , , , ,	20,000	2,011	24,201		
Central America and Antilles						
Costa Rica	-	225	55	280		
Cuba	2,593	-	-	2,593		
Dominican Republic	-	-	176	176		
Honduras	_	2,154	-	2,154		
Nicaragua	-	253	-	253		
Panama	154	99	99	352		
North America						
St. Pierre-Miquelon	61	1 7/7		1 000		
		1,747	-	1,808		
Totals, Other Countries	7,791	24,127	4,461	36,379		

^{1/} In terms of oats equivalent. Conversion rate: 1 bushel of oats equals 18.2 pounds of rolled oats.

Customs Exports of Canadian Malt $\underline{1}/$ 1960-61

estination	August	September	October	August Octobe
		- bu	shels -	
OMMONWEAL TH COUNTRIES				
Other Africa				
Ghana	1,833	3,666	3,055	8,554
Other Asia				
Ceylon	2,489	-	3,111	5,600
Hong Kong	6,111	3,750	3,764	13,625
South America				
British Guiana	2,221	2,221	2,221	6,663
Central America and Antilles				
Jamaica	11,610	11,610	6,966	30,186
Totals, Commonwealth Countries	24,264	21,247	19,117	64,628
THER COUNTRIES				
Other Asia				
Philippines	-	33,611	30,556	64,167
South America				
Brazil	9,161	-	-	9,161
Colombia	3,056	18,958	-	22,014
Venezuela	23,214	29,326	30,548	83,088
Central America and Antilles				
Costa Rica	6,111	-	3,056	9,167
Cuba		-	75,200	198,052
Dominican Republic	3,776	-	3,776	7,552
El Salvador	-	6,111	6,111	12,222
Guatemala	-	12,833	12,259	25,092
Honduras	8,884	-	-	8,884
Panama	9,167	3,235	-	12,402
Puerto Rico	28,331	28,331	28,330	84,992
North America				
United States	411,106	286,038	209,104	906,248
	625,658	418,443	398,940	1,443,041
Totals, Other Countries	023,030			

^{1/} Conversion rate: 1 bushel of malt (36 lb.) equals 1 bushel of barley (48 lb.).

HOG-BARLEY RATIO

The hog-barley ratio was subject to relatively small variations during the August-October period of 1960, with rising costs for feed barley accompanied by both rising and declining returns from hogs. The price of a bushel of feed barley, basis No. 1 Feed in store Fort William-Port Arthur increased from a monthly average of 96 3/4 cents in July to 98 1/2 cents in August, 99 1/8 cents in September and to \$1.04 1/2 in October. Hog prices moved only from a monthly average of \$23.84 per hundredweight in July to \$23.82 per hundredweight in August, then increased to \$25.37 per hundredweight in September only to decrease to \$24.10 per hundredweight in October when the premium on B-1 hogs was discontinued. The index, as a result, varied only from 20.4 points in July to 20.2 points in August, climbed to 21.2 points in September and then declined to a level of 18.6 points in October.

Number of Bushels of No. 1 Feed Barley
Equivalent in Price to 100 Pounds of B-1 (Live) Hog at Winnipeg by Months 1955-60
(Long-time average 1913-49, with 1930 omitted due to extreme abnormality, is 18.3)

Month	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
January	16.2	16.3	23.0	22.7	18.2	16.9
February	15.3	16.3	25.8	25.0	18.1	15.8
March	16.0	15.2	24.7	26.2	17.9	15.5
April	15.9	14.3	24.3	26.4	18.3	16.4
May	17.0	14.7	25.1	28.1	18.5	17.5
June	19.7	18.8	28.3	27.5	19.6	19.5
July	19.0	19.8	29.1	25.2	20.0	20.4
August	19.4	19.6	29.8	24.4	19.5	20.2
September	19.7	20.6	28.5	20.6	19.3	21.2
October	16.4	21.9	23.3	18.9	17.9	18.6
November	16.3	21.5	21.6	18.4	17.8	
December	16.4	22.4	22.9	18.4	17.8	

NOTE: The above data reflects market prices and quality premiums for hogs. Premium of \$1.00 per head basis grade B-1, was discontinued effective October 3, 1960.

FEED AND LIVESTOCK PRICE INDICES

Largely due to a decrease in the price of hay, the monthly index of feed prices declined seasonally, from 212.8 points in July to 203.4 points in August, then remained relatively stable during September and October. With the effect of increasing costs for millfeeds largely offset by small variations in most grain prices, the index moved only from the August level of 203.4 points to 202.1 points in September and 203.0 points in October.

The monthly price index of farm animals and animal products, after maintaining an upward trend during the February-September period of 1960, registered a decrease in October. With generally higher average returns from hogs, calves, steers and eggs more than offsetting declines in prices for lambs, chickens, and wool, the index climbed from a level of 270.1 points in July to 271.7 points in August and 273.6 points in September. In October, however, with the \$1.00 per head premium removed from B-1 hogs and somewhat lower prices existing for steers, lambs, chickens and wool the index declined to a level of 269.4 points.

Index Numbers of Feed Prices and Prices of Farm Animals and Farm Animal Products by Months 1957-60 (1935-39 = 100)

Month	1957		1958		1959		1960	
	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal
January	208.2	257.3	199.4	259.6	212.8	278.7	225.3	257.7
February	205.2	259.0	201.5	268.4	214.0	274.0	223.1	252.0
March	205.6	253.4	196.7	272.9	214.1	269.5	221.8	252.2
April	201.5	255.1	198.2	279.9	217.6	271.0	223.1	256.2
May	200.0	255.3	196.8	288.3	215.8	271.0	223.2	257.8
June	196.6	262.2	201.1	286.4	214.6	270.6	220.0	265.0
July	194.8	270.2	217.6	279.3	215.4	272.8	212.8	270.1
August	192.0	271.3	212.1	275.2	209.7	274.9	203.4	271.7
September	194.4	263.8	211.3	266.9	207.3	277.0	202.1	273.6
October	192.3	248.6	206.5	269.3	209.0	267.9	203.0	269.4
November	194.4	245.7	206.7	269.1	218.1	269.1	200,0	207.4
December	197.6	253.7	209.7	278.7	223.4	263.1		

MILLFEEDS

Production of millfeeds in Canada during the crop year 1959-60 amounted to 683,915 tons, 3 per cent above the 1958-59 total of 663,191 tons, but 6 per cent less than the ten-year (1949-50—1958-59) average production of 725,571 tons.

The increase in production more than offset the combined effect of a decline in imports, and an increase in exports. As a result the quantity of millfeeds available for domestic use during 1959-60 amounted to 619,379 tons, exceeding by 1 per cent the total of 611,194 tons available during the 1958-59 crop year. Imports decreased from 3,373 tons in 1958-59 to 1,563 tons in 1959-60 while exports increased from 52,303 tons in 1958-59 to 63,128 tons in 1959-60. Shipments to the United States, Canada's leading market for millfeeds, amounted to 28,867 tons and accounted for 46 per cent of the 1959-60 export movement of millfeeds. The United Kingdom and Japan accounted for most of the remainder, receiving shipments amounting to 16,870 tons and 16,894 tons, respectively, each equivalent to 27 per cent of the total. Relatively small shipments went to Barbados, Bermuda, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Pierre and Miquelon, British Guiana, Hong Kong, Leeward and Windward Islands, Bahamas and Jamaica.

Production and Exports of Canadian Millfeeds, 1943-44 -- 1959-60

Crop Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent Domestic Disappearance 1/	Exports as % of Production
			- tons -		%
1943-44	797,083	1,163	36,038	767,323	4.5
1944-45	814,272	1,300	41,684	773,775	5.1
1945-46	885,092	1,393	32,170	850,753	3.6
1946-47	972,535	6,736	40,413	940,523	4.2
1947-48	866,724	9,101	30,502	842,391	3.5
1948-49	695,346	10,486	53,968	654,400	7.8
1949-50	691,812	4,681	55,394	643,257	8.0
1950-51	852,053	4,192	235,301	623,046	27.6
1951-52	829,301	3,518	258,342	573,080	31.2
1952-53	810,480	1,571	264,950	549,391	32.7
1953-54	678,456	1,457	186,214	494,522	27.4
1954-55	696,450	4,363	129,310	568,384	18.6
1955-56	703,376	11,392	111,660	599.878	15.9
1956-57	641,885	5,855	111,943	540,289	17.4
1957-58	688,706	1,912	110,359	582,828	16.0
1958-59	663,191	3,373	52,303	611,194	7.9
1959-60 1/	683,915	1,563	63,128	619,379	9.2

^{1/} Adjusted for change in mill stocks.

Preliminary data indicate that production of millfeeds during the first three months of the 1960-61 crop year, at 185,362 tons, was about 4 per cent above the production for the same months of 1959-60. Exports amounted to 28,287 tons, nearly three times more than the 9,657 tons exported during the August-October period of 1959. Apparent domestic disappearance during the period under review, at 161,029 tons (excluding import data for October which is not yet available) indicated a decrease of 5 per cent below last year's August-October total of 168,833 tons.

Supply and Distribution of Millfeeds, August-October, 1960 and 1959

Month Bran		Production					Apparent	
	Bran	Shorts	Middlings	Total	Imports	Exports	Domestic Disappearance	
				- tons -				
August, 1960 September October	24,234 25,700 26,871	27, 391 28, 434 28, 493	8,020 8,193 8,026	59,645 62,327 63,390	143 70 <u>2</u> /	11,439 7,812 9,036	52,720 53,380 54,929	
Totals	76,805	84,318	24,239	185,362	213	28,287	161,029	
Same period 1959 (revised)	73,227	80,440	23,775	177,442	597	9,657	168,833	

^{1/} Adjusted for change in mill stocks. 2/ Not available.

OILSEED PRODUCTION

On the basis of conditions at October 15, the 1960 flaxseed crop was estimated at 25.1 million bushels, some 42 per cent above last year's outturn of 17.7 million and 56 per cent above the 1950-59 average of 16.0 million bushels. Acreage sown to this crop increased 31 per cent this year and average yields at 8.9 bushels per acre were 9 per cent above last year's 8.2 bushels. Rapeseed production in 1960 was estimated at a record 5510 million pounds compared with 178.0 million last year and the ten-year average of 145.0 million pounds. Acreage seeded to this crop was about 254 per cent larger than in 1959 but average yields of 729 pounds per acre were some 13 per cent lower than the 1959 outturn of 834 pounds.

Production of soybeans estimated at 5.7 million bushels was 17 per cent smaller than last year's record of 6.8 million bushels. The average yield per acre was estimated at 22.1 bushels compared with 27.2 bushels last year and the ten-year average of 24.0 bushels per acre. The bulk of the crop was grown in Ontario but some 500 acres were planted in Manitoba where average yields of 13.0 bushels per acre were reported. The area sown to sunflowers was placed at 25,500 acres, down from the 42,000 acres planted in 1959. The indicated yield at 863 pounds per acre was 2 per cent lower than the 1959 average of 881 pounds. Indicated total production of 22.0 million pounds was well below the 1959 crop of 37.0 million but above the ten-year average of 14.9 million pounds. In Manitoba 19,000 acres were grown and yields were estimated at 800 pounds per acre while in southern Alberta, where 6,500 acres were planted, mostly on irrigated land, an average yield of 1,050 pounds per acre was reported.

The area in <u>mustard seed</u> at 156,050 acres in 1960 was up 95 per cent from the 1959 area of 80,140 acres, but average yields at 479 pounds per acre were 22 per cent below those of last year. Total production is expected to amount to 74.7 million pounds, 52 per cent above the 49.1 million produced in 1959. Although small acreages for which estimates were not available have been grown in Saskatchewan in past years, this season 15,600 acres were seeded. In Alberta some 140,000 acres were planted, with Manitoba accounting for 450 acres.

Acreage, Yield and Production of Oilseed Crops, by Provinces, Canada, 1959 and 1960

Crop and	A	reage	Yield	per Acre	Production		
Province	1959	1960	1959	1960 1/	1959	1960 1/	
	- 8	cres -	- bu	shels -	- bu	shels -	
Flaxseed							
Ontario	9,000	9,200	12.0	12.7	108,000	117,000	
Manitoba	575,000	707,000	8.0	9.1	4,600,000	6,400,000	
Saskatchewan	975,000	1,400,000	6.5	8.6	6,300,000	12,100,000	
Alberta	580,000	690,000	11.4	9.3	6,600,000	6,400,000	
British Columbia	11,700	11,000	9.5	8.8	111,000	97,000	
Totals	2,150,700	2,817,200	8.2	8.9	17,719,000	25,114,000	
Soybeans	010.000	200					
Ontario	248,000	256,000	27.4	22.1	6,783,000	5,669,000	
Manitoba	3,000	500	15.0	13.0	45,000	6,000	
Totals	251,000	256,500	27.2	22.1	6,828,000	5,675,000	
Sunflower Seed			- pounds -		- pounds -		
Manitoba	25,000	19,000	800	800	20,000,000	15,200,000	
Alberta	17,000	6,500	1,000	1,050	17,000,000	6,800,000	
Totals	42,000	25,500	881	863	37,000,000	22,000,000	
Rapeseed							
Manitoba	12,000	36,000	750	722	9,000,000	26,000,000	
Saskatchewan	165,000	550,000	848	727	140,000,000	400,000,000	
Alberta	36,500	170,000	800	735	29,000,000	125,000,000	
Totals	213,500	756,000	834	729	178,000,000	551,000,000	
Mustard Seed							
Manitoba	240	450	600	700	144,000	315,000	
Saskatchewan	4 0	15,600		474	a 0	7,400,000	
Alberta	79,900	140,000	613	479	49,000,000	67,000,000	
Totals	80,140	156,050	613	479	49,144,000	74,715,000	

^{1/} As indicated on basis of conditions on or about October 15.
.. Not available.

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

Grain and Grade	August 1 9 6 0	September 1 9 6 0	October 1 9 6 0
	- cents	and eighths per bus	hel -
DATS			
Initial Payment to Producers			
2 C.W	60	60	60
Ex. 3 C.W	57	57	57
3 C. W	57	57	57
Ex. 1 Feed	57	57	57
1 Feed	55	55	55
2 Feed	50	50	50
3 Feed	45	45	45
J LCCG	73	43	43
Domestic and Export 1/			
2 C.W	87/4	86/3	84/6
Ex. 3 C.W	84/4	83/3	81/6
3 C.W	83/4	82/7	81/2
Ex. 1 Feed	83/4	82/7	81/2
1 Feed	83	81/3	79/4
2 Feed	80	78/3	76/4
3 Feed	77	75/3	73/4
ARLEY Initial Payment to Producers			
1 C.W. Six-Row	98	98	98
2 C.W. Six-Row	98	98	98
3 C.W. Six-Row	96	96	96
1 C.W. Two-Row	91	91	91
2 C.W. Two-Row	91	91	91
3 C.W. Two-Row	88	88	88
1 Feed	87	87	87
2 Feed	83	83	83
3 Feed	76	76	76
Domestic and Export 1/			
1 C.W. Six-Row	108/4	109/3	110
2 C.W. Six-Row	108/4	109/3	110
	106/4	107/3	108
3 C.W. Six-Row	106/4	107/3	109/3
3 C.W. Six-Row	100/4		/ .
1 C.W. Two-Row		107/3	T03/3
1 C.W. Two-Row	106/4	107/3 101/3	109/3 104/5
1 C.W. Two-Row	106 [′] /4 100/4	101/3	104/5
1 C.W. Two-Row	106/4 100/4 98/4	101/3 99/1	104/5 104/4
1 C.W. Two-Row	106 [′] /4 100/4	101/3	104/5

 $[\]underline{1}/$ For local sales and for spot sales subject to confirmation.

Winnipeg Grain Exchange Monthly Average Cash Grain Prices Basis in Store Fort William-Port Arthur

Grain and Grade	August 1 9 6 0	September 1 9 6 0	October 1 9 6 0
	-	cents and eighths per	bushel -
OATS			
Domestic and Export			
2 C.W. Ex. 3 C.W. 3 C.W. Ex. 1 Feed 1 Feed 2 Feed 3 Feed	86/5 83/6 83/2 83/2 82/6 79 76	85/5 82/6 82/3 82/3 80/6 77/4 74/4	83/4 81 80/5 80/5 78/6 75/6 72/6
BARLEY			
Domestic and Export			
1 C.W. Six-Row	106/4 106/4 101/2 104 104 98/1 98/1 97/1 94/1	107/3 107/3 103/1 104/7 104/7 99 99 97/4 94/4	108/3 108/3 106 107/5 107/5 104/1 104/1 101/1 98/1
RYE			
Producers', Domestic and Export Pric	ces		
2 C.W. 3 C.W. 4 C.W. Ergoty	103 100/1 92/5 85/5	105/6 101/7 92/2 86/2	104/7 99/6 82/6 80/6
FLAXSEED			
Producers', Domestic and Export Pric	ces		
1 C.W	325/6 322/7 294/7	309/2 304/5 282/6	297 291/4 272/5

UNITED STATES FEED SITUATION

The following summary of the feed situation in the United States has been extracted from the Outlook Issue of The Feed Situation published by the United States Department of Agriculture, under date of November 7, 1960.

The total feed concentrate supply for 1960-61 is estimated at 270 million tons, 3 percent over 1959-60 and a new record high for the seventh straight year. The big supply this year is the result of another generally favorable growing season, with production close to record high last year and record carryover stocks.

The number of grain-consuming animal units on farms in 1960-61 is expected to be a little below the 1959-60 level. The decline from a year earlier will be greatest this fall and winter, as fewer hogs and poultry will be on farms at that time. But feeding rates per animal are expected to continue high and total consumption is expected to at least equal the record 1959-60 level. Even with continued heavy consumption of feed grains, carryover into 1961-62 is expected to rise again--probably to around 5 to 10 percent over the 75 million tons carried over into 1960-61.

After a late start, the 1960 growing season turned out favorable for both feed grains and forage crops. Feed grain production is within 1 percent of the 1959 record and this year's hay crop is only 3 percent below the record output in 1958. Feed production this year is ample for livestock on farms in most areas of the country, though drought reduced output of both feed grains and forages in areas of the South and West.

The 1960-61 corn supply totals over 6.0 billion bushels, 166 million more than last year and 1.5 billion above the 1954-58 average. After a late start, the 1960 crop matured to good quality and was only 2 percent below the 1959 record harvest. The 4.3 billion bushels produced this year is expected again to exceed total utilization, and carryover is expected to increase to around 2.0 billion on October 1, 1961.

The sorghum grain crop of 603 million bushels is 4 percent larger than the big crop last year. The total supply of nearly 1.2 billion bushels is over 4 times the supply of only 4 years ago. Carryover of sorghum grain is expected to increase from 581 million bushels in 1960 to over 600 million in 1961. The 1960-61 oat supply is about the same as the small 1959-60 supply and 13 percent below the 1954-58 average. The barley supply is 5 percent smaller than that of 1959-60, but a little above average.

Feed grain prices are slightly lower this fall than a year ago and probably will average a little lower for the entire 1960-61 feeding year. Another big crop, a slight reduction in livestock on farms, and the lower support for 1960 corn are major factors affecting prices. The national average support price for 1960 corn is \$1.06 per bushel, 6 cents lower than in 1959. Price supports for the other feed grains are the same as in 1959. Prices of corn and sorghum grain are expected to fall somewhat below the support level at harvest time this fall, then rise later in the marketing year to near or a little above supports. Oat prices this year continue high relative to most other feeds, reflecting another short supply. Prices of both oats and barley are generally above the 1960 price supports; comparatively small quantities of these grains are expected to go under price support.

Supplies of high-protein feeds available for domestic feeding in 1960-61 are expected to be a little larger than those of 1959-60. Export demand for oilseed meal is expected to be substantially lower in the first half of 1960-61 than a year earlier, leaving more for domestic use. Prices of protein feeds probably will average a little lower in the 1960-61 feeding year than in 1959-60.

NOTES ON FOREIGN CROPS

Argentina The following information relative to Argentine corn, oats, barley and rye, is extracted from a report provided by Mr. C.S. Bissett, Commercial Counsellor, Buenos Aires, under date of November 25, 1960, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce. Where possible, conversions from Argentine to Canadian measures have been made for the convenience of our readers. Currency conversions have been made at the rate of 82.75 pesos per U.S. dollar less 20 per cent retention.

Corn 1959-60 Italy has taken more Argentine corn, so far during 1960, than the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany and Belgium together. Commitments, so far, for that country are about 1,000,000 metric tons (39,368,000 bushels) of which about 900,000 tons (35,431,000 bushels) have already been shipped.

Present c.i.f. prices for continental ports are about U.S. \$60 to \$61 per metric ton (\$1.52 to \$1.55 per bushel) for November-December shipment. Sales, however, are very limited at present as stocks are very reduced. Shipments during October totalled 156,500 metric tons (6,161,000 bushels) and comprised 107,524 (4,233,000 bushels) for Italy, 32,051 (1,262,000 bushels) for the Netherlands and smaller lots for the United Kingdom, West Germany, Belgium and Switzerland.

Corn 1960-61 Seeding of the new crop continues steadily and is already near completion. Early sown lots already sprouted and up are in very good shape, their condition in northern and central Santa Fé being excellent. Rains that most probably will prove damaging for the wheat crop are highly beneficial for the corn which is still in its early development stages.

There is as yet no official estimate of seeded acreage for this grain.

Oats, Barley and Rye 1959-60 The European market showed interest in the purchase of Argentine barley, and more so for oats, during the period under review, but in spite of that, the price per 100 kilos for barley decreased from 270 pesos to 260 pesos (71 to 68 cents per bushel) in a period of one month as from October 15. Rye prices started at about 250-255 pesos (77-78 cents per bushel), decreasing to 240 (74 cents per bushel) by the end of October, but they have increased again somewhat at the time of writing this report. Oats prices ranged from 295 to 275 pesos (55 to 51 cents per bushel).

Shipments of these three grains during the month of October were as follows: oats, 19,635 tons (1,273,000 bushels); barley, 11,088 tons (509,000 bushels); and rye, 13,038 (513,000 bushels).

Present c.i.f. prices for oats and barley, for European ports for December delivery, are U.S. \$54 and \$52.25 per metric ton (83 cents and \$1.14 per bushel), respectively.

Oats, Barley and Rye 1960-61 The drought which prevailed during recent months, forced producers to turn over many stands of oats, fodder barley and rye to direct grazing. As a result production will be reduced for these three grains. Lots kept back for grain production and almost ready for harvesting are now in generally good shape. Brewers' barley is in good condition, having suffered less than the other

grains from the previous drought conditions, due to its later seeding period.

Offers for these three grains are still reduced even though a firm market may be expected, aided by the reduction in the export retention levied on them.

France The following information relative to wheat, rye and coarse grains in France has been extracted from a report by Miss V.F. Wightman, Agricultural Attaché, Canadian Embassy, Paris, under date of November 21, 1960 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Weather and Crops October and early November were marked by excessive rainfall, which in many areas led to temporary flooding. In much of the country, fields are still waterlogged and there have been delays in the sugarbeet harvest and in preparation for winter grains. Only on higher ground has it been possible to carry out the seasonal fall plowing and seeding. However, there is still ample time in that sowing of winter wheat may continue up to the end of the year.

Final Grain Estimates The French Ministry of Agriculture has issued its November 1 estimate of grain production and yields. Such estimates are final for the season and may be considered definite. Estimated wheat production has risen slightly from the September forecast of 10,759,760 tons (395.3 million bushels), as has the yield. Despite poor harvesting weather, the 1960 yield is not much below last year's record. Similarly, both production and yield have been raised in the case of barl

Official Estimate of Grain Production November 1

	Average	1959	
Grain	1955-59	Crop	November 1, 1960
		Area Seeded	
		- thousand acres	-
Wheat	10,384	10,965	10,772
Rye	888	811	742
Barley	4,450	4,912	5,166
Oats	4,422	3,714	3,542
Mixed Grains	257	241	195
		Yield per Acre	
		- bushels -	
Wheat	34.1	38.7	37.2
Rye	20.2	22.8	22.3
Barley	43.5	46.1	50.6
Oats	47.5	49.1	50.7
Mixed Grains 1/	28.7	29.3	30.7
		Production	
		- thousand bushels	en.
Wheat	354,750	424,164	399,835
Rye	18,049	18,492	16,531
Barley	194,124	226,482	261,714
Oats	211,063	182,517	179,424
Mixed Grains 1/	7,432	7,056	5,976

^{1/} In bushels of 50 pounds.

Source: French Ministry of Agriculture.

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WORLD PRODUCTION OF BARLEY AND OATS

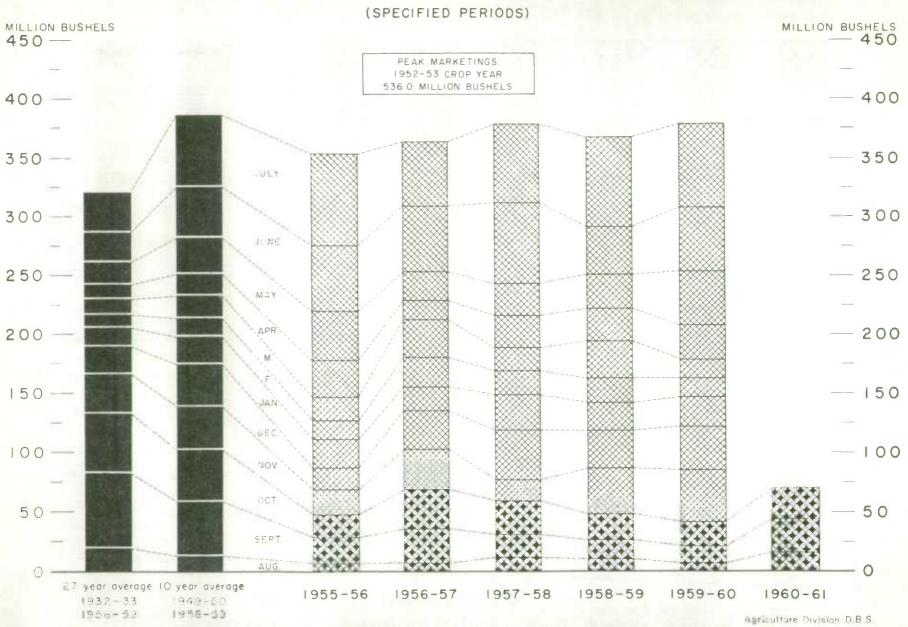
According to Foreign Crops and Markets, World Summaries, published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.D.A. under date of October 27, 1960 world production of barley and oats in 1960 is about 5 per cent above last year's outturn and 10 per cent above the 1950-54 average, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Production of these grains for the current season is now forecast at 145 million short tons, compared with 138 million tons last year and the 1950-54 average of 131 million. Larger crops than in 1959 are estimated for both barley and oats, though the greater increase is in oats, mainly in the United States. Compared with the 1950-54 average, production of oats is down 5 per cent but barley is up 25 per cent.

The 1960 world barley crop is forecast at 3,380 million bushels, one of the largest totals of recent years. Most of the increase over the 1959 crop is in Western Europe and in Australia's prospective crop. Barley acreage in Western Europe has increased substantially in recent years and yields are also at a higher level, reaching a high point of 45.5 bushels per acre in 1960. Australia expects a 1960 barley crop about double the 1959 outturn, which was slightly above the 1950-54 average. Those increases along with some estimated increase for the Soviet Union, more than offset a moderate reduction from last year's harvest in North America. World production of oats is tentatively forecast at 3,970 million bushels. This is somewhat larger than the 1959 total of 3,725 million bushels but is 5 per cent less than the 1950-54 average of 4,160 million. Acreage in oats has declined sharply in recent years, the decrease only partly offset by higher yields. A good part of the increase over the small 1959 crop is in the United States, where the 1960 crop is 104 million bushels larger than the small 1959 harvest. Australia's crop is expected to be about 80 per cent above last year's outturn and the Soviet Union, Asia, and Africa also have larger crops.

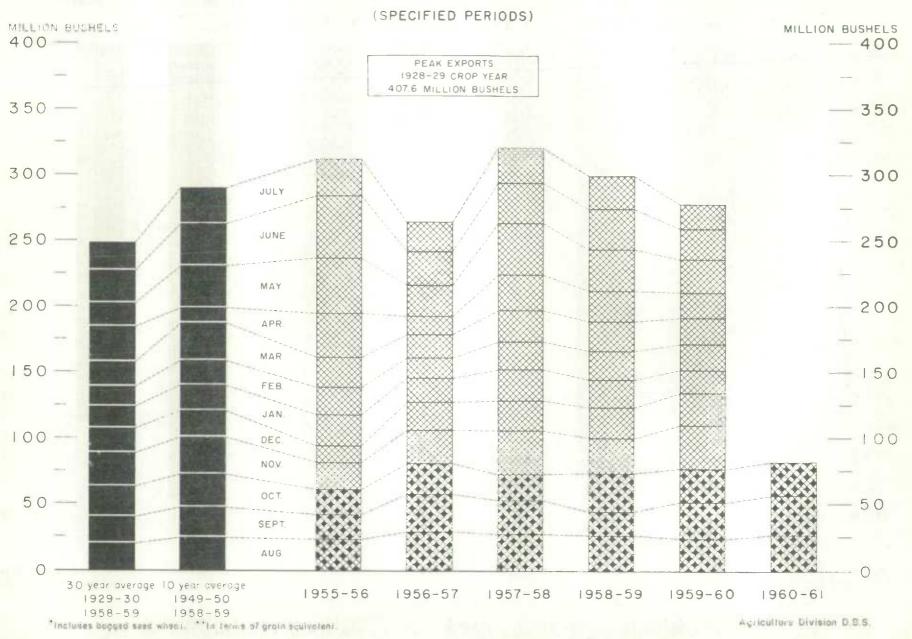
CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS

- October
- 11 The Right Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, announced several cabinet changes. These included the transfer of the Hon. George Hees, Minister of Transport to become Minister of Trade and Commerce and the Hon. Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources to become Minister of Agriculture. In addition, the Canadian Wheat Board was transferred from the Department of Trade and Commerce to Agriculture.
- November
- Based on conditions at October 15, production of Canada's principal grain crops in 1960 was estimated as follows, in millions of bushels, with 1959 figures in brackets: all wheat, 489.6 (413.5); oats, 456.1 (417.9); barley, 207.0 (225.6); mixed grains, 59.7 (63.8); corn for grain, 29.3 (31.0); all rye, 10.1 (8.1); and flaxseed, 25.1 (17.7).
- Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced in the House of Commons that 22 the Board of Grain Commissioners had been transferred from the authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce to the Minister of Agriculture.
- 29 Grain was again flowing into the holds of ships at Vancouver following settlement of a grain handlers' strike which had commenced at midnight November 8 at five Greater Vancouver elevators.
- Out of a total of 2,000 shipping points in the Western Division the Canadian Wheat Board had placed 531 points on a quota of 2 bushels per specified acre and 1,107 points were on a 1-bushel quota. Three hundred and sixty two points remained on the initial unit quota.

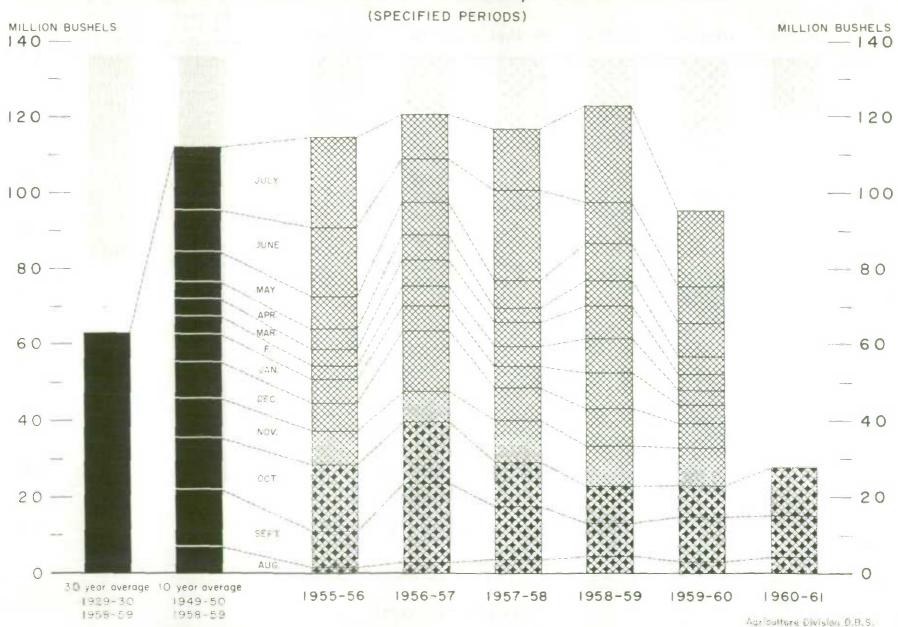
FARMERS MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES



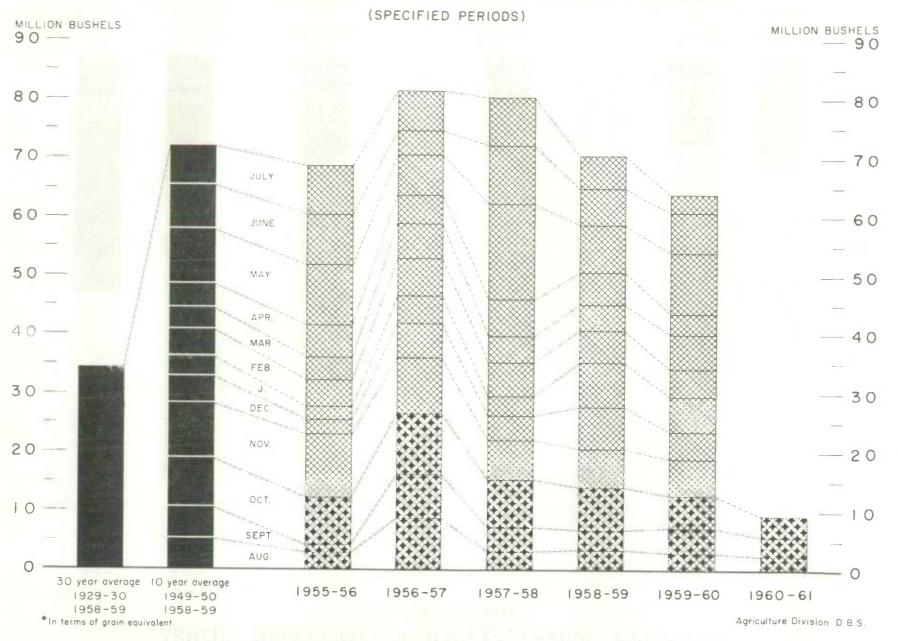
EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR"



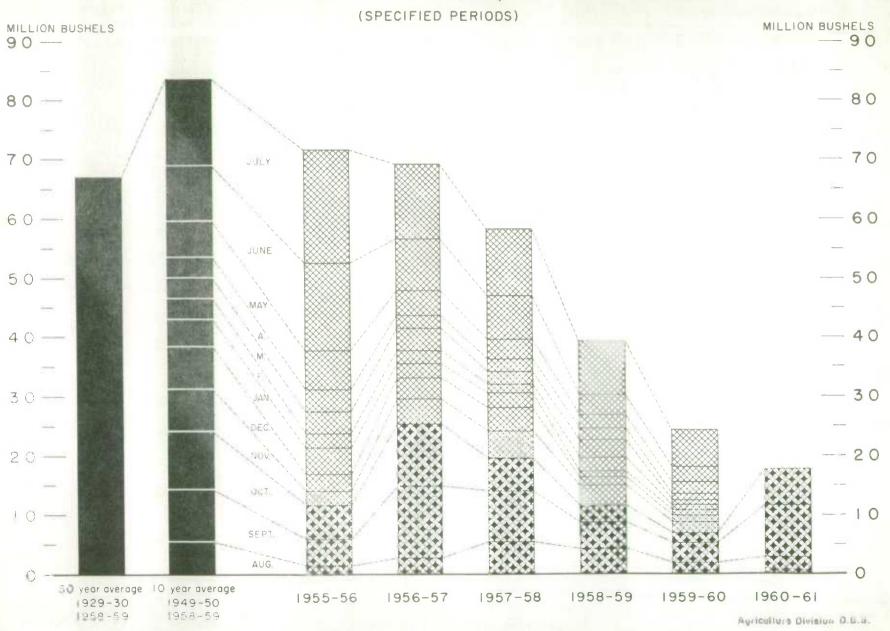
FARMERS MARKETINGS OF BARLEY, PRAIRIE PROVINCES



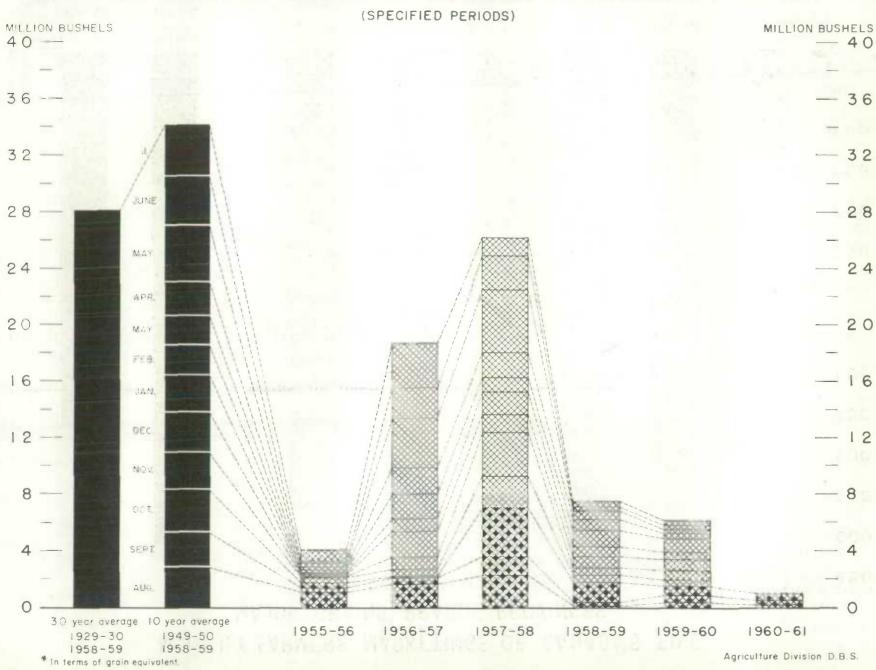
MONTHLY EXPORTS OF BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS*



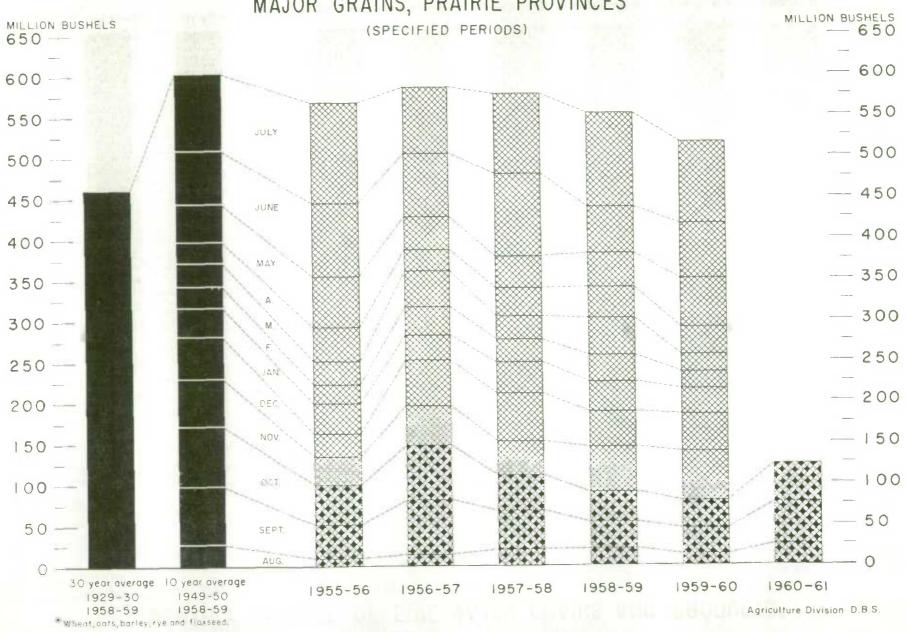
FARMERS MARKETINGS OF OATS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES



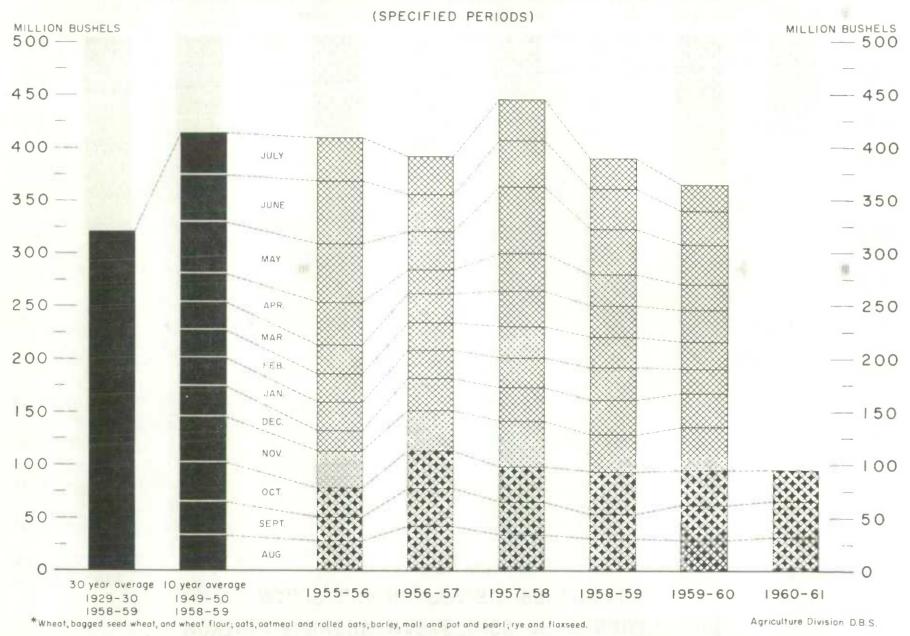
MONTHLY EXPORTS OF OATS AND OAT PRODUCTS*

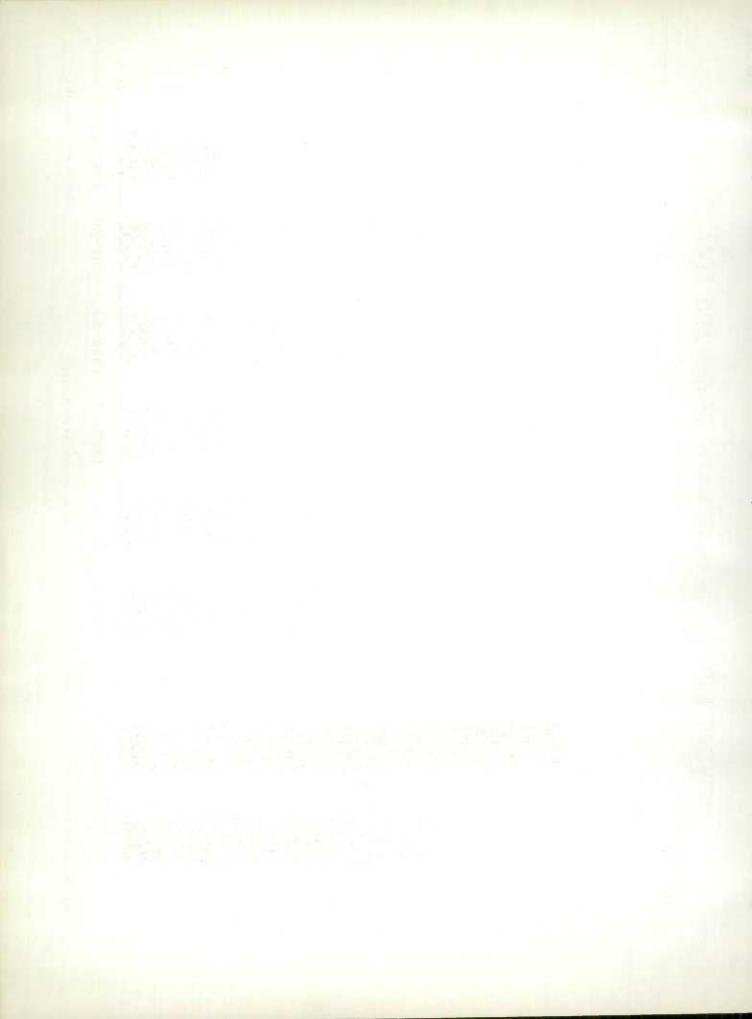


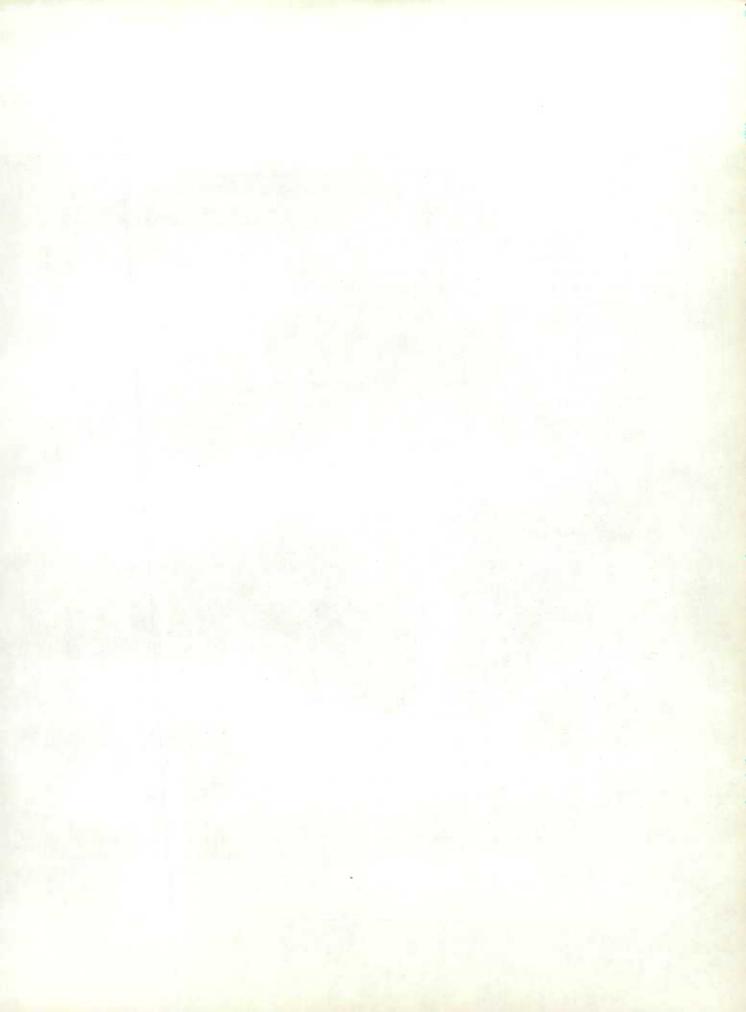
MONTHLY FARMERS MARKETINGS OF CANADA'S FIVE MAJOR GRAINS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES



MONTHLY EXPORTS OF FIVE MAJOR GRAINS AND PRODUCTS*







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