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FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

Feed Grains Canadian feed grain supplies, including feed wheat, after rising in 1963-64 to one of the highest levels on record, are somewhat lower for 1964-65. Total supplies are estimated at 22.3 million tons, 7 per cent less than last year's total of 23.9 million but slightly above the recent five-year average of 21.5 million. At the same time, grain consuming animal units increased from the 1963 total of 15.8 million to 16.5 million at June 1, 1964. Reflecting the combined effect of the decline in feed supplies and the rise in animal units, total supplies per animal unit are placed at 1.35 tons compared with last year's 1.51 tons and unchanged from the five-year average.

Grains and concentrates fed totalled 14.9 million tons during the past feeding season, representing an increase of 5 per cent over the previous year's 14.2 million and 6 per cent above the five-year average of 14.0 million tons. Concentrates consumed per animal unit totalled .94 tons, some 3 per cent above the previous year's total of .91 and 7 per cent above the five-year average of .88 tons. During the 1964-65 feeding season, it is anticipated that total concentrates fed in Canada will total about 15.2 million tons, some 2 per cent more than the year previous. Rates of feeding are expected to decline somewhat from last year's high level and partially offset the effect of increased livestock numbers. Carryover stocks at the end of the crop year are expected to total 4.3 million tons, sharply below the total of 6.0 million the previous year but only slightly below the five-year average of 4.6 million.

Outlook for Oats After obtaining large crops in both 1962 and 1963, Canadian farmers harvested 12 per cent fewer acres of oats for grain in 1964. The decrease in harvested acreage combined with an 11 per cent decline in the average yield per acre, resulted in 1964 production of 357.2 million bushels, some 21 per cent less than the outturn of the previous year. However, when the current crop is added to the opening stocks of 179.7 million bushels, total supplies for the crop year amount to 536.9 million, about 11 per cent less than the 1963-64 level of 603.4 million but still 6 per cent above the ten-year average.

With oats still in reasonably adequate supply in 1964-65, domestic disappearance will probably account for about 400 million bushels. Some changes in feed grain utilization may occur in Ontario this year due to a 43 per cent increase in the 1964 outturn of grain corn. In addition, due to the prolonged spell of adverse harvesting conditions over much of the Prairie Provinces this season, increased quantities of feeding grades of wheat will be available in 1964-65. Exports of oats are not expected to improve over the previous year and may reach about 15 million bushels. Should domestic disappearance and exports approximate 415 million bushels, the carryover at July 31, 1965 will decline to about 125 million.

It is evident that oats production in 1964 is insufficient to meet expected requirements for livestock feed in Canada and some increase in seeded acreage will be necessary in 1965. To maintain an adequate reserve stocks position, some 50 to 75 million bushels more oats could be produced in 1965 compared with the current harvest. Translated into acres at average yields equivalent to those of the recent ten-year average, this would require an increase in acreage of between 1.5 million to 2 million acres.

Feed Concentrate Balance, Numbers of Animal Units and Feed Per Unit
Canada, Crop Years, Beginning August 1
Average 1958-62, Annual 1958-64

Item	Average 1958-62	1958	1959	1960	1961 ^{1/}	1962 ^{1/}	1963 ^{2/}	1964 ^{3/}
- million tons -								
<u>Supply</u>								
Stocks beginning crop year <u>4/</u>	4.8	5.5	5.4	4.9	4.8	3.0	4.8	6.0
Production of feed grains:								
Corn	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5
Oats	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.8	4.8	8.4	7.7	6.0
Barley	4.4	5.7	5.2	4.6	2.7	4.0	5.3	4.0
Mixed grain and buckwheat .	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3
Total production	12.9	13.7	13.2	13.4	9.6	14.8	15.4	12.7
Imports of feed grains	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.3
Wheat and rye fed	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.9
By-product feeds fed	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total supply	21.5	23.4	22.4	22.2	18.1	21.4	23.9	22.3
<u>Utilization</u>								
Concentrates fed <u>5/</u>								
Corn	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1
Oats	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	4.9	6.3	6.4	6.4
Barley	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.9	2.9
Mixed grain and buckwheat .	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4
Wheat and rye	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.9
Oilseed cake and meal	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Animal protein feeds	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other by-product feeds	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Total concentrates fed ..	14.0	14.5	14.3	14.6	12.5	14.2	14.9	15.2
Feed grains for seed, human food and industry	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Exports	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.3
Total utilization	16.9	18.0	17.5	17.4	15.2	16.5	17.9	18.0
Stocks at end of crop year <u>4/</u>	4.6	5.4	4.9	4.8	3.0	4.8	6.0	4.3
<u>Supply and utilization per animal unit</u>								
Total supply (mil. tons)	21.5	23.4	22.4	22.2	18.1	21.4	23.9	22.3
Concentrates fed (mil. tons) ..	14.0	14.5	14.3	14.6	12.5	14.2	14.9	15.2
Grain-consuming animal units, June 1 (mil.)	15.9	16.2	16.7	15.3	16.0	15.5	15.8	16.5
Supply per animal unit (tons)	1.35	1.44	1.34	1.45	1.13	1.38	1.51	1.35
Concentrates fed per animal unit (tons)88	.90	.85	.96	.78	.91	.94	.92

^{1/} Revised.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Preliminary estimates based on production as of October 15 and forecasts of utilization and exports.

^{4/} Total stocks of oats and barley and commercial stocks of corn only.

^{5/} Total quantities fed in Canada, including domestically produced and imported grains and by-product feeds.

Note: Due to rounding, the sums of individual items may not agree exactly with the totals.

Reflecting the combined effect of an 11 per cent decrease in seeded acreage and a 16 per cent decline in the average yield per acre, production of barley is placed at 166.8 million bushels in 1964, 24 per cent less than last year's 220.7 million. In the Prairie Provinces, where the bulk of this crop is produced, the current barley harvest has amounted to 157.0 million bushels, 56.0 million less than in 1963. When this year's crop is added to the August 1 stocks of 117.5 million bushels, total supplies for the current crop year will be 284.3 million, 8 per cent less than the 1963-64 figure of 309.9 million and 16 per cent smaller than the recent ten-year average of 339.7 million.

It is anticipated that the volume of barley entering feed channels will show little change this year. Should total domestic use remain at 145 million bushels and if exports maintain a level of about 45 million, then the total estimated disappearance of 190 million would leave a carryover at July 31, 1965 of slightly more than 90 million bushels.

Barley production in 1964 will be insufficient to meet the expected total use and stocks by the end of the crop year will be reduced to relatively low levels by recent standards. To prevent a further decline in stocks, acreage seeded to this crop in 1965 will likely need to be increased. Since production in 1964 will fall about 30 million bushels short of meeting expected disappearance, an increase in acreage of about one million will be necessary to fill this gap, assuming yields equal to the recent ten-year average.

Grain corn production in Canada in 1964, at 53.0 million bushels, represented a 46 per cent expansion over the previous year's record of 36.2 million. It is also noteworthy that the combined acreage of grain corn and fodder corn in 1964, totalling some 1,084,700 acres, marks the first time that this figure has exceeded the level of one million acres. Imports from the United States are expected to be about half the 1963-64 figure of 23 million. This decline will be due in part to the larger Canadian crop of grain corn but will also reflect the increase in the available supply of feeding grades of wheat this year.

Forage Crops and
Feed Supplements

Canadian production of tame hay in 1964, estimated at 21.1 million tons, is 8 per cent smaller than last year's record of 23.0 million tons while the 1964 crop of fodder corn is placed at 4.8 million tons, 8 per cent greater than the 1963 total of 4.5 million.

Although all provinces except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia report relatively moderate decreases, supplies of hay should, with the exception of local areas, be generally adequate this season. Production of fodder corn increased in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia this year but declines occurred in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the only other provinces for which estimates are available. Fall pastures are reported to be generally satisfactory in most areas and, as a result, supplementary feeding from what would normally have been winter supplies should not be very extensive this season.

Production of millfeeds will be down sharply from the 1963-64 level but supplies will still be generally adequate in most areas. Production of soybean oil meal, which accounts for about half of the total high protein supplements used by Canadian feeders will probably remain near the previous year's level with a moderate increase, if any, in prospect. Packing-house by-products should be about 10 per cent above last year's tonnage.

Exports of Oats, Barley,
Rye and Flaxseed
August-October 1964

Total exports of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed during the first quarter of the 1964-65 crop year amounted to 14.5 million bushels, an increase of 20 per cent over the August-October 1963-64 total of 12.1 million but well below the ten-year (1953-62) average exports for the period of 22.6 million bushels. Current crop year exports of the four grains to October 31, 1964 with figures for the corresponding period of 1963 and the ten-year August-October averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows, in millions of bushels: oats, 1.0 (3.2, 4.1); barley, 8.1 (5.5, 14.7); rye, 1.3 (0.8, 1.6); and flaxseed, 4.2 (2.5, 2.2).

During the first three months of the 1964-65 crop year the major markets for Canadian oats were the United States, 0.4 million, Netherlands 0.4 million and Britain 0.2 million bushels. Exports of Canadian barley during the period under review went to six different countries with shipments as follows in millions of bushels: United States, 3.8; China Communist, 2.0; Britain, 1.2; Italy, 0.7; Japan, 0.4 and Peru, 0.1. In addition exports of Canadian malt in terms of barley during the August-October period of 1964 were equivalent to 1.4 million bushels with nearly half of this total shipped to the United States. The leading markets for the 1.3 million bushels of Canadian rye exported during the first three months of the current crop year were the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States receiving shipments of 0.6 million and 0.5 million bushels, respectively. Relatively smaller shipments went to Japan, Britain and Mozambique. Of the 4.2 million bushels of flaxseed exported up to October 31, 1964 some 1.9 million was shipped to Britain and 1.1 million to Japan. The remainder was accounted for by relatively smaller shipments to the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, France, Israel and Italy.

General Quota
Position

By December 14, 1964 out of a total of 1,907 shipping points in the Western Division, the Canadian Wheat Board had placed 333 points on a delivery quota of 6 bushels per specified acre, 477 points on a five-bushel quota and 716 points on a four-bushel quota. Of the remainder 347 points were on a three-bushel quota and 31 points on a two-bushel quota. Only three stations were reported as "closed".

Summary of Elevator Shipping Points in the Western Division
as at December 14, 1964

Province	General Quota in Bushels per Specified Acre					Closed	Total
	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six		
Ontario	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Manitoba	-	2	113	143	84	-	342
Saskatchewan	4	192	406	239	188	3	1,032
Alberta	27	153	197	95	55	-	527
British Columbia	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
All Provinces	31	347	716	477	333	3	1,907

NOVEMBER ESTIMATE OF 1964 PRODUCTION OF CANADA'S PRINCIPAL GRAIN CROPS

The index of field crop production for Canada (1949 = 100) for 1964 receded from the 1963 record level of 176.5 to 154.5 and is virtually unchanged from the 1962 level of 154.9. In Manitoba crop outturns in 1964 were larger than the preceding year and the index at 156.5 is second only to 1962. On the other hand, production in Saskatchewan, while still high, dropped sharply from the exceptional level of 249.5 in 1963 to 165.5 in 1964. Dry conditions during much of the growing season reduced yields over a considerable portion of the north-west quarter of the Province. The index of production in Alberta at 185.9 was below the next-to-record 1963 figure of 205.9 but above the 1962 index of 172.7. Growing conditions were generally favourable in British Columbia and the index for 1964 stands at a record 131.2 compared with 104.8 the previous year when dry weather in the Peace River Block reduced output.

Canada's 1964 wheat crop, estimated at 600.4 million bushels, is 17 per cent below last year's all-time record of 723.4 million bushels but 29 per cent above the ten-year average of 466.1 million bushels and the fourth largest on record. The decrease in production compared with last year was due to a 23 per cent decrease in yields which more than offset an 8 per cent increase in seeded acreage. The average yield at 20.2 bushels per acre is 5 per cent above the ten-year (1953-62) average of 19.3 bushels per acre. This year's all Canada crop of spring wheat, including durum, is estimated at 582.2 million bushels compared with the 1963 crop of 705.7 million and the ten-year average of 446.2 million bushels. Ontario's winter wheat crop is estimated at 18.2 million bushels, an increase of 3 per cent from last year's crop of 17.7 million. Production of oats for grain in 1964 is estimated at 357.2 million bushels, 21 per cent below last year's 453.1 million and 5 per cent below the 1953-62 average of 377.0 million. The indicated average yield for Canada as a whole is 43.6 bushels per acre compared with 47.8 in 1963 and the ten-year average of 38.6 bushels. The 1964 barley crop is estimated at 166.8 million bushels, 24 per cent below last year's 220.7 million and 21 per cent below the 1953-62 average of 209.9 million. The indicated average yield for Canada as a whole is 30.6 bushels per acre. The combined production of fall and spring rye is estimated at 12.2 million bushels, some 5 per cent below the 1963 crop of 12.8 million but 4 per cent above the ten-year average of 11.7 million bushels. Canada's 1964 crop of mixed grains, grown principally in Eastern Canada, is estimated at 66.4 million bushels, down 2 per cent from the 68.0 million produced in 1963 but some 3 per cent higher than the 1953-62 average production of 64.6 million bushels. Production of corn for grain in 1964 is estimated at a record 53.0 million bushels, 46 per cent above last year's crop of 36.2 million and 82 per cent larger than the ten-year average of 29.0 million bushels. Production of soybeans currently estimated at a record 7.0 million bushels was 39 per cent larger than last year's 5.0 million. The 1964 flaxseed crop, estimated at 18.9 million bushels is 11 per cent below last year. Rapeseed production in 1964 is estimated at 11.1 million bushels compared with 8.4 million last year and the ten-year average of 5.7 million bushels.

November Estimate of the 1964 Production of Grain Crops Canada and Prairie Provinces, Compared with 1963

Crop	Area		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1963 <u>1/</u>	1964	1963 <u>1/</u>	1964 <u>1/</u>	1963 <u>1/</u>	1964 <u>2/</u>
	- acres -		- bushels -		- bushels -	
CANADA						
Winter wheat	442,000	455,000	40.2	40.1	17,748,000	18,246,000
Spring wheat <u>3/</u>	27,124,200	29,230,800	26.0	19.9	705,694,000	582,178,000
All wheat	27,566,200	29,685,800	26.2	20.2	723,442,000	600,424,000
Oats for grain	9,487,800	8,191,000	47.8	43.6	453,102,000	357,178,000
Barley	6,160,100	5,454,700	35.8	30.6	220,664,000	166,816,000
Fall rye	552,800	578,900	19.9	19.2	11,018,000	11,120,000
Spring rye	98,800	100,900	18.5	10.9	1,830,000	1,100,000
All rye	651,600	679,800	19.7	18.0	12,848,000	12,220,000
Flaxseed	1,682,400	1,916,500	12.6	9.8	21,116,000	18,855,000
Mixed grains	1,411,300	1,431,300	48.2	46.4	67,987,000	66,395,000
Corn for grain	552,500	660,000	65.5	80.2	36,184,000	52,965,000
Buckwheat	50,500	59,500	23.5	21.3	1,186,000	1,267,000
Peas, dry	54,100	70,500	19.7	22.5	1,064,000	1,585,000
Beans, dry	67,100	76,000	21.7	24.7	1,456,000	1,879,000
Soybeans	228,000	231,000	21.9	30.2	5,002,000	6,976,000
Rapeseed	478,000	699,800	17.5	15.8	8,360,000	11,068,000
PRAIRIE PROVINCES						
Wheat <u>3/</u>	26,996,000	29,080,000	26.0	19.9	703,000,000	578,000,000
Oats for grain	6,260,000	5,054,000	48.6	40.8	304,000,000	206,000,000
Barley	5,922,000	5,217,000	36.0	30.1	213,000,000	157,000,000
Rye	582,800	619,900	19.2	17.3	11,180,000	10,700,000
Flaxseed	1,629,000	1,855,000	12.5	9.6	20,300,000	17,900,000

1/ Revised. 2/ As indicated on the basis of conditions on or about October 15. 3/ Includes durum wheat and relatively small quantities of winter wheat in all provinces except Ontario.

MILLFEEDS

Production of millfeeds in Canada during the crop year 1963-64 reflecting increased wheat grindings to fill the large flour contract with the U.S.S.R. amounted to 812,741 tons, 41 per cent greater than the 1962-63 total of 574,966 tons. The 1963-64 volume was also 22 per cent more than the ten-year (1953-54-1962-63) average of 664,964 tons and the highest level since 1951-52. Exports also increased sharply, from 58,122 tons in 1962-63 to 198,223 tons in 1963-64.

However, the expansion in production offset the higher level of export shipments by a wide margin. After making an allowance for an increase in mill stocks at July 31, 1964 as compared with the same date a year previous, the quantity of millfeeds available for domestic use during the crop year 1963-64 amounted to 608,189 tons, 17 per cent greater than the 1962-63 figure of 519,150 tons and 5 per cent above the ten-year average of 576,580 tons. Shipments to the United States, at 178,559 tons, accounted for most of the export movement of millfeeds. Relatively smaller shipments went to Japan, Britain, Trinidad, Barbados, Bermuda, St. Pierre and Miquelon, British Guiana, Malaysia, Bahamas and the Leeward and Windward Islands.

Production and Exports of Canadian Millfeeds, 1946-47-1963-64

Crop Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent Domestic Disappearance <u>1/</u>	Exports as % of Production
		- tons -			%
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	668,201	770	59,501	614,822	8.9
1961-62	650,496	800	36,423	614,358	5.6
1962-63	574,966	1,122	58,122	519,150	10.1
1963-64 <u>1/</u>	812,741	<u>2/</u>	198,223	608,189	24.4

1/ Adjusted for change in mill stocks. 2/ Not available. Beginning with 1963-64 imports of millfeeds are no longer classified as a separate commodity.

Preliminary data indicate that production of millfeeds during the first three months of the 1964-65 crop year, at 167,129 tons, was 8 per cent less than during the same months of 1963-64. Exports during August-October amounted to 26,545 tons compared with 33,049 tons exported during the same months of 1963. Apparent domestic disappearance during the period under review (excluding any allowance for imports) at 145,318 tons, represented only a relatively slight increase over last year's August-October total of 144,042 tons.

Supply and Distribution of Millfeeds, August-October 1964 and 1963

Month	Production				Exports	Apparent Domestic Disappearance <u>1/</u>
	Bran	Shorts	Middlings	Total		
			- tons -			
August, 1964	20,623	27,501	4,309	52,433	10,588	45,478
September	22,459	28,138	5,789	56,386	8,546	46,436
October	22,775	29,321	6,214	58,310	7,411	53,404
Totals	65,857	84,960	16,312	167,129	26,545	145,318
Same period 1963 (revised)	74,323	90,157	16,614	181,094	33,049	144,042

1/ Adjusted for change in mill stocks.

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, rye and carryover of corn in commercial positions at the beginning of the crop year. Allowance is also made for anticipated imports. In these calculations wheat is not included as a feed grain.

Reflecting the decreases which occurred in this year's outturns of oats, barley, rye and mixed grains which more than offset larger carryover stocks of oats, barley and rye as well as higher production of grain corn and buckwheat, total supplies of Canadian feed grains in the crop year 1964-65 are some 8 per cent less than in 1963-64. Current crop year supplies of oats, consisting of the August 1 carryover of 179.7 million bushels and this year's production of 357.2 million, represent a decrease of 11 per cent from last year's total of 603.4 million. Supplies of barley, at 284.3 million bushels, consisting of a carryover of 117.5 million and a crop of 166.8 million, are 8 per cent below the 1963-64 total of 309.9 million bushels.

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
	thousand tons	thousands	tons
1953-54	22,039	13,646	1.62
1954-55	18,262	14,428	1.27
1955-56	19,902	14,745	1.35
1956-57	22,325	15,026	1.49
1957-58	20,635	15,319	1.35
1958-59	20,145	16,210	1.24
1959-60	19,411	16,718	1.16
1960-61	19,301	15,322	1.26
1961-62	15,695	16,004	0.98
1962-63	19,064 <u>4/</u>	15,480	1.23
10-year average 1953-54—			
1962-63	19,678	15,290	1.29
1963-64 <u>4/</u>	21,347	15,835	1.35
1964-65 <u>5/</u>	19,721 <u>6/</u>	16,525	1.19

1/ Excluding wheat. 2/ Includes production of oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat and mixed grains together with carryover stocks of oats, barley, rye and commercial stocks of corn and import allowances. 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, 0.5; 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 1964 field crops.

Supplies of rye, at 19.3 million bushels are 13 per cent above the 1963-64 total of 17.1 million. This year's crop of mixed grains was estimated at 66.4 million bushels, compared with the next-to-record 68.0 million harvested in 1963. Production of grain corn in 1964 is estimated at a record 53.0 million bushels, 46 per cent above last year's crop of 36.2 million. Gross supplies of feed grain are estimated at 19.7 million tons, a decrease of about 8 per cent from last year's 21.3 million, and unchanged from the ten-year (1953-54--1962-63) average of 19.7 million tons. At the same time, grain-consuming animal units increased by four per cent, from 15.8 million at June 1, 1963 to 16.5 million in 1964. Reflecting the combined effect of the decline in feed supplies and the increase in animal units, gross supplies per grain-consuming animal unit are placed at 1.19 tons compared with 1.35 tons a year ago and the recent ten-year average of 1.29 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 1964-65 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 16.3 million tons, 10 per cent less than the 1963-64 total of 18.1 million but 3 per cent more than the ten-year average of 15.9 million tons. The net 1964-65 supplies per grain-consuming animal unit are estimated at 0.99 tons, below both the 1963-64 level of 1.14 tons and the recent ten-year average of 1.04 tons.

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

Crop Year	Net Supply	Grain-	Net Supply Per
	Feed Grain	Consuming	Grain-Consuming
	thousand tons	Animal Units	Animal Unit
		thousands	tons
1953-54	16,501	13,646	1.21
1954-55	13,983	14,428	0.97
1955-56	16,080	14,745	1.09
1956-57	18,142	15,026	1.21
1957-58	16,377	15,319	1.07
1958-59	16,577	16,210	1.02
1959-60	15,984	16,718	0.96
1960-61	16,373	15,322	1.07
1961-62	12,819	16,004	0.80
1962-63	16,397 ^{1/}	15,480	1.06
10-year average 1953-54--1962-63 .	15,923	15,290	1.04
1963-64 ^{1/}	18,088	15,835	1.14
1964-65 ^{2/}	16,334	16,525	0.99

^{1/} Revised. ^{2/} Preliminary.

Grain Consumed in 1963-64 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 1963-64 was estimated at 0.85 tons, 2 per cent above the 0.83 tons fed in 1962-63 and 4 per cent more than the ten-year average of 0.82 tons.

Table 3 - Grain Consumed Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit

Crop Year	Amount Consumed	Grain-Consuming Animal Units	Amount Consumed Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	thousand tons	thousands	tons
1953-54	12,056	13,646	0.88
1954-55	12,042	14,428	0.83
1955-56	13,257	14,745	0.90
1956-57	12,818	15,026	0.85
1957-58	12,711	15,319	0.83
1958-59	13,170	16,210	0.81
1959-60	12,887	16,718	0.77
1960-61	13,284	15,322	0.87
1961-62	11,067	16,004	0.69
1962-63 <u>1/</u>	12,800	15,480	0.83
10-year average 1953-54— 1962-63	12,609	15,290	0.82
1963-64 <u>2/</u>	13,488	15,835	0.85

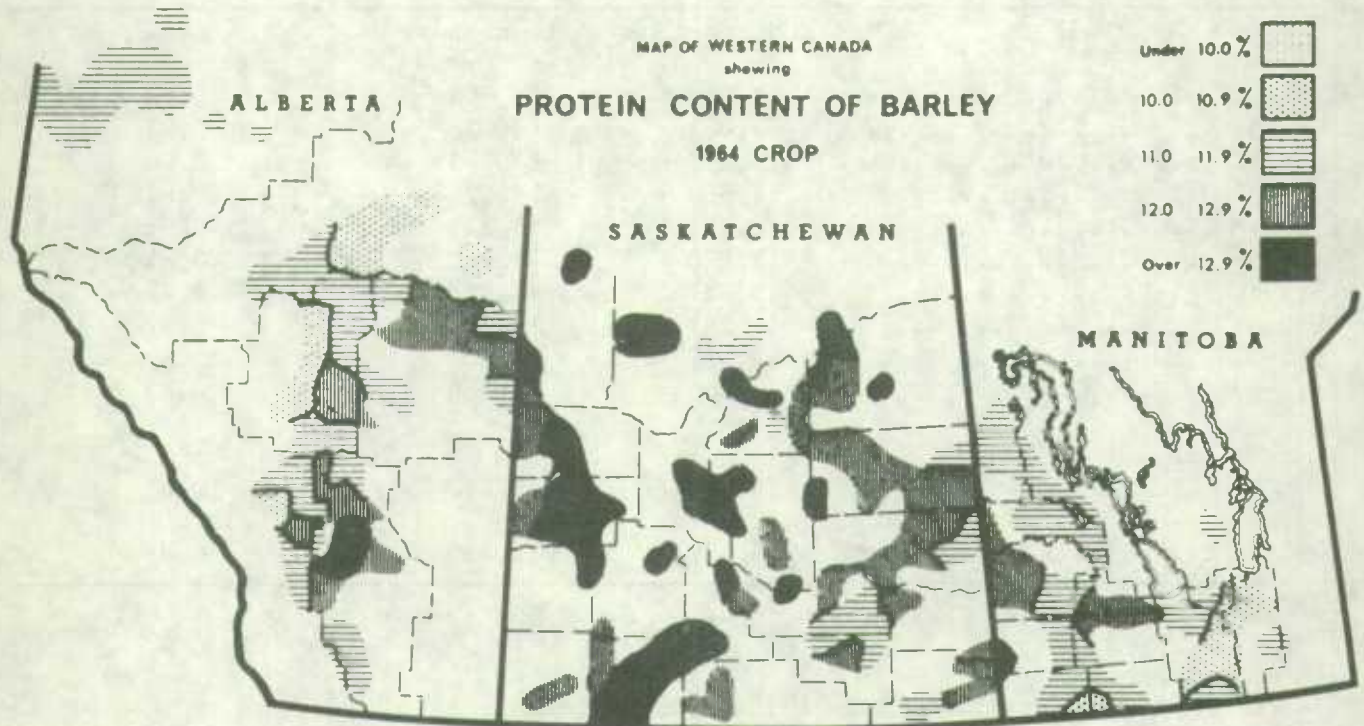
1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

QUALITY OF WESTERN CANADIAN BARLEY, 1964 CROP

According to a press release issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners' Laboratory under date of November 19, 1964, the general malting quality of the higher grades of the 1964 barley crop is good though the amount is very small this year according to studies made by the Board of Grain Commissioners' Laboratory. The malting quality of the 1964 Six-row grades is similar to that of corresponding grades last year in all respects, judged by barley properties. Bushel weight, kernel weight, and nitrogen content are at a satisfactory level; and enzymatic activity is normal.

Average protein content based on the analysis of 1191 samples is 11.8 per cent (2.18 per cent nitrogen) compared with 11.6 per cent last year. The average value for Six-row grades is 11.6 per cent and for Two-row grades 12.1 per cent. For the Prairie Provinces average protein levels are: Manitoba, 11.6 per cent; Saskatchewan, 12.6 per cent; and Alberta, 11.4 per cent.

Production of the 1964 barley crop is estimated at 157 million bushels compared with 213 million bushels last year. Because of the early frost and the poor harvesting weather this year, it is extremely difficult to estimate the production of barley of different grades. It is not expected that more than about 10 per cent of the 1964 crop will fall into the Canada Western grades; about 40 per cent will grade No. 1 Feed while about half of the crop will be in the lower feed grades. As the amounts of the 1964 crop of barley entering the higher grades are lower than the normal supply for domestic maltsters and exporters, careful selection of malting types from the No. 1 Feed grade and from the carry-over stocks of the 1963 crop will be required to meet the demand.



The accompanying map, published in the Board of Grain Commissioners' Crop Bulletin No. 92 "Canadian Barley 1964" shows the geographic distribution of the survey samples for five different protein levels. The lower-protein areas (10.0 to 10.9 per cent) are in Manitoba and in northwestern Alberta while high-protein areas (over 12.9 per cent) cover most of the western half of Saskatchewan.

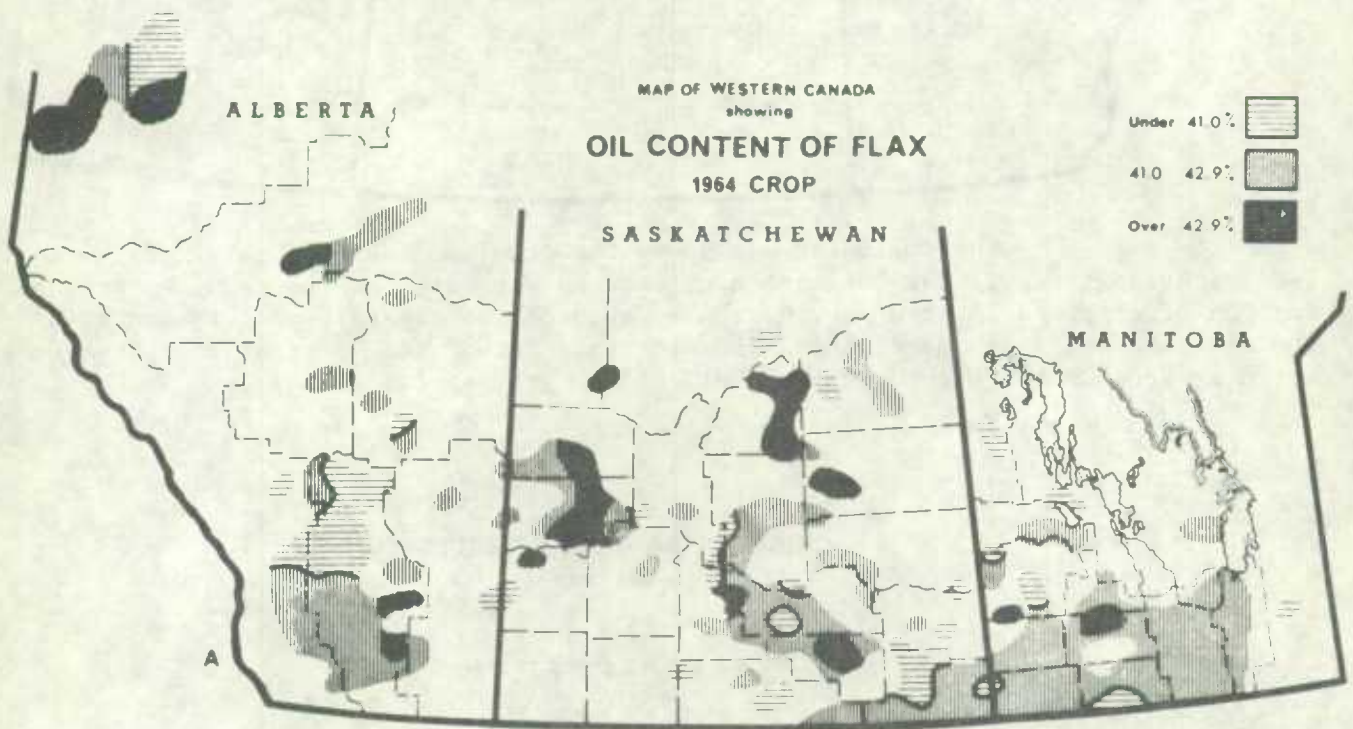
QUALITY OF WESTERN CANADIAN FLAXSEED AND RAPESEED, 1964 CROP

According to a press release issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners' Laboratory under date of November 23, 1964, the average oil content of the 1964 flaxseed crop is about the same as last year while in the new rapeseed crop it is nearly one per cent higher this year. Tests made by the Board of Grain Commissioners' Laboratory on 416 samples of new-crop flax show that average values are: oil content, 41.6 per cent; iodine value 186 units; and protein content 42.1 per cent. Compared with corresponding figures last year, oil content and iodine

value are much the same while protein content is about 1.2 per cent lower. Oil content, the most important quality index, is about equal to the 10-year average of 41.8 per cent. Total production of the 1964 flax crop is estimated at 18 million bushels compared with 20.3 million bushels last year.

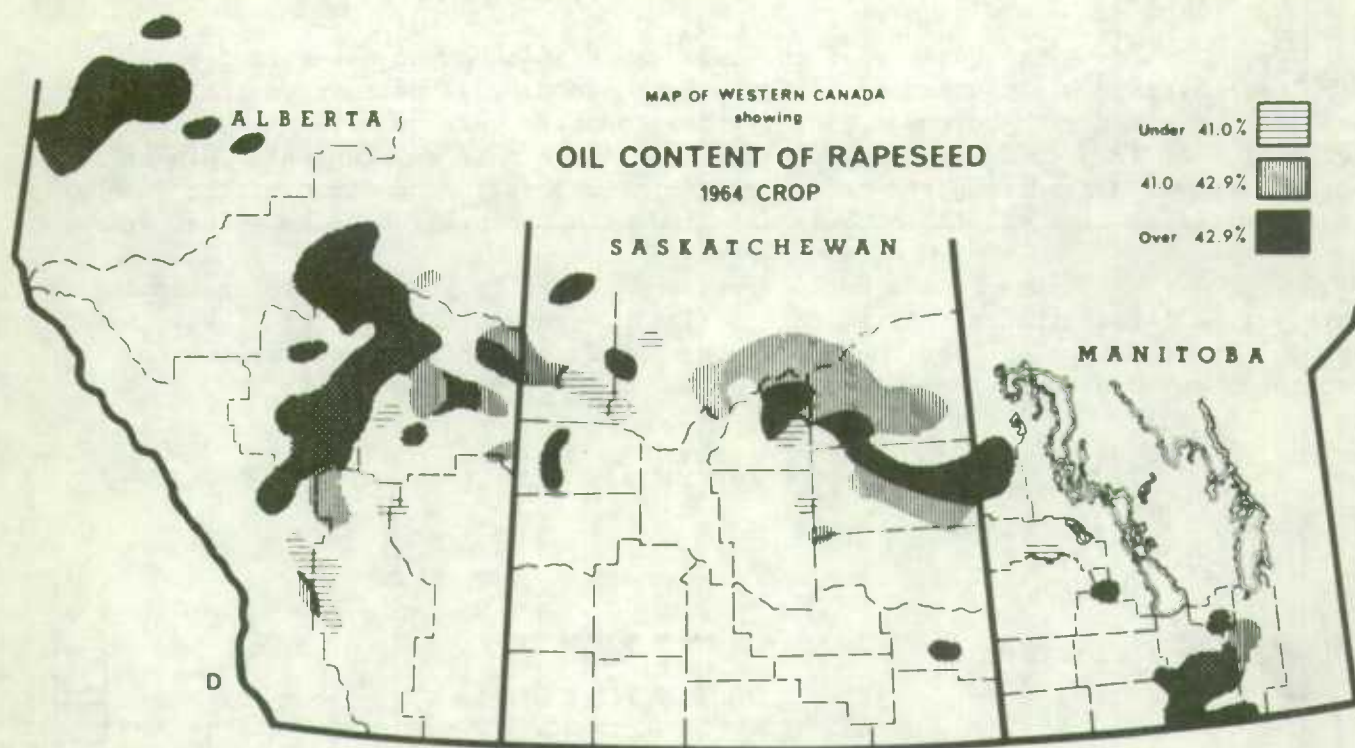
The quality of the 1964 rapeseed crop was determined on 300 samples. Average oil content is 43.8 per cent and average protein content is 42.0 per cent compared with corresponding figures for last year of 42.9 per cent and 42.2 per cent. As in previous years, rapeseed from Alberta is substantially higher in oil content than rapeseed from the other two provinces. Production of the 1964 crop is estimated at 11.1 million bushels compared with 8.4 million bushels last year.

Due to the early frost and generally poor harvesting conditions this year a larger than normal amount of flax and rapeseed will grade lower than the No. 1. Frost damage will be the main degrading factor while inseparable seeds continues to be a serious problem.

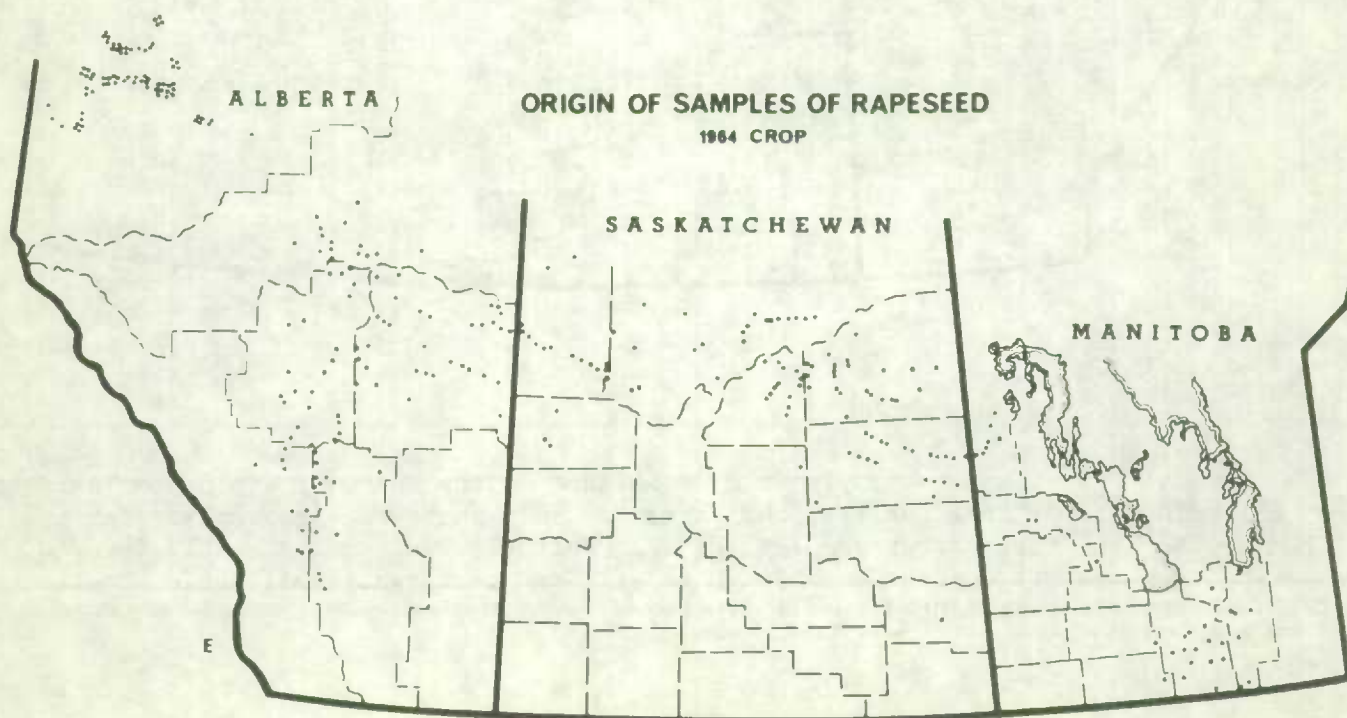


The accompanying map, published in the Board of Grain Commissioners' Crop Bulletin No. 93 "Canadian Flax and Rapeseed 1964" shows the geographic distribution of the 1964 flax survey samples for oil content. Manitoba is mostly covered by a large average oil content area (41.0 to 42.9 per cent) while all three levels of oil content are represented in all provinces.

The accompanying map shows areas of different oil content. Northwestern Alberta and the Peace River district show the largest areas of high oil content (over 42.9 per cent).



The following map shows the origin of samples obtained for the 1964 rapeseed survey. The collection of samples was based on the relative production of rapeseed in each province. The bulk of the rapeseed crop is grown in the northern areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta. This is in contrast to flaxseed which is grown more in the southern half of the grain-growing areas.



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 18 amounted to 54.0 million bushels, 2 per cent less than the comparable 1963 total of 55.1 million and 20 per cent below the ten-year (1953-62) average for this period of 67.6 million bushels. This year's August 1-November 18 total consisted of barley, 46 per cent; oats, 31 per cent; flaxseed, 19 per cent; and rye, 4 per cent.

Farmers' Marketings ^{1/} of Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces, 1964-65
with Comparisons

Period or week ending		Oats				Barley			
		Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
		- thousand bushels -				- thousand bushels -			
August	12, 1964	111	103	37	251	36	74	47	157
	19	212	225	35	472	63	138	80	280
	26	613	560	90	1,263	272	313	220	805
September	2	351	718	115	1,185	189	596	626	1,412
	9	958	1,056	79	2,093	572	655	608	1,835
	16	1,336	302	94	1,731	386	542	573	1,502
	23	1,378	469	163	2,011	318	725	1,010	2,053
	30	645	495	256	1,397	290	581	1,170	2,041
October	7	340	265	204	808	257	571	1,212	2,040
	14	236	188	507	931	178	556	1,816	2,551
	21	253	375	577	1,206	146	698	2,042	2,887
	28	284	361	392	1,037	156	619	1,358	2,133
November	4	288	208	277	773	265	424	1,164	1,853
	11	226	197	200	623	197	380	1,026	1,603
	18	273	143	219	635	225	534	1,112	1,871
Totals		7,505	5,665	3,245	16,415	3,550	7,407	14,065	25,022
Similar Period 1963		6,040	6,980	4,121	17,141	2,773	9,683	14,786	27,242
Average Similar Period: 1953-62		6,163	9,399	5,954	21,515	7,008	14,341	13,552	34,901
		Rye				Flaxseed			
		- thousand bushels -				- thousand bushels -			
August	12, 1964	44	94	68	205	3	20	^{2/}	24
	19	247	67	80	394	7	14	4	25
	26	178	122	98	398	25	5	3	33
September	2	7	63	39	109	22	17	15	54
	9	19	53	31	102	158	28	5	192
	16	44	21	38	103	428	44	19	491
	23	51	49	50	150	1,799	262	100	2,162
	30	30	57	34	122	1,212	267	205	1,684
October	7	23	46	23	93	920	167	289	1,376
	14	24	29	30	84	671	276	368	1,315
	21	21	46	34	101	706	370	369	1,444
	28	21	37	21	79	156	290	224	671
November	4	27	29	18	74	135	123	167	425
	11	21	56	10	88	89	42	125	256
	18	11	26	11	49	71	41	107	219
Totals		768	797	585	2,150	6,402	1,968	2,000	10,369
Similar Period 1963		638	1,548	700	2,887	4,428	2,029	1,327	7,784
Average Similar Period: 1953-62		551	1,256	676	2,484	2,945	3,931	1,808	8,685

^{1/} Includes receipts at country, interior private and mill, interior semi-public terminal elevators and platform loadings. ^{2/} Less than 500 bushels.

Visible Supply of Canadian Oats, November 18, 1964
Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1962 and 1963

Position	1962	1963	1964
- thousand bushels -			
Country elevators - Manitoba	8,837	6,250	10,793
Saskatchewan	7,495	15,205	11,762
Alberta	7,914	12,048	13,328
Totals	24,247	33,502	35,883
Interior private and mill	527	458	570
Interior terminals	349	159	142
Vancouver-New Westminster	666	1,755	44
Prince Rupert	<u>1</u> /	12	1
Fort William-Port Arthur	1,797	11,110	6,557
In transit rail (Western Division)	2,376	2,393	478
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports ...	2,798	3,407	4,143
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	3,580	5,356	6,779
In transit lake	2,805	1,544	1,308
In transit rail (Eastern Division)	41	90	12
Totals	39,187	59,786	55,917

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

Visible Supply of Canadian Barley, November 18, 1964
Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1962 and 1963

Position	1962	1963	1964
- thousand bushels -			
Country elevators - Manitoba	1,431	987	1,193
Saskatchewan	5,044	6,625	8,436
Alberta	15,918	25,902	22,448
Totals	22,393	33,513	32,077
Interior private and mill	2,195	2,227	2,592
Interior terminals	1,239	416	797
Vancouver-New Westminster	720	1,628	2,878
Prince Rupert	116	4	4
Fort William-Port Arthur	3,770	12,434	9,466
In transit rail (Western Division).....	1,979	2,972	2,145
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports ...	1,909	3,164	3,487
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	3,070	4,500	5,020
In transit lake	2,987	3,421	1,633
In transit rail (Eastern Division)	-	1	-
Totals	40,378	64,280	60,099

Visible Supply of Canadian Rye, November 18, 1964
Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1962 and 1963

Position	1962	1963	1964
- thousand bushels -			
Country elevators - Manitoba	245	243	264
Saskatchewan	696	1,020	694
Alberta	328	580	523
Totals	1,269	1,844	1,482
Interior private and mill	21	21	13
Vancouver-New Westminster	323	223	499
Fort William-Port Arthur	808	1,299	1,709
In transit rail (Western Division)	716	312	322
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	439	560	669
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	154	552	210
In transit lake	-	424	-
United States ports	-	369	1,588
Totals	3,729	5,605	6,492

Visible Supply of Canadian Flaxseed, November 18, 1964
Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1962 and 1963

Position	1962	1963	1964
- thousand bushels -			
Country elevators - Manitoba	604	810	1,282
Saskatchewan	1,076	1,213	1,193
Alberta	1,174	1,091	1,361
Totals	2,854	3,115	3,836
Interior private and mill	41	77	83
Interior terminals	4	38	19
Vancouver-New Westminster	880	840	1,213
Churchill	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	-
Fort William-Port Arthur	2,316	1,812	3,367
In transit rail (Western Division)	983	407	903
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	51	36	126
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	928	478	497
In transit lake	804	414	553
Totals	8,862	7,217	10,597

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

GRADING OF CROPS, 1964-65

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 1964-65 crop year amounted to 24,106 practically unchanged from the 23,116 cars of these grains inspected during the first three months of the 1963-64 crop year. Inspections of barley, at 11,761 cars accounted for 49 per cent of the August-October 1964 total, with the remainder consisting of 7,051 cars of oats (29 per cent); 3,732 cars of flaxseed (16 per cent); and 1,562 cars of rye (6 per cent).

With the exception of rye, the quality of this year's inspections has been above-average. The relatively large proportion of inspected grain entering the higher grades during the first three months of the 1964-65 crop year primarily reflects the good quality of stocks carried over from the previous year. Percentages of the four grains falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs" and "Damps") during the August-October period of 1964 with comparable data for the entire 1963-64 crop year and the five-year (1958-59-1962-63) averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows: oats, 1 Feed or higher, 95.3 (93.7, 90.6); barley, 1 Feed or higher, 84.2 (85.2, 81.7); rye, 3 C.W. or higher, 87.9 (89.5, 93.4); and flaxseed, 1 C.W. and 2 C.W., 95.7 (94.8, 87.5).

Gradings of Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed Inspected*, August-October 1964 with Comparisons

Grain and Grade	Crop Year		August-October		Grain and Grade	Crop Year		August-October	
	Average					Average			
	1958-59- 1962-63	1963-64	1964-65			1958-59- 1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	
- per cent - cars per cent					- per cent - cars per cent				
OATS					BARLEY				
1 C.W.	1/	-	-	-	1 C.W. Six-Row ..	0.1	-	1	1/
2 C.W.	0.4	0.1	1	1/	2 C.W. Six-Row ..	3.7	0.3	96	0.8
Ex. 3 C.W.	3.1	1.3	61	0.9	3 C.W. Six-Row ..	23.4	24.4	2,972	25.3
3 C.W.	19.8	26.5	2,596	36.8	4 C.W. Six-Row ..	2.5	-	-	-
Ex. 1 Feed	15.8	19.0	1,066	15.1	1 C.W. Two-Row ..	0.1	-	1	1/
1 Feed	51.5	46.8	2,997	42.5	2 C.W. Two-Row ..	1.3	0.4	60	0.5
2 Feed	2.6	1.9	200	2.8	3 C.W. Two-Row ..	5.0	6.5	784	6.7
3 Feed	0.4	0.4	30	0.4	1 Feed	45.6	53.6	5,983	50.9
Mixed Feed 2/...	0.8	0.3	8	0.1	2 Feed	8.1	6.4	963	8.2
Tough 2/ 3/.....	4.5	3.0	71	1.0	3 Feed	0.9	0.6	81	0.7
Damp 2/ 4/.....	0.4	1/	-	-	Tough 2/ 5/.....	7.5	7.1	759	6.5
Rejected 2/.....	0.4	0.3	13	0.2	Damp 2/ 4/.....	0.8	0.3	25	0.2
All Others	0.5	0.3	8	0.1	Rejected 2/.....	0.9	0.2	29	0.2
					All Others	0.1	0.1	7	0.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	7,051	100.0	Totals	100.0	100.0	11,761	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			20,372,000		Bushel equivalent (approximately)			26,757,000	
RYE					FLAXSEED				
1 C.W.	1.4	1.4	97	6.2	1 C.W.	84.7	94.3	3,523	94.4
2 C.W.	63.9	40.7	714	45.7	2 C.W.	2.8	0.5	48	1.3
3 C.W.	28.1	47.4	562	36.0	3 C.W.	1.1	0.7	7	0.2
4 C.W.	3.2	1.8	24	1.5	4 C.W.	0.2	1/	1	1/
Ergoty	1.0	7.2	59	3.8	Tough 2/ 6/.....	7.2	2.5	95	2.5
Tough 2/ 3/.....	2.0	1.4	102	6.5	Damp 2/ 7/.....	3.2	1/	1	1/
Damp 2/ 4/.....	0.1	-	2	0.1	Rejected 2/.....	0.7	1.1	34	0.9
Rejected 2/.....	0.2	1/	2	0.1	All Others	0.2	0.7	23	0.6
All Others	0.1	1/	-	-					
Totals	100.0	100.0	1,562	100.0	Totals	100.0	100.0	3,732	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			3,073,000		Bushel equivalent (approximately)			7,294,000	

* Both old and new crop.

1/ Less than .05 per cent. 2/ All grades. 3/ Moisture content 14.1 per cent to 17.0 per cent.

4/ Moisture content over 17.1 per cent. 5/ Moisture content 14.9 per cent to 17 per cent.

6/ Moisture content 10.6 per cent to 13.5 per cent. 7/ Moisture content over 13.6 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 1964 navigation season to November 18 amounted to 389.9 million bushels, an increase of 41 per cent over the 277.2 million shipped during the corresponding period of 1963. The 1964 season of navigation opened on April 2 while the 1963 season opened on April 19. Lake shipments of wheat, at 309.0 million bushels, were sharply above the 1963 comparable figures of 194.9 million and accounted for 79 per cent of the current total. Shipments of barley, at 36.4 million, rye at 4.9 million and flaxseed at 8.7 million bushels were above last year's levels of 34.6 million, 3.6 million and 6.1 million bushels, respectively. The only one of the five grains shipped in smaller volume this year than last was oats.

Combined lake shipments of the five major grains from August 1 to November 18 of the current crop year, amounted to 175.6 million bushels, 11 per cent above the 1963 figure of 157.6 million. During the period under review, shipments of wheat, oats, rye and flaxseed were moving in greater volume this crop year than last while a decrease occurred in lake shipments of barley.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur, from the Opening of Navigation to November 18, 1964 and to Approximately the Same Date 1953-63

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
- thousand bushels -						
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	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	154,315	28,875	45,815	4,651	6,131	239,787
1960	158,533	24,013	45,568	3,515	8,129	239,757
1961	198,540	22,593	38,835	4,210	7,240	271,419
1962	146,110	21,251	25,714	5,308	7,522	205,905
1963	194,919	38,053	34,587	3,575	6,058	277,191
1964	309,006	30,826	36,397	4,922	8,718	389,871
<u>August 1 to November 18</u>						
1963	110,959	18,021	23,755	2,028	2,868	157,631
1964	128,711	18,603	21,343	2,708	4,243	175,608

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 245 thousand bushels, 10 per cent above the comparable 1963 total of 223 thousand bushels.

Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur, August-October 1964 and 1963

Month	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
- thousand bushels -						
August, 1964	8	22	8	-	-	38
September	20	56	18	4	-	98
October	12	61	36	-	-	109
Totals	39	138	62	4	-	245
Same Period 1963	40	157	25	2	-	223

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE SHIPMENTS

Claims filed for payment up to October 31, 1964 represent the movement of 10.8 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 1963 claims had been filed for a total of 13.2 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 1964-65 August-September shipments under the policy were running about 18 per cent below those of 1963-64. Revised data on shipments of the same four grains during the first two months of the 1963-64 crop year, based on claims submitted up to October 31, 1964 place the total at 14.7 million bushels.

Preliminary data on the movement of screenings and millfeeds under the freight assistance policy indicate that 24,389 tons and 59,618 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, 1964 and will likely be subject to considerable upward revision with the filing of additional claims.

Data covering the crop year 1963-64 (based on claims submitted up to October 31, 1964) indicate that total shipments of wheat, oats, barley and rye moved under the freight assistance policy amounted to 82.9 million bushels, some 33 per cent above the comparable 1962-63 total of 63.2 million. Shipments of screenings at 106,170 tons were 32 per cent greater than the 1962-63 crop year total of 80,580 tons. Shipments of millfeeds, at 556,976 tons, increased by 16 per cent over the 1962-63 figure of 479,722 tons.

Provincial Distribution of Shipments under the Freight Assistance Policy, 1964 and 1963

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screenings	Millfeeds
	- thousand bushels -				- tons -	
	August 1 to September 30, 1964					
Newfoundland	62	25	52	-	111	888
Prince Edward Island	16	55	55	-	286	1,351
Nova Scotia	156	164	127	-	2,541	3,675
New Brunswick	59	138	91	-	881	3,707
Quebec	803	2,643	2,214	4	5,080	30,610
Ontario	427	1,709	1,754	-	15,369	17,504
British Columbia	76	114	122	-	121	1,883
Totals 1/.....	1,598	4,848	4,416	4	24,389	59,618
Same period 1963:						
Preliminary 2/.....	2,745	5,526	4,939	14	12,573	62,844
Revised 1/.....	3,200	5,952	5,491	14	15,264	81,590
	Crop Year 1963-64					
Newfoundland	250	364	213	-	3,014	6,618
Prince Edward Island	163	230	336	-	1,498	9,419
Nova Scotia	1,730	1,462	1,148	-	7,799	31,670
New Brunswick	537	906	708	-	5,937	29,676
Quebec	5,934	16,736	14,435	24	37,541	271,996
Ontario	4,473	13,064	13,474	12	45,726	166,900
British Columbia	1,595	2,440	2,704	-	4,655	40,697
Totals 1/.....	14,681	35,201	33,017	36	106,170	556,976
Crop Year 1962-63 1/.....	11,032	28,373	23,732	64	80,580	479,722

1/ Based on claims filed up to October 31, 1964.

2/ Based on claims filed up to October 31, 1963.

Exports of Canadian Oats 1/ 1964-65 and 1963-64

Destination	August	September	October	August-October	
	1964	1964	1964	1964-65	1963-64 <u>2/</u>
- bushels -					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
<u>EEC</u>					
Belgium and Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	469,132
Germany, Federal Republic ..	-	-	-	-	43,812
Italy	-	-	-	-	574,058
Netherlands	-	-	352,587	352,587	859,334
Sub-totals	-	-	352,587	352,587	1,946,336
<u>Other Western Europe</u>					
Britain	197,704	32,911	-	230,615	197,648
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	593,532
Sub-totals	197,704	32,911	-	230,615	791,180
Totals	197,704	32,911	-	583,202	2,737,516
<u>Africa</u>					
Mozambique	6,588	-	-	6,588	121,324
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
Barbados	-	-	2,168	2,168	-
British Guiana	-	-	2,647	2,647	-
Jamaica	-	-	1,882	1,882	-
Trinidad	-	-	5,956	5,956	-
Panama	-	-	-	-	11,765
United States Domestic <u>3/</u> ...	84,029	97,198	183,911	365,138	375,757
Totals	84,029	97,198	196,564	377,791	387,522
Sub-totals, All Countries	288,321	130,109	549,151	967,581	3,246,362
Bagged seed	-	-	-	-	1,176
Totals, All Countries ...	288,321	130,109	549,151	967,581	3,247,538

NOTE: See footnotes on page 21.

Exports of Canadian Barley and Rye 1964-65 and 1963-64

Destination	August 1964	September 1964	October 1964	August-October	
				1964-65	1963-64
			- bushels -		
<u>Western Europe</u>			<u>BARLEY 1/</u>		
<u>EEC</u>					
Italy	-	-	665,000	665,000	-
<u>Other Western Europe</u>					
Britain	701,801	328,921	166,740	1,197,462	1,088,383
Totals	701,801	328,921	831,740	1,862,462	1,088,383
<u>Asia</u>					
China, Communist	2,004,730	-	-	2,004,730	-
Japan	-	-	354,667	354,667	1,694,102
Korea	-	-	-	-	1,297,470
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	42,000
Totals	2,004,730	-	354,667	2,359,397	3,033,572
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
Peru	130,798	-	-	130,798	-
United States Domestic <u>3/</u>	914,377	1,022,717	1,852,168	3,789,262	1,382,223
Totals	1,045,175	1,022,717	1,852,168	3,920,060	1,382,223
Totals, All Countries	3,751,706	1,351,638	3,038,575	8,141,919	5,504,178
			<u>RYE 1/</u>		
<u>Western Europe</u>					
<u>EEC</u>					
Belgium and Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	52,000
Germany, Federal Republic.....	-	614,100	-	614,100	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	490,466
Sub-totals	-	614,100	-	614,100	542,466
<u>Other Western Europe</u>					
Britain	-	10,000	-	10,000	52,000
Norway	-	-	-	-	231,000
Sub-totals	-	10,000	-	10,000	283,000
Totals	-	624,100	-	624,100	825,466
<u>Africa</u>					
Mozambique	720	-	-	720	-
Southern Rhodesia	-	-	-	-	720
Totals	720	-	-	720	720
<u>Asia</u>					
Japan	-	-	81,520	81,520	-
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
United States Domestic <u>3/</u>	-	274,866	271,026	545,892	-
Totals, All Countries	720	898,966	352,546	1,252,232	826,186

NOTE: See footnotes on page 21.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

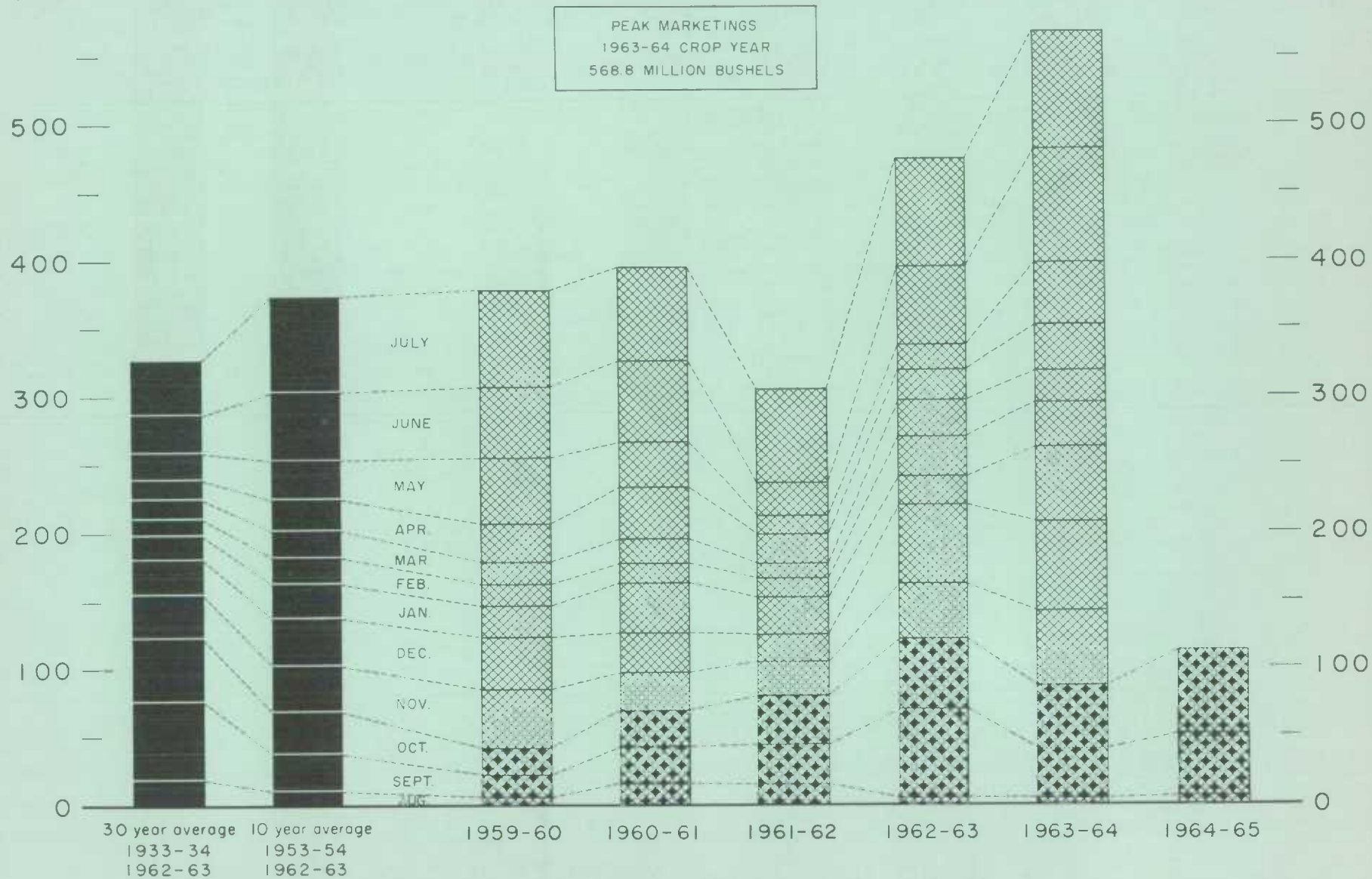
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHEL

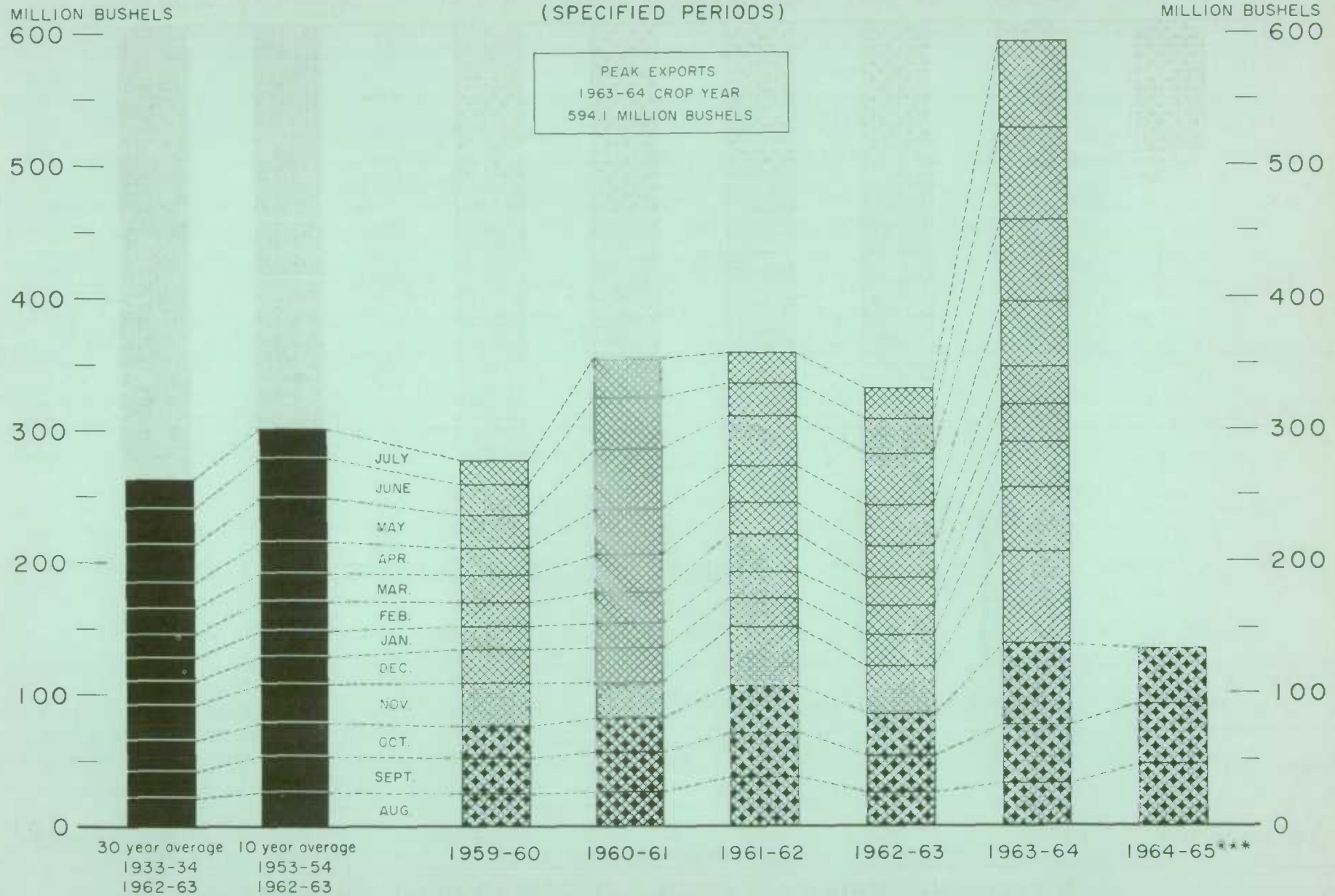
600 —

MILLION BUSHEL

600 —



EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT* AND WHEAT FLOUR**



*Beginning with 1956-57 includes bagged seed wheat.

**In terms of wheat equivalent.

***Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF BARLEY, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

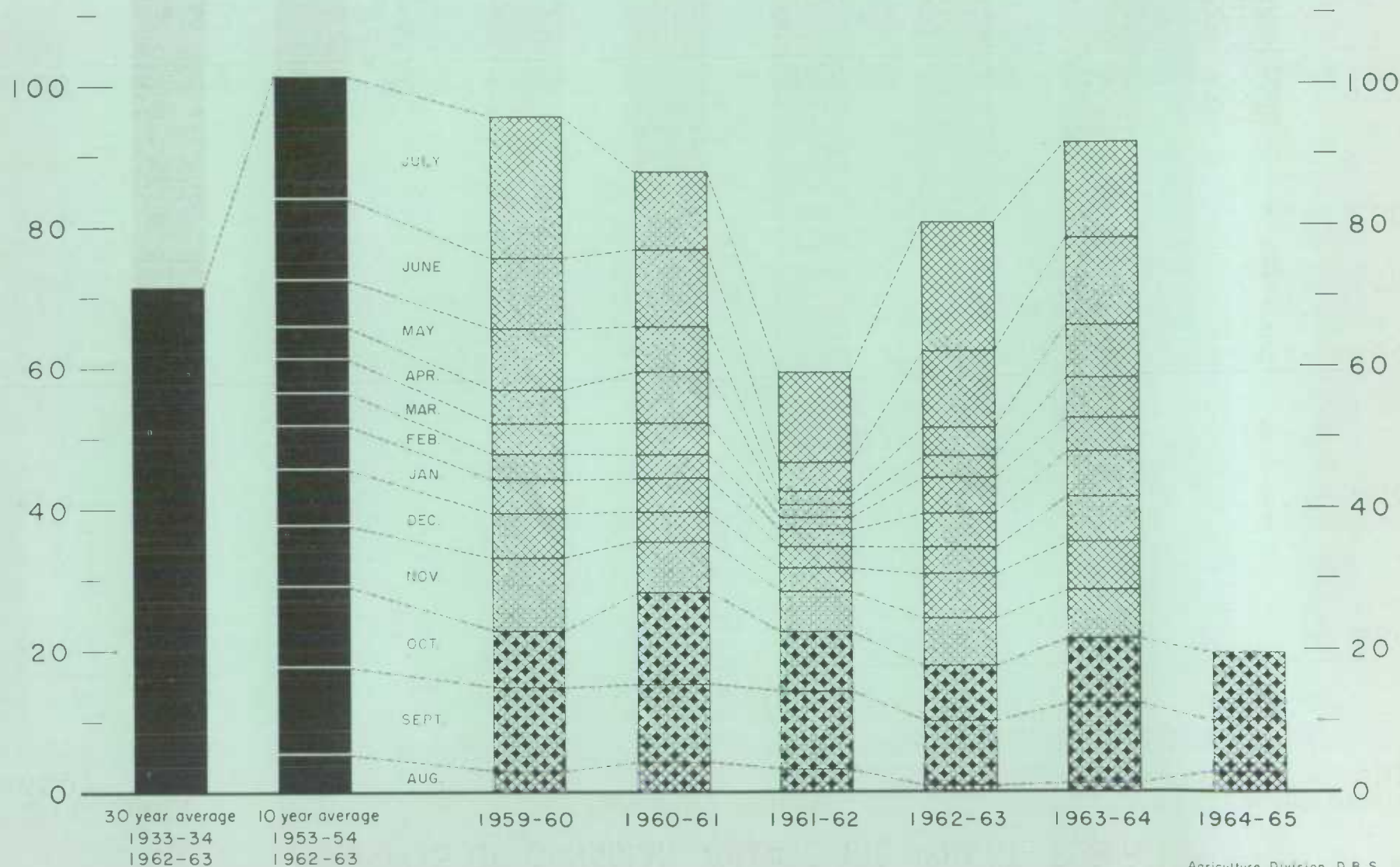
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHELS

120 —

MILLION BUSHELS

120 —



EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS*

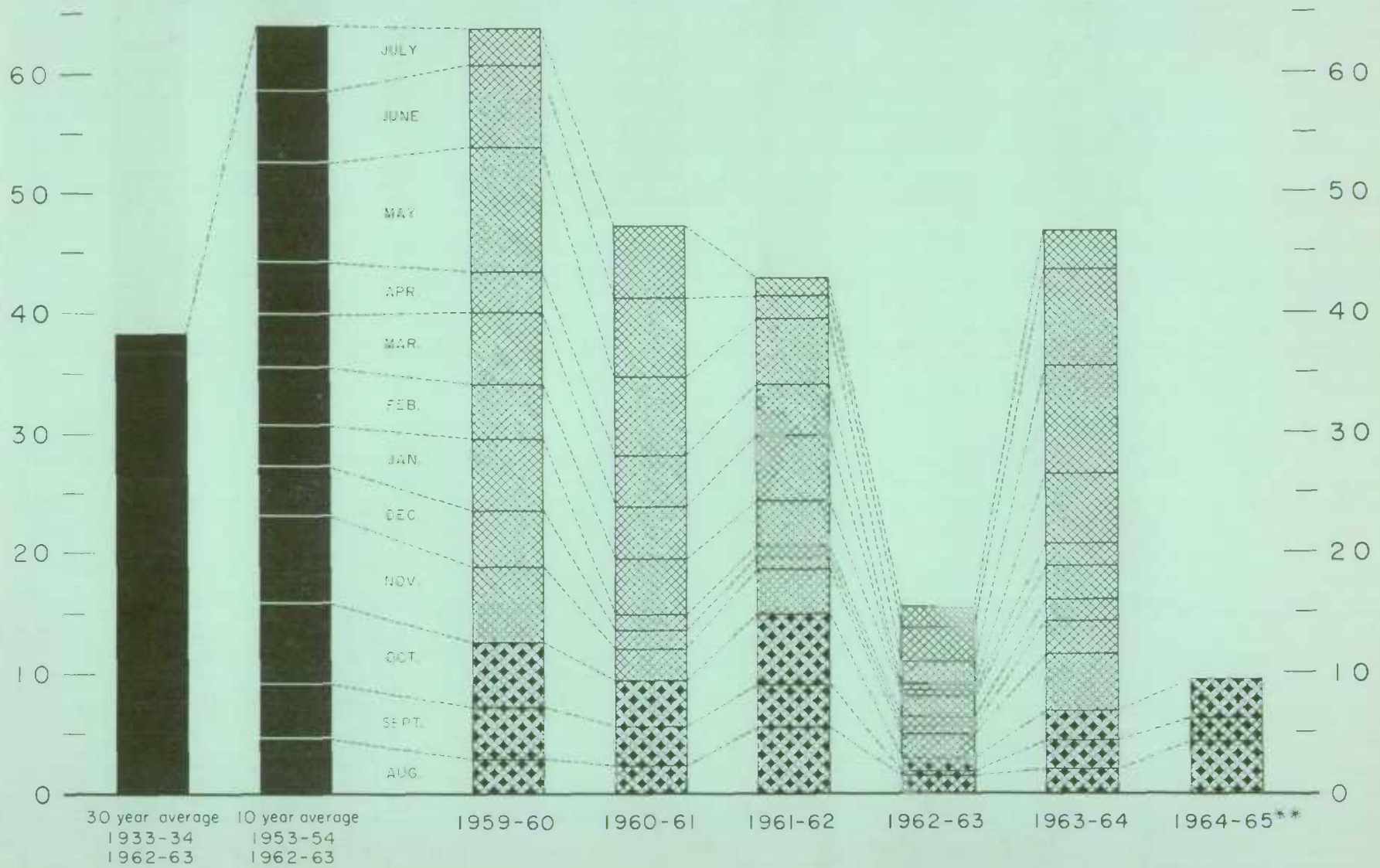
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHELS

70 —

MILLION BUSHELS

— 70

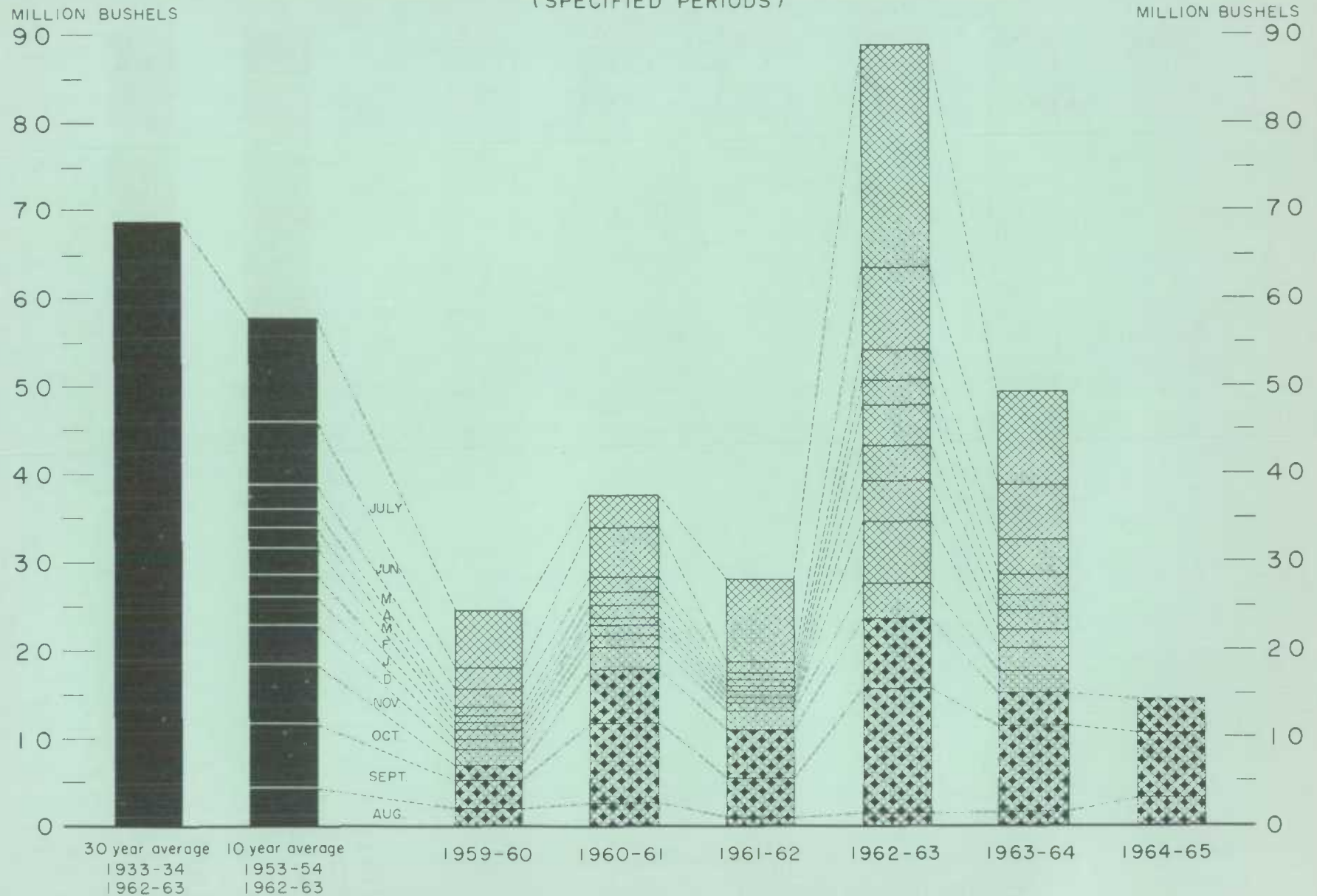


*In terms of grain equivalent.

**Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

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





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

MILLION BUSHELS

800 —

700 —

600 —

500 —

400 —

300 —

200 —

100 —

0

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHELS

800 —

700 —

600 —

500 —

400 —

300 —

200 —

100 —

0

30 year average 10 year average
1933-34 1953-54
1962-63 1962-63

1959-60

1960-61

1961-62

1962-63

1963-64

1964-65

JULY

JUNE

MAY

APR

MAR.

FEB.

JAN.

DEC.

NOV.

OCT.

SEPT.

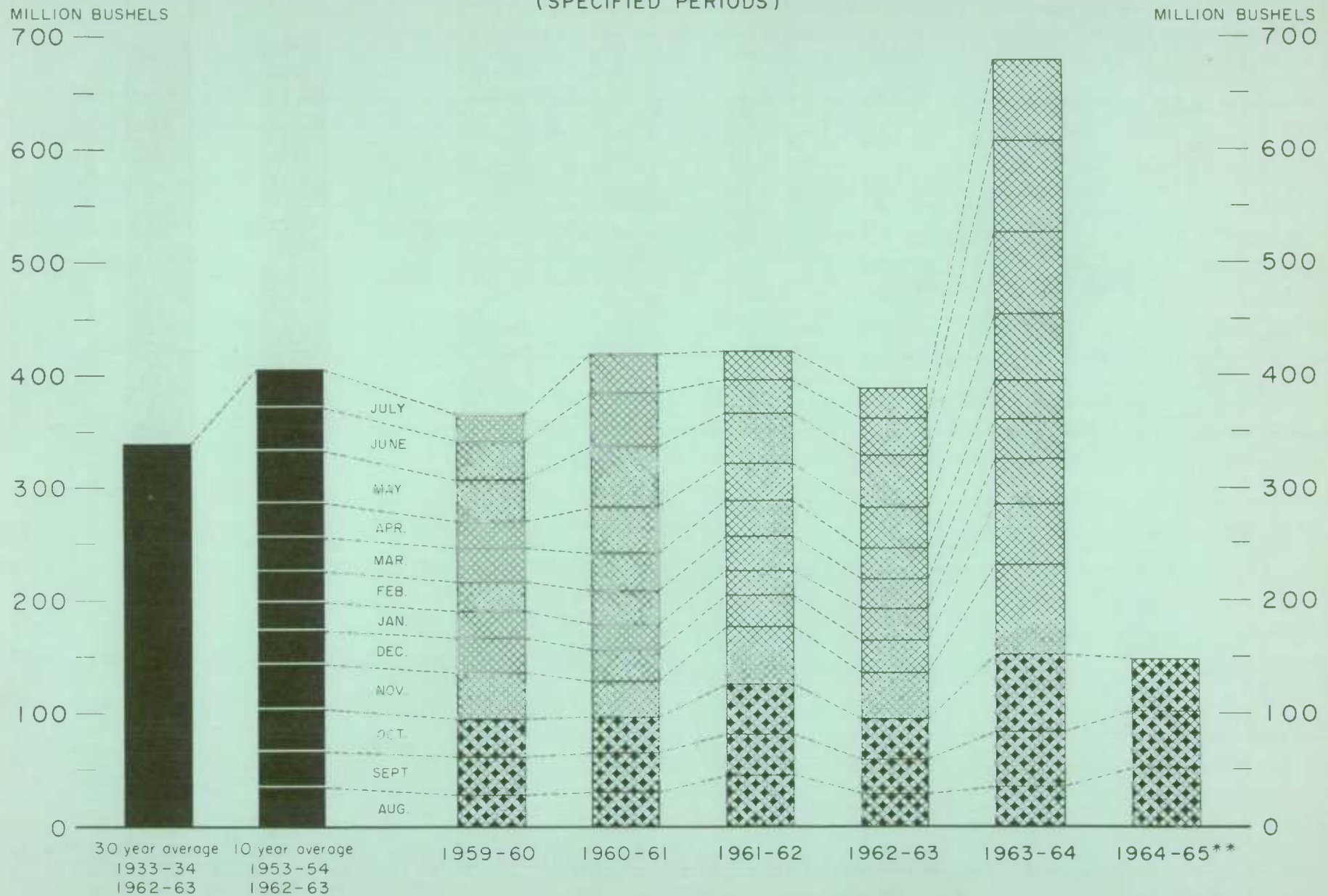
AUG.

*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 oatmeal and rolled oats; barley, malt and pot and pearl; rye and flaxseed

** Preliminary

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

Exports of Canadian Flaxseed and Rapeseed 1964-65 and 1963-64

Destination	August	September	October	August-October	
	1964	1964	1964	1964-65	1963-64 2/
- bushels -					
<u>FLAXSEED 1/</u>					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
<u>EEC</u>					
France	-	-	42,629	42,629	-
Germany, Federal Republic	-	-	120,275	120,275	172,695
Italy	19,200	-	-	19,200	-
Netherlands	40,463	-	399,598	440,061	19,993
Sub-totals	59,663	-	562,502	622,165	192,688
<u>Other Western Europe</u>					
Britain	560,609	367,015	998,023	1,925,647	1,138,082
Greece	-	-	-	-	42,120
Norway	42,000	42,000	-	84,000	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	57,066
Spain	-	173,640	-	173,640	74,720
Sub-totals	602,609	582,655	998,023	2,183,287	1,311,988
Totals	662,272	582,655	1,560,525	2,805,452	1,504,676
<u>Eastern Europe</u>					
Czechoslovakia	-	241,178	-	241,178	56,757
Germany, Democratic Republic	-	-	-	-	23,941
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	126,000
Totals	-	241,178	-	241,178	206,698
<u>Asia</u>					
Israel	40,572	-	-	40,572	-
Japan	267,151	341,320	456,855	1,065,326	807,461
Totals	307,723	341,320	456,855	1,105,898	807,461
Totals, All Countries	969,995	1,165,153	2,017,380	4,152,528	2,518,835
<u>RAPESEED 1/</u>					
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
<u>EEC</u>					
Germany, Federal Republic	-	-	4,480	4,480	-
Netherlands.....	-	-	54,880	54,880	-
Totals	-	-	59,360	59,360	-
<u>Asia</u>					
India	-	112,000	-	112,000	-
Japan	124,798	112,743	60,511	298,052	778,439
Taiwan	-	48,501	-	48,501	-
Totals	124,798	273,244	60,511	458,553	778,439
Totals, All Countries	124,798	273,244	119,871	517,913	778,439

^{1/} Overseas Clearances as reported by the Statistics Branch, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, for all countries except the United States.

^{2/} Revised.

^{3/} Compiled from returns of Canadian elevator licensees and shippers and advice from American grain correspondents.

Customs Exports of Canadian Oatmeal and Rolled Oats 1/ 1964-65 and 1963-64

Destination	August 1964	September 1964	October 1964	August-October	
				1964-65	1963-64
- bushels -					
Africa					
Gambia	-	-	55	55	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	984
Totals	-	-	55	55	984
Asia					
Ceylon	-	-	-	-	1,492
Hong Kong	3,443	-	-	3,443	13,279
Japan	-	230	-	230	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	26,563
Philippines	4,918	5,410	5,956	16,284	11,803
Thailand	-	-	-	-	2,257
Viet-Nam	1,230	284	126	1,640	607
Totals	9,591	5,924	6,082	21,597	56,001
Oceania					
Fiji	71	87	-	158	76
French Oceania	49	-	-	49	-
Totals	120	87	-	207	76
Western Hemisphere					
Bahamas	-	-	164	164	-
Barbados	240	328	257	825	1,006
Bermuda	115	-	311	426	137
Bolivia	1,366	-	738	2,104	2,580
British Guiana	202	230	65	497	1,934
British Honduras	158	328	164	650	666
Chile	-	-	-	-	126
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	852
Dominican Republic	8,213	5,082	3,443	16,738	4,273
Ecuador	-	246	492	738	1,480
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	175
Guatemala	8,049	-	4,792	12,841	13,006
Honduras	-	-	-	-	546
Jamaica	1,721	5,251	5,285	12,257	5,191
Leeward and Windward Islands	306	754	393	1,453	1,503
Netherlands Antilles	126	54	82	262	-
Nicaragua	66	1,202	3,497	4,765	21,771
Panama	7,858	10,535	9,366	27,759	11,273
Peru	3,524	4,864	1,514	9,902	10,273
St. Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	27
Trinidad	585	1,093	388	2,066	3,180
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	120
United States	-	-	1,967	1,967	2,678
Totals	32,529	29,967	32,918	95,414	82,797
Totals, All Countries	42,240	35,978	39,055	117,273	139,858

1/ In terms of oats equivalent. Conversion rate: 1 bushel of oats equals 18.3 pounds of oatmeal and rolled oats.

Customs Exports of Canadian Malt 1/ 1964-65 and 1963-64

Destination	August 1964	September 1964	October 1964	August-October	
				1964-65	1963-64
- bushels -					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
Greece	-	-	-	-	6,125
<u>Africa</u>					
Ghana	-	3,055	-	3,055	-
Nyasaland	-	-	-	-	33,133
Totals	-	3,055	-	3,055	33,133
<u>Asia</u>					
Ceylon	-	3,111	-	3,111	3,111
Hong Kong	12,222	-	12,222	24,444	12,222
Philippines	61,111	-	122,222	183,333	143,610
Totals	73,333	3,111	134,444	210,888	158,943
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
Barbados	-	-	-	-	2,333
Brazil	7,211	-	23,956	31,167	64,961
British Guiana	-	-	2,222	2,222	2,222
Colombia	61,111	17,600	-	78,711	-
Costa Rica	-	6,111	-	6,111	9,168
Dominican Republic	-	9,442	10,553	19,995	17,622
El Salvador	-	9,167	6,111	15,278	9,167
Guatemala	3,055	-	24,017	27,072	36,814
Honduras	2,222	6,667	-	8,889	-
Jamaica	13,111	12,778	12,945	38,834	27,714
Nicaragua	-	12,222	-	12,222	12,222
Panama	21,664	3,055	6,111	30,830	18,761
Peru	183,717	-	-	183,717	86,779
Puerto Rico	9,856	56,689	14,172	80,717	49,578
Venezuela	34,711	21,939	53,411	110,061	113,992
United States	211,778	192,042	181,389	585,209	650,558
Totals	548,436	347,712	334,887	1,231,035	1,101,891
Totals, All Countries ..	621,769	353,878	469,331	1,444,978	1,300,092

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

HOG-BARLEY RATIO

In keeping with a seasonal pattern, the hog-barley ratio recorded a moderate decline during the August-October period of 1964. Returns from hogs, basis Grade B, live weight, at Winnipeg, had averaged \$24.77 per hundredweight during July and was followed by relatively stable averages of \$24.39 and \$24.93 per hundredweight in August and September, respectively. Over the same period, the cost of a bushel of barley, basis No. 1 Feed, in store Fort William-Port Arthur, increased from a July average of \$1.14 1/4 per bushel to \$1.17 5/8 during August and \$1.20 1/8 in September. Reflecting these prices the index declined from a July level of 17.4 points to 16.5 points in both August and September. During October, with hog prices declining to an average of \$23.39 per hundredweight and the cost of feed barley increasing to \$1.21 1/8 per bushel, the index receded to 15.4 points, the lowest level since April 1963.

Number of Bushels of No. 1 Feed Barley
Equivalent in Price to 100 Pounds of B (Live) Hog at Winnipeg by Months, 1959-64
(Long-time average 1913-49, with 1930 omitted due to extreme abnormality, is 18.3)

Month	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
January	18.2	16.9	23.0	13.8	17.1	16.2
February	18.1	15.8	22.5	14.2	17.0	17.3
March	17.9	15.5	21.0	14.3	15.9	16.0
April	18.3	16.4	19.6	13.7	14.5	15.7
May	18.5	17.5	19.9	14.4	16.0	16.3
June	19.6	19.5	21.2	16.8	18.6	17.8
July	20.0	20.4	18.1	18.2	19.3	17.4
August	19.5	20.2	16.5	19.2	20.0	16.5
September	19.3	21.2	15.7	18.0	18.9	16.5
October	17.9	18.6	15.7	17.5	16.7	15.4
November	17.8	20.1	15.1	17.7	16.6	
December	17.8	22.5	14.5	17.7	16.9	

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

FEED AND LIVESTOCK PRICE INDICES

After declining slightly in August from a July average of 217.4 points, the index of feed prices recorded a moderate rise during September and remained almost static in October. Hay prices were quite stable throughout the period while the costs of millfeeds, oats and barley were generally higher.

The index of farm animals and animal products was relatively stable during the August-October period of 1964. The increase of 1.5 points between July and August reflected higher prices for eggs in both Eastern and Western Canada, calves in the West as well as moderate increases for milk, steers and raw wool in the West. These increases more than offset lower average returns for lambs in both markets, and steers, calves, poultry and hogs in the East. In September, when the index outlined by the narrow margin of 0.2 points, lower prices for eggs in both East and West, steers in the West and lambs, hogs and poultry in the East were sufficient to slightly offset higher average returns from calves and raw wool on both markets, lambs in the West and steers and fluid milk in the East. The decline of 3.9 points between the September and October index was due to price decreases for eggs and hogs, both East and West, steers and raw wool in the East and calves and lambs in the West. These declines more than offset higher average returns for lambs in Eastern Canada as well as for fluid milk and steers in the West.

Index Numbers of Feed Prices and Prices of Farm Animals and Farm Animal Products
by Months 1961-64 (1935-39 = 100)

Month	1961		1962		1963		1964	
	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal
January	200.4	277.1	248.6	271.0	225.2	283.3	216.4	264.2
February	203.3	276.3	250.7	270.8	224.4	273.8	212.3	266.2
March	202.3	268.6	252.4	267.5	221.9	268.8	208.7	265.6
April	207.8	261.7	257.6	272.0	218.2	266.6	210.8	265.0
May	206.4	264.4	261.4	276.5	215.8	271.9	210.2	267.4
June	210.5	264.7	257.2	285.8	215.9	280.1	213.2	273.8
July	242.5	265.3	226.8	295.6	211.6	286.1	217.4	268.3
August	248.3	265.4	216.3	304.3	202.6	285.6	216.6	269.8
September	253.1	272.3	213.3	297.8	206.5	285.2	218.7	269.6
October	248.5	275.3	215.6	298.2	205.9	270.1	218.6	265.7
November	238.5	275.0	217.6	300.3	207.2	269.8		
December	242.8	274.2	220.6	292.8	214.5	263.1		

OILSEED PRODUCTION

Based on conditions at October 15 the 1964 flaxseed crop is estimated at 18.9 million bushels, some 11 per cent below last year's outturn of 21.1 million. Acreage sown to this crop increased 14 per cent this year but average yields, at 9.8 bushels per acre, were 22 per cent below last year's 12.6 bushels. Rapeseed production in 1964 is estimated at 11.1 million bushels compared with 8.4 million last year. Acreage seeded to this crop was some 46 per cent larger than in 1963 but average yields of 15.8 bushels per acre were some 10 per cent lower than the 1963 outturn of 17.5 bushels.

Production of soybeans currently estimated at a record 7.0 million bushels is 39 per cent larger than last year's 5.0 million. The average yield per acre was estimated at 30.2 bushels compared with 21.9 bushels last year. The area sown to sunflowers was placed at 82,500 acres, up sharply from the 38,000 acres planted in 1963. The indicated yield at 482 pounds per acre was 49 per cent lower than the 1963 average of 948 pounds. Indicated total production is a record 39.8 million pounds, slightly above last year's crop of 36.0 million. In Manitoba 48,000 acres were grown and yields were estimated at 525 pounds per acre while in Saskatchewan, where 27,000 acres were planted, an average yield of 400 pounds per acre was reported. In Alberta where 7,500 acres were sown, yields were expected to average 500 pounds per acre.

The area in mustard seed at 74,000 acres in 1964 was down 48 per cent from the 1963 area of 155,000 acres, and average yields at 645 pounds per acre were 28 per cent below those of last year. Total production is expected to amount to 47.8 million pounds, 66 per cent below the record 138.4 million produced in 1963.

Acreage, Yield and Production of Oilseed Crops, by Provinces, Canada, 1963 and 1964

Crop and Province	Acreage		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1963 <u>1/</u>	1964	1963 <u>1/</u>	1964 <u>2/</u>	1963 <u>1/</u>	1964 <u>2/</u>
	- acres -		- bushels -		- bushels -	
<u>Flaxseed</u>						
Quebec	29,000	35,700	13.6	14.3	394,000	511,000
Ontario	23,000	23,500	17.9	18.1	411,000	425,000
Manitoba	820,000	984,000	11.3	9.5	9,300,000	9,300,000
Saskatchewan	506,000	521,000	14.4	8.6	7,300,000	4,500,000
Alberta	303,000	350,000	12.2	11.7	3,700,000	4,100,000
British Columbia	1,400	2,300	7.9	8.3	11,000	19,000
Totals	1,682,400	1,916,500	12.6	9.8	21,116,000	18,855,000
<u>Soybeans</u>						
Ontario	228,000	231,000	21.9	30.2	5,002,000	6,976,000
<u>Rapeseed</u>						
Manitoba	45,000	69,800	16.9	16.0	760,000	1,168,000
Saskatchewan	210,000	262,000	19.2	16.0	4,040,000	4,200,000
Alberta	223,000	368,000	16.0	15.5	3,560,000	5,700,000
Totals	478,000	699,800	17.5	15.8	8,360,000	11,068,000
<u>Sunflower Seed</u>			- pounds -		- pounds -	
Manitoba	33,000	48,000	950	525	31,350,000	25,200,000
Saskatchewan	3,500	27,000	900	400	3,150,000	10,800,000
Alberta	1,500	7,500	1,025	500	1,538,000	3,750,000
Totals	38,000	82,500	948	482	36,038,000	39,750,000
<u>Mustard Seed</u>						
Manitoba	20,000	10,000	775	675	15,500,000	6,750,000
Saskatchewan	63,000	29,000	980	621	61,740,000	18,000,000
Alberta	72,000	35,000	850	657	61,200,000	23,000,000
Totals	155,000	74,000	893	645	138,440,000	47,750,000

1/ Revised.

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

Soybeans-Selected Statistics, Crop Years 1959-60—1963-64

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
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- bushels -

Soybeans

Production	6,828,000	5,001,000	6,631,000	6,608,000	5,002,000
Imports	13,705,712	12,344,617	13,329,149	14,710,678	15,656,287
Exports	2,567,454	1,380,788	3,670,818	2,444,757	1,614,435
Domestic crushings ..	17,080,212	16,278,678	16,916,471	17,861,659	18,605,840

- cents and eighths per bushel -

Prices 1/

August	183/5	201/1	228/5	242/5	275
September	187/7	193/1	222	248/2	281/2
October	189/7	193	230/7	252/1	297/1
November	193/4	190/4	232/6	255/1	295/3
December	188/1	193/2	239/5	256/4	292/1
January	195/1	219/5	241/4	269/1	283/4
February	191/7	250	248/1	276/1	276/4
March	193/2	269/3	252/2	275/1	275/2
April	197	287/6	260/4	273	272
May	201/3	273/4	272/1	276/6	267/3
June	200/4	239/4	274/7	283/3	265/6
July	202	232/6	255/5	281/7	266/7
Yearly average ...	193/5	228/4	246/5	265/7	278/7

- pounds -

Soybean Oil

Imports	35,880,600	25,932,400	17,062,100	27,182,100	34,261,400
Exports	25,729,300	13,990,600	59,038,500	41,075,600	28,162,900
Domestic production .	184,309,833	173,836,582	176,821,397	183,591,681	192,654,904

- tons -

Soybean Meal

Imports	212,840	188,883	246,712	281,727	203,670
Exports	215,032	156,790	191,506	232,674	211,337
Domestic production .	400,558	380,558	396,067	418,526	441,526

1/ Buying prices, carlots, f.o.b. Chatham.

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

Grain and Grade	August	September	October
	1 9 6 4	1 9 6 4	1 9 6 4

- 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	46	46	46

Domestic and Export 1/

2 C.W.	81/5	82/3	82/5
Ex. 3 C.W.	79/3	80/1	80/3
3 C.W.	78/3	79/1	79/3
Ex. 1 Feed	78/3	79/1	79/3
1 Feed	77/3	78/1	78/7
2 Feed	74/3	75/1	75/7
3 Feed	71/3	72/1	72/7

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
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	84	84	84
3 Feed	79	79	79

Domestic and Export 1/

1 C.W. Six-Row	130/2	131/1	133
2 C.W. Six-Row	130/2	131/1	133
3 C.W. Six-Row	128/2	129/1	131
1 C.W. Two-Row	128/2	129/1	131
2 C.W. Two-Row	128/2	129/1	131
3 C.W. Two-Row	125/2	126/1	127/2
1 Feed	117/5	120/1	121/1
2 Feed	116/5	118/7	119/5
3 Feed	113/5	115/7	116/5

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	September	October
	1 9 6 4	1 9 6 4	1 9 6 4

- cents and eighths per bushel -

OATS

Domestic and Export

2 C.W.	79/2	81/3	82/2
Ex. 3 C.W.	77/6	78/7	79/3
3 C.W.	77/6	78/7	79/3
Ex. 1 Feed	77/5	78/7	79/3
1 Feed	77	77/6	78/4
2 Feed	74	74/6	75/4
3 Feed	71	71/6	72/4

BARLEY

Domestic and Export

1 C.W. Six-Row	124/6	126/5	127/7
2 C.W. Six-Row	124/6	126/5	127/7
3 C.W. Six-Row	122/6	124/5	125/7
1 C.W. Two-Row	119/6	122/7	124/7
2 C.W. Two-Row	118/6	121	122/7
3 C.W. Two-Row	117/1	119/6	120/7
1 Feed	117/1	119/6	120/7
2 Feed	115/3	118/1	119/1
3 Feed	112/3	115/1	116/1

RYE

Producers', Domestic and Export Prices

2 C.W.	132/7	137	130/1
3 C.W.	129/1	132/5	126/1
4 C.W.	118	120/6	115/2
Ergoty	116/4	119/6	114/2

FLAXSEED

Producers', Domestic and Export Prices

1 C.W.	331/1	324/4	318/4
2 C.W.	326/1	319/4	313/4
3 C.W.	299/2	287/1	282

RAPESEED 1/

No. 1 Canada	254/4	259/3	262/3
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1/ Basis in store Vancouver.

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, 1964.

The feed concentrate supply for 1964-65 was estimated in October at 240 million tons, 12 million below a year earlier and the smallest since 1958-59. This includes a feed grain supply of 206 million tons, down 6 per cent from a year earlier. Wheat feeding is expected to total about 3 million tons, a million more than last year and by-product feed supplies are expected to increase to a little over 30 million tons. Allowing for the small reduction in grain-consuming livestock in prospect, the supply per animal unit is estimated to be down about 3 per cent from a year earlier.

The smaller feed grain supply is due to the reduced 1964 production, estimated in October at 137 million tons, 19 million below the record last year. Dry weather in the Midwest and in some areas of the South reduced the national average yield about 7 per cent from last year's record high. In addition, farmers planted about 7 million fewer acres to feed grains than last year, through increased participation in the Feed Grain Program this year as compared with 1963. Harvested acreage is also down 5 per cent below last year and 21 per cent below the 1959-60 average. The smaller crop, however, was partly offset by a rise of 5 million tons in carryover stocks into 1964-65—to 69 million tons. A slight decline is expected in total feed grain consumption for 1964-65. Nevertheless, it is expected to exceed the 1964 crop by around 11 million tons. This would reduce the carryover into 1965-66 to around 58 million tons.

Feed grain exports in 1964-65 probably will at least equal and may exceed the year earlier record of 18.7 million tons. Continued strong demand in Europe and reduced Canadian production will tend to keep United States exports at a brisk pace. Corn exports are expected to total near the 1963-64 record high of 500 million bushels.

Corn has accounted for much of the reduction in the feed grain supply for 1964-65. The corn supply, at 5,075 million bushels, is 354 million below a year earlier. The 1964 crop of 3,564 million bushels is expected to be nearly 300 million below total use, reducing carryover next October to around 1.2 billion bushels. Supplies of each of the other feed grains also are down from a year earlier. Oat and barley supplies are down 4 per cent and the sorghum grain supply 8 per cent.

Feed grain prices in 1964-65 may average a little above the year before, continuing the general upward movement of the past 3 years. The index of prices received by farmers for feed grains in 1963-64 rose slightly from a year earlier to 10 per cent above the postwar low of 1960-61. Higher 1964 loan rates for feed grains and reduced production will give strength to prices. Under the 1964 Feed Grain Program, CCC cannot sell feed grains against the certificate pool at less than the loan rate plus carrying charges. The higher loan rates and the increase in the allowance for storage charges this year will give higher base prices for sales in 1964-65.

Supplies of high-protein feeds available for feeding in 1964-65 will likely rise slightly from the year before. The smaller soybean meal output in 1963-64 a little more than offset increases in other protein feeds, giving a slightly

smaller total supply. Soybean meal output may be up around 4 per cent in 1964-65 from last year's output of 10.6 million tons. Both domestic consumption and exports are expected to be a little higher in 1964-65 than during the past year. Prices of high-protein feeds in 1964-65 may average a little below the high level of the past 2 years, with soybean meal a little lower in relation to prices of other feeds than in 1963-64.

The 1964-65 hay supply, estimated in October at 135 million tons, is down about 5 million from a year earlier. The number of roughage-consuming animal units on farms has been trending upward for several years. The hay supply per animal unit is 4 per cent smaller than last year and about 10 per cent below the 5-year average. Hay supplies are below average in most areas; greatest reductions are in the Western Corn Belt and in Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic Regions. Hay prices this fall are near last year's level and about 16 per cent above the 5-year average.

The 1965 Feed Grain and Wheat Programs, for the first time, will permit substitution between wheat and feed grain acreages for farmers participating in both programs. The minimum diversion for feed grains has been announced at 20 per cent of the feed grain base. The maximum diversion is 50 per cent or 25 acres, whichever is larger. Price supports for feed grains and other provisions of the Feed Grain Program will be announced later.

NOTES ON FOREIGN CROPS

Argentina The following information relative to the Argentine coarse grains, rye, and oilseeds is taken from a report provided by the office of the Commercial Counsellor, Buenos Aires, under date of November 26, 1964 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce. Conversions to Canadian measures have been made for the convenience of our readers.

Weather and Crops Early in the year, weather conditions were fairly dry and the outlook for crops appeared to be rather bleak. However, in the succeeding months, there have been timely rains and the overall picture in the Pampas area of Argentina for all winter crops which are now maturing appears quite encouraging. The soil is in good condition and, as of the end of October, much had been ploughed in preparation for the oncoming summer crops, of which seeding has begun in local areas. The exceptions to the favourable climatic conditions occur in the Provinces of La Pampa and Entre Rios where, in localized areas, dry conditions continue to persist. In general, however, coarse grains and oilseeds crops will likely experience a good year.

Corn The third and final production estimate for the 1963-64 corn year was published last September and predicted a crop of 5,295,000 metric tons (208.5 million bushels), which if realized would mean an increase of 21.4 per cent as compared to the previous season's output and would be 12.8 and 26.6 per cent, respectively, over the last 5 and 10 year averages. The Provinces of Buenos Aires and Santa Fe account for nearly 70 per cent of the total Argentine production, with Cordoba contributing 16 per cent, Entre Rios 7 per cent, and the remainder distributed among several of the other provinces. With respect to the above estimate, the trade tend to believe that the official figure is somewhat low and that the actual yield will be closer to 5,500,000 metric tons (216.5 million bushels).

The average price for corn bought from producers has been 660 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.21 per bushel), somewhat above the minimum official level of 560 pesos (\$1.02 per bushel). Prices in the Futures Market have been higher, reaching a level of 735 pesos (\$1.34 per bushel) for February delivery. For Continental Europe, export prices c.i.f., mainly to Italy, averaged U\$S 64.00 (\$1.75 per bushel) during September, strengthened somewhat during October to U\$S 65.00 (\$1.77 per bushel) and upwards to U\$S 65.25 (\$1.78 per bushel) for November shipment. For other European countries, October quotations for November shipment were averaging about U\$S 63.25 (\$1.73 per bushel) and for December shipment U\$S 65.75 (\$1.79 per bushel). Britain was paying some £ 23.15.0 (\$1.80 per bushel) also for December shipment.

There has been a steady market for corn during the past few months, with exporters purchasing substantial quantities from producers. It was estimated that at the end of October, notwithstanding the rather heavy shipments, ample quantities of corn remained to fulfill demand until the end of the crop year (March 31) and to the time new corn begins to enter the market. Exports during the first ten months of 1964 have totalled some 2,720,000 metric tons (107,081,000 bushels), as compared to the 2,093,506 (82,417,000 bushels) shipments of the same period in 1963. The main buyer continues to be Italy, although this year important lots have gone to Mainland China, with shipments to-date of 250,000 metric tons (9,842,000 bushels).

The first early lots of new corn have now been seeded in the northern areas, but in the centre of the Argentine cornbelt, seeding operations have yet to gain full momentum. With the favourable soil conditions which exist, seeding should progress rapidly, but it is still too early to make an estimate of the acreage which will be sown during the coming season. There is always a critical period in January-February, when dry weather can have a significant effect upon the size of the crop, and only after this period can accurate estimates be made. There is an indication, however, that there may be a slight reduction in corn acreage this year in favour of sunflower seed, as there is a strong market at present for oilseeds.

Oats, Barley and Rye The third official acreage estimate for oats, barley and rye was published during the period under review, and the figures are presented in the following table, together with those of the previous year:

	<u>1963-64</u>	<u>1964-65</u>
	- thousand acres -	
Oats	3,413	2,865
Barley	2,651	2,248
Rye	5,343	5,096

There has been a decrease in the acreage of all these grains over the previous year, to the extent that the estimated production for 1964-65, if achieved, would be below the average production of both the last five and ten-year periods. The reduction in hectares resulted mainly from unfavourable weather conditions near the end of the seeding season. Because of this, land which was to have been sown to the three grains was left fallow. Crops are, however, progressing very well, and good rainfall during the early growing stages benefitted them both directly and indirectly, as with an abundance of natural pastures due to the favourable climatic conditions, it was not found necessary to graze extensively the double purpose lots of these grains.

The market for coarse grains has been rather unexciting during the last two months, with producers receiving approximately 545 pesos per 100 kilos for oats and rye (60 cents for oats and \$1.00 per bushel for rye), and 610 pesos (96 cents per bushel) for barley. Export prices to Continental Europe c.i.f. have been in the neighbourhood of U\$S 56.50 per metric ton (94 cents per bushel) for oats, November-December shipment; U\$S 63.50 (\$1.48 per bushel) for barley, January-February shipment; and U\$S 57.50 (\$1.57 per bushel) for rye, November-December shipment. Reflecting the large 1963-64 oats crop of some 63 million bushels compared with about 33 million the preceding year, oats exports were sharply higher. During the December-October period of 1963-64 exports of Argentine oats have amounted to some 25.5 million bushels in contrast to 4.5 million during the same period of the previous year.

Flax The official crop report covering the period to the end of October is not too encouraging with respect to flax, as the major production region, the Province of Entre Rios, has decreased acreage and it appears at this time that yields will also likely be lower than last year. While the trade continues to be somewhat optimistic, there is, as yet, no exact indication as to what the final yield and quality of the crop will be. Prices for 1963-64 flax average some 1,290 pesos per 100 kilos (\$2.35 per bushel). New seed selling on the futures market is undergoing normal pre-harvest fluctuations, with January delivery prices ranging from 1,290 to 1,333 pesos (\$2.35 to \$2.43); February from 1,294 to 1,343 (\$2.36 to \$2.45); and March from 1,318 to 1,353 (\$2.40 to \$2.46); all quotations per 100 kilos (per bushel).

Lately, there has been a weak oil market in Rotterdam, and crushers have again been selling their produce to the Grain Board at the ruling minimum official price of 25.50 pesos (18 cents) per kilo. The decline in international prices which was somewhat unexpected has prompted the Argentine Government to revert to the former "index" value of 26,300 pesos per metric ton (\$4.79 per bushel) instead of the new value which should be ruling at present of 32,000 pesos per metric ton (\$5.83 per bushel). The "index" is a nominal export value f.o.b., established by the Grain Board, which serves as the basis for the various taxes which apply to grains, oilseeds and by-products when exported. By decreasing the index value, the Board has effectively decreased the amount of taxes applicable to linseed oil in an attempt to make it more competitive in the international market.

Sunflowerseed There is, practically speaking, no sunflowerseed left in Argentina, with the last seed in the hands of the producers already purchased by crushers. In fact, there will be a shortage of edible oils in Argentina in the next few months, and an official decree has recently been published, authorizing the duty- and surcharge-free importation of up to 25,000 metric tons of oil, or seed equivalent, by the National Grain Board. Arrival of either the oil or the seed can be up to the end of March, 1965. Purchases will be made by public tender called by the Board, and all types of oil will be considered.

Price for sunflowerseed as of the end of October averaged 1,830 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.79 per bushel), considerably above the official level of 1,100 pesos (\$1.08 per bushel). Even at this higher price, because of scarcity, reduced amounts have been moving into the market.

Early sowings of the new crop are now taking place under favourable weather conditions, and an increased acreage may be expected from the 850,000 hectares (2,100,000 acres) sown last year. The strong demand for oilseeds will likely result in an increased acreage in most crops sown during the current year.

Australia The following information relative to the Australian barley and oats situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. D. I. Campbell, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Canberra, under date of November 19, 1964 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Barley Information on growing conditions for the current barley crop is scarce due to the lack of a national marketing authority. Latest estimates indicate 51.2 million bushels will be available as compared with the Australian total of 43 million bushels in 1963-64.

The Australian Barley Board, the marketing agency for Victoria and South Australia has made several announcements recently concerning the current and new crops. The second advance on the 1963-64 South Australian crop was paid on October 23 at the rate of 1/3 d. (15 cents) per bushel on all grades and varieties excepting No. 1 and No. 2 grade malting barley which was 1/6 d. (18 cents) per bushel. As a result, £1.34 million (\$3.2 million) was paid to growers. In Victoria the third advance on all varieties and grades from the 1963-64 pool, amounting to £209,000 (\$501,000), will be paid in December. For the 1964-65 barley crop rates for the first advance have been announced. Barley in bulk will now be accepted for marketing in bulk in Victoria.

Progress in the creation of an Australian Barley Marketing Board resulted from a recent meeting of Australian Wheatgrowers' Federation. A proposal for the formation of the Board is expected to be presented to the Minister of Primary Industry in the near future.

The West Australian Barley Marketing Board has announced the sale of 12,000 tons (560,000 bushels) of new seasons Beecher barley.

Oats Growers in Western Australia will receive a first advance of 5/- (60 cents) a bushel, less individual railage, for oats delivered in the 1964-65 seasons pool. This is the same rate as for the past three seasons.

A sale of 4 million bushels of the new crop had already been made to West Germany, which on current freight rates would return about 7/7d. (91 cents) per bushel, less railage. This is above the return expected on the 1963-64 pool.

A recent estimate by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics forecasts a 1964-65 oat crop of 74 million bushels. In 1963-64 some 68 million bushels were available.

West Germany The following account of the grain situation in West Germany has been extracted from a report supplied by Mr. W. F. Hillhouse, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Bad Godesberg, Germany, under date of November 20, 1964 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce. Where possible, conversions to Canadian measures have been made and rounded for the convenience of our readers.

Weather and Crops The weather for the seeding of fall sown grains has been generally favourable in West Germany. The relatively dry weather in the early fall facilitated seeding and subsequent rains in October and November have brought the soil moisture back to normal in almost all areas. The growth and condition of the plants is said to be generally good.

Preliminary estimates of the area sown to winter grains are complete only for wheat, rye, and barley. It is estimated that in relation to 1963 the area sown to wheat has increased by 1 per cent, that sown to rye has remained the same, and that sown to winter barley has increased by 8 per cent. Preliminary indications from some areas indicate a further substantial increase in the area sown to rapeseed even though the Minister of Agriculture has once more warned the farmers that they cannot assume that they will again receive the support price of DM 660 per ton (\$4.04 per bushel) which they have been paid in recent years.

1964 Grain Production German grain production in 1964, at an estimated 16.55 million metric tons, was more than one million tons above the previous record established in 1960, 7.2 per cent above the 1963 production and 15.2 per cent above the average production from 1958 to 1963. The high production was achieved through record or near-record yields of most grains, combined with a very small increase in seeded area, and an exceptionally low winter-kill. The northern half of Germany accounted for more than 80 per cent of the increase in production over 1963, although it has less than half the area sown to grains.

Area Sown and Production to Selected Crops

Crop	Average 1958-63	1963	1964	Average 1958-63	1963	1964
	- thousand acres -			- thousand metric tons -		
Winter barley	647	761	790	866	1,032	1,216
Summer barley	1,912	2,065	2,058	2,220	2,529	2,699
Totals	2,559	2,826	2,848	3,086	3,562	3,915
Oats	1,934	1,902	1,892	2,159	2,321	2,308
Mixed grains	978	1,042	1,020	1,095	1,230	1,276
Corn	20	32	44	27	48	63
Totals, feed grains.	5,491	5,802	5,804	6,367	7,161	7,562
Potatoes	2,485	2,285	2,102	23,763	25,812	20,624
Sugar beets	706	743	808 ^{1/}	10,500	12,493	11,223 ^{1/}
Feed beets and turnips ..	1,235	1,141	1,074 ^{1/}	23,804	24,943	18,506 ^{1/}
Totals	4,426	4,169	3,984	58,067	63,248	50,353

^{1/} Preliminary.

Feed and Industrial Grains The major feed grains grown in Germany are oats, mixed summer grains, and winter barley, a high percentage of the large summer barley outturn being used for malting purposes. Considerable quantities of wheat and rye are also fed depending in part upon the milling qualities of the grain. In 1964 production of feed and industrial grains at 7,562,000 metric tons establishes a new record. It is approximately 5 per cent above the previous record established in 1963 and more than 18 per cent above the average production for 1958-63. The increases have been achieved on an area of 2,350,000 hectares (5,804,000 acres) fractionally smaller than last year and only 5.3 per cent above the six-year average.

Summer barley, grown on 36 per cent of the area seeded to these grains produced 36 per cent of the crop of 2,699,300 tons (124 million bushels). The yield of winter barley was considerably higher at 3.8 tons per hectare (71 bushels per acre) and it produced more than 16 per cent of the outturn of 1,216,200 tons (55.9 million bushels) from less than 14 per cent of the area. The 2,307,900 tons (149.6 million bushels) of oats harvested, less than 31 per cent of the total, however, accounted for almost 33 per cent of the seeded area, as the hot dry weather in southern Germany had taken a heavy toll. Yields of oats ranged from less than 2.1 tons per hectare (55 bushels per acre) in Saarland to more than 3.7 tons per hectare (97 bushels per acre) in Schleswig-Holstein. The 1,276,300 tons (62.5 million bushels) of mixed grains grown on 422,500 hectares (1,044,000 acres) accounted for slightly less than 17 per cent of production and slightly more than 17 per cent of the area. Some 62,600 tons (2.5 million bushels) of corn were produced from 18,100 hectares (45,000 acres).

Potatoes and Root Crops As potatoes and root crops are still very important in Germany as livestock feeds, the production of these crops is also of considerable interest. During the six years 1958-63 production averaged approximately 58 million tons. Production this year is provisionally estimated at only about 50 million tons, compared with more than 63 million tons in 1963. As feeding is the residual use for many of these crops it can be assumed that a large portion of the differences between last year's crop and this year's will be lost to feed supplies. As the 13 million tons (difference) of these crops have a grain equivalent value of 3.25 million tons the feed supply situation will be influenced very considerably by the heavy reduction in these crops.

Imports of Other Grains Germany is also a large importer of other grains. During the three crop years 1961-62-1963-64 she imported respectively 4,431,000, 2,767,000 and 3,256,000 tons of feed and industrial grains and products, and 383,000, 467,000 and 68,000 tons (15,078,000, 18,385,000 and 2,677,000 bushels) of rye. During the first of these years barley at 2,103,000 tons (96,589,000 bushels) accounted for 47 per cent of feed grain imports: the major supplier was the U.S.A. followed by France and Great Britain. Barley imports were less than half as large the following year, and in 1963-64 declined further to 891,000 tons (40,923,000 bushels) 27 per cent of the total: France was the major supplier followed by the U.S.A. and the Netherlands.

In 1961-62 corn imports at 1,505,000 tons (59,249,000 bushels) accounted for 34 per cent of the total: by 1963-64 they had risen to 1,746,000 tons (68,736,000 bushels) 54 per cent of the total. The U.S.A. was the leading supplier each year but France moved into second place in 1963-64. During this period imports of millet and milocorn, mostly from the U.S.A., more than doubled from 102,000 to 217,000 tons. Oats imports over the past three years have declined from 525,000 tons to 211,000 tons (34,042,000 to 13,681,000 bushels). Australia is traditionally the major supplier and during 1962-63 and 1963-64 Canada has been in third and second place, respectively.

Imports of rye rose from 383,000 tons (15,078,000 bushels) in 1961-62 to 467,000 tons (18,385,000 bushels) the next year before dropping to only 68,000 tons (2,677,000 bushels) during the last crop year. The U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Canada have been the major sources.

Viewing the feed grains and products as a group the U.S.A. has been the leading supplier during the past three years, her share of the market rising from 32 per cent in 1961-62 to 47 per cent in 1962-63 and falling to 33 per cent

last year. During that period the position of most other suppliers fluctuated. Australia moved from second place to third and Argentina went from fourth to fifth and then to third. The EEC led by France has increased steadily its relative importance. The EEC and French shares of the market were, respectively, in 1961-62 15 per cent and 10 per cent, in 1962-63 21 per cent and 13 per cent, and in 1963-64 30 per cent and 22 per cent.

In spite of the very large grain crops grown in Germany this year total feed production and supplies are undoubtedly below last year due to reduced production of green fodder as well as of potatoes and root crops. At the same time hog numbers had reached an all-time record at the September census and are not expected to return to normal until the end of the current crop year. Cattle, sheep and horse numbers may continue to decline slightly but poultry flocks are also increasing. Import demand for feeds of all sorts should therefore be strong this year and imports of feed grains may be expected to rise.

During the first two months of this crop year feed grain imports at 646,000 tons were 44 per cent above the comparable level for last year. Corn imports at 336,000 tons (13,228,000 bushels) accounted for more than 52 per cent of the total compared with slightly more than 60 per cent last year. Barley imports at 159,000 tons (7,303,000 bushels) were more than double last year's figure of 65,000 tons (2,985,000 bushels). Imports of oats had risen from 38,000 to 74,000 tons (2,464,000 to 4,798,000 bushels) and of millets and millocorn from 33,000 to 51,000 tons. Imports of rye as might be expected from the excellent crop have been nominal at less than 6,000 tons (236,000 bushels) compared with 42,000 tons (1,653,000 bushels) during the same period last year.

Italy

The following account of the current coarse grain situation in Italy has been extracted from a report by Miss M. D. Johnson, Commercial Assistant, Canadian Embassy, Rome, under date of November 12, 1964, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Coarse Grains Official figures as to feed grain crops in 1964 are as follows: rye 85,700 metric tons (3,374,000 bushels) an increase of 11.2 per cent on last year's crop, on an area of 126,266 acres; barley 251,500 metric tons (11,551,000 bushels), a decrease of 10.3 per cent on an area of 485,880 acres; oats 465,300 tons (30,171,000 bushels) a decrease of 15.1 per cent on an area of 945,880 acres.

The estimate as to the maize crop is still provisional and is given at about 3.8 million tons (149,598,000 bushels) an increase of 4.2 per cent. The area sown was estimated at 2,649,690 acres.

An indicative or target price has been established for maize as from October 1, 1964, applicable to the most deficient area, the province of Reggio Emilia, and amounting to Lire 43,200 per metric ton (\$1.89 per bushel). The threshold price for this product, also applicable to the same area and for entry at the port of Ravenna, has been established as from October 1, at Lire 40,500 per metric ton (\$1.77 per bushel).

Imports of maize for the period from September 1, 1963 to August 31, 1964, are estimated at about 3.5 million metric tons (137,788,000 bushels) of which 2 million (78,736,000 bushels) from Argentina and 1 million (39,368,000 bushels)

from the U.S. In the previous crop year, about 3.3 million tons (129,914,000 bushels) were imported. New crop maize has been exported to France and West Germany for a total of 100,000 metric tons (3,937,000 bushels), while imports from the U.S. and other origins have been effected in recent weeks. Demand for this product is active whereas offers are scarce and therefore prices are on the increase.

Because of the high levy applicable, imports of rye during the last crop year were negligible about 5,000 metric tons (197,000 bushels) compared to 4,000 tons (157,000 bushels) in the previous crop year.

Offers of domestic barley are scarce and imports continue regularly. During the 1963-64 crop year, these imports totalled 778,751 metric tons (35,767,000 bushels), one third of which from France and approximately the same amount was imported during the previous year. Prices which had somewhat declined at the beginning of October have lately increased.

With regards to oats, offers of the domestic product being limited, imports continue as usual. During the 1963-64 crop year 188,869 metric tons (12,246,000 bushels) were imports against 135,087 tons (8,759,000 bushels) in the previous crop year.

Import levies for the above mentioned products, on November 4, 1964, were as follows:

Maize	4 cents per bushel
Rye	117 cents per bushel
Barley	14 cents per bushel
Oats	8 cents per bushel

At the beginning of November 1964, prices of the above mentioned grains on the Milan market, dollars per bushel, ranged as follows:

Yellow maize:	domestic	1.96 to 2.71
	foreign - Plata	1.99 to 2.00
	No. 2 yellow corn U.S.	1.99 to 2.00
Rye:	domestic	2.62 to 2.79
	foreign	- -
Barley:	domestic	- -
	foreign	1.82 to 1.93
Oats:	domestic	1.23 to 1.54
	foreign	1.27 to 1.30

It is difficult to say what will happen this year with respect to imports of the above feed grains. Because of the smaller crops of some of these products: barley and oats, and the further development of livestock raising and composite feed factories, imports should continue to increase. On the other hand some experts are of the opinion that stocks of these products are high and that there should be a decrease in the import trend.

Japan

The following information relative to the Japanese barley and oilseed situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. P. A. Savard, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Tokyo, under date of November 25, 1964 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Barley: Growing Conditions and Domestic Production Growing conditions for the year's crop which is sown October through December and harvested in May, were satisfactory and returns were greater than in the previous year; some damage occurred towards the end of the growing season due to heavy rains during the harvest period in Western Japan.

The October estimate of the Department of Agriculture for this year's outturn of barley was as follows:

Six-row barley 506,650 metric tons (23,270,000 bushels) and 306,900 metric tons (14,096,000 bushels) for two-row barley and 390,400 metric tons (17,931,000 bushels) for naked barley as against 758,000 metric tons (34,814,000 bushels) total last year.

For the second half of the current fiscal year the Food Agency estimates total barley import requirements at 292,000 metric tons (13,411,000 bushels) of which 114,000 metric tons (5,236,000 bushels) for malting and the balance for feed.

Rapeseed: Growing Conditions and Domestic Production While this year's crop was substantially higher than last year's failure, it was still below average due to lower acreage and blight which developed towards the end of the growing season. Outturn at 130,600 metric tons (5,758,000 bushels) while substantially higher than last year's 109,000 metric tons (4,806,000 bushels) was still below the previous 5 year average.

As in the past, Canada is expected to supply the estimated import requirements of 90,000 metric tons (3,968,000 bushels).

Flaxseed: Japan grows no flaxseed and for the past few years has been importing the major portion of its requirements estimated at 98,000 metric tons (3,858,000 bushels) for the coming year.

South Africa

The following information relative to grain corn in South Africa has been extracted from a report by Mr. S. B. McDowall, Assistant Trade Commissioner, Johannesburg, under date of November 24, 1964 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce. Conversion factor: 1 bag equals 200 pounds.

Corn The report recently issued by the Mealie Industry Control Board for the maize year ended April 30, 1964, states that the 1963-64 marketing season was one of records. The estimate of the 1963 crop, though seriously damaged by drought, amounted to 67,243,000 bags (240.2 million bushels) which was 1.6 per cent more than the previous record crop of 1962. Total local consumption of maize reached the new record of 39.1 million bags (139.6 million bushels), which was 3.3 per cent above the previous high. A new record was also set for exports at 30.5 million bags (108.9 million bushels). The report goes on to state that according to present tendencies it is clear, that in normal conditions of production, the crop

will still increase considerably in the foreseeable future. The drop in the 1964 crop may be ascribed exclusively to the almost catastrophic drought and should, therefore, be regarded only as a temporary set back. Although the local consumption has increased by almost 4 million bags (14.3 million bushels) 10.3 per cent since 1961-62, it cannot be expected that the likely increase in production will be absorbed by increased local consumption. Although the Board is continuing its efforts to develop the local market for maize, it is clear that in the next few years the maize industry will have to rely to an increasing degree on the foreign market for the disposal of the crop.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF BARLEY, OATS AND CORN

According to the October issue of World Agricultural Production and Trade, published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.D.A. combined production of barley and oats in 1964 is expected to be at the same level as the record world production in 1963. A record barley crop is expected to offset a reduced outturn of oats, a continuation of the downward trend in oats since the mid-Fifties.

World barley production is forecast at the record total of 4,210 million bushels. Record production in Western Europe and the Soviet Union accounts for the high level of the barley crop. Higher yields than in 1963 made the increase possible.

World production of oats, as forecast at 2,970 million bushels, is the smallest total of the past 50 years. Acreage has been reduced sharply, diminishing over 40 million acres from the 1955-59 level. Acreage reductions have been reported for most important producing areas, but have been largest in the Soviet Union, North America, and Western Europe.

According to the November issue of World Agricultural Production and Trade the 1964 world corn crop will be second only to the record harvest in 1963, according to preliminary forecasts of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The world total is tentatively placed at 7,755 million bushels, 300 million less than last year's record.

CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS

- November 6 Based on conditions at October 16, production of Canada's principal grain crops in 1964 was estimated as follows, in millions of bushels, with 1963 figures in brackets: all wheat, 600.4 (723.4); oats for grain, 357.2 (453.1); barley, 166.8 (220.7); mixed grains, 66.4 (68.0); corn for grain, 53.0 (36.2); all rye, 12.2 (12.8); and flaxseed, 18.9 (21.1).
- 19 According to a press release issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners' Laboratory, the general malting quality of the higher grades of the 1964 barley crop is good though the amount is very small this year.
- 23 According to a press release issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners' Laboratory, the average oil content of the 1964 flaxseed crop is about the same as last year while in the new rapeseed crop it is nearly one per cent higher this year.
- December 14 The 1964 season of navigation closed at the Canadian Lakehead.
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