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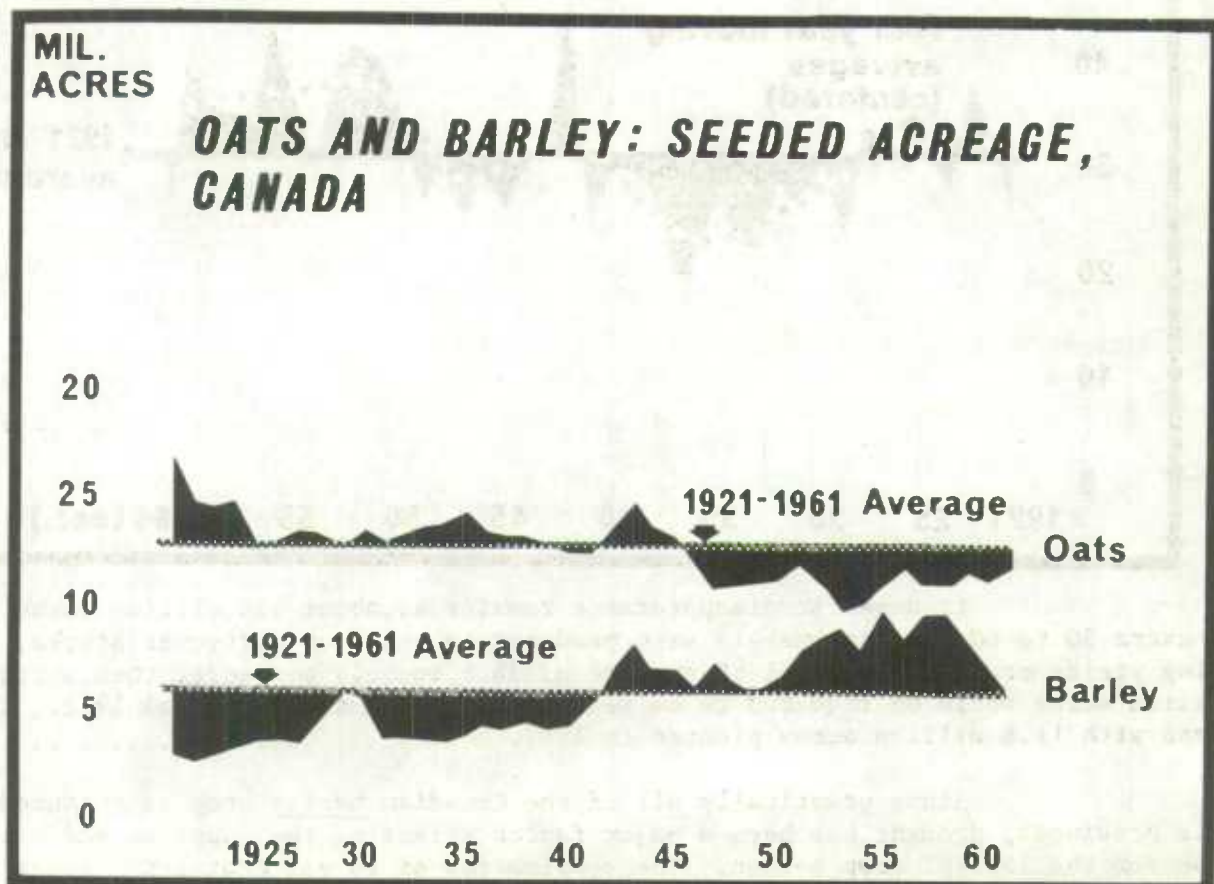
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FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

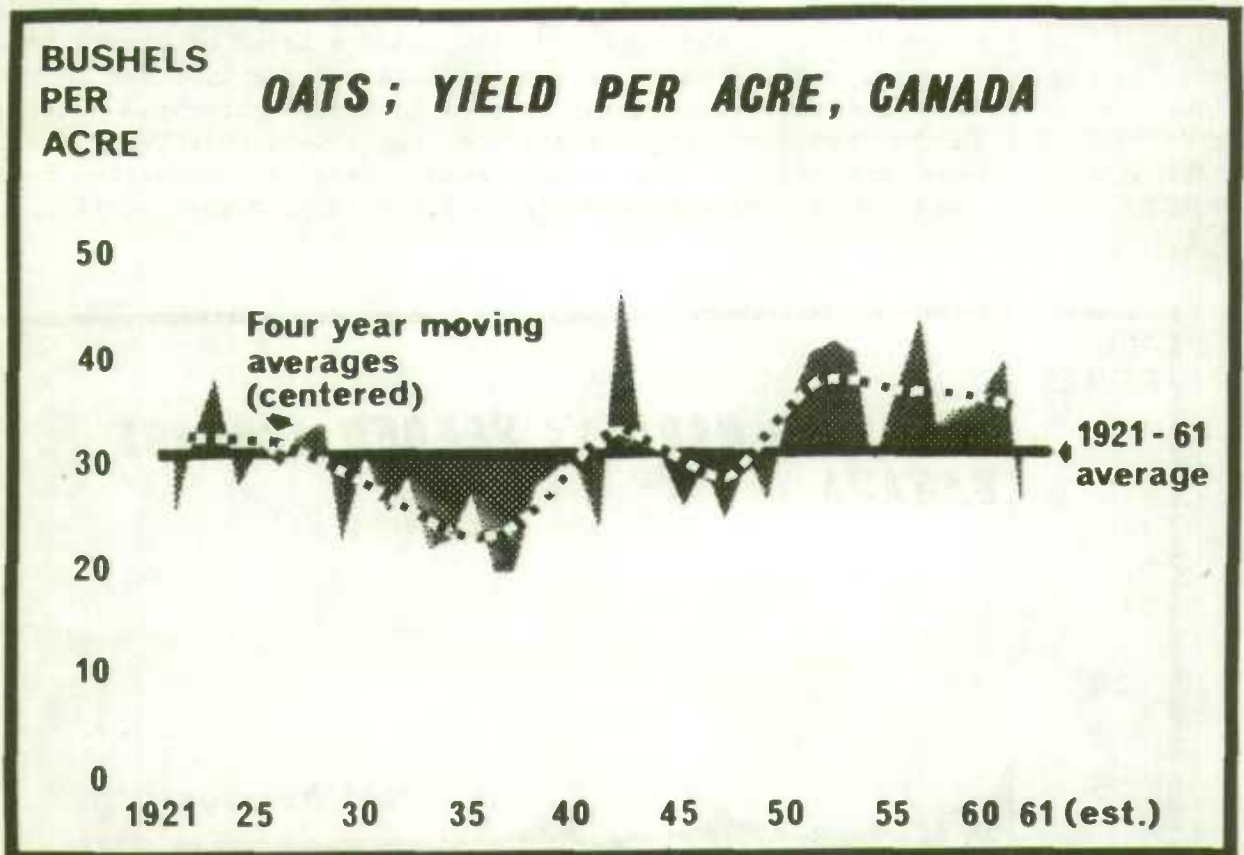
Feed Grains After a period of years when feedgrain supplies were abundant in relation to livestock numbers, amounts available for the 1961-62 crop year are the smallest since 1950-51. Gross supplies of feed grain, excluding wheat, are estimated at 16.4 million tons, a decline of about one-fifth from both last year's 20.3 million and the ten-year (1950-51 to 1959-60) average of 20.3 million tons. This amount is the smallest since the 1950-51 season when gross supplies totalled 14.7 million tons. Grain consuming animal units showed an increase of five per cent this June 1 compared with a year earlier and gross supplies per grain-consuming animal unit are 0.96 tons compared with 1.25 tons a year ago and the recent ten-year average of 1.32 tons. Net supplies are estimated to be 14.0 million tons, 20 per cent less than the 1960-61 total of 17.4 million and 13 per cent below the ten-year average of 16.1 million tons. The net 1961-62 supplies per grain-consuming animal unit are estimated at 0.82 tons, 23 per cent below the 1960-61 level of 1.07 tons and about 21 per cent less than the recent ten-year average.

Outlook for Oats Barley and Corn Due to the combination of severe drought coupled with abnormally hot weather, production of oats amounts to little more than half of a normal crop in Manitoba and only about a third of normal in Saskatchewan. Average yields per acre in Manitoba are the lowest since 1936 and in Saskatchewan, the lowest since 1937. All provinces, except British Columbia, harvested smaller oat crops in 1961 than in the previous year, but the reductions were relatively small compared with the short outturns from Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Canadian production is estimated to be 333.9 million bushels in 1961 compared with 456.1 million a year earlier.



Although the Prairie region, in total, may have enough oats to meet local requirements for the 1961-62 season, marketings into the licensed elevator system will likely be substantially lower than the 37.6 million bushels delivered during the previous crop year. Marketings are likely to be most sharply reduced, relatively, in Saskatchewan, followed by Manitoba. Marketings from Alberta could be maintained or possibly increased during 1961-62 compared with a year earlier if farmers reduce farm stocks to minimum levels. However, within the Prairie region, many local areas are short of oats and substantial movements from surplus to deficit areas will occur.

Canadian commercial disposition during 1961-62 (excluding inter-farm movements) may be somewhat smaller than the 34.1 million bushels used the previous year. However, even with lower requirements it is unlikely that enough marketings will be available from the Prairie Provinces to meet these needs. Therefore commercial and farm stocks will be drawn down to minimum levels by the end of the crop year. By reason of the general supply position, the Canadian Wheat Board has issued import permits for a substantial quantity of United States' oats. Exports during the 1961-62 crop year will be smaller than the record low volume exported the previous year.



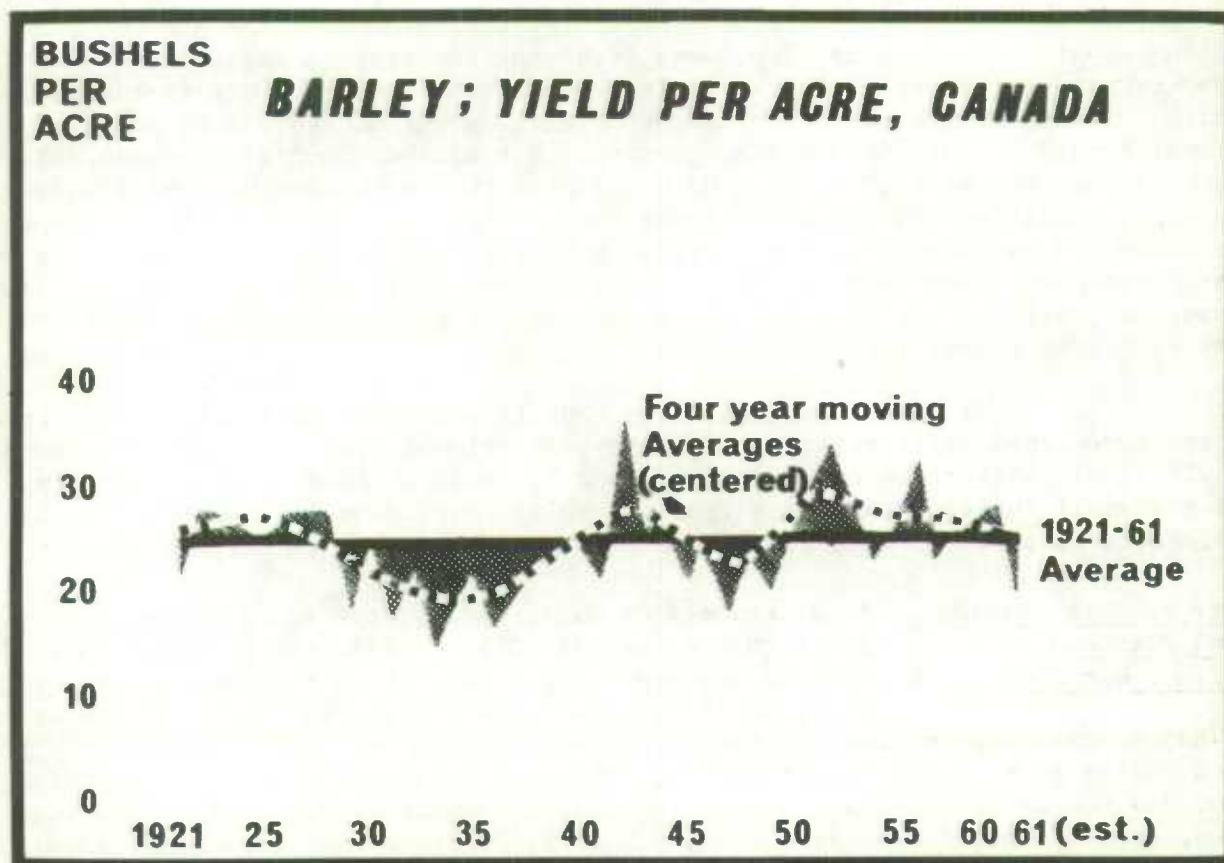
If domestic disappearance remains at about 450 million bushels and if an extra 50 to 60 million bushels were produced to build up carryover stocks, and assuming yields equal to the 1951-60 average of 38.6 bushels per acre, then approximately 13 million acres would be required to be seeded to oats in the spring of 1962. This compares with 11.6 million acres planted in 1961.

Since practically all of the Canadian barley crop is produced in the Prairie Provinces, drought has been a major factor affecting the supplies and market outlook for the 1961-62 crop season. The combination of 18 per cent fewer acres sown to the crop in 1961 and a 29 per cent lower average yield per acre reduced production there to 117.0 million bushels compared with 201.0 million a year earlier. Average yields per

seeded acre in 1961 were 47 per cent less than those of a year earlier in Manitoba, 61 per cent less in Saskatchewan but only six per cent less in Alberta. Canadian 1961 production is forecast at 123.2 million bushels compared with 207.0 million a year earlier.

Deliveries into the licensed elevator system in 1961-62 will likely be substantially lower than the 86.1 million bushels delivered the previous crop year. Marketings will likely be reduced in all three provinces with the greatest relative declines occurring in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Year-end farm stocks will likely be at minimum levels in all three provinces. Canadian commercial requirements during 1961-62 (excluding interfarm movements) may be somewhat less than the 46.1 million bushels used the previous year. With high prices prevailing, livestock feeders may tighten up feeding practices compared to recent years when supplies have been plentiful and relatively cheap.

Exports of barley during the 1961-62 crop year will likely decline from last year's level of 41.5 million bushels. While large barley marketings cannot be expected this year, there should be sufficient supplies available from the carryover and the 1961 crop to take care of the domestic market and provide limited quantities for export.



If domestic disappearance remains in the 160 to 170 million bushel range next season and export markets absorb between 40 and 50 million bushels, some 7.8 million acres of barley will be required to meet these needs. This is based on yields in 1962 equalling the recent ten-year average. This compares with the 1961 seeded acreage of 6.1 million acres and the 1960 acreage of 7.4 million.

Grain corn production in Canada in 1961 is forecast at a record 37.0 million bushels, 26 per cent above last year's crop of 29.3 million bushels. It is expected that imports of corn from the United States will be larger than those of a year earlier in response to the generally higher price levels prevailing for feed grains in Canada this season. Domestic disappearance during 1961-62 should also reach record high levels.

<u>Forage Crops and Feed Supplements</u>	Canadian production of tame hay and fodder corn in 1961, currently estimated at a record 25.3 million tons is slightly larger than last year's output of 25.1 million tons. However, growing conditions were extremely variable across Canada and while Ontario farmers obtained the highest average tame hay yields per acre on record, Manitoba farmers had the lowest, while in Saskatchewan yields were the smallest since the 1937 season.
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Because of the severe drought condition prevailing in the Prairie Provinces this summer a number of government programs designed to ensure adequate fodder supplies were instituted. In addition, farmers in the drought areas cut much larger than normal acreages of cereal crops for fodder as well as large quantities of native hay. It is expected, given a normal barn feeding season, enough roughage has been stored to meet the needs of the region.

In contrast to conditions in the Prairies, most of Ontario and Western Quebec were subject to frequent rainfalls during much of the growing and harvesting season. Harvesting of a heavy first-cut hay crop in these areas was hindered by wet weather and a considerable proportion of the crop was stored in poor condition. Second-growth hay made tremendous development and this crop provided either additional forage or lush late-season pasture. Wet weather conditions which existed in the Maritimes and most of Eastern Quebec during the spring months were followed by near drought conditions during much of the summer. As a result, hay yields are a little below the average of recent years. In British Columbia both the hay crop and hay harvesting conditions were good. In Ontario where most of the fodder corn crop is grown, hot, dry weather in late August and early September resulted in one of the highest yields on record for this crop.

Millfeed supplies (bran, shorts and middlings) will likely be at about the same level as in recent years. Soybean oilmeal, which accounts for more than half of all high-protein supplements used by Canadian feeders will probably register a small increase over last year's level. Packing-house by-products will remain close to last year's tonnage with only a small increase, if any, in prospect.

<u>Exports of Oats, Barley Rye and Flaxseed August-October 1961</u>	Total exports of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed during the first quarter of the 1961-62 crop year amounted to 17.0 million bushels, 25 per cent above the 1960-61 August-October total of 13.6 million but 42 per cent below the ten-year (1950-59) average exports for the period of 29.2 million bushels. Current crop year exports of the four grains to October 31, 1961 with figures for the corresponding period of 1960 and the ten-year August-October averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows, in millions of bushels: oats, 0.2 (0.9, 7.7); barley, 13.1 (7.9, 18.3); rye, 1.2 (0.7, 1.6); and flaxseed, 2.5 (4.1, 1.5).
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Canadian exports of oats during the first three months of the 1961-62 crop year, at the exceptionally low level of only 0.2 million bushels, were divided among United States, Venezuela, and Puerto Rico. Exports of Canadian barley during the period under review went to four different countries with shipments to Communist China and the United States amounting to 8.4 million and 4.2 million bushels, respectively. Relatively smaller shipments went to Britain and Peru. The leading

market for the 1.2 million bushels of Canadian rye exported during the first three months of the current crop year was the Federal Republic of Germany with 1.1 million, while smaller shipments went to the Netherlands, 68 thousand, United States, 20 thousand and Japan, 12 thousand. Of the 2.5 million bushels of flaxseed exported up to October 31, 1961 some 1.1 million was shipped to Britain. The remainder was accounted for by relatively smaller shipments to Japan, Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Norway and Greece.

1960-61 Oat Pool Closes On December 8, 1961, Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton announced that final payment on the 1960-61 oat pool, amounting to \$5,075,785 would be distributed to producers by the Canadian Wheat Board beginning Monday, December 11. Speaking at Barrhead, Alberta, Mr. Hamilton disclosed that the oat pool had been closed November 17 and that producers had delivered 36,014,366 bushels. Final surplus for distribution was determined after allowing for the Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy, final payment expenses and additional interest earnings subsequent to the November 17 closing date.

Of the total, \$1,473,334 will go to producers in British Columbia and Alberta; \$1,962,271 to Saskatchewan producers; and \$1,640,180 to Manitoba producers. The Minister said the average final payment was 14.094 cents per bushel.

General Quota Position By December 4, 1961, out of a total of 1,964 shipping points in the Western Division, the Canadian Wheat Board had placed 499 points on a quota of 7 bushels per specified acre, 140 points on a 6-bushel quota and 356 points on a 5-bushel quota. Of the remainder, 440 points were on a 4-bushel quota, 490 points were on 3-bushel quota and only 39 points remained on the 2-bushel quota.

Summary of Elevator Shipping Points in the Western Division
as at December 4, 1961

Province	General Quota in Bushels per Specified Acre						Total
	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	
Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Manitoba	-	-	17	67	71	198	353
Saskatchewan	22	330	300	190	43	174	1,059
Alberta	17	160	123	99	26	120	545
British Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
All Provinces	39	490	440	356	140	499	1,964

Delivery Policy Supplementary Quota on Rye - Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Delivery Points The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 11 under date of October 16, 1961 stated in part that effective immediately at all Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta delivery points, a supplementary quota of five (5) bushels per seeded acre to rye, based on the individual producer's delivery permit book, subject to a minimum delivery of two hundred (200) bushels, is hereby authorized.

Delivery Quota on Rye The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 16 under date of November 22, 1961 stated in part that effective immediately, the delivery quota on rye is declared open for the balance

Continued on page 34.

NOVEMBER ESTIMATE OF 1961 PRODUCTION OF CANADA'S PRINCIPAL GRAIN CROPS

Wide variations in growing conditions were experienced in different parts of Canada during the 1961 season. A severe drought coupled with prolonged hot weather reduced average yields of all crops in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and many parts of Alberta. Growing conditions in Ontario and Western Quebec were generally favourable and late crops such as corn and soybeans in Ontario responded to excellent late summer weather to produce record yields. In the Maritimes and Eastern Quebec, excessive rainfall during the spring months was followed by a summer drought and average yields per acre are generally below those of a year ago. Growing conditions in British Columbia were about average. Based on yields indicated at mid-October, average yields per acre, of five of the fourteen crops in the accompanying table, winter wheat, corn for grain, dry beans, soybeans and rapeseed exceeded those of 1960. Estimated production is greater than that of last year for winter wheat, mixed grains, corn for grain, dry peas, dry beans, soybeans and rapeseed.

Canada's 1961 wheat crop now estimated at 261.7 million bushels is 47 per cent below both last year's estimate of 489.6 million and the ten-year average. The decrease in production compared with last year is due to a 48 per cent decrease in yields which was not offset by the 3 per cent increase in seeded acreage. The average yield at 11.0 bushels per acre is 47 per cent below the ten-year (1951-60) average of 20.9 bushels per acre. Production of oats for grain in 1961 is estimated at 333.9 million bushels, 27 per cent below last year's 456.1 million and 22 per cent below the 1951-60 average of 426.5 million. The indicated average yield for Canada as a whole is 28.8 bushels per acre compared with 40.9 in 1960 and the ten-year average of 38.6 bushels. The 1961 barley crop is estimated at 123.2 million bushels, 41 per cent below last year's 207.0 million and 48 per cent below the 1951-60 average of 238.8 million. The indicated average yield for Canada as a whole is 20.2 bushels per acre, compared with 28.1 bushels in 1960 and the ten-year average of 27.9 bushels per acre. The combined production of fall and spring rye is now estimated at 6.2 million bushels, some 38 per cent below the 1960 crop of 10.1 million and 56 per cent below the ten-year average of 14.0 million bushels. Canada's 1961 crop of mixed grains, grown principally in eastern Canada, is estimated at 61.9 million bushels, up 4 per cent from the 59.7 million produced in 1960 but some 5 per cent lower than the 1951-60 average production of 64.9 million bushels. The indicated average yield for all Canada at 39.6 bushels per acre is 8 per cent lower than the 43.2 bushels obtained in 1960 and 7 per cent lower than the ten-year average of 42.5 bushels per acre. Production of corn for grain in 1961 is estimated at a record 37.0 million bushels, 26 per cent above last year's crop of 29.3 million and 38 per cent above the ten-year average of 26.8 million bushels. The record average yield of 72.6 bushels per acre is 27 per cent above that of last year and 26 per cent above the ten-year average of 57.6 bushels. Production of soybeans currently estimated at a record 8.7 million bushels is 53 per cent larger than last year's 5.7 million. Production of rapeseed in 1961 is estimated at a record 558.0 million pounds compared with 556.0 million last year and the ten-year average of 200.6 million pounds.

November Estimate of the 1961 Production of Grain Crops Canada and Prairie Provinces, Compared with 1960

Crop	Area		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1960	1961	1960	1961 <u>1</u>	1960	1961 <u>1</u>
	- acres -		- bushels -		- bushels -	
CANADA						
Winter wheat	525,000	550,000	33.5	35.5	17,570,000	19,525,000
Spring wheat <u>2</u> /	22,673,200	23,242,300	20.8	10.4	472,054,000	242,154,000
All wheat	23,198,200	23,792,300	21.1	11.0	489,624,000	261,679,000
Oats for grain	11,146,700	11,583,400	40.9	28.8	456,134,000	333,907,000
Barley	7,359,700	6,089,900	28.1	20.2	207,036,000	123,167,000
Fall rye	442,100	425,600	19.4	13.0	8,575,000	5,546,000
Spring rye	101,000	94,200	15.3	7.2	1,550,000	683,000
All rye	543,100	519,800	18.6	12.0	10,125,000	6,229,000
Flaxseed	2,577,200	2,362,900	8.9	6.5	23,020,000	15,322,000
Mixed grains	1,380,600	1,562,900	43.2	39.6	59,711,000	61,947,000
Corn for grain	514,000	509,600	57.1	72.6	29,337,000	36,988,000
Buckwheat	85,000	77,500	21.6	19.2	1,835,000	1,485,000
Peas, dry	54,000	65,400	18.4	16.0	993,000	1,048,000
Beans, dry	67,200	66,900	15.1	20.2	1,012,000	1,349,000
Soybeans	256,500	272,500	22.1	31.8	5,675,000	8,656,000
Rapeseed	763,000	744,700	14.6	15.0	11,120,000	11,160,000
PRAIRIE PROVINCES						
Wheat <u>2</u> /	22,590,000	23,162,000	20.8	10.4	470,000,000	240,000,000
Oats for grain	7,913,000	8,289,000	38.4	22.4	304,000,000	186,000,000
Barley	7,196,000	5,936,000	27.9	19.7	201,000,000	117,000,000
Rye	450,000	429,400	17.7	9.4	7,950,000	4,033,000
Flaxseed	2,557,000	2,340,000	8.9	6.4	22,730,000	15,000,000

^{1/} As indicated on the basis of conditions on or about October 15. ^{2/} 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 and the estimated net amounts actually available 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 oats and corn. In these calculations wheat is not included as a feed grain.

Largely reflecting the relatively sharp declines which occurred in this year's outturns of oats, barley and rye, combined with smaller carryover stocks of barley, total supplies of Canadian feed grains in the crop year 1961-62 are some 20 per cent less than in 1960-61, despite increased production of corn for grain and mixed grains. Current crop year supplies of oats, consisting of the August 1 carryover of 95.1 million bushels and this year's production of 333.9 million, and including an allowance for anticipated imports, represent a decline of one-fifth from last year's total of 549.0 million. Supplies of barley, at 230.7 million bushels, were 30 per cent less than the 1960-61 total of 328.5 million and consisted of a carryover of 107.6 million bushels and a crop of only 123.2 million.

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

Crop Year	Gross Supply Feed Grain <u>2/</u>	Grain-Consuming Animal Units <u>3/</u>	Gross Supply Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	tons		tons
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
1959-60	20,609,000	17,634,000	1.17
10-year average 1950-51- 1959-60	20,348,000	15,460,000	1.32
1960-61 <u>4/</u>	20,349,000	16,312,000	1.25
1961-62 <u>5/</u>	16,359,000 <u>6/</u>	17,126,000	0.96

- 1/ Excluding wheat. 2/ Includes production of oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat, and mixed grains together with carryover stocks of oats, barley and rye and import allowance for oats and corn for grain. 3/ 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. 4/ Revised. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Based on November estimate of production of 1961 field crops.

Supplies of rye, at 13.6 million bushels were 19 per cent below the 1960-61 total of 16.9 million. This year's crop of mixed grains was estimated at 61.9 million bushels, 4 per cent more than the 59.7 million harvested in 1960. Production of grain corn in 1961, amounted to a record 37.0 million bushels, 4 per cent more than last year's outturn of 29.3 million. Gross supplies of feed grain are estimated at 16.4 million tons, a decline of about one-fifth from both last year's 20.3 million and the ten-year (1950-51 to 1959-60) average of 20.3 million tons. This amount is the smallest since the 1950-51 season when gross supplies totalled 14.7 million tons. Grain-consuming animal units showed an increase of five per cent this June 1 compared with a year earlier and gross supplies per grain-consuming animal unit are 0.96 tons compared with 1.25 tons a year ago and the recent ten-year average of 1.32 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 1961-62 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. Net supplies are estimated to be 14.0 million tons, 21 per cent less than the 1960-61 total of 17.4 million and 15 per cent below the ten-year average of 16.1 million tons. This is the smallest supply since the 1950-51 season. The net 1961-62 supplies per grain-consuming animal unit are estimated at 0.82 tons, 25 per cent below the 1960-61 level of 1.07 tons and about 23 per cent less than the recent ten-year average. During the 1950-51 season, when the number of grain consuming animal units was considerably less than this season, net supplies per grain consuming animal totalled 0.82 tons.

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

Crop Year	Net Supply Feed Grain	Grain- Consuming Animal Units	Net Supply Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	tons		tons
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
1959-60 <u>1/</u>	17,162,000	17,634,000	0.97
10-year average 1950-51- 1959-60	16,067,000	15,460,000	1.04
1960-61 <u>1/</u>	17,405,000	16,312,000	1.07
1961-62 <u>2/</u>	14,000,000	17,126,000	0.82

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

Grain Consumed in 1960-61 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 1960-61 was estimated at 0.90 tons, 11 per cent above the 0.81 tons fed in 1959-60.

Table 3 - Grain Consumed Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit

Crop Year	Amount Consumed	Grain-Consuming Animal Units	Amount Consumed Per
			Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	tons		tons
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
1959-60 <u>1/</u>	14,232,000	17,634,000	0.81
10-year average 1950-51-- 1959-60 .	13,008,000	15,460,000	0.84
1960-61 <u>1/</u>	14,668,000	16,312,000	0.90

1/ Revised.

QUALITY OF WESTERN CANADIAN BARLEY, 1961 CROP

On the basis of conditions at October 15, the 1961 barley crop in the Prairie Provinces was estimated at 117.0 million bushels compared with 201.0 million in 1960 and the ten-year (1951-60) average of 230.6 million. The substantial decline in production this year resulted from the combined effect of an 18 per cent reduction in seeded acreage and 29 per cent decrease in yields per acre. A severe drought, coupled with prolonged hot weather reduced average yields in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while yields in Alberta were quite well maintained. Details on the quality of the crop are published in Crop Bulletin No. 83, "Canadian Barley, 1961" published by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners from which the following information was obtained. The hot weather reduced stooling of barley and the crop matured early. Harvesting weather was exceptionally good and types of damage associated with poor harvesting weather were absent. The barley is low in moisture content and will go into "straight" grades. Except in the Peace River district and areas in northern Alberta and northwestern Saskatchewan where yields are high, the top grades, of barley will be in short supply. By comparison with last year's grades, the Six-row grades are slightly higher in bushel and kernel weight, about the same in protein content and malt extract, and slightly lower in heavy grade. The most important grading factors this year will be peeled, broken and green kernels.

The introduction of sizing specification for barley grades and the reduction in tolerance for peeled and broken kernels at country grading points that were put into effect on August 1, 1961, have been beneficial to farmers and purchasers.

During the 1960-61 crop year there was a marked improvement in maintaining the grade of barley from farmer to processor, and in segregation of barley lots of the size characteristics required by maltsters and exporters of malting barley.

Malting Quality Data on barley and malt properties for the 1961 new-crop Grade samples, which were composited by production by province, and for the 1960-61 crop year samples, which represent all deliveries, are given in the accompanying table. The malt data for the two sets of samples cannot be compared directly as a maturation period is required before new barley malts to best advantage. Accordingly the data obtained for the 1961 new-crop samples are compared with corresponding data for last year. The 1961 crop is higher in bushel weight and kernel weight than the samples examined in last year's new-crop survey, and the Six-row grades are lower in percentage plump barley. The Six-row grades and No. 1 Feed are similar in nitrogen content to last year's survey values, but the Two-row grades, grown mostly in western Saskatchewan, are higher in nitrogen content.

The malt data are in accord with expectation based on nitrogen content and kernel weight. The malt extract values for the Six-row grades are higher than those obtained for the 1960 crop at the same time last year, due to greater representation of lower protein barley from Alberta. In the over-all picture the malt extracts will be similar to those obtained last year. Enzymatic activity of the new crop is high, and, as harvest weather was ideal, the barleys should germinate and modify well. As noted earlier, the amount of higher grade barley is less than in former years, and no doubt selections of lots of suitable variety for malting will be made from the No. 1 Feed grade. The principal difference between the Six-row grades is in percentage plump barley. The 2 C.W. grade is higher than the 3 C.W. grade and No. 1 Feed is lowest of all grades. The Two-row grades are higher in nitrogen content and lower in enzymatic activity than the Six-row grades, but similar to each other as considerable amounts of Hannchen barley failed to enter the 2 C.W. Two-row grade on account of thin kernels.

Data for Barley and Malt for Average Samples
of Different Grades

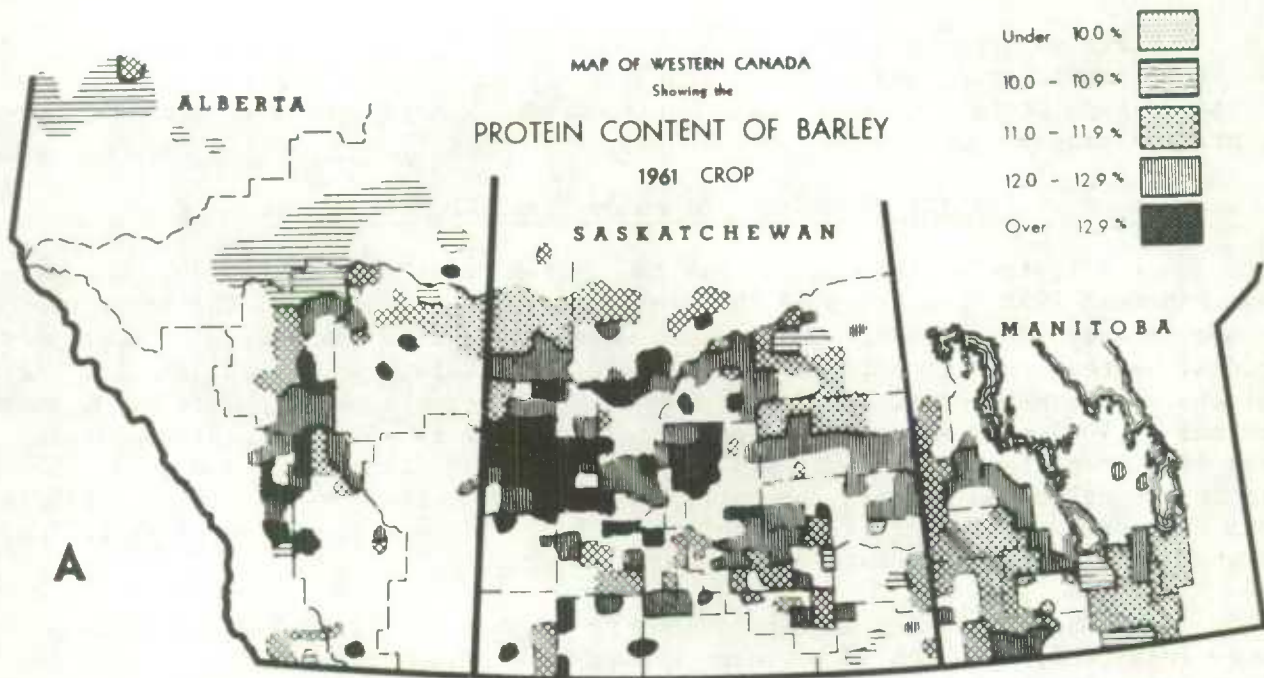
Grade	Bushel Weight	Plump Barley*	1000 K Weight	Nitro- gen	Barley Sacch. Act.	Malt Ext.	Wort. Nit.	Sacch. Act.
	lb.	%	g.	%	°L	%	%	°L
Grade Composite Samples, 1961								
2 C.W. Six-row ..	49.5	76.0	33.8	2.07	206	76.9	1.07	144
3 C.W. Six-row ..	49.0	69.0	33.3	2.16	210	76.9	1.13	147
2 C.W. Two-row ..	54.0	77.5	36.4	2.42	191	76.3	1.04	134
3 C.W. Two-row ..	53.0	73.0	36.6	2.33	187	76.6	1.04	131
No. 1 Feed	49.8	64.0	33.8	2.13	204	76.7	1.09	133
Composite Samples of Western Inspections, 1960-61 Crop Year								
2 C.W. Six-row ..	50.3	80.0	31.5	2.09	196	77.1	1.20	147
3 C.W. Six-row ..	49.2	71.0	31.4	2.07	202	76.9	1.20	141
2 C.W. Two-row ..	53.6	82.0	34.4	2.26	176	77.5	1.13	128
3 C.W. Two-row ..	52.6	78.0	36.5	2.29	184	77.1	1.07	118
No. 1 Feed	49.0	70.0	33.4	2.13	196	76.4	1.09	123

* Plump barley determined by sieving on 6/64" sieve.

Protein Survey
Samples

For the 1961 protein survey the Laboratory collected 1,526 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 represent a fair geographic coverage of the barley-growing areas of Western Canada. The grades represented are Nos. 2 and 3 C.W. Six-row and Two-row and No. 1 Feed. Areas producing predominantly lower Feed grades of barley may not be heavily represented. The number of samples and shipping points for each province are shown in the accompanying table.

Province	Samples	Shipping Points
Manitoba	273	121
Saskatchewan	789	356
Alberta	464	170
Western Canada	1,526	647



The accompanying map shows the geographic distribution of the survey samples for five different protein levels. The largest average protein areas (11.0 to 11.9 per cent) are in Manitoba and northwestern Saskatchewan, while the above-average levels (12.0 to 12.9 per cent) are scattered throughout much of the barley-growing area. High-protein levels (over 12.9 per cent) are mostly in western Saskatchewan and below-average protein areas (10.0 to 10.9 per cent) cover northern Alberta and the Peace River district.

The following table shows the survey data summarized for Western Canada. The Western Canada mean for all grades is 11.8 per cent (2.18 per cent nitrogen) which is 0.2 per cent lower than last year. The Six-row grades average 11.6 per cent protein while the Two-row grades are about 1.5 per cent higher in protein content. No. 1 Feed is 0.3 per cent higher than No. 3 C.W. Six-row and more than 1 per cent lower than the Two-row grades.

Summary of Protein Survey Data, 1961 Western Canadian Barley Crop

Grade	Protein Content, %		Nitrogen, %		Number of Samples
	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	
2 C.W. Six-row ...	11.2	8.9-14.1	2.07	1.65-2.61	60
3 C.W. Six-row ...	11.6	8.2-15.1	2.15	1.52-2.79	590
2 C.W. Two-row ...	13.1	11.3-14.3	2.42	2.09-2.65	37
3 C.W. Two-row ...	13.0	9.9-15.8	2.40	1.83-2.92	96
No. 1 Feed	11.9	7.9-16.6	2.20	1.46-3.07	743
All Grades	11.8	7.9-16.6	2.18	1.46-3.07	1,526

Average protein levels for provinces are: 11.7 per cent for Manitoba, 12.3 per cent for Saskatchewan, and 11.2 per cent for Alberta. Alberta produced barley with the lowest average protein content while Manitoba barley is distributed over the narrowest protein range.

QUALITY OF WESTERN CANADIAN FLAXSEED, 1961 CROP

The following information was taken from Crop Bulletin No. 84, "Canadian Flax and Rapeseed 1961" published by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. The Western Canada flax crop was generally harvested under ideal weather conditions, but the severe drought this year caused very low yields in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Grade and bushel weight of the new crop are high, average oil content is 40.9 per cent and average protein content is 45.8 per cent. Compared with the 1960 crop, the new crop is 0.5 per cent lower in oil content and about the same in iodine value and protein content. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate the 1961 flax crop at 15.0 million bushels from 2.3 million acres compared to 22.7 million bushels from 2.6 million acres in 1960.

During the period August 1, 1961 to October 20, 1961, 2,310 carlots of flax were inspected, of which 98 per cent graded No. 1 C.W. The amount of tough or damp flax was only about 0.6 per cent. The high percentage of flax grading No. 1 C.W. is expected to continue for new-crop shipments.

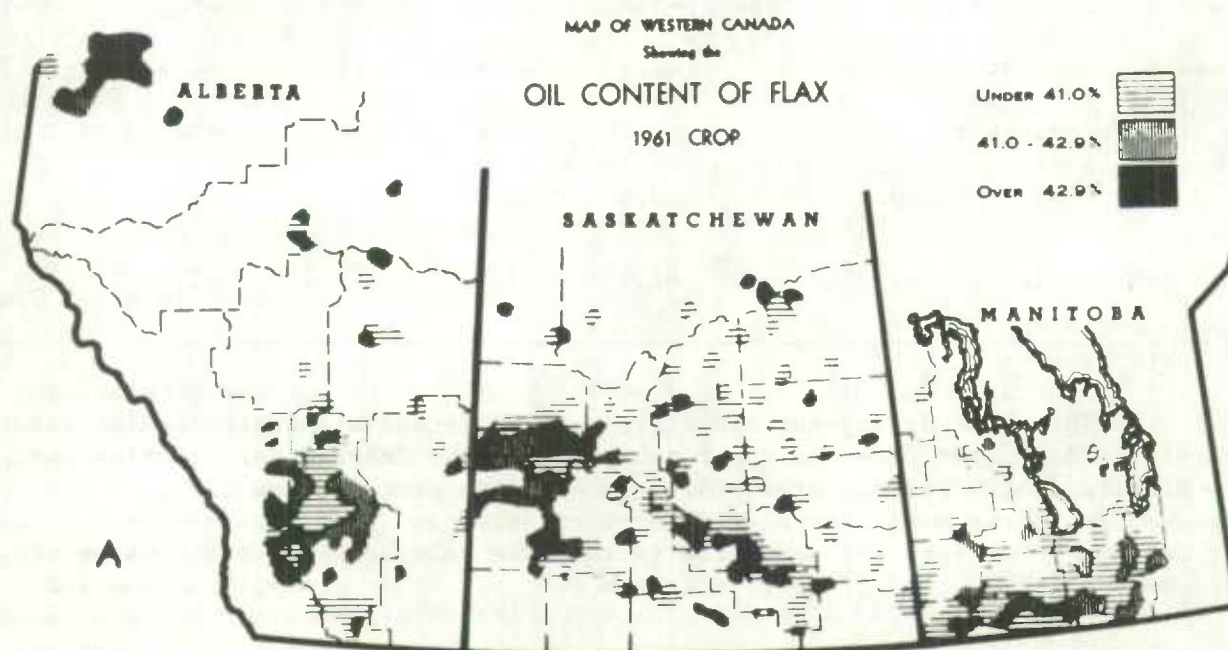
The Laboratory obtained a good coverage of samples for the flax-growing areas in the Prairie Provinces. The quality of the 1961 crop was determined on 462 samples, grading Nos. 1 and 2 C.W., obtained from 429 shipping points. Samples obtained from each province were: Manitoba 140; Saskatchewan 184; and Alberta 138.

The mean and range values for oil content (dry basis), iodine value (Wijs' units) and protein content of the oil-free meal (dry basis) by grade, province and Western Canada are given in the accompanying table. Average values for Western Canada, all grades, with corresponding values for last year, in brackets, are: oil content 40.9 per cent (41.4); iodine value 185 units (186); and protein content 45.8 per cent (45.7). Compared to last year, oil content this year is slightly lower and iodine value

and protein content are the same. Flax from Alberta is slightly higher in oil content and somewhat lower in protein content than flax from the other two provinces.

Average Quality Data for Grades of Flax for Each Province and
For Western Canada, 1961 Crop

Grade	Oil Content		Iodine Value		Protein Content		No. of Samples
	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	
	%	%	Wijs' units		%	%	
Manitoba							
No. 1 C.W. ..	40.5	38.1-44.4	186	175-194	46.0	39.8-50.4	136
No. 2 C.W. ..	40.1	38.9-41.1	181	176-186	46.5	42.5-48.2	4
All Grades ..	40.5	38.1-44.4	186	175-194	46.0	39.8-50.4	140
Saskatchewan							
No. 1 C.W. ..	40.9	35.9-44.0	184	175-191	46.7	37.6-50.0	177
No. 2 C.W. ..	40.9	37.4-43.3	184	179-187	45.3	36.6-48.9	7
All Grades ..	40.9	35.9-44.0	184	175-191	46.7	36.6-50.0	184
Alberta							
No. 1 C.W. ..	41.2	37.8-44.2	187	175-195	44.3	35.8-49.9	132
No. 2 C.W. ..	40.1	38.9-40.5	181	174-189	47.0	44.6-48.4	6
All Grades ..	41.1	37.8-44.2	186	174-195	44.5	35.8-49.9	138
Western Canada							
No. 1 C.W. ..	40.9	35.9-44.4	185	175-195	45.8	35.8-50.4	445
No. 2 C.W. ..	40.4	37.4-43.3	182	174-189	46.2	36.6-48.4	17
All Grades ..	40.9	35.9-44.4	185	174-195	45.8	35.8-50.4	462



The accompanying map indicating the distribution of the 1961 flax survey samples for oil content, iodine value, and origin of samples shows large areas of

average oil content (41.0 to 42.9 per cent) in the Peace River district and south-western Saskatchewan while below-average areas cover most of Manitoba and are smaller and scattered throughout Saskatchewan. Southwestern Alberta has both average and below-average areas.

QUALITY OF WESTERN CANADIAN RAPESEED, 1961 CROP

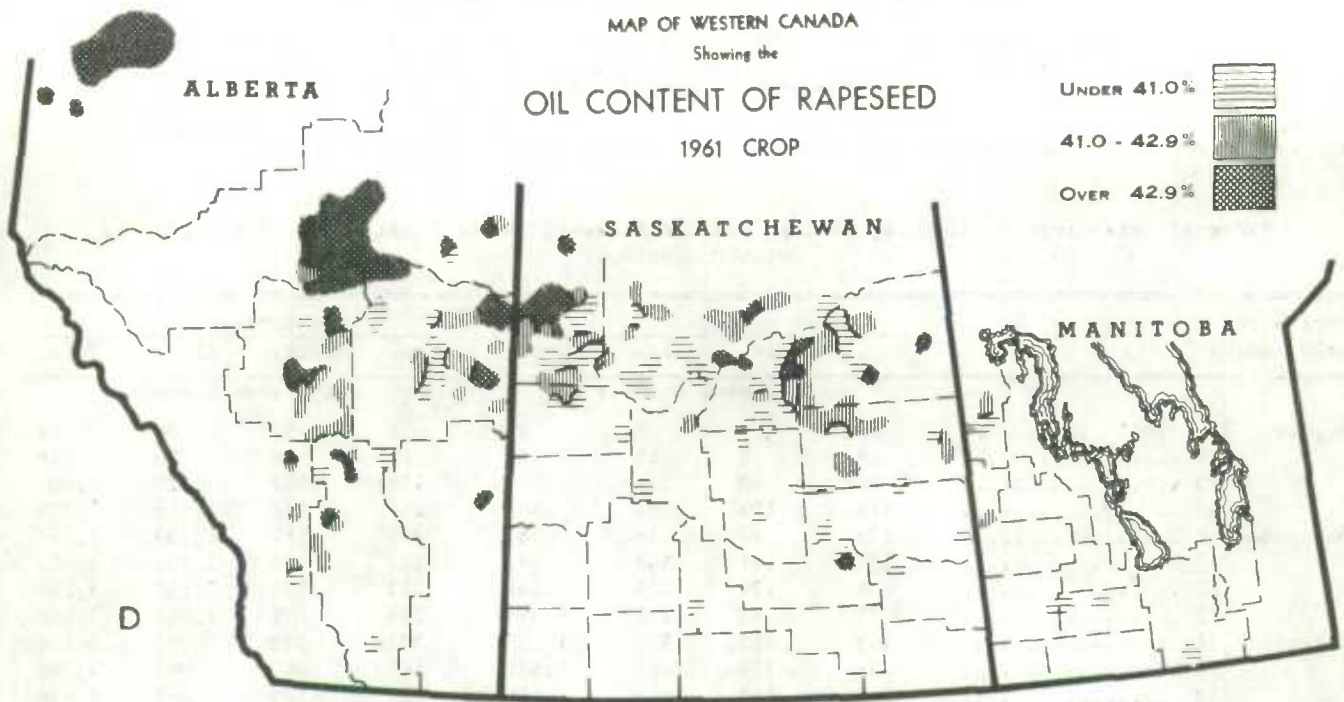
The following information is taken from Crop Bulletin No. 84 "Canadian Flax and Rapeseed, 1961" published by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. Production of the 1961 Western Canada rapeseed crop is officially estimated at 558 million pounds compared with 556 million last year; the 10-year average is 201 million pounds. The quality of the 1961 rapeseed crop was determined on 250 samples grading Canada Rapeseed (only 2 samples graded lower) obtained from the same number of shipping points (1 sample from each point). Eight samples were from Manitoba, 127 from Saskatchewan and 117 were from Alberta.

Quality Data Mean values obtained in the 1961 survey for oil content (dry basis) and for protein content of the oil-free meal (dry basis) for each province, and comparative data for 1960 are given in the accompanying table. Average oil content this year is 42.1 per cent and protein content is 43.3 per cent. Compared to last year, oil content is 0.8 per cent higher and protein content is about the same. As in previous years, rapeseed from Alberta is about 2 per cent higher in oil content.

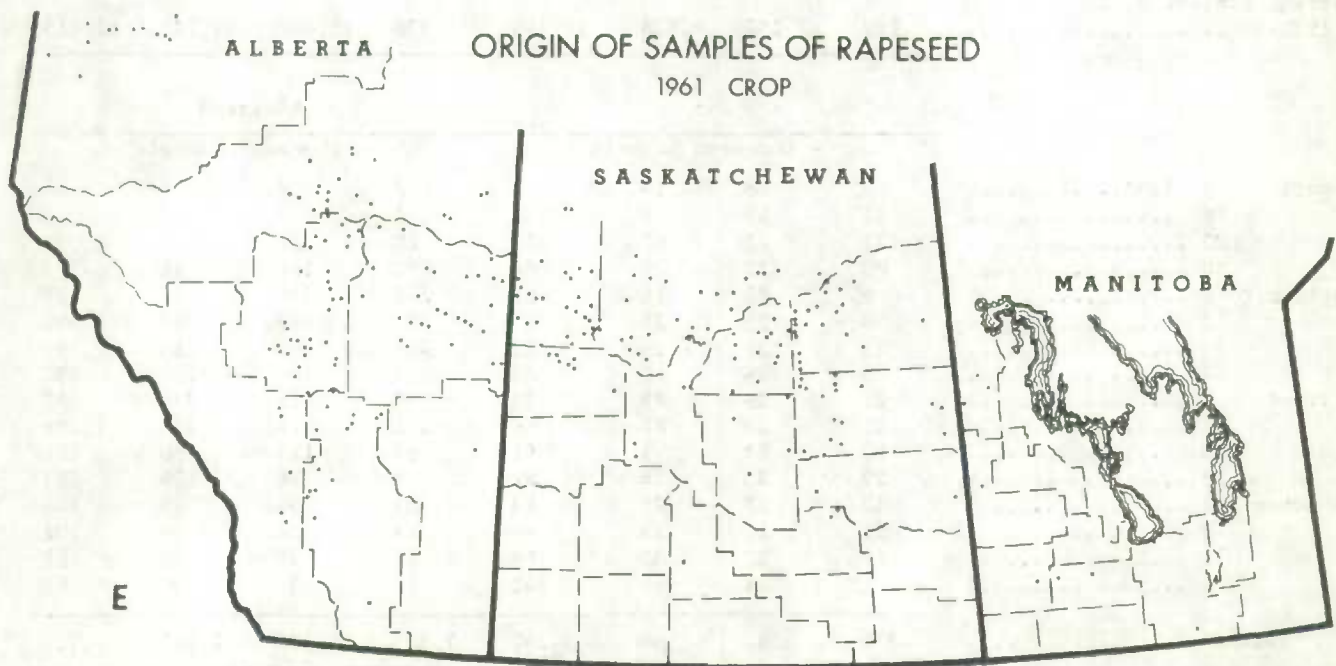
Mean Quality Data for Survey Samples of Western Canadian Rapeseed 1961 and 1960 Crops

Province	Grade	1961 Survey			1960 Survey	
		Oil Content	Protein Content	No. of Sples.	Oil Content	Protein Content
		%	%		%	%
Manitoba	Can. Rapeseed	41.0	43.9	8	40.7	44.8
Saskatchewan.	Can. Rapeseed	41.3	45.3	127	40.9	43.6
Alberta	Can. Rapeseed	43.2	41.1	115	42.7	42.0
	No. 2 Can. Rapeseed	40.8	44.1	2	-	-
Western Canada		42.1	43.3	252	41.3	43.2

The accompanying map shows areas of different oil content. Two large areas of high oil content (over 42.9 per cent) are in the Peace River district and northern Alberta, while average areas (41.0 to 42.9 per cent) are mostly in northern Saskatchewan and in the more central districts of Alberta. Below-average areas (under 41.0 per cent) are smaller and scattered in the more southern rapeseed-growing districts.



The following map shows the origin of samples obtained for the 1961 rapeseed survey. The selection of samples from each province was based on relative production. The bulk of the samples came from northern Saskatchewan and northern and western Alberta.



Maps showing: (D) oil content; and (E) origin of samples of rapeseed.

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 22 amounted to 48.5 million bushels, 25 per cent less than the comparable 1960-61 total of 64.5 million and 39 per cent below the ten-year (1950-59) average for this period of 79.6 million bushels. This year's August 1-November 22 total consisted of barley, 56 per cent; oats, 26 per cent; flaxseed, 15 per cent; and rye, 3 per cent.

Farmers' Marketings 1/ of Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces, 1961-62
with Comparisons

Period or week ending		Oats				Barley			
		Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
		- thousand bushels -				- thousand bushels -			
August	1-9, 1961	10	3	9	22	8	59	26	92
	16	18	8	45	70	10	66	170	246
	23	98	49	121	268	196	282	527	1,005
	30	178	105	262	545	245	417	1,116	1,778
September	6	174	77	416	667	235	517	1,539	2,292
	13	187	131	549	867	415	852	1,755	3,022
	20	194	179	1,225	1,598	313	792	2,108	3,213
	27	70	183	1,141	1,394	238	759	1,611	2,608
October	4	153	168	928	1,248	301	738	1,076	2,114
	11	371	154	1,085	1,610	164	660	942	1,766
	18	112	155	842	1,109	229	505	892	1,626
	25	75	108	587	770	297	385	838	1,520
November	1	71	88	677	835	240	382	934	1,556
	8	62	61	495	618	221	372	759	1,353
	15	65	48	530	643	210	279	1,073	1,561
	22	65	61	491	617	101	306	950	1,357
Totals		1,903	1,579	9,401	12,884	3,422	7,370	16,316	27,108
Similar Period 1960		6,731	7,805	5,119	19,654	5,955	14,162	13,927	34,044
Average Similar Period 1950-59		7,102	12,254	6,838	26,194	11,776	15,907	14,730	42,413

		Rye				Flaxseed			
		- thousand bushels -				- thousand bushels -			
August	1-9, 1961	5	18	14	36	2	2	2	6
	16	11	13	77	102	1	3	7	11
	23	127	21	61	210	20	11	8	39
	30	80	37	70	186	142	191	41	374
September	6	6	21	24	51	217	338	70	625
	13	10	22	25	58	305	589	97	991
	20	11	21	29	62	469	542	281	1,292
	27	15	24	29	68	148	284	259	691
October	4	21	29	29	79	256	173	338	767
	11	11	30	27	68	531	274	484	1,289
	18	10	22	29	61	95	119	190	403
	25	19	35	28	82	64	78	139	281
November	1	12	27	29	68	33	36	76	144
	8	11	15	22	48	19	24	59	102
	15	12	27	31	69	11	38	78	127
	22	11	18	19	48	11	37	35	84
Totals		371	381	544	1,297	2,325	2,739	2,163	7,227
Similar Period 1960		423	837	350	1,610	3,418	3,822	1,992	9,233
Average Similar Period 1950-59		465	1,980	1,043	3,488	2,633	3,408	1,439	7,480

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

Visible Supply of Canadian Oats, November 22, 1961
Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1959 and 1960

Position	1959	1960	1961
- thousand bushels -			
Country elevators - Manitoba	2,714	2,315	905
Saskatchewan	5,735	2,995	1,628
Alberta	5,806	4,721	4,144
Totals	14,255	10,031	6,677
Interior private and mill	720	603	985
Interior terminals	219	43	626
Vancouver-New Westminster	562	141	53
Victoria	-	17	1
Churchill	34	1	-
Fort William-Port Arthur	4,421	7,679	7,542
In transit rail (Western Division) ...	2,438	2,236	2,443
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	3,299	3,109	2,667
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports.	5,149	2,251	2,085
In transit lake	3,039	3,302	2,602
In transit rail (Eastern Division) ...	42	4	-
Totals	34,178	29,417	25,681

Visible Supply of Canadian Barley, November 22, 1961
Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1959 and 1960

Position	1959	1960	1961
- thousand bushels -			
Country elevators - Manitoba	6,853	4,660	1,219
Saskatchewan	9,233	12,329	5,501
Alberta	16,390	24,153	15,050
Totals	32,477	41,142	21,770
Interior private and mill	1,971	2,257	2,568
Interior terminals	1,633	1,375	2,028
Vancouver-New Westminster	4,393	2,389	1,095
Victoria	1	-	-
Prince Rupert	364	993	734
Fort William-Port Arthur	11,682	8,171	10,743
In transit rail (Western Division) ...	2,820	1,941	2,129
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	3,625	2,006	2,626
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports.	4,770	1,995	4,596
In transit lake	3,990	4,820	2,607
In transit rail (Eastern Division) ...	-	5	-
United States ports	377	-	255
Totals	68,103	67,095	51,152

Visible Supply of Canadian Rye, November 22, 1961
Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1959 and 1960

Position	1959	1960	1961
- thousand bushels -			
Country elevators - Manitoba	296	290	206
Saskatchewan	932	615	431
Alberta	444	367	351
Totals	1,672	1,272	987
Interior private and mill	19	18	60
Vancouver-New Westminster	109	263	491
Victoria	-	-	-
Fort William-Port Arthur	1,166	1,207	652
In transit rail (Western Division)	341	336	447
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports.	385	339	548
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports .	229	134	382
In transit lake	27	98	221
Totals	3,949	3,666	3,789

Visible Supply of Canadian Flaxseed, November 22, 1961
Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1959 and 1960

Position	1959	1960	1961
- thousand bushels -			
Country elevators - Manitoba	431	329	298
Saskatchewan	1,575	1,112	879
Alberta	1,238	940	1,226
Totals	3,244	2,381	2,403
Interior private and mill	66	166	93
Interior terminals	14	55	17
Vancouver-New Westminster	2,095	1,061	2,079
Victoria	327	-	-
Fort William-Port Arthur	1,365	1,490	1,562
In transit rail (Western Division)	1,022	837	675
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports.	264	47	26
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports .	266	563	589
In transit lake	280	542	750
In transit rail (Eastern Division)	8	-	-
Totals	8,951	7,142	8,194

GRADING OF CROPS, 1961-62

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 1961-62 crop year amounted to 21,750, representing a decrease of 5 per cent from the 22,847 cars of these grains inspected during the first three months of the 1960-61 crop year. Inspections of barley, at 13,769 cars accounted for 63 per cent of the August-October 1961 total, with the remainder consisting of 4,183 cars of oats; 2,869 cars of flaxseed; and 929 cars of rye.

The quality of this year's marketings to date has been above that of last year and, with the exception of oats, has exceeded the recent five-year average. The relatively large proportion of inspected grain entering the higher grades during the first three months of the 1961-62 crop year reflects the excellent quality of both the 1961 crop and carryover stocks. Percentages of the four grains falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs" and "Damps") during the August-October period of 1961 with comparable data for the entire 1960-61 crop year and the five-year (1955-56—1959-60) averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows: oats, 1 Feed or higher, 92.2 (90.9, 93.1); barley, 1 Feed or higher, 87.6 (84.8, 75.5); rye, 3 C.W. or higher, 95.6 (94.8, 83.7); and flaxseed, 1 C.W. and 2 C.W., 98.2 (95.5, 90.6).

Gradings of Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed Inspected*, August-October 1961 with Comparisons

Grain and Grade	Crop Year		August-October		Grain and Grade	Crop Year		August-October	
	Average		1961-62			Average		1961-62	
	1955-56- 1959-60	1960-61				1955-56- 1959-60	1960-61		
	- per cent -		cars per cent			- per cent -		cars per cent	
OATS					BARLEY				
1 C.W.	1/	-	1	1/	1 C.W. Six-Row.	0.1	1/	1	1/
2 C.W.	0.2	0.5	27	0.6	2 C.W. Six-Row.	5.1	2.3	247	1.8
Ex. 3 C.W. ...	1.6	3.1	169	4.0	3 C.W. Six-Row.	25.9	23.2	3,208	23.3
3 C.W.	16.0	20.9	976	23.3	4 C.W. Six-Row.	5.2	1/	-	-
Ex. 1 Feed ...	18.4	10.8	626	15.0	1 C.W. Two-Row.	1/	1/	-	-
1 Feed	56.9	55.6	2,061	49.3	2 C.W. Two-Row.	1.1	0.9	83	0.6
2 Feed	2.9	3.1	174	4.2	3 C.W. Two-Row.	7.6	2.9	262	1.9
3 Feed	0.5	0.4	16	0.4	1 Feed	30.5	55.5	8,264	60.0
Mixed Feed 2/	0.4	0.8	8	0.2	Ex. 2 Feed	5.9	-	-	-
Toughs 2/ 3/ ..	2.1	3.6	90	2.2	2 Feed	9.0	8.3	1,099	8.0
Damps 2/ 4/ ...	0.3	1/	2	1/	3 Feed	1.4	0.8	134	1.0
Rejected 2/ ..	0.4	0.5	15	0.4	Toughs 2/ 5/ ..	6.3	4.9	337	2.4
All others ...	0.5	0.7	18	0.4	Damps 2/ 6/ ...	0.7	1/	7	0.1
					Rejected	0.8	1.0	118	0.9
					All others	0.2	0.1	9	0.1
Totals ... 100.0 100.0 4,183 100.0					Totals ... 100.0 100.0 13,769 100.0				
Bushel equivalent (approximately) 12,237,000					Bushel equivalent (approximately) 30,361,000				
RYE					FLAXSEED				
1 C.W.	0.4	0.7	21	2.3	1 C.W.	72.6	94.2	2,806	97.8
2 C.W.	42.6	70.5	708	76.2	2 C.W.	18.0	1.3	12	0.4
3 C.W.	40.7	23.6	159	17.1	3 C.W.	2.1	1.4	20	0.7
4 C.W.	7.1	3.0	28	3.0	4 C.W.	0.2	0.1	2	0.1
Ergoty	4.6	0.5	4	0.4	Toughs 2/ 7/ ..	4.3	2.0	22	0.8
Toughs 2/ 3/ ..	3.9	1.3	7	0.8	Damp 2/ 8/	1.7	0.1	1	1/
Damp 2/ 4/	0.1	1/	1	0.1	Rejected 2/ ...	0.2	0.4	2	0.1
Rejected 2/ ...	0.5	0.2	1	0.1	All others	0.8	0.5	4	0.1
All others	0.1	-	-	-					
Totals ... 100.0 100.0 929 100.0					Totals ... 100.0 100.0 2,869 100.0				
Bushel equivalent (approximately) 1,764,000					Bushel equivalent (approximately) 5,329,000				

* 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. 7/ 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 1961 navigation season to November 22 amounted to 281.5 million bushels, an increase of 10 per cent over the 249.1 million shipped during the corresponding period of 1960. The 1961 season of navigation opened on April 9 while the 1960 season opened on April 10. Lake shipments of wheat, at 206.6 million bushels, were 26 per cent more than the 1960 comparable figure of 164.1 million and accounted for 73 per cent of the current total. Shipments of rye, at 4.3 million bushels were also above last year's level of 3.5 million, while those of oats, at 22.9 million, barley at 40.2 million, and flaxseed at 7.5 million were lower.

Combined lake shipments of the five major grains from August 1 to November 22 of the current crop year, amounted to 111.0 million bushels, practically unchanged from the 1960 figure of 111.4 million. During the period under review, shipments of wheat and rye were moving in greater volume this crop year than last while decreases occurred in lake shipments of oats, barley and flaxseed.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur, from the Opening of Navigation to November 22, 1961 and to Approximately the Same Date 1951-60*

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
- thousand bushels -						
1951	170,709	51,408	41,718	6,560	1,896	272,291
1952	203,332	76,566	87,864	6,453	5,666	379,882
1953	187,441	86,386	102,234	15,547	5,848	397,457
1954	120,571	54,915	74,982	7,173	4,318	261,960
1955	119,045	29,610	60,104	10,105	8,865	227,730
1956	179,241	40,583	81,464	10,174	9,558	321,020
1957	134,292	41,831	50,001	4,147	10,620	240,891
1958	161,762	39,780	66,459	5,242	7,991	281,233
1959	159,197	30,738	49,281	4,707	6,131	250,055
1960	164,082	25,197	48,061	3,545	8,243	249,128
1961	206,601	22,915	40,183	4,284	7,517	281,500
August 1 to November 22						
1960	66,636	15,163	24,167	880	4,549	111,395
1961	76,842	8,959	17,883	2,896	4,441	111,021

* Shipments from opening of navigation to the following November dates: 22, 1951; 20, 1952; 19, 1953; 24, 1954; 23, 1955; 21, 1956; 20, 1957; 19, 1958; 25, 1959; and 23, 1960.

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 233 thousand bushels, 41 per cent below the comparable 1960 total of 395 thousand bushels.

Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur, August-October 1961 and 1960

Month	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
- thousand bushels -						
August, 1961	21	46	6	3	-	75
September	15	33	6	-	-	53
October	34	58	12	-	-	104
Totals	69	137	24	3	-	233
Same Period 1960	39	311	32	5	7	395

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE SHIPMENTS

Claims filed for payment up to October 31, 1961 represent the movement of 10.3 million bushels of wheat, oats and barley 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 1960-61 claims had been filed for a total of 12.9 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 1961-62 August-September shipments under the policy were running about 21 per cent below those of 1960-61. Revised data on shipments of the same three grains during the first two months of the 1960-61 crop year, based on claims submitted up to October 31, 1961 place the total at 14.3 million bushels.

Preliminary data on the movement of screenings and millfeeds under the freight-assistance policy indicate that 11,118 tons and 78,314 tons, respectively, were shipped during the August-September period of the current crop year. As with wheat, oats and barley, these totals are based on claims submitted up to October 31, 1961 and will likely be subject to considerable upward revision with the filing of additional claims.

Data covering the crop year 1960-61 (based on claims submitted up to October 31, 1961) indicate that total shipments of wheat, oats, barley and rye moved under the freight-assistance policy amounted to 84.4 million bushels, some 2 per cent below the comparable 1959-60 total of 86.1 million. Shipments of screenings amounting to 91,317 tons, were 21 per cent more than the 1959-60 crop year total of 75,331 tons. Shipments of millfeeds, at 593,256 tons, exceeded by 4 per cent the 1959-60 figure of 571,944 tons.

Provincial Distribution of Shipments under the Freight Assistance Policy, 1961 and 1960

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screenings	Millfeeds
	- thousand bushels -				- tons -	
	August 1 to September 30, 1961					
Newfoundland	10	57	16	-	144	476
Prince Edward Island ..	23	12	61	-	148	1,177
Nova Scotia	221	180	168	-	1,076	4,781
New Brunswick	59	94	107	-	804	4,506
Quebec	817	1,848	1,865	-	4,687	42,400
Ontario	905	1,662	1,742	-	4,197	21,872
British Columbia	95	128	188	-	62	3,102
Totals 1/	2,129	3,982	4,148	-	11,118	78,314
Same period 1960:						
Preliminary 2/	2,991	4,954	4,987	3	11,430	82,950
Revised 1/	3,462	5,367	5,425	3	12,958	97,782
	Crop Year 1960-61					
Newfoundland	151	294	188	-	1,222	5,352
Prince Edward Island ..	211	152	432	-	1,160	9,720
Nova Scotia	1,506	1,429	1,387	-	7,066	39,248
New Brunswick	542	678	854	-	5,146	33,145
Quebec	6,088	11,721	12,700	-	31,277	285,424
Ontario	7,607	15,614	15,556	-	40,425	176,908
British Columbia	2,511	2,559	2,239	3	5,021	43,459
Totals 1/	18,615	32,447	33,357	3	91,317	593,256
Crop Year 1959-60 1/...	20,248	33,540	32,308	8	75,331	571,944

1/ Based on claims filed up to October 31, 1961.

2/ Based on claims filed up to October 31, 1960.

Exports of Canadian Oats, Barley and Rye 1961-62

Destination	August	September	October	August - October
- bushels -				
<u>OATS 1/</u>				
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>				
<u>South America</u>				
Venezuela	4,412	-	-	4,412
<u>Central America and Antilles</u>				
Puerto Rico	-	847	-	847
<u>North America</u>				
United States				
for domestic use 2/	31,315	40,509	119,118	190,942
Totals, All Countries	35,727	41,356	119,118	196,201
<u>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</u>				
<u>BARLEY 1/</u>				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
Britain	41,650	11,667	420,398	473,715
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>				
<u>Other Asia</u>				
China, Communist	3,459,773	2,024,493	2,882,980	8,367,246
<u>South America</u>				
Peru	-	-	91,833	91,833
<u>North America</u>				
United States				
for domestic use 2/	1,301,017	840,204	2,075,893	4,217,114
Totals, Other Countries	4,760,790	2,864,697	5,050,706	12,676,193
Totals, All Countries	4,802,440	2,876,364	5,471,104	13,149,908
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>				
<u>RYE 1/</u>				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
Germany, Federal Republic	-	43,986	1,021,002	1,064,988
Netherlands	-	68,000	-	68,000
<u>Other Asia</u>				
Japan	12,398	-	-	12,398
<u>North America</u>				
United States				
for domestic use 2/	19,780	-	-	19,780
Totals, All Countries	32,178	111,986	1,021,002	1,165,166

1/ See footnotes on page .

Exports of Canadian Flaxseed and Rapeseed 1961-62

Destination	August	September	October	August- October
- bushels -				
<u>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</u>		<u>FLAXSEED 1/</u>		
<u>Western Europe</u>				
Britain	419,990	411,451	225,551	1,056,992
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
Belgium-Luxembourg	70,000	30,000	-	100,000
France	38,461	-	49,800	88,261
Germany, Federal Republic	84,753	-	80,000	164,753
Greece	-	19,987	-	19,987
Netherlands	-	124,717	64,001	188,718
Norway	-	-	39,400	39,400
Spain	-	20,424	100,387	120,811
<u>Other Asia</u>				
Japan	332,823	123,800	220,319	676,942
Totals, Other Countries	526,037	318,928	553,907	1,398,872
Totals, All Countries	946,027	730,379	779,458	2,455,864
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>		<u>RAPESEED 1/ 3/</u>		
<u>Western Europe</u>				
Germany, Federal Republic	-	-	27,552	27,552
Italy	-	-	125,216	125,216
Netherlands	-	-	31,584	31,584
Totals, All Countries	-	-	184,352	184,352

1/ Overseas clearances as reported by the Statistics Branch, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, for all countries except the United States. Subject to revision.

2/ Compiled from returns of Canadian elevator licensees and shippers and advice from American grain correspondents. 3/ In bushels of 50 pounds.

Customs Exports of Canadian Oatmeal and Rolled Oats 1/
Crop Year 1960-61 and August 1961

Destination	June	July	August- July	August
- bushels -				
<u>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</u>				
<u>Other Africa</u>				
Ghana	-	-	1,385	-
Mauritius	494	-	2,461	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	154	-
<u>Other Asia</u>				
Ceylon	1,341	742	5,121	-
Hong Kong	5,687	3,709	41,967	7,418
Malaya - Singapore	10,225	31,528	200,643	25,209

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Customs Exports of Canadian Oatmeal and Rolled Oats 1/
Crop Year 1960-61 and August 1961

Destination	June	July	August- July	August
- bushels -				
<u>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES (concluded)</u>				
<u>Oceania</u>				
Fiji	-	-	263	-
<u>South America</u>				
British Guiana	187	77	1,198	33
<u>Central America and Antilles</u>				
Bahamas	-	-	264	66
Bermuda	38	71	3,225	-
Barbados	171	456	2,385	-
Jamaica	27	3,198	31,709	3,945
Leeward-Windward Islands	594	609	10,027	698
Trinidad	165	231	2,863	324
Totals, Commonwealth Countries	18,929	40,621	303,665	37,693
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>				
<u>Other Africa</u>				
Portuguese Africa, nes	-	-	60	-
<u>Other Asia</u>				
Burma	-	-	93	-
Cambodia-Laos	-	-	742	-
Indonesia	7,549	12,638	39,847	17,841
Japan	-	-	308	-
Philippines	-	-	12,363	25,961
Portuguese India	-	-	60	126
Thailand	495	868	9,863	-
Viet-Nam	-	-	912	-
<u>Oceania</u>				
French Netherlands Oceania	-	-	39	-
<u>South America</u>				
Bolivia	307	-	3,071	-
Chile	-	-	50	-
Colombia	-	-	17	-
Peru	-	-	555	-
Surinam	-	-	44	-
Venezuela	769	6,219	41,093	-
<u>Central America and Antilles</u>				
Costa Rica	-	-	1,181	-
Cuba	-	-	5,461	-
Dominican Republic	-	1,731	4,335	-
Honduras	550	599	5,940	-
Nicaragua	1,648	-	1,901	-
Panama	775	55	4,538	-
<u>North America</u>				
St. Pierre-Miquelon	22	-	2,027	-
United States	-	-	2,033	-
Totals, Other Countries	12,115	22,110	136,533	43,928
Totals, All Countries	31,044	62,731	440,198	81,621

1/ In terms of oats equivalent. Conversion rate: 1 bushel of oats equals 18.2 pounds of oatmeal and rolled oats.

Customs Exports of Canadian Malt ^{1/} Crop Year 1960-61 and August 1961

Destination	June	July	August- July	August
- bushels -				
<u>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</u>				
<u>Other Africa</u>				
Ghana	-	2,447	18,333	2,444
Kenya	31,111	-	62,222	-
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	31,732	-	84,000	-
<u>Other Asia</u>				
Ceylon	-	3,111	14,933	-
Hong Kong	3,056	-	35,014	9,167
<u>South America</u>				
British Guiana	2,227	-	15,522	-
<u>Central America and Antilles</u>				
Barbados	2,489	-	2,489	-
Jamaica	403	25,479	149,306	20,128
Totals, Commonwealth Countries	71,018	31,037	381,819	31,739
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
Germany, Federal Republic	-	-	1,222	-
<u>Other Africa</u>				
Liberia	-	917	917	917
<u>Other Asia</u>				
Japan	-	-	-	55,114
Korea	-	-	6,122	-
Philippines	30,555	-	296,389	79,444
<u>South America</u>				
Brazil	-	23,222	191,872	47,667
Colombia	-	-	22,014	-
Peru	-	-	1,222	-
Venezuela	12,944	66,763	312,231	23,069
<u>Central America and Antilles</u>				
Costa Rica	6,263	-	30,861	6,111
Cuba	-	-	418,047	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	18,881	-
El Salvador	-	6,112	48,889	6,111
Guatemala	13,750	1,527	87,731	-
Honduras	2,222	2,223	31,103	2,222
Nicaragua	-	-	18,333	3,056
Panama	6,111	3,054	60,400	6,111
Puerto Rico	9,442	23,616	245,519	47,236
<u>North America</u>				
United States	283,886	284,663	3,471,647	435,117
Totals, Other Countries	365,173	412,097	5,263,400	712,175
Totals, All Countries	436,191	443,134	5,645,219	743,914

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

HOG-BARLEY RATIO

During the August-October period of 1961 the hog-barley ratio registered a slight decline due to higher feed barley prices and relative stability in the price of hogs. The cost of a bushel of barley, basis No. 1 Feed, in store Fort William-Port Arthur, climbed from an average of \$1.23 5/8 per bushel in August to \$1.29 3/4 in September then moved slightly downward to \$1.28 1/8 in October. Average returns from hogs, basis B-1 dressed weight at Winnipeg remained at \$25.77 per hundredweight in both August and September and declined only marginally to \$25.26 per hundredweight in October. As a result, the index decreased from 16.5 points in August to 15.7 points in September and October.

Number of Bushels of No. 1 Feed Barley
Equivalent in Price to 100 Pounds of B-1 (Live) Hog at Winnipeg by Months 1956-61
(Long-time average 1913-49, with 1930 omitted due to extreme abnormality, is 18.3)

Month	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
January	16.3	23.0	22.7	18.2	16.9	23.0
February	16.3	25.8	25.0	18.1	15.8	22.5
March	15.2	24.7	26.2	17.9	15.5	21.0
April	14.3	24.3	26.4	18.3	16.4	19.6
May	14.7	25.1	28.1	18.5	17.5	19.9
June	18.8	28.3	27.5	19.6	19.5	21.2
July	19.8	29.1	25.2	20.0	20.4	18.1
August	19.6	29.8	24.4	19.5	20.2	16.5
September	20.6	28.5	20.6	19.3	21.2	15.7
October	21.9	23.3	18.9	17.9	18.6	15.7
November	21.5	21.6	18.4	17.8	20.1	
December	22.4	22.9	18.4	17.8	22.5	

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 reflecting the reduced supply situation recorded for most of the major Canadian feed grains the index of feed prices continued to climb, from 248.3 points during August, to 253.1 points during September. This year's September level was the highest since April 1951. During October, however, when most feed prices, as well as hay, eased somewhat the index declined to a level of 248.5 points.

The monthly price index of farm animals and animal products continued to increase during the August-October period of 1961. Generally higher average returns from steers, calves, eggs, milk, chickens and domestic wool more than offset slightly lower price levels for hogs and lambs. As a result, the index increased from 265.4 points in August to 272.3 points in September and 275.3 points in October.

Index Numbers of Feed Prices and Prices of Farm Animals and Farm Animal Products
by Months 1958-61 (1935-39 = 100)

Month	1958		1959		1960		1961	
	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal ^{1/}	Feed	Animal ^{1/}
January	199.4	259.6	212.8	278.7	225.3	257.7	200.4	277.1
February	201.5	268.4	214.0	274.0	223.1	252.0	203.3	276.3
March	196.7	272.9	214.1	269.5	221.8	252.2	202.3	268.6
April	198.2	279.9	217.6	271.0	223.1	256.2	207.8	261.7
May	196.8	288.3	215.8	271.0	223.2	257.8	206.4	264.4
June	201.1	286.4	214.6	270.6	220.0	265.0	210.5	264.7
July	217.6	279.3	215.4	272.8	212.8	270.1	242.5	265.3
August	212.1	275.2	209.7	274.9	203.4	271.7	248.3	265.4
September	211.3	266.9	207.3	277.0	202.1	273.6	253.1	272.3
October	206.5	269.3	209.0	267.9	203.0	267.8	248.5	275.3
November	206.7	269.1	218.1	269.1	197.6	269.7		
December	209.7	278.7	223.4	263.1	197.3	275.0		

^{1/} Revised from October 1960 to July 1961.

MILLFEEDS

Production of millfeeds in Canada during the crop year 1960-61 amounted to 668,201 tons, 2 per cent less than the 1959-60 total of 683,915 tons, and 8 per cent lower than the ten-year (1950-51--1959-60) average production of 724,781 tons.

The decrease in production combined with smaller imports more than offset the effect of a decline in exports. As a result the quantity of millfeeds available for domestic use during 1960-61 amounted to 614,832 tons, representing a decrease of 1 per cent from the 619,379 tons available during the 1959-60 crop year. Imports decreased from 1,563 tons in 1959-60 to 770 tons in 1960-61, while exports decreased from 63,128 tons in 1959-60 to 59,501 tons in 1960-61. Britain and Japan accounted for most of the export movement of millfeeds with 14,188 tons and 11,256 tons, respectively. Relatively small shipments went to United States, Trinidad, Bermuda, Hong Kong, Barbados, British Guiana, Leeward and Windward Islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and Bahamas.

Production and Exports of Canadian Millfeeds, 1943-44--1960-61

Crop Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent	Exports
				Domestic Disappearance <u>1/</u>	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	683,915	1,563	63,128	619,379	9.2
1960-61 <u>1/</u>	668,201	770	59,501	614,832	8.9

1/ Adjusted for change in mill stocks.

Preliminary data indicate that production of millfeeds during the first three months of the 1961-62 crop year, at 165,303 tons, was 11 per cent below the production for the same months of 1960-61. Exports during August-September amounted to 5,765 tons compared with the 19,251 tons exported during the same months of 1960. Apparent domestic disappearance during the period under review (excluding export data for October and import data for September and October), at 159,647 tons, indicated a decrease of 1 per cent from last year's August-October level of 161,278 tons.

Supply and Distribution of Millfeeds, August-October, 1961 and 1960

Month	Production				Imports	Exports	Apparent
	Bran	Shorts	Middlings	Total			Domestic Disappearance <u>1/</u>
							- tons -
August, 1961	22,588	28,630	5,036	56,254	56	2,527	54,297
September	21,342	26,034	5,557	52,933	<u>2/</u>	3,238	49,201
October	23,120	27,239	5,757	56,116	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	56,149
Totals	67,050	81,903	16,350	165,303	56	5,765	159,647
Same period 1960 (revised)	76,825	84,334	24,240	185,399	425	28,287	161,278

1/ Adjusted for change in mill stocks.

2/ Not available.

OILSEED PRODUCTION

On the basis of conditions at October 15, the 1961 flaxseed crop, was estimated at 15.3 million bushels, some 33 per cent below last year's outturn of 23.0 million and 14 per cent below the 1951-60 average of 17.9 million bushels. Acreage sown to this crop decreased 8 per cent this year and average yields at 6.5 bushels per acre were 27 per cent below last year's 8.9 bushels. Rapeseed production in 1961 was estimated at a record 558.0 million pounds compared with 556.0 million last year and the ten-year average of 200.6 million pounds. Acreage seeded to this crop was about 2 per cent smaller than in 1960 but average yields of 749 pounds per acre were some 3 per cent higher than the 1960 outturn of 729 pounds. A considerable proportion of the acreage seeded to this crop in 1961 was situated in areas favoured with good growing conditions.

Production of soybeans currently estimated at a record 8.7 million bushels was 53 per cent larger than last year's 5.7 million. The average yield per acre was estimated at a record 31.8 bushels compared with 22.1 bushels last year and the ten-year average of 23.8 bushels per acre. The bulk of the crop was grown in Ontario but some 500 acres were planted in Manitoba where average yields of 12.0 bushels per acre were reported. The area sown to sunflowers was placed at 25,000 acres, down slightly from the 25,500 acres planted in 1960. The indicated yield at 800 pounds per acre was 7 per cent lower than the 1960 average of 863 pounds. Indicated total production of 20.0 million pounds was below last year's crop of 22.0 million but above the ten-year average of 16.1 million pounds. In Manitoba 21,000 acres were grown and yields were estimated at 800 pounds per acre while in southern Alberta, where 4,000 acres were planted, an average yield of 811 pounds per acre was reported.

The area in mustard seed at 142,000 acres in 1961 was up 8 per cent from the 1960 area of 131,050 acres, but average yields at 319 pounds per acre were 28 per cent below those of last year. Total production was expected to amount to 45.3 million pounds, 22 per cent below the 57.7 million produced in 1960.

Acreage, Yield and Production of Oilseed Crops, by Provinces, Canada, 1960 and 1961

Crop and Province	Acreage		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1960 1/	1961	1960 1/	1961 2/	1960 1/	1961 2/
	- acres -		- bushels -		- bushels -	
Flaxseed						
Ontario	9,200	11,000	21.0	16.5	193,000	182,000
Manitoba	707,000	728,000	9.1	6.2	6,400,000	4,500,000
Saskatchewan	1,250,000	1,162,000	8.6	5.0	10,750,000	5,800,000
Alberta	600,000	450,000	9.3	10.4	5,580,000	4,700,000
British Columbia..	11,000	11,900	8.8	11.8	97,000	140,000
Totals	2,577,200	2,362,900	8.9	6.5	23,020,000	15,322,000
Soybeans						
Ontario	256,000	272,000	22.1	31.8	5,669,000	8,650,000
Manitoba	500	500	13.0	12.0	6,000	6,000
Totals	256,500	272,500	22.1	31.8	5,675,000	8,656,000
Sunflower Seed						
			- pounds -		- pounds -	
Manitoba	19,000	21,000	800	800	15,200,000	16,800,000
Alberta	6,500	4,000	1,050	811	6,800,000	3,200,000
Totals	25,500	25,000	863	800	22,000,000	20,000,000
Rapeseed						
Manitoba	33,000	30,700	722	554	24,000,000	17,000,000
Saskatchewan	550,000	448,000	727	650	400,000,000	291,000,000
Alberta	180,000	266,000	735	940	132,000,000	250,000,000
Totals	763,000	744,700	729	749	556,000,000	558,000,000
Mustard Seed						
Manitoba	450	12,000	700	383	315,000	4,600,000
Saskatchewan	15,600	55,000	474	420	7,400,000	23,100,000
Alberta	115,000	75,000	435	235	50,000,000	17,600,000
Totals	131,050	142,000	440	319	57,715,000	45,300,000

1/ Revised.

2/ As indicated on basis of conditions on or about October 15.

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

Grain and Grade	August 1 9 6 1	September 1 9 6 1	October 1 9 6 1
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- cents and eighths per bushel -

OATS

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

Domestic and Export 1/

2 C.W.	99/3	102/4	95/6
Ex. 3 C.W.	96/3	99/4	92/6
3 C.W.	95/7	99	92/2
Ex. 1 Feed	95/7	99	92/2
1 Feed	95/1	98	91/4
2 Feed	92/1	95	88/4
3 Feed	89/1	92	85/4

BARLEY

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
4 C.W. Six-Row	88	88	88
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	138/6	145/2	144/3
2 C.W. Six-Row	138/6	145/2	144/3
3 C.W. Six-Row	136/6	143/2	142/3
1 C.W. Two-Row	136/6	143/2	142/3
2 C.W. Two-Row	136/6	143/2	142/3
3 C.W. Two-Row	130/6	137/2	136/3
1 Feed	123/5	129/6	128/1
2 Feed	120/2	126/7	126/2
3 Feed	117/2	123/7	123/2

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 1	September 1 9 6 1	October 1 9 6 1
- cents and eighths per bushel -			

OATS

Domestic and Export

2 C.W.	97/4	101/1	94/7
Ex. 3 C.W.	95	98/2	91/7
3 C.W.	95	98/2	91/7
Ex. 1 Feed	95	98/2	91/7
1 Feed	94/3	97/1	90/7
2 Feed	91/3	94	87/4
3 Feed	88/3	91	84/4

BARLEY

Domestic and Export

1 C.W. Six-Row	135	141/1	139/7
2 C.W. Six-Row	135	141/1	139/7
3 C.W. Six-Row	126/7	133/1	131/7
1 C.W. Two-Row	127/1	133/1	131/7
2 C.W. Two-Row	127/1	133/1	131/7
3 C.W. Two-Row	122/6	128/7	127/7
1 Feed	122/6	128/7	127/7
2 Feed	119/6	126/5	125/5
3 Feed	116/6	123/4	122/5

RYE

Producers', Domestic and Export Prices

2 C.W.	123/6	129	142/2
3 C.W.	120/5	126/1	137/5
4 C.W.	113/7	117/7	127/1
Ergoty	108/7	112/1	124/1

FLAXSEED

Producers', Domestic and Export Prices

1 C.W.	374/3	374/7	363/5
2 C.W.	369/3	369/7	358/5
3 C.W.	353/5	353/6	341/5

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 8, 1961.

The total supply of feed grains and other concentrates for 1961-62 is estimated at 252 million tons, 7 million tons less than in 1960-61. The reduction, although relatively small, is the first break in the steady upward trend in feed concentrate supplies that began in 1952. Farmers reduced the 1961 acreage of feed grains 16 per cent, with nearly all of the reduction in corn and sorghums through participation in the 1961 Feed Grain Program. However, a good growing season with higher yields per acre offset part of this reduction. Total feed grain production was down 17 million tons, or 11 per cent, from the record output of 1960. The 10 million ton increase in carryover and a small increase in byproduct feed supplies, principally in soybean meal, brought the total supply up to within 7 million tons of the record 1960-61 level.

Domestic use and exports of feed grains in 1961-62 are expected to continue near the high levels reached in 1960-61. The total number of grain-consuming animal units to be fed in 1961-62 is expected to be up about 2 per cent from the 1960-61 level. The rate of feeding per animal unit, however, probably will decline a little from the record high reached in 1960-61 and the total tonnage consumed by livestock may fall a little below last year's record high. The total quantity of feed grains exported is expected to continue near the high level of the past 3 years, during which around 12.5 million tons were exported annually. Total utilization and exports of feed grains are expected to exceed production for the first time in 10 years. Carryover into 1962-63 is expected to be reduced about 5 million tons from the record high of over 84 million tons carried over into 1961-62.

Feed grain prices are a little higher this fall than a year ago and probably will average higher in 1961-62 than in 1960-61. The principal factors influencing prices are the increase in price supports for 1961 crops, which averaged about 16 per cent for the 4 feed grains, the smaller production of feed grains this year, and prospects for more livestock to be fed in 1961-62. The large volume of corn and sorghum grain to be sold by CCC under the 1961 Feed Grain Program will also influence the level of feed grain prices. Sales of corn and sorghum grain in 1961-62 are expected to be more than double the 381 million bushels sold in 1960-61. The Department is currently selling corn and sorghum grain at market prices. In handling the sales operations an objective will be to permit feed grain prices to follow the general pattern, relative to harvest-time prices that they have followed in recent years. Corn and sorghum grain prices normally reach their seasonal low in the fall and rise to their seasonal high in the spring and summer. Oat and barley prices are currently low in relation to corn and probably will continue so during the 1961-62 feeding year.

Supplies of each of the four feed grains are smaller this year than in 1960-61. The 1961-62 corn supply is estimated at 5,526 million bushels, 153 million bushels below the record supply last year. While the crop was down 364 million bushels, this was largely offset by larger carryover. Total utilization of corn in 1961-62 is expected to exceed 1961 production by around 150 million bushels, which would result in the first reduction in carryover stocks since 1951-52. The sorghum grain supply for 1961-62 is slightly below last year's record supply of 1.2 billion bushels. The smaller crop was largely offset by larger carryover. The oat supply is 7 per cent smaller than last year and the barley supply is down 9 per cent.

Supplies of high-protein feeds for 1961-62 are expected to be about 4 per cent above the 1960-61 level, reaching a new high both in total and in relation to

livestock consuming these feeds. Soybean meal production is expected to exceed last year's record of 9.4 million tons by about 6 per cent. Larger high-protein feed supplies are likely to result in lower prices for soybean meal and some of the other protein feeds in 1961-62. High-protein feed prices probably will not make the sharp seasonal rise this fall and next spring that occurred in 1960-61.

The 1961-62 hay supply is about equal to the supply last year but is a little below average per animal unit. The very favorable condition of pastures this fall has reduced fall feeding of hay, and hay supplies appear adequate in most areas. Drought areas are again small this year, limited mainly to the Dakotas and other local areas of the Midwest and Western States.

NOTES ON FOREIGN CROPS

Argentina The following information relative to weather and crop conditions in Argentina is extracted from a report provided by Mr. C.O.R. Rousseau, Commercial Secretary, Buenos Aires, under date of November 24, 1961, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

The following quotation from the official report of the Argentine Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock at the end of October provides a good description of early spring growing conditions: "The present outlook, at the time when harvesting of early wheat and flax is starting, is a promising one, and this applies to all of the grain growing regions. In spite of the fact that crops suffered from effects of unfavourable weather and soil conditions; especially from drought which lasted several months, extensive rains at the end of last September resulted in widespread recovery, and the favourable weather conditions throughout October improved the situation."

During October there were frequent and intense rainfalls throughout the grain growing regions. These were of benefit to ploughing and seeding operations of spring crops and greatly favoured the development of stands of winter grains, flax and alfalfa and the sprouting of early-sown corn, sorghum and sunflowerseed. In some of the areas most affected by drought in the provinces of Buenos Aires, La Pampa, Cordoba and Santa Fé, the rains were somewhat late for the early fields of grains and flax, nevertheless, they were beneficial and a fair crop may be expected. Temperatures during this period were changeable and there were frosts in parts of Buenos Aires, La Pampa and in the foothills of the Andes, and in the northern provinces of Tucumán and Salta. A high relative air humidity minimized the harmful effects on grains and flax.

Australia The following information concerning oats and barley in Australia has been extracted from a report from Mr. H.A. Gilbert, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, under date of November 17, 1961 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Harvesting of the 1961-62 season's barley and oats crops is now under way. With dry conditions in most parts of the main grain-producing regions over recent months, crops will be considerably less than the bountiful harvests expected earlier in the season. Particularly in the main producing state of South Australia the barley crop has been adversely affected and deliveries to the Barley Board are expected to be less than half those of last season. Moreover, the quality of the grain has been affected. Present forecasts are in terms of a crop for Australia of 40-45 million bushels for barley and 55-60 million bushels for oats. Production in 1960-61 was 65 million bushels for barley (a record) and 67 million bushels for oats (the record crop being 87 million bushels in 1958-59). The new season will commence with carryover stocks of barley at a bare minimum. While stocks of oats are not known they are not thought to be excessive.

France The following account of the current crop situation in France has been extracted from a report provided by Mr. R.G. Woolham, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Paris, under date of November 23, 1961 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce. Where possible, conversions from French to Canadian measures have been made for the convenience of our readers.

The first half of November brought widespread rain and damp foggy days, although temperatures were generally moderate. Soil moisture is high and areas previously seeded are showing good growth. With better weather after the middle of the month field work was able to continue, and progress is considered satisfactory. Humidity has generally been high and it is feared that farm-stored grains, in areas where storage facilities are inadequate, may suffer somewhat from the dampness.

November 1 estimates place this year's harvest of soft wheat 9.43 million tons (346.5 million bushels) compared with 11.01 million metric tons (404.5 million bushels) in 1960. This includes durum wheat production evaluated at 58,990 tons (2.2 million bushels) compared with about 65,000 tons (2.4 million bushels) a year ago. Total production of corn, for this year, is estimated at 2,485,500 tons (97.8 million bushels), 2,812,690 tons (110.7 million bushels) in 1960; of barley: 5,376,920 tons (247.0 million bushels), 5,715,970 tons (262.5 million bushels) in 1960; of oats: 2,496,500 tons (161.9 million bushels), 2,735,200 tons (177.4 million bushels) in 1960; of rye: 346,060 tons (13.6 million bushels), 417,440 tons (16.4 million bushels) in 1960; and of mixed grains 1/: 135,790 tons (7.5 million bushels), 180,030 tons (9.9 million bushels) in 1960.

1/ In bushels of 40 pounds.

WORLD BARLEY AND OATS PRODUCTION DOWN

According to Foreign Crops and Markets, World Summaries, published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.D. A. under date of October 23, 1961 world production of barley and oats in 1961 is about 7 per cent below the 1960 total but is 5 per cent above the 1950-54 average, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Production of these grains for the current season is forecast at 137 million short tons, compared with 148 million last year and the 1950-54 average of 131 million. Smaller crops than in 1960 are estimated for both barley and oats but the larger reduction is in oats. North America and Africa account for most of the barley reduction. North America, Europe, and the Soviet Union are the significant areas of decrease for oats.

The 1961 world barley crop is forecast at 3,370 million bushels, well below the record 1960 crop of 3,500 million. Reductions in the United States and Canada combined to reduce the North American total to 511 million bushels, compared with 643 million in 1960. Sharp reductions in North African countries brought the total for that continent to 65 million bushels, the smallest production since 1945.

World production of oats is tentatively forecast at 3,530 million bushels. This is 11 per cent below the 1960 crop and 15 per cent below the 1950-54 average. Acreage of oats continued the downward trend of recent years, to reach a new low of 102 million acres. A little more than two-thirds of the reduction was in North America and most of the remaining decrease was equally divided between Europe and the Soviet Union.

Continued from page 5.

of the crop year 1961-62 at all delivery points in the designated area.

Malting, Pot and Pearling Barley The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 17 under date of November 29, 1961 stated in part that in an effort to obtain supplies of malting, pot and/or pearling barley the Board will give consideration to applications from agents of the Board, on behalf of producers, for permission to deliver in excess of the quota a second carlot of barley, a representative sample of which has been submitted to and accepted by a maltster or shipper as suitable for malting, pot or pearling on a premium basis.

CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS

- October 26 According to Foreign Crops and Markets, World Summaries, published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.D.A., world production of soybeans in 1961 is estimated at 1.1 billion bushels, by far the largest crop ever produced. This is 17 per cent larger than last year's crop, 12 per cent above the 1958 record and 65 per cent above the 1950-54 average.
- November 3 Based on conditions at October 15, production of Canada's principal grain crops in 1961 was estimated as follows, in millions of bushels, with 1960 figures in brackets: all wheat, 261.7 (489.6); oats, 333.9 (456.1); barley, 123.2 (207.0); mixed grains, 61.9 (59.7); corn for grain, 37.0 (29.3); all rye, 6.2 (10.1); and flaxseed, 15.3 (23.0).
- 9 According to press releases from the Board of Grain Commissioners' Laboratory the 1961 Western Canadian barley crop is similar in malting quality to the 1960 crop. The 1961 Western Canadian flax crop is slightly lower in oil content and about the same in protein content as the 1960 crop.
- 30 According to Foreign Crops and Markets, World Summaries, published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.D.A., world corn production in 1961-62 will be somewhat below the record 1960-61 outturn, according to preliminary forecasts. The outlook is for a total of slightly over 7.0 billion bushels of dried corn, compared with 7.5 billion last season.
- December 8 The Hon. Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture, announced that final payment of the 1960-61 Oat Pool, amounting to \$5,075,785, would be distributed to producers by the Canadian Wheat Board beginning December 11. The average final payment was 14.094 cents per bushel.
-

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

MILLION BUSHEL

450 —

—

400 —

—

350 —

—

300 —

—

250 —

—

200 —

—

150 —

—

100 —

—

50 —

—

0

28 year average 10 year average
1932-33 1950-51
1959-60 1959-60

PEAK MARKETINGS
1952-53 CROP YEAR
536.0 MILLION BUSHEL

JULY

JUNE

MAY

APR.

M.

F.

JAN.

DEC.

NOV.

OCT.

SEPT.

AUG.

1956-57

1957-58

1958-59

1959-60

1960-61

1961-62

MILLION BUSHEL

450 —

—

400 —

—

350 —

—

300 —

—

250 —

—

200 —

—

150 —

—

100 —

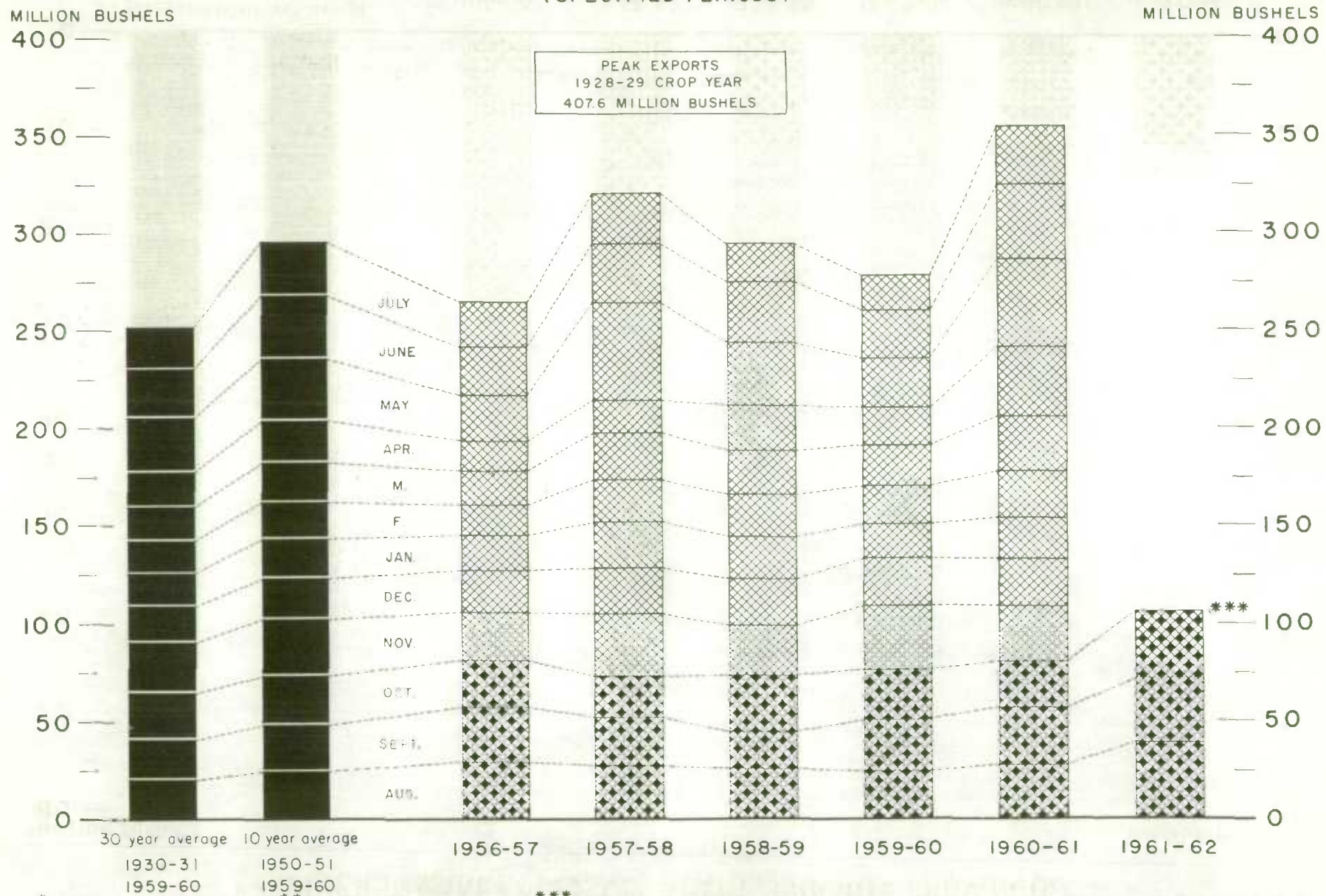
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50 —

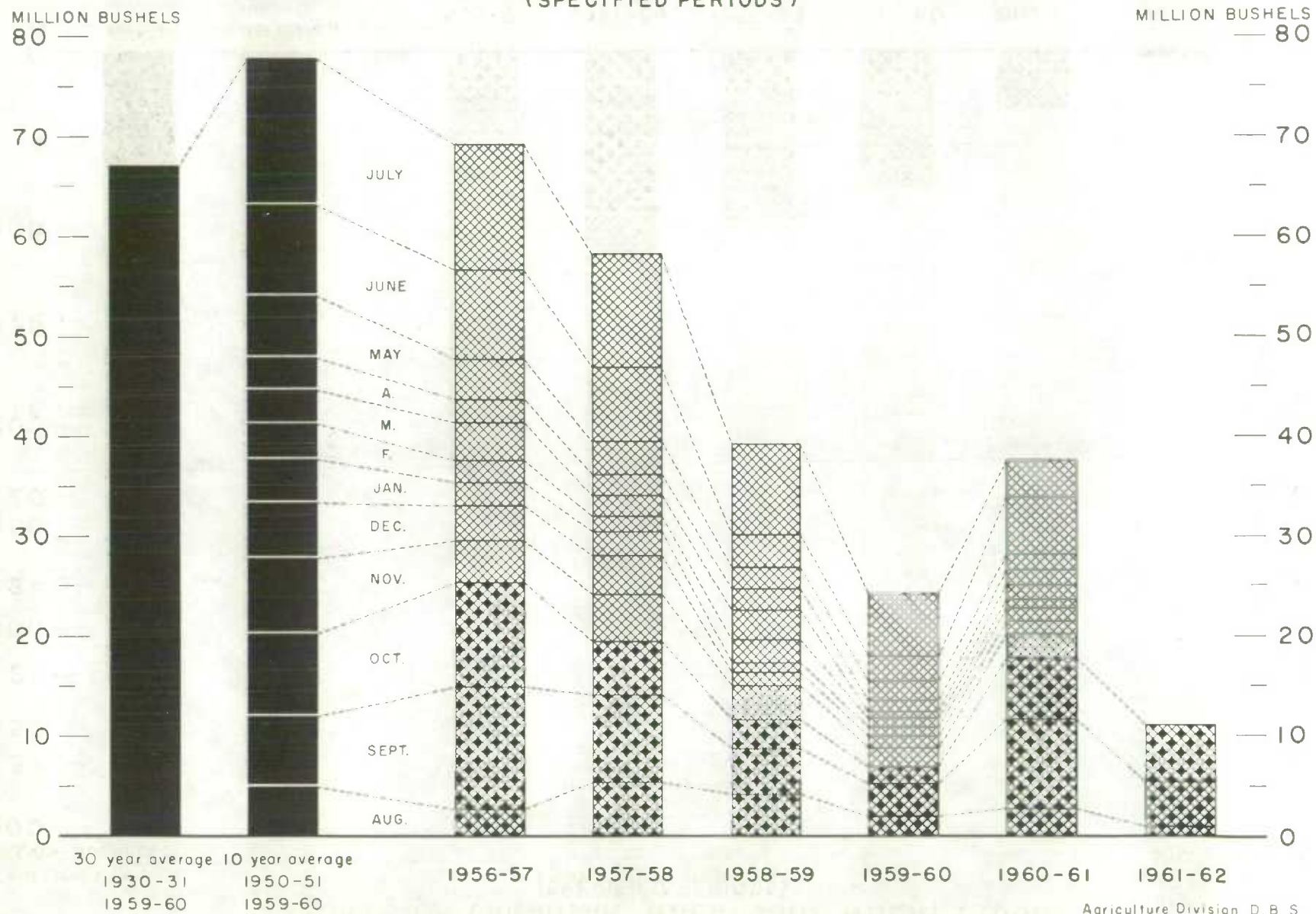
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EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT* AND WHEAT FLOUR** (SPECIFIED PERIODS)



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



EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS* AND OAT PRODUCTS**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHELS

36 —

32 —

28 —

24 —

20 —

16 —

12 —

8 —

4 —

0 —

JUNE

MAY

APR

MAR

FEB

JAN

DEC

NOV

OCT

SEPT

AUG

MILLION BUSHELS

36 —

32 —

28 —

24 —

20 —

16 —

12 —

8 —

4 —

0 —

30 year average 10 year average
1930 - 31 1950 - 51
1959 - 60 1959 - 60

1956-57

1957-58

1958-59

1959-60

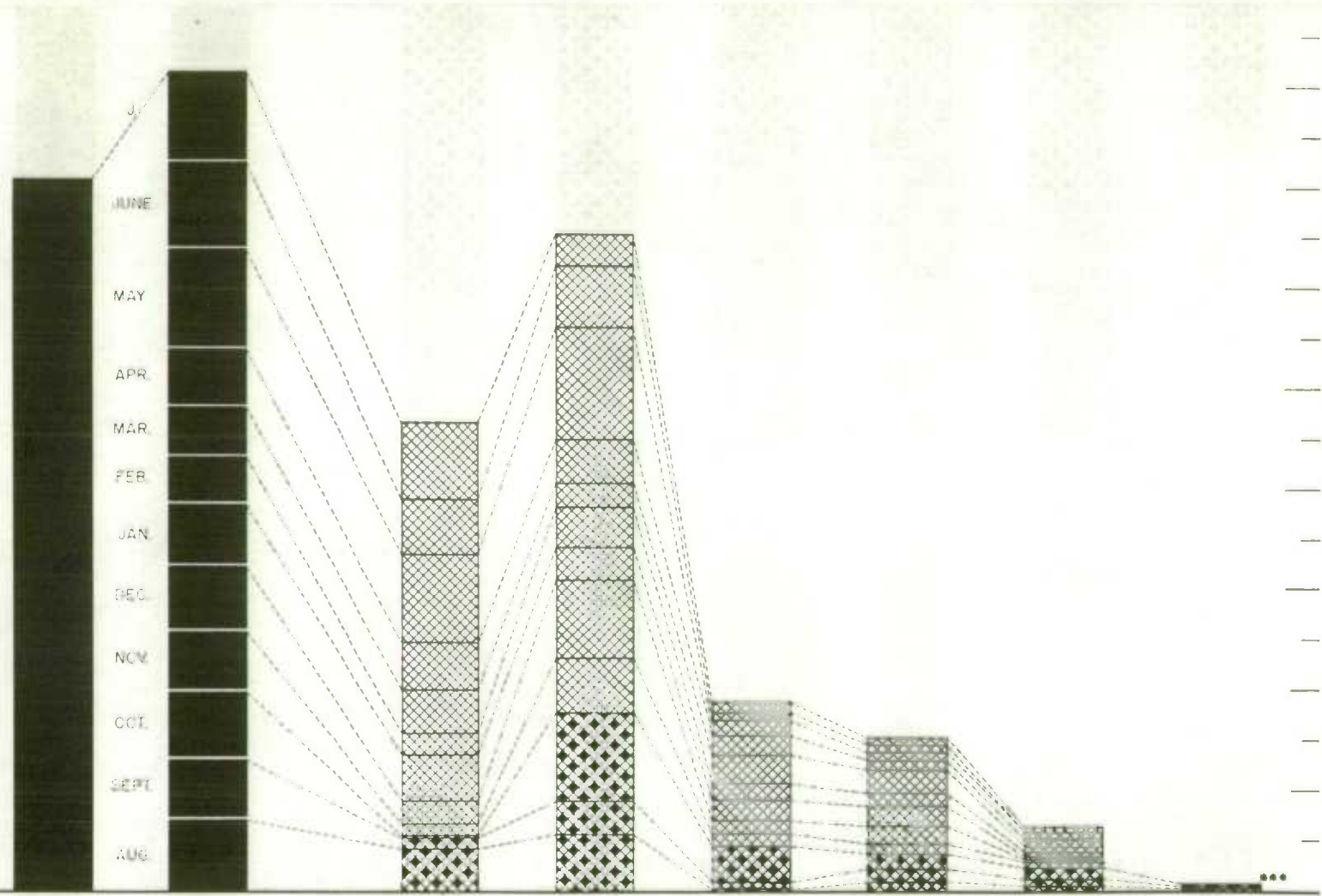
1960-61

1961-62

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

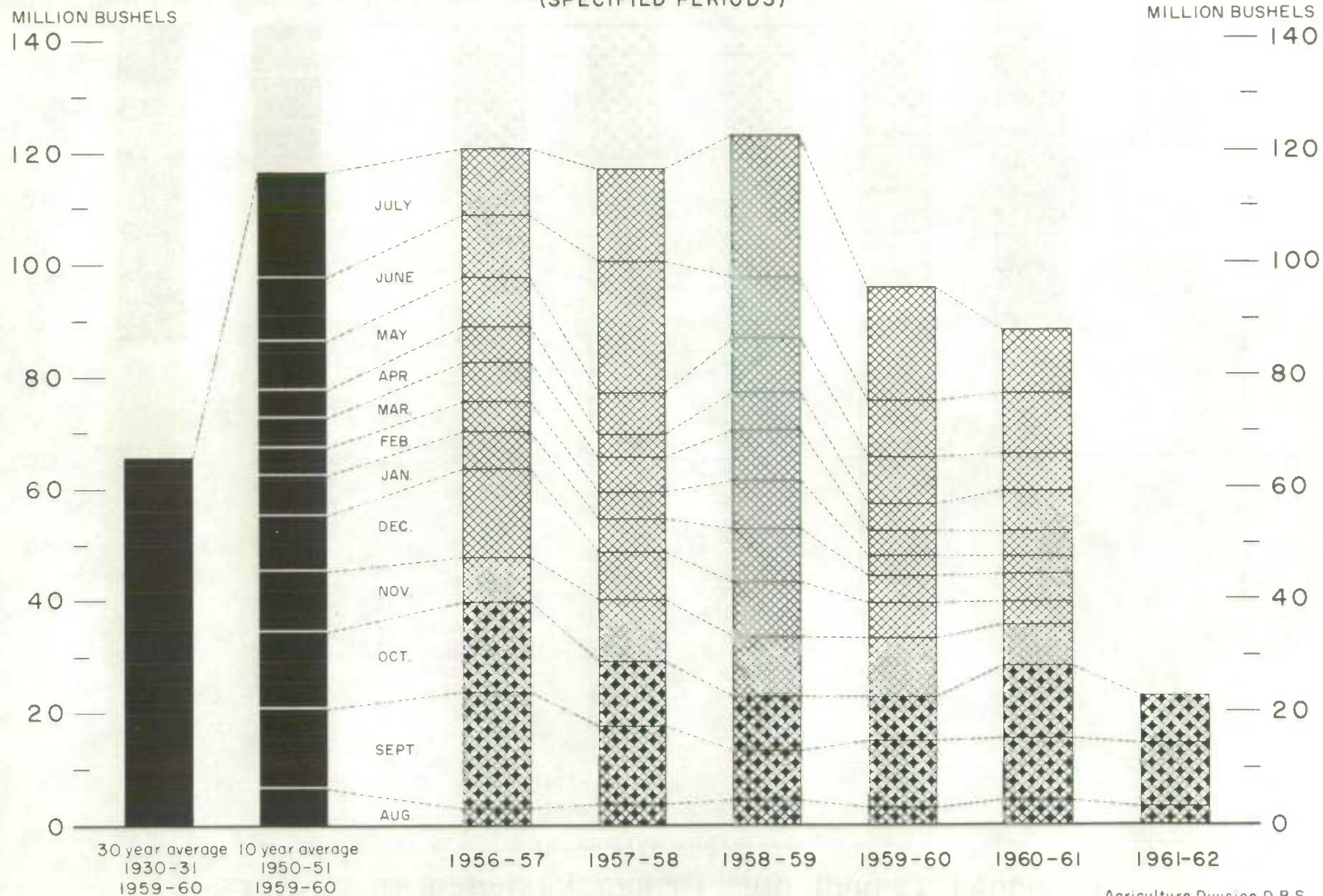
** In terms of grain equivalent. *** Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.



FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF BARLEY, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

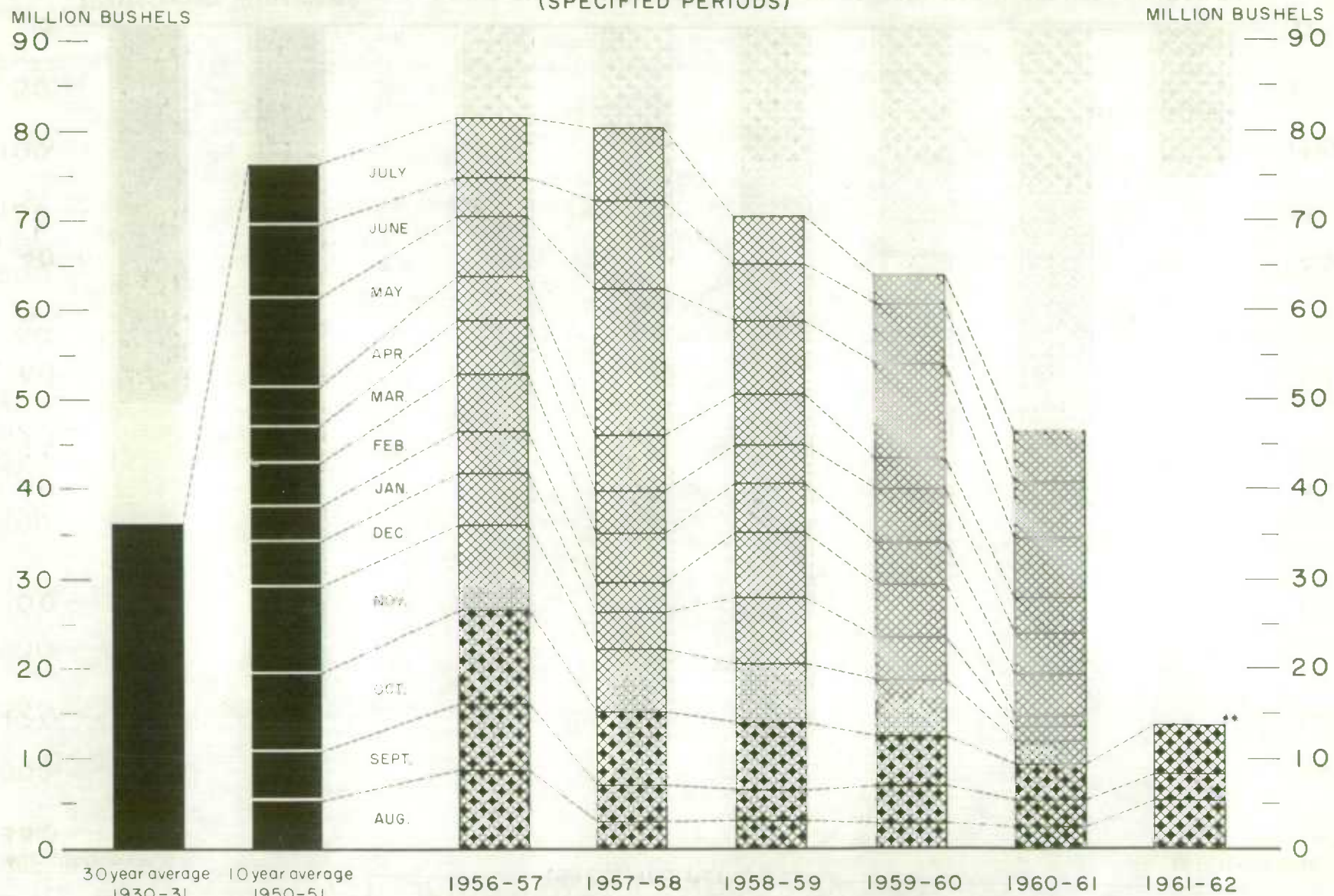
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



*In terms of grain equivalent. **Preliminary

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

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

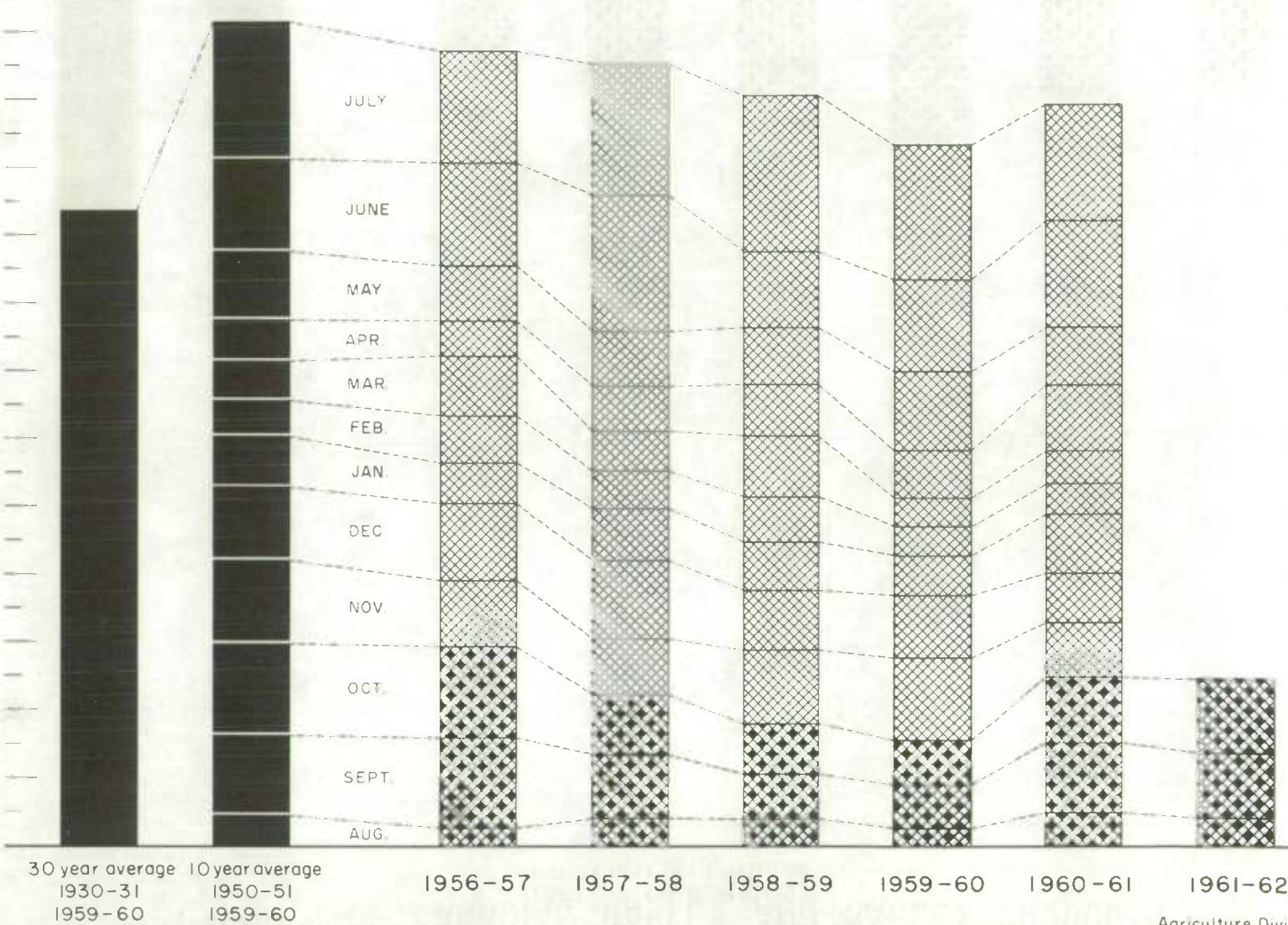
MILLION BUSHELS

650 —
600 —
550 —
500 —
450 —
400 —
350 —
300 —
250 —
200 —
150 —
100 —
50 —
0

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHELS

650 —
600 —
550 —
500 —
450 —
400 —
350 —
300 —
250 —
200 —
150 —
100 —
50 —
0

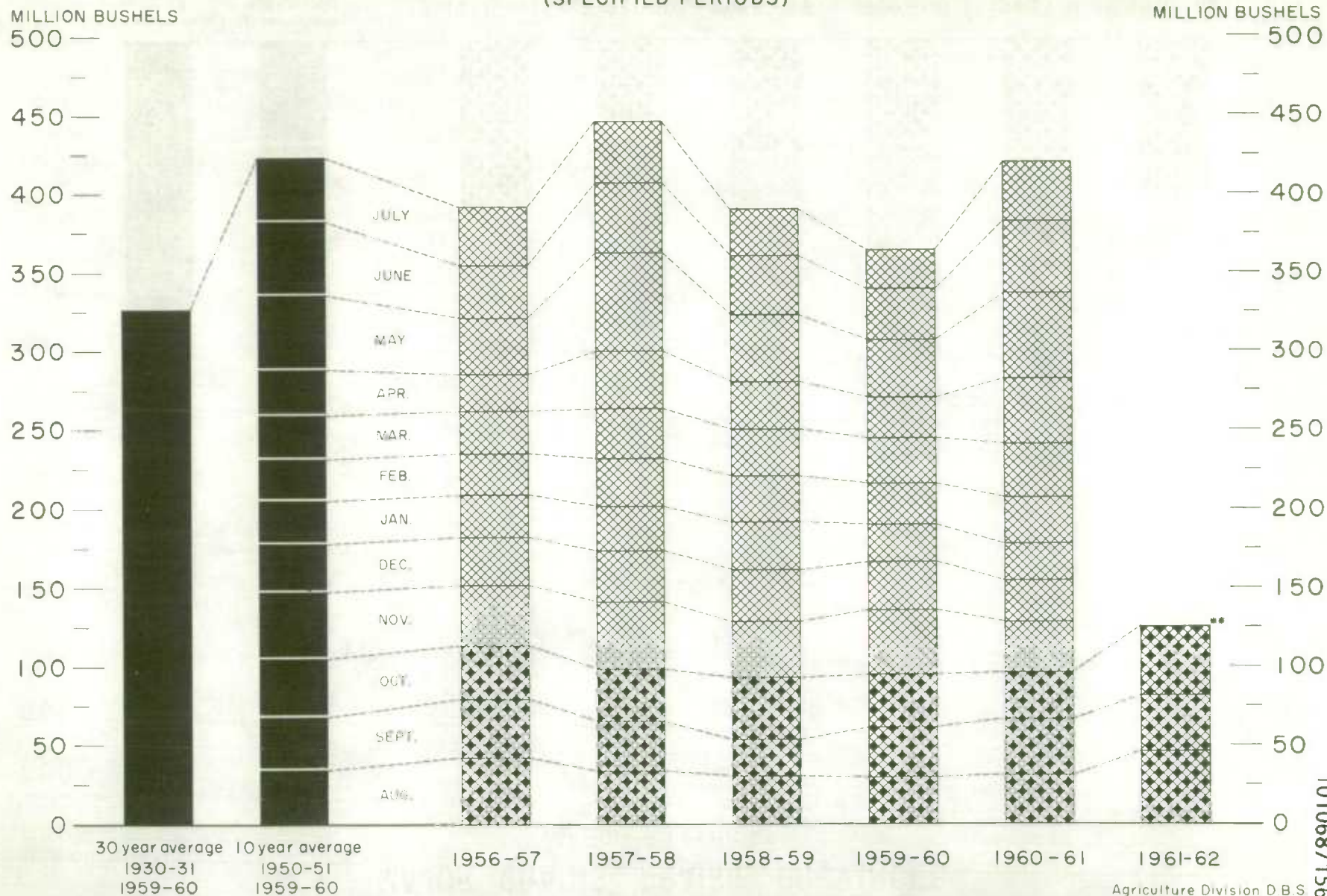


* Wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADA'S FIVE MAJOR GRAINS AND PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



* Wheat, bagged seed wheat, and wheat flour; oats, bagged seed oats, and rolled oats; barley, malt and pot and pearl; rye and flaxseed

** Preliminary.