DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE COARSE GRAINS QUARTERLY

May 1966

Published by Authority of
The Minister of Trade and Commerce

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

June 1966
5502-504

Price $2 per year

Vol. 25 No. 3

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FATS AND OILS

FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

Marketings Primary deliveries of the six major grains in the Prairie Provinces up to May 25 of the current crop year have amounted to the unusually high level of some 523.9 million bushels. Although the greater portion of this total was accounted for by marketings of wheat, the deliveries of oats and barley were also well above comparable levels of the previous year. Primary deliveries of oats, at 31.5 million bushels, were 26 per cent greater than the corresponding 1964-65 total of 25.1 million but still 8 per cent less than the ten-year (1954-55—1963-64) average of 34.4 million. Marketings of barley, totalling some 69.6 million bushels up to May 25, 1966, were 27 per cent higher than the previous year's corresponding figure of 54.9 million and only about one per cent less than the ten-year average for the period of 70.1 million. Deliveries of rye up to May 25 this year have amounted to 7.6 million bushels and exceed last year's comparable total of 4.0 million and the ten-year average of 4.9 million bushels by margins of 90 per cent and 43 per cent, respectively.

Commercial Supplies Total supplies of oats in commercial positions at May 25, 1966 amounted to 24.0 million bushels, considerably less than both the 38.0 million of the year previous and the 41.9 million of two years ago. The bulk of the current total, some 12.9 million bushels, was in country elevator positions, in contrast to 24.9 million at the same date a year ago and 29.7 million of two years ago. Lakehead stocks, at 5.6 million bushels were above the 4.8 million the year before while supplies in Eastern elevators amounted to some 3.4 million bushels compared with 3.3 million at the same date in 1965. Total supplies of barley at May 25 this year amounted to 57.1 million bushels, registering increases over both the 49.3 million of a year ago and the 52.5 million of two years ago. Country elevator stocks, at 33.4 million were 15 per cent higher than the 29.1 million at the corresponding date in 1965 and 10 per cent more than the 30.3 million in 1964. Stocks of barley at the Canadian Lakehead, totalling some 13.4 million bushels were above both last year's 9.3 million and the 9.5 million of two years ago. The 4.7 million bushels in Eastern elevators represented increases of 55 per cent and 36 per cent respectively, over the 3.0 million in these positions in 1965 and the 3.4 million in 1964. Supplies of rye in commercial positions at May 25, 1966 amounted to 5.6 million bushels above both the 4.9 million a year ago and the 3.8 million two years ago. Stocks of 2.2 million bushels at the Canadian Lakehead and 1.7 million in country elevators were each above their comparable 1965 and 1964 levels.

Domestic Market Shipments of oats, barley and rye to domestic markets up to May 25 this year are placed at some 76.5 million bushels, 6 per cent above last year's comparable total of 72.4 million. Increases were recorded for the movement of oats and rye while barley decreased. These figures represent shipments to domestic channels from the licensed elevator system and include grains entering the milling and malting industries for subsequent export as processed products.

Exports Total exports of oats as grain, barley and rye during the first three-quarters of the 1965-66 crop year, at 40.1 million bushels, were 24 per cent above the 32.4 million exported during the same period of 1964-65 but declined from the ten-year (1954-55—1963-64) August-April average of 48.0 million bushels. Current crop year exports of the three commodities to April 30, 1966, in millions of bushels with figures for the corresponding period of 1964-65 and the ten-year August-April averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows: oats, 13.2 (6.7, 9.0); barley, 21.7 (22.3, 36.1); and rye, 5.2 (3.4, 2.9).

The 13.2 million bushels of Canadian oats exported during the first nine months of the 1965-66 crop year were sharply above the 1964-65 August-April total of 6.7 million. Most of the current total was accounted for by shipments to the Federal Republic of Germany, 5.5 million bushels; Netherlands, 4.7 million; United States, 0.9 million; Italy, 0.5 million and Belgium and Luxembourg, 0.5 million. Exports of Canadian barley, at 21.7 million bushels, reflected a decrease from the previous year's total of 22.3 million. The bulk of this year's August-April barley exports consisted of shipments to Italy (8.2 million bushels), Japan (4.4 million), United States (3.8 million), Britain (2.8 million), and the Federal Republic of Germany (1.3 million). In addition, Customs data indicate that the equivalent of some 3.1 million bushels of barley was exported in the form of malt during the first nine months of the current crop year. Of the 5.2 million bushels of rye exported during August-April, Japan was the principal market with 1.7 million bushels followed by the Netherlands, 1.4 million and the United States 1.0 million.

Quota Position — By June 6, 1966, the Canadian Wheat Board had placed 1,131 of the 1,909 shipping points in the Western Division on a quota of 10 bushels per specified acre, 651 points on an 8-bushel quota and 117 points on a 6-bushel quota. Only 10 stations were reported as "closed".

Summary of Elevator Shipping Points in the Western Division
as at June 6, 1966

Province	General Quota in Bushels per Specified Acre			Closed	Total
	Six	Eight	Ten		
Ontario	-	-	1	-	1
Manitoba	11	85	244	3	343
Saskatchewan	45	462	521	5	1,033
Alberta	61	104	360	2	527
British Columbia	-	-	5	-	5
All Provinces	117	651	1,131	10	1,909

Final Payments on 1964-65 Oats and Barley Pools — On March 17, 1966 the Canadian Wheat Board announced Final Payments on Oats and Barley delivered to the Board during the 1964-65 crop year.

In 1964-65 producers delivered 38,758,686 bushels of Oats, and 71,426,278 bushels of Barley. The amounts of the Final Payments to be distributed are $6,850,247.00 for Oats, and $22,218,380.00 for Barley. These are not payments by the Government of Canada but represent the net returns of the Canadian Wheat Board in the marketing of Western Canadian Oats and Barley for the 1964-65 crop year.

The Final Payments are being made on a grade basis as prescribed in the Canadian Wheat Board Act. The average Final Payment will be 17.674¢ per bushel for Oats, and 31.107¢ per bushel for Barley.

The rates of Final Payments for the principal grades of Oats and Barley delivered by producers are as follows:

Oats Grade	Final Payment (cents per bushel)	Barley Grade	Final Payment (cents per bushel)
No. 2 Canada Western ..	16.980	No. 3 Canada Western 6-Row	29.726
No. 3 Canada Western ..	16.957	No. 3 Canada Western 2-Row	32.696
Extra No. 1 Feed	16.957	No. 1 Feed	31.211
No. 1 Feed	17.883	No. 2 Feed	32.953
No. 2 Feed	19.740	No. 3 Feed	35.105

Millfeed Production and Exports Above Average

Production of millfeeds during the first three-quarters of the 1965-66 crop year amounted to 559,447 tons, exceeding by 14 per cent last year's comparable figure of 489,971 tons and 10 per cent above the ten-year (1954-55—1963-64) average for the period of 509,955 tons. Exports of millfeeds, at 83,412 tons exceeded the 1964-65 comparable total of 73,168 tons and the ten-year average of 72,209 tons by margins of 14 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively. With the increase in production more than offsetting the larger exports, and after making an allowance for changes in mill stocks, the amount available to the domestic market during the first nine months of the current crop year amounted to some 470,474 tons as against 423,733 tons a year ago.

Supply and Distribution of Millfeeds, August-April 1965-66 and 1964-65

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	11,710	52,299
November	27,335	32,682	3,830	63,847	10,847	54,726
December	27,159	37,188	3,585	67,932	15,189	52,985
January, 1966	26,106	31,285	3,228	60,619	6,020	52,126
February	25,426	31,138	3,516	60,080	6,596	52,290
March	27,384	34,483	3,558	65,425	15,154	51,786
April	23,128	28,525	3,095	54,748	420	52,218
Totals	237,404	290,619	31,424	559,447	83,412	470,474
Same Period 1964-65: (revised)	204,158	251,430	34,383	489,971	73,168	423,733

(1) Adjusted for change in mill stocks.

INTENDED ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL GRAIN CROPS AND SUMMERFALLOW IN CANADA* 1966

On the basis of their intentions at March 1, Canadian farmers intend to plant more wheat, barley, spring rye, mixed grains, corn and soybeans while decreases were expected in the acreage of oats, flaxseed, rapeseed and summerfallow.

Based on farmers' intentions at March 1 the acreage seeded to all classes of wheat will be 29.6 million acres, an increase of 5 per cent over the 1965 seedings and 2.8 million acres or 11 per cent above the 1960-64 average. Prospective plantings of spring wheat including durum of 29.2 million acres are up 5 per cent from the 1965 acreage and 11 per cent above the 1960-64 average. Durum wheat acreage is expected to rise by 10 per cent and if the acreage intentions are carried out, Prairie farmers will plant 920,000 acres to this crop compared with 840,000 grown in 1965 and the 1960-64 average of 2,055,400 acres. Spring wheat acreage excluding durum may total 28.3 million in 1966 compared with 27.1 million planted in 1965 and the 1960-64 average of 24.2 million. The 410,000 acres seeded to winter wheat last fall in Ontario is larger than the harvested area of the previous year.

The intended acreage of oats at 9.6 million acres, is unchanged from that of last year but 13 per cent below the 1960-64 average. It should be noted that the estimates for the Prairie Provinces includes acreage to be seeded to oats for all purposes, not just oats for grain. Prospective barley acreage is placed at 7.1 million acres, up 18 per cent from a year earlier and 22 per cent larger than the 1960-64 average. Mixed grains acreage intentions of 1.6 million acres are 4 per cent above last year and 7 per cent above the 1960-64 average. Corn for grain, grown mainly in Ontario, but including commercial acreages in Manitoba, may be sown on a record 780,000 acres, an increase of 4 per cent over the 1965 acreage of 752,000 acres.

The area intended for spring rye in 1966, placed at 110,500 acres, is 7 per cent above last year's level. With the acreage seeded to fall rye last Autumn being 568,400, down 12 per cent from the previous year, the combined acreage of fall and spring rye is placed at 678,900 acres, down 9 per cent from last season but 10 per cent above the 1960-64 average. Prospective flaxseed acreage at 2.1 million acres this year indicates a decrease of 5 per cent from 1965 but shows a 10 per cent increase over the 1960-64 average of 1.9 million acres. The acreage sown to rapeseed, grown in the Prairie Provinces, will show a decrease if intentions are confirmed. Indicated planting of 1,368,000 acres in 1966 is 5 per cent below 1965 but 120 per cent higher than the 1960-64 average of 622,700 acres. Intended soybean acreage at 275,000 acres is 4 per cent above last year's level.

Intended Acreages of Principal Grain Crops and Summerfallow, Canada*
at March 1, 1966 Compared with Estimated Acreages, 1963-65

Crop	Seeded Area (1)			Intended Area, 1966	
	1963	1964	1965	Area	as % of 1965
		acres		acres	per cent
CANADA					
Winter wheat (3)	442,000	455,000	362,000	410,000	113
Spring wheat (4)	27,124,200	29,230,800	27,920,200	29,206,100	105
All wheat	27,566,200	29,685,800	28,282,200	29,616,100	105
Oats for grain (5)	10,612,800	9,681,000	9,621,000	9,597,100	100
Barley	6,160,100	5,454,700	6,037,600	7,119,700	118
Fall rye (6)	552,800	578,900	642,500	568,400	88
Spring rye	98,800	100,900	103,000	110,500	107
All rye	651,600	679,800	745,500	678,900	91
Flaxseed	1,682,400	1,977,500(2)	2,239,000	2,130,300	95
Mixed grains	1,411,300	1,431,300	1,505,700	1,561,700	104
Corn for grain (7)	552,500	660,000	752,000	780,000	104
Soybeans (8)	228,000	231,000	265,000	275,000	104
Rapeseed (9)	478,000	791,000(2)	1,435,000	1,368,000	95
Summerfallow (9)	27,211,000	26,375,000	26,580,000	25,100,000	94

* Excluding Newfoundland for which data are not available.

(1) Except for summerfallow. (2) Revised. (3) Seeded in the fall of the preceding year; Ontario only.
(4) All spring wheat including durum, as well as relatively small acreages of winter wheat in all provinces other than Ontario. (5) Includes oats for grain and for hay in the Prairie Provinces.
(6) Seeded in the fall of the preceding year; includes small acreages of spring rye in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. (7) Ontario and Manitoba only; small acreages are grown in other provinces.
(8) Ontario only; estimate for Manitoba not available. (9) Prairie Provinces only.

FARM STOCKS AT MARCH 31, 1966

Stocks of the principal grains held on farms in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) at March 31, 1966 were estimated at 811.3 million bushels compared with 709.2 million in 1965 and the record of 1,018.3 million bushels in 1957 according to a survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Average farm stocks for the 1956-65 period were 760.8 million bushels. This year's March 31 farm stocks of grains in millions of bushels, with last year's totals and the ten-year averages, respectively, in brackets, are estimated as follows: wheat, 450.4 (381.0, 392.5); oats, 218.8 (196.5, 222.6); barley, 125.0 (119.8, 131.1); rye, 8.3 (6.6, 8.2); and flaxseed, 8.8 (5.2, 6.5). The highest level of farm stocks at March 31, in millions of bushels, with the year of the record in brackets, was as follows: wheat, 533.0 (1957); oats, 362.1 (1943); barley, 169.8 (1954); rye, 19.5 (1954); and flaxseed, 10.0 (1957).

The Prairie Provinces, Canada's major grain producing area, accounted for the bulk of this year's March 31 farm stocks ranging from 73 per cent of the oats to 94 per cent or more of the other four grains. Farm stocks in these provinces, in millions of bushels, and as percentages of total Canadian farm stocks; respectively, were wheat, 445.0 (99 p.c.); oats, 160.0 (73 p.c.); barley, 117.0 (94 p.c.); rye, 8.2 (99 p.c.); and flaxseed, 8.7 (99 p.c.).

It should be noted that farm-held grain stocks at the end of March include amounts to be used as seed for the 1966 crop as well as quantities required for livestock and poultry feed during the remaining four months of the crop year, leaving the balance to be divided between deliveries and July 31 carryover stocks.

Stocks of Principal Grains on Farms in the Prairie Provinces
March 31, 1966 with Comparisons

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
			thousand bushels		
Average 1935-39	45,955	61,266	13,999	1,145	168
Average 1940-44	177,650	152,527	58,696	5,274	1,663
Average 1945-49	122,740	118,920	50,520	2,285	2,063
Average 1950-54	249,800	173,940	111,500	8,626	2,252
1955	314,500	128,000	114,000	14,400	2,850
1956	435,000	173,000	143,000	16,800	4,300
1957	524,000	261,000	155,000	11,000	9,850
1958	442,000	201,000	148,000	9,800	6,080
1959	347,000	135,000	137,000	7,300	8,300
Average 1955-59	412,500	179,600	139,400	11,860	6,276
1960	382,000	135,000	146,000	6,600	8,900
1961	417,000	147,000	131,000	7,900	6,000
1962	229,000	81,000	65,000	4,000	5,000
1963	275,000	171,000	91,000	3,000	4,300
1964	426,000	200,000	133,000	6,300	6,400
Average 1960-64	345,800	146,800	113,200	5,560	6,120
1965	376,000	143,000	114,000	6,500	5,200
1966	445,000	160,000	117,000	8,200	8,700

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, BARLEY AND RYE

Total marketings of oats, barley and rye in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to May 25 amounted to 108.8 million bushels, 29 per cent more than the comparable 1964-65 total of 84.0 million but slightly less than the ten-year (1954-55--1963-64) average for this period of 109.4 million bushels. This year's August 1, 1965-May 25, 1966 total consisted of barley, 64 per cent; oats, 29 per cent; and rye, 7 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, 1965-February 23, 1966	10,965	8,335	4,556	23,856	8,679	26,193	21,551	56,423
March 2	139	85	161	386	117	217	749	1,084
9	91	144	139	374	81	303	636	1,020
16	107	106	139	352	102	185	675	962
23	314	201	134	649	151	390	693	1,234
30	515	146	154	814	146	258	787	1,190
April 6	343	127	135	605	132	151	527	810
13	266	93	155	515	82	168	456	707
20	282	144	151	577	93	194	574	862
27	262	316	282	860	144	469	714	1,327
May 4	412	260	223	895	126	458	568	1,152
11	203	258	190	651	165	420	642	1,227
18	305	199	137	641	173	383	423	979
25	125	129	100	353	86	209	344	639
Totals	14,328	10,543	6,657	31,528	10,278	29,998	29,340	69,616
Similar period 1964-65(2)	10,615	7,949	6,516	25,080	6,568	14,493	33,873	54,934
10-year average Similar period 1954-55—1963-64	9,845	13,526	11,036	34,406	12,022	26,747	31,334	70,104

	Rye			
	thousand bushels			
August 1, 1965-February 23, 1966	1,459	3,273	1,499	6,230
March 2	29	59	42	129
9	10	50	30	90
16	17	24	18	59
23	15	18	18	51
30	26	61	23	111
April 6	16	45	25	86
13	18	65	23	106
20	25	103	23	152
27	35	139	36	209
May 4	19	75	13	107
11	20	80	28	128
18	22	44	14	80
25	14	43	15	72
Totals	1,724	4,078	1,806	7,609
Similar period 1964-65	1,261	1,639	1,110	4,010
10-year average Similar period 1954-55--1963-64	939	2,582	1,344	4,864

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

(2) Revised.

Visible Supply of Canadian Oats, Barley and Rye, May 25, 1966 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1964 and 1965

Position	1964	1965	1966
		thousand bushels	
OATS			
Country elevators - Manitoba	7,649	7,914	3,815
Saskatchewan	13,379	7,841	3,642
Alberta	8,643	9,179	5,438
Totals	29,672	24,934	12,895
Interior private and mill	423	541	641
Interior terminals	167	114	10
Vancouver-New Westminster	300	264	39
Victoria	-	-	1
Prince Rupert	1	1	1
Churchill	-	-	5
Fort William-Port Arthur	6,362	4,773	5,556
In transit rail (western division)	923	3,121	859
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	1,857	1,771	2,125
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	1,295	1,492	1,248
In transit lake	867	949	639
In transit rail (eastern division)	12	58	-
Totals	41,880	38,018	24,019
BARLEY			
Country elevators -Manitoba	2,123	1,412	1,990
Saskatchewan	8,480	7,305	10,258
Alberta	19,669	20,402	21,161
Totals	30,272	29,119	33,409
Interior private and mill	1,872	1,960	64
Interior terminals	278	611	2,159
Vancouver-New Westminster	3,697	2,619	858
Prince Rupert	4	4	3
Fort William-Port Arthur	9,474	9,257	13,405
In transit rail (western division)	2,803	2,374	772
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	1,516	1,459	1,736
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	1,901	1,542	2,919
In transit lake	674	306	1,816
United States ports	-	25	-
Totals	52,490	49,276	57,141
RYE			
Country elevators - Manitoba	190	385	265
Saskatchewan	779	764	933
Alberta	313	361	482
Totals	1,282	1,510	1,680
Interior private and mill	23	20	19
Vancouver-New Westminster	161	278	367
Fort William-Port Arthur	1,437	2,049	2,238
In transit rail (western division)	243	243	192
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	207	200	612
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	220	50	301
In transit lake	73	118	197
United States ports	124	400	43
Totals	3,772	4,869	5,649

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 August-April of the 1965-66 crop year amounted to 57,117 about 23 per cent more than the 46,341 cars of these grains inspected during the first nine months of the 1964-65 crop year. Inspection of barley, at 29,945 cars accounted for 53 per cent of the August 1965-April 1966 total, with the remainder consisting of 13,804 cars of oats (24 per cent); 9,174 cars of flaxseed (16 per cent); and 4,194 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 three quarters of the current crop year, while the quantity of oats grading "Tough" has been only moderately above normal. Percentages of the four grains falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs" and "Damps") during the August-April period of 1965-66 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, 90.8 (94.7, 90.3); barley, 1 Feed or higher, 68.4 (75.5, 82.7); rye, 3 C.W. or higher, 81.8 (82.5, 93.3); and flaxseed, 1 C.W. and 2 C.W., 77.1 (93.3, 87.5).

Gradings of Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed Inspected*, August-April 1965-66 with Comparisons

Grain and Grade	Crop Year: Average 1959-60 - 1963-64	Crop Year: 1964-65	August-April 1965-66	
	per cent		cars	per cent
OATS				
2 C.W.	0.4	0.1	10	0.1
Ex. 3 C.W.	3.1	0.9	121	0.9
3 C.W.	23.0	34.0	3,834	27.8
Ex. 1 Feed	15.5	18.3	2,608	18.9
1 Feed	48.3	41.4	5,947	43.1
2 Feed	2.6	2.2	321	2.3
3 Feed	0.4	0.3	65	0.5
Mixed Feed (2) ..	0.6	0.1	25	0.2
Tough (2)(3)	4.8	2.5	817	5.9
Damp (2)(4)	0.4	(1)	10	0.1
Rejected (2)	0.4	0.2	27	0.2
All Others	0.5	0.1	19	0.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	13,804	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			39,602,000	
BARLEY				
1 C.W. Six-Row .	(1)	(1)	2	(1)
2 C.W. Six-Row .	1.8	0.5	239	0.8
3 C.W. Six-Row .	25.1	19.1	4,565	15.2
4 C.W. Six-Row .	1.7	-	-	-
1 C.W. Two-Row .	(1)	(1)	3	(1)
2 C.W. Two-Row .	0.8	0.4	140	0.5
3 C.W. Two-Row .	4.3	4.5	1,216	4.1
1 Feed	49.0	51.0	14,321	47.8
2 Feed	7.6	7.2	2,101	7.0
3 Feed	0.8	0.7	163	0.5
Tough (2)(5) ...	7.5	15.3	6,942	23.2
Damp (2)(4)	0.6	1.0	198	0.7
Rejected (2) ...	0.7	0.2	41	0.1
All Others	0.1	0.1	14	(1)
Totals	100.0	100.0	29,945	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			66,925,000	
RYE				
1 C.W.	1.5	3.6	4	0.1
2 C.W.	61.0	39.3	1,647	39.3
3 C.W.	30.8	39.6	1,777	42.4
4 C.W.	2.6	1.6	78	1.9
Ergoty	2.0	3.2	102	2.4
Tough (2)(3)	1.7	12.4	583	13.9
Damp (2)(4)	0.1	0.2	2	(1)
Rejected (2)	0.1	0.1	1	(1)
All Others	0.1	(1)	-	-
Totals	100.0	100.0	4,194	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			8,310,000	
FLAXSEED				
1 C.W.	85.7	90.1	6,850	74.7
2 C.W.	1.8	3.2	219	2.4
3 C.W.	1.0	0.4	59	0.6
4 C.W.	0.2	0.1	2	(1)
Tough (2)(6) ...	7.0	4.9	1,905	20.8
Damp (2)(7)	3.1	0.1	106	1.2
Rejected (2) ...	0.7	0.7	25	0.3
All Others	0.4	0.5	8	0.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	9,174	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			18,016,000	

* 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

Total shipments of the six major grains out of Lakehead terminals from the opening of navigation to May 25 this year amounted to 105.6 million bushels, 16 per cent less than the corresponding 1953 figure of 126.1 million, but 57 per cent more than the 67.3 million shipped during the comparable period of 1965. In 1966 the season of navigation opened on April 3 while the 1965 season opened on April 20. Shipments of wheat, at 84.0 million bushels were 69 per cent above the previous year's comparable figure of 49.6 million but still accounted for 80 per cent of the current total. During the period under review oats was the only one of the six grains moving in smaller volume this year than last.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from the Opening of Navigation to May 25, 1966
and to Approximately the Same Date 1955 to 1965

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
			thousand bushels				
1955	41,851	7,414	19,061	4,683	1,782	-	74,790
1956	52,876	5,741	17,988	3,755	880	-	81,239
1957	44,845	7,881	12,037	572	2,850	-	68,185
1958	60,981	11,970	24,481	1,647	1,413	-	100,492
1959	34,983	5,995	11,391	663	1,064	-	54,096
1960	48,802	4,790	11,915	458	978	-	66,943
1961	60,891	5,787	9,189	882	1,448	-	78,196
1962	30,156	3,171	5,533	81	623	-	39,564
1963	28,490	10,857	4,491	516	1,441	-	45,795
1964	72,999	7,161	8,323	1,070	2,732	-	92,285
1965	49,634	7,689	6,696	721	2,223	383	67,346
1966	83,976	6,616	8,486	2,959	3,081	472	105,589

RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

Rail movement of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed from the Lakehead during the August-April period of the current crop year amounted to 3,525 thousand bushels, more than double the comparable 1964-65 total of 1,430 thousand bushels.

Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur
August-April 1965-66 and 1964-65

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
November	10	59	9	-	-	-	78
December	8	61	34	4	277	-	384
January, 1966	46	163	31	3	533	-	777
February	27	342	82	-	517	-	968
March	99	370	94	-	57	-	620
April	72	194	75	5	-	-	346
Totals	286	1,399	435	19	1,384	2	3,525
Same Period 1964-65	237	790	134	21	181	66	1,430

FREIGHT-ASSISTED SHIPMENTS

Claims filed for payment up to April 30, 1966 represent the movement of 55.8 million bushels of wheat, oats, barley and rye from the Prairie Provinces to Eastern Canada and British Columbia under the freight assistance policy during the August-March period of the current crop year. During the same months of 1964-65 claims had been filed for a total of 46.0 million bushels, indicating on the assumption of approximately the same rate of submission of claims during both the current and preceding crop years that the August 1965-March 1966 shipments under the policy were running about 21 per cent above those of 1964-65. Revised data on shipments of the four grains during the first eight months of the 1964-65 crop year, based on claims submitted up to April 30, 1966 place the total at 47.8 million bushels. Based on preliminary data, wheat, oats, barley and rye were shipped in larger quantities this year than last.

Preliminary data indicate that the movement of screenings under the freight assistance policy amounted to 58,395 tons during the August-March period of the current crop year, 25 per cent less than the preliminary August-March 1964-65 total of 78,171 tons. Shipments of millfeeds amounted to 350,552 tons, and registered an increase of 11 per cent over the preliminary total of 315,426 tons shipped during the first eight months of 1964-65 crop year. As with wheat, oats, barley and rye, these totals are based on claims submitted up to April 30, 1966 and will likely be subject to considerable upward revision with the filing of additional claims.

The bulk of all freight-assisted shipments went to destinations in Ontario and Quebec with the two provinces accounting for a combined 68 per cent of wheat, 85 per cent of oats, 78 per cent of barley, 100 per cent of rye and 79 per cent each of screenings and millfeeds.

Provincial Distribution of Freight-assisted Shipments
August-March 1965-66 and 1964-65

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screenings	Millfeeds
	thousand bushels				tons	
Newfoundland	245	301	230	-	1,347	3,727
Prince Edward Island	193	189	278	-	1,115	7,421
Nova Scotia	1,455	1,050	900	-	4,388	24,665
New Brunswick	460	578	407	-	3,170	18,462
Quebec	4,964	12,257	9,670	121	16,159	181,388
Ontario	2,803	8,477	5,759	261	29,830	95,367
British Columbia	1,380	1,399	2,445	-	2,386	19,522
Totals (1)	11,499	24,251	19,688	381	58,395	350,552
Same period 1964-65:						
Preliminary (2)	7,232	19,736	19,018	29	78,171	315,426
Revised (1)	7,576	20,335	19,866	29	83,598	334,592

(1) Based on claims filed up to April 30, 1966.
(2) Based on claims filed up to April 30, 1965.

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

Destination	February 1966	March 1966	April 1966	August-April 1965-66	August-April 1964-65
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC					
Belgium and Luxembourg	-	-	-	477,318(2)	513,554
Germany, Federal Republic ...	677,397	2,612,718	623,704	5,496,749(2)	1,380,255
Italy	-	-	-	495,419	186,118
Netherlands	1,251,750	304,093	32,941	4,666,735(2)	2,118,622
Sub-totals	1,929,147	2,916,811	656,645	11,136,221	4,198,549
Other Western Europe					
Britain	-	-	98,824	391,521	457,265
Ireland	-	-	-	210,897	164,620
Norway	-	-	-	65,760	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	138,616	6,588
Sub-totals	-	-	98,824	806,794	628,473
Totals	1,929,147	2,916,811	755,469	11,943,015	4,827,022
Africa					
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	6,588
Asia					
Japan	-	-	-	32,941	-
Syria	-	-	-	51,876	-
Total	-	-	-	84,817	-
Western Hemisphere					
Barbados	-	-	-	6,650	2,732
Bermuda	-	-	-	59	-
British Guiana	-	-	-	1,647	2,647
Jamaica	-	-	-	2,235	6,705
Leeward and Windward Islands .	-	-	-	330	-
Nicaragua	-	-	-	235	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	2,282
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	10,574	10,497
United States Domestic (3) ...	113,235	121,168	123,870	926,035	1,461,718
Totals	113,235	121,168	123,870	947,765	1,486,581
Sub-totals, All Countries .	2,042,382	3,037,979	879,339	12,975,597	6,320,191
Bagged seed (4)	87,539	70,086	29,360	253,472	381,324
Totals, All Countries	2,129,921	3,108,065	908,699	13,229,069	6,701,515

See footnotes on page 13.

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

Destination	February 1966	March 1966	April 1966	August-April 1965-66	August-April 1964-65
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC					
Belgium and Luxembourg	-	-	-	35,747	-
Germany, Federal Republic ..	163,333	112,000	151,900	1,286,310	-
Italy	1,471,167	1,169,980	1,552,267	8,224,132	2,418,034
Netherlands	-	-	-	257,800	-
Sub-totals	1,634,500	1,281,980	1,704,167	9,803,989	2,418,034
Other Western Europe					
Austria	-	-	-	693,700	567,000
Britain	36,400	550,667	-	2,838,426	4,598,470
Sub-totals	36,400	550,667	-	3,532,126	5,165,470
Totals	1,670,900	1,832,647	1,704,167	13,336,115	7,583,504
Asia					
China, Communist	-	-	-	-	2,004,730
Israel	-	-	-	-	627,760
Japan	610,091	556,716	170,119	4,393,449	6,714,800
Korea	-	-	-	-	45,929
Totals	610,091	556,716	170,119	4,393,449	9,393,219
Western Hemisphere					
Peru	-	-	-	162,941	130,798
United States Domestic (3) ...	19,000	2,500	407,611	3,771,787	5,238,078
Totals	19,000	2,500	407,611	3,934,728	5,368,876
Totals, All Countries	2,299,991	2,391,863	2,281,897	21,664,292	22,345,599

See footnotes on page 13.

Exports of Canadian Rye 1965-66 and 1964-65

Destination	February 1966	March 1966	April 1966	August-April 1965-66	August-April 1964-65
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC					
Belgium and Luxembourg	74,000	20,000	-	146,000	-
Germany, Federal Republic	180,000	-	-	347,967	614,100
Netherlands	450,469	78,000	252,595	1,385,997	270,000
Sub-totals	704,469	98,000	252,595	1,879,964	884,100
Other Western Europe					
Britain	-	20,800	34,880	280,680	30,000
Norway	46,000	-	156,000	353,200	-
Sub-totals	46,000	20,800	190,880	633,880	30,000
Totals	750,469	118,800	443,475	2,513,844	914,100
Africa					
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	1,440
Republic of South Africa	-	-	-	-	24,916
Total	-	-	-	-	26,356
Asia					
Japan	197,598	84,142	315,663	1,702,526	655,503
Western Hemisphere					
United States Domestic (3)	119,000	110,638	125,000	1,006,221	1,784,496
Totals, All Countries........	1,067,067	313,580	884,138	5,222,591	3,380,455

(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) Revisions in data for previous months have been taken into account in the August 1965-April 1966 cumulative totals.
(3) Compiled from returns of Canadian elevator licensees and shippers and advice from American grain correspondents.
(4) Customs exports.

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

Destination	January 1966	February 1966	March 1966	April 1966	August-April 1965-66	August-April 1964-65
	bushels					
Africa						
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	55
Mauritius and Dependencies	-	-	-	-	-	246
Total	-	-	-	-	-	301
Asia						
Cambodia and Laos	-	-	-	-	71	246
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	306	3,443
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	918
Kuwait	126	-	-	-	126	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	16,284
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	918	-
Viet-Nam	-	-	-	-	197	1,842
Totals	126	-	-	-	1,618	22,733
Oceania						
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	246
French Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	49
Total	-	-	-	-	-	295
Western Hemisphere						
Bahamas	295	-	-	-	584	722
Barbados	454	104	-	125	2,967	2,033
Bermuda	-	202	-	99	1,093	2,087
Bolivia	-	-	727	-	2,509	6,650
British Guiana	240	273	-	-	1,076	2,431
British Honduras	-	-	60	367	1,044	1,951
Chile	-	-	-	-	191	-
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	3,415
Dominican Republic	5,497	-	3,442	-	36,486	25,853
Ecuador	186	344	-	-	1,787	2,093
Guatemala	7,650	23,405	18,579	16,760	108,197	51,093
Honduras	-	-	-	546	1,776	956
Jamaica	2,585	5,246	-	6,912	26,060	31,284
Leeward and Windward Is. .	197	257	284	-	2,306	4,443
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	224	672
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	4,765
Panama	4,333	4,596	6,727	6,650	48,814	72,158
Peru	208	3,606	4,355	7,639	56,617	50,126
St. Pierre and Miquelon ..	-	38	-	-	147	82
Trinidad and Tobago	459	596	574	-	8,815	6,038
United States	546	-	-	-	18,612	19,049
Totals	22,650	38,667	34,748	39,098	319,305	287,901
Totals, All Countries	22,776	38,667	34,748	39,098	320,923	311,230

(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	January 1966	February 1966	March 1966	April 1966	August-April 1965-66	August-April 1964-65
			bushels			
Western Europe						
Britain	-	-	-	-	612,689	15,556
Africa						
Ghana	3,667	-	-	-	13,445	12,222
Liberia	-	-	1,547	1,375	6,589	2,139
Republic of South Africa	153	-	-	-	153	-
Totals	3,820	-	1,547	1,375	20,187	14,361
Asia						
Ceylon	-	-	-	-	5,719	4,667
Hong Kong	-	-	6,111	12,222	43,060	54,999
Japan	-	18,372	6,122	52,053	91,855	36,130
Korea	-	10,106	18,372	-	28,478	33,742
Philippines	-	51,944	34,175	42,778	303,064	455,277
Totals	-	80,422	64,780	107,053	472,176	584,815
Western Hemisphere						
Barbados	2,333	-	-	2,333	9,332	6,999
Brazil	16,806	32,083	17,417	24,444	173,861	153,390
British Guiana	2,222	2,222	-	2,222	15,552	8,888
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	78,711
Costa Rica	6,111	-	6,111	6,417	55,305	42,978
Dominican Republic ..	7,553	7,553	7,553	-	56,653	46,432
El Salvador	9,289	9,228	-	18,333	91,851	70,278
Guatemala	3,667	3,667	23,528	45,528	161,977	127,477
Honduras	-	-	-	-	2,222	20,080
Jamaica	-	25,056	-	12,528	114,484	114,935
Netherlands Antilles	1,222	1,222	-	-	4,888	-
Nicaragua	12,222	-	24,444	12,222	104,166	62,485
Panama	-	6,111	6,111	-	30,556	58,331
Peru	-	-	-	-	122,222	214,273
Puerto Rico	23,620	51,964	-	23,620	217,302	257,463
Venezuela	74,494	64,636	9,778	28,111	283,327	305,923
United States	78,597	54,222	63,195	121,750	596,878	1,097,328
Totals	238,136	257,964	158,137	297,508	2,040,576	2,665,971
Totals, All Countries	241,956	338,386	224,464	405,936	3,145,628	3,280,703

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

HOG-BARLEY RATIO

An upward movement occurred in the hog-barley ratio during February, increasing from the January level of 23.3 points to a figure of 24.4, the highest level since August 1958 when the index also stood at 24.4 points. This reflected greater average returns for hogs which more than offset the increase in the cost of feed barley. Average returns from hogs, basis Grade B at Winnipeg, increased from $38.76 per hundredweight in January to $41.28 per hundredweight in February, while the price of barley, basis No. 1 Feed in store Fort William-Port Arthur, increased from an average of $1.31 7/8 per bushel in January to $1.33 7/8 during February. In March, hog prices decreased substantially to an average of $34.05 per hundredweight which more than offset the decrease in the cost of feed barley to an average of $1.30 1/4 per bushel and, as a result, the March ratio dropped to 20.8 points. During April, the price of hogs decreased to $30.64 per hundredweight which outweighed the lower barley price of $1.27 3/4 per bushel, thus the index again receded, this time to a level of 19.0 points.

Number of Bushels of No. 1 Feed Barley
Equivalent in Price to 100 Pounds of B (Live) Hog at Winnipeg by Months, 1961-66
(Long-time average 1913-49, with 1930 omitted due to extreme abnormality, is 18.3)

Month	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
January	23.0	13.8	17.1	16.2	14.8	23.3
February	22.5	14.2	17.0	17.3	15.1	24.4
March	21.0	14.3	15.9	16.0	15.7	20.8
April	19.6	13.7	14.5	15.7	15.9	19.0
May	19.9	14.4	16.0	16.3	17.3	
June	21.2	16.8	18.6	17.8	20.5	
July	18.1	18.2	19.3	17.4	21.6	
August	16.5	19.2	20.0	16.5	21.2	
September	15.7	18.0	18.9	16.5	21.0	
October	15.7	17.5	16.7	15.4	20.9	
November	15.1	17.7	16.6	14.9	22.0	
December	14.5	17.7	16.9	15.2	23.6	

NOTE: The above data reflect market prices and quality premiums for hogs.

FEED AND LIVESTOCK PRICE INDICES

The index of feed prices during the January-April period of the current crop year followed a steady upward trend. Price increases for hay, bran, shorts, Ontario oats, and wheat feed more than offset the prior decreases which occurred in the costs of barley, corn, Western oats, and Western rye. As a result of the rising prices of most of the major grains the index moved from 242.5 in January, to 250.7 in February, and continued to climb to 251.0 and 252.5 in March and April, respectively. The April 1966 index represented the highest level since June 1962 when the index reached a level of 257.2.

The farm and animal products index increased during the first two months of the January-April period in the current crop year but declined in March and April. The advance of the index from 322.8 in January to 331.4 in February reflected higher prices for eggs, steers and hogs in both Eastern and Western markets, by fluid milk, cheesemilk and raw wool in the East, and butterfat and lambs in the West. In March the index dropped 12.2 points to a level of 319.2 due to price decreases for hogs and raw wool on both markets which offset higher prices for eggs on both Eastern and Western markets and for poultry, calves, lambs and steers in the East. The decrease of 2.7 points from the March level of 319.2 to the April index of 316.5 reflected lower prices for hogs and steers on both markets, and for calves and lambs in the East.

Index Numbers of Feed Prices and Prices of Farm Animals and Farm Animal Products
by Months 1963-66 (1935-39 = 100)

Month	1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal
January	225.2	283.3	216.4	264.2	240.4	262.5	242.5	322.8
February	224.4	273.8	212.3	266.2	242.9	267.7	250.7	331.4
March	221.9	268.8	208.7	265.6	243.9	269.7	251.0	319.2
April	218.2	266.6	210.8	265.0	248.5	272.1	252.5	316.5
May	215.8	271.9	210.2	267.4	246.9	276.8		
June	215.9	280.1	213.2	273.9	236.3	297.7		
July	211.6	286.1	217.4	268.4	231.4	299.2		
August	202.6	285.6	216.6	270.2	230.9	298.2		
September	206.5	285.2	218.7	269.6	227.1	296.8		
October	205.9	270.1	218.6	265.7	224.7	301.6		
November	207.2	269.8	223.5	265.7	228.2	309.3		
December	214.5	263.1	222.4	265.5	237.1	320.3		

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

Grain and Grade	February 1966	March 1966	April 1966
	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.	92/5	92/7	91/4
Ex. 3 C.W.	90/3	91/7	91
3 C.W.	89/5	91/1	90/4
Ex. 1 Feed	89/1	90/5	90
1 Feed	87/5	88/5	87/4
2 Feed	84/5	85/5	84/4
3 Feed	81/5	82/5	81/4
BARLEY			
Initial Payment to Producers			
1 C.W. Six-Row	98	98	98
2 C.W. Six-Row	98	98	98
3 C.W. Six-Row	96	96	96
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	146/3	141/7	138/6
2 C.W. Six-Row	146/3	141/7	138/6
3 C.W. Six-Row	144/3	139/7	136/6
1 C.W. Two-Row	144/3	139/7	136/6
2 C.W. Two-Row	144/3	139/7	136/6
3 C.W. Two-Row	140/3	135/7	132/6
1 Feed	133/7	130/2	127/6
2 Feed	132/7	129/2	126/6
3 Feed	129/7	126/2	123/6

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

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

Grain and Grade	February 1966	March 1966	April 1966
	cents and eighths per bushel		
OATS			
Domestic and Export			
2 C.W.	89/2	91/2	90/5
Ex. 3 C.W.	88/6	90/2	89
3 C.W.	88/3	88/5	87/7
Ex. 1 Feed	87/6	88/5	87/6
1 Feed	86/4	88	86/6
2 Feed	83/4	85	83/6
3 Feed	80/4	82	80/6
BARLEY			
Domestic and Export			
1 C.W. Six-Row	136/2	133/2	130/6
2 C.W. Six-Row	136/2	133/2	130/6
3 C.W. Six-Row	133/3	131/6	129/6
1 C.W. Two-Row	134/5	132/4	130/1
2 C.W. Two-Row	132/5	130/4	128/1
3 C.W. Two-Row	132/1	128/7	126/6
1 Feed	132/1	128/7	126/6
2 Feed	130/5	127/1	124/4
3 Feed	127/5	124/1	121/4
RYE			
Producers', Domestic and Export Prices			
2 C.W.	136/5	129/3	129
3 C.W.	131/5	124/2	124
4 C.W.	121/2	112/5	113/5
Ergoty	115/2	106/5	108
FLAXSEED			
Producers', Domestic and Export Prices			
1 C.W.	303/3	297/7	296/3
2 C.W.	297/5	292/5	291/3
3 C.W.	264/7	259/5	261/4
RAPESEED (1)			
No. 1 Canada	287/5	265	269/2
No. 2 Canada	270/5	250	254/1

(1) Basis in store Vancouver.

UNITED STATES FEED SITUATION

The following summary of the feed situation in the United States has been taken from the June 8, 1966 issue of The Feed Situation published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Strong domestic and export demand for feed grains during October-March, first six months of the 1965-66 feeding year, increased disappearance to 12 per cent above a year earlier and the highest on record for that period. Domestic use for all of 1965-66 is now expected to be about 5 per cent over 1964-65 and exports around a third larger. Based on these prospects, total utilization would be around 5 million tons above the record production in 1965. This would reduce carry-over stocks into 1966-67 to around 51 million tons.

Total disappearance of corn during October-March was a record high of over 2.4 billion bushels, 9 per cent above a year earlier. Disappearance for the year ending September 30 is expected to be close to 4.3 billion bushels. This would leave a carryover next October 1 below 1.1 billion bushels, about 10 per cent less than a year earlier. Sorghum grain utilization in October-March was especially heavy, up 37 per cent from a year earlier. October 1 carryover is expected to be down about 15 per cent from a year earlier to around 480 million bushels. The oat carryover on July 1 is expected to be up about 20 per cent from the 283 million bushels on July 1, 1965, while the barley carryover probably will be near last year's level of 102 million bushels.

With record 1965 production, feed grain prices averaged about 3 per cent lower than a year earlier during October-May. Corn prices have again advanced more that seasonally since last fall and are well above the 1965 loan rates this spring. In May prices received by farmers averaged $1.19 per bushel, 4 cents lower than a year earlier. The large "free" supplies on hand, if accompanied by favourable prospects for 1966 crops, will limit further advances in feed grain prices. The total value of sales of feed grains by farmers from their 1965 crops is estimated to be a little over $3.2 billion, 14 per cent higher than from the 1964 crops. Demand continues strong for high-protein feeds and in May prices of these feeds averaged about 16 per cent above a year earlier.

Since feed grain prices are again well above the loan rates, the total tonnage of 1965 feed grains placed under loan has been much smaller than in most recent years and only slightly larger than in 1964-65. CCC feed grain sales totalled about 16 million tons during October-April, 4.7 million more than in the same period of 1964-65. Government stocks on April 1 were about 45 million tons, 13 million less than a year earlier. "Free" stocks, on the other hand, were up 25 per cent and appear more than adequate to meet prospective requirements for the remainder of the marketing year.

Farmers have signed up to divert 36.2 million acres of feed grains to soil-conserving uses, about half a million acres less than the record acreage signed in 1965. Planting and early growth of feed grains is generally ahead of a year ago, although cool, wet weather has retarded growth in some areas. Corn planting was generally ahead of schedule in the Corn Belt States west of the Mississippi river, but has been delayed in the States to the east.

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 May 24, 1966 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 period under review, weather conditions have been adverse. In the northern grain belt heavy rains caused some flooding and considerable delay in the preparation of soil and sowing of early lots of winter grain. The wet conditions hindered harvesting, particularly of corn, sorghum and sunflower seed.

In the southern grain belt, there was also excessive rainfall but due to the dry, almost drought, conditions which existed over much of this area prior to the rains, the excess moisture was rapidly absorbed. In this belt, conditions for preparation of soil are very good and for early sowing of dual purpose lots of winter grain, particularly oats, barley and rye.

Corn In spite of the adverse weather conditions, a large corn crop is forecast. The private trade estimates a crop of nearly 7 million tons (275.6 million bushels), the first official Government estimate predicted a 7.2 million ton crop (283.4 million bushels). A short time ago it was feared that considerable quantities might be lost due to the excessive rainfall. However, as weather conditions have improved lately it is now felt that overall losses will not exceed approximately 5 per cent of the total crop.

There are problems not only in harvesting this crop but also in transportation, storage and shipping. Many lots have arrived at terminal positions in a moist condition and this has entailed long delays while the grain is dried so it can be properly stored and shipped. There have also been labour problems in the port. The net result has been long queues of trucks waiting several days to unload and in turn, many ships have had to delay loading for one or two weeks. During April only an estimated 80,000-85,000 metric tons (3,149,000-3,346,000 bushels) of corn were exported which compares most unfavourably with the 400,000 tons (15,747,000 bushels) shipped during the same month last year.

Prices paid by exporters to producers had decreased by the end of March to 810-845 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.18 to $1.23 per bushel) f.o.r. Rosario and 915 pesos ($1.33 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires. The present price in the Buenos Aires Cereal Exchange for hard flint corn is 885 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.28 per bushel) and for dented, 810 pesos ($1.18 per bushel). Prices in Buenos Aires Futures Market in pesos per 100 kilos were in early March: 865 pesos ($1.26 per bushel) for April delivery; 878 pesos ($1.27 per bushel) for May and 890 pesos ($1.29 per bushel) for June delivery. A month later these prices were 872 pesos ($1.27 per bushel) for May delivery, 883 pesos ($1.28 per bushel), for June, 894 pesos ($1.30 per bushel) for July and 903 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.31 per bushel) August delivery. Present prices are: 890 pesos ($1.29 per bushel) for June delivery; for July, 910 pesos ($1.32 per bushel); for August, 930 pesos and 950 pesos ($1.35 and $1.38 per bushel) for September. There has been a rather active market for corn with Italian buyers dominating the market. At the end of April, U$S 74 per ton ($2.02 per bushel) c.i.f. Italy was being paid for grain afloat, which at one time was selling at U$S 55.15 ($1.51 per bushel) f.o.b. Rosario. Some sales were made to the Continent at U$S 73 ($2.00 per bushel) for grain afloat and U$S 68 ($1.86 per bushel) for September-December shipment Antwerp. Britain was buying for May shipment at approximately £25.10.0 per ton ($1.95 per bushel).

The National Grain Board has not as yet released the size of corn carry-over, the new crop year began April 1. The March stock position, however, was listed at 98,942 metric tons (3,895,000 bushels) of old crop corn and with some 85,000 metric tons (3,346,000 bushels) of old and new crop being shipped during April, the carry-over was in fact very small.

Oats, Barley and Rye The sowing of dual purpose lots of these grains has commenced. In the northern belt, wet conditions have hindered seeding operations, but in the provinces of Buenos Aires and La Pampa conditions have been very good.

In early March, the final estimate of 1965-66 production was released which, as can be seen from the following table, was considerably reduced from the previous year:

	Production	
	1964-65	1965-66
	thousand bushels	
Oats	52,165	29,827
Barley	37,938	19,566
Rye	25,648	10,472

Virtually no stocks of oats or barley remain available for export and, as reported earlier, exportation of rye has been forbidden. During the period under review, exports of barley and oats were very small. Prices at the end of April averaged U$S 62.50 per ton ($1.04 per bushel) c.i.f. the Continent for oats and U$S 76.50 ($1.79 per bushel) for barley. Prices paid to producers continue above minimum levels; barley was being quoted at 960 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.19 per bushel), oats at 780 pesos (69 cents per bushel) and rye at 760 pesos ($1.10 per bushel).

Sorghum Sorghum production this year is more than double that of the previous season, notwithstanding the excessive rainfall which in many areas caused lodging and greatly hindered harvesting operations. The official estimate of all types of sorghum is 2,339,600 metric tons with the main increase occurring in production of grain sorghum which at 2,080,000 metric tons (81.9 million bushels) almost doubled last year's 1,058,500 ton output (41.7 million bushels).

With a strong local demand for sorghum, coupled with a fairly active export market, prices have remained firm. Producers were receiving 610 pesos per 100 kilos (89 cents per bushel) delivered Santa Fe and 625 pesos (91 cents per bushel) f.o.r. Rosario. In Buenos Aires prices reached 700 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.02 per bushel). Export sales have been concluded at an average price of U$S 57 per ton ($1.56 per bushel) c.i.f. the Continent.

Millet Millet production is now estimated to have increased 64.6 per cent for 1965-66. Early in the year, it was expected that adverse weather conditions might affect the size of the crop but this did not prove to be the case and the increased output was achieved on an area only 9.3 per cent greater than the previous year. This year's millet crop is estimated at 186,000 metric tons (8.2 million bushels).

Prices for millet have remained stronger with producers being paid 750 pesos per 100 kilos (97 cents per bushel); considerably more than the minimum price of 450 pesos (58 cents per bushel). Sales to the Continent have been concluded at approximately U$S 57 per metric ton ($1.39 per bushel) c.i.f. June delivery.

Australia The following information relative to Australian coarse grains has been extracted from a report from Mr. D.I. Campbell, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Canberra, under date of May 16, 1966 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Barley Stabilization Plan The Farmers' Union Barley and Oats section is continuing to press the Federal Government for a barley stabilization plan modelled, as far as possible, on the present Australian Wheat Stabilization Plan. A submission to the Minister for Primary Industry requesting the establishment of the stabilization plan for barley had not received a fully favourable reply. Apparently the Australian Government is prepared to fix a home consumption price for barley if the growers wished to have an Australian wide marketing board. The Government was not prepared to guarantee a price for export barley. This solution was not satisfactory to Western Australian growers as most of the barley grown in that State is of the 6-row variety and exported and thus would not benefit from the scheme. Other important barley growing States such as Victoria and South Australia wanted a compulsory nation wide Board with or without a stabilization plan.

1965-66 Barley Crop The Australian Barley Board which is responsible for barley marketing in Victoria and South Australia has announced that total receivals for the No. 27 Pool season 1965-66 are expected to be approximately 15 million bushels.

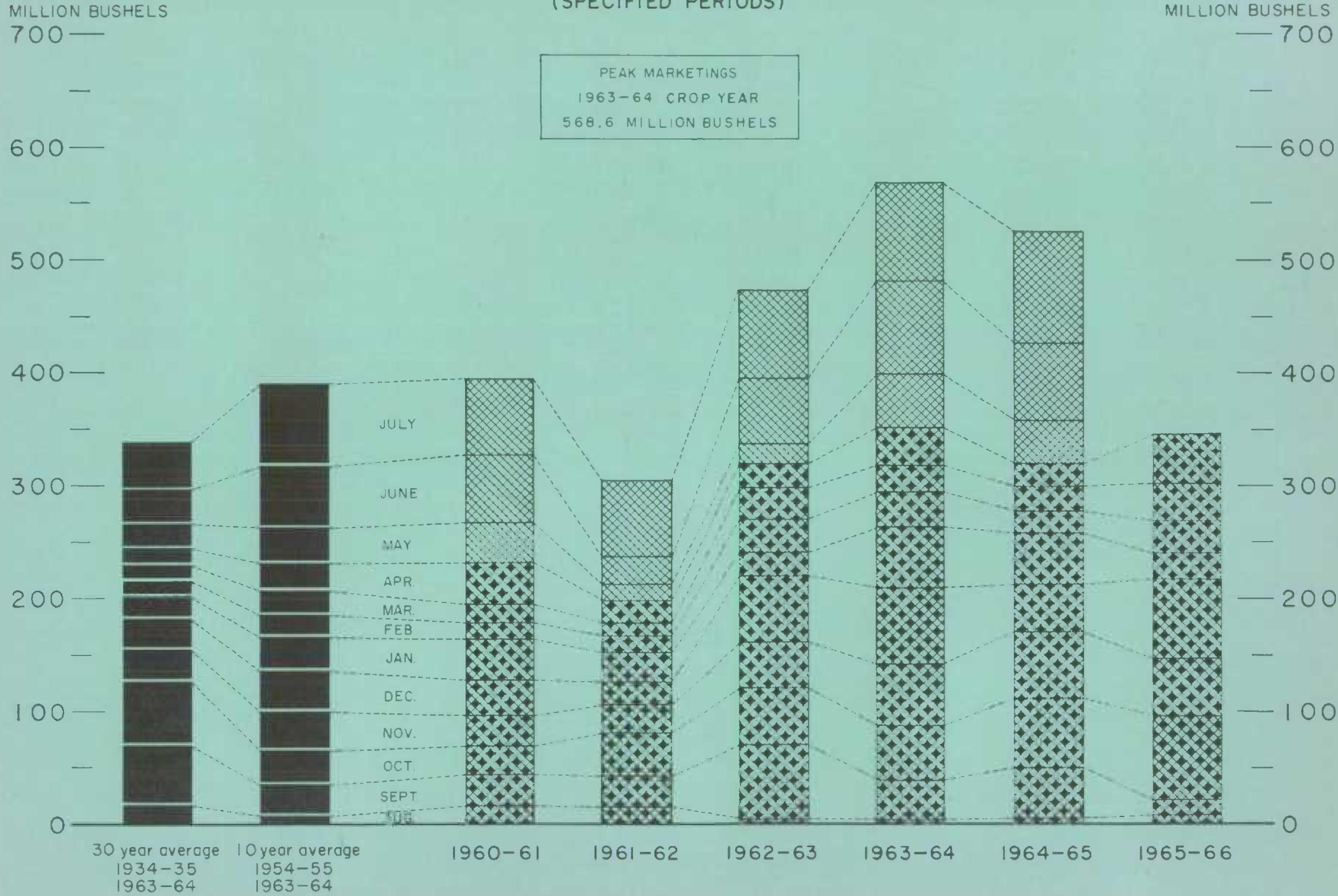
Due to adverse conditions a large proportion of the barley delivered was classified as No. 5 grade and wherever possible this grade will be delivered in bulk. Of the quantities received approximately 1 million bushels remains to be sold. Prices obtained for home consumption for malting, distilling and pearling purposes are higher than for last season. This reflects the increased guaranteed home consumption price for wheat on the basis of which home consumption prices for barley are based. Overseas sales are higher than for last season.

Second Advance No. 27 Pool Following an approach by the Australian Barley Board to the Reserve Bank it was announced that an early second advance at the rate of 20 cents per bushel on all varieties and grades of barley grown in South Australia would be made to assist growers in a year of low returns due to adverse seasonal conditions. The payment of the second advance is normally delayed until the Australian Barley Board has repaid the Reserve Bank for the funds made available for the first advance.

Australian Cereal Project in South America An investment company linked with a manufacturing group has joined with a miller and grain merchant situated in Melbourne in a new $A. 300,000 (Canadian $361,000) company to expand operations in South America. The project involves establishment of a factory in Lima Peru which will process Australian oats for distribution in South America as cereal.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

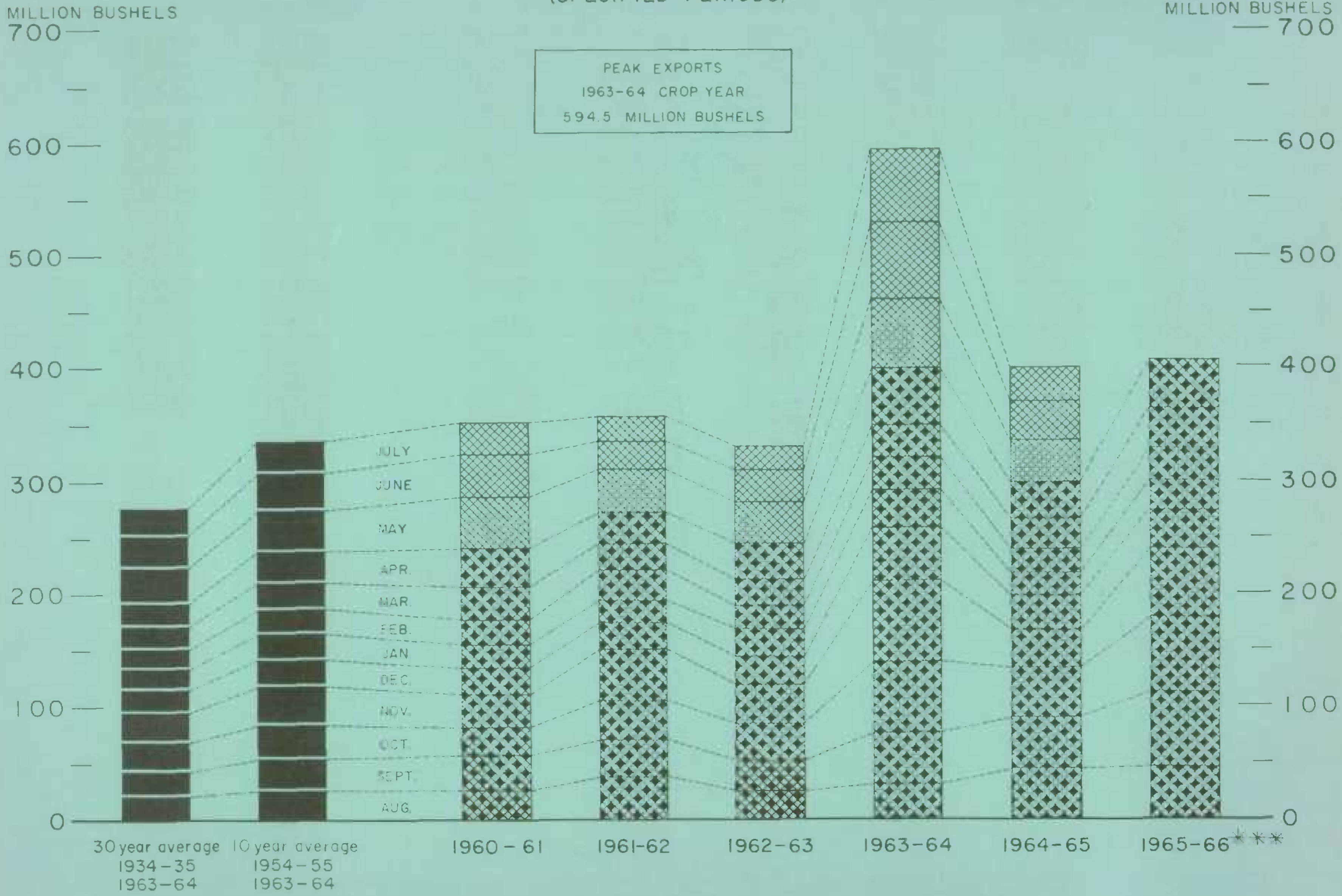
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division D.B.S.

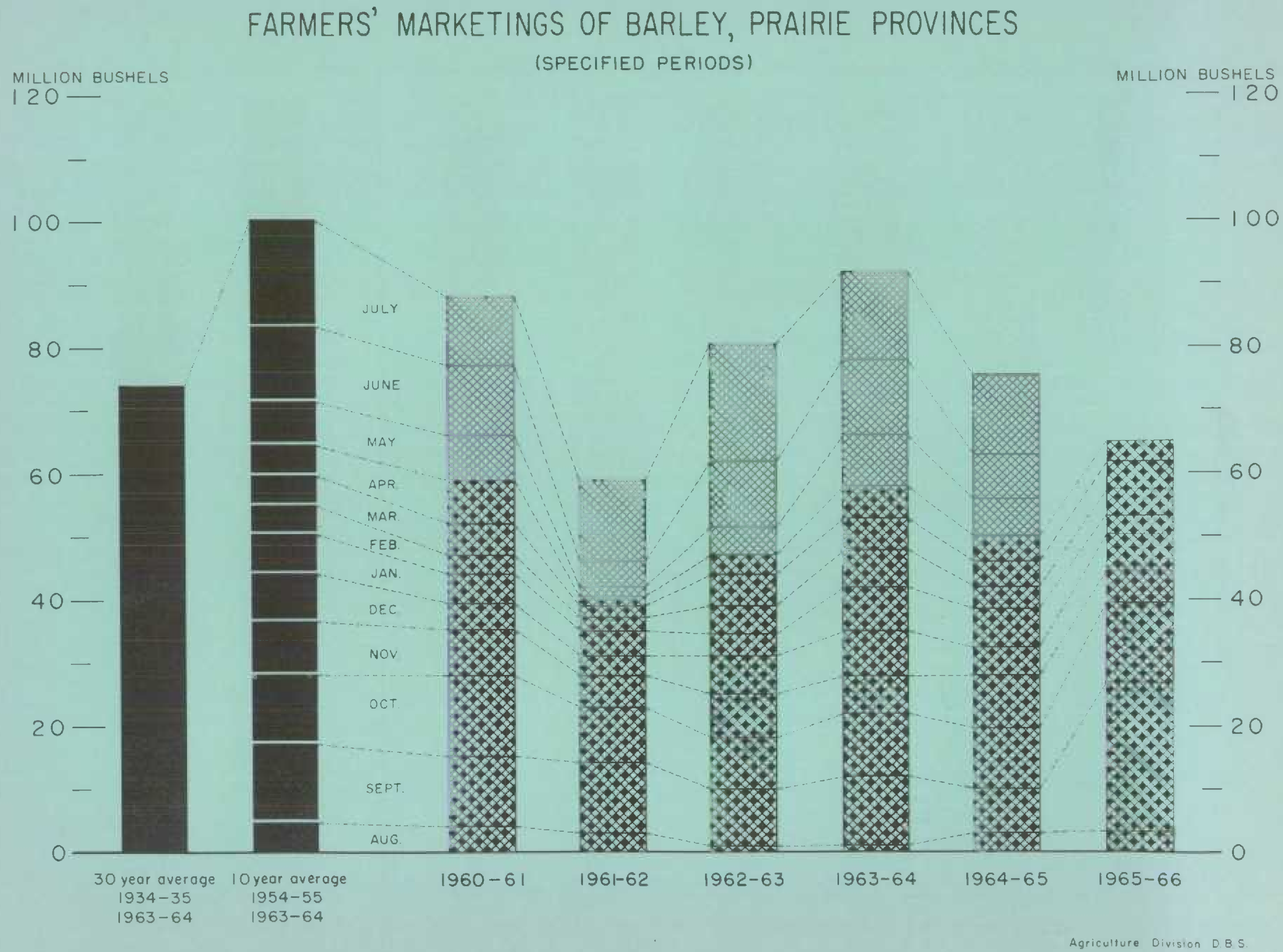
EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT* AND WHEAT FLOUR**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



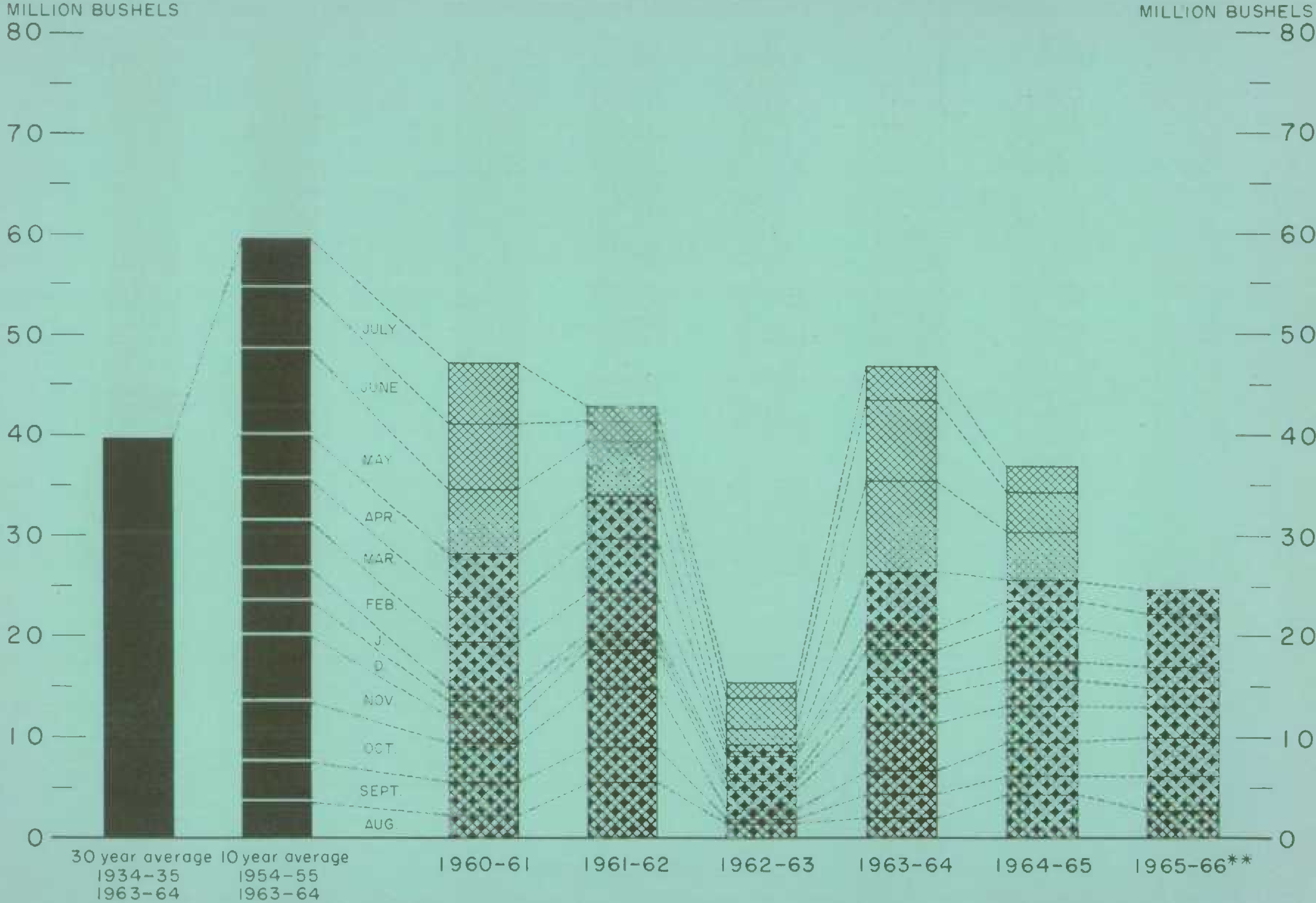
*Beginning with 1956-57 includes bagged seed wheat. **In terms of wheat equivalent. ***Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.


FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF BARLEY, PRAIRIE PROVINCES
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)
MILLION BUSHELS
MILLION BUSHELS
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
JULY
JUNE
MAY
APR.
MAR.
FEB.
JAN.
DEC.
NOV.
OCT.
SEPT.
AUG.
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
Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

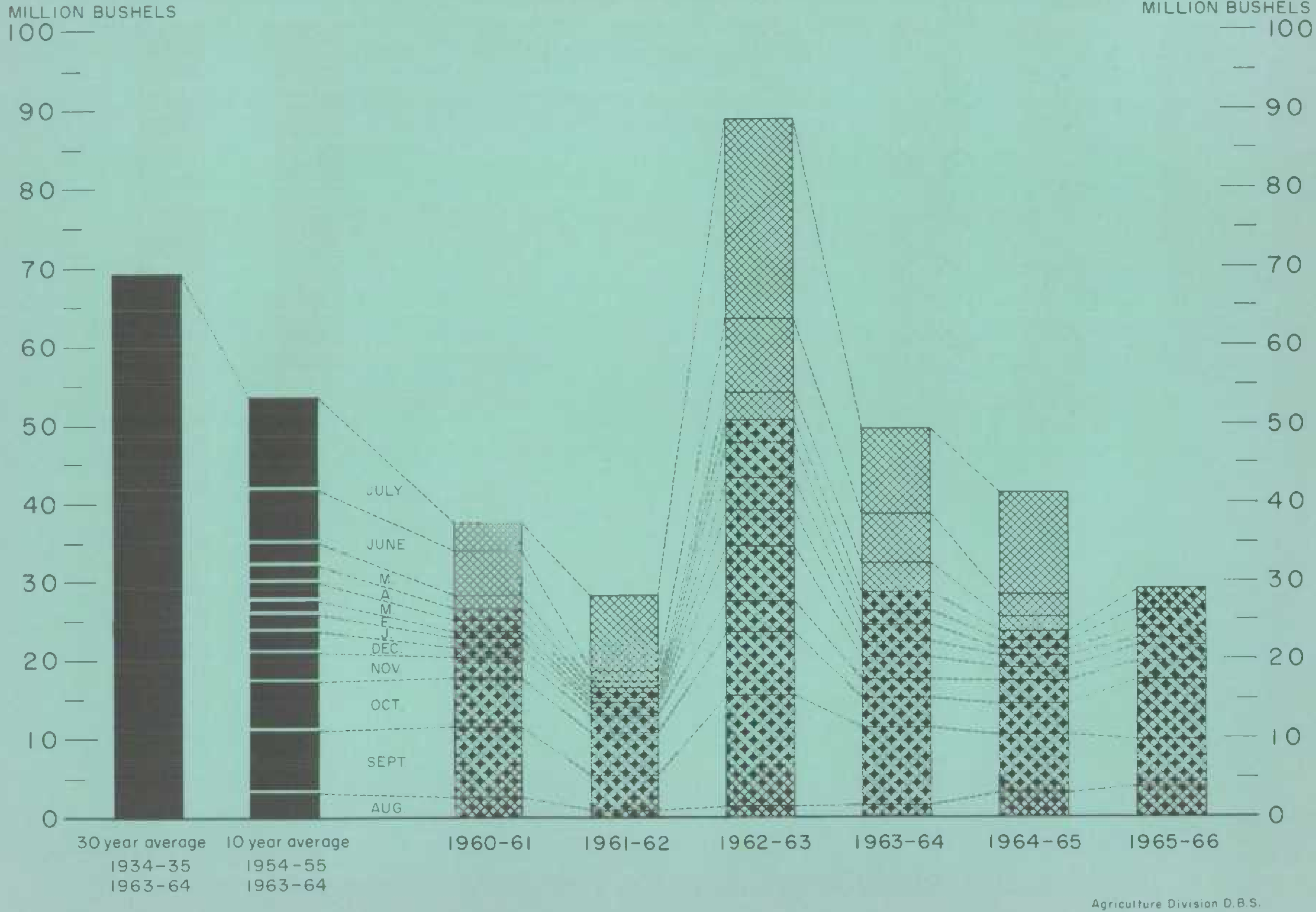


*In terms of grain equivalent. **Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

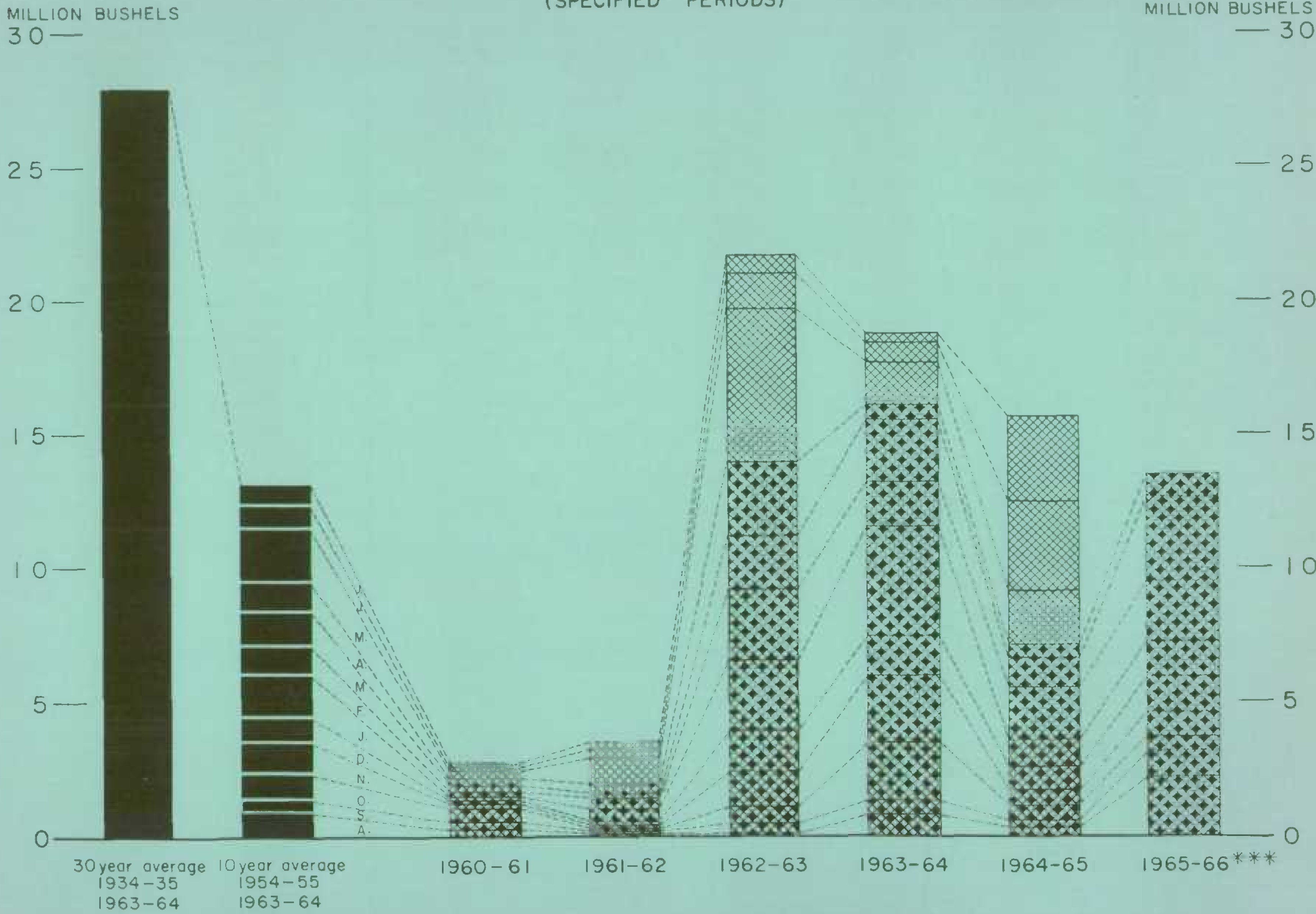
FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS* AND OAT PRODUCTS**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

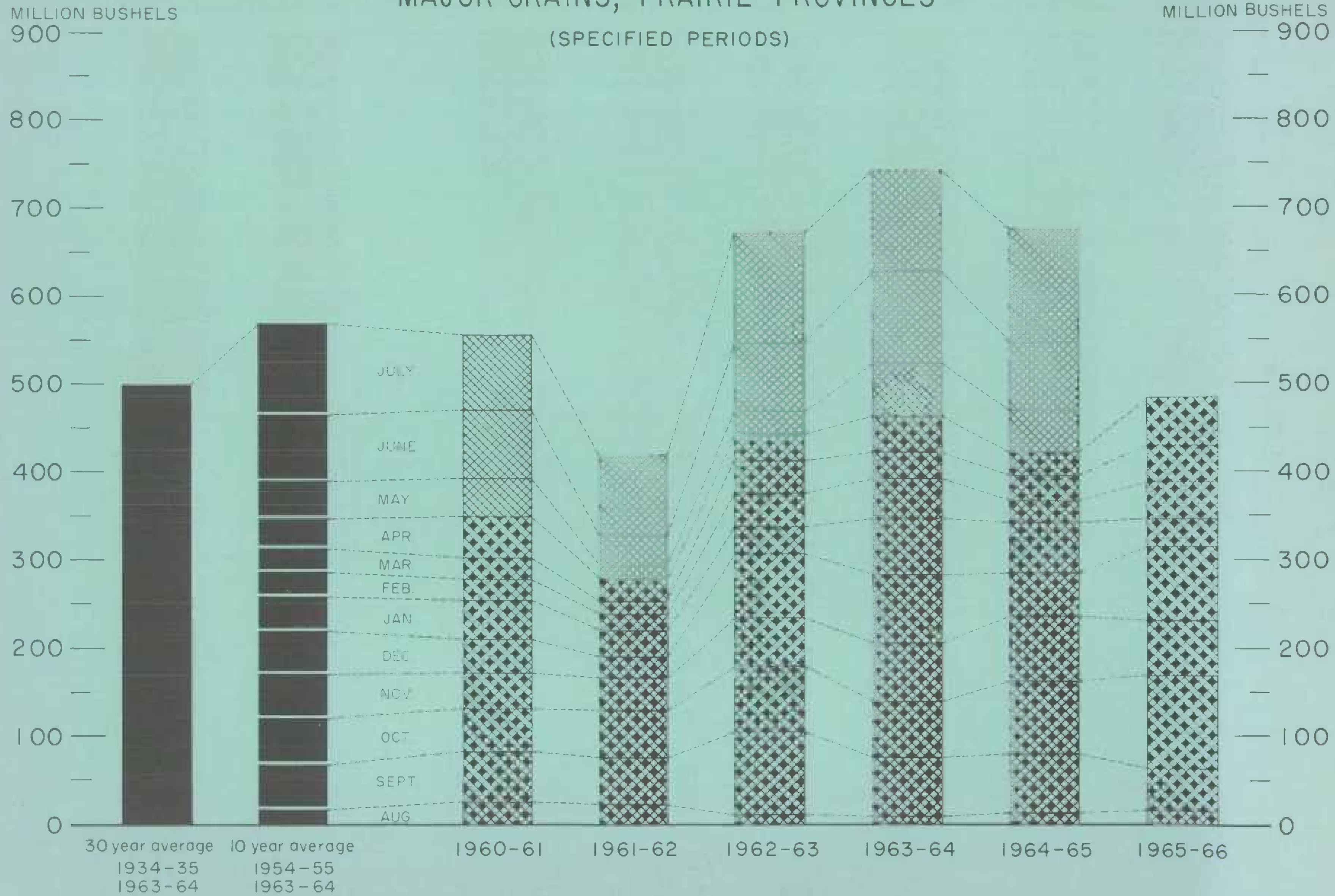


*Beginning with 1960-61 includes relatively small quantity of bagged seed. **In terms of grain equivalent. ***Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

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

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

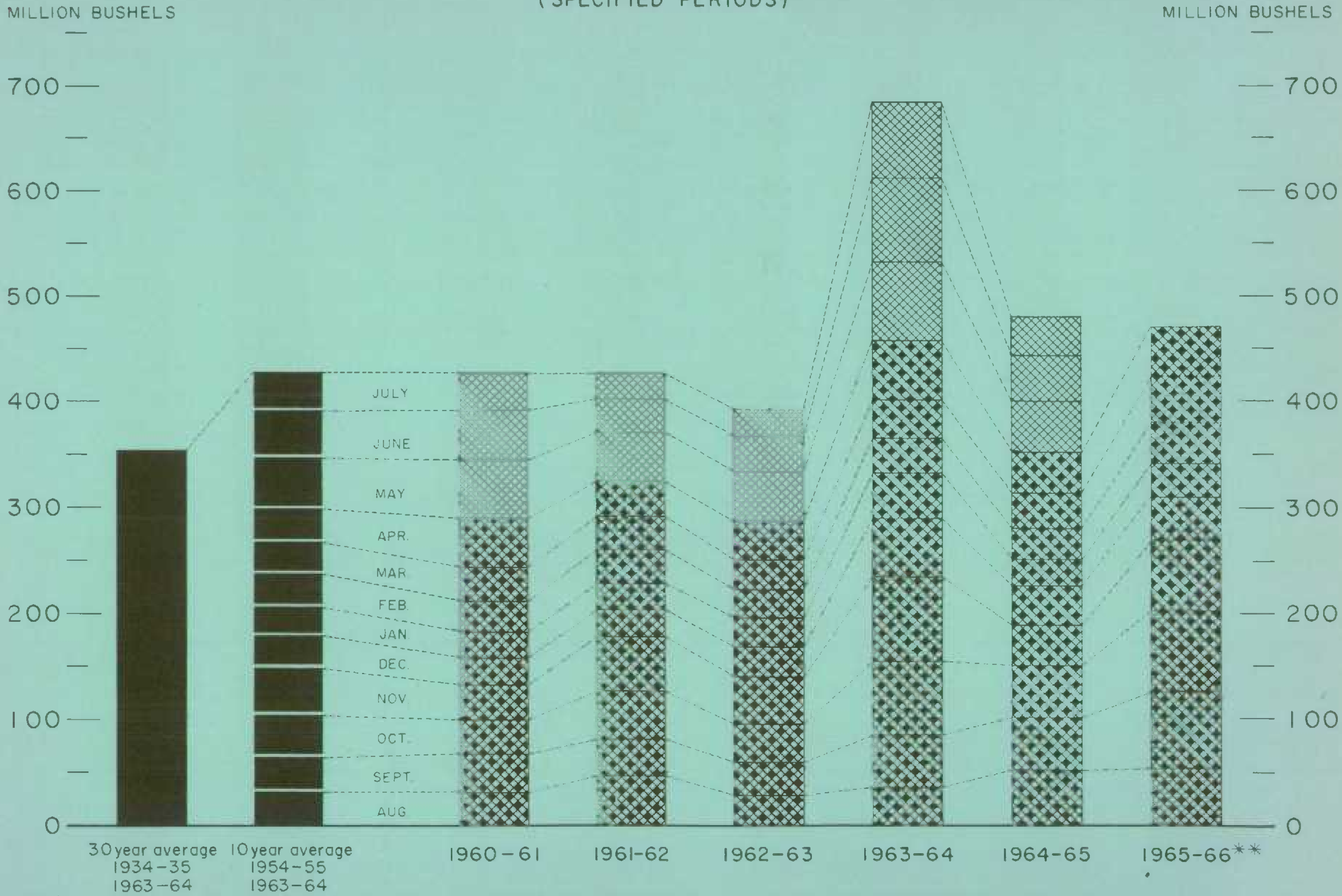


* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and from 1960-61 rapeseed

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.

Sorghum A near record grain sorghum harvest of 8 million bushels is expected this season in Queensland. According to estimates this crop will be harvested from about 300,000 acres. The crop compares with record years of 1961-62 when 8 million bushels were harvested. This sorghum will be of immense benefit to the nearby drought stricken areas in Queensland and north western New South Wales for stock feed.

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 May 13, 1966 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Weather and Crops Although it included some rather exceptional extremes the weather during the past winter was basically mild and wet. Late frosts did little damage to winter grains but made reseeding of some spring grains necessary. Melted snow and heavy rains delayed seeding and apparently did not permit the sowing of spring grains to fully offset the reduced fall seedings. Official estimates of seeded areas are not yet available.

The official crop report for April indicates that winter damage to grains, although slightly more than last year, in all cases was well below average. The condition of these crops at that time was reported to be slightly lower than at the same time last year but fractionally above average.

Since April 1, weather conditions have been generally favourable for grain development. This should be helping not only the winter grains but also the spring-sown grains which suffered from the cold wet weather that followed the early seedings.

Coarse Grains Farm sales of feed and industrial grains during the first eight months of the crop year at 1,653,600 tons were substantially below similar sales during each of the past three years. However, the reduction of 384,200 tons from last year was small in comparison with the reduction of approximately 1,000,000 tons in domestic production of these grains. Farm stocks of these grains at 1,669,000 tons at the end of March were only 143,000 tons less than in the same date in 1965, and commercial stocks of such grains and products at the beginning of March were only about 50,000 tons below one year earlier.

The reduction in farm sales has been more than compensated by increased imports. These totalled 3,492,396 tons in the first eight months of this year; 682,067 tons or 23 per cent more than in the comparable period last year. Exports of such grains or their products also rose reaching a total of 712,200 tons during the eight-month period. This compared with 465,700 tons and 283,800 tons respectively, in the like periods of 1964-65 and 1963-64.

Corn continued as the most important of these imported grains accounting for 1,648,852 tons (64,912,000 bushels) almost one half of the total. The U.S.A. continued as the major source but an impressive gain was made by Italy. Barley imports rose to 1,036,606 tons (47,610,000 bushels) with France the leading supplier again followed closely by the U.S.A. Brewing barley, supplied mainly by EEC countries and Denmark, accounted for about 47 per cent of the total. Imports of oats increased by over 45 per cent to 436,360 tons (28,294,000 bushels) and Canada with 78,803 tons (5,110,000 bushels) was second to Australia as a supplier.

The U.S.A. supplied 1,438,862 tons or 41 per cent of the total imports of feed and industrial grains and increased her share of the market over the comparable period of last year. EEC countries led by France, and contributing a total of 1,233,285 tons, maintained their 35 per cent share. Canada's 100,175 tons, while relatively modest, was a considerable improvement over last year's 13,924 tons.

Production of Mixed Feed The production of mixed feed in Germany continues to expand and with it the use of grains for such purposes. During the first eight months of this crop year production of such feed reached 4,531,500 tons and used 1,712,200 tons of grain in the process. These figures compared with 3,898,300 and 1,478,100 tons respectively, during the same period last year. All types of prepared feed shared in the gains.

Grain Price System 1966-67 After the first reading in the Bundestag the draft bill of the 5th amendment of the Law for Execution of the EEC Ordinance No. 19 (Grains) was checked and approved by the Food Committee of the Bundestag without changes. No major changes are expected to result from the second and third readings. In the draft bill, target and intervention prices are the same as last year. In recognition of the higher storage and financing costs the increments will be changed slightly. A far reaching re-organization was thought to be unreasonable because of common EEC regulations in the near future.

For bread wheat and rye the increments for the months September to May will be increased, although the annual total at DM 40.00 ($10.72 Canadian) will still be the same. The increase stems from a reduction of the June increment from DM 3.50 (94 cents) per ton to DM 2.00 (54 cents) per ton. The difference will be divided into the previous months.

For the same reasons increments for barley will be altered. A February increment of DM 3.00 (80 cents) will be introduced and the five existing ones will be re-arranged so that the total increase from DM 16.50 ($4.42) per ton to DM 17.50 ($4.69) will be only DM 1.00 (27 cents).

The draft bill is based on the transport costs scheme effective February 20, 1966. With alterations being expected the grain price system is still subject to technical amendments during further discussion in Parliament, i.e., slight reductions for most of the derived target and intervention prices are probable.

Japan The following information relative to the Japanese barley situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. E.L. Gray, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture), Canadian Embassy, Tokyo, under date of May 19, 1966 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Domestic Production Planted areas of barley are down from last year with a decrease of approximately 11 per cent in 6-rowed, 5 per cent in 2-rowed and 9 per cent in naked barley acreage. Crop conditions at present can be described as "normal".

The Food Agency's "Supply-Demand Plan" for the 1966 fiscal year estimates a domestic production of 150,000 metric tons (6,889,000 bushels) of barley and 190,000 metric tons (8,727,000 bushels) of naked barley. The carry-over from last year is 99,000 metric tons(4,547,000 bushels) of barley and 131,000 metric tons (6,017,000 bushels) of naked barley.

Imports The import record for barley in 1965 was as follows:

Origin	Grade	For Staple Food	For Feed	Total
			thousand bushels	
U.S.A.	Western and/or 2-rowed	1,884	10,179	12,063
Canada	No. 1 and/or No. 2	-	9,402	9,402
Australia .	No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4	6,426	1,267	7,693
	Grand Totals	8,310	20,848	29,158

The Food Agency estimates its import requirements at 486,000 metric tons (22,322,000 bushels) of barley for feed during fiscal 1966. Purchases of barley by the Food Agency tenders since January 1, 1966, totalled 40,500 metric tons (1,860,000 bushels) of Canadian No. 1 and 2 for feed, 37,420 tons (1,719,000 bushels) of U.S. No. 2 and 87,785 tons (4,032,000 bushels) of U.S. 2-rowed, 27,430 tons (1,260,000 bushels) of Australian for feed and 4,500 tons (207,000 bushels) of malting grade.

Italy The following account of the current coarse grain and rye situation in Italy has been extracted from a report by Mr. U. Boschetti, Senior Commercial Assistant, Canadian Embassy, Milan, under date of June 7, 1966, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

General The most interesting news of the period March-May 1966 appears to be the decision of the Cabinet of the European Economic Community to apply a common price to cereals as of July 1, 1967. Obviously, the indicative prices of coarse grains are based on the soft wheat price which has been proposed to be DM 425 (Cdn$ 114.00) per metric ton. Following are prices indicated by the E.E. Community for the future crop 1967-68:

Maize	Lire 56,644	per metric ton	(Cdn$ 97.66)
Barley	" 57,031	" " "	(Cdn$ 98.33)
Rye	" 58,594	" " "	(Cdn$101.00)

It is worth noting that the price standardization is being expressed in terms of an indicative price (see above) with a subsequent calculation of the "threshold price". So far the indicative prices have been fixed separately by each member of the Community but they will be standardized by a single centre, Duisburg (Germany) from where the derived prices will be calculated.

Corn The second quarter of 1966 is represented by a rather quiet market for domestic production due to a reduced demand for Italian exports. Prices reached February levels ($70 to $72 per metric ton for the yellow maize) during March-April and there was a revival of demand in May. The price is now ranging around $75 to $77 on the Milan market. Price for the fine type (Marano) remained firm and it is quoted at $120 per metric ton on the Milan market. There were few arrivals of Plate Maize, which seem to be in short supply also at the origin. Consequently, local consumption has been largely supplied with Maize from other countries, especially the USA Yellow Corn, which was negotiated at $66.50 to $68.00 per metric ton, landed price Genoa-Venice.

The levy on Maize imported from Third Countries registered a maximum of $0.67 per metric ton from March 16-23, and nil from March 1-15. First ten days of April at zero, second ten days at $0.35 and third ten days at $0.40 - In May, up to the 18th, levy remained at zero.

Barley There was no substantial trading of the domestic product during the period March-May. Requirements from foreign countries were normal with prices at firm levels - some large stocks were of Plate origin. It is estimated that from July 1, 1965 to the end of February 1966 some 450,000 tons of Barley were imported, particularly from Argentine, Syria, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Prices ranged from $85 to $90 at the Milan market.

The levy for the imported product remained at zero throughout the period March-May.

Oats There was no substantial trading during this quarter. Some purchases have been made from the U.S.A. It is to be noted that from July 1, 1965 to the end of February 1966 about 150,000 tons of oats were imported.

Current prices throughout this quarter were $75 to $79 landed goods delivered at Milan. The levy for the imported product remained at zero up to March 10, $0.50 for the second ten days of March and reached $5.10 for the period March 20-31. April showed a levy of $3.25 and during the first fifteen days of May it remained at $0.91.

Rye As usual, the domestic product is being used for seeding and feed purposes. Imports continue to be negligible and prices, resulting from the high levy in order to protect bread production from illegal mixing of rye and wheat flour, remain at excessive levels. Landed prices at the Milan market as of May 14 registered $106 to $106.40 per metric ton, including the levy which for March was $27.36, for April $36 and for May $43.

CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS

March 16 On the basis of farmers' intentions at March 1 the intended acreage of oats in Canada in 1966, at 9.6 million acres, is unchanged from the previous year; the intended acreage of barley, at 7.1 million acres is 18 per cent larger than in 1965. Mixed grains acreage intentions of 1.6 million acres are 4 per cent above last year while corn for grain may be sown on a record 780,000 acres.

March 17 The Canadian Wheat Board announced the final payment on the 1964-65 Oats and Barley Pools. The average final payment after deducting the one per cent PFAA levy was 17.674 cents per bushel for oats and 31.107 cents per bushel for barley.

April 3 The 1966 season of navigation opened at the Canadian Lakehead. In 1965 the season opened on March 20.

April 15 Stocks of the principal grains held on farms in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) at March 31, 1966 were estimated at 811.3 million bushels compared with 709.2 million in 1965.

FATS AND OILS

World Flaxseed Production Largest Since 1962; Availabilities up Moderately

The following extract is taken from the April 1966 issue of "Foreign Agriculture Circular" published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture. World production of flaxseed in 1965 is estimated at 140 million bushels. This is 6 per cent above production in 1964 and the 1955-59 average and is the largest outturn since 1962.

Production in the United States, Canada, and India increased sharply from a year earlier, and the increase was only partially offset by smaller crops in Argentina, Brazil, Australia, and most of the major producing countries of Western Europe. The net increase in the three major exporting countries -- the United States, Canada, and Argentina -- is 9.5 million bushels. These three countries plus India and the Soviet Union account for over 85 per cent of world production.

Availabilities up 6 per cent The above-average production in 1965 was supplemented by substantial carryover stocks at the beginning of the current marketing years in the United States and Canada. Consequently, availabilities of seed and oil on January 1, 1966, for export and/or carryout in the three major exporting countries -- the United States, Canada, and Argentina -- are estimated to have been at the equivalent of about 75 million bushels of flaxseed, almost 5 million bushels (or 6 per cent) more than availabilities on the comparable date a year earlier.

Of the total availabilities on January 1 this year, the United States accounted for an estimated 30 million bushels, Argentina, for 24 million, and Canada, for 21 million. For the United States and Canada, these quantities represent availabilities through June and July 1966, respectively. For Argentina, they cover virtually all of calendar 1966. During the 5 years 1961-65, an average of over 60 per cent of Argentina's annual exports moved out in the first half of the year.

Prices down from last year Flaxseed prices on the Minneapolis and Winnipeg markets through the first 6 months of 1965 exceeded those of a year earlier but trended downward throughout the year, as early indications of large crops were borne out. Some recovery occurred early in 1966, though February average prices in Minneapolis and Winnipeg at $3.12 and U$S 2.82, respectively, per bushel, were 8 cents less than a year earlier.

For Canadian flaxseed, c.i.f. Europe, the 1965 average of $3.39 per bushel was the lowest of recent years. By March 1966 the monthly average had declined to $3.29.

Prices of Argentine linseed oil, c.i.f. European ports, trended downward from January through November 1965, reflecting large availabilities from that country. In response to indications of a sharply reduced production in Argentina in 1965, prices moved upward slightly in December and January, but they declined again in February and March. The March average of 9.0 cents per pound was the lowest since November 1954.

Increased trade in 1965; Prospects for 1966 favourable World exports of flaxseed and linseed oil in calendar 1965 are estimated preliminarily at about 53 million bushels, seed-equivalent basis. This is 2 million bushels more than in 1964, 0.6 million more than the 1955-59 average and 2 million more than the average of the previous 5 years. The increase in exports from Argentina and, to a lesser extent, from Canada more than offset the decline in U.S. exports. The heavy movement of oil from Argentina — largely to Europe — resulted from the above-average flaxseed production of late 1964 and early 1965. Exports from Argentina accounted for one-half of the world trade in flaxseed and linseed oil in 1965. Roughly 60 per cent of the world trade in 1965 moved out as oil and 40 per cent as seed.

In view of the large supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil, world exports in calendar 1966 could approximate or even exceed the above-average volume of 1965.

Flaxseed and Linseed Oil: Exports to Foreign Countries from Foreign Producing Countries and from all Producing Countries, Average 1955-59, Annual 1960-65(1)
(In Terms of Flaxseed Equivalent)

Source	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965(2)
				million bushels			
Exports from foreign countries							
Argentina	17.1	21.8	27.2	30.7	25.5	23.8	26.5
Canada	14.7	14.9	14.9	11.7	12.0	15.8	17.0
India	4.0	.9	.1	.1	(3)	.2	.1
Uruguay	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.8	1.2	2.0
Others, excl. Europe	2.5	2.4	1.4	2.2	2.7	1.6	1.0
Total non-U.S.	40.6	42.3	46.7	47.7	44.0	42.6	46.6
Less U.S. imports	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Exports to foreign countries from foreign sources	40.6	42.3	46.7	47.7	44.0	42.6	46.6
U.S. exports	11.5	7.0	5.6	4.3	4.3	8.0	6.1
Exports to foreign countries from all sources	52.1	49.3	52.3	52.0	48.3	50.6	52.7

(1) Excludes re-exports of flaxseed and exports of linseed oil produced from imported flaxseed.
(2) Preliminary; partially estimated.
(3) Less than 50,000 bushels.

<u>World Soybean Production and Exports at Record High</u> The following summary is taken from the May 1966 "Foreign Agriculture Circular" published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture. World production of soybeans in 1965 reached an estimated all-time high of almost 1.2 billion bushels, about one-sixth above the 1964 outturn and one-third above the 1955-59 average.

More than three-fourths of the total was grown in the non-Communist areas of the world with the United States alone accounting for over 70 per cent of total output.

Almost 95 per cent of the estimated 150-million-bushel increase from the previous-year-level took place in the United States. The remainder is attributed largely to substantial increases percentage-wise in the Soviet Union, Brazil, and Canada. Production in Communist China is believed to have declined slightly.

A new record output is in prospect this year if favourable weather prevails. In the United States, intentions of farmers, as of March 1, were to expand last year's plantings by 5 per cent. Acreage may be even larger than stated intentions, in view of the new program permitting soybeans to be grown on diverted feed grain acreage (with specifications) and in view of the sharp increase in the minimum support rate for soybeans.

In Mainland China, efforts apparently are underway to promote increased soybean production by raising per-unit yields, and farmers are being urged to grow more soybeans.

In Brazil, the new crop now being harvested is expected to be larger than last year's record level, principally because of growth of production in Parana.

World soybean exports increased sharply in 1965 At an estimated 253 million bushels, world exports of soybeans were 10 per cent above the 1964 level and 90 per cent above the 1955-59 average. Strong demand and record export availabilities in the United States again accounted largely for the heavy movement. U.S. beans in the last 5 years represented 90 per cent of world exports compared with about 65 per cent of the 1955-59 average exports.

Soybeans: World Exports from Producing Countries and U.S. Share, Average 1955-59, Annual 1961-65

Country	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965(1)
	million bushels					
Non-Communist:						
United States	86.4	133.5	160.9	174.7	209.5	227.7
Brazil	1.4	2.7	3.6	1.2	-	2.8
Nigeria	.4	.5	.6	1.0	.2	.5
Tanzania	(2)	.1	(2)	.1	(2)	.1
Uganda	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cambodia	.3	.3	.1	.2	.2	.2
Turkey	.1	.1	.1	-	.1	(2)
Indonesia	(2)	(2)	.1	(2)	-	-
Thailand	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	(2)
Totals	88.7	137.3	165.5	177.4	210.2	231.3
Communist:						
China, Mainland (3)	44.2	14.2	13.2	14.0	20.3	22.0
World Totals	132.9	151.5	178.7	191.4	230.5	253.2
U.S. per cent of world	65	88	90	91	91	90

(1) Preliminary; partly estimated.
(2) Less than 50,000 bushels.
(3) Unofficial estimates.

Combined exports of soybeans, soybean oil, and soybean meal from the United States in calendar year 1965 totalled 320 million bushels, expressed in terms of soybean equivalent, plus the oil from an additional 19 million bushels of beans. Comparable figures for 1964 and 1963, respectively, were 283 and 238 million bushels plus the oil from an additional 44 and 38 million bushels of beans.

Exports from Mainland China probably did not exceed 22 million bushels, only slightly above exports in 1964 but far below the level of exports during 1958-60.

Imports of soybeans as such into Western Europe, the major market, increased by 5 per cent -- over 6 million bushels -- mainly because of large purchases by Spain and Italy. To help supply the raw material needed for the recently established oilseed crushing industry, Spain imported a record 12.5 million bushels of soybeans in 1965 compared with only 2 million in 1964 and less than one million in 1963. The increase resulted from some shift from imports of soybean oil. Imports into West Germany, the leading European buyer, were 10 per cent -- 5 million bushels -- less than in 1964.

Japan, the world's largest single market for soybeans, imported almost 68 million bushels in 1965, 15 per cent more than the year before and over one-fourth of total soybeans traded.

Record volumes of soybeans are moving into trade channels this year. Exports of U.S. beans currently are about 37 million bushels ahead of last year's level.

Soybean and oil prices continue strong Monthly average prices of U.S. soybeans No. 2 yellow, bulk c.i.f. European ports, advanced from a low for the current marketing year of $2.84 per bushel in October 1965 to a peak of $3.32 in February, as a result of increased domestic consumption and strong export demand. The average price declined sharply in March but moved up to $3.30 in April. Throughout the entire year, however, monthly average prices have been below last year's high levels.

Soybean oil, any origin, c.i.f. Europe, averaged 12.9 cents per pound at the opening of the current marketing year but by March, and into April, the average declined to 12.0 cents.

Soybean meal prices, European markets, also declined as the season advanced -- from $106.50 per ton in October to $101.50 in March.

World Cottonseed Production at Record High

The following information relative to World Cottonseed production is extracted from the May, 1966 "World Agricultural Production and Trade", published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture. World production of cottonseed in the marketing year beginning August 1, 1965, is estimated at an all-time high of 25 million short tons. This estimate is only fractionally above the previous record outturn of 1964 but is one-sixth above the 1955-59 average. The increase from last year is due mainly to larger cotton crops in the Soviet Union and Mainland China. Partially offsetting these increases, however, were the smaller cotton crops in the United States, the world's major producing country, and in India and most South and Central American countries.

Cottonseed production in North America was slightly below last year's record. Outturn in the United States at 6.1 million tons was 2 per cent less than in 1964 but 14 per cent more than the 1955-59 average. Growers planted about 5 per cent less cotton than in 1964 and the smallest area since 1958 because of heavier participation in the Domestic Allotment Program and reduced allotment of American-Egyptian cotton. However, cottonseed yield per harvested acreage averaged a record 898 pounds, an increase of 12 pounds from the previous record set a year ago.

Cottonseed outturn from Mexico's 1965-66 cotton crop is estimated at a record 1.2 million tons, up 8 per cent from last year's. Practically all of the increase was in the raingrown district of Altamira. In other Central American countries, the spectacular expansion extending over more than a decade in cotton acreage and production was halted by adverse weather and insect damage in 1965-66 in virtually all countries except Guatemala. Cottonseed production in Guatemala established a new record as a result of increased cotton acreage.

Cottonseed production in South America is down an estimated 12 per cent from last year with smaller cotton crops in virtually all countries. The decline resulted from reduced acreage plus adverse weather, including extensive flooding in Peru and Argentina. In Peru there was inadequate irrigation water in some regions.

The relatively small cottonseed production in Europe is estimated to have increased slightly this year because of somewhat larger cotton crops in Spain and Greece. In Spain, cotton acreage was expanded sharply, but drought in the raingrown area prevented a corresponding increase in production.

Cottonseed production in the Soviet Union is estimated at a record 4.2 million tons, 6 per cent above last year's outturn and almost one-third above the 1955-59 average. Cotton acreage approximated the previous year's level.

In Africa, cottonseed production is estimated to have increased moderately from 1964-65. Production in the United Arab Republic rose to a new record but was only slightly above the previous year's outturn. Acreage in cotton expanded sharply, but yields were considerably below the unusually high level of 1964-65. Production in Tanzania also was a record, exceeding last year's outturn by one-fifth.

Asia's production was only marginally above the previous year's tonnage. The shortfall in India, and, to a lesser extent in Turkey, was offset slightly by increased output in Mainland China, Pakistan, and Iran. India's cottonseed outturn is estimated at 2.5 million tons, 8 per cent less than in 1964 and the smallest production since 1961. Failure of rains last September reduced cotton, as well as oilseed crops. While cotton acreage and production in India have increased from one Plan period to another, yields also have increased. Nonetheless, cottonseed yields in India are far below yields in other cotton growing countries.

Increased acreage devoted to cotton in Mainland China is believed to have resulted in a larger cotton crop than in 1964, and, subsequently, more cottonseed.

Higher yields on a somewhat expanded area in Pakistan are estimated to have resulted in a near-record outturn of almost a million tons of cottonseed.

Percentage-wise the sharpest production increase in Asia occurred in Iran where cottonseed output was a record, almost one-fourth above the 1964 level. The increase is attributed to very favourable growing conditions.

OIL SITUATION IN CANADA

Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed Well Above Previous Year

Data recorded up to May 25, 1966 indicate that primary deliveries of flaxseed have amounted to 19.1 million bushels, 31 per cent above the 14.6 million of the previous year while marketings of rapeseed, at 17.2 million registered an increase of 60 per cent over the corresponding 1964-65 figure of 10.7 million.

Commercial Supplies

Total supplies of Canadian flaxseed at May 25 this year, at 8.4 million bushels, were above their comparable levels of 6.8 million in 1965 and 5.7 million in 1964. Most of the current total was accounted for by supplies in Lakehead and country elevator positions. The 3.4 million bushels at the Lakehead were above the 2.9 million at the same date in 1965 and the 1.5 million in 1964. Stocks in country elevators, at 3.1 million exceeded both the 2.1 million in this position a year ago and the 1.9 million of two years ago. Rapeseed supplies in commercial positions at May 25 this year amounted to 4.2 million bushels with the bulk of this grain in country elevators (1.9 million) and in Vancouver-New Westminster (1.3 million).

Domestic Market

Shipments of flaxseed to domestic markets up to May 25 this year, at 1.9 million bushels were little changed from the previous year's total of 2.0 million. This figure represents shipments to domestic channels from the licensed elevator system and includes flaxseed entering the crushing industries for subsequent export as processed product. Crushings of oilseeds in Canada during the first three-quarters (August-April) of the current crop year have accounted for a total of 1,191,000 pounds of the various oilseeds compared with 1,111,000 pounds during the comparable period of the previous year. Most of the current total is accounted for by crushings of some 929,000 pounds of soybeans as compared with 872,000 pounds during August-April a year ago. Crushings of flaxseed, at 113,000 pounds, represent a decline of 14 per cent from the comparable 1964-65 figure of 132,000 pounds. The combined total of rapeseed and sunflowerseed crushed during the first three-quarters of the current crop year has amounted to 149,000 pounds, some 40 per cent greater than last year's comparable total of 106,000 pounds.

Exports of Flaxseed and Rapeseed Sharply Above Average

Total exports of flaxseed during the first three-quarters of the 1965-66 crop year, at 13.5 million bushels were 30 per cent above the 1964-65 corresponding figure of 10.3 million and 39 per cent more than the ten-year (1954-55--1963-64) August-April average of 9.7 million. The greater portion of the total was accounted for by shipments to Britain (3.5 million), Japan (3.3 million), Netherlands (2.9 million), and the Federal Republic of Germany (1.3 million). Rapeseed exports during August-April of the current crop year, at 10.6 million bushels were 46 per cent larger than the 7.3 million of the corresponding months in 1964-65 and more than double the eight-year (1956-57—1963-64) August-April average of 4.8 million. Of the 10.6 million bushels of rapeseed exported overseas, Japan was the leading market taking 5.3 million followed by Italy 2.6 million, Netherlands 1.2 million, and the Federal Republic of Germany 1.1 million. Customs exports of soybeans amounted to 1.4 million during the August-April period of 1965-66 as against 2.0 million last year and the ten-year (1954-55—1963-64) average of 1.4 million bushels.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF FLAXSEED AND RAPESEED

Marketings of flaxseed and rapeseed in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to May 25 have surpassed comparable deliveries of the previous year as well as recent averages for the period under review. Deliveries of flaxseed, at 19.1 million bushels, are 31 per cent greater than the 1964-65 comparable total of 14.6 million and 36 per cent more than the 10-year average for the period of 14.0 million bushels. Rapeseed marketings, at 17.2 million bushels, are 60 per cent higher than the 10.7 million of the previous season and more than three times the recent seven-year average for the period of 5.7 million bushels.

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

Period or week ending	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
	Flaxseed (1)			
	thousand bushels			
August 1, 1965 - February 23, 1966	8,656	3,028	2,543	14,227
March 2	361	117	164	642
9	210	121	84	414
16	274	114	59	447
23	418	40	41	499
30	469	96	42	607
April 6	222	61	49	332
13	139	78	28	246
20	201	123	28	353
27	259	171	35	465
May 4	92	72	31	195
11	146	116	43	305
18	144	44	27	215
25	60	37	18	115
Totals	11,650	4,219	3,194	19,062
Similar period 1964-65 (2)	8,262	3,083	3,233	14,578
10-year average similar period 1954-55—1963-64	4,231	6,426	3,376	14,033
	Rapeseed (3)			
August 1, 1965-February 23, 1966	1,623	6,837	6,674	15,135
March 2	32	109	131	273
9	25	98	64	187
16	20	117	73	210
23	32	37	85	154
30	37	52	43	132
April 6	37	36	51	125
13	9	26	44	79
20	14	53	32	99
27	17	161	97	275
May 4	3	77	74	154
11	17	85	86	188
18	9	55	28	93
25	8	33	25	66
Totals	1,882	7,776	7,510	17,168
Similar period 1964-65	1,249	3,972	5,479	10,701
7-year average similar period 1957-58—1963-64	312	3,499	1,875	5,686

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

Visible Supply of Canadian Flaxseed, May 25, 1966, Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1964 and 1965

Position	1964	1965	1966
		thousand bushels	
Country elevators - Manitoba	522	698	1,315
Saskatchewan	901	772	1,076
Alberta	438	660	733
Totals	1,861	2,129	3,124
Interior private and mill	38	59	28
Interior terminals	-	(1)	-
Vancouver-New Westminster	935	739	956
Victoria	(1)	1	1
Prince Rupert	(1)	(1)	-
Churchill	(1)	-	-
Fort William-Port Arthur	1,491	2,910	3,356
In transit rail (western division)	364	490	387
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	-	-	168
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	252	214	1
In transit lake	749	256	377
In transit rail (eastern division)	-	-	15
Totals	5,691	6,799	8,413

(1) Less than 500 bushels.

Visible Supply of Canadian Rapeseed, May 25, 1966

Position	1966
	thousand bushels
Country elevators - Manitoba	232
Saskatchewan	737
Alberta	930
Total	1,899
Interior private and mill	195
Interior terminals	76
Vancouver-New Westminster	1,323
Victoria	1
Fort William-Port Arthur	279
In transit rail (western division)	476
Total	4,249

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

	Crop Year			August-April	
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1964-65	1965-66
			bushels		
Flaxseed					
Stocks at beginning of crop year .	5,268,927	3,988,169	6,550,719	6,550,719	7,141,165
Production	16,042,000	21,116,000	20,313,000	20,313,000	27,954,000
Imports	629	65,743	6,200	1,500(1)	-(1)
Exports	12,565,941	13,638,472	14,346,118	10,343,160	13,495,056
Domestic crushing	2,529,185	2,750,118	2,901,402	2,365,214	2,023,149
			cents and eighths per bushel		
Prices (2)					
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		293/3
December	320/7	316/1	314/1		292/5
January	324/3	322/4	315		299
February	327/4	322/4	323/1		303/3
March	331/4	323/2	324/7		297/7
April	331/3	316/2	321/6		296/3
May	334/1	314	324/5		292/6
June	329	318/2	319/2		
July	331	328	312/3		
Yearly average	335	319/6	320/3		
			pounds		
Flaxseed Oil					
Exports	8,282,700	11,754,100	26,445,000	11,847,000	8,998,300
Domestic production ...	49,104,853	53,173,265	55,742,235	45,390,445	39,370,725
			tons		
Flaxseed Meal					
Exports	13,385	11,400	23,357	17,332	13,986
Domestic production ...	43,140	47,775	50,882	41,668	34,411

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

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

	Crop Year			August-April	
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1964-65	1965-66
			bushels		
Soybeans					
Production ...	6,608,000	5,002,000	6,976,000	6,976,000	8,030,000
Imports	14,710,678	15,656,287	16,456,930	11,750,105(1)	11,200,823(1)
Exports	2,444,757	1,614,435	3,179,108	2,042,605	1,409,918
Domestic crushing ...	17,861,659	18,605,840	19,540,984	14,539,540	15,484,210
			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		264/1
December	256/4	292/1	318/3		283/3
January	269/1	288	324/1		298/5
February	276/1	276/4	328/6		302/7
March	275/1	275/3	322/1		297/4
April	273	272	320/1		309/5
May	276/6	267/3	302/5		321/7
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	33,728,000	16,162,500(1)	10,721,000(1)
Exports	51,075,600	28,162,900	33,163,900	20,487,900	24,775,000
Domestic production .	183,591,681	192,654,904	201,056,959	149,670,206	154,342,014
			tons		
Soybean Meal					
Imports	281,727	203,670	260,803	160,330(1)	143,474(1)
Exports	232,674	211,337	267,106	193,454	164,053
Domestic production .	418,526	441,526	464,888	345,569	368,644

(1) August-February only.

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

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

Destination	February 1966	March 1966	April 1966	August-April 1965-66	August-April 1964-65
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC					
Belgium and Luxembourg	19,936	215,000	426,342	789,548(2)	296,740
France	-	84,400	-	329,099	289,447
Germany, Federal Republic	-	-	-	1,256,031(2)	269,197
Italy	-	-	12,000	31,000(2)	38,491
Netherlands	292,160	377,847	303,690	2,906,795(2)	1,380,661
Sub-totals	312,096	677,247	742,032	5,312,473	2,274,536
Other Western Europe					
Britain	346,570	70,800	55,018	3,481,143(2)	3,774,185
Greece	-	-	-	3,960	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-(2)	24,000
Norway	40,040	-	-	259,643	124,000
Portugal	-	-	-	-	107,000
Spain	-	249,523	35,937	658,195(2)	413,799
Sub-totals	386,610	320,323	90,955	4,402,941	4,442,984
Totals	698,706	997,570	832,987	9,715,414	6,717,520
Eastern Europe					
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	241,178
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	256,160	-
Totals	-	-	-	256,160	241,178
Asia					
Israel	-	-	-	76,920	67,492
Japan	451,957	146,045	711,007	3,311,922	3,316,970
Korea	-	20,200	56,240	134,640	-
Totals	451,957	166,245	767,247	3,523,482	3,384,462
Totals, All Countries	1,150,663	1,163,815	1,600,234	13,495,056	10,343,160

See footnotes on page 38.

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

Destination	February 1966	March 1966	April 1966	August-April 1965-66	August-April 1964-65
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC					
Belgium and Luxembourg	334,763	-	-	334,763	67,833
Germany, Federal Republic	32,737	213,663	-	1,120,179(2)	288,699
Italy	530,160	-	657,712	2,584,362	944,384
Netherlands	409,318	194,656	70,560	1,219,420(2)	844,839
Sub-totals	1,306,978	408,319	728,272	5,258,724	2,145,755
Other Western Europe					
Britain	34,272	-	-	34,272	233,813
Totals	1,341,250	408,319	728,272	5,292,996	2,379,568
Eastern Europe					
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	469,360
Poland	-	-	-	-	396,850
Total	-	-	-	-	866,210
Asia					
India	-	-	-	-	112,000
Japan	897,224	168,874	1,656,386	5,313,775	2,957,547
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	898,464
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	48,501
Totals	897,224	168,874	1,656,386	5,313,775	4,016,512
Sub-totals, All Countries .	2,238,474	577,193	2,384,658	10,606,771	7,262,290
Western Hemisphere					
United States (3)	-	1,600	-	6,384	1,600
Totals, All Countries ...	2,238,474	578,793	2,384,658	10,613,155	7,263,890

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Statistics Branch, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. Subject to revision.
(2) Revisions in data for previous months have been taken into account in the August 1965-April 1966 cumulative totals.
(3) Customs exports.

Customs Exports of Canadian Soybeans 1965-66 and 1964-65

Destination	January 1966	February 1966	March 1966	April 1966	August-April 1965-66	August-April 1964-65
				bushels		
Western Europe						
EEC						
Germany, Federal Republic	1,112	-	-	-	57,315	57,617
Other Western Europe						
Britain	530,803	-	-	167,998	1,341,741	1,979,903
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	1,100
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	1,514	1,110
Sub-totals	530,803	-	-	167,998	1,343,255	1,982,113
Totals	531,915	-	-	167,998	1,400,570	2,039,730
Africa						
Republic of South Africa	3,698	-	5,600	-	9,298	2,858
Western Hemisphere						
United States	-	-	50	-	50	17
Totals, All Countries	535,613	-	5,650	167,998	1,409,918	2,042,605

Production of Specified Oils and Fats Products, January-April 1966

	January	February	March	April	January - April
			thousand pounds		
Margarine and Margarine Oils					
Packaged	15,282	14,661	15,619	12,233	57,795
Bulk oils (1)	5,401	5,376	5,411	4,014	20,202
Shortening and Shortening Oils (1)					
Retail (20 lb. and less)	3,970	4,270	3,928	3,785	15,953
Industrial (over 20 lb.)	9,496	9,903	11,778	10,065	41,242
Bulk (tank cars, trucks, etc.) .	4,709	5,224	6,576	4,711	21,220
Salad and Cooking Oils (1)					
Retail (20 lb. and less)	1,694	2,045	2,518	2,348	8,605
Industrial (over 20 lb.)	1,493	1,861	2,166	1,861	7,381
Bulk					
Bottlers	1,190	1,268	1,569	1,115	5,142
Others	4,526	3,847	3,944	4,293	16,610
Lard					
Rendered	6,045	6,594	7,867	7,447	27,953
Processed (1)					
Retail (20 lb. and less)	2,387	2,807	3,039	2,151	10,384
Industrial (over 20 lb.)	2,231	2,309	2,709	2,514	9,763
Bulk (tank cars, trucks, etc.)	930	795	865	1,058	3,648
Tallow					
Edible	4,342	3,771	4,212	3,828	16,153
Inedible	15,184	15,227	16,496	14,973	61,880
Grease and Other Oils and Fats					
Grease, other than white	267	200	291	269	1,027
Other oils and fats (2)	3,815	2,527	1,924	1,912	10,178

(1) Previous year's data not comparable due to increased coverage.
(2) Includes grease white, neatsfoot oil, oleo oil, oleo stearin, oleo stock and other oils.

Source: Industry Division, D.B.S.

Consumption of Oils and Fats in Margarine, Shortening and Salad and Cooking Oils, January-April 1966

	January	February	March	April	January - April
			thousand pounds		
Margarine and Margarine Oils					
Vegetable oils					
Coconut	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Corn	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cottonseed	511	847	728	478	2,564
Palm	1,054	510	762	826	3,152
Peanut	35	62	123	(1)	(1)
Rapeseed	3,093	2,311	2,477	2,320	10,201
Soybean	8,567	7,931	8,351	5,792	30,641
Sunflower seed	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Other (including blends)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sub-totals	13,847	12,617	13,611	10,538	50,613
Marine oils (2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Animal oils (3)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Totals	18,269	16,655	17,688	13,718	66,329
Shortening and Shortening Oils					
Vegetable oils					
Coconut	1,272	1,428	2,026	1,725	6,451
Corn	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	(1)
Cottonseed	1,208	1,253	1,493	780	4,734
Palm	792	805	883	1,141	3,621
Palm kernel	557	644	921	847	2,969
Peanut	170	89	145	(1)	(1)
Rapeseed	1,992	2,029	2,670	2,298	8,988
Soybean	5,568	5,471	5,623	5,721	22,383
Other (including blends)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sub-totals	11,844	12,235	14,101	12,881	51,061
Marine oils (4)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Animal oils (5)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Totals	17,563	19,164	22,336	18,268	77,331

See footnotes at end of table.

Consumption of Oils and Fats in Margarine, Shortening and Salad and Cooking Oils, January-April 1966

	January	February	March	April	January - April
	thousand pounds				
Salad and Cooking Oils					
Vegetable oils					
Coconut	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Corn	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cottonseed	2,116	2,398	2,760	2,314	9,588
Peanut	411	336	202	168	1,117
Rapeseed	3,665	2,886	675	439	7,665
Soybean	839	1,849	3,909	3,004	9,601
Sunflower seed	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other (including blends) ..	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Totals	9,611	9,938	9,577	8,622	37,748
Grand totals, consumption in manufacturing	45,443	45,757	49,601	40,608	181,408

(1) Confidential. (2) Includes herring, seal and whale oils. (3) Lard only.
(4) Includes herring, whale and other oils. (5) Includes lard, oleo stearin, tallow-edible and other oils.

Source: Industry Division, D.B.S.

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

	Crop Year			August-April	
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1964-65	1965-66
	thousand pounds				
Crushings					
Flaxseed	141,634	154,007	162,480	132,452	113,296
Soybeans	1,071,700	1,116,350	1,172,459	872,372	929,053
Rapeseed (1)	83,514(2)	93,346	131,286	106,004	148,793
Oilseeds production					
Flaxseed	49,105	53,173	55,742	45,390	39,371
Soybeans	183,592	192,655	201,057	149,670	154,342
Rapeseed (1)	31,606(2)	35,429	50,366	40,481	57,722
Oil meal production					
Flaxseed	86,281	95,551	101,764	83,335	68,822
Soybeans	837,052	883,052	929,775	691,138	737,288
Rapeseed (1)	49,122(2)	51,210	71,579	57,600	83,730

(1) Including sunflower seed.
(2) Including sunflower seed and safflower seed.

United States The following summary of the fats and oils situation in the United States has been taken from the June 3, 1966 issue of The Fats and Oils Situation published by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Soybean prices (No. 1 yellow, Chicago) advanced from $2.49 per bushel last October to a seasonal high of about $3.06 in May, reflecting the record disappearance rate and limited supplies. For September-May 1965-66, prices averaged $2.78 per bushel compared with $2.89 during those months last season. Soybean prices at Chicago during June-August are expected to continue strong. Supplies during the last quarter will be slightly larger than a year earlier but crushings likely will be greater.

Soybean crushings through April are running 10 per cent ahead of last year and may total around 525 million bushels for 1965-66 compared with 479 million a year ago. Exports through May are up 24 per cent. For the season as a whole exports may total around 250 million bushels compared with 212 million in 1964-65. Total disappearance of soybeans for all of 1965-66 is expected to total around 825 million bushels, more than a tenth above 1964-65. Such disposition would leave carryover stocks of soybeans on September 1, 1966, somewhat under 50 million bushels compared with only 30 million bushels last September.

Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) during October-May 1965-66 have remained stable — ranging between 11 and 12 cents per pound. Soybean meal prices, however, advanced about 13 per cent during the period. Soybean oil output has been record high thus far this year and has gone mainly into domestic markets, with increases in domestic uses more than offsetting the 34 per cent drop in exports. Soybean oil stocks have increased only moderately and less than seasonally. The heavy domestic disappearance rate, which is expected to slacken some this summer, reflects in part some buildup in pipeline supplies at a time when lard and butter output was off a fourth. Soybean meal exports during October-April 1965-66 were up 28 per cent from last year and domestic use was up 10 per cent.

Cottonseed oil prices (crude, Valley points) increased steadily from 10.5 cents per pound last August to 14.6 cents in May, averaging 12.4 cents for the period compared with 11.7 cents a year ago. The up-trend reflects the greater domestic demand for cottonseed oil due in part to sharply reduced output of butter and lard, reduced supply reflecting lower stocks and production of cottonseed oil, and prospects for a sharply reduced 1966 cottonseed crop.

The price premium of cottonseed oil over soybean oil during October-May 1965-66 averaged 1.3 cents per pound compared with 0.5 cent a year earlier. The price differential has widened in recent months and in May was 3 1/2 cents per pound. The price spread between the two oils will continue wider than usual because of the declining supplies of cottonseed oil, both current and prospective.

Lard and butter output continues sharply below year-earlier levels. Lard production during October-April 1965-66 is down 20 per cent and butter is off 24 per cent. The drop in lard output is due to reduced hog slaughter and a lower lard yield per hog killed. Hog numbers are now increasing and by mid-1966 hog slaughter likely will begin to average above 1965 levels. Only a small increase in slaughter and lard production is in prospect this summer, but sizable increases are likely next fall. Butter output is expected to continue sharply below year-earlier levels. Because supplies of milk for manufacturing have been short, and commercial demand for cheese strong, considerable quantities of milk have been diverted to cheese-making. Cheese production is expected to continue high relative to butter output.

NOTES ON FOREIGN OILSEED CROPS

Argentina The following information relative to Argentina oilseeds is extracted from a report provided by Mr. H.E. Ryan, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Buenos Aires, under date of May 24, 1966 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.

Soybeans This crop is gaining in importance in Argentina. For the first time, a minimum price was established which for 1965-66 is 1,400 pesos per 100 kilos ($2.17 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires. A decade ago only 1,014 hectares (2,500 acres) were sown to this crop in Argentina resulting in a production of 957 tons (35,000 bushels). This year the area has increased to 16,700 hectares (41,000 acres) which yielded 18,200 tons (669,000 bushels). This is still a very small total production and it will be used entirely within the country.

Flax Producers are now preparing their land for flax, but as yet no estimate has been made as to the 1966-67 area. The minimum price for 1966-67 has been set at 1,650 pesos per 100 kilos ($2.39 per bushel) delivered in bags f.o.r. Buenos Aires port for Grade 2 seed, 4 per cent foreign matter.

The market for both flaxseed and linseed oil has been rather quiet. At the end of March, producers received 1,520 pesos per 100 kilos ($2.21 per bushel) of seed; this increased by 30 pesos (4 cents per bushel) during April. The present spot price in the Cereal Exchange is 1,600 pesos per 100 kilos ($2.32 per bushel). In the Futures Market prices in early March were 1,474 pesos ($2.14 per bushel) for April delivery and 1,525 pesos ($2.21 per bushel) for May. A month later these prices had increased to 1,560 pesos ($2.26 per bushel) for May delivery, 1,580 pesos ($2.29 per bushel) for June, 1,630 pesos ($2.37 per bushel) for July and 1,658 pesos ($2.41 per bushel) for August. By mid-May prices being offered were 1,670 pesos ($2.42 per bushel) for June delivery, 1,705 pesos ($2.47 per bushel) for July and 1,750 pesos ($2.54 per bushel) for August. Linseed expellers were being sold at U$S 100 per ton ($2.74 per bushel) c.i.f. Continental ports, having been purchased from crushers at approximately 17,200 pesos ($98.29) per metric ton.

Recently, the National Grain Board announced a sale of 10,000 metric tons of oil to Russia. This will come from Grain Board's stocks which it had purchased from crushers at the official minimum price of 25.50 pesos (15 cents) per kilo.

Sunflower Seed The sunflower seed crop was considered damaged by excessive rainfall which hurt not only the volume of the harvest but also the quality. The first official production estimate published in April was 800,000 metric tons (58.8 million bushels), 5.7 per cent above last year's harvest. It is felt, however, that this will be subject to a downward revision once the full extent of the damage is assessed. Sunflower seed is now beginning to reach the crushers, in many cases the delivered grain is in damp condition. Prices have remained firm with 1,530 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.19 per bushel) being offered f.o.r. Rosario and 1,550 pesos ($1.21 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires. Expellers have been offered at U$S 92.50 ($99.64) c.i.f. Continental ports May-June shipment. Exporters have offered crushers 11,100 pesos ($63.43)per metric ton delivered in Buenos Aires.

Peanuts The first official production estimate of 378,800 metric tons partly reflects the adverse weather conditions which prevailed during the peanut harvest. It is thought that the estimate will be reduced still farther once deliveries increase. Producers are receiving 2,400 pesos per ton, shelled, delivered Buenos Aires. By the end of April, expellers were being offered at U$S 104.50 c.i.f. the Continent, May-June shipment. Crushers were being paid 15,400 pesos delivered in bulk Rosario.

Italy The following information concerning oilseeds in Italy has been extracted from a report by Mr. U. Boschetti, Senior Commercial Assistant, Canadian Embassy, Milan, under date of June 7, 1966, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Oilseeds As already stated in the previous quarterly report, the following are the confirmed prices for imports on the Milan exchange (Shipment April-May):

Rapeseed .... US$ 145-147 per metric ton - French produce
Soybean .... US$ 129-131 per metric ton - US produce

All the above CIF prices are based on arrivals at West Coast Italian Ports.

Oilseed Imports Imports of oilseeds into Italy during the calendar year 1965 were as follows:

Rapeseed imports at	140,169 metric tons	(6,180,000 bushels)	valued at CDN$	17,576,380
Soybean " "	449,491 " "	(16,516,000 ")	" " "	55,903,948
Linseed " "	5,303 " "	(209,000 ")	" " "	837,627

Major suppliers as follows:

thousand bushels

Rapeseed		Soybeans		Linseed	
Sweden	1,514	U.S.A.	14,002	Benelux	119
France	1,308	Communist China	2,012	Canada	19
Canada	1,190			Ethiopia	19
Poland	731			Sudan	15
Austria	331				
Denmark	241				

Japan The following information relative to the Japanese oilseeds situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. E.L. Gray, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture), Canadian Embassy, Tokyo, under date of May 19, 1965 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Oilseeds The Food Agency's demand estimates for oils and fats during the 1966 fiscal year indicate an increase of 9 per cent in the demand for edible oil compared with 1965. The increase is to be met by crushing soybeans. Domestic production is declining each year and the planted area of soybeans this summer is expected to be down 8 per cent from last year. (Upland rice acreage will also decrease slightly as land is converted into more profitable vegetable production). As a result, planned imports of soybeans have been increased to nearly 2 million metric tons for fiscal 1966. Also included in the Food Agency's estimated requirements are 45,600 metric tons of domestic rapeseed, 57,039 metric tons of imported rapeseed and 1,120 metric tons of imported mustard seed.

Japanese imports of oilseeds from 1962 to 1965 were as follows:

	Soybeans	Rapeseed	Mustard seed
		thousand bushels	
1962	47,513	1,623	227
1963	56,745	3,865	293
1964	59,055	3,357	275
1965	67,882	4,466	306

Imports of oilseeds by country of origin during 1964-65 were as follows:

	Soybeans		Rapeseed		Mustard seed	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
			thousand bushels			
U.S.A.	48,596	53,826	56	145	2	5
Canada	17	242	3,301	4,075	242	256
China	10,423	13,812	-	247	-	8
Thailand	20	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands & France	-	-	-	-	32	37
Others	-	2	-	(1)	-	-
Totals	59,055	67,882	3,357	4,466	275	306

(1) Less than 500 bushels.

CALENDAR OF OILSEED CROPS

March 16 According to farmers' intentions at March 1 the prospective flaxseed acreage in Canada in 1966 was estimated at 2,130,300 acres, 5 per cent less than that of 1965. Indicated planting of rapeseed, grown in the Prairie Provinces, at 1,368,000 acres in 1966 is 5 per cent below 1965 but 120 per cent higher than the 1960-64 average. Intended soybean acreage, at 275,000 acres is 4 per cent above last year's level.

March 31 According to "World Agricultural Production and Trade", published by the United States Department of Agriculture, the second estimate of world soybean production in 1965 places the crop at a record 1,185 million bushels, an increase of 15 per cent over the 1964 production and one-third larger than the 1955-59 average.

April 29 The 1965-66 pressed olive oil outturn in the major producing countries of the Mediterranean Basin is estimated at 1,271,000 short tons, 20 per cent larger than last year's output of 1,053,000 tons, according to "World Agricultural Production and Trade".

May 31 According to "World Agricultural Production and Trade", world production of cottonseed in the marketing year beginning August 1, 1965 is estimated at an alltime high of 25 million short tons. World exports of flaxseed and linseed oil in the calendar year 1965 amounted to 52.9 million bushels, seed equivalent basis, compared with 50.4 million in 1964 and the 1955-59 average exports of 52.1 million bushels.