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## FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

### Feed Grains

Canadian feed grains supplies, including feed wheat, at 23.4 million short tons in 1965-66, are slightly below the record level of 24.0 million in 1963-64 but above both last year's total of 22.3 million and the five-year (1959-63) average of 21.6 million. Grain consuming animal units, at June 1, 1965, were recorded at 16.2 million, 2 per cent less than the 16.5 million of the previous year but 2 per cent above the five-year average of 15.9 million. Reflecting the combined effect of an increase in feed grain supplies and a decline in animal units, total supplies per animal unit are placed at 1.44 tons, 7 per cent above the 1964 figure of 1.35 tons and 6 per cent more than the five-year average of 1.36 tons.

Grains and other concentrates fed during the past feeding season totalled 15.0 million tons, unchanged from the previous year's total but 6 per cent above the five-year average of 14.1 million tons. Concentrates consumed per animal unit totalled .91 tons, some 4 per cent below the previous year's total of .95 tons but 2 per cent above the five-year average of .89 tons. During the 1965-66 feeding season it is anticipated that concentrates fed in Canada will total about 15.4 million tons, some 3 per cent more than the year previous. Rates of feeding are expected to be increased somewhat, particularly in view of the higher average returns from both pork and eggs, and thereby offset the decreased livestock numbers. Carry-over stocks at the end of the crop year are expected to total some 5.0 million tons. Although this amount is 11 per cent larger than the 4.5 million of the previous year it is still equivalent to only about one-third of the expected utilization requirements, almost the same ratio as prevailed during the recent five-year average. It should be emphasized that the forecast stocks position of feed grains at the end of the current crop year is primarily due to the exceptional yields of feed grains obtained in 1965. Average yields of oats established a new record and barley and corn were at near record levels.

### Outlook for Oats Barley and Corn

Although slightly less oats were sown in 1965 than in the previous year, the area harvested for grain increased by 465,000 acres. This resulted from less oats being cut for hay in the Prairie Provinces where other sources of fodder were at high levels. In addition average yields climbed to a record 47.9 bushels. As a result, the 1965 production of 415 million bushels is 16 per cent more than that of the previous year. When added to the 130 million bushels carried forward from the previous year, total supplies of oats for 1965-66 crop year amount to 545 million bushels, 2 per cent more than in 1964-65 and 7 per cent above the ten-year average of 509 million.

With oats again in reasonably adequate supply in 1965-66, domestic disappearance will probably approach the 400 million bushel level. However, increased competition may occur due to another record outturn of grain corn in Ontario and increased quantities of feed wheat resulting from the prolonged adverse harvesting conditions in the Prairie Provinces this year. Anticipated exports, at 20 million bushels, indicate an improvement over the level of the previous year. Based on these data, the 1965-66 total disappearance will probably about equal the 1965 production and carryover stocks will therefore show little change. However, it should be remembered that the 1965 outturn not only reflected an increase in harvested area of somewhat less than half a million acres but was also due in large measure to an all-time high average yield per acre. It therefore appears reasonable that, in order to ensure adequate carryover stocks at July 31, 1967, additional acreage seeded to oats for grain will be required in 1966.



Feed Concentrate Balance, Numbers of Animal Units and Feed Per Unit  
Canada, Crop Years, Beginning August 1  
Average 1959-63, Annual 1959-65

Item	Average 1959-63	1959	1960	1961	1962 <sup>(1)</sup>	1963 <sup>(1)</sup>	1964 <sup>(2)</sup>	1965 <sup>(3)</sup>
million tons								
<u>Supply</u>								
Stocks beginning crop year <sup>(4)</sup>	4.6	5.4	4.9	4.8	3.0	4.8	6.0	4.5
Production of feed grains:								
corn .....	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.7
oats .....	6.7	5.9	6.8	4.8	8.4	7.7	6.1	7.1
barley .....	4.4	5.2	4.6	2.7	4.0	5.3	4.0	5.1
mixed grain and buckwheat ..	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
Total production .....	13.3	13.2	13.4	9.6	14.8	15.4	12.9	15.4
Imports of feed grains .....	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4
Wheat and rye fed .....	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.7
By-product feeds fed .....	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Total supply .....	21.6	22.4	22.2	18.1	21.4	24.0	22.3	23.4
<u>Utilization</u>								
Concentrates fed <sup>(5)</sup>								
corn .....	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.8
oats .....	5.9	5.7	5.9	4.9	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.2
barley .....	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.0
mixed grain and buckwheat ..	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
wheat and rye .....	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6
oilseed cake and meal .....	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
animal protein feeds .....	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
other by-product feeds .....	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Total concentrates fed ...	14.1	14.3	14.6	12.5	14.1	15.0	15.0	15.4
Feed grains for seed, human food and industry .....	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Exports .....	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.5
Total utilization .....	16.9	17.5	17.4	15.2	16.6	18.0	17.8	18.4
Stocks at end of crop year <sup>(4)</sup>	4.7	4.9	4.8	3.0	4.8	6.0	4.5	5.0
<u>Supply and utilization per animal unit</u>								
Total supply (mil. tons) ....	21.6	22.4	22.2	18.1	21.4	24.0	22.3	23.4
Concentrates fed (mil. tons) ..	14.1	14.3	14.6	12.5	14.1	15.0	15.0	15.4
Grain-consuming animal units, June 1 (mil.) .....	15.9	16.7	15.3	16.0	15.5	15.8	16.5	16.2
Supply per animal unit(tons) ..	1.36	1.34	1.45	1.13	1.38	1.52	1.35	1.44
Concentrates fed per animal unit (tons) .....	.89	.86	.95	.78	.91	.95	.91	.95

(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 total

In terms of the recent average yields it would require that at least an additional one million acres be harvested in 1966 to produce a crop equal to anticipated total requirements.

Reflecting the combined effect of an 11 per cent increase in seeded acreage and a 16 per cent rise in the average yield per acre, production of barley in 1965 is placed at 215 million bushels, 29 per cent above the 1964 total of 167 million and 4 per cent greater than the ten-year average of 206 million. Production in the Prairie Provinces, where the bulk of this crop is grown, is estimated at 202 million bushels as against 157 million in 1964. When this year's crop is added to the opening stocks of 89 million, total supplies for the current crop year will be some 304 million bushels, 6 per cent more than the 1964-65 figure of 285 million but still 5 per cent less than the ten-year average of 319 million.

The volume of Canadian barley entering feed channels will probably not record any significant change in 1965-66. Should domestic use account for some 150 million bushels and estimated exports reach a level of 45 million, total disappearance of 195 million bushels would leave a carryover at July 31, 1966 of slightly less than 115 million. On the basis of current disappearance, it would require about the same or somewhat more acres of barley in 1966 to provide sufficient of this grain to meet domestic and export requirements and leave a carryover of some 100 million bushels at the end of 1966-67.

The 60 million bushels of grain corn harvested in 1965 represented a 13 per cent expansion over the previous year's record of 53 million and marked the third consecutive year of record production. Imports from the United States are expected to show a decline from 17.8 million bushels in 1964-65 to about 15.0 million in 1965-66.

#### Forage Crops and Feed Supplements

Canadian production of tame hay in 1965, estimated at 21.1 million tons is one per cent below last year's level while the 1965 crop of fodder corn is placed at 5.2 million tons, 4 per cent greater than the 1964 total.

Hay production in 1965 was about three-quarters that of last year in the Maritimes and Quebec. Ontario's hay crop showed about a 15 per cent decrease from last year with Eastern parts of the province suffering the greatest deficiency. In Western Canada hay production recorded an increase in all provinces except British Columbia where the crop remained at last year's level. Although it is anticipated that fodder supplies will be generally adequate there will be shortages in several areas of Eastern Canada. Such shortages can be met from surplus production elsewhere and by the increased use of higher energy feeds. Production of fodder corn increased in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, the only provinces for which estimates are available. It is reported that fall pastures were generally satisfactory in most areas and, as a result, supplementary fall feeding from winter supplies was not very extensive.

Mainly due to the renewed activity in the milling industry, as a result of the latest Russian flour contract, production of millfeeds will be up from the 1964-65 level and supplies should be plentiful. Production of soybean oil meal, the major single component of all high protein supplements used by Canadian feeders will probably record a further moderate increase in 1965-66. Packing-house by-products should record a moderate increase of about 6 per cent above last year's outturn.



Exports of Oats, Barley,  
Rye, Flaxseed and Rapeseed  
August-October 1965

Total exports of oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed during the first quarter of the 1965-66 crop year amounted to 21.5 million bushels, an increase of 52 per cent over the August-October 1964-65 total of 14.2 million and 20 per cent more than the ten-year (1954-63) average exports for the period of 18.0 million bushels. Current crop year exports of the five grains to October 31, 1965 with figures for the corresponding period of 1964 and the ten-year August-October averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows, in millions of bushels: oats, 3.6 (0.1, 2.2); barley, 10.2 (8.1, 12.2); rye, 1.7 (1.3, 1.2); flaxseed, 4.9 (4.2, 2.3); and rapeseed, 1.2 (0.5, 0.4).

During the first three months of the 1965-66 crop year the major markets for Canadian oats were the Netherlands, 2.1 million; Federal Republic of Germany, 0.6; and Italy, 0.5 million bushels. Exports of Canadian barley during the period under review went to seven different countries with shipments as follows in millions of bushels: Italy, 2.9; Japan, 2.2; United States, 1.6; Britain, 1.4; Federal Republic of Germany, 0.7; Netherlands, 0.2; and Peru 0.1. In addition exports of Canadian malt in terms of barley during the August-October period of 1965 were equivalent to 1.1 million bushels. The leading markets for the 1.7 million bushels of Canadian rye exported during the first three months of the current crop year were the United States, 0.6; Japan, 0.5; and Netherlands, Britain and Peru, which each accounted for shipments of 0.2 million bushels. Of the 4.9 million bushels of flaxseed exported up to October 31, 1965 some 1.6 million was shipped to Britain, 1.4 million to Netherlands and 1.2 million to Japan. The remainder was accounted for by relatively smaller shipments to Yugoslavia, Spain, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Norway, Israel, and Greece. Exports of rapeseed, at 1.2 million bushels went to the following: Japan, 0.9 million; Federal Republic of Germany, 0.3 million and Italy, 22 thousand bushels.

General Quota  
Position

By November 29, 1965 out of a total of 1,908 shipping points in the Western Division, the Canadian Wheat Board had placed 346 points on a delivery quota of 5 bushels per specified acre, 400 points on a 4-bushel quota and 486 points on a 3-bushel quota. Of the remainder 433 points were on a 2-bushel quota and 206 points on a 1-bushel quota. Some 28 points were on the Initial Unit Quota while only 9 stations were reported as "closed".

Summary of Elevator Shipping Points in the Western Division  
as at November 29, 1965

Province	Initial Unit Quota	General Quota in Bushels per Specified Acre					Closed	Total
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five		
Ontario .....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Manitoba .....	-	3	29	95	76	138	2	343
Saskatchewan .....	3	38	244	289	274	179	5	1,032
Alberta .....	25	165	160	102	50	23	2	527
British Columbia .....	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
All Provinces ..	28	206	433	486	400	346	9	1,908

Delivery and Shipment  
of Damp Grain

On December 3, 1965 the Canadian Wheat Board issued the following press release.

In certain areas of Western Canada a large volume of grain has been harvested with a high moisture content. In order to prevent excessive loss to producers concerned, Board policy is to utilize the storage space and drying facilities at the Lakehead, to the extent practicable, for receiving and treating such grain during the winter months.

As an essential part of its policy the Board has taken steps to increase the flow of grain, with a high moisture content, into country elevators and the subsequent shipment of this grain to the Lakehead.

To facilitate the movement of high moisture content grain from farms to country elevators the Board has made provision whereby producers may deliver wheat, oats, barley and rye up to four (4) bushels per specified acre in excess of the established quotas, provided that such deliveries when added to deliveries already made under authorized specified acreage quotas do not exceed six (6) bushels per specified acre and that they deliver High Moisture grains, which is classified for this purpose as grain having a moisture content of 15.7 per cent or higher.

Shipments of High Moisture grain to the Lakehead is being given top priority. Thus, delivery quotas and shipping priorities have been adjusted to increase the flow of high moisture content grain to the Lakehead driers at a time when ample space exists there.

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE SHIPMENTS

Data covering the crop year 1964-65 (based on claims submitted up to October 31, 1965) indicate that total shipments of wheat, oats, barley and rye moved under the freight assistance policy amounted to 74.7 million bushels, some 11 per cent below the comparable 1963-64 total of 83.5 million. Shipments of screenings at 120,656 tons were 10 per cent larger than the 1963-64 crop year total of 109,551 tons. Shipments of millfeeds, at 484,201 tons, decreased by 14 per cent from the previous year's figure of 562,617 tons.

Provincial Distribution of Shipments under the Freight Assistance Policy (1)  
Crop Year 1964-65

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screenings	Millfeeds
	thousand bushels				tons	
Newfoundland .....	228	302	210	-	3,338	5,337
Prince Edward Island .....	118	125	300	-	1,327	7,737
Nova Scotia .....	1,218	1,296	1,188	-	12,141	32,927
New Brunswick.....	404	852	632	-	6,705	27,697
Quebec .....	5,266	16,026	13,558	46	33,097	239,944
Ontario .....	3,113	12,148	9,604	129	59,166	139,909
British Columbia .....	1,972	2,580	3,372	1	4,882	30,650
Totals .....	12,319	33,329	28,864	177	120,656	484,201
Crop Year 1963-64 .....	14,818	35,420	33,254	36	109,551	562,617

(1) Based on claims filed up to October 31, 1965.



# NOVEMBER ESTIMATE OF 1965 PRODUCTION OF CANADA'S PRINCIPAL GRAIN CROPS

The index of field crop production for Canada (1949=100) for 1965 at 174.4 was well up from the 1964 level of 155.3 but slightly below the 1963 record of 176.5. In Manitoba larger crop out-turns resulted in an index level of 170.1 exceeding the 1964 record high of 159.4. The production index for Saskatchewan was the third highest achievement at 212.2 and well above the level of 166.3 for 1964, but still below the all-time high of 249.5 in 1963. The production index in Alberta at 218.8 was well ahead of the previous years' figure of 186.3 and exceeded the 1963 next-to-record level of 205.9. In British Columbia the 1965 index was fractionally higher at a record 133.4 compared with 132.1 of last year.

Canada's 1965 wheat crop now estimated at 677.9 million bushels is 13 per cent above last year's 600.4 million bushels and 43 per cent above the ten-year average of 475.1 million bushels. The increase in production compared with last year is due to a 19 per cent increase in yields which more than offset a 5 per cent decrease in seeded acreage. The average yield at 24.0 bushels per acre is 23 per cent above the ten-year (1954-63) average of 19.5 bushels per acre. This year's all Canada crop of spring wheat, including durum, is estimated at 664.6 million bushels compared with the 1964 crop of 582.2 million and the ten-year average of 456.0 million bushels. Ontario's winter wheat crop is estimated at 13.4 million bushels, a decrease of 27 per cent from last year's crop of 18.2 million. Production of oats for grain in 1965 is estimated at 415.0 million bushels, 16 per cent above last year's 357.2 million and 9 per cent above the 1954-63 average of 380.9 million. The indicated average yield for Canada as a whole is 47.9 bushels per acre compared with 43.6 in 1964 and the ten-year average of 39.2 bushels. The 1965 barley crop is estimated at 214.6 million bushels, 29 per cent above last year's 166.8 million and 4 per cent above the 1954-63 average of 205.7 million. The indicated average yield for Canada as a whole is 35.5 bushels per acre. The combined production of fall and spring rye is now estimated at 16.7 million bushels, some 37 per cent above the 1964 crop of 12.2 million and 65 per cent above the ten-year average of 10.1 million bushels. Average yields, estimated at 22.4 bushels per acre, are 24 per cent above the 1964 average of 18.0 bushels and 36 per cent above the ten-year average of 16.5 bushels per acre. Canada's 1965 crop of mixed grains, grown principally in Eastern Canada, is estimated at a record 74.2 million bushels, up 12 per cent from the 66.4 million produced in 1964 and some 15 per cent higher than the 1954-63 average production of 64.6 million bushels. Production of corn for grain in 1965 at a record 59.6 million bushels, is 13 per cent above last year's crop of 53.0 million and 97 per cent larger than the ten-year average of 30.3 million bushels.

## November Estimate of the 1965 Production of Grain Crops Canada and Prairie Provinces, Compared with 1964

Crop	Area		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1964	1965	1964	1965 (1)	1964	1965 (1)
	acres		bushels		bushels	
CANADA						
Winter wheat .....	455,000	362,000	40.1	36.9	18,246,000	13,358,000
Spring wheat (2) ..	29,230,800	27,920,200	19.9	23.8	582,178,000	664,559,000
All wheat .....	29,685,800	28,282,200	20.2	24.0	600,424,000	677,917,000
Oats for grain ....	8,191,000	8,656,000	43.6	47.9	357,178,000	414,957,000
Barley .....	5,454,700	6,037,600	30.6	35.5	166,816,000	214,555,000
Fall rye .....	578,900	642,500	19.2	23.2	11,120,000	14,885,000
Spring rye .....	100,900	103,000	10.9	17.6	1,100,000	1,810,000
All rye .....	679,800	745,500	18.0	22.4	12,220,000	16,695,000
Flaxseed .....	1,977,500	2,239,000	10.3	12.5	20,313,000	27,954,000
Mixed grains .....	1,431,300	1,505,700	46.4	49.3	66,395,000	74,170,000
Corn for grain ....	660,000	752,000	80.2	79.3	52,965,000	59,648,000
Buckwheat .....	59,500	52,900	21.3	16.3	1,267,000	863,000
Peas, dry .....	71,000	55,400	22.5	22.5	1,598,400	1,244,000
Beans, dry .....	76,000	85,800	24.7	23.1	1,879,000	1,986,000
Soybeans .....	231,000	265,000	30.2	30.3	6,976,000	8,030,000
Rapeseed .....	791,000	1,435,000	16.7	15.9	13,230,000	22,800,000
PRAIRIE PROVINCES						
Wheat (2) .....	29,080,000	27,790,000	19.9	23.8	578,000,000	661,000,000
Oats for grain ....	5,054,000	5,645,000	40.8	48.2	206,000,000	272,000,000
Barley .....	5,217,000	5,741,000	30.1	35.2	157,000,000	202,000,000
Rye .....	619,900	691,000	17.3	22.1	10,700,000	15,300,000
Flaxseed .....	1,916,000	2,184,000	10.1	12.4	19,400,000	27,100,000
Rapeseed .....	791,000	1,435,000	16.7	15.9	13,230,000	22,800,000

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



# MILLFEEDS

Production of millfeeds in Canada during the crop year 1964-65 amounted to 646,928 tons, some 20 per cent less than the 1963-64 total of 812,741 tons but only 3 per cent less than the ten-year (1953-54-1962-63) average of 664,964 tons. However, it should be noted that the expansion in wheat milling in 1963-64 was primarily due to the large flour contract with the U.S.S.R. Exports also declined sharply from the unusually high level of 198,223 tons in 1963-64 to 95,143 tons in 1964-65, but were still 4 per cent above the ten-year average of 91,696 tons.

The decline in production more than offset the lower level of export shipments. As a result, the quality of millfeeds available for domestic use during the crop year 1964-65, after making an allowance for a decrease in mill stocks at July 31, 1965 as compared to the same date a year previous amounted to 558,715 tons. This amount was about 8 per cent less than the 1963-64 total of 608,189 tons and 3 per cent below the ten-year average of 576,580 tons. The major countries accounting for most of the export movement of millfeeds during the 1964-65 crop year, with their respective export totals in brackets, were as follows: United States (54,597 tons); Japan (29,475 tons); and Britain (10,537 tons). Substantially smaller shipments went to Iceland, Trinidad and Tobago, Bermuda, Barbados, British Guiana, St. Pierre and Miquelon and the Leeward and Windward Islands.

## Production and Exports of Canadian Millfeeds, 1946-47-1964-65

Crop Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent Domestic Disappearance (1)	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 .....	812,741	(2)	198,223	608,189	24.4
1964-65 .....	646,928	(2)	95,143	558,715	14.7

(1) Adjusted for change in mill stocks. (2) 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 1965-66 crop year, at 186,796 tons, was 12 per cent above the production for the same months of 1964-65. Exports during August-October amounted to 29,184 tons compared with 26,545 tons exported during the same months of 1964. Apparent domestic disappearance during the period under review (excluding any allowance for imports) at 154,345 tons, indicated an increase of 6 per cent over last year's August-October level of 145,340 tons.

## Supply and Distribution of Millfeeds, August-October 1965 and 1964

Month	Production				Exports	Apparent Domestic Disappearance (1)
	Bran	Shorts	Middlings	Total		
				tons		
August, 1965 .....	24,108	28,335	3,540	55,983	9,949	44,433
September .....	26,890	32,695	3,378	62,963	7,527	57,611
October .....	29,868	34,288	3,694	67,850	11,708	52,301
Totals .....	80,866	95,318	10,612	186,796	29,184	154,345
Same period 1964 (revised).....	65,867	84,971	16,313	167,151	26,545	145,340

(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.

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

Crop Year	Gross Supply Feed Grain (2)	Grain-Consuming Animal Units (3)	Gross Supply Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	thousand tons	thousands	tons
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	15,480	1.23
1963-64 .....	21,347	15,835	1.35
10-year average 1954-55-- 1963-64 .....	19,609	15,509	1.26
1964-65 (4) .....	19,959	16,525	1.21
1965-66 (5) .....	21,018 (6)	16,166	1.30

(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 1965 field crops.



Reflecting the increases which occurred in this year's outturns of oats, barley, rye, corn and mixed grains which more than offset smaller carryover stocks of oats and barley, total supplies of Canadian feed grains in the crop year 1965-66 are some 5 per cent more than in 1964-65. Current crop year supplies of oats, consisting of the August 1 carryover of 129.9 million bushels and this year's production of 415.0 million, represent an increase of 2 per cent over last year's total of 536.6 million. Supplies of barley, at 303.6 million bushels, consisting of a carryover of 89.0 million and a crop of 215.6 million, are 6 per cent above the 1964-65 total of 285.1 million bushels.

Supplies of rye, at 25.0 million bushels are 29 per cent above the 1964-65 total of 19.4 million. This year's record crop of mixed grains was estimated at 74.2 million bushels, compared with the 66.4 million harvested in 1964. Production of grain corn in 1965 is estimated at an all-time high 59.6 million bushels, 13 per cent above last year's crop of 53.0 million. Gross supplies of feed grain are estimated at 21.0 million tons, an increase of about 5 per cent over last year's 20.0 million, and 7 per cent above the ten-year (1954-55--1963-64) average of 19.6 million tons. At the same time, grain-consuming animal units decreased by 2 per cent, from 16.5 million at June 1, 1964 to 16.2 million in 1965. Reflecting the combined effect of an increase in feed supplies and a decline in animal units, gross supplies per grain-consuming animal unit are placed at 1.30 tons compared with 1.21 tons a year ago and the recent ten-year average of 1.26 tons.

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

Crop Year	Net Supply Feed Grain	Grain- Consuming Animal Units	Net Supply Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	thousand tons	thousands	tons
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 (1) .....	16,363	15,480	1.06
1963-64 (1) .....	18,086	15,835	1.14
10-year average 1954-55-- 1963-64 .....	16,078	15,509	1.04
1964-65 (1) .....	16,939	16,525	1.03
1965-66 (2) .....	18,135	16,166	1.12

(1) Revised.

(2) Preliminary.

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 estimate 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 1965-66 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 18.1 million tons, 7 per cent higher than the 1964-65 total of 16.9 million and 13 per cent more than the ten-year average of 16.1 million tons. The net 1965-66 supplies per grain-consuming animal unit are estimated at 1.12 tons, above both the 1964-65 level of 1.03 tons and the recent ten-year average of 1.04 tons.

Grain Consumed  
in 1964-65

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 1964-65 was estimated at 0.82 tons, 4 per cent below the 0.85 tons fed in 1963-64 but unchanged from 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
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 (1) .....	12,766	15,480	0.82
1963-64 (1) .....	13,510	15,835	0.85
10-year average 1954-55- 1965-66.....	12,751	15,509	0.82
1964-65 (2) .....	13,565	16,525	0.82

(1) Revised.

(2) Preliminary.



FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, BARLEY, RYE, FLAXSEED AND RAPESEED

Total marketings of oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to November 24 amounted to 82.5 million bushels, 33 per cent more than the comparable 1964 total of 62.1 million and 13 per cent above the ten-year (1954-63) average for this period of 72.9 million bushels. This year's August 1-November 24 total consisted of barley, 53 per cent; oats, 24 per cent; flaxseed, 10 per cent; rapeseed, 9 per cent; and rye, 4 per cent.

Farmers' Marketings (1) of Oats, Barley and Rye in the Prairie Provinces, 1965-66 with Comparisons

Period or Week ending	Oats				Barley			
	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
	thousand bushels				thousand bushels			
August 1 - 11, 1965 .....	119	45	33	197	9	34	49	92
18 .....	105	72	25	202	14	37	57	108
25 .....	981	553	66	1,600	248	297	302	847
September 1 .....	845	754	139	1,738	452	582	689	1,723
8 .....	932	529	95	1,555	323	735	766	1,823
15 .....	1,150	885	174	2,209	2,182	9,511	720	12,413
22 .....	576	412	139	1,128	904	3,594	650	5,149
29 .....	882	301	105	1,288	1,265	2,649	730	4,644
October 6 .....	865	268	289	1,422	277	1,322	998	2,597
13 .....	716	687	492	1,895	273	867	1,437	2,578
20 .....	618	722	569	1,909	204	1,082	1,557	2,843
27 .....	389	606	327	1,322	277	784	1,363	2,424
November 3 .....	277	317	230	823	185	543	1,116	1,844
10 .....	257	300	185	742	159	616	951	1,726
17 .....	256	207	156	619	150	496	754	1,400
24 .....	237	234	158	628	164	291	962	1,416
Totals .....	9,207	6,888	3,181	19,277	7,085	23,439	13,103	43,627
Similar period 1964 .....	7,679	5,840	3,473	16,992	3,741	7,816	15,250	26,807
10-year average								
Similar period 1954-63 .....	6,216	8,659	5,656	20,530	6,389	14,436	14,411	35,236

Rye				
thousand bushels				
August 1 - 11, 1965 .....	23	62	7	92
18 .....	73	175	77	325
25 .....	310	309	118	737
September 1 .....	86	204	84	374
8 .....	27	131	45	202
15 .....	55	106	46	207
22 .....	36	61	24	120
29 .....	27	69	22	118
October 6 .....	40	70	37	148
13 .....	41	128	52	222
20 .....	39	186	48	273
27 .....	38	112	53	203
November 3 .....	27	76	29	132
10 .....	37	80	29	146
17 .....	34	55	26	115
24 .....	40	70	15	125
Totals .....	932	1,894	713	3,540
Similar period 1964 .....	786	838	601	2,225
10-year average				
Similar period 1954-63 .....	555	1,188	654	2,396

See footnotes at end of table.

Farmers' Marketings of Flaxseed (1) and Rapeseed (2) in the Prairie Provinces  
1965-66 with Comparisons

Period or week ending	Flaxseed			
	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
	thousand bushels			
August 1 - 11, 1965 .....	2	3	1	6
18 .....	(3)	1	1	2
25 .....	14	10	6	30
September 1 .....	24	6	2	33
8 .....	74	25	8	107
15 .....	108	48	15	171
22 .....	67	22	9	98
29 .....	193	23	20	237
October 6 .....	389	133	132	655
13 .....	758	255	181	1,194
20 .....	1,451	459	371	2,281
27 .....	1,161	330	285	1,777
November 3 .....	673	128	124	925
10 .....	287	86	80	453
17 .....	185	67	62	315
24 .....	134	64	72	269
Totals .....	5,522	1,661	1,370	8,553
Similar period 1964 .....	6,450	1,990	2,090	10,530
10-year average similar period 1954-63 .....	3,176	4,041	1,879	9,097
	Rapeseed (2)			
August 1 - 11, 1965 .....	-	(3)	-	(3)
18 .....	(3)	5	3	8
25 .....	3	37	32	72
September 1 .....	5	90	73	168
8 .....	8	90	57	155
15 .....	36	269	104	409
22 .....	52	254	173	480
29 .....	65	99	196	359
October 6 .....	91	269	457	817
13 .....	79	335	349	764
20 .....	61	380	271	711
27 .....	61	245	392	698
November 3 .....	51	272	236	559
10 .....	79	308	273	660
17 .....	64	372	454	890
24 .....	72	315	368	755
Totals .....	726	3,340	3,439	7,505
Similar period 1964 .....	593	1,899	3,030	5,521
7-year average similar period 1957-63 .....	319	3,618	1,747	5,683

(1) Includes receipts at country, interior private and mill, interior semi-public terminal elevators and platform loadings. (2) Includes receipts at country and mill elevators. (3) Less than 500 bushels.



Visible Supply of Canadian Oats, November 24, 1965 Compared with  
Approximately the Same Date, 1963 and 1964

Position	1963	1964	1965
thousand bushels			
Country elevators - Manitoba .....	6,378	10,822	4,866
Saskatchewan .....	15,050	11,814	5,536
Alberta .....	11,548	13,210	10,401
Totals .....	32,976	35,846	20,803
Interior private and mill .....	424	592	654
Interior terminals .....	159	142	90
Vancouver-New Westminster .....	1,349	132	1,375
Prince Rupert .....	12	1	1
Fort William-Port Arthur .....	10,150	6,421	5,253
In transit rail (western division) .....	2,378	453	558
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports ..	3,675	4,445	5,123
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports ...	5,297	6,973	6,515
In transit lake .....	1,697	761	1,327
In transit rail (eastern division) .....	98	-	-
Totals .....	58,215	55,766	41,699

Visible Supply of Canadian Barley, November 24, 1965 Compared with  
Approximately the Same Date, 1963 and 1964

Position	1963	1964	1965
thousand bushels			
Country elevators - Manitoba.....	1,037	1,234	2,996
Saskatchewan .....	6,227	8,417	13,721
Alberta .....	25,823	22,672	26,657
Totals .....	33,086	32,323	43,374
Interior private and mill .....	2,266	2,687	91
Interior terminals .....	418	760	2,995
Vancouver-New Westminster .....	1,892	2,072	2,344
Prince Rupert .....	4	4	3
Fort William-Port Arthur .....	10,833	8,890	12,073
In transit rail (western division) .....	2,597	1,985	3,712
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports ..	3,660	3,734	3,240
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports ...	4,965	5,695	6,423
In transit lake .....	3,916	1,445	1,111
Totals .....	63,638	59,593	75,366

Visible Supply of Canadian Rye, November 24, 1965 Compared with  
Approximately the Same Date 1963 and 1964

Position	1963	1964	1965
	thousand bushels		
Country elevators - Manitoba .....	254	270	311
Saskatchewan .....	979	701	1,117
Alberta .....	570	525	751
Totals .....	1,803	1,496	2,179
Interior private and mill .....	22	19	39
Vancouver-New Westminster .....	175	589	595
Fort William-Port Arthur .....	1,363	1,771	2,963
In transit rail (western division) .....	317	217	156
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports .....	577	644	837
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports .....	217	204	180
In transit lake .....	400	-	-
United States ports .....	369	1,588	546
Totals .....	5,243	6,527	7,495

Visible Supply of Canadian Flaxseed, November 24, 1965 Compared with  
Approximately the Same Date 1963 and 1964

Position	1963	1964	1965
	thousand bushels		
Country elevators - Manitoba .....	812	796	873
Saskatchewan .....	1,113	1,146	1,293
Alberta .....	1,051	1,292	995
Totals .....	2,976	3,234	3,161
Interior private and mill .....	79	85	101
Interior terminals .....	47	27	39
Vancouver-New Westminster .....	890	1,352	996
Victoria .....	-	-	1
Churchill .....	(1)	-	-
Fort William-Port Arthur .....	1,365	3,291	1,889
In transit rail (western division) .....	261	1,149	533
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports .....	77	127	28
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports .....	505	983	102
In transit lake .....	155	441	182
Totals .....	6,356	10,690	7,032

Visible Supply of Canadian Rapeseed, November 24, 1965

Position	1965
	thousand bushels
Country elevators - Manitoba .....	245
Saskatchewan .....	1,339
Alberta .....	1,330
Total .....	2,914
Interior private and mill .....	209
Interior terminals .....	75
Vancouver-New Westminster .....	1,805
Victoria .....	1
Fort William-Port Arthur .....	59
In transit rail (western division) .....	386
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports .....	36
Total .....	5,485

(1) Less than 500 bushels.



GRADING OF CROPS, 1965-66

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 1965-66 crop year amounted to 26,321 about 9 per cent more than the 24,106 cars of these grains inspected during the first three months of the 1964-65 crop year. Inspection of barley, at 14,665 cars accounted for 56 per cent of the August-October 1965 total, with the remainder consisting of 7,401 cars of oats (28 per cent); 2,428 cars of flaxseed (9 per cent); and 1,827 cars of rye (7 per cent).

Largely due to the generally adverse weather conditions which prevailed over the Prairie provinces during much of the 1965 harvesting season, the quality of this year's inspections has, with the exception of oats, been below average. Reflecting the wet weather which retarded operations from mid-August to the end of September, considerably larger percentages of barley, rye and flaxseed have been recorded in the "Tough" grades during the first quarter of the current crop year while the quantity of oats grading "Tough" has been about normal. Percentages of the four grains falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs" and "Damps") during the August-October period of 1965 with comparable data for the entire 1964-65 crop year and the five-year (1959-60 - 1963-64) averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows: oats, 1 Feed or higher, 94.0 (94.7, 90.3); barley, 1 Feed or higher, 72.7 (75.5, 82.7); rye, 3 C.W. or higher, 81.9 (82.5, 93.3); and flaxseed, 1 C.W. and 2 C.W., 83.3 (93.3, 87.5).

Gradings of Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed Inspected\*, August-October 1965 with Comparisons

Grain and Grade	Crop Year		August-October		Grain and Grade	Crop Year		August-October	
	Average		1965-66	Average		1965-66			
	1959-60	1964-65		1959-60			1964-65		
	1963-64			1963-64					
	per cent		cars	per cent		per cent		cars	per cent
<u>OATS</u>					<u>BARLEY</u>				
2 C.W. ....	0.4	0.1	2	(1)	1 C.W. Six-Row ..	(1)	(1)	1	(1)
Ex. 3 C.W. ....	3.1	0.9	43	0.6	2 C.W. Six-Row ..	1.8	0.5	185	1.3
3 C.W. ....	23.0	34.0	2,722	36.8	3 C.W. Six-Row ..	25.1	19.1	2,111	14.4
Ex. 1 Feed ....	15.5	18.3	1,155	15.6	4 C.W. Six-Row ..	1.7	-	-	-
1 Feed ....	48.3	41.4	3,033	41.0	1 C.W. Two-Row ..	(1)	(1)	3	(1)
2 Feed ....	2.6	2.2	121	1.6	2 C.W. Two-Row ..	0.8	0.4	96	0.7
3 Feed ....	0.4	0.3	26	0.4	3 C.W. Two-Row ..	4.3	4.5	575	3.9
Mixed Feed (2) .	0.6	0.1	4	0.1	1 Feed .....	49.0	51.0	7,685	52.4
Tough (2) (3) ..	4.8	2.5	269	3.6	2 Feed .....	7.6	7.2	1,232	8.4
Damp (2) (4) ...	0.4	(1)	3	(1)	3 Feed .....	0.8	0.7	93	0.6
Rejected (2) ...	0.4	0.2	9	0.1	Tough (2) (5) ...	7.5	15.3	2,606	17.8
All Others .....	0.5	0.1	14	0.2	Damp (2) (4) ....	0.6	1.0	48	0.3
					Rejected (2) ....	0.7	0.2	21	0.1
					All Others .....	0.1	0.1	9	0.1
Totals ....	100.0	100.0	7,401	100.0	Totals .....	100.0	100.0	14,665	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			21,020,000		Bushel equivalent (approximately)			32,909,000	
<u>RYE</u>					<u>FLAXSEED</u>				
1 C.W. ....	1.5	3.6	4	0.2	1 C.W. ....	85.7	90.1	1,976	81.4
2 C.W. ....	61.0	39.3	725	39.7	2 C.W. ....	1.8	3.2	46	1.9
3 C.W. ....	30.8	39.6	768	42.0	3 C.W. ....	1.0	0.4	17	0.7
4 C.W. ....	2.6	1.6	29	1.6	4 C.W. ....	0.2	0.1	1	(1)
Ergoty .....	2.0	3.2	36	2.0	Tough (2) (6) ...	7.0	4.9	362	14.9
Tough (2) (3) ..	1.7	12.4	265	14.5	Damp (2) (7) ....	3.1	0.1	8	0.3
Damp (2) (4) ...	0.1	0.2	-	-	Rejected (2) ....	0.7	0.7	13	0.5
Rejected (2) ...	0.1	0.1	-	-	All Others .....	0.4	0.5	5	0.2
All Others .....	0.1	(1)	-	-					
Totals ....	100.0	100.0	1,827	100.0	Totals .....	100.0	100.0	2,428	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			3,649,000		Bushel equivalent (approximately)			4,712,000	

\* 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 1965 navigation season to November 24 amounted to 358.8 million bushels, a decrease of 10 per cent from the 398.2 million shipped during the corresponding period of 1964. The 1965 season of navigation opened on April 20 while the 1964 season opened on April 2. Lake shipments of wheat, at 262.7 million bushels, were 16 per cent below the 1964 comparable figure of 314.3 million and accounted for 73 per cent of the current total. Shipments of barley, at 37.8 million and rye at 4.1 million bushels were also lower than last year's levels of 38.4 million and 4.9 million bushels, respectively, while those of oats and flaxseed were above comparable 1964 totals.

Combined lake shipments of the five major grains from August 1 to November 24 of the current crop year, amounted to 205.4 million bushels, 11 per cent above the 1964 figure of 184.0 million. During the period under review, shipments of wheat, oats and flaxseed were moving in greater volume this crop year than last while decreases occurred in lake shipments of barley and rye.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur, from the Opening of Navigation to November 24, 1965 and to Approximately the Same Date 1954-65

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
thousand bushels						
1954 .....	120,571	54,915	74,982	7,173	4,318	261,960
1955 .....	119,045	29,610	60,104	10,105	8,865	227,730
1956 .....	179,241	40,583	81,464	10,174	9,558	321,020
1957 .....	138,563	45,834	51,978	4,147	10,711	251,232
1958 .....	166,998	40,820	70,060	5,289	8,453	291,620
1959 .....	159,197	30,738	49,281	4,707	6,131	250,055
1960 .....	164,082	25,197	48,061	3,545	8,243	249,128
1961 .....	206,597	22,915	40,223	4,284	7,517	281,536
1962 .....	146,110	21,251	25,714	5,308	7,522	205,905
1963 .....	206,800	38,999	37,451	3,575	6,516	293,341
1964 .....	314,350	31,379	38,432	4,922	9,160	398,243
1965 .....	262,681	43,553	37,832	4,106	10,633	358,805
August 1 to November 24						
1964 .....	134,055	19,155	23,379	2,708	4,685	183,980
1965 .....	154,474	20,958	22,297	2,034	5,652	205,415

RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

Rail movement of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed from the Lakehead during the first three months of the current crop year amounted to 352 thousand bushels, 44 per cent above the comparable 1964 total of 245 thousand bushels.

Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur, August-October 1965 and 1964

Month	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
thousand bushels							
August, 1965 .....	10	65	-	7	-	2	84
September .....	10	64	8	-	-	-	82
October .....	4	81	101	-	-	-	186
Totals .....	25	209	109	7	-	2	352
Same Period 1964 .....	39	138	62	4	-	-	245



Exports of Canadian Oats (1) 1965-66 and 1964-65

Destination	August 1965	September 1965	October 1965	August-October	
				1965-66	1964-65
bushels					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
<u>EEC</u>					
Belgium and Luxembourg ....	-	-	-	-	32,612
Germany, Federal Republic .	410,325	-	173,000	583,325	-
Italy .....	495,419	-	-	495,419	-
Netherlands .....	1,233,792	898,983	12,147	2,144,922	319,975
Sub-totals .....	2,139,536	898,983	185,147	3,223,666	352,587
<u>Other Western Europe</u>					
Britain .....	-	98,823	-	98,823	230,615
Totals .....	2,139,536	997,806	185,147	3,322,489	583,202
<u>Africa</u>					
Mozambique .....	-	-	-	-	6,588
<u>Asia</u>					
Japan .....	-	32,941	-	32,941	-
Syria .....	-	-	51,876	51,876	-
Totals .....	-	32,941	51,876	84,817	-
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
Barbados .....	6,268	382	-	6,650	850
Bermuda .....	-	59	-	59	-
British Guiana .....	-	1,647	-	1,647	2,647
Jamaica .....	2,235	-	-	2,235	1,882
Leeward and Windward Islands.	-	330	-	330	-
Nicaragua .....	-	235	-	235	-
Puerto Rico .....	-	-	-	-	1,318
Trinidad and Tobago .....	-	10,574	-	10,574	5,956
United States Domestic (2) ..	73,930	49,790	76,959	200,679	365,138
Totals .....	82,433	63,017	76,959	222,409	377,791
Sub-totals, All Countries.	2,221,969	1,093,764	313,982	3,629,715	967,581
Bagged seed (3) .....	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	-
Totals, All Countries ....	2,221,969	1,093,764	313,982	3,629,715	967,581

See footnotes on page 18.

Exports of Canadian Barley and Rye 1965-66 and 1964-65

Destination	August 1965	September 1965	October 1965	August-October	
				1965-66	1964-65
bushels					
<u>BARLEY (1)</u>					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
<u>EEC</u>					
Germany, Federal Republic .....	-	-	671,767	671,767	-
Italy .....	754,000	990,705	1,161,767	2,906,472	665,000
Netherlands .....	-	85,731	98,569	184,300	-
Sub-totals .....	754,000	1,076,436	1,932,103	3,762,539	665,000
<u>Other Western Europe</u>					
Britain .....	729,100	464,480	247,748	1,441,328	1,197,462
Totals .....	1,483,100	1,540,916	2,179,851	5,203,867	1,862,462
<u>Asia</u>					
China, Communist .....	-	-	-	-	2,004,730
Japan .....	898,896	1,285,104	22,400	2,206,400	354,667
Totals .....	898,896	1,285,104	22,400	2,206,400	2,359,397
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
Peru .....	-	-	69,608	69,608	130,798
United States Domestic (2) .....	121,588	253,271	1,233,611	1,608,470	3,789,262
Totals .....	121,588	253,271	1,303,219	1,678,078	3,920,060
Totals, All Countries .....	2,503,584	3,079,291	3,505,470	9,088,345	8,141,919
<u>RYE (1)</u>					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
<u>EEC</u>					
Germany, Federal Republic .....	-	-	4,167	4,167	614,100
Netherlands .....	99,229	49,768	59,712	208,709	-
Sub-totals .....	99,229	49,768	63,879	212,876	614,100
<u>Other Western Europe</u>					
Britain .....	10,000	111,000	84,000	205,000	10,000
Totals .....	109,229	160,768	147,879	417,876	624,100
<u>Africa</u>					
Mozambique .....	-	-	-	-	720
<u>Asia</u>					
Japan .....	112,097	345,442	46,200	503,739	81,520
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
Peru .....	-	-	180,724	180,724	-
United States Domestic (2) .....	240,064	88,000	230,442	558,506	545,892
Totals .....	240,064	88,000	411,166	739,230	545,892
Totals, All Countries .....	461,390	594,210	605,245	1,660,845	1,252,232

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

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

(3) Customs exports.

N.A. Not available.



Customs Exports of Canadian Oatmeal and Rolled Oats (1) 1965-66 and 1964-65

Destination	August 1965	September 1965	August-September	
			1965-66	1964-65
bushels				
<u>Asia</u>				
Hong Kong .....	-	-	-	3,443
Japan .....	-	-	-	230
Philippines .....	-	-	-	10,328
Viet-Nam .....	197	-	197	1,514
Totals .....	197	-	197	15,515
<u>Oceania</u>				
Fiji .....	-	-	-	158
French Oceania .....	-	-	-	49
Total .....	-	-	-	207
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>				
Bahamas .....	-	60	60	-
Barbados .....	120	465	585	568
Bermuda .....	109	-	109	115
Bolivia .....	738	-	738	1,366
British Guiana .....	115	273	388	432
British Honduras .....	180	-	180	486
Chile .....	-	191	191	-
Dominican Republic.....	5,169	3,443	8,612	13,295
Ecuador .....	-	224	224	246
Guatemala .....	4,372	10,929	15,301	8,049
Jamaica .....	-	5,033	5,033	6,972
Leeward and Windward Islands .....	377	93	470	1,060
Netherlands Antilles .....	-	-	-	180
Nicaragua .....	-	-	-	1,268
Panama .....	770	4,109	4,879	18,393
Peru .....	10,153	11,951	22,104	8,388
St. Pierre and Miquelon .....	49	-	49	-
Trinidad and Tobago .....	907	377	1,284	1,678
United States .....	2,066	9,989	12,055	-
Totals .....	25,125	47,137	72,262	62,496
Totals, All Countries .....	25,322	47,137	72,459	78,218

(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) 1965-66 and 1964-65

Destination	August 1965	September 1965	August-September	
			1965-66	1964-65
bushels				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
Britain .....	-	59,117	59,117	
<u>Africa</u>				
Ghana .....	-	3,056	3,056	3,055
Liberia .....	-	2,139	2,139	-
Totals .....	-	5,195	5,195	3,055
<u>Asia</u>				
Ceylon .....	1,147	-	1,147	3,111
Hong Kong .....	6,111	12,222	18,333	12,222
Japan .....	-	15,308	15,308	-
Philippines .....	58,056	58,055	116,111	61,111
Totals .....	65,314	85,585	150,899	76,444
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>				
Brazil .....	-	17,111	17,111	7,211
British Guiana .....	2,222	-	2,222	-
Colombia .....	-	-	-	78,711
Costa Rica .....	6,111	6,111	12,222	6,111
Dominican Republic .....	-	-	-	9,442
El Salvador .....	9,167	9,167	18,334	9,167
Guatemala .....	7,334	18,333	25,667	3,055
Honduras Republic .....	-	2,222	2,222	8,889
Jamaica .....	25,922	-	25,922	25,889
Nicaragua .....	-	-	-	12,222
Panama .....	-	3,056	3,056	24,719
Peru .....	33,611	-	33,611	183,717
Puerto Rico .....	54,325	33,067	87,392	66,545
Venezuela .....	22,158	51,700	73,858	56,650
United States .....	27,500	55,764	83,264	403,820
Totals .....	188,350	196,531	384,881	896,148
Totals, All Countries .....	253,664	346,428	600,092	975,647

(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 trend, the hog-barley ratio registered a slight decline during the August-October period of 1965, reflecting a moderate increase in the cost of barley and relatively stable hog prices. Returns from hogs, basis Grade B, live weight, at Winnipeg, averaged \$33.69 per hundredweight in July and were followed by relatively stable averages of \$33.32 and \$33.93 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 \$1.23 3/4 per bushel to \$1.24 7/8 during August and \$1.27 7/8 in September. As a result, the ratio declined from 21.6 points in July to 21.2 points in August and 21.0 points in September. In October hog prices declined moderately to an average of \$33.75 per hundredweight and more than offset a slight decrease in the cost of a bushel of feed barley to \$1.27 3/4. Reflecting these price movements the ratio receded to 20.9 points.

Number of Bushels of No. 1 Feed Barley  
Equivalent in Price to 100 Pounds of B (Live) Hog at Winnipeg by Months, 1960-65  
(Long-time average 1913-49, with 1930 omitted due to extreme abnormality, is 18.3)

Month	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
January .....	16.9	23.0	13.8	17.1	16.2	14.8
February .....	15.8	22.5	14.2	17.0	17.3	15.1
March .....	15.5	21.0	14.3	15.9	16.0	15.7
April .....	16.4	19.6	13.7	14.5	15.7	15.9
May .....	17.5	19.9	14.4	16.0	16.3	17.3
June .....	19.5	21.2	16.8	18.6	17.8	20.5
July .....	20.4	18.1	18.2	19.3	17.4	21.6
August .....	20.2	16.5	19.2	20.0	16.5	21.2
September .....	21.2	15.7	18.0	18.9	16.5	21.0
October .....	18.6	15.7	17.5	15.7	15.4	20.9
November .....	20.1	15.1	17.7	16.6	14.9	
December .....	22.5	14.5	17.7	16.9	15.2	

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

The index of feed prices recorded a moderate decline during the August-October period of the current crop year. Lower prices for hay, millfeeds and corn more than offset slight increases in the cost of Western oats, barley, and Eastern wheat. As a result, the index decreased from 231.4 points in July to a level of 224.7 in October.

The farm and animal products index was relatively stable throughout the August-October period of 1965. The decrease of the index from 299.2 in July to 298.2 in August reflected lower prices for lambs in the East, calves and steers on both markets, and hogs in the West which more than offset the increases which occurred for eggs and raw wool on both markets, for poultry and hogs in the East and for lambs in the West. During September the index eased down to 296.8 from 298.2 as lower prices for lambs and steers on both markets and for eggs and poultry in the East were sufficient to offset higher prices for cattle on both markets and for fluid milk in the West. The increase of 4.8 points between the September and October index was due to price advances for eggs and calves on both markets and for lambs, raw wool, hogs and steers in the West which more than offset declining poultry prices in the East.

Index Numbers of Feed Prices and Prices of Farm Animals and Farm Animal Products  
by Months 1962-65 (1935-39 = 100)

Month	1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal
January .....	248.6	271.0	225.2	283.3	216.4	264.2	240.4	262.5
February .....	250.7	270.8	224.4	273.8	212.3	266.2	242.9	267.7
March .....	252.4	267.5	221.9	268.8	208.7	265.6	243.9	269.7
April .....	257.6	272.0	218.2	266.6	210.8	265.0	248.5	272.1
May .....	261.6	276.5	215.8	271.9	210.2	267.4	246.9	276.8
June .....	257.2	285.8	215.9	280.1	213.2	273.9	236.3	297.7
July .....	226.8	295.6	211.6	286.1	217.4	268.4	231.4	299.2
August .....	216.3	304.3	202.6	285.6	216.6	270.2	230.9	298.2
September .....	213.3	297.8	206.5	285.2	218.7	269.6	227.1	296.8
October .....	215.6	298.2	205.9	270.1	218.6	265.7	224.7	301.6
November .....	217.6	300.3	207.2	269.8	223.5	265.7		
December .....	220.6	292.8	214.5	263.1	222.4	265.5		

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

Grain and Grade	August 1 9 6 5	September 1 9 6 5	October 1 9 6 5
-----------------	-------------------	----------------------	--------------------

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. ....	85/3	86/2	86/3
Ex. 3 C.W. ....	83/1	84	84/1
3 C.W. ....	82/3	83/2	83/3
Ex. 1 Feed ....	82/3	83/2	83/3
1 Feed ....	81/3	82/2	82/3
2 Feed ....	78/3	79/2	79/3
3 Feed ....	75/3	76/2	76/3

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 ....	136/1	138/3	138/6
2 C.W. Six-Row ....	136/1	138/3	138/6
3 C.W. Six-Row ....	134/1	136/3	136/6
1 C.W. Two-Row ....	134/1	136/3	136/6
2 C.W. Two-Row ....	134/1	136/3	136/6
3 C.W. Two-Row ....	130/1	132/3	132/6
1 Feed ....	124/7	127/7	127/6
2 Feed ....	123/7	126/7	126/6
3 Feed ....	120/7	123/7	123/6

(1) For local sales and for spot sales subject to confirmation.



# FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHEL

700 —

600 —

500 —

400 —

300 —

200 —

100 —

0

MILLION BUSHEL

700 —

600 —

500 —

400 —

300 —

200 —

100 —

0

PEAK MARKETINGS

1963-64 CROP YEAR

568.6 MILLION BUSHEL

JULY

JUNE

MAY

APR.

MAR.

FEB.

JAN.

DEC.

NOV.

OCT.

SEPT.

30 year average  
1934-35  
1963-64

10 year average  
1954-55  
1963-64

1960-61

1961-62

1962-63

1963-64

1964-65

1965-66

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT\* AND WHEAT FLOUR\*\*

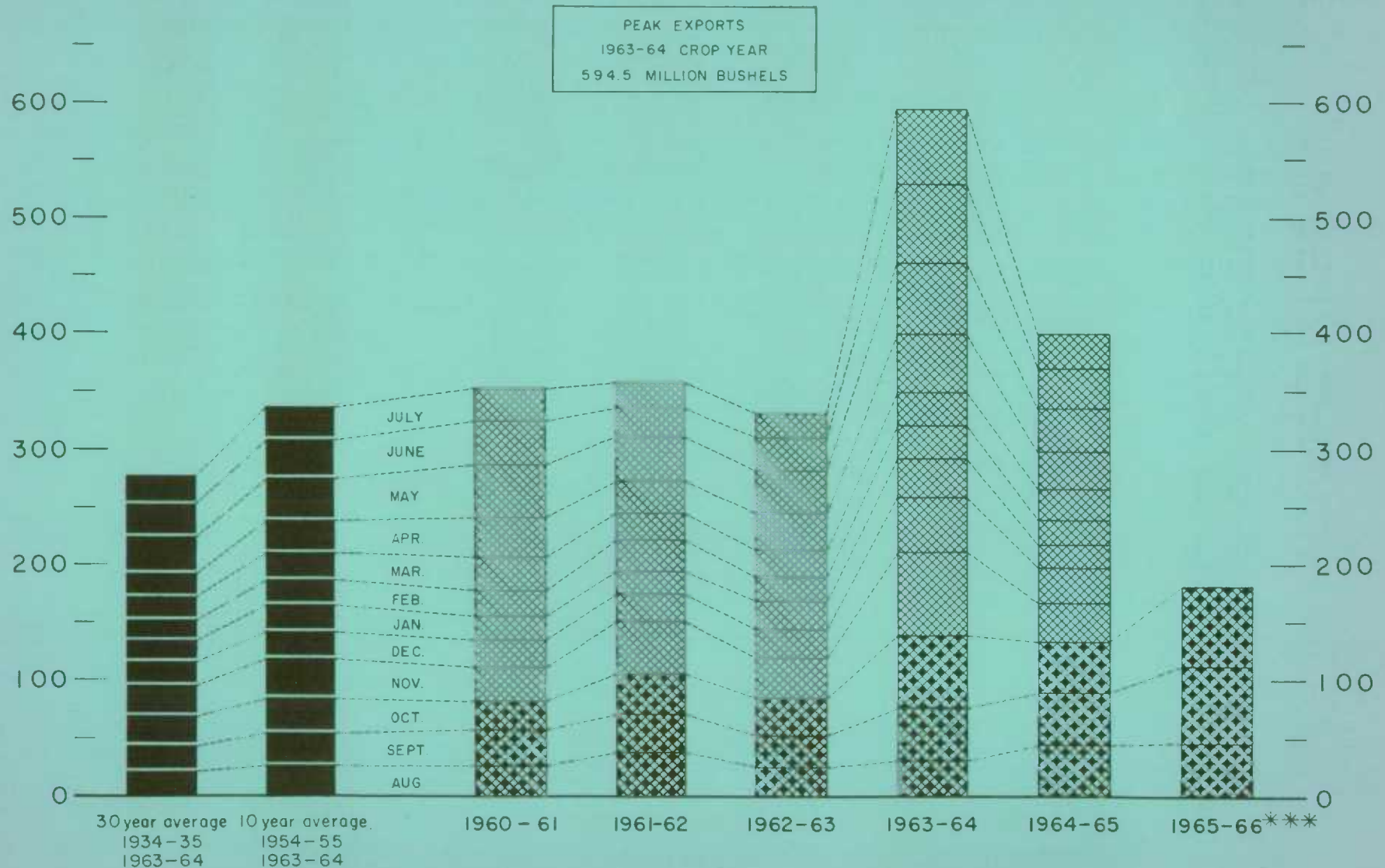
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHEL

700—

MILLION BUSHEL

—700



\*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

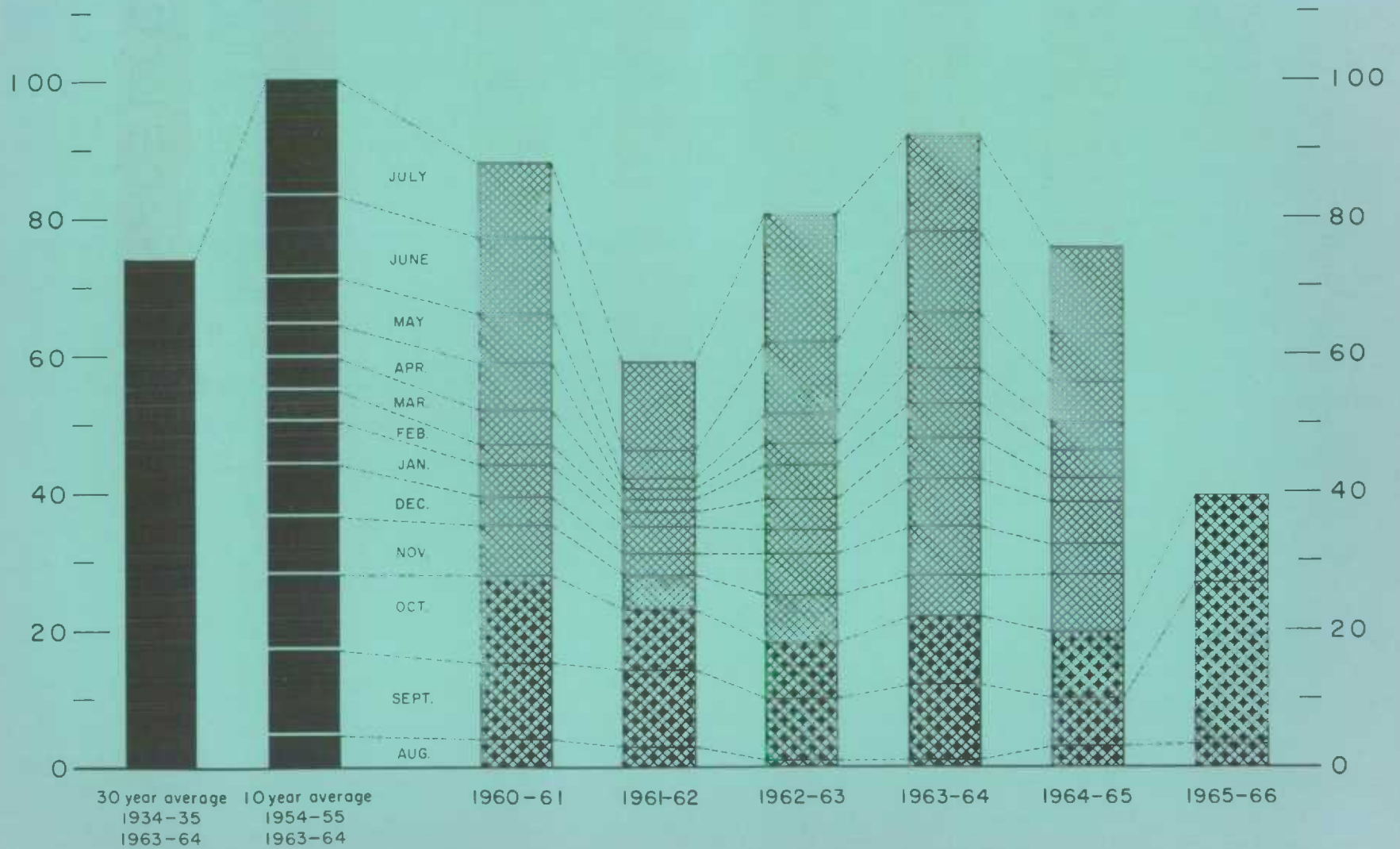
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHELS

120 —

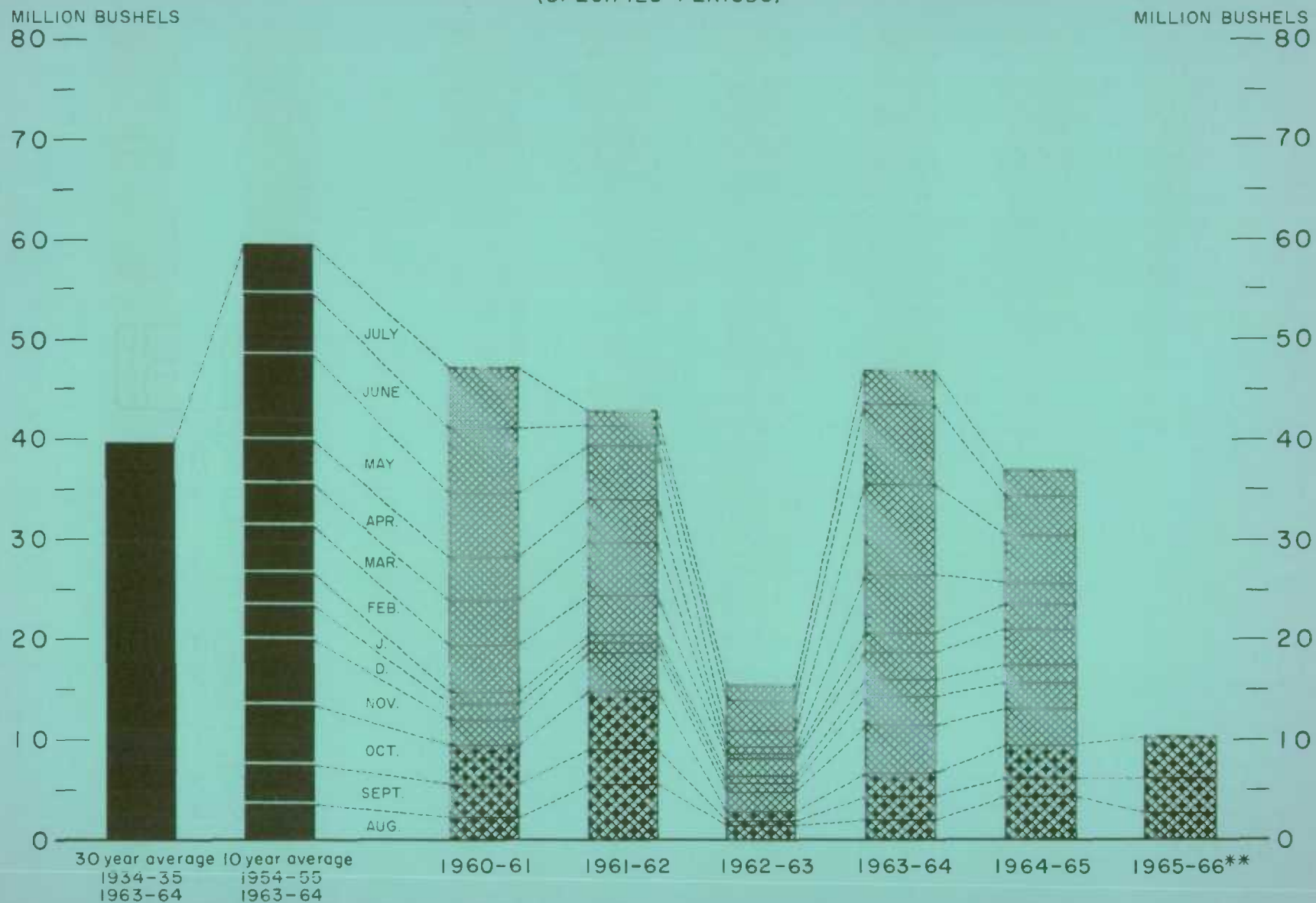
MILLION BUSHELS

— 120



## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS\*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



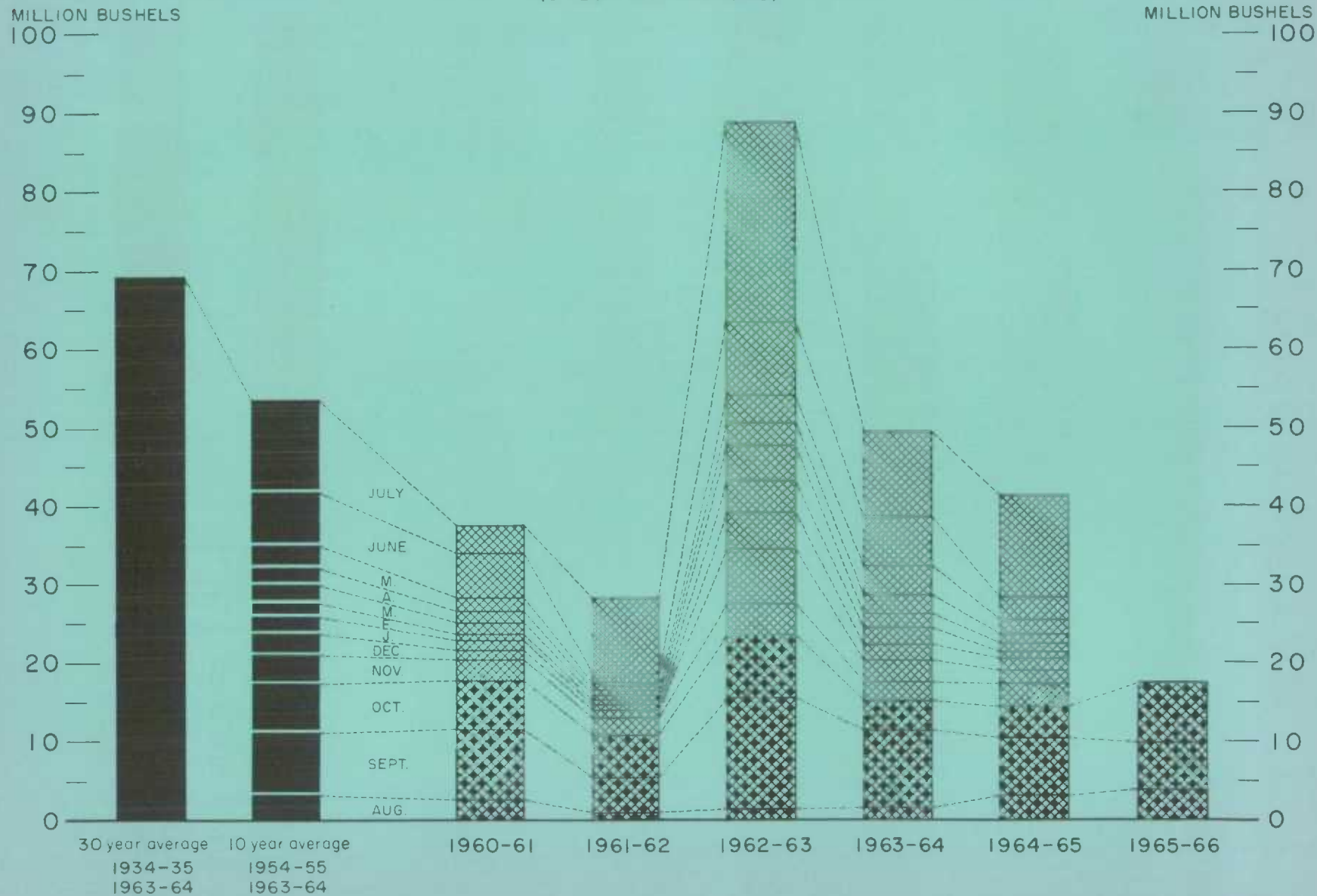
\*In terms of grain equivalent. \*\*Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.



# FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

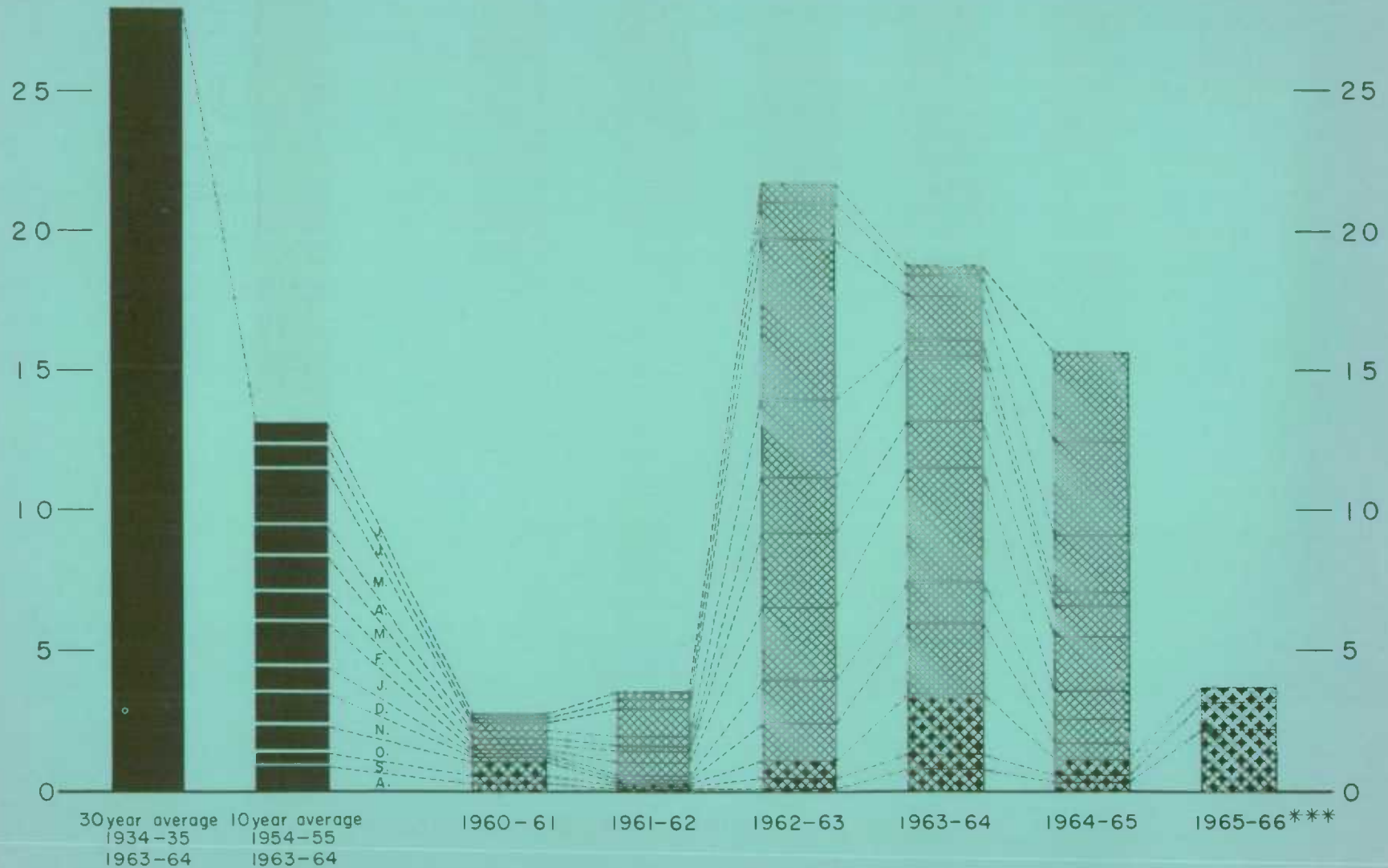
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division D.B.S.

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS\* AND OAT PRODUCTS\*\*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHEL  
30 —MILLION BUSHEL  
— 30

\*Beginning with 1960-61 includes relatively small quantity of bagged seed. \*\*In terms of grain equivalent. \*\*\*Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.



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

MILLION BUSHELS

900 —

800 —

700 —

600 —

500 —

400 —

300 —

200 —

100 —

0

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHELS

900 —

800 —

700 —

600 —

500 —

400 —

300 —

200 —

100 —

0

30 year average

1934-35

1963-64

10 year average

1954-55

1963-64

1960-61

1961-62

1962-63

1963-64

1964-65

1965-66

JULY

JUNE

MAY

APR

MAR

FEB

JAN

DEC

NOV

OCT

SEPT

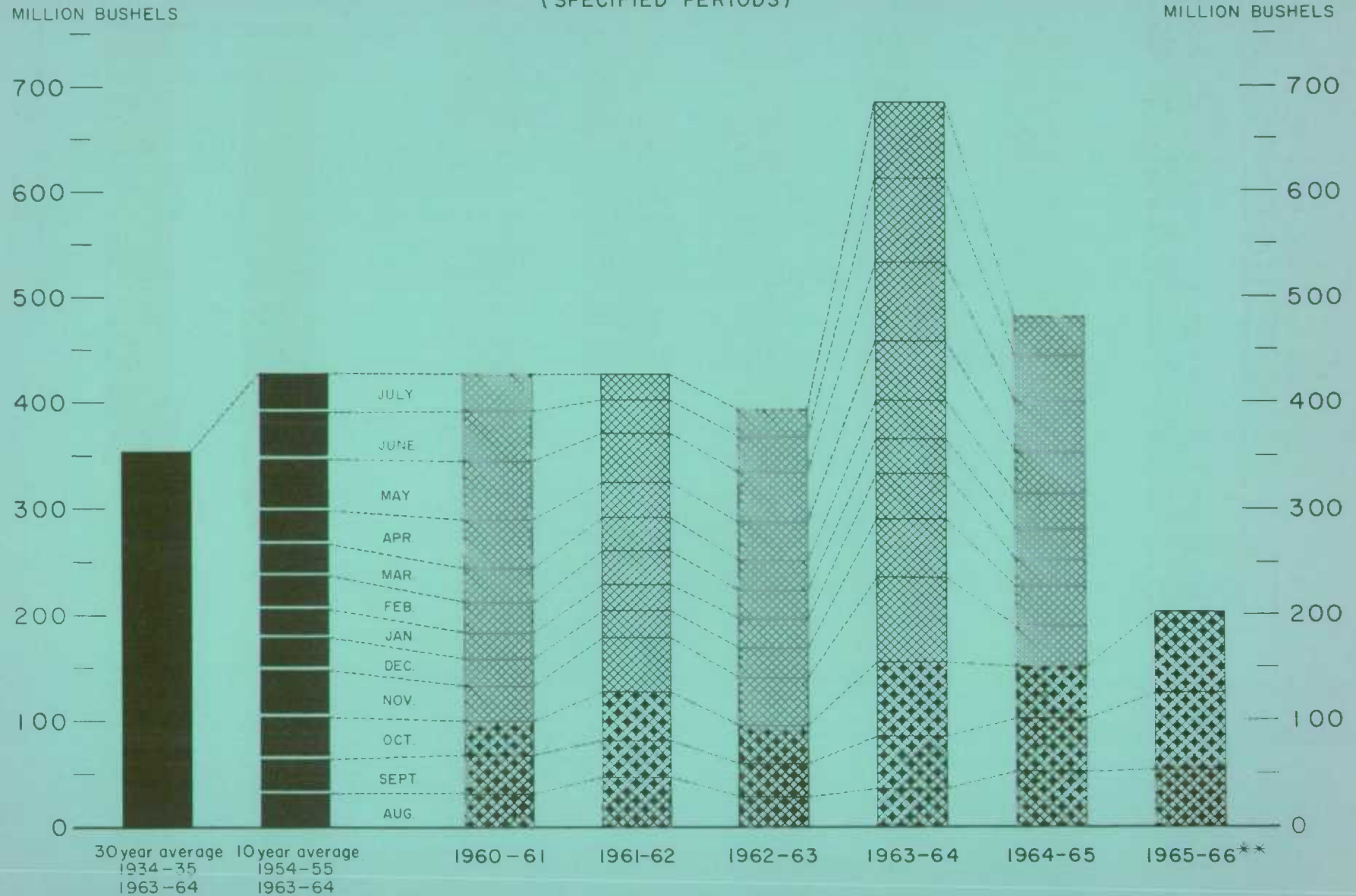
AUG

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

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

# EXPORTS OF CANADA'S SIX MAJOR GRAINS AND PRODUCTS\*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



\*Wheat, bagged seed wheat, and wheat flour; oats, bagged seed oats, and oatmeal and rolled oats; barley, malt and pot and pearl; rye, flaxseed and from 1960-61 rapeseed.

\*\*Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.



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

Grain and Grade	August 1 9 6 5	September 1 9 6 5	October 1 9 6 5
-----------------	-------------------	----------------------	--------------------

cents and eighths per bushel

OATS

Domestic and Export

2 C.W. ....	83/2	85/5	86/2
Ex. 3 C.W. ....	82/2	83/2	83/3
3 C.W. ....	82	83	83/3
Ex. 1 Feed ....	82	83	83/3
1 Feed ....	81	82	82
2 Feed ....	78	79	79
3 Feed ....	75	76	76

BARLEY

Domestic and Export

1 C.W. Six-Row ....	128/3	131/4	133/6
2 C.W. Six-Row ....	128/3	131/4	133/6
3 C.W. Six-Row ....	127/3	130/3	130/6
1 C.W. Two-Row ....	128/3	131/3	131/6
2 C.W. Two-Row ....	125/5	128/6	129/6
3 C.W. Two-Row ....	124/5	127/2	127/6
1 Feed ....	124/5	127/2	127/6
2 Feed ....	123/2	125/6	125/2
3 Feed ....	120/2	122/6	122/2

RYE

Producers', Domestic and Export Prices

2 C.W. ....	124	123/1	124/3
3 C.W. ....	120	118/1	119/3
4 C.W. ....	112/1	109/7	110/4
Ergoty ....	105/1	101/7	103/3

FLAXSEED

Producers', Domestic and Export Prices

1 C.W. ....	307/2	314/1	306/3
2 C.W. ....	298/7	304/5	300/2
3 C.W. ....	275/2	276/3	265/5

RAPESEED (1)

No. 1 Canada ....	232	230/3	244
No. 2 Canada ....	218/3	219	229/5

(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 5, 1965.

Record feed grain production in 1965, although accompanied by a smaller carryover from last year, has resulted in an increase in total feed grain supply for 1965-66 to 217 million tons, 10 million more than last year, but about 5 million tons below the 1959-63 average. In addition, wheat feeding is expected to continue near last year's high level of over 3 million tons. The high-protein feed supply is expected to be about 4 per cent larger as a result of the prospective increase in soybean meal production. This would give a total feed concentrate supply of about 250 million tons, 10 million more than last year, but slightly below the 1959-63 average.

Domestic use of feed grains in 1965-66 is expected to increase principally as a result of more favourable livestock feed price-ratios and the high moisture content of corn evident in the Corn Belt, which is expected to increase feeding per animal unit over 1964-65. Exports, trending upward in recent years, are expected to increase further in 1965-66—probably by 2 million tons to a little over 23 million tons. The record 1965 feed grain production, however, is expected to exceed total utilization by about 5 million tons, resulting in a carryover of around 60 million tons at the close of the marketing year.

The Food and Agricultural Act of 1965, recently passed by Congress, will have an important bearing on the outlook for feed during the next 4 or 5 years. The Act provides for a feed grain program for 1966 through 1969, that is similar to the programs in effect during the last 5 years. More latitude in determining program provisions is provided the Secretary, including authority to vary the price support payments and to pay price support payments on all or part of the permitted acreage of participants. The Secretary is also authorized to permit substitution between wheat and feed grains, the planting of certain crops on diverted acreage and soybeans on permitted feed grain acreage without loss of price support payments.

The 1965-66 corn supply is estimated at 5,340 million bushels, 262 million more than last year, but 140 million below the 1959-63 average. The 1965 crop of 4,179 million bushels (based on October 1 indications) is expected to exceed total domestic use and exports, increasing the carryover of corn into 1966-67 by around 10 per cent from the 1,160 million bushels carried over on October 1, 1965. The sorghum grain supply, estimated at 1,221 million bushels, is 7 per cent larger than last year but a little below the record supply of 2 years ago. Some increase is in prospect for sorghum grain stocks. The oat supply is up about 7 per cent, halting the downward trend of recent years, while the barley supply is about 4 per cent smaller than in 1964-65.

Feed grain prices in 1965-66 are expected to be somewhat below those a year earlier. In 1964-65, the index of prices received by farmers for feed grains averaged 6 per cent higher than a year earlier and were 16 per cent above the post-war low set in 1960-61. Lower prices are in prospect for 1965-66, principally because of larger production, lower quality corn in the Corn Belt, and a moderate reduction in 1965 loan rates. With the much larger production this year, CCC sales of corn and sorghum grain probably will be smaller than in 1964-65 and market prices of these grains are not expected to advance with the CCC sale price as they did in 1964-65.



Larger supplies and lower prices of high-protein feeds also are in prospect for 1965-66. The record 1965 soybean crop will bring a substantial increase in production of soybean meal, probably increasing the quantity available for domestic feeding from about 9.2 million tons this year to about 9.8 million tons in 1965-66. Exports of soybean meal also are expected to increase somewhat from the record tonnage exported in 1964-65. The larger supply of soybean meal is expected to bring lower prices for soybean meal as well as for high-protein feeds generally.

The 1965-66 hay supply is estimated to be about 3 per cent larger than last year with the increased production more than offsetting the smaller carry-over. The number of roughage-consuming animal units on farms has been increasing in recent years but may decline slightly in 1965-66. The hay supply per animal unit is 4 per cent larger than last year, but is still 3 per cent below the 1959-63 average. Large hay supplies in the Western Corn Belt, the South, and a number of Western States has resulted in relatively low prices in those areas. On the other hand, hay supplies are again short in the Northeastern States and prices are relatively high in that area.

#### NOTES ON FOREIGN CROPS

Argentina The following information relative to the Argentine coarse grains, corn, rye, sorghum and millet is taken from a report from Mr. H.E. Ryan, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Buenos Aires, under date of November 26, 1965 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 During the early part of the period under review, cold and dry conditions prevailed throughout most of Argentina grain belts. Beginning in mid-October, widespread rainfall occurred, and this continued into November. However, the rains came too late in certain areas, and in other areas in insufficient quantities so that crops did not develop as would normally have been the case.

Corn The final official corn production estimate for 1964-65 was published in late September at 5,140,000 metric tons (202.4 million bushels), a decrease of 3.9 per cent from the previous year. However, it was above the average production for the last 5 and 10 year periods by 5.7 and 20.3 per cent, respectively. The reduced output reflected the unfavourable weather, although the drop in production would have been greater were it not for the fact that, in some areas, new higher-yielding hybrid seed was used. The harvest was from 3,693,000 seeded hectares (9.1 million acres), of which 630,700 hectares (1.6 million acres), were later abandoned. The average yield was 1,678 kilos per hectare (26.7 bushels per acre).

By the end of October, seeding had been completed for the early lots of 1965-66 corn, and growing conditions were very favourable, due to timely rains. At present, the soil is being prepared for late sowings, and moisture conditions remain satisfactory.

At the end of August, producers were being paid 830 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.27 per bushel) of corn in Rosario, and 880 pesos (\$1.35 per bushel) in Buenos Aires. Current prices in the Buenos Aires Cereal Exchange are, 920 pesos (\$1.41 per bushel) for flint and 860 pesos (\$1.32 per bushel) for dented corn.

Current prices in the Futures Market are, 988 pesos (\$1.51 per bushel) for December delivery and 1,037 pesos (\$1.59 per bushel) for January.

By the end of August, grain afloat to Italy was costing U\$S 71.25 per ton (\$1.95 per bushel) c.i.f. Italian port; while sales for September-October delivery were at virtually the same price. In October, new crop corn came on to the market and was being sold c.i.f. Italy at U\$S 69.50 (\$1.90 per bushel) for May-June shipment.

By the end of October, remaining stocks were estimated at 200,000-250,000 tons (7.9 million - 9.8 million bushels), and much of this has been sold in the intervening period.

By the end of September, 2,344,762 tons (92,308,000 bushels) of corn had been exported, Italy taking 1,769,416 tons (69,658,000 bushels), the Netherlands 166,097 tons (6,539,000 bushels), and Spain 87,520 tons (3,445,000 bushels). During October, a further 200,000 tons (7,874,000 bushels) were exported, mainly to Italy.

While no estimate of acreage is available as yet, it is expected that the 1965-66 corn area will exceed that of last year, due to the good weather conditions which resulted in some wheat land being converted to corn.

Oats, Barley and Rye The second official acreage estimate for these grains was published in early November with the 5 and 10 year average.

<u>Grain</u>	<u>5-year</u>	<u>10-year</u>	<u>1965-66</u>
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Average</u>	
	thousand acres		
Oats .....	3,287	3,787	2,757
Barley .....	2,725	3,017	2,322
Rye .....	5,962	6,434	5,261

There is yet no production estimate available for the new crops, but oats, fodder barley and rye in many areas have been intensively grazed and fewer fields are being kept for grain. This will likely mean a sizeable reduction in output. For brewers barley, there is a more promising outlook, even though the crop suffered from lack of rainfall.

The Buenos Aires Cereal Exchange to-day is quoting oats (yellow, grade 2) at 750 pesos per 100 kilos (70 cents per bushel); brewers barley, grade 2, at 860 pesos (\$1.13 per bushel); fodder barley, grade 2, at 59 kilos per hectolitre (47 pounds per bushel), 735 pesos (96 cents per bushel); and rye, grade 2, at 750 pesos (\$1.15 per bushel).

In late October, oats for November shipment were quoted at U\$S 61.00 (\$1.01 per bushel), barley for January-March shipment at U\$S 68.90 (\$1.61 per bushel) and rye for November-December shipment, at U\$S 60.00 (\$1.64 per bushel) all c.i.f. Continental ports.

By the end of September, oat exports totalled 302,291 metric tons (19,601,000 bushels), barley 272,263 (12,505,000 bushels), and rye 65,049 metric tons (2,561,000 bushels). October shipments equalled, for oats, 14,498 (940,000 bushels); for barley, 1,700 (78,000 bushels); and for rye, 10,436 metric tons (411,000 bushels).



Sorghum Production still remains estimated at 1,058,500 metric tons (41.7 million bushels) as previously reported. By the end of September producer prices had risen to 840 pesos (\$1.29 per bushel) and one month later stood at 910 pesos (\$1.39 per bushel). Stocks are almost exhausted, and exports have been small. Total shipments at the end of September equalled 178,281 metric tons (7,019,000 bushels), going mainly to Japan 75,000 tons (2,953,000 bushels) and Britain 57,000 (2,244,000 bushels).

Millet Production for 1964-65 remains estimated at 113,000 metric tons (5.0 million bushels) considerably below last year's output. By the end of August, millet was in short supply, and 980 pesos (\$1.34 per bushel) was being paid to producers (100 kilos delivered to Buenos Aires). This price increased to 1,040 pesos (\$1.42 per bushel) by the end of September, but fell back to 950 pesos (\$1.30 per bushel) by late October. The current price for millet in the Buenos Aires Cereal Exchange is considerably lower at 750 pesos (\$1.02 per bushel).

Exports to the end of September totalled 118,052 metric tons (5,205,000 bushels), with major customers including Japan 52,000 (2,293,000 bushels) and Spain 27,000 (1,190,000 bushels).

Millet is now being sown, and it is expected that there will be a sizeable increase in acreage, as some wheat land has been converted due to the poor weather conditions at the time wheat was being planted.

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 29, 1965 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Barley Harvesting of this year's reduced New South Wales crop has commenced. Barley grain production is expected to be well below last year's harvest of 6.7 million bushels. Yields in the southern sector of the State, where 60 per cent of last year's production was grain, are expected to be much lower.

In Queensland a record barley crop is expected although very hot weather may have affected the quality. The increased barley harvest is attributed to wheatgrowers switching to barley due to the late season.

Oats The New South Wales oat crop this season is expected to be the lowest since 1957-58 because of the drought. A crop of about 11 million bushels, from a harvested area of about 560,000 acres, is forecast. This would be only about half of last season's production which was the second highest achieved.

In the northern oat-growing areas, most crops have been grazed out, while in central districts reasonable yields were expected only in the more favoured areas.

Britain The following information relative to grain crops in Britain has been extracted from a report by Mr. W. M. Miner, Agricultural Secretary, London, under date of November 15, 1965 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Weather and Crops Generally mild, dry weather continued throughout October with prolonged periods of sunshine and above-average temperatures. Present conditions are more unsettled with rain, snow and colder weather. The fine October weather enabled farmers to catch up on arrears of work, and autumn cultivations are now almost up to schedule except in the North. The condition of grain going into store varied widely and many samples contained a high proportion of shrivelled and discoloured grain and some sprouting was evident. Quality was generally below average and grain in store required constant attention to prevent overheating and mould. The oats crop in particular has been badly affected as a result of delayed ripening and late harvesting.

Production Forecast The Ministry of Agriculture's first estimate of the 1965 harvest puts output at a record 13.3 million long tons, some 7 per cent more than the previous year's final estimate. This increased output was largely expected in view of the 8,958,000 acres planted to wheat, barley and oats, an increase of 595,000 acres over 1964.

As anticipated, latest Ministry estimates of yields showed small increases over 1964 and applied to acreage give an estimated total production of:

Wheat	4,067,250 long tons	(151.7 million bushels)
Barley	7,880,235 long tons	(368 million bushels)
Oats	1,332,555 long tons	(87.7 million bushels)

Requirements and Supplies In their first statistical statement for the 1965-66 season, which should be treated as provisional, the Ministry of Agriculture forecast total requirements of cereals for consumption at 21.25 million long tons. These anticipated requirements comprise 8.35 million long tons of wheat and flour and 12.9 million long tons of coarse grains compared with 7.85 and 12.7 million long tons, respectively, for the previous crop year. The quantity of wheat and flour available from domestic sources is estimated at 4.15 million long tons an increase of 500,000 long tons on 1964, and that of coarse grains at 9.15 million long tons, 300,000 long tons more than the previous year. Increased wheat and flour imports of 150,000 long tons to 4.25 million long tons are forecast but overseas supplies of coarse grains are expected to fall by 50,000 long tons to 3.8 million long tons. In view of the generally lower quality of grain a larger proportion of this year's increased wheat supplies are expected to be used for animal feed rather than milling. This may lead to some reduction in feed wheat imports compared with last year when an unusually large amount of imported wheat (nearly 600 tons) was used for animal feeds.

Grain Markets The uncertain harvest has led to increased imports up to now compared with last year and forward purchases have also mounted. These can however be expected to decrease sharply as the home grown grain situation becomes clearer. The greatly increased barley output may cause some marketing problems as the increased supplies will have to be absorbed in a season which for all practical purposes is a month shorter than usual. Grain markets have remained quiet with prices for home-grown milling and feed wheats about 10/- per long ton (2 cents per bushel) lower than prices prevailing last year. Feeding barley, however, averaging £20 per long ton (\$1.29 per bushel) ex. farm is £1 a long ton (6 cents per bushel) higher than the previous year's levels. It is not anticipated that cereal prices will change greatly during the present year.



Italy The following account of the current coarse grain situation in Italy has been extracted from a report by Mr. U. Boschetti, Senior Commercial Assistant, Canadian Embassy, Milan, under date of November 30, 1965, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

As previously reported adverse weather conditions affected the grains crop in different ways. Maize production (which generally grows in the Northern part of Italy) has been 13 per cent lower than that of 1964, while the barley and oats crops (production of which is spread out in both Northern and Southern Italy) have been about 14 per cent and 13 per cent higher, respectively, than that of 1964. This was particularly due to the improved meteorological situation in Southern Italy. The official data show the following:

	<u>Grain Crops</u>	
	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
	thousand bushels	
Maize .....	154,665	134,638
Barley .....	11,551	13,182
Oats .....	30,171	34,210
Rye .....	3,374	3,260

Maize (Corn) - August The market revealed a heavier trend, particularly of maize of Plate origin, during the second ten days of August. Prices of American yellow corn remained firm throughout August. It is interesting to note that during the last half of August the first cargoes of old crop Brazilian yellow maize arrived to Italy; however, some complaints have been made as to quality and condition. The import levy remained at zero throughout August. The result of the new domestic crop, which was more inferior than expected, compelled the Italian market, during September, to turn to the imported product which raised prices especially for Plate origin maize.

Barley During August there was a revival of demand for barley. This caused a slight increase in price and good orders have been passed for shipments during September especially from the U.S.A. and Canada. CIF prices reached the highest levels of the year. Statistics show that more than 500,000 metric tons (22,965,000 bushels) arrived at the Italian ports during the first half of 1965; the bulk of it from Argentina.

There was no particular change in price during September; it remained at about Lire 4,700 - 5,000 per 100 kilos (\$1.76 - \$1.87 per bushel) for landed goods at Milan.

Barley imports from France have been remarkably reduced since the French Government has no intention of applying the price fixed for Italy by the Common Market regulations. This, according to French opinion would cause France to suffer a loss as a consequence of the price now ruling in that country which is higher than the price now in force in Italy.

There were limited offers of the domestic produce on the market during October and first ten days of November. Import levels are still adequate, particularly from Argentina, U.S.A. and the near East.

Oats There was no substantial trade during September. However, some purchases have been made from U.S.A. for shipments. October official data show that some 120,000 metric tons (7,781,000 bushels) arrived to Italy during the first half of 1965. Prices during August and September were US \$7.50 - 7.90 per 100 kilos (\$1.24 - \$1.31 per bushel), landed goods delivered at Milan.

During October and the first ten days of November, domestic produce was offered on a slightly larger scale. There was a particular demand for animal feed purposes and sowing. Oats of foreign origin also were in good demand. Statistica data show that during the last three months some 50,000 metric tons (3,242,000 bushels) reached Italy, mainly from Argentina.

Rye The domestic production is expected to be used for seeding and feed purposes. Imports continue to be negligible; the official statistics for the period January through June 1965 show the following imports: total 757 metric tons (30,000 bushels) of which about 400 tons (16,000 bushels) were from Argentina. In order to protect bread production from illegal mixing of rye and wheat flour, the price remains at excessive level.

Japan The following information relative to the Japanese barley, maize and sorghum situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. R. G. C. Smith, Minister (Commercial), Canadian Embassy, Tokyo, under date of November 17, 1965 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Barley: Domestic Production The revised estimates issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on August 30 place this year's harvest of barley slightly above last year, with a 16 per cent above normal expected yield of naked barley more than offsetting a small decrease from the 6-row and 2-row varieties. The total estimated barley production as of August 30 was 1,233,600 metric tons (56.7 million bushels) compared to 1,198,000 metric tons (55.0 million bushels) last year.

Import Requirements In addition to the import quantities for staple food, the Food Agency announced on September 28 that the basic import quantity of barley for feed will be 182,000 metric tons (8,359,000 bushels) during the latter half of the 1965 fiscal year.

Purchases of barley for the first half were as follows:

<u>COMMODITY</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u> thousand bushels
<u>For Staple Food</u>	
U.S.A. Barley .....	1,695
Australian Barley .....	41
Sub-total .....	1,736
<u>For Feed</u>	
U.S.A. Barley .....	5,269
Australian Barley .....	165
Canadian Barley .....	4,437
Sub-total .....	9,871
Grand total .....	11,607



Maize and Sorghum The Fourth Year Trade Agreement between Japan and China - January to December 1966 - signed on September 18, included as "main import items", 280,000 metric tons (10,288,000 bushels) of soybeans, 160,000 metric tons (7,839,000 bushels) of rice, 100,000 metric tons (3,937,000 bushels) of maize and 40,000 metric tons (1,470,000 bushels) of miscellaneous beans.

Japan has contracted with Thailand for a total of 360,000 metric tons (14,172,000 bushels) of maize (new crop), for shipment during September through December 1965. The prices contracted were £21-0-0 per metric ton F.O.B. for the 90,000 metric tons (3,543,000 bushels) shipped in September and October, and £21-10-0 per metric ton F.O.B. for the November and December shipments. Quantities and prices for January and February, 1966 requirements are now being negotiated.

Imports of maize and sorghum for the first half of the 1965 calendar year totalled 1,717,842 metric tons (67,628,000 bushels), with 1,529,627 metric tons (60,218,000 bushels) going for feed uses. The major supplier was the United States with 901,059 metric tons (35,473,000 bushels) and Thailand supplied 389,146 metric tons (15,320,000 bushels). Imports of sorghum during the same period totalled 729,507 metric tons (28,719,000 bushels) with the United States supplying more than 85 per cent of the total. Imports during the same period last year were 471,426 metric tons (18,559,000 bushels).

Federal Republic of Germany The following account of the grain situation in the Federal Republic of Germany has been extracted from a report supplied by Mr. W. F. Hillhouse, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Bad Godesberg, Germany, under date of November 12, 1965 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Weather and Crops Finally, late in August after more than four months of almost constant cold weather, the sun broke through and remained in evidence for much of the time until the end of October. This permitted the harvesting of many fields of grain that were about to be taken over by weed growth. It lowered the moisture content of much grain to manageable proportions, but, as the weather was not too hot, it did not encourage excessive sprouting. It also permitted work to proceed on land preparation and seeding of winter crops. The two-month period indeed prevented 1965 from being remembered as a disastrous crop year for the Federal Republic.

Preliminary official estimates indicate that the areas seeded to winter wheat and barley have risen slightly above last year while that seeded to rye has continued to decline. No indication of rapeseed acreage is yet available. Condition of these grains is considered to be satisfactory, although moisture is probably needed in some areas since precipitation in October averaged only 29 per cent of normal throughout the republic and reached only 15 per cent in southern areas.

1965 Grain Production German grain production this year is provisionally estimated at 13.8 million metric tons(+)- 2.7 million tons, or 16 per cent, less than last year's record of 16.5 million tons and approximately 1.1 million tons, or 7 per cent, less than the 1959-64 average. The reduction was caused almost entirely by lower yields since seeded area at 4,908,000(+) hectares (12.1 million acres) was only fractionally below the 4,923,000(+) hectares (12.2 million acres) seeded to grain(+) in 1964. The average yield of 2.82 metric tons per hectare was 15 per cent below the 1964 level and also 7 per cent below the six-year average.

(+)Corn not included.

Due to the very late harvesting of the crops official statistics by provinces are not yet available so that no clear regional picture of the crop outturn can be given. It is a fact however that in both absolute and relative terms the bread grains suffered more severely than feed and industrial grains.

Quality as well as quantity were influenced by the poor weather. In spite of the final period of relatively dry weather some winter wheat and rye and summer barley have moisture content as high as twenty or even thirty per cent. In many areas heavy weed growth has made crops much dirtier than usual.

Feed and Industrial Grains Although production of these grains - barley, oats and mixed summer grains - also declined in 1965, the drop was not as severe as in bread grains. A slight increase in the barley area did not quite compensate for reductions in oats and mixed grains, but the overall decline was only 1 per cent.

Total production of these grains, at 6,470,000 tons, was 14 per cent below the 1964 level and approximately 3 per cent below the six-year average.

As might be expected oats weathered the cold and damp better than most grains and the yield per hectare at 2.81 tons (73.8 bushels per acre) was only 7 per cent below last year and almost identical with the six-year average. However this drop, plus the decline in area, reduced oat production to 2,046,000 tons (132.7 million bushels) compared with 2,308,000 tons (149.7 million bushels) last year and the 1959-64 average of 2,182,000 tons (141.5 million bushels).

Barley yield on the other hand at only 2.82 metric tons per hectare (52.4 bushels per acre) was 17 per cent lower than last year and compared with a six-year average of 3.08 tons (57.3 bushels per acre). In spite of higher seedings therefore total outturn at 3,368,000 tons (154.7 million bushels) was 14 per cent below 1964 although slightly above the 1959-64 average.

Grain corn which is not yet included in the major grain statistic is said to have been grown on almost 27,000 hectares (67,000 acres) this year compared with 18,000 (44,000 acres) in 1964. The production has been tentatively set at almost 96,000 tons (3.8 million bushels) compared with 63,000 (2.5 million bushels) in 1964.

Outlook for Grain Imports Given the low quality and quantity of Germany's grain and other fodder crops this year and the continuing high live-stock feed requirements it is anticipated that German imports of grains and grain substitutes or equivalents during the current crop year will rise substantially again. Wheat is expected to participate in this expansion to the extent of several hundred thousand tons. Some indication of what may be expected is provided by comparing the import licences which have been granted this year with those granted last year. This year's figures in 000 metric tons for the period July 1-October 31 are given below with comparable figures for last year in brackets.

Bread wheat	327	(294)	Malting barley	232	(127)	Oats	226	(125)
Durum wheat	187	(128)	Other barley	271	(207)	Corn	827	(561)
						Sorghums and		
Total wheat	514	(422)	Total barley	503	(334)	other grains	174	(119)
Rye	1	(1)				Total		
						all grains	2,245	(1,562)



### German Grain Imports

During the past nine years West German imports of all grains(+) have fluctuated between a high of 7,910,000 metric tons and a low of 4,619,000 metric tons. There has been little if any trend, however, in total imports. In 1956-57 these were 6,186,000 tons and in 1964-65 they were 5,710,000; the average for the first three years was 5,518,000 tons and for the last three years 5,183,000 tons.

(+) Excluding rye, imports of which have fluctuated widely between a low of 6,261 tons and a high of 466,505 tons.

### Wheat Imports, Crop Years (July-June)

In thousand metric tons

Country of Production	Average 1956-57-1960-61		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
		%		%		%		%		%
Canada .....	931	36	1,195	35	762	41	824	44	653	45
U.S.A. ....	522	21	449	13	250	19	550	30	201	14
Argentina .....	269	11	660	19	128	7	97	5	313	21
Other Countries .....	824	32	1,175	33	712	38	393	21	297	20
Totals .....	2,546	100	3,479	100	1,852	100	1,864	100	1,464	100
Thereof:										
France .....	361	14	513	15	176	10	192	11	123	8
Australia .....	120	5	343	10	78	4	110	6	2	-
Sweden .....	98	4	149	4	76	4	44	2	121	8
U.S.S.R. ....	48	2	130	4	163	9	3	-	-	-

However, when one examines the type of grain imported and the sources of that grain some trends are visible which may be significant. Dividing the total between wheat on the one hand and feed and industrial grains on the other we note that wheat imports seem to be declining while imports of other grains are increasing. This trend is indicated but exaggerated by comparing the first and last years of the period. Wheat imports which were 3,289,000 tons in 1956-57 were only 1,464,000 tons in 1964-65; whereas imports of feed and industrial grains which totalled only 2,897,000 tons in 1956-57 were 4,246,000 tons last year. Using three-year averages for the beginning and end of the period the comparison is less startling but still apparently significant. For wheat the figures are - 1956-57-1958-59, 2,790,000 tons, 1962-63-1964-65, 1,727,000 tons - : for other grains they are - 1956-57, 2,728,000 tons, 1962-63-1964-65, 3,456,000 tons. Thus at the beginning of the period wheat imports accounted for slightly more than half the total whereas during the past three years they have accounted for almost precisely one third. Although the evidence is far from conclusive these trends appear to have been a consequence of the establishment of the Common Market grain regulations; at least the trends are really only apparent in the years since the advent of these regulations.

Examining sources of Germany's total grain imports, one or two comments may be worth mentioning. For these purposes it seems reasonable to average the first five years of the period and to ignore 1961-62, the year immediately preceding the Common Market regulations when imports were quite exceptional.

During the first five years, i.e. 1956-57—1960-61, U.S.A. was the most important supplier, accounting for 24 per cent of the total. In 1962-63 her share rose to 34 per cent, but has since declined steadily to 30 per cent last year. In the earlier period Canada, with 19 per cent, was the second most important supplier, and this share was maintained in 1962-63 but has since declined each year to less than 12 per cent of the market. Argentina held third place in the pre-EEC period with 14 per cent. This was cut in half during the first two post-EEC years, but she rallied last year to obtain almost 12 per cent of the market. France held slightly more than 10 per cent of the market in the 1956-57—1960-61 period and has since increased her share to 19 per cent last year.

The changing structure of grain imports is related to the increasing importance of feed and industrial grains and the declining importance of wheat in the import mix.

#### Imports of Feed and Industrial Grains \* Crop Years (July-June)

In thousand metric tons

Countries	1956-57- 1960-61		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	%		%		%		%		%	
Canada .....	67	3	-	-	57	2	41	1	23	-
U.S.A. ....	772	28	1,439	33	1,306	47	1,080	33	1,513	27
Argentina .....	474	17	389	9	137	5	279	9	390	9
Australia .....	280	10	466	10	191	7	171	5	201	5
France .....	199	7	460	10	361	13	712	22	955	22
Others .....	942	35	1,677	38	715	26	973	30	1,164	37
Totals .....	2,734	100	4,431	100	2,767	100	3,256	100	4,246	100
Thereof:										
United Kingdom ..	173	6	303	7	88	3	48	1	64	1
Netherlands .....	111	4	142	3	130	5	153	5	227	5
Sweden .....	30	1	129	3	28	1	78	2	139	3
South Africa ....	173	6	255	6	148	5	217	6	15	-

\* Includes: Barley, oats, maize, millet, meals from feed grains, cereals and corn starch, malt.

#### WORLD PRODUCTION OF BARLEY, OATS AND CORN

According to the October 28 issue of World Agricultural Production and Trade, published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.D.A. combined production of barley and oats in 1965 is forecast at 133 million metric tons, as compared with 135 million tons in 1964.

World barley production in 1965 is forecast at 4,080 million bushels, 4 per cent less than the 1964 crop. Acreage showed a decline of 7 per cent while yield is up 2 per cent. Notable reductions in the crop are indicated in the Soviet Union and Oceania, with all other regions showing gains.



The 1965 world oat crop is forecast at 3,075 million bushels, showing a gain of 5 per cent. Acreage is down slightly, following a continuous decline since 1954.

According to the November 25 issue of World Agricultural Production and Trade, world corn production in 1965 will be a record 8,150 million bushels, based on preliminary estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is 5 per cent above the 1964 crop level and about 1 per cent higher than the previous all-time high, of 1963.

A 16 per cent increase in the U.S. outturn is the principal change, with Soviet Union production estimated at a substantially lower level than that of the previous year.

Combining the corn forecast with earlier anticipations for barley and oats, a total outturn of 340 million metric tons of these three feed grains is indicated. This is 2 per cent larger than the 1964 total and just above the 339 million tons record of 1963.

#### CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS

- November 5 Based on conditions at October 15, production of Canada's principal grain crops in 1965 was estimated as follows, in millions of bushels, with 1964 figures in brackets: all wheat, 677.9 (600.4); oats, 415.0 (357.2); barley, 214.6 (166.8); mixed grains, 74.2 (66.4); corn for grain, 59.6 (53.0); all rye, 16.7 (12.2); flaxseed, 28.0 (20.3); rapeseed, 22.8 (13.2); and soybeans, 8.0 (7.0).
- 26 According to a report from Mr. H. E. Ryan, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) Buenos Aires, the final official corn production estimate for 1964-65 was published in late September at 5,140,000 metric tons (202.4 million bushels) a decrease of 4 per cent from the previous year. Oats, fodder barley and rye in many areas have been intensively grazed and fewer fields are being kept for grain.
- December 3 The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade No. 38 stated in part that as an essential part of its policy the Board has taken steps to increase the flow of grain, with a high moisture content, into country elevators and the subsequent shipment of this grain to the Lakehead. Details of this instruction may be found on page 5 of this publication.
- 9 The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade No. 40 announced in part that to enable producers to secure their seed requirements, the Board will allow companies, effective immediately to exchange Board stocks of wheat, oats and barley for lower grades of such grain without regard to quota regulations on the following basis:
- (a) Any grade of wheat, excluding Durum, for a lower grade of wheat
  - (b) Any grade of Durum for a lower grade of Durum
  - (c) Any grade of oats for a lower grade of oats
  - (d) Any grade of barley for a lower grade of barley.

FATS AND OILS

World Flaxseed  
Production Largest  
in 9 Years

The following extract is taken from the November 25, 1965 issue of World Agricultural Production and Trade, published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.D.A. World production of flaxseed in 1965 is expected to reach the largest tonnage since 1956. The tentative estimate of 145 million bushels is 10 per cent above last year's reduced outturn and the 1955-59 average. The estimated 13 million bushels increase from last year is attributed largely to the sharp expansion in the United States and in Canada, offset partially by reduced production in Argentina, Brazil, and Australia.

This year North American countries have grown an estimated 18 million bushels of flaxseed more than they did last year. Production in the United States at 34.5 million bushels exceeds that of last year by more than 40 per cent or 10 million bushels but is only slightly larger than the 1955-59 average. Acreage for harvest declined 3 per cent, but average yields at 12.6 bushels per acre are the highest on record. The often-dry Dakotas, which this year have produced almost 80 per cent of the total crop, had generally adequate moisture this year and frost held off until late September. Canadian production at an estimated 28.0 million bushels exceeds last year's outturn by 38 per cent or 8 million bushels. This is the second largest flaxseed crop in Canadian history, exceeded only by the 35 million bushels produced in 1956. Acreage increased from last year by 13 per cent, and the average yield per acre at 12.5 bushels is 2.2 bushels above last year's yield.

South American flaxseed crops to be harvested late this calendar year may be somewhat smaller than last year's relatively good outturn. Area seeded in the Argentine at 3.2 million acres reflected an expansion of 11 per cent from that of the previous year. Early in the season lack of rain in some areas and very low temperatures over a long period in some areas necessitated resowing. However, normal growing conditions, in general, have prevailed of late and, should these conditions be maintained the remainder of the season, production may approximate 30 million bushels. Nevertheless, the crop is not expected to reach last year's 32 million-bushel outturn when abandonment was below normal and average yields were above normal. The Ministry of Agriculture expects Brazil's production to be down to about 1.2 million bushels compared with 2.1 million last year, chiefly because of the recent rains in Rio Grande do Sul, where over 95 per cent of the crop is grown. However, with favorable weather, particularly adequate rain, the remainder of the season, the outturn could exceed that figure. In Uruguay acreage seeded to flaxseed is believed to have increased from last year as the Government Loan Program announced on April 30, by the Bank of the Republic, includes loans to farmers for seeding flaxseed. Consequently, the trade expects production to approach 3 million bushels or 150,000 more than last year's output.

Flaxseed production in Europe is tentatively placed at 7.8 million bushels, 1.1 million below that of last year but slightly above the 1955-59 average. While data for a number of countries, particularly those of Communist controlled Eastern Europe, are still incomplete, present indications are that production may have expanded significantly in Poland, the largest European producing country, but declined sharply in France, the second largest producing country. Annual production in the Soviet Union in recent years is now believed to have been 17 to 18 million bushels, and this year's outturn probably approximated that volume. Africa's annual flaxseed production is around 3 million bushels. Most of this is grown in Ethiopia, but reliable data for that country's production are not available. This year's outturn in other countries, largely Morocco and the United Arab Republic,



is estimated at about last year's level. Flaxseed production in Asia is up an estimated 10 per cent from 1964, largely the result of the expansion in India. At 16.9 million bushels, India's harvest early in 1965 was 12 per cent above last year's reduced outturn. Favorable weather during seeding time, plus increased domestic demand and high prices for linseed and other vegetable oils, reportedly induced an expanded acreage. Flaxseed production also increased in Pakistan and Japan but declined in Turkey.

Australia's above-average flaxseed production of the last 2 years, which resulted from attractive guaranteed prices to producers, has provided that country with a supply nearly adequate to cover requirements for 2 years. Under the guaranteed price system the bulk of the supply had to be taken over by the crushers. The Linseed Crushers' Association, consequently, announced that it would accept contracts for only limited quantities from this year's crop and that the guaranteed price would be reduced. Crushers hope to keep alive the interest in flaxseed production despite the reduced allocation under contract. It is expected, however, that producers will be reluctant to grow flaxseed again under the "boom-and-bust" conditions of recent years. Rather, the majority is likely to go back to wheat growing.

United States        The following summary of the fats and oils situation in the United States has been taken from the November 17, 1965 issue of The Fats and Oils Situation published by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

New-crop soybeans brought price premiums early in the marketing year with prices to farmers averaging \$2.33 per bushel in September-October, 8 cents over the 1965 support rate. Reasons for the strength were the unusually small September 1 carryover (30 million bushels compared with 67 million a year earlier) and late harvesting of the record 1965 crop, due to cold, wet weather. Demand for new-crop soybeans has held strong since oil and meal inventories were low in relation to large domestic and export requirements against earlier commitments. With the big crop and prices near the loan level, many farmers are storing soybeans and placing large quantities under CCC loan. Last year, farmers sold their crop early - three-fourths moving off farms by January 1, 1965. Soybean prices after harvest this year are expected to continue a little above support and vary within a narrow range.

The soybean crop, as of November 1, was estimated at 853 million bushels, 22 per cent above both 1964 and 1963. Acreage to be harvested for beans is up 13 per cent and the yield is estimated at 24.6 bushels per acre compared with 22.8 bushels in 1964. A crop this size would bring total 1965-66 supply in the marketing year that started September 1 to 882 million bushels, 15 per cent above a year earlier.

Soybean crushings for the year beginning September 1, 1965, are forecast at a record 515 million bushels, nearly 8 per cent above the 479 million bushels in 1964-65. U.S. soybean processing capacity for 1965-66 is estimated at 600 million bushels. Soybean exports in 1965-66 are forecast at 230 million bushels, 8 per cent above the previous year's record of 212 million bushels. Based on these crushing and export estimates and allowing 50 million bushels for seed and feed and waste, carryover stocks of soybeans on August 31, 1966, would be about 90 million bushels compared with 30 million this year. A carryover this size would be equivalent to only about 1 1/2 months' requirements for crushings and exports.

Cottonseed production in the 1965-66 marketing year that started August 1 is placed at 6,221,000 tons, about the same as last year. A crop this size would produce 2.0 billion pounds of crude cottonseed oil and 2.8 million tons of cake and meal. Prices to farmers for 1965-crop cottonseed through October are averaging \$46 per ton, about the same as last year and above the \$43 CCC purchase price. Domestic use of cottonseed oil is forecast at 1.5 billion pounds and exports at around 0.5 billion pounds.

The total supply of edible vegetable oils (cottonseed and soybean oils) for the 1965-66 marketing season (October-September) is forecast at 8.3 billion pounds compared with 8.1 billion last year, as increased output is expected to more than offset smaller starting stocks. Carryover stocks of cottonseed and soybean oils on October 1, 1965, totalled 0.6 billion pounds compared with 1.0 billion last year and 1.4 billion on October 1, 1963. Domestic use is projected at 5.7 billion pounds and exports at 2.0 billion, leaving estimated carryover stocks of 0.6 billion pounds on September 30, 1966. Edible oil prices in 1965-66 are likely to average somewhat below year-earlier levels, mainly because of the increased supply and lower prices of soybeans.

Exports of edible vegetable oils for 1965-66 are forecast at 2.0 billion pounds, about the same as last year's record. Exports under the Food-for-Peace Program (all Titles of Public Law 480) are estimated at 1.1 billion pounds and dollar sales at 0.9 billion pounds. Soybean oil is expected to account for about three-fourths the total compared with two-thirds in 1964-65. Favorable factors in the export outlook for 1965-66 are somewhat lower oil prices and a relatively poor olive crop in Spain for what is supposed to be an "on year".

#### Argentina

The following information relative to Argentine oilseeds is extracted from a report provided by Mr. H. E. Ryan, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Buenos Aires, under date of November 26, 1965 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.

Flaxseed The third official estimate for 1965-66 has been released at 1,300,000 hectares (3.2 million acres) an increase of 10 per cent over last year, although slightly below the average area seeded to this crop during the past 5 years. The above estimate is 5 per cent above the average seeded area of the past 10 years. The trade is now estimating a crop of 850,000-900,000 metric tons (33,463,000-35,431,000 bushels), somewhat higher than the 815,000 tons (32,085,000 bushels) estimate of last year.

With the estimated increase in acreage, and favourable outlook for the new crop, prices weakened during October, and by the end of the month flaxseed was being quoted in the Cereal Exchange at 1,350 pesos per 100 kilos (\$2.07 per bushel). The current price on the Exchange is some 10 pesos (2 cents per bushel) less. Currently, the Futures Market is quoting 1,349 pesos (\$2.06 per bushel) for December delivery, 1,338 pesos (\$2.05 per bushel) for January, 1,358 pesos (\$2.08 per bushel) for February, and 1,383 pesos (\$2.12 per bushel) for March.

During October, the National Grain Board continued to buy oil, and by the end of the month it had accumulated unsold stocks of approximately 40,000 tons. Few export sales occurred during the month.

Linseed expellers were selling to local exporters at 1,380 pesos per metric ton, November delivery. Prices c.i.f. Continental ports averaged U\$S 98.50 for November-December shipment. Linseed pellets were selling at U\$S 97.00 for October-December delivery c.i.f. Continental ports.



Sunflower Seed The third and final estimate of sunflower seed production during 1964-65 was issued by the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock in late September. The estimate of 757,000 metric tons (55.6 million bushels) is 65 per cent above last year's harvest and 19 and 27 per cent above the last 5 and 10 year average harvests, respectively. Total seeded area was 1,172,600 hectares (2.9 million acres), of which 87 per cent was harvested, with an average yield of 746 kilos per hectare (22 bushels per acre).

Prices to producers during late August averaged 1,470 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.21 per bushel) delivered to Buenos Aires. The current price in the Buenos Aires Cereal Exchange is 1,560 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.28 per bushel). Currently, futures prices are 1,598 pesos (\$1.31 per bushel) for December delivery; 1,638 for January (\$1.34 per bushel); 1,672 for February (\$1.37 per bushel); 1,577 for March (\$1.29 per bushel); and 1,540 pesos (\$1.26 per bushel) for April delivery.

By the end of October, sunflower seed expellers were being purchased by exporters at 9,850 pesos per metric ton, delivery in bulk Rosario, and pellets were fetching 9,800 pesos at the same port. Sales c.i.f. Continental Europe for November-December delivery were being negotiated at U\$S 88.00 per ton; pellets at U\$S 72.00 per ton, and meal at U\$S 73.50 per ton.

Rainfall during October left the soil in good condition, even in the northern provinces which had been suffering from drought. Areas already germinated are growing well, but it is too early to predict the size of the oncoming crop.

Italy The following information concerning rapeseed and soybeans in Italy has been extracted from a report by Mr. U. Boschetti, Senior Commercial Assistant, Canadian Embassy, Milan, under date of November 30, 1965, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Oilseeds As already reported last quarter, the following are the confirmed CIF prices for imports on the Milan exchange for shipments January-February 1966.

Rapeseed - US \$132 (\$143) per metric ton - French produce.  
US \$118 (\$127) per metric ton - Canadian produce.

Soyabeans - US \$111.15 (\$120) per metric ton - US product - shipment January.  
US \$111.25 (\$120) per metric ton - US product - shipment February.

All of the above CIF prices are based on arrivals at west coast Italian ports. Official statistics relative to January through June 1965 show the following imports:

Rapeseed - 13,000 metric tons (573,000 bushels).

Soyabeans - 188,556 metric tons (6,928,000 bushels).

CANADA

Crushings of Vegetable Oil Seeds and Production of Oil and Oil Meal, 1962-63—1965-66

	Crop Year			August - October	
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1964	1965
thousand pounds					
<u>Crushings</u>					
Flaxseed .....	141,634	154,007	162,480	54,052	44,460
Soybeans .....	1,071,700	1,116,350	1,172,459	290,364	282,725
Other(1) .....	83,514(2)	93,346	131,286	29,726	36,939
<u>Oil production</u>					
Flaxseed .....	49,105	53,173	55,742	18,373	15,467
Soybeans .....	183,592	192,655	201,057	50,974	48,427
Other(1) .....	31,606(2)	35,429	50,366	11,303	14,486
<u>Oil meal production</u>					
Flaxseed .....	86,281	95,551	101,764	34,261	27,119
Soybeans .....	837,052	883,052	929,775	231,093	226,518
Other(1) .....	49,122(2)	51,210	71,579	15,532	21,243

(1) Includes rapeseed and sunflower seed.

(2) Includes rapeseed, sunflower seed and safflower seed.

Production of Specified Oils and Fats Products, 1962-63—1965-66

	Crop Year			August - October	
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1964	1965
thousand pounds					
Margarine .....	176,271	169,736	167,665	46,607	46,610
<u>Shortening</u>					
Package .....	52,315	54,304	52,548	14,526	12,830
Bulk .....	129,359	134,039	138,308	38,531	39,051
<u>Refined oils</u>					
Coconut .....	19,034	14,406	15,465	4,427	4,466
Salad and cooking .....	72,982	76,417	70,312	16,207	19,109
Lard .....	98,129	104,753	104,072	26,095	22,188
<u>Tallow</u>					
Edible .....	39,979	45,689	50,685	12,658	12,103
Inedible .....	167,840	186,128	204,361	51,167	50,268
Grease, other than white.	4,702	6,211	5,128	1,417	1,165
Other oils and fats(1) ..	6,706	8,531	6,840	1,816	1,749

(1) Includes oleo oil, oleo stearin, oleo stock, neatsfoot, white oil and other oils.



# OILSEED PRODUCTION

Based on conditions at October 15 the 1965 flaxseed crop, now estimated at 28.0 million bushels is 38 per cent above last year's outturn of 20.3 million and 41 per cent above the 1954-63 average of 19.8 million bushels. Acreage sown to this crop increased 13 per cent this year and average yields at 12.5 bushels per acre are 21 per cent above last year's 10.3 bushels. Rapeseed production in 1965 is estimated at a record 22.8 million bushels compared with 13.2 million last year and the ten-year average of 6.5 million bushels. Acreage seeded to this crop was some 81 per cent larger than in 1964 but average yields of 15.9 bushels per acre are some 5 per cent lower than the 1964 outturn of 16.7 bushels.

Production of soybeans currently estimated at a record 8.0 million bushels is 15 per cent larger than last year's 7.0 million. The average yield per acre is estimated at 30.3 bushels compared with 30.2 bushels last year. The area sown to sunflowers is placed at 67,000 acres, down from the revised 78,500 acres planted in 1964. The indicated yield at 450 pounds per acre is 14 per cent higher than the 1964 average of 394 pounds. Indicated total production at 30.2 million pounds, is below last year's crop of 30.9 million, but larger than the ten-year average of 22.6 million pounds. In Manitoba 48,000 acres were grown and yields are estimated at 550 pounds per acre while in Saskatchewan, where 17,500 acres were planted, an average yield of 200 pounds per acre is reported. In Alberta where 1,500 acres were sown, yields are expected to average 170 pounds per acre.

The area in mustard seed at 185,000 acres in 1965 is up 150 per cent from the 1964 area of 74,000 acres, and average yields at 811 pounds per acre are 26 per cent above those of last year. Total production is expected to amount to a record 150.0 million pounds, 214 per cent above the 47.8 million produced in 1964.

Acreage, Yield and Production of Oilseed Crops, by Provinces, Canada, 1964 and 1965

Crop and Province	Acreage		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1964 (1)	1965	1964 (1)	1965 (2)	1964 (1)	1965 (2)
	acres		bushels		bushels	
<u>Flaxseed</u>						
Quebec .....	35,700	28,000	14.3	15.7	511,000	440,000
Ontario .....	23,500	24,000	16.3	15.8	383,000	379,000
Manitoba .....	1,025,000	1,160,000	10.3	11.6	10,600,000	13,500,000
Saskatchewan .....	521,000	610,000	8.6	13.0	4,500,000	7,900,000
Alberta .....	370,000	414,000	11.6	13.8	4,300,000	5,700,000
British Columbia .....	2,300	3,000	8.3	11.7	19,000	35,000
Totals .....	1,977,500	2,239,000	10.3	12.5	20,313,000	27,954,000
<u>Soybeans</u>						
Ontario .....	231,000	265,000	30.2	30.3	6,976,000	8,030,000
<u>Rapeseed</u>						
Manitoba .....	84,000	145,000	17.5	17.9	1,470,000	2,600,000
Saskatchewan .....	303,000	555,000	17.5	19.2	5,300,000	10,700,000
Alberta .....	404,000	735,000	16.0	12.9	6,460,000	9,500,000
Totals .....	791,000	1,435,000	16.7	15.9	13,230,000	22,800,000
<u>Sunflower Seed</u>			pounds		pounds	
Manitoba .....	48,000	48,000	525	550	25,200,000	26,400,000
Saskatchewan .....	23,000	17,500	150	200	3,450,000	3,500,000
Alberta .....	7,500	1,500	300	170	2,250,000	255,000
Totals .....	78,500	67,000	394	450	30,900,000	30,155,000
<u>Mustard Seed</u>						
Manitoba .....	10,000	19,000	675	850	6,750,000	16,150,000
Saskatchewan .....	29,000	70,000	621	850	18,000,000	59,500,000
Alberta .....	35,000	96,000	657	774	23,000,000	74,350,000
Totals .....	74,000	185,000	645	811	47,750,000	150,000,000

(1) Revised. (2) As indicated on basis of conditions on or about October 15.

Consumption of Oils and Fats in Margarine and Shortening(1), 1962-63—1965-66

	Crop Year			August - October	
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1964	1965
thousand pounds					
<u>Margarine</u>					
Vegetable oils:					
Coconut .....	7,353	2,117	188	5	108
Cottonseed .....	3,197	3,158	3,747	914	664
Palm(2) .....	8,694	5,799	5,988	1,334	1,744
Soybean .....	48,514	63,928	73,479	21,950	18,814
Other(2) .....	10,544	14,096	16,614	4,464	6,204
Totals .....	78,302	89,098	100,016	28,667	27,534
Marine and fish oils .....	60,482	43,979	28,715	7,342	8,407
Animal oils:					
Lard .....	3,241	3,504	7,657	1,974	2,239
Edible tallow .....	9	16	4	-	-
Other .....	23	-	-	-	-
Totals .....	3,273	3,520	7,661	1,974	2,239
Grand totals .....	142,057	136,597	136,392	37,983	38,180
<u>Shortening</u>					
Vegetable oils:					
Coconut .....	2,223	2,524	2,804	662	618
Cottonseed .....	6,831	8,226	11,000	2,564	2,950
Palm(2) .....	15,129	11,504	9,310	2,118	2,351
Soybean .....	52,698	61,344	58,405	16,099	17,218
Other(2) .....	24,616	22,516	23,664	7,103	7,510
Totals .....	101,497	106,114	105,183	28,546	30,647
Marine and fish oils .....	24,336	14,820	13,812	3,991	4,606
Animal oils:					
Lard .....	21,989	27,257	26,253	7,731	5,030
Edible tallow .....	30,739	37,822	44,833	12,332	11,067
Other .....	3,438	1,704	1,310	384	284
Totals .....	56,166	66,783	72,396	20,447	16,381
Grand totals .....	181,999	187,717	191,391	52,984	51,634

(1) All figures on a refined oil base.

(2) Includes palm kernel to December 1962 and from January 1963 included with "other".



Flaxseed - Selected Statistics, 1962-63--1965-66

	Crop Year			August - October	
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1964	1965
bushels					
<u>Flaxseed</u>					
Stocks at beginning					
of crop year .....	5,268,927	3,988,169	6,550,719	6,550,719	7,111,694
Production .....	16,042,000	21,116,000	20,313,000	20,313,000	27,954,000
Imports .....	629	65,743	5,100	-	-
Exports .....	12,565,941	13,638,472	14,346,118	4,152,528	4,883,552
Domestic crushing ....	2,529,185	2,750,118	2,901,402	965,217	793,935
cents and eighths per bushel					
<u>Prices(1)</u>					
August .....	368	319/3	331/1		307/2
September .....	359/6	321/1	324/4		314/1
October .....	338	318/3	318/4		306/3
November .....	324/1	316	315/2		
December .....	320/7	316/1	314/1		
January .....	324/3	322/4	315		
February .....	327/4	322/4	323/1		
March .....	331/4	323/2	324/7		
April .....	331/3	316/2	321/6		
May .....	334/1	314	324/5		
June .....	329	318/2	319/2		
July .....	331	328	312/3		
Yearly average ..	335	319/6	320/3		
pounds					
<u>Flaxseed Oil</u>					
Exports .....	8,282,700	11,754,100	26,445,000	5,104,500	3,405,100
Domestic production ..	49,104,853	53,173,265	55,742,235	18,373,069	15,467,121
tons					
<u>Flaxseed Meal</u>					
Exports .....	13,385	11,400	23,357	3,549	2,579
Domestic production ..	43,140	47,775	50,882	17,130	13,559

(1) Winnipeg Grain Exchange No. 1 C.W. Flaxseed, basis Fort William-Port Arthur.

Soybeans - Selected Statistics, 1962-63-1965-66

	Crop Year			August - October	
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1964	1965
	bushels				
<u>Soybeans</u>					
Production .....	6,608,000	5,002,000	6,976,000	6,976,000	8,030,000
Imports .....	14,710,678	15,656,287	15,826,805	2,940,840(1)	1,639,198(1)
Exports .....	2,444,757	1,614,435	3,179,108	331,868	363,363
Domestic crushing	17,861,659	18,605,840	19,540,984	4,839,404	4,712,707

cents and eighths per bushel

Prices(2)

August .....	242/5	275	276	283/6
September .....	248/2	281/6	298/2	272/7
October .....	252/1	297/1	303/6	273/4
November .....	255/1	295/3	312/7	
December .....	256/4	292/1	318/3	
January .....	269/1	288	324/1	
February .....	276/1	276/4	328/6	
March .....	275/1	275/3	322/1	
April .....	273	272	320/1	
May .....	276/6	267/3	302/5	
June .....	283/3	265/6	312/2	
July .....	281/7	266/7	304/3	
Yearly average	265/7	279/3	310/4	

pounds

Soybean Oil

Imports .....	27,182,100	34,261,400	33,666,000	4,358,700(1)	3,936,800(1)
Exports .....	51,075,600	28,162,900	33,163,900	8,884,200	13,760,300
Domestic pro- duction .....	183,591,681	192,654,904	201,056,959	50,973,501	48,426,966

tons

Soybean Meal

Imports .....	281,727	203,670	260,736	52,732(1)	45,661(1)
Exports .....	232,674	211,337	267,106	47,654	40,087
Domestic pro- duction .....	418,526	441,526	464,888	115,546	113,259

(1) August - September only.

(2) Buying prices, carlots, f.o.b. Chatham.



Exports of Canadian Flaxseed and Rapeseed 1965-66 and 1964-65

Destination	August 1965	September 1965	October 1965	August-October	
				1965-66	1964-65
bushels					
FLAXSEED (1)					
Western Europe					
EEC					
France .....	20,573	-	24,240	44,813	42,629
Germany, Federal Republic .....	-	-	122,000	122,000	120,275
Italy .....	-	-	-	-	19,200
Netherlands .....	710,019	180,014	475,193	1,365,226	440,061
Sub-totals .....	730,592	180,014	621,433	1,532,039	622,165
Other Western Europe					
Britain .....	882,800	375,802	380,913	1,639,515	1,925,647
Greece .....	-	-	3,960	3,960	-
Norway .....	38,103	-	-	38,103	84,000
Spain .....	79,940	91,567	-	171,507	173,640
Sub-totals .....	1,000,843	467,369	384,873	1,853,085	2,183,287
Totals .....	1,731,435	647,383	1,006,306	3,385,124	2,805,452
Eastern Europe					
Czechoslovakia .....	-	-	-	-	241,178
Yugoslavia .....	256,160	-	-	256,160	-
Totals .....	256,160	-	-	256,160	241,178
Asia					
Israel .....	-	37,320	-	37,320	40,572
Japan .....	137,688	551,060	516,200	1,204,948	1,065,326
Totals .....	137,688	588,380	516,200	1,242,268	1,105,898
Totals, All Countries .....	2,125,283	1,235,763	1,522,506	4,883,552	4,152,528
RAPESEED (1)					
Western Europe					
EEC					
Germany, Federal Republic .....	-	-	250,309	250,309	4,480
Italy .....	-	-	21,504	21,504	-
Netherlands .....	-	-	-	-	54,880
Totals .....	-	-	271,813	271,813	59,360
Asia					
India .....	-	-	-	-	112,000
Japan .....	90,557	293,416	524,183	908,156	298,052
Taiwan .....	-	-	-	-	48,501
Totals .....	90,557	293,416	524,183	908,156	458,553
Sub-totals, All Countries .....	90,557	293,416	795,996	1,179,969	517,913
Western Hemisphere					
United States (2) .....	1,592	-	N.A.	1,592	1,600
Totals, All Countries .....	92,149	293,416	795,996	1,181,561	519,513
SOYBEANS (2)					
Other Western Europe					
Britain .....	74,667	163,696	N.A.	238,363	192,905
Totals .....	74,667	163,696	N.A.	238,363	192,905

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Statistics Branch, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. Subject to revision. (2) Customs exports. N.A. - not available.

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