DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE COARSE GRAINS QUARTERLY

November 1966

Published by Authority of
The Minister of Trade and Commerce

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

January 1967
5502-504

Price $2 per year

Vol. 26 No. 1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

Feed Grains

Canadian Feed Grains supplies in 1966-67, including feed wheat, are placed at a record 24.9 million short tons, some 4 per cent above the previous peak of 24.0 million tons in 1963-64. This year's total also represents an increase of 4 per cent over last year's 23.9 million tons and 15 per cent above the five-year (1960-64) average of 21.6 million. Grain consuming animal units increased slightly from 16.2 million at June 1, 1965 to 16.3 million in 1966. However, the larger feed grain supply more than offset the increase in animal units, and as a result, total supplies per animal unit are estimated at 1.53 tons, 3 per cent above the 1965-66 figure of 1.48 tons and 12 per cent more than the five-year average of 1.37 tons.

Concentrates, fed (including grains) during the 1965-66 season totalled 16.2 million tons and represented an increase of 8 per cent over the previous year's total of 15.0 million and 14 per cent more than the five-year average of 14.2 million. Reflecting favourable livestock-feed price ratios and also abundant feed grain supplies, concentrates consumed per animal unit totalled 1.00 ton as against the previous year's total of .91 tons and the five-year average of .90 tons. During the 1966-67 feeding season it is anticipated that concentrates fed in Canada will total about the same as the previous year's figure of 16.2 million. Rates of feeding are expected to be maintained at a relatively high level in view of the generally good expected average returns from most animal products, as well as record feed grain supplies. Carryover stocks at the end of the crop year are expected to total some 6 million tons about 28 per cent higher than the previous year's total of 4.7 million largely due to the substantial increase in the 1966 barley crop as well as another record outturn of grain corn.

Outlook for Oats Barley and Corn

The acreage seeded to oats for grain declined moderately in 1966 and, with average yields falling slightly below last year's record level, the total outturn of the current crop is placed at some 389 million bushels, 6 per cent less than the volume harvested in 1965. When this crop is added to the 128 million bushels carried forward from the previous year, total supplies of oats for the 1966-67 crop year amount to 517 million bushels, 5 per cent less than in 1965-66 but relatively little changed from the recent five-year average of 511 million.

Domestic use of oats is expected to decline in 1966-67, probably to about the 380 million bushel level because of less plentiful supplies available for feeding purposes and because of higher prices relative to barley. Anticipated exports, at 15 million bushels, will be relatively unchanged from the previous year. Based on these forecasts, total disappearance will exceed current production by a small amount and some decline in year-end stocks will occur. Assuming recent average yields, a moderate increase in acreage will be required in 1967 to maintain supplies at about the level of disappearance in recent years.

Reflecting a combined effect of a 19 per cent increase in seeded acreage and a 14 per cent rise in the average yield per acre, production of barley in 1966 is placed at 293 million bushels, the highest level since 1952 and 37 per cent above the 1965 total of 215 million bushels. Production in the Prairie Provinces, where the bulk of this crop is produced, is estimated at 279 million bushels as against 202 million in 1965. When this year's crop is added to the opening stocks of 98 million bushels, total supplies for the current crop year will be some 391 million bushels, 29 per cent more than the 1965-66 total of 304 million and the highest level of barley supplies on record.

Feed Concentrate Balance, Numbers of Animal Units and Feed Per Unit
Canada, Crop Years, Beginning August 1
Average 1960-64, Annual 1960-66

Item	Average 1960-64	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964(1)	1965(2)	1966(3)
	million tons							
Supply								
Stocks beginning crop year(4)	4.7	4.9	4.8	3.0	4.8	6.0	4.5	4.7
Production of feed grains:								
corn	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.7
oats	6.8	6.8	4.8	8.4	7.7	6.1	7.1	6.6
barley	4.1	4.6	2.7	4.0	5.3	4.0	5.1	6.8
mixed grain and buckwheat ..	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Total production	13.2	13.4	9.6	14.8	15.4	12.9	15.4	16.5
Imports of feed grains	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
Wheat and rye fed	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7
By-product feeds fed	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5
Total supply	21.6	22.2	18.1	21.4	24.0	22.4	23.9	24.9
Utilization								
Concentrates fed(5)								
corn	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.8
oats	5.9	5.9	4.9	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.0
barley	2.8	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.9
mixed grain and buckwheat ..	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
wheat and rye	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5
oilseed cake and meal	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
animal protein feeds	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
other by-product feeds	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8
Total concentrates fed ...	14.2	14.6	12.5	14.1	15.0	15.0	16.2	16.1
Feed grains for seed, human food and industry	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Exports	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1
Total utilization	17.0	17.4	15.2	16.6	18.0	17.9	19.2	18.9
Stocks at end of crop year(4) .	4.6	4.8	3.0	4.8	6.0	4.5	4.7	6.0
Supply and utilization per animal unit								
Total supply (mil. tons)	21.6	22.2	18.1	21.4	24.0	22.4	23.9	24.9
Concentrates fed (mil. tons)	14.2	14.6	12.5	14.1	15.0	15.0	16.2	16.1
Grain-consuming animal units, June 1 (mil.)	15.8	15.3	16.0	15.5	15.8	16.5	16.2	16.3
Supply per animal unit (tons)	1.37	1.45	1.13	1.38	1.52	1.36	1.48	1.53
Concentrates fed per animal unit (tons)	.90	.95	.78	.91	.95	.91	1.00	.99

(1) Revised. (2) Preliminary.
(3) Preliminary estimates based on production as of October 15 and forecasts of utilization and exports.
(4) Total stocks of oats and barley and commercial stocks of corn only.
(5) Total quantities fed in Canada, including domestically produced and imported grains and by-product feeds.

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

Domestic disappearance could reach 190 million bushels and with exports expected to amount to about 35 million, a total disappearance of some 225 million would leave a carryover at July 31, 1967 of about 166 million bushels which would be an all-time high.

The 63 million bushels of grain corn harvested in 1966 represented a 6 per cent increase over the previous year's record of 60 million and marked the fourth consecutive year of record production. In addition to the current crop, imports from the United States are expected to total about 25 million bushels in 1966-67.

Forage Crops and Feed Supplements

A record Canadian production of tame hay in 1966, estimated at 25.7 million tons, is about 22 per cent greater than last year's crop of 21.1 million tons and 12 per cent above the previous peak of 23.0 million tons in 1963. The 1966 crop of fodder corn is placed at 5.6 million tons, 9 per cent greater than the 1965 total. Hay production in 1966 was greater than a year ago in all provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta and supplies, with the exception of local areas, should be adequate this feeding season. Production of fodder corn increased in Quebec and Ontario, but there was a minor decline in Manitoba. Fall pastures are reported to be generally satisfactory in most areas and, as a result, supplementary fall feeding from winter supplies should not be very extensive this season.

Reflecting continued activity in the milling industry and particularly due to the latest Russian flour contract, production of millfeeds in 1966-67 should be well maintained and supplies of millfeeds plentiful. In keeping with the trend of the past five years, production of soybean meal, the major single component of all high protein supplements used by Canadian feeders, will probably record another moderate increase in 1966-67. Packing-house by-products should show relatively little change from last year's level as the increase in hog slaughterings should be offset by the decrease in cattle slaughterings.

Exports of Oats Barley and Rye August-October 1966

Total exports of oats, barley and rye during the first quarter of the 1966-67 crop year amounted to 10.8 million bushels, a decrease of 25 per cent from both the August-October 1965-66 total of 14.4 million and the ten-year (1955-64) average exports for the period of 14.3 million bushels. Current crop year exports of the three grains to October 31, 1966 with figures for the corresponding period of 1965 and the ten-year August-October averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows, in millions of bushels: oats, 0.7 (3.6, 2.0); barley, 8.1 (9.1, 11.1); and rye, 2.0 (1.7, 1.3).

During the first three months of the 1966-67 crop year the major markets for Canadian oats were the Netherlands, 0.4 million; United States, 0.2 million; and Switzerland, 0.1 million bushels. Exports of Canadian barley during the period under review went to five different countries with shipments as follows in millions of bushels: Japan, 2.6; United States, 1.7; Israel, 1.4; Italy, 1.3; and Britain, 1.2. In addition, Customs exports of Canadian malt in terms of barley during the August-September period of 1966 were equivalent to 1.0 million bushels. The leading market for the 2.0 million bushels of Canadian rye exported during the first three months of the current crop year was Japan with 1.2 million. Other markets were Norway, 0.3 million; and United States, 0.2 million. Britain and Belgium and Luxembourg, each accounted for shipments of 0.1 million bushels.

Advance Quota Delivery Privileges for High Moisture Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye

The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 13, under date of November 28, 1966, stated in part that to assist producers who may be holding stocks of high moisture grain which is liable to go out of condition, the Board announces the following policy:

Effective immediately producers may deliver wheat, oats, barley and rye having a moisture content of 15.7 per cent and over at their regular delivery points up to four (4) bushels per specified acre in excess of established quotas, provided that such deliveries, when added to deliveries already made under authorized specified acreage quotas, do not exceed eight (8) bushels per specified acre. Proper entries must be made in the producer's permit book covering such advance quota deliveries with a notation "High Moisture Grain".

Agents must insert the moisture content on the producers' certificates, and must keep a separate record of all grain delivered by producers under this policy with full particulars of each transaction, including producer's name, delivery permit book number, cash ticket/producer's certificate number, quantity and kind of grain delivered, and submit such records for inspection by the Board's Inspector on his next visit to the elevator.

General Quota Position

By December 5, 1966 out of a total of 1,894 shipping points in the Western Division, the Canadian Wheat Board had placed 580 points on a delivery quota of 5 bushels per specified acre, 578 points on a 4-bushel quota and 431 points on a 3-bushel quota. Of the remainder 236 points were on a 2-bushel quota and 59 points on a 1-bushel quota. Only 10 stations were reported as "closed".

Summary of Elevator Shipping Points in the Western Division as at December 5, 1966

Province	General Quota in Bushels per Specified Acre					Closed	Total
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five		
Ontario	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Manitoba	-	-	26	100	205	3	334
Saskatchewan	2	46	247	394	334	6	1,029
Alberta	57	190	158	84	35	1	525
British Columbia	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
All Provinces ..	59	236	431	578	580	10	1,894

MILLFEEDS

Production of millfeeds in Canada during the crop year 1965-66 amounted to 724,425 tons, 12 per cent higher than the 1964-65 total of 646,928 tons and 7 per cent above the ten-year (1954-55--1963-64) average of 587,847 tons. Exports also showed an increase with the 112,420 tons produced in 1965-66 exceeding the 95,143 tons of the previous year by 18 per cent surpassing the ten-year average of 93,097 tons by 21 per cent.

The increase in production more than offset the higher level of export shipments. As a result, the quantity of millfeeds available for domestic use during the crop year 1965-66, after making an allowance for an increase in mill stocks at July 31, 1966 as compared to the same date a year ago, amounted to 610,166 tons. This amount was 9 per cent above the 1964-65 total of 558,715 tons and 4 per cent over the ten-year average of 587,847 tons. The major countries accounting for most of the export movement of millfeeds during the 1965-66 crop year, with their respective export totals in brackets, were as follows: Japan (57,299 tons); United States (37,251 tons); and Britain (16,648 tons). Substantially smaller shipments went to Netherlands, Trinidad and Tobago, Bermuda, Barbados and Sierra Leone.

Preliminary data indicate that production of millfeeds during the first three months of the 1966-67 crop year, at 184,954 tons, was 1 per cent less than the 186,796 produced for the same months of 1965-66. Exports during August-October amounted to 19,231 tons compared with 29,186 tons exported during the same months of 1965. Apparent domestic disappearance during the period under review (excluding any allowance for imports) at 165,726 tons, indicated an increase of 7 per cent over last year's August-October level of 154,343 tons.

Production and Exports of Canadian Millfeeds, 1946-47--1965-66

Crop Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent Domestic Disappearance (1)	Production
		tons			%
1946-47	972,535	6,736	40,413	940,523	4.2
1947-48	866,724	9,101	30,502	842,391	3.5
1948-49	695,346	10,486	53,968	654,400	7.8
1949-50	691,812	4,681	55,394	643,257	8.0
1950-51	852,053	4,192	235,301	623,046	27.6
1951-52	829,301	3,518	258,342	573,080	31.2
1952-53	810,480	1,571	264,950	549,391	32.7
1953-54	678,456	1,457	186,214	494,522	27.4
1954-55	696,450	4,363	129,310	568,384	18.6
1955-56	703,376	11,392	111,660	599,878	15.9
1956-57	641,885	5,855	111,943	540,289	17.4
1957-58	688,706	1,912	110,359	582,828	16.0
1958-59	663,191	3,373	52,303	611,194	7.9
1959-60	683,915	1,563	63,128	619,379	9.2
1960-61	668,201	770	59,501	614,822	8.9
1961-62	650,496	800	36,423	614,358	5.6
1962-63	574,966	1,122	58,122	519,150	10.1
1963-64	812,741	(2)	198,223	608,189	24.4
1964-65	646,928	(2)	95,143	558,715	14.7
1965-66	724,425	(2)	112,420	610,166	15.5

(1) Adjusted for change in mill stocks.
(2) Beginning with 1963-64 imports of millfeeds are no longer classified as a separate commodity.

Supply and Distribution of Millfeeds, August-October 1966 and 1965

Month	Production				Exports	Apparent Domestic Disappearance (1)
	Bran	Shorts	Middlings	Total		
				tons		
August 1966	24,707	33,037	3,211	60,955	14,038	43,242
September	24,336	34,341	3,133	61,810	5,193	57,983
October	24,204	34,781	3,204	62,189	(2)	64,501
Totals	73,247	102,159	9,548	184,954	19,231	165,726
Same period 1965 (revised)	80,866	95,318	10,612	186,796	29,186	154,343

(1) Adjusted for change in mill stocks.
(2) Not available.

NOVEMBER ESTIMATE OF 1966 PRODUCTION OF CANADA'S PRINCIPAL GRAIN CROPS

The Canada index of field crop production (1949 = 100) for 1966 at 204.1 is a record and is well above the revised 1965 level of 171.8 and exceeds the previous high of 176.5 achieved in 1963. In Manitoba, smaller outturns of oat and oilseed crops more than offset gains in other crops and resulted in an index level of 169.0 compared with the 1965 record high of 172.5. The index for Saskatchewan at an all time high of 275.9 was well up from the 1965 level of 212.8 and also placed above the former record of 249.5 in 1963. The production index in Alberta at a record 249.7 was up from the 1965 previous high of 214.5. In British Columbia the 1966 index was at a record high of 152.8 compared with last year's previous high of 133.4.

Canada's 1966 wheat crop now estimated at a record 844.4 million bushels is 30 per cent above last year's 648.9 million bushels and 68 per cent above the ten-year average of 501.9 million bushels. The increase in production compared with last year is due to a 22 per cent increase in yields as well as a 7 per cent increase in seeded acreage. The average yield at a record 27.9 bushels per acre is 38 per cent above the ten-year (1955-64) average of 20.2 bushels per acre. This year's all Canada crop of spring wheat, including durum, is estimated at a record 828.2 million bushels compared with the 1965 crop of 635.6 million and the ten-year average of 483.4 million bushels. Ontario's winter wheat crop is estimated at 16.3 million bushels, an increase of 22 per cent from last year's crop of 13.4 million. Production of oats for grain in 1966 is estimated at 388.7 million bushels, 6 per cent below last year's 415.0 million but one per cent above the 1955-64 average of 386.0 million. The indicated average yield for Canada as a whole is 47.3 bushels per acre compared with 47.9 in 1965 and the ten-year average of 40.5 bushels. The 1966 barley crop is estimated at a record 292.9 million bushels, 37 per cent above last year's 214.6 million and 43 per cent above the 1955-64 average of 204.9 million. The indicated average yield for Canada as a whole is 40.6 bushels per acre. The combined production of fall and spring rye is now estimated at 15.2 million bushels, some 9 per cent below the 1965 crop of 16.7 million but 51 per cent above the ten-year average of 10.1 million bushels. Average yields, estimated at 23.9 bushels per acre, are 7 per cent above the 1965 average of 22.4 bushels and 43 per cent above the ten-year average of 16.7 bushels per acre. Canada's 1966 crop of mixed grains, grown principally in Eastern Canada, is estimated at 73.0 million bushels, down 2 per cent from the 74.2 million produced in 1965 but some 12 per cent higher than the 1955-64 average production of 64.9 million bushels. Production of corn for grain in 1966 at a record 63.1 million bushels, is 6 per cent above last year's crop of 59.6 million and 90 per cent larger than the ten-year average of 33.1 million bushels.

November Estimate of the 1966 Production of Grain Crops
Canada and Prairie Provinces, Compared with 1965

Crop	Area		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1965	1966	1965(1)	1966(2)	1965(1)	1966(2)
	acres		bushels		bushels	
CANADA						
Winter wheat	362,000	370,000	36.9	44.0	13,358,000	16,280,000
Spring wheat (3)	27,920,200	29,928,100	22.8	27.7	635,559,000	828,164,000
All wheat	28,282,200	30,298,100	22.9	27.9	648,917,000	844,444,000
Oats for grain	8,656,000	8,216,000	47.9	47.3	414,957,000	388,671,000
Barley	6,037,600	7,212,900	35.5	40.6	214,555,000	292,935,000
Fall rye	642,500	535,300	23.2	24.7	14,885,000	13,200,000
Spring rye	103,000	100,000	17.6	20.1	1,810,000	2,006,000
All rye	745,500	635,300	22.4	23.9	16,695,000	15,206,000
Flaxseed	2,320,000(1)	2,070,400	12.6	11.4	29,254,000	23,616,000
Mixed grains	1,505,700	1,583,200	49.3	46.1	74,170,000	72,955,000
Corn for grain	752,000	771,000	79.3	81.9	59,648,000	63,121,000
Buckwheat	52,900	44,500	16.3	22.1	863,000	982,000
Peas, dry	55,400	62,200	22.5	18.8	1,244,000	1,169,000
Beans, dry	85,800	90,700	23.1	24.9	1,986,000	2,255,000
Soybeans	265,000	268,000	30.3	32.3	8,030,000	8,656,000
Rapeseed	1,435,000	1,388,000	15.7	18.4	22,600,000	25,500,000
PRAIRIE PROVINCES						
Wheat (3)	27,790,000	29,780,000	22.7	27.7	632,000,000	824,000,000
Oats for grain	5,645,000	5,340,000	48.2	47.4	272,000,000	253,000,000
Barley	5,741,000	6,870,000	35.2	40.6	202,000,000	279,000,000
Rye	691,000	583,000	22.1	23.6	15,300,000	13,750,000
Flaxseed	2,265,000(1)	2,029,000	12.5	11.3	28,400,000	23,000,000
Rapeseed	1,435,000	1,388,000	15.7	18.4	22,600,000	25,500,000

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

FEED GRAIN SUPPLIES PER ANIMAL UNIT

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

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

Crop Year	Gross Supply Feed Grain (2)	Grain-Consuming Animal Units (3)	Gross Supply Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	thousand tons	thousands	tons
1955-56	19,902	14,745	1.35
1956-57	22,325	15,026	1.49
1957-58	20,635	15,319	1.35
1958-59	20,145	16,210	1.24
1959-60	19,411	16,718	1.16
1960-61	19,301	15,322	1.26
1961-62	15,695	16,004	0.98
1962-63	19,064	15,480	1.23
1963-64	21,347	15,835	1.35
1964-65	19,959	16,525	1.21
10-year average 1955-56—1964-65 .	19,778	15,718	1.26
1965-66 (4)	21,269	16,166	1.32
1966-67 (5)	22,997 (6)	16,330	1.41

(1) Excluding wheat.

(2) Includes production of oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat and mixed grains together with carryover stocks of oats, barley, rye and commercial stocks of corn and import allowances.

(3) A grain-consuming animal unit is the equivalent in consumption of grain of one average milk cow in a year, weighted as follows: horses, 0.5; milk cows, 1.0; other cattle, 0.51; hogs, 0.87; sheep, 0.04; and poultry, 0.045. Calculations of the number of grain-consuming animal units for a particular crop year are based on the estimated livestock population as at June 1 immediately preceding that crop year.

(4) Revised.

(5) Preliminary.

(6) Based on November estimate of production of 1966 field crops.

Total supplies of Canadian feed grains in the crop year 1966-67 are estimated to be some 8 per cent larger than in 1965-66. This increase largely reflects a record crop of barley as well as larger harvests for grain corn and rye and higher opening stocks of barley and rye. Current crop year supplies of oats, consisting of the August 1 carryover of 128.1 million bushels and this year's production of 388.7 million, are placed at some 516.8 million bushels and represent a decrease of 5 per cent from last year's total of 545.1 million. Supplies of barley, at 390.8 million bushels, consist of a carryover of 97.9 million and a crop of 292.9 million, are 29 per cent above the 1965-66 total of 303.5 million bushels.

Supplies of rye, at 25.7 million bushels are 3 per cent above the 1965-66 total of 25.0 million. This year's next-to-record crop of mixed grains was estimated at 73.0 million bushels, compared with the 74.2 million harvested in 1965. Production of grain corn in 1966 is estimated at an all-time high 63.1 million bushels, 6 per cent above last year's crop of 59.6 million. Gross supplies of feed grain are estimated at 23.0 million tons compared with last year's 21.3 million, and 16 per cent above the ten-year (1955-56—1964-65) average of 19.8 million tons. Grain-consuming animal units increased by one per cent, from 16.2 million at June 1, 1965 to 16.3 million in 1966. However, the larger feed grain supply more than offset the increase in animal units, and as a result, gross supplies per grain-consuming animal unit are placed at 1.41 tons compared with 1.32 tons a year ago and the recent ten-year average of 1.26 tons.

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

Crop Year	Net Supply Feed Grain	Grain-Consuming Animal Units	Net Supply Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	thousand tons	thousands	tons
1955-56	16,080	14,745	1.09
1956-57	18,142	15,026	1.21
1957-58	16,377	15,319	1.07
1958-59	16,577	16,210	1.02
1959-60	15,984	16,718	0.96
1960-61	16,373	15,322	1.07
1961-62	12,819	16,004	0.80
1962-63	16,363	15,480	1.06
1963-64 (1)	18,031	15,835	1.14
1964-65 (1)	16,883	16,525	1.02
10-year average 1955-56— 1964-65	16,363	15,718	1.04
1965-66 (1)	18,031	16,166	1.12
1966-67 (2)	19,915	16,330	1.22

(1) Revised.

(2) Preliminary.

While it is recognized that the method just outlined has value in determining the gross quantities of feed grains available for the Canadian livestock feeding program, a more realistic picture can be presented after subtracting estimated amounts used for purposes other than animal feeding. In the compilations in Table 2, net supplies have been calculated by deducting exports, seed requirements and other domestic non-feed uses from gross supplies as set out in Table 1. For the 1966-67 crop year these items have been estimated in arriving at the net supply position. As in Table 1, wheat used for feeding purposes has been omitted from the calculations. Net supplies are estimated to be 19.9 million tons, 10 per cent higher than the 1965-66 total of 18.0 million and 22 per cent more than the ten-year average of 16.4 million tons. The net 1966-67 supplies per grain-consuming animal unit are estimated at 1.22 tons, above both the 1965-66 level of 1.12 tons and the recent ten-year average of 1.04 tons.

Grain Consumed in 1965-66 In arriving at the actual amount of grain consumed per animal unit during a particular crop year, quantities of wheat fed are included in the calculations. The estimate of total feed grain consumption as shown in Table 3 is, therefore, the net supply set forth in Table 2 less the year-end carryover of feed grains, plus wheat fed. The amount consumed per animal unit in 1965-66 was estimated at 0.91 tons, 11 per cent over both the quantity fed in 1964-65 and the ten-year average of 0.82 tons.

Table 3 - Grain Consumed Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit

Crop Year	Amount Consumed	Grain-Consuming Animal Units	Amount Consumed Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	thousand tons	thousands	tons
1955-56	13,257	14,745	0.90
1956-57	12,818	15,026	0.85
1957-58	12,711	15,319	0.83
1958-59	13,170	16,210	0.81
1959-60	12,887	16,718	0.77
1960-61	13,284	15,322	0.87
1961-62	11,067	16,004	0.69
1962-63	12,766	15,480	0.82
1963-64 (1)	13,455	15,835	0.85
1964-65 (1)	13,567	16,525	0.82
10-year average 1955-56— 1964-65	12,898	15,718	0.82
1965-66 (2)	14,685	16,166	0.91

(1) Revised.

(2) Preliminary.

QUALITY OF WESTERN CANADIAN BARLEY, 1966 CROP

The following information was taken from Crop Bulletin No. 98 "Canadian Barley, 1966" published by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. The quality data are based upon new-crop barley samples (Six-Row grades, Two-Row grades, and No. 1 Feed grade) collected up to October 19, by which time most of the crop had been harvested. Individual samples from the various portions of the growing area were taken in proportion to the estimated production. A portion of each individual sample was analyzed to determine protein content; the residue was incorporated into a bulked composite sample, on the basis of grade. The grade composite samples were subjected to detailed analytical and malting tests.

Moisture conditions on the Canadian Prairies were generally excellent in early spring as a consequence of the very wet fall in 1965 followed by the heavy winter snowfall. Seeding was delayed in many areas as unseasonably cool weather slowed the drying of the land surface and prevented work on the land. In the southern portions of Saskatchewan and Alberta, seeding of barley was generally completed by the first week in June but in many other areas seeding extended late into June. Most areas, including the normally very dry areas of central Alberta and western Saskatchewan, received rains when needed. Almost everywhere except in the Peace River Area growing conditions were quite favourable all summer. A number of districts suffered damage from hail, and the northern districts of Alberta received light frost in late July.

Harvest weather was exceptionally good across the Prairies except in the Peace River. This area was dry earlier in the season but received excessive rain periodically throughout August and into September that resulted in rather large amounts of tough and damp grain.

The 1966 Western Canadian barley crop is estimated to be 279 million bushels produced from 6.9 million acres. The 1965 crop was 202 million bushels from 5.7 million acres. (Average annual production over the 10-year period 1956 to 1965 is 193 million bushels.) This current barley crop is the second largest ever produced, about 2 million bushels less than the 1952 barley crop. Barley production in Alberta this year is the largest ever. The 1966 barley crop set a new record of 40.6 bushels overall in yield per acre. Yield per acre for the crop in Alberta and Saskatchewan exceeded previous highs, but in Manitoba, average yield was down from last year.

Production figures for each of the Prairie Provinces, with corresponding figures for the 1965 crop in parenthesis, are as follows:

	Millions of Acres Seeded	Yield in Bushels per Acre	Millions of Bushels Produced
Manitoba	0.8(0.6)	32.5(36.6)	27(22)
Saskatchewan	2.2(1.7)	42.7(37.1)	94(65)
Alberta	3.8(3.4)	41.1(33.9)	158(115)
Prairie Provinces	6.9(5.7)	40.6(35.2)	279(202)

At the end of the 1965-66 crop year, the carryover of barley was estimated to be 98 million bushels of which about one-third was in store on farms.

In spite of the generally favourable growing conditions during the summer and the most favourable harvest conditions, only about 25 per cent of the 1966 barley crop is expected to enter the top, or Canada Western grades. This, however, represents a much higher proportion than in each of the last two years. Early harvested barley was exceptionally promising, high in test weight, plump, and of good colour. An unusual weathering and staining of the kernels, which occurred in the standing grain during relatively good weather, prevented large quantities of the Six-Row barley from entering the top grades.

During the period August 1 to October 31, 1966, 12,183 cars of barley were inspected which 20.4 per cent graded No. 3 C.W. Six-Row or higher, 3.6 per cent graded No. 3 C.W. Two-Row or higher, and 34.2 per cent graded No. 1 Feed.

Malting Quality — The 1966 crop is high in percentage plump barley and vigorous in germination. It is the soundest crop obtained in some years and the higher grades of barley are in good supply. Weather stain, mildew and frost damage occur only in minor amounts and represent small pockets scattered principally in the northern areas. Barley in some areas was exposed to high temperatures and high humidity towards the end of the ripening period. This produced some kernel blotching without much reduction in kernel size but this barley is less attractive in appearance than the bulk of the higher grades.

Data for Barley and Malt for Average Samples of Different Grades

Grade	Barley					Malt		
	Bushel Weight	Plump Barley (1)	1000 K. Weight	Nitrogen	Sacch. Act.	Extract	Wort Nit.	Sacch. Act.
	lb.	%	g.	%	°L	%	%	%
	New-Crop Grade Composite Samples, 1966							
2 C.W. Six-Row	49.0	81.0	33.0	2.05	191	77.8	1.05	125
3 C.W. Six-Row	48.8	75.0	33.3	2.06	197	76.9	1.06	126
3 C.W. Two-Row	51.5	83.0	40.1	2.00	162	77.5	0.85	95
No. 1 Feed	49.8	74.0	34.9	2.19	204	76.1	0.99	117
	Composite Samples of Western Inspections, 1965-66 Crop Year							
2 C.W. Six-Row	51.6	75.0	32.2	2.00	178	78.8	1.19	117
3 C.W. Six-Row	49.4	74.0	31.7	2.09	201	76.9	1.14	123
3 C.W. Two-Row	51.6	76.0	36.3	2.18	164	77.9	0.99	102
No. 1 Feed	48.6	75.0	32.0	2.29	186	76.3	1.08	105

(1) Plump barley determined by sieving on 6/64" sieve.

In contrast with the 1965 crop, there are few problems in germination, dormancy and water sensitivity in the 1966 crop. The new variety Conquest was widely grown this year. Its field performance is very satisfactory and it will appear in commercial shipments in 1966-67. This variety is equal to Parkland in malting quality, and because of its disease resistance and high yield, Conquest is expected to be even more widely grown in Western Canada in 1967.

Analytical data for the barley and malts of the grades of the 1966 barley crop delivered up to October 19 are given in the accompanying table. These are based on analysis of new-crop samples from various districts in Western Canada that were composited by grade in proportion to production in the districts. The table also includes barley and malt data for grade composite samples representative of all carlots delivered during the 1965-66 crop year. Freshly harvested barley requires a maturation period in storage before it produces best results in malting. Therefore, direct comparisons between malts of the freshly harvested 1966 barley and of the barley of the previous year are not justified.

Percentage plump barley and kernel weight of the new crop grades are higher than those for last year's deliveries. In general, the nitrogen contents of the grades are similar to those for last year. The No. 3 C.W. Two-Row grade is lower in nitrogen content. The malt extract values are good and slightly higher than those obtained at this period for last year's crop. Enzymatic activity for all grades as measured by saccharifying activity and wort nitrogen content is good. As is usual, the enzymatic activity of the No. 1 Feed grade is lower than those for the Six-Row grades.

The total production of barley in Western Canada is about 77 million bushels greater than in 1965. Again a high proportion of the barley was grown in Alberta. The percentage of the crop entering the higher grades is much higher than in the past two years.

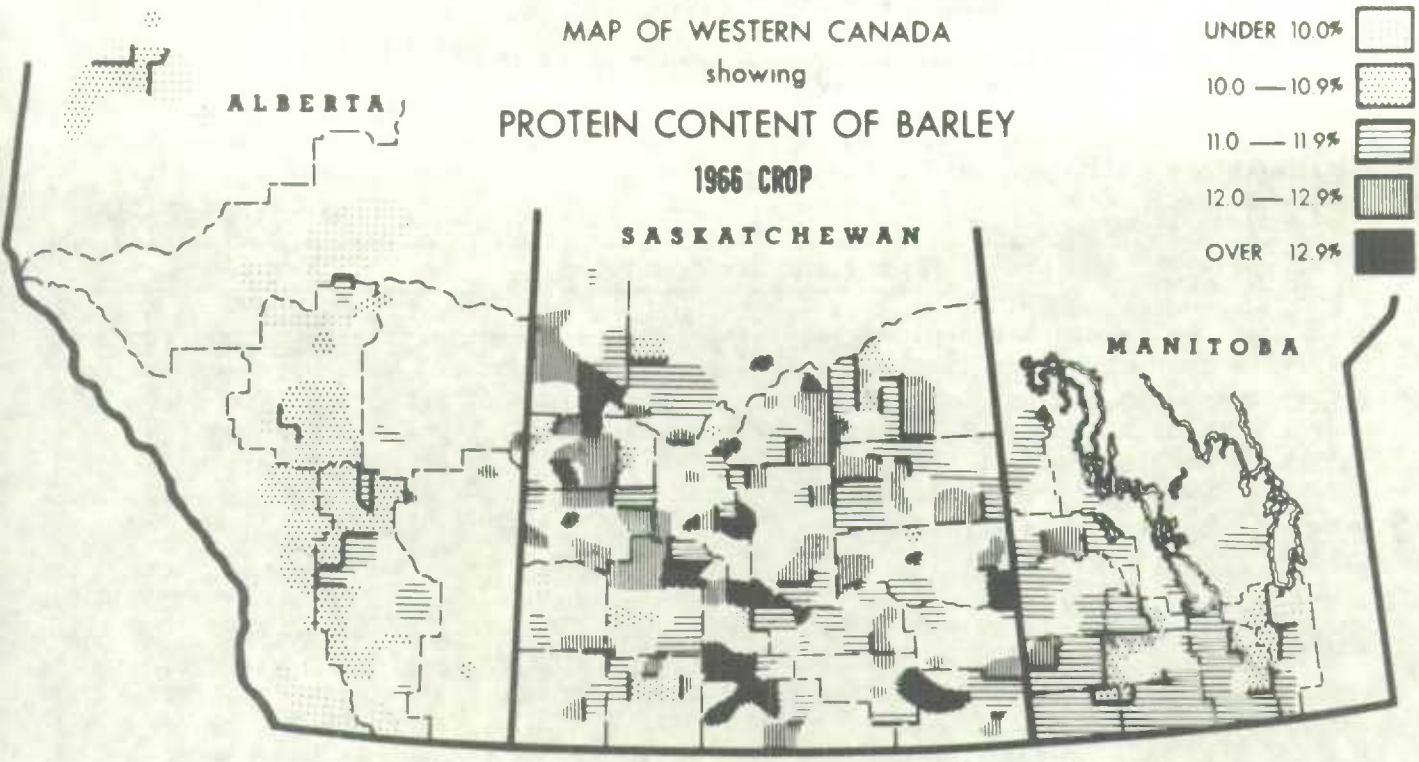
There is some variation from area to area in barley quality, especially in Alberta, where the Peace River area had unfavourable weather after harvest started; but the range in quality is much less than in the past two years principally because of the much greater supply of barley with vigorous germination.

In summary, the supply of higher grades of barley for the 1966 crop year is high and it is of good quality. The new variety Conquest has added to our supply of good barley. There is sufficient high grade barley for normal demands of domestic maltsters and exporters.

Portein Survey

The 1966 survey of the protein content of new-crop barley included 1,269 samples, selected by the Laboratory from the collection of new-crop barley samples submitted by the grain companies during the harvest period and up to October 19. For each crop district, the number of samples selected was, insofar as possible, proportional to the estimated barley production in that district. For most crop districts, the samples taken represent a reasonable coverage of the barley-producing area: The Peace River area, however, may not be adequately represented because of the lateness of the harvest and the probability of a high proportion of tough and damp grain. Represented in the survey are samples graded No. 2 and 3 C.W. Six-Row and Two-Row and No. 1 Feed. The number of samples, together with the number of shipping points in each province that they represent, are as follows:

	Samples	Shipping Points
Manitoba	219	179
Saskatchewan	483	299
Alberta	567	72
Western Canada - Totals ..	1,269	550



The accompanying map shows the geographic distribution of the protein content of the 1966 new-crop barley samples in terms of five levels or ranges of protein.

The map shows quite a number of small localized areas throughout Saskatchewan that are high in protein, i.e., with an average protein content of over 12.9 per cent: there are no such areas in Manitoba or Alberta. In Manitoba, areas with an average protein level between 11.0-11.9 per cent predominate while in Alberta, areas averaging between 10.0-10.9 per cent protein predominate. Only a few areas in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were lower than 10.0 per cent in protein in contrast to rather extensive areas for this level in Alberta.

New Oat Varieties Licensed

On December 2, 1966 the Canada Department of Agriculture announced the licensing of the new oat varieties Sioux and Kelsey. They are the latest in a long series of crop varieties developed by CDA scientists for the benefit of Canadian agriculture. The new oats have considerable resistance to disease and are higher yielding than standard varieties.

Sioux, developed at the CDA Research Station in Winnipeg, is a cross between Garry and Rex varieties. It is adapted to the drier areas of Alberta and western Saskatchewan where it has outyielded Harmon, Garry, and Rodney. Sioux is equal to Garry in resistance to smut and stem rust, but like all commercial varieties it is susceptible to race 6AF of oat stem rust.

Kelsey was developed jointly by scientists at the federal Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Sask., and at the Winnipeg Research Station. It has outyielded Harmon, Garry, and Rodney in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan and it has shown some promise in limited tests in Ontario. Kelsey is more tolerant than other oat varieties to crown rust and is resistant to race 7A of stem rust. Like Sioux, however, it is susceptible to race 6AF. Kelsey produces kernels that are relatively small in size but which have a higher energy content for livestock feed than any of the oat varieties now being grown.

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 November 23 amounted to 68.6 million bushels, 3 per cent more than the comparable 1965 total of 66.4 million and 32 per cent above the ten-year (1955-64) average for this period of 52.1 million bushels. This year's August 1-November 23 total consisted of barley, 62 per cent; oats, 29 per cent; and rye, 9 per cent.

Farmers' Marketings (1) of Oats, Barley and Rye in the Prairie Provinces, 1966-67 with Comparisons

Period or Week Ending	Oats				Barley			
	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
	thousand bushels				thousand bushels			
August 1 - 10, 1966	230	186	52	468	124	167	155	445
17	705	436	162	1,304	358	487	983	1,828
24	1,754	2,178	825	4,757	1,602	2,434	2,166	6,201
31	804	475	235	1,514	668	1,125	811	2,603
September 7	461	332	41	834	277	673	353	1,303
14	1,044	438	88	1,569	491	1,133	1,103	2,727
21	904	602	215	1,722	711	1,325	2,110	4,145
28	706	828	440	1,974	411	1,794	2,397	4,601
October 5	264	507	381	1,151	525	1,093	2,262	3,880
12	189	311	318	818	287	845	1,545	2,677
19	149	218	314	682	270	856	1,404	2,530
26	176	224	314	715	296	995	1,100	2,391
November 2	166	219	331	716	379	542	1,736	2,657
9	240	147	223	610	242	593	1,159	1,993
16	147	138	141	426	249	607	677	1,533
23	175	108	154	437	242	273	870	1,385
Totals	8,114	7,347	4,236	19,697	7,131	14,939	20,830	42,900
Similar period 1965	9,207	6,888	3,181	19,277	7,085	23,439	13,103	43,627
10-year average Similar period 1955-64	6,123	7,030	4,969	18,122	5,151	12,816	13,985	31,952

	Rye			
	thousand bushels			
August 1 - 10, 1966	284	255	118	657
17	248	572	373	1,193
24	507	1,066	353	1,926
31	120	603	156	879
September 7	31	164	49	244
14	20	160	108	288
21	24	74	46	144
28	18	83	59	160
October 5	10	62	27	99
12	6	18	44	68
19	12	42	17	71
26	2	52	24	78
November 2	6	43	17	66
9	15	32	17	64
16	8	10	13	31
23	1	40	6	47
Totals	1,313	3,273	1,426	6,013
Similar period 1965	932	1,894	713	3,540
10-year average Similar period 1955-64	571	978	514	2,063

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

Visible Supply of Canadian Oats, Barley and Rye, November 23, 1966 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1964 and 1965

Position	1964	1965	1966
		thousand bushels	
OATS			
Country elevators - Manitoba	10,822	4,866	8,740
Saskatchewan	11,814	5,536	10,181
Alberta	13,210	10,401	8,999
Totals	35,846	20,803	27,920
Interior private and mill	592	654	232
Interior terminals	142	90	7
Vancouver-New Westminster	132	1,375	141
Victoria	-	-	1
Prince Rupert	1	1	2
Churchill	-	-	4
Fort William-Port Arthur	6,421	5,253	3,413
In transit rail (western division)	453	558	1,403
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	4,445	5,123	3,847
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	6,973	6,515	4,520
In transit lake	761	1,327	3,105
Totals	55,766	41,699	44,595
BARLEY			
Country elevators - Manitoba	1,234	2,996	3,648
Saskatchewan	8,417	13,721	15,683
Alberta	22,672	26,657	34,823
Totals	32,323	43,374	54,154
Interior private and mill	2,687	91	122
Interior terminals	760	2,995	3,074
Vancouver-New Westminster	2,072	2,344	3,137
Prince Rupert	4	3	4
Fort William-Port Arthur	8,890	12,073	10,297
In transit rail (western division)	1,985	3,712	989
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	3,734	3,240	2,916
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	5,695	6,423	5,588
In transit lake	1,445	1,111	3,169
Totals	59,593	75,366	83,450
RYE			
Country elevators - Manitoba	270	311	641
Saskatchewan	701	1,117	2,498
Alberta	525	751	713
Totals	1,496	2,179	3,852
Interior private and mill	19	39	31
Vancouver-New Westminster	589	595	1,220
Fort William-Port Arthur	1,771	2,963	2,312
In transit rail (western division)	217	156	206
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	644	837	1,190
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	204	180	723
In transit lake	-	-	86
United States ports	1,588	546	924
Totals	6,527	7,495	10,544

GRADING OF CROPS, 1966-67

The total number of cars of oats, barley and rye inspected by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada during the first quarter of the 1966-67 crop year amounted to 18,319 about 23 per cent less than the 23,893 cars of these grains inspected during the first three months of the 1965-66 crop year. Inspection of barley, at 12,184 cars accounted for 67 per cent of the August-October 1966 total, with the remainder consisting of 3,465 cars of oats (19 per cent); and 2,672 cars of rye (14 per cent).

Percentages of the three grains falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs" and "Damps") during the first quarter of 1966-67 crop year with comparable data for the entire 1965-66 crop year and the five-year (1960-61--1964-65) averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows: oats, 1 Feed or higher, 87.3 (89.7, 91.7); barley, 1 Feed or higher, 67.3 (65.8, 81.9); and rye, 3 C.W. or higher, 88.7 (81.0, 91.8).

Gradings of Oats, Barley and Rye Inspected*, August-October 1966 with Comparisons

Grain and Grade	Crop Year Average 1960-61 - 1964-65	Crop Year 1965-66	August-October 1966-67		Grain and Grade	Crop Year Average 1960-61 - 1964-65	Crop Year 1965-66	August-October 1966-67	
	per cent		cars	per cent		per cent		cars	per cent
OATS					BARLEY				
2 C.W.	0.4	0.1	1	(1)	1 C.W. Six-Row ..	(1)	(1)	1	(1)
Ex. 3 C.W.	3.0	0.7	17	0.5	2 C.W. Six-Row ..	1.0	0.7	62	0.5
3 C.W.	27.3	28.1	959	27.7	3 C.W. Six-Row ..	23.1	13.8	3,063	25.1
Ex. 1 Feed	16.7	18.8	753	21.7	1 C.W. Two-Row ..	(1)	(1)	-	-
1 Feed	44.3	42.0	1,296	37.4	2 C.W. Two-Row ..	0.6	0.4	81	0.7
2 Feed	2.5	2.6	100	2.9	3 C.W. Two-Row ..	3.8	3.7	629	5.2
3 Feed	0.3	0.5	19	0.5	1 Feed	53.4	47.2	4,426	36.3
Mixed Feed (2) .	0.4	0.1	25	0.7	2 Feed	7.5	6.9	836	6.9
Tough (2) (3) ..	4.3	6.6	274	7.9	3 Feed	0.8	0.6	88	0.7
Damp (2) (4) ...	0.1	0.1	-	-	Tough (2) (5) ...	8.6	25.9	2,939	24.1
Rejected (2) ...	0.3	0.2	11	0.3	Damp (2) (4)	0.4	0.7	31	0.3
All Others	0.3	0.2	10	0.3	Rejected (2)	0.6	0.1	20	0.2
					All Others	0.1	(1)	8	0.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	3,465	100.0	Totals	100.0	100.0	12,184	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			10,382,000		Bushel equivalent (approximately)			27,913,000	

RYE				
1 C.W.	2.2	0.1	3	0.1
2 C.W.	55.9	36.4	1,225	45.8
3 C.W.	33.7	44.5	1,143	42.8
4 C.W.	2.1	1.8	18	0.7
Ergoty	1.9	3.0	83	3.1
Tough (2) (3)	1.5	14.1	200	7.5
Damp (2) (4)	2.5	0.1	-	-
Rejected (2)	0.1	(1)	-	-
All Others	(1)	-	-	-
Totals	100.0	100.0	2,672	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			5,497,000	

* 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

Wheat Shipments at Record Level

Lake shipments of the six major grains out of Fort William-Port Arthur from the beginning of the 1966 navigation season to November 23 amounted to 436.7 million bushels, an increase of 21 per cent over the 360.1 million shipped during the corresponding period of 1965 and the highest level for that period since 1945 when lake shipments reached 445.2 million. In 1966, the season of navigation opened on April 3 while the 1965 season opened on April 20. Lake shipments of wheat, at a record 343.8 million bushels, were 31 per cent above the 1965 comparable figure of 262.7 million and accounted for 79 per cent of the current total. Shipments of barley, at 40.0 million; flaxseed, at 13.5 million; and rye, at 7.9 million were above last year's levels of 37.8 million, 10.6 million and 4.1 million bushels, respectively. Shipments of oats and rapeseed were lower than their comparable 1965 totals.

Combined lake shipments of the six major grains from August 1 to November 23 of the current crop year, amounted to 214.0 million bushels, 4 per cent above the 1965 figure of 206.2 million. During the period under review, shipments of wheat, rye and flaxseed were moving in greater volume this crop year than last while decreases occurred in lake shipments of oats, barley and rapeseed.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur, from the Opening of Navigation to November 23, 1966 and to Approximately the Same Date 1955-65

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
			thousand bushels				
1955	119,045	29,610	60,104	10,105	8,865	-	227,730
1956	179,241	40,583	81,464	10,174	9,558	-	321,020
1957	134,292	41,831	50,001	4,147	10,620	-	240,891
1958	166,998	40,820	70,060	5,289	8,453	-	291,620
1959	159,197	30,738	49,281	4,707	6,131	-	250,055
1960	164,082	25,197	48,061	3,545	8,243	-	249,128
1961	206,597	22,915	40,223	4,284	7,517	-	281,536
1962	146,110	21,251	25,714	5,308	7,522	-	205,905
1963	194,919	38,053	34,587	3,575	6,058	-	277,191
1964	314,350	31,379	38,432	4,922	9,160	59	398,302
1965	262,681	43,553	37,832	4,106	10,633	1,337	360,142
1966	343,758	30,469	39,959	7,886	13,485	1,099	436,656
			August 1 to November 23				
1965	154,474	20,958	22,297	2,034	5,652	778	206,193
1966	164,153	16,350	22,253	3,892	6,840	544	214,032

RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

Rail movement of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed from the Lakehead during the first three months of the current crop year amounted to 822 thousand bushels, more than double the comparable 1965 total of 352 thousand bushels.

Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur, August-October 1966 and 1965

Month	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
			thousand bushels				
August, 1966	119	116	125	7	-	-	368
September	83	80	56	-	-	-	220
October	89	79	63	3	-	-	235
Totals	292	276	244	11	-	-	822
Same Period 1965	25	209	109	7	-	2	352

FREIGHT-ASSISTED SHIPMENTS

Claims filed for payment up to October 31, 1966 represent the movement of 12.0 million bushels of wheat, oats, barley and rye from the Prairie Provinces to Eastern Canada and British Columbia under the freight assistance policy during the August-September period of the current crop year. During the same months of 1965 claims had been filed for a total of 13.4 million bushels, indicating on the assumption of approximately the same rate of submission of claims during both the current and the preceding crop years that the 1966-67 August-September shipments under the policy were running about 10 per cent below those of 1965-66. Revised data on shipments of the same four grains during the first two months of the 1966-67 crop year, based on claims submitted up to October 31, 1966 place the total at 15.6 million bushels.

Preliminary data on the movement of screenings and millfeeds under the freight assistance policy indicate that 22,412 tons and 64,367 tons, respectively, were shipped during the August-September period of the current crop year. As with wheat, oats, barley and rye these totals are based on claims submitted up to October 31, 1966 and will likely be subject to considerable upward revision with the filing of additional claims.

Data covering the crop year 1965-66 (based on claims submitted up to October 31, 1966) indicate that total shipments of wheat, oats, barley and rye moved under the freight assistance policy amounted to 84.0 million bushels, some 12 per cent above the comparable 1964-65 total of 74.7 million. Shipments of screenings at 95,126 tons were 21 per cent less than the 1964-65 crop year total of 120,656 tons. Shipments of millfeeds, at 523,481 tons, increased by 8 per cent over the 1964-65 figure of 484,201 tons.

Provincial Distribution of Shipments under the Freight Assistance Policy, 1966 and 1965

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screenings	Millfeeds
	thousand bushels				tons	
	August 1 to September 30, 1966					
Newfoundland	112	70	84	-	153	309
Prince Edward Island	42	21	63	-	279	1,046
Nova Scotia	283	164	175	-	1,650	4,240
New Brunswick	90	132	95	-	1,475	4,005
Quebec	1,247	2,838	2,473	64	6,944	33,352
Ontario	556	1,538	1,297	41	11,808	19,217
British Columbia	283	162	213	-	103	2,198
Totals (1)	2,612	4,925	4,400	105	22,412	64,367
Same period 1965:						
Preliminary (2)	2,570	6,152	4,648	73	14,336	69,693
Revised (1)	3,383	6,698	5,392	78	19,869	93,397
	Crop Year 1965-66					
Newfoundland	335	361	248	-	1,575	5,495
Prince Edward Island	291	303	500	-	1,619	11,061
Nova Scotia	2,098	1,499	1,285	15	6,262	35,631
New Brunswick	670	875	620	-	4,808	28,170
Quebec	7,244	18,543	14,156	207	26,477	261,650
Ontario	4,221	12,877	8,744	499	49,996	149,542
British Columbia	2,311	2,336	3,755	2	4,389	31,932
Totals (1)	17,170	36,794	29,309	723	95,126	523,481
Crop Year 1964-65 (1)	12,319	33,329	28,864	177	120,656	484,201

(1) Based on claims filed up to October 31, 1966.

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

Exports of Canadian Oats (1) 1966-67 and 1965-66

Destination	August 1966	September 1966	October 1966	August-October 1966-67	August-October 1965-66(2)
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC					
Germany, Federal Republic .	-	-	-	-	682,443
Italy	-	-	-	-	495,419
Netherlands	130,000	85,647	188,823	404,470	1,966,482
Sub-totals	130,000	85,647	188,823	404,470	3,144,344
Other Western Europe					
Britain	-	-	-	-	98,823
Switzerland	109,694	-	-	109,694	79,322
Sub-totals	109,694	-	-	109,694	178,145
Totals	239,694	85,647	188,823	514,164	3,322,489
Asia					
Japan	-	-	-	-	32,941
Syria	-	-	-	-	51,876
Total	-	-	-	-	84,817
Western Hemisphere					
Barbados	306	1,400	-	1,706	6,650
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	59
British Guiana	-	588	706	1,294	1,647
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	2,235
Leeward and Windward Islands	-	-	-	-	330
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	235
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	10,574
United States Domestic (3) ..	32,086	91,336	78,412	201,834	200,679
Totals	32,392	93,324	79,118	204,834	222,409
Sub-totals, All Countries	272,086	178,971	267,941	718,998	3,629,715
Bagged seed (4)	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	-
Totals, All Countries	272,086	178,971	267.941	718,998	3,629,715

See footnotes on page 20.

Exports of Canadian Barley and Rye 1966-67 and 1965-66

Destination	August 1966	September 1966	October 1966	August-October 1966-67	August-October 1965-66
			bushels		
			BARLEY (1)		
Western Europe					
EEC					
Germany, Federal Republic	-	-	-	-	671,767
Italy	1,279,376	-	14,871	1,294,247	2,906,472
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	184,300
Sub-totals	1,279,376	-	14,871	1,294,247	3,762,539
Other Western Europe					
Britain	468,702	259,366	422,703	1,150,771	1,441,328
Totals	1,748,078	259,366	437,574	2,445,018	5,203,867
Asia					
Israel	-	1,372,000	-	1,372,000	-
Japan	637,280	626,500	1,304,354	2,568,134	2,206,400
Totals	637,280	1,998,500	1,304,354	3,940,134	2,206,400
Western Hemisphere					
Peru	-	-	-	-	69,608
United States Domestic (3)	-	409,097	1,297,944	1,707,041	1,608,470
Totals	-	409,097	1,297,944	1,707,041	1,678,078
Totals, All Countries	2,385,358	2,666,963	3,039,872	8,092,193	9,088,345
			RYE (1)		
Western Europe					
EEC					
Belgium and Luxembourg	40,000	-	60,000	100,000	-
Germany, Federal Republic	-	-	-	-	4,167
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	208,709
Sub-totals	40,000	-	60,000	100,000	212,876
Other Western Europe					
Britain	-	111,000	-	111,000	205,000
Norway	-	148,414	190,000	338,414	46,200(2)
Sub-totals	-	259,414	190,000	449,414	251,200
Totals	40,000	259,414	250,000	549,414	464,076
Asia					
Japan	198,200	599,534	407,320	1,205,054	638,263(2)
Western Hemisphere					
United States Domestic (3)	212,000	-	-	212,000	558,506
Totals, All Countries	450,200	858,948	657,320	1,966,468	1,660,845

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Statistics Division, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, for all countries except the United States. Subject to revision.
(2) Revised.
(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) 1966-67 and 1965-66

Destination	August 1966	September 1966	August-September	
			1966-67	1965-66
	bushels			
Asia				
Kuwait	-	27	27	-
Pakistan	-	328	328	-
Viet-Nam	-	-	-	197
Totals	-	355	355	197
Western Hemisphere				
Bahamas	-	-	-	60
Barbados	33	492	525	585
Bermuda	98	55	153	109
Bolivia	-	699	699	738
British Guiana	301	-	301	388
British Honduras	333	148	481	180
Chile	-	-	-	191
Dominican Republic	1,366	4,672	6,038	8,612
Ecuador	-	-	-	224
Guatemala	3,279	9,836	13,115	15,301
Jamaica	3,443	1,770	5,213	5,033
Leeward and Windward Is.	1,563	524	2,087	470
Netherlands Antilles	60	-	60	-
Panama	5,011	1,202	6,213	4,879
Peru	3,934	3,345	7,279	22,104
St. Pierre and Miquelon	164	-	164	49
Trinidad and Tobago	1,667	453	2,120	1,284
United States	16,180	4,727	20,907	12,055
Totals	37,432	27,923	65,355	72,262
Totals, All Countries	37,432	28,278	65,710	72,459

(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) 1966-67 and 1965-66

Destination	August 1966	September 1966	August-September	
			1966-67	1965-66
		bushels		
Western Europe				
Britain	186,667	168,000	354,667	59,117
Africa				
Ghana	6,111	-	6,111	3,056
Liberia	1,375	-	1,375	2,139
Republic of South Africa ...	-	13,444	13,444	-
Totals	7,486	13,444	20,930	5,195
Asia				
Ceylon	-	-	-	1,147
Hong Kong	12,222	6,111	18,333	18,333
Japan	6,125	-	6,125	15,308
Philippines	61,111	-	61,111	116,111
Totals	79,458	6,111	85,569	150,899
Western Hemisphere				
Barbados	-	2,333	2,333	-
Brazil	66,000	30,556	96,556	17,111
British Guiana	-	4,444	4,444	2,222
Costa Rica	-	12,681	12,681	12,222
Dominican Republic	-	16,995	16,995	-
El Salvador	3,056	6,111	9,167	18,334
Guatemala	53,167	-	53,167	25,667
Honduras	-	-	-	2,222
Jamaica	-	38,122	38,122	25,922
Leeward and Windward Is. ...	489	-	489	-
Netherlands Antilles	-	2,444	2,444	-
Nicaragua	24,444	12,222	36,666	-
Panama	6,111	6,111	12,222	3,056
Peru	48,889	45,833	94,722	33,611
Puerto Rico	-	25,981	25,981	87,392
Venezuela	9,183	38,917	48,100	73,858
United States	83,653	42,653	126,306	83,264
Totals	294,992	285,403	580,395	384,881
Totals, All Countries	568,603	472,958	1,041,561	600,092

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

HOG-BARLEY RATIO

In keeping with a seasonal trend, the hog-barley ratio recorded a slight decrease during the August-October period of 1966, reflecting a moderate decrease in the price of hogs and relatively stable barley prices. Returns from hogs, basis Grade B, live weight, at Winnipeg, averaged $32.28 per hundredweight in July and were followed by a higher average of $33.63 in August, while during the same period the cost of a bushel of barley, basis No. 1 Feed, in store, Fort William-Port Arthur, increased from a July average of $1.30 per bushel to $1.34 during August. Reflecting the increase in hog prices which more than offset the increase in barley prices the ratio advanced slightly from 19.7 points in July to 19.9 points in August. During September and October hog prices declined to averages of $32.68 and $31.12 per hundredweight, respectively, while over the same period the cost of a bushel of barley was relatively steady at $1.32 7/8 in September and $1.33 1/4 in October. As a result, the ratio declined to 19.5 points in September and to 18.5 points in October.

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	21.6
June	21.2	16.8	18.6	17.8	20.5	22.1
July	18.1	18.2	19.3	17.4	21.6	19.7
August	16.5	19.2	20.0	16.5	21.2	19.9
September	15.7	18.0	18.9	16.5	21.0	19.5
October	15.7	17.5	16.7	15.4	20.9	18.5
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 feed price index declined moderately from a level of 252.6 in July to 248.9 and 244.9 in August and September, respectively. These movements reflected lower prices for hay, Eastern oats and Western rye which more than offset slight increases in the cost of Eastern and Western barley, corn and feed wheat. During October the index advanced slightly to 248.5 portraying increases in the cost of hay, bran, shorts and wheat.

The farm and animal products index increased steadily during the August-October period of 1966. The increase of the index from 313.2 in July to 317.9 in August reflected higher prices for eggs and fluid milk on both Eastern and Western markets, and for hogs and calves in the West. During September, the index eased upward to a level of 321.2 due to higher prices for steers and butterfat on both Eastern and Western markets, for cheesemilk and poultry in the East and calves and fluid milk in the West. In October the index advanced 2.5 points to 323.7 from 321.2 in September reflecting higher prices for lambs and steers on both Eastern and Western markets, and for raw wool and eggs 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	244.0	322.8
February	224.4	273.8	212.3	266.2	242.9	267.7	252.0	331.4
March	221.9	268.8	208.7	265.6	243.9	269.7	252.9	319.2
April	218.2	266.6	210.8	265.0	248.5	272.1	261.4	316.5
May	215.8	271.9	210.2	267.4	246.9	276.8	260.0	319.4
June	215.9	280.1	213.2	273.9	236.3	297.7	258.0	324.0
July	211.6	286.1	217.4	268.4	231.4	299.2	252.6	313.2
August	202.6	285.6	216.6	270.2	230.9	298.2	248.9	317.9
September	206.5	285.2	218.7	269.6	227.1	296.8	244.9	321.2
October	205.9	270.1	218.6	265.7	224.7	301.7	248.5	323.7
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	August 1 9 6 6	September 1 9 6 6	October 1 9 6 6
	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.	94/5	94/2	94
Ex. 3 C.W.	91/5	91/2	91
3 C.W.	91/1	90/6	90/4
Ex. 1 Feed	91/1	90/6	90/4
1 Feed	90/4	90	89/6
2 Feed	87/4	87	86/6
3 Feed	84/4	84	83/6
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	144/4	143/3	143/7
2 C.W. Six-Row	144/4	143/3	143/7
3 C.W. Six-Row	142/4	141/3	141/7
1 C.W. Two-Row	142/4	141/3	141/7
2 C.W. Two-Row	142/4	141/3	141/7
3 C.W. Two-Row	138/4	137/3	137/7
1 Feed	134	132/7	133/2
2 Feed	132/4	131/3	131/4
3 Feed	129/4	128/3	128/4

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

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

Grain and Grade	August 1966	September 1966	October 1966
	cents and eighths per bushel		
OATS			
Domestic and Export			
2 C.W.	91/7	93	93/3
Ex. 3 C.W.	90/7	90/5	90/4
3 C.W.	90/7	90/5	90/4
Ex. 1 Feed	90/7	90/5	90/4
1 Feed	90/2	89/6	89/4
2 Feed	87/2	86/6	86/4
3 Feed	84/2	83/6	83/4
BARLEY			
Domestic and Export			
1 C.W. Six-Row	136/4	135/7	137/2
2 C.W. Six-Row	136/4	135/7	137/2
3 C.W. Six-Row	135/4	134/3	135/2
1 C.W. Two-Row	136/4	135/7	137/2
2 C.W. Two-Row	134/4	133/7	135/2
3 C.W. Two-Row	133	132/3	132/7
1 Feed	133	132/3	132/7
2 Feed	130/5	130/2	130/6
3 Feed	127/5	127/2	127/6
RYE			
Producers', Domestic and Export Prices			
2 C.W.	134	130/6	125/5
3 C.W.	128/5	125/5	120/2
4 C.W.	116/5	112/4	106/2
Ergoty	113/5	109/4	103/2
FLAXSEED			
Producers', Domestic and Export Prices			
1 C.W.	300/7	299/2	292
2 C.W.	295/4	294/1	287
3 C.W.	270/3	267/6	261/6
RAPESEED (1)			
No. 1 Canada	289/5	274/6	265/5
No. 2 Canada	274/5	259/2	250/2

(1) Basis in store Vancouver.

UNITED STATES FEED SITUATION

The following summary of the feed situation in the United States has been extracted from the Outlook Issue of The Feed Situation published by the United States Department of Agriculture, under date of November 3, 1966.

The 1966 feed grain crop, although the second largest of record, is about 2 per cent below the big crop of last year. This along with the reduction in carryover from last year lowered the 1966-67 feed grain supply to 201 million tons — 15 million below 1965-66 and 18 million below the 1960-64 average. Prospects for continued strong domestic and foreign demand in 1966-67 are expected to maintain feed grain utilization near the high 1965-66 level of 174 million tons. The crop, estimated on October 1 at 158 million tons, probably will again fall well below total requirements. A further reduction in the carryover into 1967-68 is in prospect — probably down to less than 30 million tons.

The 1967 Feed Grain Program announced on October 17 is basically the same type of program as in other recent years. An important change in the program from recent years was the elimination of voluntary acreage diversion for payment to encourage an increase in feed grain acreage and production to meet increasing feed grain requirements and provide adequate reserves. Other changes include a 5-cent-per-bushel increase in the price support to $1.05 for corn, with comparable increases for other feed grains, and the elimination of barley from the acreage diversion provisions of the program. For participation in the program a minimum 20 per cent diversion is again required for corn and grain sorghums.

The total supply of all feed concentrates is estimated at 235 million tons — 6 per cent below last year and the 5-year average. The feeding rate probably will decline from the record 0.97 ton per animal unit in 1965-66. However, with prospects of a 4 per cent increase in grain-consuming animal units, the total quantity of concentrates fed probably will be maintained near the high level of 1965-66.

Exports of feed grains last year made an unusual increase of about one-third over 1964-65. With larger feed grain crops and exportable surpluses in other countries, U.S. exports of feed grains in the 1966-67 marketing year are not expected to increase materially from the 29 million tons shipped during the past year.

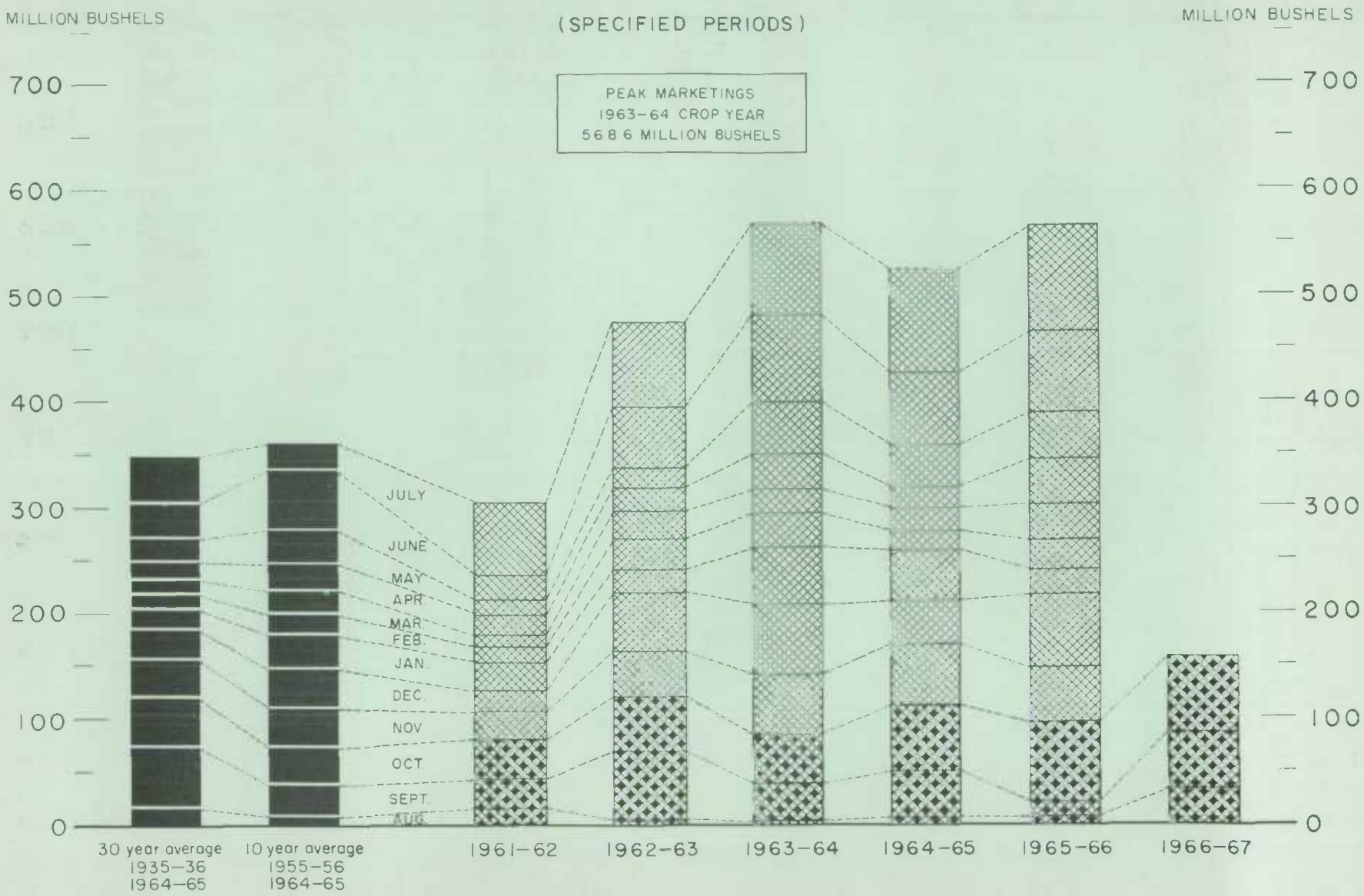
With the smaller supplies and continued strong demand, prices of feed grains in the 1966-67 marketing year are expected to average somewhat above those of the last 2 years. The increase over 1965-66 is expected to be much greater in the fall and winter than later in the feeding year. The seasonal rise in prices is expected to be much less pronounced than in 1965-66. Livestock feed-price relationships are expected to continue at generally favourable levels for dairymen and cattle feeders. The hog-corn ratio probably will average below the high level in 1965-66. Poultry and egg prices are expected to be below average in relation to feed costs.

The quantity of feed grains under loan and owned by CCC is the lowest in several years. Thus, CCC sales this year will be substantially below those of recent years. With prices averaging above the loan rates, price support activity for 1966 feed grain crops will again be comparatively light.

The total supply of high-protein feeds available for domestic consumption this year is estimated at 18 million tons — 3 per cent above last year and 11 per cent above the 1960-64 average. Larger production of soybean meal and some other proteins is expected to more than offset a sharp reduction in cottonseed

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

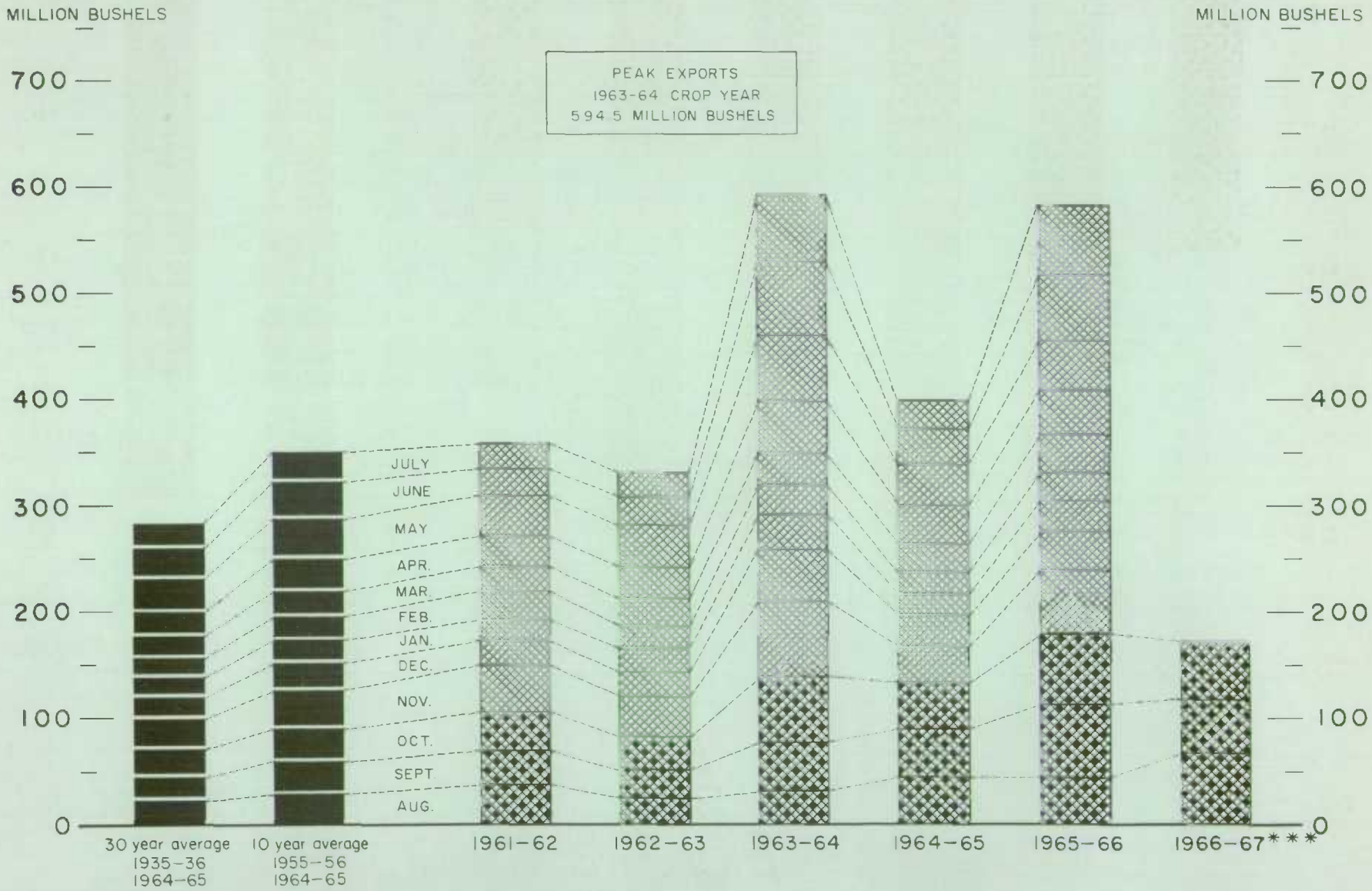
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT* AND WHEAT FLOUR**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

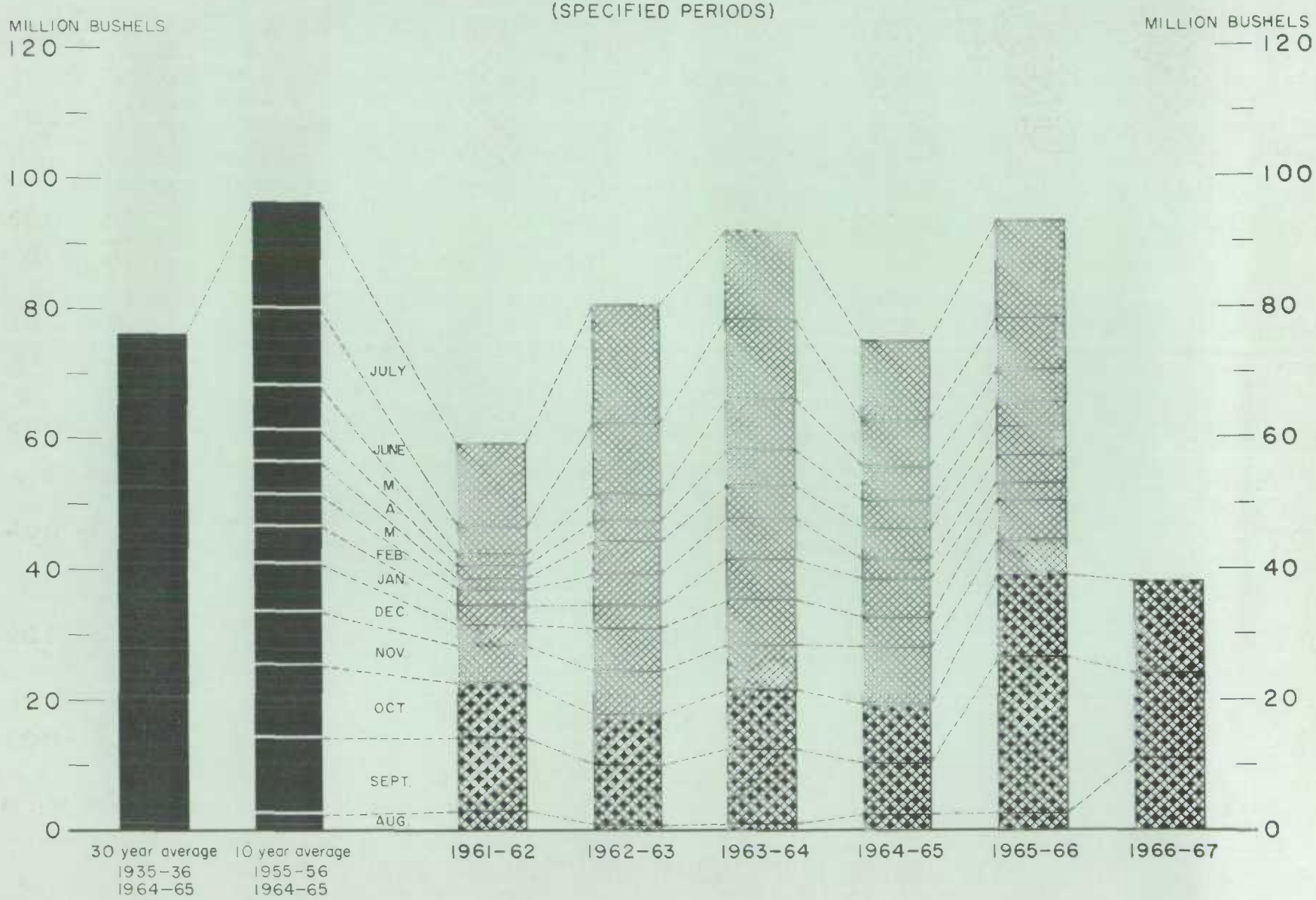


* Beginning with 1956-57 includes bagged seed wheat. ** In terms of wheat equivalent. *** Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF BARLEY, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

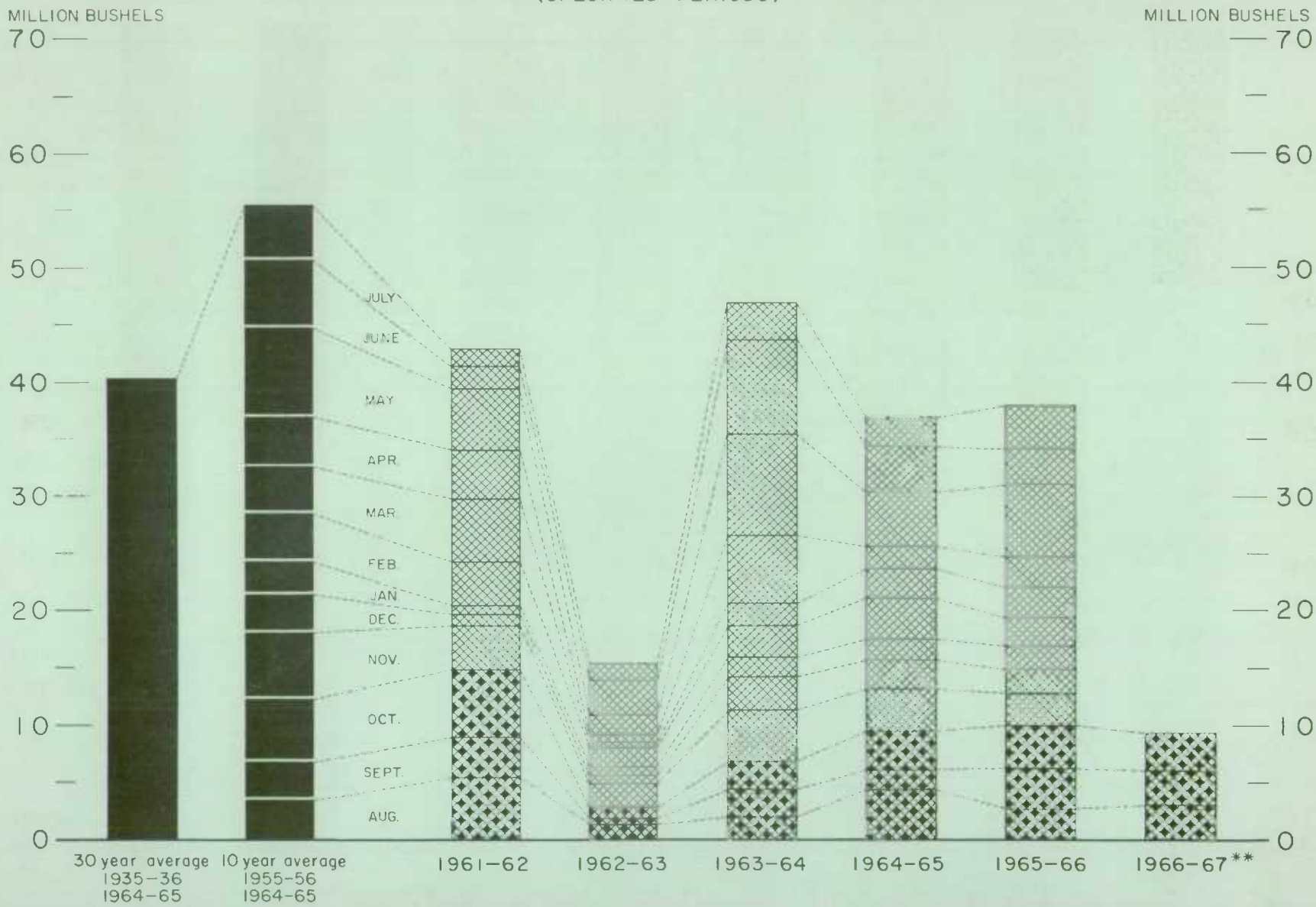


Agriculture Division D.B.S.

IV

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

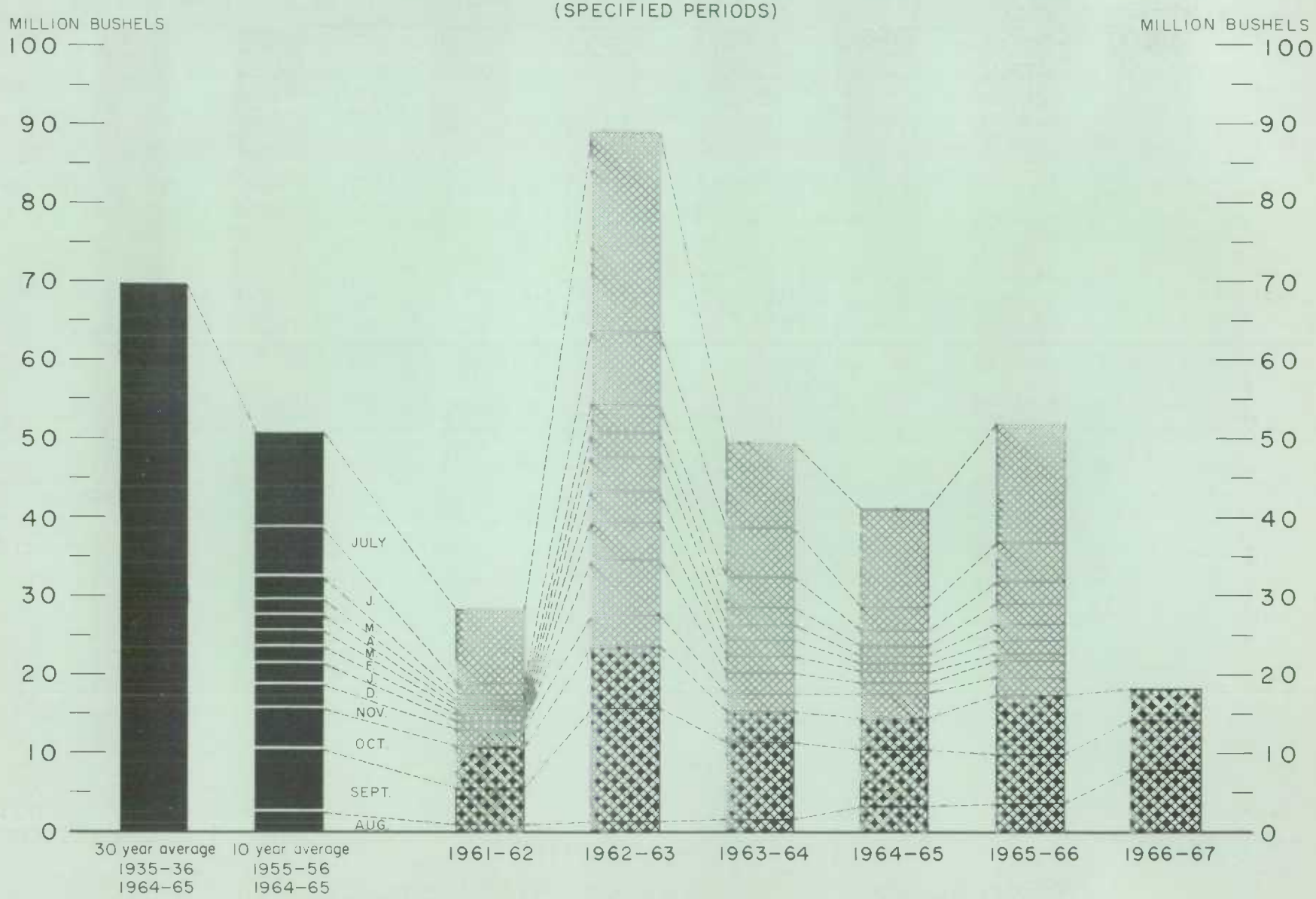


* In terms of grain equivalent. ** Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

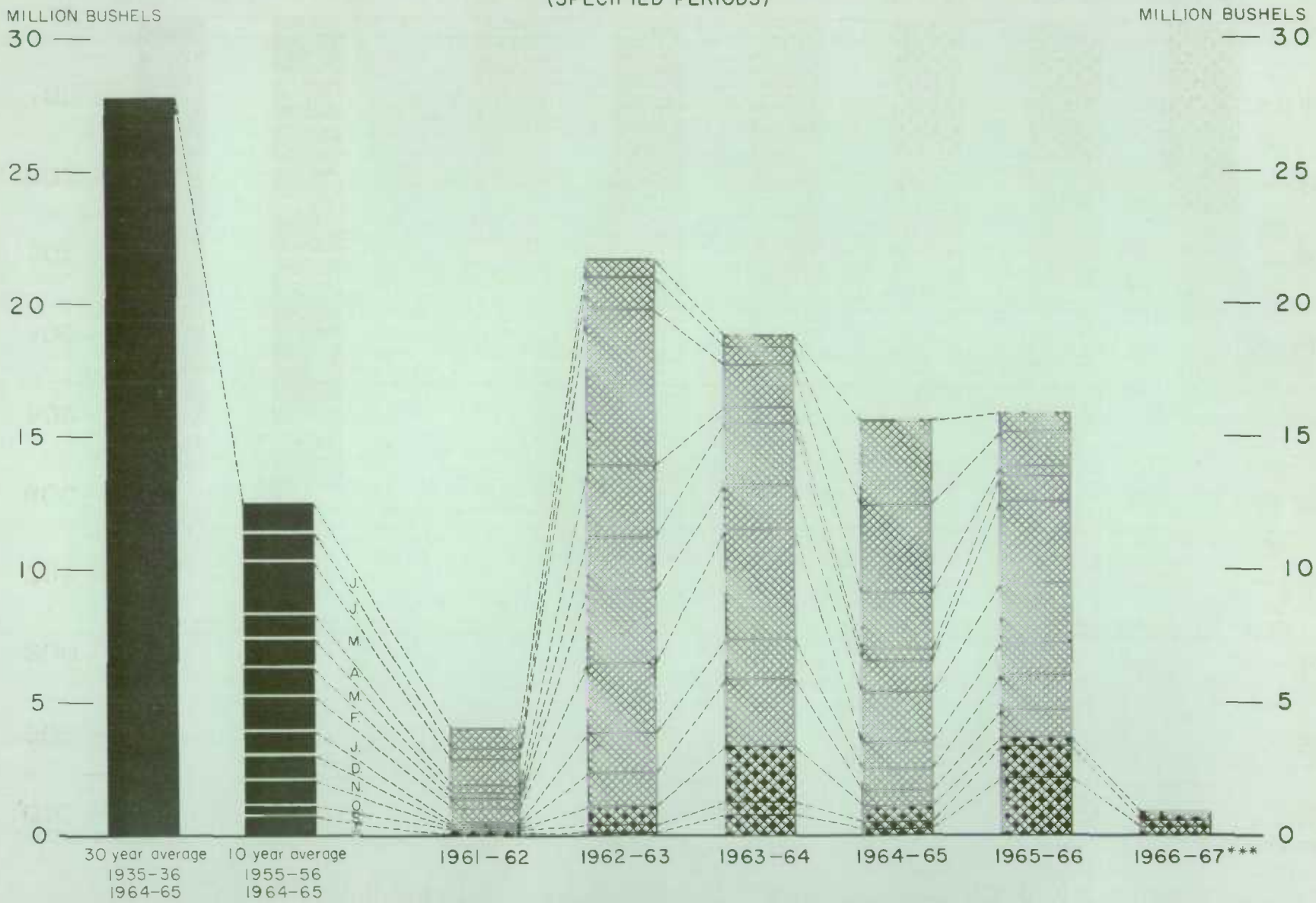
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS* AND OAT PRODUCTS**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

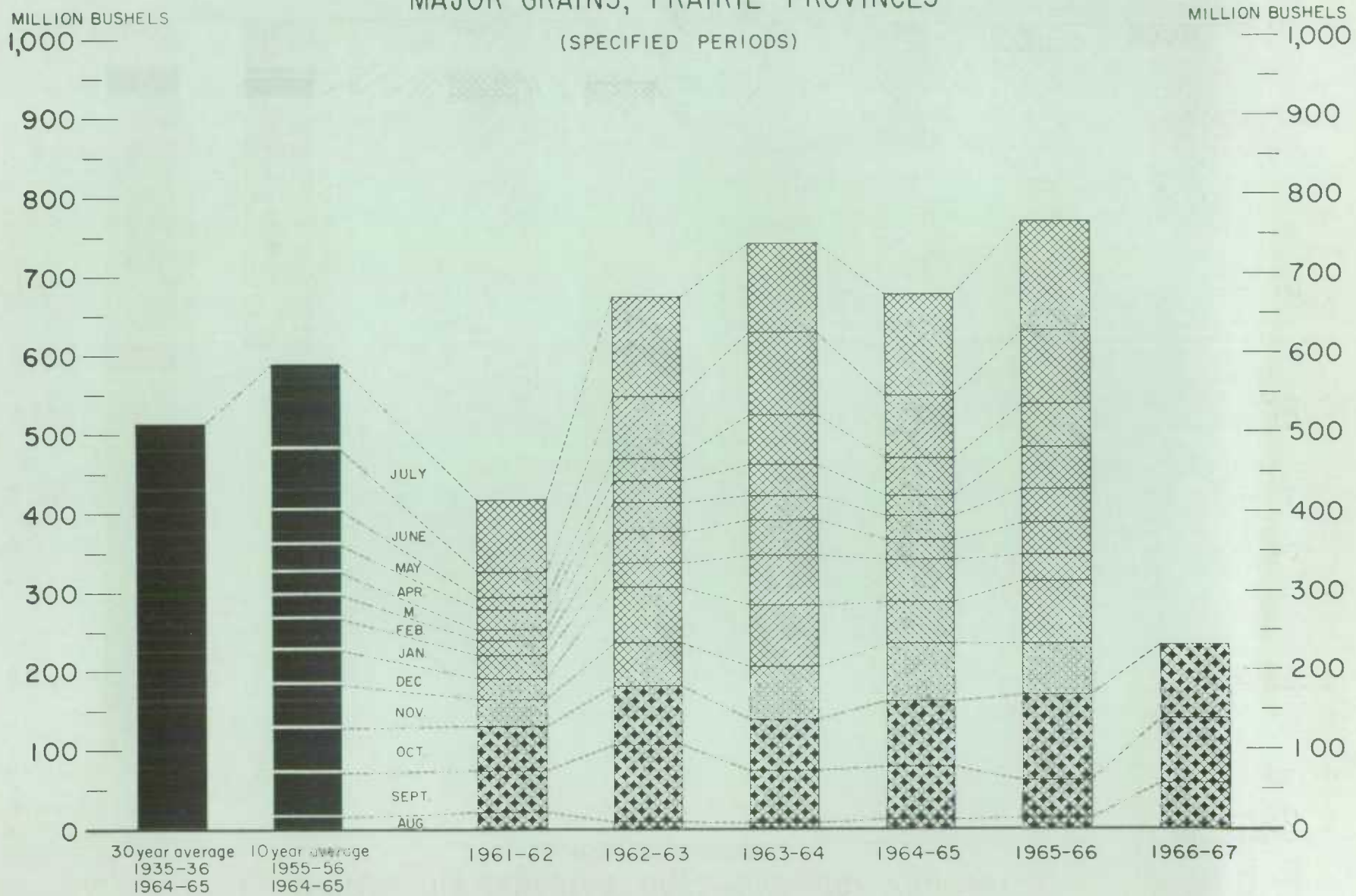


* Beginning with 1960–61 includes relatively small quantity of bagged seed. ** In terms of grain equivalent. *** Preliminary

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

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

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

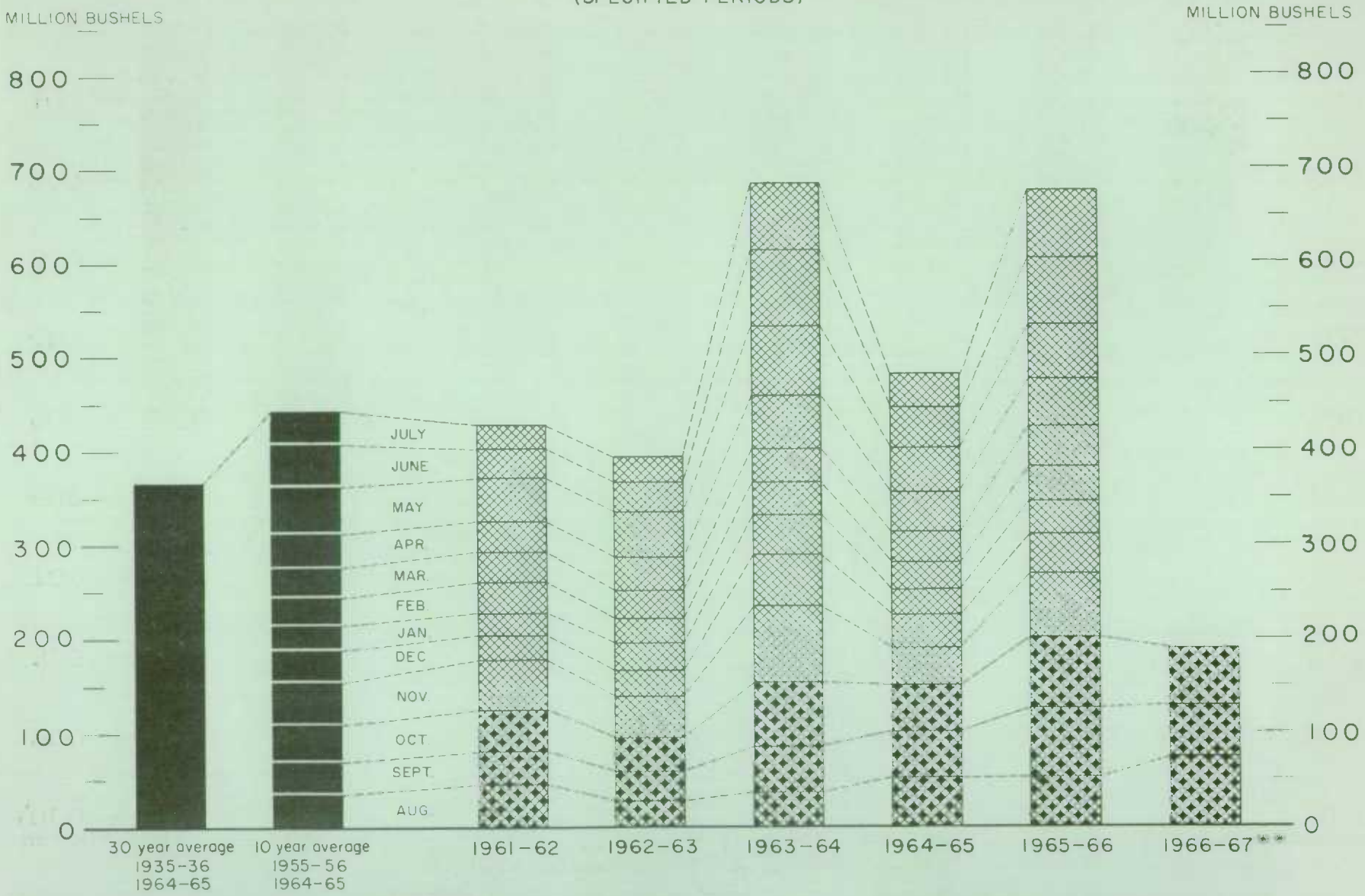


* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and from 1960-61 rapeseed

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.

meal output. Exports of soybean meal have set a record in each of the last four years. With continuation of the sharp rise in mixed feed production in Western Europe and Japan, soybean meal exports probably will increase again this year. High-protein prices likely will continue to be supported by a generally strong domestic and export demand.

The hay supply for 1966-67 is estimated at 141 million tons — slightly more than last year and the 1960-64 average. The smaller crop was about offset by the larger May 1 carryover. Supplies continue to be below average in the North and South Atlantic States, but they were moderately improved over a year earlier in the North Atlantic States. In other areas of the country, supplies were near or above average.

NOTES ON FOREIGN CROPS

Australia The following information relative to the Australian coarse grains situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. J.E.G. Gibson, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Canberra, under date of November 14, 1966 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Weather and Crops Australia's forthcoming wheat harvest which is expected to total 370 million bushels, a new record, has over-shadowed production of coarse grains with the result that very little definite information is available at this time. However, now that the drought conditions which prevailed for so long have been relieved by considerable rainfall in most growing areas, it appears that this year's coarse grain crops, generally speaking, will be very substantial and in many cases production may reach new records.

Barley In the State of Queensland a record barley acreage of 280,000 acres has been planted and expected production will exceed 8 million bushels. Western Australia's production will be considerably greater as 398,000 acres were planted in that State. Good growing conditions have prevailed in both States, although, in Queensland, widespread powdery mildew attacks on the barley crop early in the season have caused extensive damage. In spite of this, average yields are expected. Reports on the barley crop in Victoria, New South Wales and Tasmania are equally favourable.

Oats 1,174,000 acres have been sown to oats in Western Australia and it is expected that this year's production in that area will be a record. Favourable growing conditions exist throughout most other oat growing areas, particularly in New South Wales and Tasmania.

Sorghum Harvesting was completed in Queensland in early September and yields were variable governed by rainfall received and time of planting within individual districts. The total production has been estimated at better than 8 million bushels from 300,000 acres, with an average yield of 28 bushels per acre. This year's production in that State is the highest since 1962. In addition another 100,000 acres are planted annually for fodder.

The sorghum crop for New South Wales was sown in September and preliminary indications are that this year's acreage will be a record. It is expected that a large acreage will be sown to summer fodder crops as well.

Rice The New South Wales rice crop was sown in September and October and with the recent rainfall it is expected that results will be favourable. While final figures are not yet available, it is expected that 70,000 acres were sown.

Millet and Pannicum The estimated production of these grains for the 1966 harvest is 450,000 bushels (10,000 tons) of millet from a harvested area of 28,000 acres and 240,000 bushels (5,400 tons) of pannicum from a total area of 18,000 acres.

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 December 2, 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 The dry conditions which existed during mid-1966 and which affected the corn and coarse grain sowings also affected the preparation of the soil for other summer crops. Most of the early sown grains are recovered with the subsequent rains with the possible exception of corn. Some crops are now being sown and the general moisture condition of the soil is adequate for this time of the year.

Corn The final production estimate for the 1965-66 corn crop has now been published and although this estimate of 7,040,000 metric tons (277.2 million bushels) was slightly lower than previous estimates, it remains 37 per cent higher than the production of last year. The market remained firm during the period under review with the exception of a short period in September when prices declined after the size of the American crop became known. In late August when the Parana river experienced its seasonal low level, vessels needed to complete their cargo at Buenos Aires and this caused a stronger market in this city than was the case in up-river ports. By the end of September, however, prices had fallen slightly, at 960 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.07 per bushel) Buenos Aires and 910 pesos ($1.02 per bushel) in Rosario.

In the Buenos Aires Futures Market prices remained firm. In late August 1,006 pesos ($1.13 per bushel) were paid for September delivery; 1,057 ($1.18 per bushel) for October; 1,119 ($1.25 per bushel) for November and 1,171 ($1.31 per bushel) for December delivery. By late October, November was quoted at 987 pesos ($1.10 per bushel), December at 1,037 ($1.16 per bushel) and January at 1,108 pesos ($1.24 per bushel). At present, market quotations average 1,145 pesos ($1.28 per bushel) for January delivery; 1,208 ($1.35 per bushel) for February and 1,200 ($1.34 per bushel) for March delivery. Prices in the Buenos Aires Cereal Exchange for flint type f.o.r. Buenos Aires is currently 1,080 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.21 per bushel).

Italy continued to be the main buyer of Argentine corn and was paying in late August U$S 62.50 ($1.72 per bushel) f.o.b. Buenos Aires. This fell during September to U$S 54.40 ($1.50 per bushel). By late October c.i.f. quotations to Italy for November delivery were U$S 65.00 ($1.79 per bushel). At the same time quotations to Antwerp were U$S 63.40 ($1.74 per bushel). Total corn shipments as of the end of October were 3,295,369 metric tons (129,732,000 bushels), considerably more than the 2,544,802 tons (100,184,000 bushels) of the same period last year.

Of the exports to date, 2.4 million tons (94,483,000 bushels) have gone to Italy with Spain, the second most important market, taking 304,331 metric tons (11,981,000 bushels). As home consumption normally accounts for approximately 2.5 million tons (98,420,000 bushels), there still remains sizeable quantities of corn available for export.

With respect to the crop now being sown, the drought that occurred during September delayed sowing and seeding intentions have not been fulfilled even though the rains began in late September. It is still too early to predict what the area planted will be.

Oats, Barley, Rye The areas sown to these grains in 1966-67 were slightly higher than during the previous years with 1,150,000 hectares (2.8 million acres) of oats, 930,000 hectares (2.3 million acres) of barley and 2,310,000 hectares (5.7 million acres) of rye presently estimated. Many stands of oats, rye and fodder barley have been grazed extensively and this, coupled with drought and late frosts, will affect the harvest. Brewers barley suffered from green aphids damage but the crop is now recovering, although somewhat later than normal.

Production estimates have not been released as yet for these grains and stocks of last year's crops are nearly depleted. Small lots of oats were traded in late August at 850 pesos per 100 kilos (58 cents per bushel) and, at the same time, barley was quoted at 1,000 pesos (95 cents per bushel) and rye - exports of which continued to be prohibited - at 640 pesos per 100 kilos (72 cents per bushel). Prices have continued at similar levels throughout the period; some parcels of oats were sold at U$S 62.00 per metric ton ($1.03 per bushel) c.i.f. Rotterdam October shipment and barley was quoted to Italy at U$S 66.75 ($1.57 per bushel) for February-March shipment. Total exports of oats to date are 113,000 metric tons (7,327,000 bushels) compared with 370,000 tons (23,991,000 bushels) last year. Rye exports continued to be small with over 5,000 metric tons (197,000 bushels) entering foreign markets compared with 87,000 metric tons (3,425,000 bushels) during the same period last year. Barley exports of 100,000 metric tons (4,593,000 bushels) was also reduced from the 300,400 metric tons (13,797,000 bushels) of last year.

Sorghum No further production estimate has been released for the 1965-66 bumper sorghum crop. Prices during the period under review fluctuated considerably. In August, 795 pesos per 100 kilos (89 cents per bushel) were being paid in Rosario. This increased to 810 pesos (91 cents per bushel) in September and 825 pesos (92 cents per bushel) in October. At present, the Buenos Aires Cereals Exchange is quoting 920 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.03 per bushel) of sorghum f.o.r. Buenos Aires. Sales were made to Europe in August at U$S 55.75 per ton ($1.53 per bushel) c.i.f. the Continent. In September this dropped slightly to U$S 52.20 per ton ($1.43 per bushel) and in late October the price strengthened slightly to U$S 53.75 ($1.48 per bushel) for November-December shipment. Up to the end of October sorghum exports reached 800,208 metric tons (31,503,000 bushels) as compared with 178,452 tons (7,025,000 bushels) last year. Major markets continued to be Japan with 188,789 metric tons (7,432,000 bushels); Spain, 172,182 metric tons (6,778,000 bushels); and the United Kingdom, 123,137 metric tons (4,848,000 bushels). Producers are only now planting the new crop and with the recent rains the outlook is favourable.

Millet As in the case of most of the other grains, there is little to report concerning millet as the new crop is just now started to be sown and producers intentions are not known. The market remained rather firm during August, at the latter part of which 955 pesos per 100 kilos (95 cents per bushel) was being

paid f.o.r. Buenos Aires. Prices declined towards the end of September to 940 pesos (94 cents per bushel) and even further in October to 825 pesos (92 cents per bushel). Sales to Continental Europe were quoted at U$S 59.50 per ton ($1.46 per bushel) c.i.f. Continental port August delivery and U$S 62.00 ($1.52 per bushel) was paid by Italy for September delivery. In October some lots were sold to Rotterdam at U$S 56.00 per ton ($1.37 per bushel). Exports so far this calendar year equalled 152,565 metric tons (6,727,000 bushels) the main destinations being Spain with 84,414 metric tons (3,722,000 bushels); the Netherlands, 19,812 metric tons (874,000 bushels); and Western Germany 19,197 metric tons (846,000 bushels). During the same period last year 118,543 metric tons (5,223,000 bushels) were exported.

Britain The following information relative to grain situation in Britain has been extracted from a report by Mr. G.E. Woollam, Commercial Counsellor (Agriculture), London, under date of November 15, 1966 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Weather and Crops Wet, cold and windy weather prevailed in November with the exception of a few brief dry spells. Heavy rain retarded autumn cultivations which had got off to a good start in early September. Some drilling of winter cereals has been carried out, but work is now generally in arrears. Grain in store is reported in sound condition and generally of good quality.

Production Forecast The Ministry of Agriculture's first production forecast for the 1966 harvest estimates total United Kingdom output for wheat at 3.6 million long tons (134.4 million bushels), and barley at 9 million long tons (420.0 million bushels) compared with 4.1 million long tons (153.1 million bushels) and 8.06 million long tons (376.1 million bushels), respectively, for 1965. This is based on a forecast that wheat and barley yields will not exceed 31.8 long cwts. (59 bushels), and 29.5 long cwts. (69 bushels) per acre, respectively. Production of other coarse grains is forecast at 1.25 million long tons against 1.33 million in the previous year.

Requirements and Supplies The first statistical statement issued by the Home Grown Cereals Authority which has now assumed responsibility for the issue of such data, gives a provisional estimate of requirements and supplies. Estimated requirements comprise 7.75 million long tons (289.3 million bushels) of wheat and 14.55 million long tons of barley and other coarse grains, compared with 8.56 million long tons (319.6 million bushels) and 13.43 million long tons, respectively, for the previous crop year. Supplies of wheat available from domestic sources are now estimated at 3.6 million long tons (134,400,000 bushels), a decrease of some 500 thousand long tons (18,667,000 bushels) on last year. As quality is generally considered to be better a higher usage of wheat for human consumption is anticipated, with a consequent reduction in availability of supplies for animal feed requirements. The domestic output of barley estimated at 9 million long tons (420,000,000 bushels), an increase of 940,000 long tons (43,867,000 bushels), will, however, offset to some extent reduced supplies of wheat available for feed.

A reduction in imports of 450 thousand long tons of wheat and 130 thousand long tons of coarse grains to 4.15 and 4.1 million long tons, respectively, is anticipated compared with last year's increased imports of some 600 thousand long tons. There has already been a drop of 180 thousand long tons in imports of coarse grains for the period July to September, 1966, although this is a provisional figure. Current indications are an increased export trade for barley of some 100 thousand long tons which would bring total exports for the year to around 800 thousand long tons. Export statistics at the end of September, 1966, indicate shipments of 190 thousand long tons of barley, but if export demand does not develop as anticipated, levels of future imports may be affected.

Stocks of Grain on Farms Stocks of grain both sold and unsold on farms in England and Wales only as at September 30, 1966, are estimated by the Home Grown Cereal Authority in their first provisional statement at 2.9 million long tons (108,267,000 bushels) of wheat; 6.66 million long tons (310,800,000 bushels) of barley and 520 thousand long tons of other coarse grains. These returns follow the production pattern in showing considerably higher stocks of barley, with reduced wheat stocks. Total cereal stocks on farms are estimated to be higher than last year by around 700 thousand long tons which will offset a similar reduction in the amount of home-grown wheat available for animal feed.

Intake of grain by flour millers and processors for the period July-September, 1966 has shown an increase of 190 thousand long tons compared with the comparable period of 1965.

Grain Markets A slow trade in wheat is reported with current ex-farm values for soft milling wheats ranging between £21-15-0 and £22-15-0 per long ton ($1.76 and $1.84 per bushel). Soft wheats for February delivery are valued at £22-5-0 per long ton ($1.80 per bushel) on the farm.

Feed barley is currently quoted at only £18-15-0 per long ton ($1.21 per bushel) ex-farm and forward prices are falling.

Over 2.25 million long tons of grain are registered to date on contracts with the Home Grown Cereals Authority, a considerable increase on last year.

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. G.H. Musgrove, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture), Canadian Embassy, Bad Godesberg, Germany, under date of November 10, 1966 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Weather and Crops Despite unfavourable weather conditions this year, the total crop may be considered to be satisfactory. According to a preliminary calculation the "gross farmland production" in 1966-67 will be approximately 49 million metric tons grain value (basis: one ton of barley). This is four per cent more than previous year and almost equal to the long term average. However, regional differences are remarkable.

After high precipitations in the period May-July, as reported, rainfall was also above normal in August (125 per cent), the principal harvest month. When in September precipitations dropped to 62 per cent of the long term average, grain harvest was completed under better conditions. Sowings of winter barley, the area of which was extended considerably (115 per cent of last year's figure), was well completed. Sowings of winter rye also met favourable weather and soil conditions, but there was a seed shortage because of lodging and sprouting in the main growing areas. Standards for admission of both domestic and imported seeds were eased.

Prospects for winter wheat sowings so far are good, since all field work, including sugar beet crop, is developing well. The wheat area is being extended to 108 per cent, compared with last year. Intentions for rapeseed sowings were 107 per cent for the principal growing area (Schleswig-Holstein), and it can be assumed that those intentions were carried out.

1966 Grain Production Crop estimations this year were overly optimistic, since fields had looked very promising despite heavy precipitations and lack of sunshine. However, grain generally was tough and had suffered from fungal disease. This year's crop at a total of 14.8 million metric tons (including corn) was 940,000 metric tons, or 7 per cent, higher than last year's. But it was slightly lower than the 1960-65 average. The grain area at approximately 4.9 million hectares was 0.3 per cent larger than last year and the six year average. The yield per hectare of all grains at 3 tons was 6 per cent better than the previous year, but a little bit lower than the average of the last six years.

Feed Grains As a result of poor weather last fall and the early winter, the feed grain area for the first time was the same as the one for bread grains. It was extended 6 per cent, compared with last year, and 7 per cent, compared with the average of the last six years. Surplus production of feed grains, compared with last year, was 850,000 metric tons, or 13 per cent. But the total is still 160,000 metric tons below the 1964 record high. At 7.3 million metric tons it was 13.2 per cent higher than the 1965 figure and 8.1 per cent above the 1960-65 average.

Barley Among the feed grains, summer barley at 2,598,000 metric tons ranges at the first place, before oats at 2,340,000 metric tons, and winter barley at 1,271,000 metric tons.

Corn The corn crop, increasing each year since 1959, reached 127,000 metric tons (5.0 million bushels). It was 32 per cent above last year's and 161 per cent higher than the average during the last six years. This is the result of a remarkable area expansion and higher yields. With 4.05 tons (65 bushels per acre), corn has the highest yield per hectare of all grains.

France The following report, relative to the barley and corn situation in France, has been extracted from a report by Mr. J.E. Montgomery, Commercial Secretary (Agriculture), Canadian Embassy, France, under date of October 24, 1966, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Barley Barley exports for the crop year 1965-66 totalled 1,990,000 metric tons (91,399,000 bushels), of which 1,840,000 as grain (84,510,000 bushels), and 150,000 metric tons as malt compared to 2,410,000 metric tons in 1964-65. Sales therefore declined by 420,000 metric tons resulting in a rebuilding of the carryover stocks. France remains the leading world exporter of barley.

Exports of malt (mainly to EEC countries) normally remain relatively stable from one crop year to the next while those of grain fluctuate considerably. Apart from 500 metric tons as seed, the largest part of French exports are destined for malt production and the remainder for animal feed.

France has so far been unable to sell to Italy which purchases at world market prices. Sales to Holland and Germany have almost doubled and those to Belgium have risen by a quarter.

For 1965-66, the balance sheet of trade with the EEC was as follows: 56 per cent of the volume exported (27 per cent in 1964-65 and 30 per cent in 1963-64) representing 63 per cent of the value of said exports. There were practically no sales to state-trading countries.

Corn From July 1965 to June 1966, corn exports totalled 990,000 metric tons (38,974,000 bushels), 880,000 metric tons (34,644,000 bushels) as grain and 110,000 as derived products, setting a new French record.

Prospects for 1966-67 In 1965-66 the rate of growth of French cereal exports slowed down slightly. Two reasons are generally cited: the policies of the French government aimed at avoiding rises in domestic price levels and the need to rebuild carryover stocks.

For the crop year 1966-67, the supplies of barley and corn are again expected to be substantial while the supply of wheat will be slightly less. Exports of barley and malt may total 2,400,000 metric tons. Taking into account deliveries of 8,500,000 metric tons (312,318,000 bushels) of wheat, export sales of wheat and flour are not likely to be more than 3,500,000 metric tons, of which 2,900,000 to 3,000,000 metric tons (106,556,000 to 110,230,000 bushels) as grain. It is therefore estimated that France will export 1,000,000 metric tons less of cereals than in 1965-66.

This would appear to be only a slight recession in exports due to a bad year. In the future, the French hope to renew the normal rate of growth of their exports reaching a level of 9,000,000 metric tons in 1970 of which 5,600,000 metric tons (205,762,000 bushels) of wheat.

The common cereal market in the EEC, due to enter into force on July 1, 1967, will, under normal conditions, increase French cereal trade with its Common Market partners whose requirements are significant for corn, barley and durum wheat as well as wheat and particularly strong bread wheat.

French will likely continue to occupy an important position among the exporters of wheat and barley on world markets. There is every indication that France will make strong efforts to assure its markets among its traditional European neighbours, the communist countries who may become permanent customers and other countries whose requirements are growing. In these efforts France is likely to select those markets which appear to be economically and politically the most rewarding.

Under date of November 7, Mr. Montgomery submitted the following report:

Consumption of Barley as Animal Feed in France During the past ten years the production of barley in France has almost tripled, deliveries have risen by six times and the quantity used for animal feed has almost doubled. It should be noted that the portion of this volume used as animal feed which represents on-farm feeding has increased much more rapidly than the portion marketed commercially for animal feed. In any case, the ratio has remained the same, two quintals (9 bushels) are marketed for every five quintals (23 bushels) fed on-farm.

On-farm Consumption rose until 1960 in proportion to the increase in total production. Since 1961 the volume consumed on the producing farms reached a stable level which explains the wider fluctuations in production and deliveries.

The Volume of Barley Marketed Commercially as Animal Feed in 1957 was equal to about one half of the amount fed on-farm. Since then, it has increased by 30,000 metric tons (1,378,000 bushels) compared to about 100,000 metric tons (4,593,000 bushels) used on-farm.

Total Consumption of Barley as animal feed have increased by 46 per cent between 1955 and 1965. At present barley accounts for one-third of the volume of cereals used for animal feed. The other two-thirds consists of soft wheat, oats and corn. It should also be remembered that about 40 per cent of the French barley crop is exported. The significant increase in the use of barley for animal feed has not been sufficient to absorb the increase in production.

CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS

November 4 Based on conditions at October 15, production of Canada's principal grain crops in 1966 was estimated as follows, in millions of bushels, with 1965 figures in brackets: all wheat, 844.4 (648.9); oats for grain, 388.7 (415.0); barley, 292.9 (214.6); mixed grains, 73.0 (74.2); corn for grain, 63.1 (59.6); all rye, 15.2 (16.7); flaxseed, 23.6 (29.3); rapeseed, 25.5 (22.6); and soybeans, 8.7 (8.0).

28 The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instruction to the Trade No. 13 stated in part that effective immediately producers may deliver wheat, oats, barley and rye having a moisture content of 15.7 per cent and over at their regular delivery points. Details of this instruction may be found on page 4 of this publication.

30 According to World Agricultural Production and Trade, published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.D.A., world corn production in 1966 was forecast at a record 216 million metric tons (8,507 million bushels) according to the latest information available. This is 4 per cent above the previous record crop in 1964 and 10 per cent above the 1960-64 average.

World production of flaxseed in 1966 was forecast at approximately 117 million bushels, 17 per cent less than the 1965 above-average output, 12 per cent less than the 1955-59 average and the smallest since 1954.

December 2 According to a report from Mr. H.E. Ryan, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) Buenos Aires, the final corn production estimate for Argentina, for the 1965-66 crop year, at 7,040,000 metric tons (277.2 million bushels), although slightly less than previous estimates, remains 37 per cent higher than the production of last year. The areas sown to oats, barley and rye in 1966-67 were slightly higher than during the previous year. The third official flaxseed estimate for the 1966-67 area was published in late October, at 998,000 hectares (2.5 million acres), some 23 per cent less than the previous year.

FATS AND OILS

World Situation and Outlook

World production of oils and fats in total has been increasing at an average rate of about 2.5 per cent per year which is about in line with world population growth with very little change in per capita consumption. World trade has also been increasing at about the same rate, that is 2.5 per cent per year. However, it is the changes which have taken place, or the relative positions of the broad groupings or types of oils and fats that is of considerable importance to the Canadian outlook.

Oils and fats can be divided fairly conveniently into five major groupings. These are: (1) edible vegetable oils, including such crops as soybeans, rapeseed, peanuts, cottonseed, olive, - commodities produced mainly in the temperate zones; (2) palm oils such as cocoanut and palm kernel, produced in tropical or semi-tropical zones; (3) industrial oils such as linseed, castor and tung; (4) animal fats such as butter, lard and tallow and greases; and (5) marine oils such as whale and fish oils.

Reviewing the relative position of these groups, it is obvious that both in production and trade the palm oil and the industrial oil group have not kept up with the general trend and in fact have shown very little growth. The industrial oil group has experienced strong competition from substitutes. It is likely this competition will continue but on the bright side, the overall market requirements have declined only slightly. Thus, the outlook for flaxseed over the longer run would seem to depend on how well the Canadian product can compete with output from countries such as the United States and the Argentine for shares of a static market.

The animal fats and marine oil market has been expanding at about the average rate with tallow and greases making up a larger share of the animal fats group at the expense of lard and to a lesser extent, butter. These trends are also likely to continue in the future.

However, it is the edible vegetably oils group which is making the most spectacular gains -- gains which are well above the overall average both with respect to production and trade. Production has been increasing at a rate of some 4 per cent per year and trade at about 6 per cent per year. The largest volume commodity in this group is soybeans and thus soybeans tend to be the trend setter, but peanut, sunflower, rapeseed and cottonseed oil are all important.

A considerable part of the rapidly expanding export market for edible vegetable oils has gone to the developed countries. The United States has supplied the major share of the soybean market, the U.S.S.R. has increased output of sunflowers and Canada has expanded rapeseed output sharply, although the principal producers in Western Europe have also increased output and trade.

It would seem likely that trade in the edible vegetable oils group will continue to expand in future years. The market is dominated by soybeans which make up nearly half of the total. Rapeseed still contributes only about 5 per cent of the trade in this group but new markets are being developed and the oil is becoming more acceptable. In the future, the growth rate will probably be at least equal to the average for the group.

Oils and Fats (oil or fat equivalent): Estimated World Production, Average 1955-59, Annual 1957-65 and Forecast 1966 (1)

Commodity	Average 1955-59	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965(2)	Forecast 1966
	thousand short tons										
Edible Vegetable Oils (3)											
Cottonseed	2,081	2,030	1,970	2,200	2,280	2,305	2,430	2,490	2,585	2,715	2,705
Peanut (4)	2,605	2,635	2,830	2,865	2,560	2,725	2,855	2,985	3,100	3,285	3,040
Soybean	3,024	2,985	3,200	3,665	3,815	3,660	4,020	4,195	4,270	4,500	5,075
Sunflowerseed	1,422	1,560	1,370	1,890	1,575	1,990	2,190	2,550	2,285	2,910	2,795
Rapeseed	1,205	1,255	1,235	1,255	1,275	1,315	1,300	1,190	1,230	1,630	1,475
Sesameseed	590	555	500	605	590	525	585	590	600	600	570
Safflowerseed	89	92	90	100	125	140	155	220	235	205	215
Olive Oil	1,091(5)	1,200	1,250	1,205	1,300	1,480	1,475	1,020	1,870	1,070	1,310
Corn Oil	170	165	170	190	195	210	225	240	255	260	270
Totals	12,277	12,477	12,615	13,975	13,715	14,350	15,235	15,480	16,430	17,175	17,455
Palm Oils (6)											
Coconut	2,286	2,485	2,170	2,035	2,240	2,395	2,325	2,420	2,435	2,360	2,435
Palm Kernel	464	445	485	475	455	440	405	410	420	405	415
Palm	1,394	1,400	1,405	1,425	1,455	1,410	1,365	1,390	1,400	1,405	1,410
Babassu Kernel	51	51	57	53	66	70	75	77	80	85	90
Totals	4,195	4,381	4,117	3,988	4,216	4,315	4,170	4,297	4,335	4,255	4,350
Industrial Oils (3)											
Linseed	1,138	1,405	1,100	1,125	1,075	1,115	1,080	1,155	1,190	1,155	1,150
Castorbean	235	245	245	240	295	265	290	325	400	335	320
Oiticica	9	11	18	1	22	18	28	6	19	22	24
Tung	128	145	150	141	136	120	108	103	123	130	111
Totals	1,510	1,806	1,513	1,507	1,528	1,518	1,506	1,589	1,732	1,642	1,605
Animal Fats											
Butter (fat content)	4,014	4,050	4,130	4,090	4,250	4,295	4,375	4,375	4,455	4,740	4,860
Lard (7)	3,727	3,610	3,820	4,080	4,000	4,045	4,085	4,065	3,845	3,940	4,000
Tallow and grease	3,243	3,265	3,250	3,465	3,440	3,640	3,745	4,085	4,405	4,285	4,350
Totals	10,984	10,925	11,200	11,635	11,690	11,980	12,205	12,525	12,705	12,965	13,210
Marine Oils											
Whale	427	440	435	417	418	428	390	295	249	218	175
Sperm whale	119	110	135	130	122	120	130	149	165	170	170
Fish (including liver)	427	384	384	475	512	662	734	684	836	885	895
Totals	973	934	954	1,022	1,052	1,210	1,254	1,128	1,250	1,273	1,240
Estimated World Totals	29,939	30,523	30,399	32,127	32,201	33,373	34,370	35,019	36,452	37,310	37,860

(1) Years indicated are those in which the predominant share of the given oil or fat was produced from its related raw material. (2) Preliminary. (3) Estimates of U.S. oil production include actual oil produced plus the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds; estimates for other countries are based upon the production of various oilseeds times the estimated normal proportions crushed for oil. (4) Revised on the basis of an oil equivalent factor of 32 per cent for unshelled peanuts. (5) 1955-58 average. (6) Estimated on the basis of exports and information available on consumption in the various producing areas. (7) Rendered lard only in most countries.

Oilseeds, Oils and Fats (fat or oil equivalent): World Exports (1), Average 1955-59, Annual 1957-65 and Forecast 1966

Commodity	Average 1955-59	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965(2)	Forecast 1966
	thousand short tons										
Edible Vegetable Oils											
Cottonseed	332	330	177	353	311	284	316	302	418	394	240
Peanut (3)	967	923	984	941	858	936	1,079	1,094	1,100	1,090	1,130
Soybean	1,049	1,020	1,150	1,451	1,577	1,150	1,652	1,597	1,894	1,985	2,050
Sunflower (4)	130	115	158	182	242	291	347	440	402	395	450
Rapeseed	92	93	129	127	94	82	159	137	140	238	250
Sesame	57	66	57	68	87	79	99	90	97	82	85
Safflower	14	11	15	29	38	29	50	90	89	70	80
Olive (5)	52(6)	62	39	60	76	94	96	29	124	57	75
Corn	3	1	5	6	10	12	15	9	4	5	10
Totals	2,696	2,621	2,714	3,217	3,293	2,957	3,813	3,788	4,268	4,316	4,370
Palm Oils											
Coconut	1,360	1,565	1,249	1,122	1,304	1,449	1,362	1,452	1,462	1,384	1,450
Palm Kernel	454	431	473	463	443	430	395	397	406	392	400
Palm	610	595	626	623	645	623	558	582	620	588	625
Babassu Kernel	3	2	3	5	0	0	10	1	0	13	10
Totals	2,427	2,593	2,351	2,213	2,392	2,502	2,325	2,432	2,488	2,377	2,485
Industrial Oils											
Linseed	496	595	439	516	468	500	494	463	488	515	515
Castor	149	168	147	156	174	184	178	206	217	225	180
Oiticica	8	8	7	3	10	13	21	7	14	10	13
Tung	71	71	84	68	59	44	42	41	47	41	42
Totals	724	842	677	743	711	741	735	717	766	791	750
Animal Fats											
Butter (fat content)	467	450	470	485	470	490	465	520	562	525	515
Lard	388	398	349	451	470	387	407	441	513	307	275
Tallow and greases	915	928	813	1,020	1,186	1,275	1,211	1,425	1,690	1,550	1,475
Totals	1,770	1,776	1,632	1,956	2,126	2,152	2,083	2,386	2,765	2,382	2,265
Marine Oils											
Whale	427	440	435	417	418	428	390	295	249	218	175
Sperm whale	119	110	135	130	122	120	130	149	165	170	170
Fish (including liver) (5)	160	144	147	184	245	295	386	420	380	425	440
Totals	706	694	717	731	785	843	906	864	794	813	785
Grand Totals	8,323	8,526	8,091	8,860	9,307	9,195	9,862	10,187	11,081	10,679	10,655

(1) Exports from producing countries. (2) Preliminary. (3) Revised on the basis of an oil equivalent factor of 32 per cent unshelled peanuts. (4) Includes exports of "edible vegetable oils" from the USSR and Romania, believed to be mainly sunflowerseed oil. (5) Net exports. (6) 1955-58 average.

Flaxseed Total supplies of Canadian flaxseed at the beginning of the 1965-66 year amounted to 36.4 million bushels, consisting of a crop of 29.3 million bushels and 7.1 million bushels of carryover stocks. Exports during this period were 18.9 million bushels, compared to the 14.3 of the previous year. Flaxseed exports continued to move principally to markets in Western Europe and Japan. The equivalent of an additional 1.3 million bushels was exported as linseed oil and meal. Domestic disappearance of 6.7 million bushels in 1965-66 left 10.7 million bushels as carryover stocks at July 31, 1966. Crushings during 1965-66 of 2.6 million bushels, were below the 2.9 million for the previous twelve-month period.

Canadian production of flaxseed in 1966 is estimated at 23.6 million bushels, representing a 19 per cent decline from the 29.3 million bushels produced in 1965. This reflects a decline in acreage from 2.3 million to 2.1 million combined with a drop in average yield per acre from 12.6 to 11.4 bushels. Total supplies for 1966-67 are placed at 34.4 million bushels, somewhat below last year's total, when production was higher but stocks lower.

Production of linseed this year in Canada and the United States, estimated at a total of 47 million bushels reflects a sharp decline from the 64.5 million of the previous year. Argentine production officially estimated at 511,000 metric tons (20.1 million bushels) is considerably below the 1965 total, due to a 23 per cent drop in acreage as well as poor weather conditions through most of the growing season. In view of the sizeably reduced production by the three main producing countries, a reduction of carryover stocks may result, given present levels of world use.

World net exports of flaxseed were up by 34 per cent in the first half of 1966 over the total of the previous year according to Oil World Semi-Annual (November 1966). The publication reports the bulk of the increase as having gone to Western Europe particularly France, Spain, West Germany and since July, to Japan. Oil World also reports world imports of linseed oil as having declined by 27 per cent in the first half of 1966, chiefly accounted for by Western Europe but also the Soviet Union, China and East Germany. The increase in West European import requirements of flaxseed appears to have resulted from the sharp rise in linseed meal prices in Europe due to sharply reduced supplies from Argentina, the deterioration of crushing margins for soybeans and the decline of world export supplies of palm kernels and rapeseed, and the sharp decline in world export supplies of linseed oil.

Canadian Situation While production in Canada is down from 1965-66 by 5.6 million bushels, carryover stocks on August 1, 1966 were up by 3.6 million. Consequently, total supplies for 1966-67 at 34.4 million bushels are 2.0 million bushels less than those of last year. Demand for Canadian seed should continue good in view of reduced availabilities from Argentina. Farmers' marketings to December 7 of the current crop year, at 9.0 million bushels, were slightly below those of a year earlier while exports to the same date at 8.0 million bushels compared favourably with the previous season. Prices since the completion of harvest have ranged about the $2.90 per bushel level, for No. 1 C.W. basis, in store Lakehead. This is about the same level as existed during the same period of the previous season. Some strengthening of prices may be expected as the crop year progresses.

Soybeans Total supplies of Canadian soybeans at the beginning of the 1965-66 crop year amounted to 25.1 million bushels consisting of a crop of 8.0 million and imports of 17.1 million bushels. Exports during the period amounted to 2.2 million bushels, about one-third below the previous year's level. Domestic crushings, at 20.7 million bushels were 6 per cent larger than in 1964-65. Exports of soybean meal declined from 267 thousand tons in 1964-65 to 218 thousand tons in 1965-66. Exports of soybean oil for the same period showed an increase from 33.2 million to 35.3 million pounds.

Production of a record 8.7 million bushels in 1966-67 reflected a record yield per acre of 32.3 bushels and a one per cent increase in seeded acreage.

The Canadian soybean industry continues to be closely related to that of the United States. The average U.S. support price has been increased from $2.25 per bushel in 1964-65 to $2.50 per bushel in 1965-66. Current market prices have been maintained considerably above this level at about $3.00 per bushel. Canadian soybean prices have also remained close to or above $3.00 per bushel.

Soybeans - World Total world production of soybeans for 1966, forecast at a record 1,273 million bushels, marks a 7 per cent increase over last year's 1,186 million. Forecast world exports of 2.0 million short tons (66.7 million bushels) represents an increase of 65,000 tons (2.2 million bushels) over 1965.

World market conditions continue to be determined to a large extent by the U.S. The 1966 U.S. soybean crop, estimated at a record 927 million bushels, is 10 per cent above that of 1965 and brings total United States supplies to 936 million bushels. Supplies from China, Brazil and smaller suppliers are expected to show little change. About 95 per cent of the anticipated record exports of soybeans and soybean oil of 2 million tons, oil equivalent basis will, according to the October issue of the Foreign Agriculture Circular (U.S.D.A.), be accounted for by the U.S., as well as virtually all the net increase over 1965 world exports. Increased exports will depend on a continued strong demand from Japan and Europe.

Soybean Oil - U.S. Production and Markets According to the November issue of the U.S.D.A. Oils and Fats Situation, domestic disappearance of soybean oil in the U.S. recorded a sharp 15 per cent increase in 1965-66 over the previous year. The forecast domestic disappearance of 5.1 billion pounds for 1966-67 reflects a continuation of this trend. An estimated 1.2 billion pounds of oil are forecast as available for export while actual exports are contingent upon the level of government export activity, the level of prices and the size of competitive foreign oilseed crops. In 1965-66, U.S. exports totalled 923 million pounds, down about 31 per cent from the 1,340 million of a year earlier.

Soybean Meal - U.S. Production and Markets Oils and Fats Situation further states that the soybean meal supply in the U.S. for the 1966-67 marketing year that started October 1, is estimated at 13.9 million tons, up from 13.0 million in 1965-66. With continued large domestic use of high protein feeds and reduced supplies of cottonseed meal, domestic use of soybean meal is expected to increase about 7 per cent from the 10.3 million tons in 1965-66. Export demand for soybean meal is strong particularly in Western Europe (where U.S. meal has established a reputation for high quality) and where imports of feed concentrates are rising sharply.

Rapeseed Total supplies of Canadian rapeseed at the beginning of the 1965-66 crop year amounted to 24.1 million bushels consisting of a crop of 22.6 million and carryover stocks in commercial positions of 1.5 million bushels. Exports during this period amounted to 13.6 million bushels, almost 50 per cent above the previous year's total of 9.3 million and nearly three times that of 1963-64. Japan accounted for nearly half of Canadian exports and Western Europe for about 40 per cent. Domestic crushings have more than doubled over the last three years.

Canadian production of rapeseed in 1966 is estimated at a record 25.5 million bushels compared to the previous year's 22.6 million. Although total acreage decreased by some 47,000 acres, average yield per acre increased substantially from 15.7 bushels in 1965-66 to 18.4 bushels in 1966-67. The decline in acreage in Alberta more than offset increases in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Carryover stocks of rapeseed in commercial positions at August 1, 1966 in the order of 3.4 million bushels brought total supplies for the current crop year to 28.9 million bushels compared to 24.1 million of the previous year.

Rapeseed - World Market World production of rapeseed for 1966 is forecast at 73.8 million bushels, down from the previous year's record 81.5 million bushels. According to Oil World Semi-Annual, the Swedish crop is sharply reduced from the previous year's level while moderate to small declines are expected in Denmark, France and probably Poland. Only the Canadian crop has turned out slightly larger. Considering the carryovers, the current crop estimates and the probable domestic consumption requirements in the exporting countries, net export availabilities of rapeseed and rapeseed oil from the five countries for the season June-July 1966-67 are estimated at 15 per cent below the previous level.

Indications are for a continued strong world demand for rapeseed. Domestic rapeseed crops of the six major importing countries declined by an estimated 1.9 million bushels with practically all the decline accounted for by Japan and West Germany. In addition, olive oil production in Italy has declined in the current year. Rapeseed has benefited from substitution for soybeans on the European market as a result of the relatively high level of soybean prices and consequently poor crushing margins of soybeans. These developments have resulted in firm rapeseed oil prices to the extent that in some West European countries rapeseed oil has been quoted at a premium above soybean oil.

Canada Outlook Rapeseed acreage and production is expected to continue the general upward trend of recent years. The Japanese market appears likely to take increasing quantities of Canadian rapeseed. The market for rapeseed meal, both at home and abroad, should also improve as the feeding value of rapeseed meal becomes better known. The results of breeding more suitable varieties for specific oil and meal quality are becoming evident in commercial production.

Prospects for marketing all of the current year's crop appear good. Farm prices are strong, above the comparable period last year, and are holding up well relative to soybeans. The latter is evidenced in recent weeks by the narrowing of the gap between Canadian rapeseed and U.S. soybean prices. Relatively good prices are likely to encourage producers to maintain and possibly increase acreage next year. Over the longer run the market for edible vegetable oils is likely to continue to expand at a rapid rate. With rapeseed in Canada capable of being produced to compete with U.S. soybeans the long term outlook for expanding production and markets appears good.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed Below Previous Year

Data recorded for the first quarter of the 1966-67 crop year, indicate that primary deliveries of flaxseed have amounted to 8.3 million bushels, below the comparable total of 8.6 million of the previous year and the recent ten-year average of 9.4 million. Marketings of rapeseed at 7.1 million bushels also registered a decline from the corresponding 1965-66 figure of 7.5 million but remained above the recent 8-year average of 5.5 million.

Commercial Supplies

Total supplies of Canadian flaxseed at November 23 of the current crop year, at 9.4 million bushels, were above the comparable level of 7.0 million in 1965 but below the 10.7 million for the same period in 1964. Most of the current total was accounted for by supplies in Lakehead and country elevator positions. The 2.3 million bushels at the Lakehead were above the total of 1.9 million at the same date in 1965 but below the 3.3 million in 1964. Stocks in country elevators at 3.2 million bushels are relatively unchanged from the comparable totals of the previous two years. Rapeseed supplies in commercial positions at November 23 of this year amounted to 5.7 million bushels with the bulk of this grain in country elevators (3.0 million) and in Vancouver-New Westminster (1.5 million).

Domestic Market

Crushings of the three major oilseeds, flaxseed, soybeans and rapeseed, in Canada during the period August-October 1966, have accounted for a total of 359.8 million pounds compared with 363.8 million pounds for the same period of the previous year. Most of the current total is accounted for by crushings of some 264.8 million pounds of soybeans as compared with 282.7 million pounds during the comparable period of 1965-66. Crushings of flaxseed at 42.9 million pounds, represent a decline of 4 per cent from the comparable 1965-66 figure of 44.5 million pounds. The total amount of rapeseed crushed during August-October 1966, amounted to 52.2 million pounds, some 43 per cent greater than last year's comparable total of 36.6 million pounds.

Crushings of Vegetable Oilseeds and Production of Oil and Oil Meal, 1963-64--1966-67

	Crop Year			August-October	
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1965	1966
	thousand pounds				
Crushings					
Flaxseed	154,007	162,480	147,321	44,460	42,872
Soybeans	1,116,350	1,172,459	1,239,219	282,725	264,759
Rapeseed	78,703	107,821	187,275	36,622	52,215
Oil Production					
Flaxseed	53,173	55,742	51,388	15,467	14,828
Soybeans	192,655	201,057	205,296	48,427	43,874
Rapeseed	30,759	42,431	73,384	14,389	20,702
Meal Production					
Flaxseed	95,551	101,764	89,783	27,119	26,378
Soybeans	883,052	929,775	982,879	226,518	209,487
Rapeseed	46,399	62,931	108,033	21,099	30,017

Exports of Flaxseed, Rapeseed and Soybeans

During the first three months of the 1966-67 crop year exports of Canadian flaxseed amounted to 4.6 million bushels, 5 per cent less than the 4.9 million shipped during the comparable period of 1965-66, but sharply higher than the ten-year (1955-64) average for the period of 2.7 million. The major markets for this oilseed with figures in millions of bushels were as follows: Japan, 1.4; Netherlands, 1.3; and Britain, 0.9. The remainder was accounted for by relatively smaller shipments to Italy, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Belgium and Luxembourg, Norway and Switzerland.

Exports of rapeseed from August 1 to October 31, 1966, at 2.0 million bushels, were considerably above both the comparable 1965 figure of 1.2 million and the recent average of 0.5 million. Japan, the major importer, at 1.9 million, accounted for 95 per cent of the three-month total while the remainder, some 98 thousand bushels was imported by the Netherlands.

Customs exports of soybeans during the first two months (August-September) of the 1966-67 crop year amounted to 0.6 million bushels, above both the 0.2 million exported during the same period of the previous year and the ten-year average of 0.3 million.

Quota on Flaxseed

The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 11, under date of November 23, 1966 stated in part that effective immediately, at all delivery points within the designated area the quota of five (5) bushels per seeded acre to flaxseed as indicated in our Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 1 of July 18, 1966, is hereby increased to eight (8) bushels per seeded acre, or four hundred (400) bushels, whichever is the larger.

Quota on Rapeseed

The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 12, under date of November 23, 1966, stated in part that effective immediately, at all delivery points within the designated area, the quota of five (5) bushels per seeded acre to rapeseed as indicated in our Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 1 of July 18, 1966, is hereby increased to eight (8) bushels per seeded acre, or four hundred (400) bushels, whichever is the larger.

OILSEED PRODUCTION

Based on conditions at October 15 the 1966 flaxseed crop, now estimated at 23.6 million bushels is 19 per cent below last year's outturn of 29.3 million but 14 per cent above the 1955-64 average of 20.7 million bushels. Acreage sown to this crop decreased 11 per cent this year and average yields at 11.4 bushels per acre are 10 per cent below last year's 12.6 bushels. Rapeseed production in 1966 is estimated at a record 25.5 million bushels compared with 22.6 million last year and the ten-year average of 7.7 million bushels. Acreage seeded to this crop was some 3 per cent smaller than in 1965 but average yields of 18.4 bushels per acre are some 17 per cent higher than the 1965 outturn of 15.7 bushels.

Production of soybeans currently estimated at a record 8.7 million bushels is 8 per cent larger than last year's 8.0 million. The average yield per acre is estimated at 32.3 bushels compared with 30.3 bushels last year and the ten-year average of 26.2 bushels per acre. The area sown to sunflowers is placed at 40,100 acres, down from the 68,000 acres planted in 1965. The indicated yield at 737 pounds per acre is 71 per cent higher than the 1965 average of 430 pounds. Indicated total production at 29.6 million pounds, is above last year's crop of 29.2 million, but larger than the ten-year average of 24.2 million pounds. In Manitoba 32,000 acres were grown and yields are estimated at 800 pounds per acre while in Saskatchewan, where 6,100 acres were planted, an average yield of 500 pounds per acre is reported. In Alberta where 2,000 acres were sown, yields are expected to average 450 pounds per acre.

The area in mustard seed at 166,000 acres in 1966 is up 6 per cent from the revised 1965 area of 157,000 acres, and average yields at 871 pounds per acre are 7 per cent above those of last year. Total production is expected to amount to a record 144.6 million pounds, 14 per cent above the 127.4 million produced in 1965.

Acreage, Yield and Production of Oilseed Crops, by Provinces, Canada, 1965 and 1966

Crop and Province	Acreage		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1965(1)	1966	1965(1)	1966(2)	1965(1)	1966(2)
	acres		bushels		bushels	
Flaxseed						
Quebec	28,000	19,400	15.7	15.4	440,000	299,000
Ontario	24,000	19,000	15.8	14.8	379,000	281,000
Manitoba	1,350,000	1,220,000	12.0	9.0	16,200,000	11,000,000
Saskatchewan	560,000	475,000	13.0	14.1	7,300,000	6,700,000
Alberta	355,000	334,000	13.8	15.9	4,900,000	5,300,000
British Columbia	3,000	3,000	11.7	12.0	35,000	36,000
Totals	2,320,000	2,070,400	12.6	11.4	29,254,000	23,616,000
Soybeans						
Ontario	265,000	268,000	30.3	32.3	8,030,000	8,656,000
Rapeseed						
Manitoba	145,000	158,000	16.6	13.3	2,400,000	2,100,000
Saskatchewan	555,000	620,000	19.2	20.0	10,700,000	12,400,000
Alberta	735,000	610,000	12.9	18.0	9,500,000	11,000,000
Totals	1,435,000	1,388,000	15.7	18.4	22,600,000	25,500,000
			pounds		pounds	
Sunflower Seed						
Manitoba	48,000	32,000	550	800	26,400,000	25,600,000
Saskatchewan	16,500	6,100	150	500	2,475,000	3,050,000
Alberta	3,500	2,000	100	450	350,000	900,000
Totals	68,000	40,100	430	737	29,225,000	29,550,000
Mustard Seed						
Manitoba	19,000	24,000	850	700	16,150,000	16,800,000
Saskatchewan	58,000	52,000	850	900	49,300,000	46,800,000
Alberta	80,000	90,000	774	900	61,920,000	81,000,000
Totals	157,000	166,000	811	871	127,370,000	144,600,000

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

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF FLAXSEED AND RAPESEED

Marketings of flaxseed and rapeseed in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to November 23 were both below their comparable figures of the previous year. Deliveries of flaxseed, at 8.3 million bushels, were 3 per cent less than the 1965-66 total of 8.6 million and 12 per cent below the 10-year (1955-64) average for this period of 9.4 million bushels. Rapeseed marketings, at 7.1 million bushels, registered a decline of 6 per cent from the 7.5 million of the period August 1-November 24, 1965 but above the recent eight-year average of 5.5 million bushels.

Farmers' Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed in the Prairie Provinces
1966-67 with Comparisons

Period or Week Ending	Flaxseed (1)			
	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
	thousand bushels			
August 10, 1966	12	24	7	42
17	34	25	35	94
24	92	136	43	271
31	81	11	22	113
September 7	80	35	25	141
14	321	80	63	464
21	704	126	87	916
28	1,355	309	119	1,782
October 5	356	197	94	648
12	565	295	175	1,035
19	428	254	123	806
26	345	165	151	661
November 2	261	135	323	720
9	116	33	146	295
16	40	20	55	115
23	81	20	60	161
Totals	4,871	1,864	1,527	8,262
Similar period 1965	5,522	1,661	1,370	8,553
10-year average similar period 1955-64	3,546	3,946	1,939	9,431
	Rapeseed (2)			
August 10, 1966	5	2	2	9
17	58	7	10	76
24	21	30	23	74
31	92	328	50	470
September 7	77	436	20	533
14	137	755	243	1,135
21	119	453	323	894
28	67	343	403	813
October 5	21	207	237	465
12	25	221	250	496
19	25	109	276	409
26	26	111	235	372
November 2	18	79	224	322
9	11	90	131	232
16	19	70	85	174
23	19	113	454	586
Totals	738	3,356	2,968	7,061
Similar period 1965	726	3,340	3,439	7,505
8-year average similar period 1957-64	338	3,271	1,858	5,466

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

Visible Supply of Canadian Flaxseed, November 23, 1966 Compared with Approximately the Same Date 1964 and 1965

Position	1964	1965	1966
		thousand bushels	
Country elevators - Manitoba	796	873	987
Saskatchewan	1,146	1,293	1,252
Alberta	1,292	995	997
Totals	3,234	3,161	3,236
Interior private and mill	85	101	110
Interior terminals	27	39	-
Vancouver-New Westminster	1,352	996	1,366
Victoria	-	1	-
Fort William-Port Arthur	3,291	1,889	2,308
In transit rail (western division)	1,149	533	623
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	127	28	37
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	983	102	1,097
In transit lake	441	182	617
Totals	10,690	7,032	9,394

Visible Supply of Canadian Rapeseed, November 23, 1966 Compared with Approximately the Same Date 1965

Position	1965	1966
	thousand bushels	
Country elevators - Manitoba	245	196
Saskatchewan	1,339	1,279
Alberta	1,330	1,489
Totals	2,914	2,964
Interior private and mill	209	172
Interior terminals	75	1
Vancouver-New Westminster	1,805	1,455
Victoria	1	-
Fort William-Port Arthur	59	302
In transit rail (western division)	386	652
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	36	157
Totals	5,485	5,703

GRADING OF FLAXSEED AND RAPESEED 1966-67

The total number of cars of flaxseed and rapeseed inspected by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada during the first quarter of the 1966-67 crop year amounted to 5,514 and represented an increase of 65 per cent over the 3,340 cars of these oilseeds inspected during the first three months of the 1965-66 crop year.

The sharp increase in quantities of No. 1 C.W. flaxseed inspections thus far in 1966-67 as compared to the 1965-66 crop year reflects the generally excellent growing and harvesting conditions which prevailed during the 1966 season. A decline of 15 per cent from 1965-66 in inspections of tough grades accounts almost entirely for the increase recorded in the top grade flaxseed.

Gradings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed Inspected*, August-October 1966-67 with Comparisons

Grain and Grade	Crop Year		August-October	
	Average 1960-61 - 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	
	per cent		cars	per cent
FLAXSEED				
1 C.W.	90.4	75.5	3,516	91.6
2 C.W.	1.4	2.9	65	1.7
3 C.W.	0.7	0.6	15	0.4
4 C.W.	0.1	(1)	1	(1)
Tough (2) (3)	4.9	19.7	187	4.9
Damp (2) (4)	1.5	1.0	1	(1)
Rejected (2)	0.5	0.2	37	1.0
All Others	0.4	0.1	16	0.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	3,838	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)				7,609,000
RAPESEED				
1 Canada			662	39.5
2 Canada			7	0.4
3 Canada			2	0.1
Others			11	0.7
No Grade Indicated			994	59.3
Totals			1,676	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)				3,352,000

* Both old and new crop.

(1) Less than .05 per cent.
(2) All grades.
(3) Moisture content 10.6 per cent to 13.5 per cent.
(4) Moisture content over 13.6 per cent.

Flaxseed - Selected Statistics, 1963-64--1966-67

	Crop Year			August-October	
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1965	1966(1)
			bushels		
Flaxseed					
Stocks at beginning of crop year	3,988,169	6,550,719	7,141,165	7,141,165	10,747,000
Production	21,116,000	20,313,000	29,254,000	29,254,000	23,616,000
Imports	65,743	6,200	1,193	-(2)	-(2)
Exports	13,638,472	14,346,118	18,935,829	4,883,552	4,646,555
Domestic crushing ..	2,750,118	2,901,402	2,630,729	793,935	765,570
			cents and eighths per bushel		
Prices (3)					
August	319/3	331/1	307/2		300/7
September	321/1	324/4	314/1		299/2
October	318/3	318/4	306/3		292
November	316	315/2	293/3		290/5
December	316/1	314/1	292/5		
January	322/4	315	299		
February	322/4	323/1	303/3		
March	323/2	324/7	297/7		
April	316/2	321/6	296/3		
May	314	324/5	292/6		
June	318/2	319/2	294		
July	328	312/3	295/7		
Yearly average .	319/6	320/3	299/3		
			pounds		
Flaxseed Oil					
Exports	11,754,100	26,445,000	11,279,100	2,257,600(2)	1,116,800(2)
Domestic production	53,173,265	55,742,235	51,387,759	15,467,121	14,828,348
			tons		
Flaxseed Meal					
Exports	11,400	23,357	16,151	2,579(2)	5,280(2)
Domestic production	47,775	50,882	44,891	13,559	13,189

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

Soybeans - Selected Statistics, 1963-64--1966-67

	Crop Year			August-October	
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1965	1966(1)
			bushels		
Soybeans					
Production	5,002,000	6,976,000	8,030,000	8,030,000	8,656,000
Imports	15,656,287	16,456,930	17,057,790	1,635,199(2)	1,179,800(2)
Exports	1,614,435	3,179,108	2,152,373	261,095	698,000
Domestic crushing	18,605,840	19,540,984	20,653,645	4,712,077	4,412,653
			cents and eighths per bushel		
Prices (3)					
August	275	276	283/6		339/2
September	281/6	298/2	272/7		325/3
October	297/1	303/6	273/4		310/4
November	295/3	312/7	264/1		305/5
December	292/1	318/3	283/3		
January	288	324/1	298/5		
February	276/4	328/6	302/7		
March	275/3	322/1	297/4		
April	272	320/1	309/5		
May	267/3	302/5	321/7		
June	265/6	312/2	346/6		
July	266/7	304/3	362/1		
Yearly average	279/3	310/4	301/2		
			pounds		
Soybean Oil					
Imports	34,261,400	33,728,000	23,676,400	3,945,800(2)	3,503,200(2)
Exports	28,162,900	33,163,900	35,347,900	12,724,500(2)	7,073,600(2)
Domestic production	192,654,904	201,056,959	205,295,970	48,426,966	43,874,091
			tons		
Soybean Meal					
Imports	203,670	260,803	225,389	52,732(2)	41,068(2)
Exports	211,337	267,106	218,152	40,087(2)	26,819(2)
Domestic production	441,526	464,888	491,440	113,259	104,744

(1) Preliminary.

(2) August and September only.

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

Exports of Canadian Flaxseed (1) 1966-67 and 1965-66

Destination	August 1966	September 1966	October 1966	August-October 1966-67	August-October 1965-66(2)
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC					
Belgium and Luxembourg ..	27,910	-	20,282	48,192	-
France	108,809	64,345	-	173,154	65,791
Germany, Federal Republic	-	196,850	-	196,850	122,000
Italy	-	283,573	38,100	321,673	-
Netherlands	205,924	437,561	639,540	1,283,025	1,344,248
Sub-totals	342,643	982,329	697,922	2,022,894	1,532,039
Other Western Europe					
Britain	435,650	79,769	434,000	949,419	1,639,515
Greece	-	-	-	-	3,960
Norway	-	63,000	-	63,000	38,103
Spain	-	-	-	-	171,507
Switzerland	2,029	-	-	2,029	-
Sub-totals	437,679	142,769	434,000	1,014,448	1,853,085
Totals	780,322	1,125,098	1,131,922	3,037,342	3,385,124
Eastern Europe					
Czechoslovakia	-	126,000	-	126,000	-
Yugoslavia	92,891	-	-	92,891	256,160
Totals	92,891	126,000	-	218,891	256,160
Asia					
Israel	-	-	-	-	37,320
Japan	356,313	732,121	301,888	1,390,322	1,204,948
Totals	356,313	732,121	301,888	1,390,322	1,242,268
Totals, All Countries	1,229,526	1,983,219	1,433,810	4,646,555	4,883,552

See footnotes on page 50.

Exports of Canadian Rapeseed (1) 1966-67 and 1965-66

Destination	August 1966	September 1966	October 1966	August-October 1966-67	August-October 1965-66
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC					
Germany, Federal Republic	-	-	-	-	250,309
Italy	-	-	-	-	21,504
Netherlands	52,509	45,482	-	97,991	-
Totals	52,509	45,482	-	97,991	271,813
Asia					
Japan	325,567	936,923	679,840	1,942,330	908,156
Sub-totals, All Countries	378,076	982,405	679,840	2,040,321	1,179,969
Western Hemisphere					
United States (2)	1,600	20	N.A.	N.A.	1,592
Totals, All Countries	379,676	982,425	679,840	2,040,321	1,181,561

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Statistics Division, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.
(2) Customs exports.
N.A. Not available.

Customs Exports of Canadian Soybeans 1966-67 and 1965-66

Destination	August 1966	September 1966	August-September 1966-67	August-September 1965-66
		bushels		
Western Europe				
EEC				
Netherlands	-	663	663	-
Other Western Europe				
Britain	410,315	161,142	571,457	238,363
Sweden	-	1,470	1,470	-
Sub-totals	410,315	162,612	572,927	238,363
Totals, All Countries .	410,315	163,275	573,590	238,363

United States The following summary of the fats and oils situation in the United States has been taken from the November 8, 1966 issue of The Fats and Oils Situation published by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

The U.S. supply of edible fats, oils, and oilseeds for the 1966-67 marketing year (started October 1) is forecast at 17.2 billion pounds (oil equivalent of oilseeds) -- around 4 per cent more than last year. Increased output of soybeans and lard will more than offset a sharp cutback in cottonseed oil. Domestic use and exports of edible fats and oils are expected to rise approximately in line with increased availabilities in 1966-67. This would leave relatively low levels of carryover stocks in October 1967.

The 1966 soybean crop as of October 1 was estimated at a record 927 million bushels -- 10 per cent above 1965. Acreage to be harvested for beans is up nearly 7 per cent. The yield was estimated at 25.1 bushels per acre, compared with 24.4 bushels in 1965. A crop this size plus carryover of 36 million bushels brings the total 1966-67 supply for the marketing year that started September 1 to 963 million bushels -- 90 million more than a year earlier.

Utilization of soybeans in 1966-67 will be substantially greater than last year and at prices well above support. Soybean crushings in 1966-67 may total around 585 million bushels -- roughly 50 million more than the 1965-66 record. Prospects for expanding domestic and foreign demand for soybean meal may largely determine the crush in 1966-67. A growing foreign demand for soybeans, particularly in Europe and Japan, points to a possible increase in exports, perhaps around a tenth above last year's record 251 million bushels. The rate will depend upon soybean price movements during 1966-67. Most of the 1966 soybean crop probably will be utilized, so that carryover stocks on September 1, 1967, may be slightly above this year's relatively small 36 million bushels.

Because of the continued relatively close balance between supply and prospective utilization in 1966-67, soybean prices to farmers are expected to average above the 1966 support rate of $2.50 per bushel, perhaps by around a tenth. Prices to growers in October -- a big month for harvesting and marketings -- averaged $2.78 per bushel, compared with $2.31 in October 1965. Apparently, large quantities of soybeans are being stored this year, while farmers sold heavily during the fall harvest in 1965. Although soybean prices to farmers are expected to continue favourable throughout the 1966-67 marketing year, a price rise like the advance of more than $1.00 per bushel from October 1965 to August 1966 is not likely. Soybean prices may increase only moderately from seasonal lows this fall to spring highs. In some past years, when prices were high at harvest and farmers stored large quantities of soybeans, prices subsequently declined, contrary to the usual seasonal pattern.

The 1966 cottonseed crop is estimated at 4.2 million tons, compared with 6.1 million last year. The sharp drop in production is largely due to a 28 per cent decrease in harvested cotton acreage. A crop this size will produce about 1.3 billion pounds of crude cottonseed oil and 1.9 million tons of cake and meal. The sharp cut in production points to higher prices received by farmers for 1966 crop cottonseed, perhaps two-fifths above the $47 received in 1965. The curtailment in cottonseed oil production this marketing year will also result in a relatively wide price premium over soybean oil -- probably averaging around 2 cents per pound in the 1966-67 marketing year.

Lard output in the 1966-67 marketing year that began October 1 may total around 2.0 billion pounds -- about 7 per cent above 1965-66 -- reflecting a similar rise in the 1966 pig crop. Domestic use and exports of lard are expected to share the increased availability. Lard prices in 1966-67 probably will average a little lower than last year.

Butter production in the marketing year that started October 1, 1966, is forecast at around 1.1 billion pounds -- roughly the same as last year, which was the smallest of record. Milk supplies for manufacturing likely will remain relatively tight, and commercial demand for cheese will be strong. Prices to farmers for butterfat in farm-separated cream may average near the CCC national support price of 68 cents per pound.

NOTES ON FOREIGN OILSEED CROPS

Argentina The following information relative to Argentine oilseeds is extracted from a report provided by Mr. H.E. Ryan, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) Buenos Aires, under date of December 2, 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.

Flax The third official estimate of the 1966-67 area was published in late October at 998,000 hectares (2.5 million acres), some 23 per cent less than last year. Besides, the present crop has yet to be harvested and due to the weather conditions the stands vary greatly from region to region.

Available stocks of seed are now very low. At the end of August some lots were being traded at 2,050 pesos per 100 kilos ($2.29 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires; at the end of September this had increased by 40 pesos (4 cents per bushel) but had fallen back to the August level by late October. Prices in the Buenos Aires Futures Market at the end of September averaged 2,120 to 2,195 pesos ($2.37 to $2.46 per bushel) depending on the time of delivery. By late October 2,100 pesos ($2.35 per bushel) were being paid for November futures; 2,080 pesos ($2.33 per bushel) for December; 2,053 pesos ($2.30 per bushel) for January and 2,065 pesos ($2.31 per bushel) for February futures. At present, prices are 2,195 pesos ($2.46 per bushel) for January delivery; 2,180 pesos ($2.44 per bushel) for February and 2,185 pesos ($2.45 per bushel) for March delivery.

By the end of October, the National Grain Board had purchased 49,652 metric tons of linseed oil. No sales were reported by the Board for October or November. Exporters were offering 25 pesos (11 cents) per kilo to crushers for immediate shipment and 26.50 pesos (12 cents) per kilo for December delivery, with no sales being reported in the latter case. Limited stocks of by-products have been offered. During September, expellers were sold to exporters at 22,500 pesos per metric ton and subsequently to the Continent at U$S 115 per metric tons c.i.f. Continental port. In late October exporters were paying 21,600 pesos and moving this to Europe at U$S 115.

Sunflowerseed The new sunflowerseed crop is now in the process of being seeded and the rains of late October and early November have left the soil in good condition. While seeding has occurred in the northern areas, it is still too early to estimate what the size of the planting will be.

During August and September there was considerable speculation in the sunflowerseed market. In August 2,290 pesos ($1.37 per bushel) have been paid to producers and this increased in September to 2,340 pesos ($1.40 per bushel). Prices now levelled off at 2,300 pesos ($1.38 per bushel). In the Futures Market at the end of August 2,360 pesos ($1.41 per bushel) were quoted for September delivery and 2,400 pesos ($1.44 per bushel) for December. By the end of October 2,340 pesos ($1.40 per bushel) were quoted for November delivery and 2,335 pesos ($1.40 per bushel) for December delivery. At present, the average price is 2,200 pesos ($1.32 per bushel) for February-March delivery. In the Cereals Exchange the price remains at 2,300 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.38 per bushel).

Expellers were being sold by crushers at 15,500 pesos per metric tons at the end of August and in September this decreased to 15,300 pesos. At the end of October the price had increased to 15,800 pesos. Sales to the Continent were reported at the end of August at U$S 97.50 c.i.f. September-October shipment. In September prices had decreased to U$S 95.00 also for September-October shipment. Pellets are presently being sold to Europe at U$S 82.00 per metric ton c.i.f. the Continent. The local price for oil offered by crushers is at present 66 pesos per kilo of refined oil and 60.50 pesos for crude oil.

Peanuts The official production estimate for the 1965-66 harvest remains at 410,600 metric tons. The new crop is not yet planted and the market is rather quiet. By the end of August 60 per cent of the crop had been processed and offers by farmers decreased considerably by the end of the month. Demand remained strong during September but slackened in October. At the end of August the spot price for peanuts was 2,290 pesos per 100 kilos f.o.r. Buenos Aires. By mid-September this had increased to 3,050 pesos. The market slackened at the end of September to 2,970 pesos and further decreased in October to 2,910 pesos. Expellers were sold by crushers at 19,200 pesos per metric ton at the end of August; 19,000 in September and 19,300 in October. In August sales to the Continent were concluded at U$S 106; in September at U$S 102 and in October at U$S 104. The local price for crude oil from crushers is currently 58.50 pesos per kilo and for refined oil 64.50 per kilo both f.a.s. Buenos Aires.