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FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

Commercial Supplies Data recorded up to February 22, 1967 indicate that deliveries of oats have amounted to 23.9 million bushels unchanged from the same period a year ago while marketings of barley, at 60.7 million bushels, were 8 per cent more than the comparable 1965-66 figure of 56.4 million. In addition to oats and barley, farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 6.9 million bushels of rye up to February 22 this year, compared with the 6.2 million delivered at the same time a year ago.

Total supplies of oats in commercial positions at February 22, 1967 amounted to 39.4 million bushels and represented a 23 per cent increase over the 32.0 million of the previous year but 18 per cent less than the 48.3 million of two years ago. The bulk of the current total, some 26.0 million bushels, was in country elevator positions and this volume was 60 per cent over the comparable stocks of 16.2 million at February 23, 1966 but 17 per cent lower than the 31.3 million at February 24, 1965. Lakehead stocks accounted for 6.1 million bushels as against 5.6 million the year before while supplies in Eastern elevators amounted to some 4.8 million bushels compared with 6.5 million the previous year. Total supplies of barley at February 22 this year amounted to 79.2 million bushels, 14 per cent above the 69.7 million of a year ago and 46 per cent more than the 54.4 million of two years ago. Country elevator stocks, at 52.4 million were above both the 37.7 million at the corresponding date in 1966 and the 31.6 million in 1965. Stocks of barley at the Canadian Lakehead, totalling some 12.2 million bushels were also higher than both the 11.4 million of the previous year and the 8.6 million of two years ago. The 4.8 million bushels in Eastern elevators represented a decrease from the 6.0 million the previous year and the 5.8 million of two years ago. Supplies of rye in commercial positions at February 22, 1967 amounted to 7.5 million bushels, lower than the 7.8 million of a year ago but higher than the 5.6 million of two years ago. Stocks at the Country elevators were higher than the corresponding 1966 and 1965 levels, while Canadian Lakehead stocks were lower than the two preceding years.

Domestic Market Shipments of oats, barley and rye to domestic markets up to February 22 this year are placed at some 57.0 million bushels, 14 per cent above last year's comparable total of 49.8 million. Increases were recorded for the movement of barley and rye while oats decreased. These figures represent shipments to domestic channels from the licensed elevator system and include grains entering the milling and malting industries for subsequent export as processed products.

Exports Total exports of oats as grain, barley and rye during the first half of the 1966-67 crop year, at 22.4 million bushels, represented a 10 per cent decrease from the 24.7 million exported during the same period of 1965-66 and declined from the ten-year (1955-56—1964-65) August-January average of 28.9 million bushels. Current crop year exports of the three commodities to January 31, 1967, with figures for the corresponding period of 1965-66 and the ten-year August-January averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows in million bushels: oats, 1.6 (7.1, 5.0); barley, 15.0 (14.7, 21.8); and rye, 5.7 (3.0, 2.2). It will be noted that exports of barley and rye were higher than a year ago while those of oats decreased sharply.

The 1.6 million bushels of Canadian oats exported during the first six months of the 1966-67 crop year were substantially below the 1965-66 August-January total of 7.1 million. Most of the current total was accounted for by shipments to United States and the Netherlands with 0.6 million and 0.5 million bushels, respectively. Smaller shipments went to Switzerland, 0.2 million, and Britain, 0.1 million. Exports of Canadian barley, at 15.0 million bushels, reflected a relatively small increase over the previous year's total of 14.7 million. This year's August-January barley exports consisted of shipments to the United States (4.0 million bushels), Italy (3.9 million), Japan (3.2 million), Britain (2.1 million), and Israel (1.8 million). In addition, Customs data indicate that the equivalent of some 2.7 million bushels of barley was exported in the form of malt during the first half of the current crop year. Of the 5.7 million bushels of rye exported during August-January, Japan was the principal market with 2.5 million bushels followed by Norway, 0.9 million; the Netherlands, 0.8 million; the United States, 0.6 million; and the Federal Republic of Germany, 0.5 million. The remainder was accounted for by shipments to Britain, 0.2 million; Belgium and Luxembourg, 0.2 million; and to Denmark 0.1 million.

General Quota Position

By March 13, 1967 out of a total of 1,895 shipping points in the Western Division, the Canadian Wheat Board had placed 690 points on a delivery quota of 8 bushels per specified acre and 775 points on a 6-bushel quota. Of the remainder 373 points were on a 5-bushel quota and 44 points on a 4-bushel quota. Only 13 stations were reported as "closed".

MILLFEEDS

Millfeed Production and Exports Above Average

Production of millfeeds during the first half of the 1966-67 crop year amounted to 356,898 tons, some 6 per cent less than the previous year's comparable total of 379,194 tons but still 4 per cent above the ten-year (1955-56—1964-65) average for the period of 343,005 tons. Exports of millfeeds, at 76,523 tons exceeded the 1965-66 August-January total of 61,268 tons and the ten-year average of 50,856 tons by margins of 25 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively. Reflecting the combined effect of a decline in production and the larger exports, and after making an allowance for changes in mill stocks, the amount available to the domestic market during the first half of the current crop year amounted to some 282,725 tons compared with 314,154 tons a year ago.

Supply and Distribution of Millfeeds, August-January, 1966-67 and 1965-66

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	18,973	45,528
November	25,183	36,649	3,863	65,695	11,716	55,178
December	20,610	29,696	3,245	53,551	9,127	46,009
January, 1967	20,173	29,080	3,445	52,698	17,476	34,785
Totals	139,213	197,584	20,101	356,898	76,523	282,725
Same Period 1965-66: (revised)	161,466	196,473	21,255	379,194	61,268	314,154

(1) Adjusted for change in mill stocks.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, BARLEY AND RYE IN THE WESTERN DIVISION CROP YEAR 1965-66

The following tables give a breakdown of the quantities of oats, barley and rye marketed by farmers in 1965-66 according to the marketing channel through which the grain passed. Deliveries to country elevators are further classified by crop districts. These are revised data compiled by the Statistics Division of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Farmers' Marketings of Oats, Barley and Rye in the Western Division
Crop Year 1965-66

Marketing Channel	Oats	Barley	Rye
		bushels	
Country elevators	51,117,322	93,380,195	12,006,611
Interior private and mill elevators ...	548,686	464,366	58,623
Interior semi-public terminals	26,708	25,620	-
Platform loadings	22,759	15,328	-
Totals	51,715,475	93,885,509	12,065,234

Farmers' Marketings through Country Elevators
Crop Year 1965-66

Province and District	Oats	Barley	Rye
		bushels	
Manitoba			
Crop District 1	564,490	427,568	919,186
2	1,845,979	737,653	62,199
3	6,148,289	2,616,357	119,790
4	1,522,589	546,976	1,134
5	1,193,308	286,083	8,345
6	174,135	24,023	4,690
7	1,674,614	1,286,854	308,178
8	2,095,778	799,596	529,948
9	2,193,439	492,124	109,597
10	1,355,200	3,180,015	76,893
11	1,481,954	581,037	50,608
12	660,429	410,987	2,814
13	504,288	1,434,772	363,719
14	317,521	209,327	1,091
Totals	21,732,013	13,033,372	2,558,192
Ontario			
Country elevators in the Western Division	3,361	-	-
Totals (1)	21,735,374	13,033,372	2,558,192

Farmers' Marketings through Country Elevators
Crop Year 1965-66

Province and District	Oats	Barley	Rye
		bushels	
Saskatchewan			
Crop District 1A	1,937,991	1,095,931	1,189,998
1B	1,918,053	709,111	132,867
2A	747,044	840,214	99,816
2B	754,033	1,721,965	98,917
3A North	217,384	678,440	186,272
3A South	270,173	869,814	74,282
3B North	263,184	969,799	418,042
3B South	161,360	1,402,171	86,194
4A	73,983	1,021,116	304,944
4B	48,367	367,739	837,016
5A	2,315,417	2,684,652	197,976
5B	2,627,068	6,927,815	129,048
6A	741,286	1,476,297	321,298
6B	872,486	1,179,771	957,813
7A	195,129	1,819,288	268,029
7B	1,389,981	1,616,986	239,046
8A	989,307	3,861,179	161,319
8B	433,129	3,319,678	53,939
9A	1,942,746	4,118,123	647,025
9B	1,385,955	2,113,261	212,872
Totals	19,284,076	38,793,350	6,616,713
Alberta			
Crop District 1	252,705	945,206	1,046,551
2	165,966	4,829,485	969,902
3	537,608	6,520,878	295,411
4	3,862,165	4,313,320	365,076
5	2,528,856	9,770,904	65,266
6	1,544,891	3,772,143	34,729
7	653,055	7,824,014	49,320
Totals	9,545,246	37,975,950	2,826,255
British Columbia	552,627	3,577,523	5,450
Totals (2)	10,097,873	41,553,473	2,831,705
Totals Marketed	51,117,323	93,380,195	12,006,610

(1) Manitoba figures include points in Ontario west of Fort William-Port Arthur.
(2) Alberta figures include country points in British Columbia.

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 February 22 amounted to 91.5 million bushels, 6 per cent more than the comparable 1965-66 total of 86.5 million and 16 per cent above the ten-year (1955-56—1964-65) average for this period of 78.6 million bushels. This year's August 1, 1966-February 22, 1967 total consisted of barley, 66 per cent; oats, 26 per cent; and rye, 8 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- November 23, 1966	8,114	7,347	4,236	19,697	7,131	14,939	20,830	42,900
30	208	144	107	459	208	511	782	1,501
December 7	95	69	161	325	125	314	909	1,348
14	105	128	100	333	170	299	691	1,160
21	218	168	208	594	258	666	1,137	2,061
28	107	104	113	324	159	450	815	1,424
January 4, 1967	96	111	145	352	144	311	878	1,333
11	90	102	101	292	143	296	1,173	1,613
18	145	122	244	512	179	393	1,225	1,797
25	25	53	88	166	43	103	647	792
February 1	27	92	57	177	79	170	714	963
8	58	75	102	235	43	233	1,148	1,424
15	57	77	181	315	57	226	1,257	1,541
22	21	52	84	157	41	119	669	829
Totals	9,365	8,643	5,928	23,936	8,780	19,031	32,874	60,685
Similar period 1965-66	10,965	8,335	4,556	23,856	8,679	26,193	21,551	56,423
10-year average Similar period 1955-56—1964-65	8,133	9,300	7,542	24,976	7,627	19,051	23,776	50,455

Period or Week ending	Rye			
	thousand bushels			
August 1- November 23, 1966	1,313	3,273	1,426	6,013
30	11	34	11	55
December 7	4	20	15	39
14	7	27	12	46
21	26	69	23	117
28	14	58	10	82
January 4, 1967	19	36	20	75
11	7	89	17	112
18	27	72	31	130
25	3	14	14	30
February 1	2	6	9	18
8	6	31	22	59
15	3	46	25	74
22	3	9	16	28
Totals	1,445	3,782	1,650	6,877
Similar period 1965-66	1,459	3,273	1,499	6,230
10-year average Similar period 1955-56—1964-65	760	1,548	830	3,138

(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, February 22, 1967, Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1965 and 1966

Position	1965	1966	1967
	thousand bushels		
OATS			
Country elevators - Manitoba	10,713	4,906	7,915
Saskatchewan	10,745	5,436	9,060
Alberta	9,891	5,881	9,054
Totals	31,348	16,223	26,029
Interior private and mill	474	510	339
Interior terminals	122	63	12
Vancouver-New Westminster	1,305	2,307	57
Prince Rupert	1	1	1
Churchill	-	5	4
Fort William-Port Arthur	7,150	5,632	6,129
In transit rail (western division)	645	346	957
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	2,563	2,765	2,078
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	3,866	3,725	2,740
Storage afloat	853	418	942
United States ports	-	-	119
Totals	48,327	31,995	39,407
BARLEY			
Country elevators - Manitoba	1,307	2,183	3,897
Saskatchewan	8,238	11,248	16,789
Alberta	22,030	24,231	31,693
Totals	31,575	37,662	52,379
Interior private and mill	2,550	107	107
Interior terminals	777	2,440	2,485
Vancouver-New Westminster	1,643	2,057	956
Prince Rupert	4	3	4
Fort William-Port Arthur	8,555	11,401	12,198
In transit rail (western division)	1,305	4,072	4,786
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	2,747	2,214	2,056
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	3,011	3,815	2,697
Storage afloat	2,072	5,928	1,546
United States ports	172	-	-
Totals	54,412	69,699	79,214
RYE			
Country elevators - Manitoba	326	342	577
Saskatchewan	742	1,141	1,871
Alberta	467	725	421
Totals	1,536	2,208	2,869
Interior private and mill	28	18	11
Vancouver-New Westminster	383	387	328
Fort William-Port Arthur	2,204	4,057	2,014
In transit rail (western division)	288	162	299
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	412	497	685
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	127	71	332
United States ports	615	396	994
Totals	5,592	7,796	7,532

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 half of the 1966-67 crop year amounted to 28,989 about 16 per cent less than the 34,328 cars of these grains inspected during the first six months of the 1965-66 crop year. Inspection of barley, at 19,585 cars accounted for 67 per cent of the August 1966-January 1967 total, with the remainder consisting of 6,024 cars of oats (21 per cent); and 3,380 cars of rye (12 per cent).

Percentages of the three grains falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs" and "Damps") during the first half of the 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, 88.4 (89.7, 91.7); barley, 1 Feed or higher, 71.2 (65.8, 81.9); and rye, 3 C.W. or higher, 87.8 (81.0, 91.8).

Gradings of Oats, Barley and Rye Inspected*, August-January 1966-67 with Comparisons

Grain and Grade	Crop Year: Average 1960-61 - 1964-65	Crop Year: 1965-66	August-January: 1966-67		Grain and Grade	Crop Year: Average 1960-61 - 1964-65	Crop Year: 1965-66	August-January: 1966-67	
	per cent		cars	per cent		per cent		cars	per cent
OATS					BARLEY				
2 C.W.	0.4	0.1	4	0.1	1 C.W. Six-Row ...	(1)	(1)	1	(1)
Ex. 3 C.W.	3.0	0.7	43	0.7	2 C.W. Six-Row ...	1.0	0.7	78	0.4
3 C.W.	27.3	28.1	1,821	30.2	3 C.W. Six-Row ...	23.1	13.8	5,250	26.8
Ex. 1 Feed	16.7	18.8	1,194	19.8	1 C.W. Two-Row ...	(1)	(1)	1	(1)
1 Feed	44.3	42.0	2,265	37.6	2 C.W. Two-Row ...	0.6	0.4	120	0.6
2 Feed	2.5	2.6	240	4.0	3 C.W. Two-Row ...	3.8	3.7	1,160	5.9
3 Feed	0.3	0.5	47	0.8	1 Feed	53.4	47.2	7,353	37.5
Mixed Feed (2) .	0.4	0.1	40	0.7	2 Feed	7.5	6.9	1,356	6.9
Tough (2) (3) ..	4.3	6.6	326	5.4	3 Feed	0.8	0.6	154	0.8
Damp (2) (4) ...	0.1	0.1	2	(1)	Tough (2) (5)	8.6	25.9	4,022	20.5
Rejected (2) ...	0.3	0.2	20	0.3	Damp (2) (4)	0.4	0.7	46	0.2
All Others	0.3	0.2	22	0.4	Rejected (2)	0.6	0.1	32	0.2
					All Others	0.1	(1)	12	0.1
Totals ...	100.0	100.0	6,024	100.0	Totals	100.0	100.0	19,585	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			17,968,000		Bushel equivalent (approximately)			45,156,000	

Grain and Grade	Average 1960-61 - 1964-65	1965-66	cars	per cent
RYE				
1 C.W.	2.2	0.1	4	0.1
2 C.W.	55.9	36.4	1,474	43.6
3 C.W.	33.7	44.5	1,492	44.1
4 C.W.	2.1	1.8	28	0.8
Ergoty	1.9	3.0	127	3.8
Tough (2) (3)	1.5	14.1	253	7.5
Damp (2) (4)	2.5	0.1	2	0.1
Rejected (2)	0.1	(1)	-	-
All Others	(1)	-	-	-
Totals	100.0	100.0	3,380	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			6,899,000	

* 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.

LAKE SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

The 1966 season of navigation at the Canadian Lakehead, which opened on April 3, closed on December 20. The six major grains loaded during the 1966 season amounted to a record volume of 494.5 million bushels and represented an increase of 21 per cent over the 409.9 million shipped during the 1965 season and 2 per cent above the previous high of 483.7 million during the 1945 season of navigation. Shipments of wheat, also at record level at 392.4 million bushels, were 30 per cent more than last year's figure and accounted for 79 per cent of the current total. Rye and flaxseed moved in larger volume this year than last while shipments of oats, barley and rapeseed were smaller.

From the beginning of the current crop year to the close of navigation total vessel shipments of the six grains out of the Lakehead amounted to 271.9 million bushels, 6 per cent more than the comparable 1965 total of 256.0 million. During the period under review, shipments of wheat, rye and flaxseed were moving in greater volume this year than last, while decreases occurred in lake shipments of oats, barley and rapeseed.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur
Season of Navigation 1955-66

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
				thousand bushels			
1955	141,600	31,902	67,905	11,085	9,970	-	262,461
1956	206,136	47,517	91,990	11,070	10,292	-	367,005
1957	157,217	48,788	56,706	4,274	11,533	-	278,517
1958	191,957	41,833	74,322	5,310	8,683	-	322,105
1959	187,103	32,097	55,686	4,707	6,617	-	286,209
1960	184,480	27,100	54,981	3,645	8,421	-	278,627
1961	243,777	23,784	46,255	4,284	8,002	-	326,102
1962	182,915	22,923	29,735	6,123	7,965	-	249,660
1963 (1)	251,087	42,479	43,702	3,725	7,359	-	348,351
1964	349,300	33,559	42,711	4,922	9,513	59	440,064
1965 (1)	300,934	46,058	46,344	4,203	11,041	1,337	409,918
1966	392,367	33,104	45,010	8,512	14,258	1,250	494,500
				August 1 to Close of Navigation			
1965	192,727	23,463	30,809	2,132	6,060	778	255,969
1966	212,761	18,986	27,304	4,517	7,613	694	271,876

(1) Revised.

RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

Rail movement of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed from the Lakehead during the first half of the current crop year amounted to 1,939 thousand bushels, 21 per cent above the comparable 1965-66 total of 1,591 thousand bushels.

Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur
August-January 1966-67 and 1965-66

Month	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
				thousand bushels			
August, 1966	120	116	125	7	-	-	368
September	83	80	56	-	-	-	220
October	89	79	63	3	-	-	235
November	163	147	55	-	-	2	367
December	107	132	76	-	-	-	315
January, 1967	146	229	55	4	-	-	434
Totals	708	784	431	15	-	2	1,939
Same Period 1965-66	89	493	183	14	810	2	1,591

FREIGHT-ASSISTED SHIPMENTS

Claims filed for payment up to January 31, 1967 represent the movement of 33.0 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-December period of the current crop year. During the same months of 1965 claims had been filed for a total of 33.8 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 August-December shipments under the policy were running about 2 per cent below those of 1965. Revised data on shipments of the same four grains during the first five months of 1965, based on claims submitted up to January 31, 1967 place the total of 36.3 million bushels. Based on preliminary data, shipments of wheat and oats were lower this year than last while those of barley and rye were higher.

Preliminary data indicate the movement of screenings under the freight assistance policy amounted to 54,839 tons during the August-December period of the current crop year, 43 per cent more than the preliminary August-December 1965 total of 38,268 tons. Shipments of millfeeds amounted to 199,579 tons, and registered a decrease of 2 per cent from the preliminary total of 204,031 tons shipped during the first five months of 1965. As with wheat, oats, barley and rye, these totals are based on claims submitted up to January 31, 1967 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 January 31, 1967) indicate that total shipments of wheat, oats, barley and rye moved under the freight assistance policy during the crop year amounted to 84.1 million bushels, some 11 per cent above the revised 1964-65 total of 75.9 million. Shipments of screenings, amounting to 95,424 tons, were 23 per cent lower than the 1964-65 crop year total of 124,191 tons. Shipments of millfeeds, at 524,846 tons, increased by 6 per cent over the 1964-65 revised figure of 493,178 tons.

Provincial Distribution of Shipments under the Freight Assistance Policy, 1966-67 and 1965-66

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screenings	Millfeeds
	thousand bushels				tons	
			August 1 to December 31, 1966			
Newfoundland	159	151	118	-	444	2,179
Prince Edward Island	81	37	124	-	555	3,010
Nova Scotia	694	411	481	-	3,549	12,450
New Brunswick	206	264	237	-	2,906	10,284
Quebec	3,248	6,984	6,725	229	16,437	105,889
Ontario	1,490	4,594	3,852	270	30,221	56,475
British Columbia	919	722	1,055	1	727	9,292
Totals (1)	6,796	13,162	12,592	500	54,839	199,579
Same period 1965:						
Preliminary (2)	7,212	14,415	11,912	251	38,268	204,031
Revised (1)	7,968	15,164	12,902	254	42,544	233,390
			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	35,706
New Brunswick	670	875	620	207	4,808	28,170
Quebec	7,254	18,572	14,166	499	26,650	262,247
Ontario	4,221	12,877	8,732	2	49,996	149,951
British Columbia	2,327	2,364	3,778	-	4,514	32,216
Totals (1)	17,196	36,851	29,328	723	95,424	524,846
Crop Year 1964-65 (1)	12,769	33,733	29,209	179	124,191	493,178

(1) Based on claims filed up to January 31, 1967.
(2) Based on claims filed up to January 31, 1966.

Supply and Disposition of Oats, Barley, Rye, Flaxseed and Rapeseed - Canada
Crop Year 1965-66

Item	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
	thousand bushels				
Stocks at commencement of crop year -					
On farms	90,700	35,800	1,700	1,000	67(1)
Pacific coast elevators	307	901	192	548	743
Western country elevators	23,649	35,148	2,556	2,256	139
Fort William-Port Arthur	7,182	9,225	2,165	1,894	17
Eastern elevators	2,759	2,429	647	330	-
In transit rail	2,766	1,809	540	593	160
In transit lake	1,550	1,143	64	457	-
Other Canadian positions	1,207	2,320	64	62	191
U.S.A. positions	-	-	374	-	-
Totals, in store July 31, 1965	130,121	88,776	8,302	7,141	1,318
1965 Production	414,957	214,555	16,695	29,254	22,600
Imports (2)	4	127	24	1	-
Totals, supplies	545,081	303,458	25,020	36,396	23,918
Exports (3)	15,922	38,029	8,050	18,936	13,632
Consumed in Canada -					
Human food (4)	5,534	156	451	1	-
Seed requirements	21,596	11,823	720	1,375	278
Industrial use (5)	-	16,018(6)	1,798	2,631	3,746
Loss in handling (7)	26	100	168	130	-
Animal feed, waste and dockage (8)	374,841	139,580	3,266	2,483	3,114
Totals, domestic use	401,997	167,677	6,404	6,619	7,137
Stocks at end of crop year -					
On farms	91,000	33,000	2,400	1,900	164(1)
Pacific coast elevators	16	1,552	249	963	1,298
Western country elevators	20,177	44,347	2,950	3,374	1,001
Fort William-Port Arthur	8,245	11,383	3,058	2,920	255
Eastern elevators	4,006	3,655	740	616	-
In transit rail	1,641	1,677	725	734	260
In transit lake	538	582	65	305	-
Other Canadian positions	1,540	1,557	28	29	171
U.S.A. positions	-	-	352	-	-
Totals, in store July 31, 1966	127,163	97,753	10,567	10,841	3,148
Totals, disposition	545,081	303,458	25,020	36,396	23,918

(1) Canadian Wheat Board estimate.

(2) Import data for oats, barley and rye, respectively, include oatmeal and rolled oats in terms of oats; malt and pot and pearl barley in terms of barley; and rye flour in terms of rye.

(3) Export data for oats include bagged seed oats, oatmeal and rolled oats in terms of oats; malt and pot and pearl barley in terms of barley; and rye flour and meal in terms of rye.

(4) Food uses estimated as follows: oats - oatmeal and rolled oats and breakfast foods; barley - pot and pearl barley and breakfast foods; rye - rye flour and breakfast foods; and flaxseed - breakfast foods.

(5) Industrial uses: barley - malting and brewing; rye - distilling; flaxseed and rapeseed - for crushing, includes seed crushed for subsequent export as oil and oil meal.

(6) Adjusted for imports and exports of malt.

(7) Includes drying loss, outturn loss (lake and rail), fire loss, storage loss, etc.

(8) Residual after estimating for other uses.

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

Destination	November 1966	December 1966	January 1967	August-January 1966-67	August-January 1965-66(2)
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC					
Belgium and Luxembourg ..	-	-	-	-	477,318
Germany, Federal Republic	-	-	-	-	1,582,929
Italy	-	-	-	-	495,420
Netherlands	221,000	-	-	526,646(2)	3,077,951
Sub-totals	221,000	-	-	526,646(2)	5,633,618
Other Western Europe					
Britain	118,239	-	-	118,239	292,697
Ireland	-	-	-	-	210,897
Norway	-	-	-	-	65,760
Switzerland	-	-	-	208,518(2)	138,616
Sub-totals	118,239	-	-	326,757(2)	707,970
Totals	339,239	-	-	853,403	6,341,588
Asia					
Japan	-	-	-	-	32,941
Syria	-	-	-	-	51,876
Total	-	-	-	-	84,817
Western Hemisphere					
Barbados	-	-	-	1,706	6,650
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	59
Guyana	-	-	-	1,294	1,647
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	2,235
Leeward and Windward Is. ..	-	-	-	-	329
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	235
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	10,574
United States Domestic (3)	69,422	118,825	199,170	589,251	567,762
Totals	69,422	118,825	199,170	592,251	589,491
Sub-totals, All Countries	408,661	118,825	199,170	1,445,654	7,015,896
Bagged seed (4)	301	36,664	126,557	163,522	66,487
Totals, All Countries	408,962	155,489	325,727	1,609,176	7,082,383

See footnotes on page 12.

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

Destination	November 1966	December 1966	January 1967	August-January 1966-67	August-January 1965-66
			bushels		
			BARLEY (1)		
Western Europe					
EEC					
Belgium and Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	35,747
Germany, Federal Republic	-	-	-	-	859,077
Italy	-	1,220,260	1,427,840	3,942,347	4,030,718
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	257,800
Sub-totals	-	1,220,260	1,427,840	3,942,347	5,183,342
Other Western Europe					
Austria	-	-	-	-	693,700
Britain	77,448	654,789	239,026	2,122,034	2,251,359
Sub-totals	77,448	654,789	239,026	2,122,034	2,945,059
Totals	77,448	1,875,049	1,666,866	6,064,381	8,128,401
Asia					
Israel	-	-	390,115	1,762,115	-
Japan	-	630,700	-	3,198,834	3,056,523
Totals	-	630,700	390,115	4,960,949	3,056,523
Western Hemisphere					
Peru	-	-	-	-	162,941
United States Domestic (3)	1,286,822	976,767	1,667	3,972,297	3,342,676
Totals	1,286,822	976,767	1,667	3,972,297	3,505,617
Totals, All Countries	1,364,270	3,482,516	2,058,648	14,997,627	14,690,541
			RYE (1)		
Western Europe					
EEC					
Belgium and Luxembourg	-	-	71,540	171,540	52,000
Germany, Federal Republic	137,000	136,440	271,280	544,720	167,967
Netherlands	191,300	446,406	125,700	763,406	604,933
Sub-totals	328,300	582,846	468,520	1,479,666	824,900
Other Western Europe					
Britain	70,000	-	-	181,000	225,000
Denmark	-	-	61,400	61,400	-
Norway	572,242	-	-	910,656	151,200
Sub-totals	642,242	-	61,400	1,153,056	376,200
Totals	970,542	582,846	529,920	2,632,722	1,201,100
Asia					
Japan	224,600	455,053	623,722	2,508,429	1,105,123
Western Hemisphere					
United States Domestic (3)	79,863	316,140	-	608,003	651,583
Totals, All Countries	1,275,005	1,354,039	1,153,642	5,749,154	2,957,806

(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	October 1966	November 1966	December 1966	August-December 1966-67	August-December 1965-66
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC					
Belgium and Luxembourg	-	-	87	87	-
Netherlands	-	-	66	66	-
Totals	-	-	153	153	-
Asia					
Cambodia and Laos	-	-	-	-	71
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	306
Kuwait	-	-	-	27	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	328	-
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	918
Viet-Nam	-	-	-	-	197
Totals	-	-	-	355	1,492
Western Hemisphere					
Bahamas	87	-	230	317	289
Barbados	65	404	-	994	2,284
Bermuda	240	252	180	825	792
Bolivia	700	-	-	1,399	1,782
British Guiana	404	169	-	874	563
British Honduras	175	60	-	716	617
Chile	-	-	-	-	191
Dominican Republic	4,536	3,443	10,628	24,645	27,547
Ecuador	-	4,175	-	4,175	1,257
Guatemala	2,732	8,197	6,011	30,055	41,803
Honduras	-	546	-	546	1,230
Jamaica	8,781	-	842	14,836	11,317
Leeward and Windward Islands .	662	1,355	809	4,913	1,568
Netherlands Antilles	142	-	-	202	224
Panama	4,115	-	918	11,246	26,508
Peru	8,350	14,656	273	30,558	40,809
St. Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	164	109
Trinidad and Tobago	1,645	443	1,393	5,601	7,186
United States	-	-	-	20,907	18,066
Totals	32,634	33,700	21,284	152,973	184,142
Totals, All Countries	32,634	33,700	21,437	153,481	185,634

(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	October 1966	November 1966	December 1966	August-December 1966-67	August-December 1965-66
			bushels		
Western Europe					
Britain	-	155,556	-	510,223	612,689
Africa					
Ghana	-	3,056	-	9,167	9,778
Liberia	-	-	-	1,375	3,667
Republic of South Africa	-	-	-	13,444	-
Totals	-	3,056	-	23,986	13,445
Asia					
Ceylon	-	-	1,556	1,556	5,719
Hong Kong	-	-	-	18,333	24,727
Japan	-	-	-	6,125	15,308
Philippines	42,778	113,056	-	216,945	174,167
Totals	42,778	113,056	1,556	242,959	219,921
Western Hemisphere					
Barbados	2,333	-	-	4,666	4,666
Brazil	74,250	70,278	30,556	271,640	83,111
British Guiana	-	4,356	-	8,800	8,886
Costa Rica	-	6,111	-	18,792	36,666
Dominican Republic	7,553	7,553	7,553	39,654	33,994
El Salvador	9,167	9,167	-	27,501	55,001
Guatemala	7,333	3,972	-	64,472	85,587
Honduras	-	-	-	-	2,222
Jamaica	-	25,758	1,222	65,102	76,900
Leeward and Windward Is.	-	-	-	489	-
Netherlands Antilles	2,444	-	-	4,888	2,444
Nicaragua	12,222	-	-	48,888	55,278
Panama	-	9,167	-	21,389	18,334
Peru	24,444	55,000	-	174,166	122,222
Puerto Rico	-	-	34,739	60,720	118,098
Venezuela	2,567	12,233	18,333	81,233	106,308
United States	45,856	54,404	40,083	266,649	279,114
Totals	188,169	257,999	132,486	1,159,049	1,088,831
Totals, All Countries	230,947	529,667	134,042	1,936,217	1,934,886

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

HOG-BARLEY RATIO

The hog-barley ratio recorded a decrease during November 1966, declining from the October figure of 18.5 to a level of 17.6, reflecting lower average returns from hogs while the cost of feed barley remained relatively stable. Average returns from hogs, basis Grade B at Winnipeg, declined from $31.12 per hundredweight in October to $29.52 per hundredweight in November while the cost of a bushel of barley, basis No. 1 Feed in store Fort William-Port Arthur changed only from $1.33 1/4 in October to $1.33 3/8. In December, hog prices declined to $29.13 per hundredweight while the cost of feed barley increased to $1.33 1/2 per bushel and, as a result, the ratio declined to 17.2 points, the lowest level since April 1965. During January average returns from hogs declined to $28.70 per hundredweight but the cost of barley decreased to $1.27 7/8 per bushel and, as a result, the ratio regained slightly to 17.8 points.

Number of Bushels of No. 1 Feed Barley
Equivalent in Price to 100 Pounds of B (Live) Hog at Winnipeg by Months, 1962-67
(Long-time average 1913-49, with 1930 omitted due to extreme abnormality, is 18.3)

Month	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
January	13.8	17.1	16.2	14.8	23.9	17.8
February	14.2	17.0	17.3	15.1	24.4	
March	14.3	15.9	16.0	15.7	20.8	
April	13.7	14.5	15.7	15.9	19.0	
May	14.4	16.0	16.3	17.3	21.6	
June	16.8	18.6	17.8	20.5	22.1	
July	18.2	19.3	17.4	21.6	19.7	
August	19.2	20.0	16.5	21.2	19.9	
September	18.0	18.9	16.5	21.0	19.5	
October	17.5	16.7	15.4	20.9	18.5	
November	17.7	16.6	14.9	22.0	17.6	
December	17.7	16.9	15.2	23.6	17.2	

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

FEED AND LIVESTOCK PRICE INDICES

Although the index of feed prices declined by one point during November, the index maintained its general seasonal upward trend during December and January. Prices were lower for hay and Ontario barley during November. However, hay prices increased during January while millfeed prices recorded increases during both December and January. The cost of Eastern wheat also was higher during January. As a result, the index moved from a level of 248.5 points in October to 247.5 points in November, 249.5 points in December and 250.0 points in January.

The animal products index declined from 323.7 points in October to 321.9 points in November and reflected price decreases for raw wool on both Eastern and Western markets and for hogs and eggs in the West. In December the index rose to 325.5 due to higher prices for calves and steers on both Eastern and Western markets, for poultry in the East, and for eggs and lambs in the West. During January the index went down slightly to a level of 324.1 and resulted from lower prices for eggs and raw wool on both markets and for calves, lambs, hogs and poultry in the East.

Index Numbers of Feed Prices and Prices of Farm Animals and Farm Animal Products
by Months 1964-67 (1935-39 = 100)

Month	1964		1965		1966		1967	
	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal
January	216.4	264.2	240.4	262.5	244.0	322.8	250.0	324.1
February	212.3	266.2	242.9	267.7	252.0	331.4		
March	208.7	265.6	243.9	269.7	252.9	319.2		
April	210.8	265.0	248.5	272.1	261.4	316.5		
May	210.2	267.4	246.9	276.8	260.0	319.4		
June	213.2	273.9	236.3	297.7	258.0	324.0		
July	217.4	268.4	231.4	299.2	252.6	313.2		
August	216.6	270.2	230.9	298.2	248.9	317.9		
September	218.7	269.6	227.1	296.8	244.9	321.2		
October	218.6	265.7	224.7	301.7	248.5	323.7		
November	223.5	265.7	228.2	309.3	247.5	321.9		
December	222.4	265.5	237.1	320.3	249.5	325.5		

SHELLED CORN

1966 Production Above 1965 Record — The 1966 crop of shelled corn in Canada amounted to a record 63.1 million bushels, 6 per cent larger than the previous peak of 59.6 million harvested in 1965 and 90 per cent greater than the 1955-64 average of 33.1 million bushels. The area seeded to this crop was again of record proportions and reached some 771,000 acres. The average yield of 81.9 bushels per acre was 3 per cent above the previous year of 79.3 bushels, and 26 per cent above the ten-year average of 65.1 bushels. With the exception of 855,000 bushels produced in Manitoba, and small quantities in other provinces for which estimates are not available, all of the 1966 crop of grain corn was produced in Ontario.

Acreage, Yield and Production of Shelled Corn, 1965 and 1966

Province	Acreage 1965	Acreage 1966	Yield Per Acre 1965	Yield Per Acre 1966	Production 1965	Production 1966
	acres		bushels		bushels	
Ontario	740,000	752,000	80.2	82.8	59,348,000	62,266,000
Manitoba	12,000	19,000	25.0	45.0	300,000	855,000
Totals	752,000	771,000	79.3	81.9	59,648,000	63,121,000

Inspections of Corn August-January — The following data, based on Board of Grain Commissioners' inspection of Eastern corn, indicate that some 55 per cent of the August 1966-January 1967 inspections have been recorded in the grades No. 1 to No. 3 C.E. compared with 49 per cent in the same months of the preceding crop year. Extra Dry grades accounted for some 33 per cent of the total inspections, as against the comparable 1965-66 figure of 42 per cent. The categories Tough, Damp, Moist and Wet amounted to 10 per cent of the current inspections of Eastern corn, and double last year's comparable total of 5 per cent.

Grading of Yellow Corn Inspected in the Eastern Division
August-January 1965-66 and 1966-67

Grade	August-January 1965-66 bushels	August-January 1965-66 per cent	August-January 1966-67 bushels	August-January 1966-67 per cent
No. 1 C.E.	262,100	5.2	529,700	10.3
No. 2 C.E.	1,034,922	20.5	1,719,230	33.6
No. 3 C.E.	1,156,090	23.0	581,800	11.4
No. 4 C.E.	205,982	4.1	51,500	1.0
No. 5 C.E.	11,500	0.2	12,000	0.2
Ex. Dry (1)	2,099,400	41.7	1,711,346	33.4
Tough (1)	107,880	2.1	108,100	2.1
Damp (1)	4,000	0.1	152,000	3.0
Moist (1)	99,600	2.0	234,800	4.6
Wet (1)	55,200	1.1	18,800	0.4
Totals	5,036,674	100.0	5,119,276	100.0

(1) All varieties and grades.

In addition, a total of 22 cars (approximately 46,000 bushels)of corn were inspected in the Western Division compared with 16 cars (approximately 36,000 bushels) last year. The breakdown by individual grades is unavailable.

HIGH PROTEIN FEEDS

Total estimated supplies of high protein feeds available to Canadian feeders in 1966 were placed at 990,900 tons. This amount, based on preliminary data, represented an increase of 4 per cent over the 1965 total of 953,100 tons and exceeded the 1964 figure of 899,200 tons by 10 per cent. Protein feed supplies of vegetable origin were estimated at 739,400 tons and accounted for 75 per cent of the total protein feed supplies in 1966 compared with 73 per cent in 1965 and 77 per cent in 1964. Available supplies of high protein feeds derived from animal sources were placed at 251,500 tons, some 2 per cent below the previous year's total of 256,000 tons but 21 per cent greater than the 1964 level of 208,400 tons.

In arriving at available supplies of the various vegetable oil meals and fishmeal as shown in the table below, imports of the various items were added to production and exports were deducted. No adjustment has been made for year-end stocks as the data were not available. Available supplies of other feeds are determined by reports from brewers, distillers, maltsters and firms manufacturing prepared stock and poultry feeds.

Production in 1966 of soybean oilmeal, the major single component of Canadian high protein feeds, amounted to 475,800 tons and represented increases of 2 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, over the comparable 1965 and 1964 totals. Supplementing the 1966 production were imports estimated at 214,800 tons compared with 249,000 tons the previous year. At the same time, exports of soybean oilmeal also decreased from 255,800 tons in 1965 to 211,800 in 1966. Reflecting the increase in production combined with smaller exports, supplies available for domestic requirements in 1966 amounted to 478,800 tons, some 4 per cent above the 1965 figure and 6 per cent more than the 1964 total. The 42,500 tons of linseed oil meal produced in 1966 was considerably less than the outturn of 48,800 tons in 1965. There were no imports of linseed oilmeal recorded in recent years. Exports of 15,300 tons in 1966 were significantly below the 23,300 tons exported during 1965. Due to the decline in exports which more than offset the smaller production, available supplies in 1966 amounted to 27,300 tons compared with 25,500 tons in the previous year.

Supplies of rapeseed oilmeal available for domestic requirements in 1966 amounted to 59,500 tons, substantially higher than both the 1965 total of 35,800 tons and the 1964 figure of 24,500 tons.

Production and imports of oilmeals other than linseed, soybean and rapeseed decreased from 1965 levels. Total supplies of other oilmeals combined with estimated supplies of gluten feed amounted to some 60,700 tons, less than both the 1965 total of 63,900 tons and the 1964 total of 63,500 tons. Estimated supplies of protein feeds originating as by-products of the brewing, distilling and malting industries were estimated at 113,100 tons, slightly above both the 1965 and 1964 levels of 112,100 tons and 112,300 tons, respectively.

The relatively small decrease which occurred in supplies of protein feeds of animal origin, from 256,000 tons in 1965 to 251,500 tons in 1966 resulted from smaller estimated supplies of fishmeal and packing-house by-products. The decrease in fishmeal supplies was due to a reduced production combined with a small increase in exports, which resulted in net estimated supplies available to the domestic market of 40,000 tons in 1966 as against 42,500 in 1965. Production of packing-house by-products was placed at 193,000 tons, some 2,000 tons less than the previous year and in keeping with a one per cent decline in the tonnage of inspected slaughterings in 1966 from that of 1965.

Preliminary Estimate of High Protein Feed Supplies Available in 1966
with Comparative Figures for 1964 and 1965

Item	1964 (Revised)	1965	1966 (Preliminary)
		tons	
Linseed oil meal	38,400	25,500	27,300
Soybean oil meal	452,100	459,800	478,800
Rapeseed oil meal	24,500	35,800	59,500
Other oil meals, gluten feed (1)	63,500	63,900	60,700
Brewers' and distillers' dried grains and malt sprouts	112,300	112,100 (2)	113,100
Total Vegetable Protein	690,800	697,100	739,400
Fishmeal	22,900	42,500	40,000
Packing-house by-products	167,000	195,000 (2)	193,000
Skim milk, buttermilk and whey powders	18,500	18,500 (2)	18,500
Total Animal Protein	208,400	256,000	251,500
Total Protein Supplies	899,200	953,100	990,900

(1) Other oil meals include sunflower, cotton seed, and n.e.s.
(2) Preliminary and partly estimated.

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

Grain and Grade	November 1966	December 1966	January 1967
	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	94	91/6
Ex. 3 C.W.	91	91	88/6
3 C.W.	90/4	90/4	88/2
Ex. 1 Feed	90/4	90/4	88/2
1 Feed	89/7	90	87/3
2 Feed	86/7	87	84/3
3 Feed	83/7	84	81/3
BARLEY			
Initial Payment to Producers			
1 C.W. Six-Row	98	98	98
2 C.W. Six-Row	98	98	98
3 C.W. Six-Row	96	96	96
1 C.W. Two-Row	91	91	91
2 C.W. Two-Row	91	91	91
3 C.W. Two-Row	88	88	88
1 Feed	87	87	87
2 Feed	84	84	84
3 Feed	79	79	79
Domestic and Export (1)			
1 C.W. Six-Row	142/7	142/2	138/2
2 C.W. Six-Row	142/7	142/2	138/2
3 C.W. Six-Row	140/7	140/2	136/2
1 C.W. Two-Row	140/7	140/2	136/2
2 C.W. Two-Row	140/7	140/2	136/2
3 C.W. Two-Row	136/7	136/2	132/2
1 Feed	133/3	133/4	127/7
2 Feed	131/3	131/4	125/7
3 Feed	128/3	128/4	122/7

(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	November 1966	December 1966	January 1967
	cents and eighths per bushel		
OATS			
Domestic and Export			
2 C.W.	92/6	93/1	87/6
Ex. 3 C.W.	90/2	90/3	87/4
3 C.W.	90/2	90/3	87/4
Ex. 1 Feed	90/2	90/3	87/4
1 Feed	89/5	88/6	85/4
2 Feed	86/5	85/6	82/4
3 Feed	83/5	82/6	79/4
BARLEY			
Domestic and Export			
1 C.W. Six-Row	137/2	137/2	130/6
2 C.W. Six-Row	137/2	137/2	130/6
3 C.W. Six-Row	135/2	135/2	128/6
1 C.W. Two-Row	137/2	137/2	130/6
2 C.W. Two-Row	135/2	135/2	128/6
3 C.W. Two-Row	132/7	132/6	127
1 Feed	132/7	132/6	127
2 Feed	130/5	129/4	124/5
3 Feed	127/5	126/4	121/5
RYE			
Producers', Domestic and Export Prices			
2 C.W.	128/1	132/1	130/1
3 C.W.	122/6	126/6	123/5
4 C.W.	111/2	116/7	114/1
Ergoty	107/2	110/7	108/1
FLAXSEED			
Producers', Domestic and Export Prices			
1 C.W.	290/5	293/2	293/5
2 C.W.	285/7	290	291/1
3 C.W.	261/2	263/1	265/4
RAPESEED (1)			
No. 1 Canada	271	285/6	280/7
No. 2 Canada	256	270/6	265/7

(1) Basis in store Vancouver.

UNITED STATES FEED SITUATION

The following summary of the feed situation in the United States has been taken from the February 9, 1967 issue of The Feed Situation published by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

The 1966-67 feed grain supply, now estimated at 200 million tons, is 13 million less than in 1965-66. The 1966 crop of 157 million was practically equal to the big 1965 crop, but the carryover into 1966-67 was 13 million tons smaller than in 1965-66 and only about half the record carryover into 1961-62. Utilization of feed grains in the current marketing year is expected to continue heavy and probably will be a little above the last year's record use of 170 million tons. With the smaller supply, and prospects for continued heavy utilization this year, the carryover of feed grains into 1967-68 now is expected to be down to around 25 million tons, compared with 42 million tons into 1966-67.

Total utilization of feed grains during October-December reached a record 49 million tons — 8 per cent above that quarter of 1965. Domestic use was 13 per cent larger, while exports were about 17 per cent less. With more livestock to be fed this year, domestic consumption in 1966-67 probably will be somewhat above the 141 million tons of 1965-66. Exports are expected to fall 10 to 15 per cent below the 29.1 million shipped in 1965-66.

Feed grain stocks on January 1 totalled 143 million tons — 17 million below a year earlier and about 39 million below the record level on that date of 1961. "Free" stocks were estimated at 117 million tons — up 4 million from last year. Stocks under loan or owned by CCC amounted to 26 million tons — 21 million below January 1, 1966 and the lowest in more than 10 years.

The 1966-67 corn supply of 4,944 million bushels was 6 per cent less than the year before. While the crop of 4,103 million bushels was slightly above the big 1965 crop, the carryover of 840 million was 307 million bushels smaller. Utilization of corn this year may increase to around 4.5 billion bushels — slightly above the 1965-66 level. This would reduce the stocks on October 1, 1967, by around 400 million bushels below the carryover on October 1, 1966.

A special December survey of farmers in 25 major corn producing States indicated their intentions to increase 1967 corn acreage about 7 per cent over that planted in 1966. These States accounted for about 93 per cent of the total acreage planted in 1966. However, this is the first time an early survey has been made. The results are subject to wider variation than the regular March intentions survey — especially since many farmers probably were not fully aware of the new provisions in the 1967 Feed Grain Program.

The 1966-67 sorghum grain supply of a little over 1.1 billion bushels was down 10 per cent from 1965-66. Utilization for the year is expected to be around 900 million bushels, sharply reducing carryover stocks at the end of the marketing year. The oat supply was down 8 per cent while the barley supply was practically the same as in 1965-66.

Prices received by farmers for feed grains have been comparatively stable during October-January. The October-January average, however, was 15 per cent above a year earlier and the highest for the period since 1954-55. So far this year, farmers have placed relatively little grain under the price support program since prices for each of the feed grains have been well above loan rates.

Corn prices during October-January averaged $1.28 per bushel — 16 cents above last year and the highest for the period in 12 years. Continued strong demand for feed this winter is expected to maintain feed grain prices above a year earlier. The rate of disappearance and prospects for 1967 crops will be important in determining the level of prices later this spring and summer.

Government sales of feed grains totalled only about 1.0 million tons during October-December — less than a fifth of those of a year earlier and the smallest in several years. With January 1 CCC stocks totalling only 12 million tons (principally sorghum grain), sales for the entire year will be much below the 24 million tons sold in 1965-66. With small stocks on hand, the Department of Agriculture announced a change in its pricing policy, increasing the minimum sale price to 115 per cent of loan rates — plus carrying charges. The CCC also has called the loans on the 82 million bushels of 1962 corn and the 88 million bushels of 1963 corn under reseal.

High-protein feeds available for feeding this year are expected to total a little more than the record 17.5 million tons fed in 1965-66. Heavier feeding of soybean meal will account for much of the increase, more than offsetting smaller supplies of cottonseed meal. Prices of high-protein feeds so far during 1966-67 have averaged about 12 per cent higher than a year earlier. The sharp increase in prices for oilseed meals and grain protein feeds more than offset lower prices for animal proteins. Demand for high protein feeds is expected to continue strong but prices over the next 8 months are not expected to rise substantially from the current level as they did in that period of last year.

NOTES ON FOREIGN CROPS

Australia The following information relative to the Australian barley situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. J.E.G. Gibson, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Canberra, under date of February 14, 1967 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Production The State of South Australia has traditionally been the principal producer of barley, generally accounting for more than half of total output. However, that State's share has declined in recent years with the development of Queensland and New South Wales as important producers. Barley is grown in varying quantities in all States of Australia. The industry, although an old one, has experienced its greatest development in the last two decades. In 1945-46 less than 700,000 acres were sown for a total output of 11.1 million bushels whereas a peak of 2.8 million acres and 68 million bushels was reached in 1960-61. Since then, however, there has been a general decline in plantings, to an estimated 2.1 million acres in 1966-67. This downward trend coincided with a rapid increase in wheat production, which in recent years has been relatively more profitable than barley and has possessed the advantage of comparatively stable returns to growers.

Barley production fell by 9 million bushels to 40 million bushels during 1965-66 despite a slightly increased area under crop. The reduced output resulted from unfavourable seasonal conditions which reduced the average yield from 23.9 bushels per acre in 1964-65 to 19 bushels in 1965-66. Notable declines were registered in New South Wales, South Australia and Queensland. However, the reverse was the case in Western Australia where increased planting and favourable seasonal conditions resulted in a crop, up almost 100 per cent to 7.5 million bushels. According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, barley production should reach 45 million bushels during 1966-67 from an area of 2.1 million acres.

Details of the total acreage and production for selected years are given in the following table:

	Acreage million acres	Production million bushels
1945-46	0.7	11.1
1949-50	1.0	19.5
1955-56	1.9	41.7
1960-61	2.8	68.0
1965-66	2.1	40.0
1966-67 (1)	2.1	45.0

(1) Estimated

Marketing The bulk of the crop from the various States is acquired and marketed by grower-controlled marketing boards. The returns from these sales are pooled and distributed to the growers according to quality and grades of barley delivered. The Victorian and South Australian crops are marketed by a joint board known as the Australian Barley Board, while crops from Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania are marketed by individual boards. New South Wales is the only State without an organized marketing system. Increased private buying in Victoria and to a lesser extent South Australia has raised problems for the marketing authorities. This trade has meant that an increasing amount of barley is bypassing the official auction system and has strengthened moves by primary producer organizations for the establishment of a compulsory Australia-wide marketing system.

Domestic requirements of barley have more than doubled in the last ten years to about 30 million bushels annually with the grain being used for both the production of malt and as a stock feed. With a relatively stable domestic demand, exports have tended to fluctuate with changes in total output. During 1965-66 exports totalled 10 million bushels valued at $11.5 million ($13.9 million Canadian), considerably less than the previous year's figure. The decline was due to reduced supplies being available for export rather than by lack of overseas markets. The main destinations of overseas sales have been Japan, the United Kingdom and the Common Market countries.

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 February 24, 1967 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.

Corn A bumper corn crop is expected this year due to good weather conditions and large sowings. The second official area estimate of 4.1 million hectares (10.1 million acres) was published earlier in January. The increase in area coupled with favourable weather conditions during the month and at a time of particular importance to the growing crop has resulted in good stands throughout most of the corn region. The trade is predicting a harvest of at least 9 million tons (354.3 million bushels), with the most optimistic even talking of over 10 million tons (393.7 million bushels). Last year's harvest was a good 7 million tons (275.6 million bushels). If the 9 million figure (354.3 million bushels) is reached, the 1966-67 corn crop will be the highest since 1941-42.

During November the corn market fluctuated considerably with local purchases averaging 1,080 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.21 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires and 1,070 pesos ($1.20 per bushel) in Rosario. The futures market quoted December at 1,136 pesos ($1.27 per bushel), January at 1,209 pesos ($1.35 per bushel) and February 1,252 pesos ($1.40 per bushel). Some sales were made to Italy, mainly on a f.o.b. basis at U$S 58.50 per ton ($1.60 per bushel) in Buenos Aires and U$S 57.00 per ton ($1.56 per bushel) in Rosario for December-January loading. To other Continental destinations, prices stood firm at U$S 68.00 per ton ($1.87 per bushel) for December shipment c.i.f. the Continent. During December the market remained firm and by January exporters were paying up to 1,225 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.37 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires and 1.220 pesos ($1.37 per bushel) in Rosario. The new crop was quoted at 1,260 pesos ($1.41 per bushel) for April delivery in Buenos Aires and 1,240 pesos ($1.39 per bushel) in Rosario for March delivery with 10 peso increases (one cent per bushel) in the quotations for successive months. By mid-January Italian buyers were willing to pay U$S 62.25 per ton ($1.71 per bushel) f.o.b. spot shipment and February c.i.f. prices were quoted at U$S 75.00 per metric ton ($2.06 per bushel). New crop grain was being sold in the f.o.b. market for Italy at U$S 54.50 to U$S 55.25 per ton ($1.50 to $1.52 per bushel) depending upon date of shipment which was from April to August. C.i.f. prices were being quoted at U$S 69.50 per ton ($1.91 per bushel) March shipment to Italy and U$S 65.25 ($1.79 per bushel) for April-August. Amsterdam purchased a shipment at U$S 65.00 per ton ($1.78 per bushel) for April-August loading.

During the period November-January exports totalled 620,000 metric tons (24,408,000 bushels). By the end of the crop year (March 31) there will be a reduced carryover. The Government has eliminated the 16 per cent export retention tax placed on corn last year in order to ensure movement of the new crop. In anticipation of the heavy supply, the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock has formulated a plan for the granting of credit to producers to be used in the construction of inland storage space. Also, measures are being studied to ensure a steady flow of grain to ports and on to foreign markets.

Oats, Barley and Rye The production of these grains is now officially estimated at 550,000 metric tons (35.7 million bushels) for oats, 457,000 tons (21.0 million bushels) for barley and 304,000 tons (12.0 million bushels) for rye, this representing an increase over last year's production of 14.6, 13.1 and 24.1 per cent, respectively. This year's production, however, is less than the five and ten-year averages for all the crops.

During November there was a firm market for last year's crop with f.o.r. Buenos Aires prices being quoted at 870 pesos per 100 kilos (59 cents per bushel) for oats, 1,060 ($1.02 per bushel) for barley and 840 (94 cents per bushel) for rye. Exporters were showing some interest for new crop lots and futures were being sold at 975 pesos (66 cents per bushel) for oats December delivery, 1,190 pesos ($1.14 per bushel) for barley f.o.r. Bahia Blanca with 10 and 15 peso (one cent each per bushel) increases existing for consecutive months, respectively. Rye exports continued to be forbidden.

Some lots of oats were traded at U$S 59.00 per ton (98 cents per bushel) for Bremen-Hamburg c.i.f. January-March shipment, while barley was being purchased for Antwerp-Hamburg at U$S 66.00 ($1.55 per bushel) c.i.f. January-February shipment. Prices declined slightly during December for new crop lots, but in January exporters were paying 980 pesos per 100 kilos (67 cents per bushel) to producers for oats, 1,210 ($1.16 per bushel) for barley and 1,200 ($1.34 per bushel) for rye. Some sales of oats occurred during the month at U$S 56.40 per ton (94 cents per bushel) c.i.f. Italy, January-February shipment. No barley sales occurred.

Sorghum The first area estimate for sorghum was published in mid-December at 2,795,000 hectares (6.9 million acres), 5.5 per cent above last year. The increase was due to larger sowing of both grain and sugared sorghum, while Sudan Grass and Garavi were below last year's area. The broomcorn sowing not included in the above total was estimated at 40,000 hectares (99,000 acres), some 8.7 per cent more than in 1965-66. Seeding this year was delayed due to the poor weather conditions in November and December which resulted in producers sowing well into January. No forecast is available as to the harvest.

The market for sorghum was quiet during November. During December and January old crop grain averaged 960 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.07 per bushel) f.o.r. Rosario and new lots were quoted at 970 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.09 per bushel) also f.o.r. Rosario. Export price gradually increased from U$S 54.00 ($1.48 per bushel) in November to U$S 56.00 ($1.54 per bushel) in January, primarily c.i.f. Rotterdam.

Millet The millet area this year is almost the same as in 1965-66: 230,000 hectares (568,000 acres). Production, however, is expected to be somewhat lower than the 186,400 metric tons (8.2 million bushels) of last year as drought and caterpillar attacks occurred in the main growing region in Cordoba.

Prices strengthened considerably during the period under review. November quotations were 910 pesos (91 cents per bushel) and by January this had increased to 1,000 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.00 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires. In November, c.i.f. Rotterdam prices averaged U$S 51.80 per ton ($1.27 per bushel) for February shipment; these strengthened to U$S 53.50 ($1.31 per bushel) in December and to U$S 56.00 ($1.37 per bushel) in January for February shipment.

Italy The following account of the current coarse grain and rye situation in Italy has been extracted from a report by Mr. U. Boschetti, Senior Commercial Assistant, Canadian Embassy, Milan, under date of January 19, 1967 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

General According to the official data published both by ISTAT (Italian Bureau of Statistics) and Associazione Granaria, Milan (The Milan Grain Association) we are now in a position to indicate the figures for the 1966 corn, oats, barley and rye crop. These data are shown together with those of 1965 for comparison purposes split by acreage utilized, yield per acre and production.

	Area		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	thousand acres		bushels		thousand bushels	
Corn	6,265	6,051	20.8	23.4	130,532	141,724
Oats	2,240	2,206	15.3	14.0	34,191	30,845
Barley	1,136	1,092	11.5	10.6	13,076	11,606
Rye	291	285	11.3	11.5	3,275	3,279

In summary, it is worth noting that the corn production in 1966 increased by 9 per cent in comparison to 1965. The consumption of this grain is very important as a feedstuff and its requirement is steadily increasing. The local production, in fact, covers only one third of it and the rest must be imported.

As far as oats and barley are concerned, the 1966 crop decreased (as compared to 1965) by 10 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively. This was particularly due to a remarkable lowering in the yield per acre. Imports considerably increased for both grains during 1966. Their use is mainly for animal consumption. The extent of both domestic rye production and imports is practically negative. This is due to the existing high levies which bring the final price equal to that of wheat. The following table shows the official import figures for 1966:

Corn	210,285,000 bushels
Oats	14,198,000 bushels
Barley	46,051,000 bushels
Rye	60,000 bushels

The price trend for grains in Italy during 1966 both for local and imported product did not show any remarkable modifications as compared to previous years, because of the influence of the "indicative prices" established by the Common Market regulations. The following table will show the "average prices" (Canadian) for 1966, in bulk, at the Milan market; taxes and other expenses not included.

Corn	
Local production	\$ 1.96 per bushel
Plate (landed price)...........	\$ 2.15 per bushel
South Africa (landed price)	\$ 2.14 per bushel
Yellow Corn USA (landed price) .	\$ 1.99 per bushel
Oats	
(USA, landed price)	\$ 1.36 per bushel
Barley	
(USA, Argentina - landed price)	\$ 1.97 per bushel

Corn Home-grown produce, during the fourth quarter of 1966 was negotiated on a reduced scale both for local consumption and export trade. Imports continued in a regular way from USA and Argentina and, during October 1966, the Italian Government authorized a quota of about 300,000 metric tons (11,810,000 bushels) to be imported from the Danubian countries (particularly Hungary and Rumania). Prices remained unchanged for yellow corn and Plate Maize. The levy for imports from Third Countries registered in October a maximum of US\$5.75 per metric ton (16 cents per bushel Canadian) from the 15th to the 24th and a minimum of US\$4.20 (12 cents per bushel) from the 28th to the 30th. In November the levy registered a maximum of US\$4.70 (13 cents per bushel) and a minimum of US\$3.45 (9 cents per bushel).

Oats and Barley Offers of domestic produce (especially barley) were rather scarce. Consumption has proved quite active in absorbing these imported feedstuff grains for which during the third and fourth quarter of 1966 applications for import licenses were filed for about 110,000 metric tons (5,052,000 bushels) of barley and 63,000 metric tons (4,085,000 bushels) of oats, mainly coming from USA, Canada, Argentina and the U.K. Prices remained unchanged. The levy on barley imported from Third Countries has registered a maximum of US$5.50 per metric ton (13 cents per bushel) from the 1st to the 25th October and a minimum of US$4.65 per metric ton (11 cents per bushel) from the 27th to the 31st. In November the levy remained unchanged at US$5.00 (12 cents per bushel). The levy for oats registered a maximum of $7.03 (12 cents per bushel) and a minimum of $3.93 (7 cents per bushel) in October and a maximum of $6.96 (12 cents per bushel) and a minimum of $4.01 (7 cents per bushel) in November.

Rye The local production was practically nil. Domestic stocks are small and supplies on the market are almost exclusively for seeding and feeding purposes. The levy, due to illegal mixing of rye flour with wheat flour for bread production, is always at a prohibitive level. October and November levies were US$38.60 per metric ton ($1.06 per bushel) and US$38.32 per metric ton ($1.05 per bushel), respectively.

Levies valid in December 1966

Corn	13 cents per bushel
Oats	8 cents per bushel
Barley	15 cents per bushel
Rye	98 cents per bushel

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 February 23, 1967 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

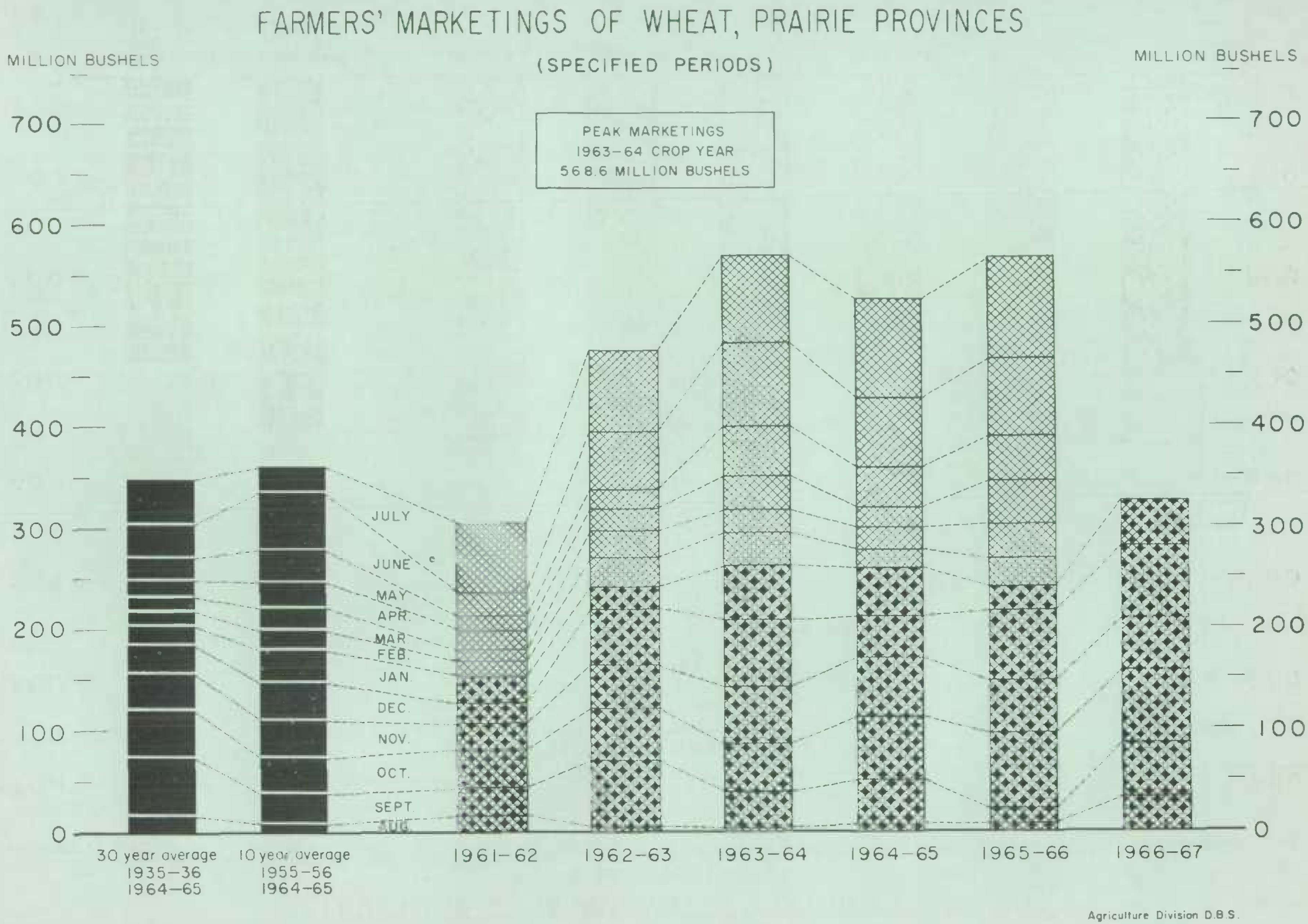
Weather and Crops Due to wet soil conditions, the generally mild January weather did not allow arrears of cultivations to be made up as well as had been anticipated. Wind and sunshine in the first three weeks of February have since allowed the backlog of sowings to be reduced although recent weather has deteriorated with rain and a fall in temperature.

Early sown crops of wheat have grown well and are looking healthy but later sown crops are retarded. Barley and oats have made good growth.

It appears reasonably certain that winter wheat sowings will exceed the original estimate of 1.345 million acres for England and Wales which is the lowest forecast since 1962.

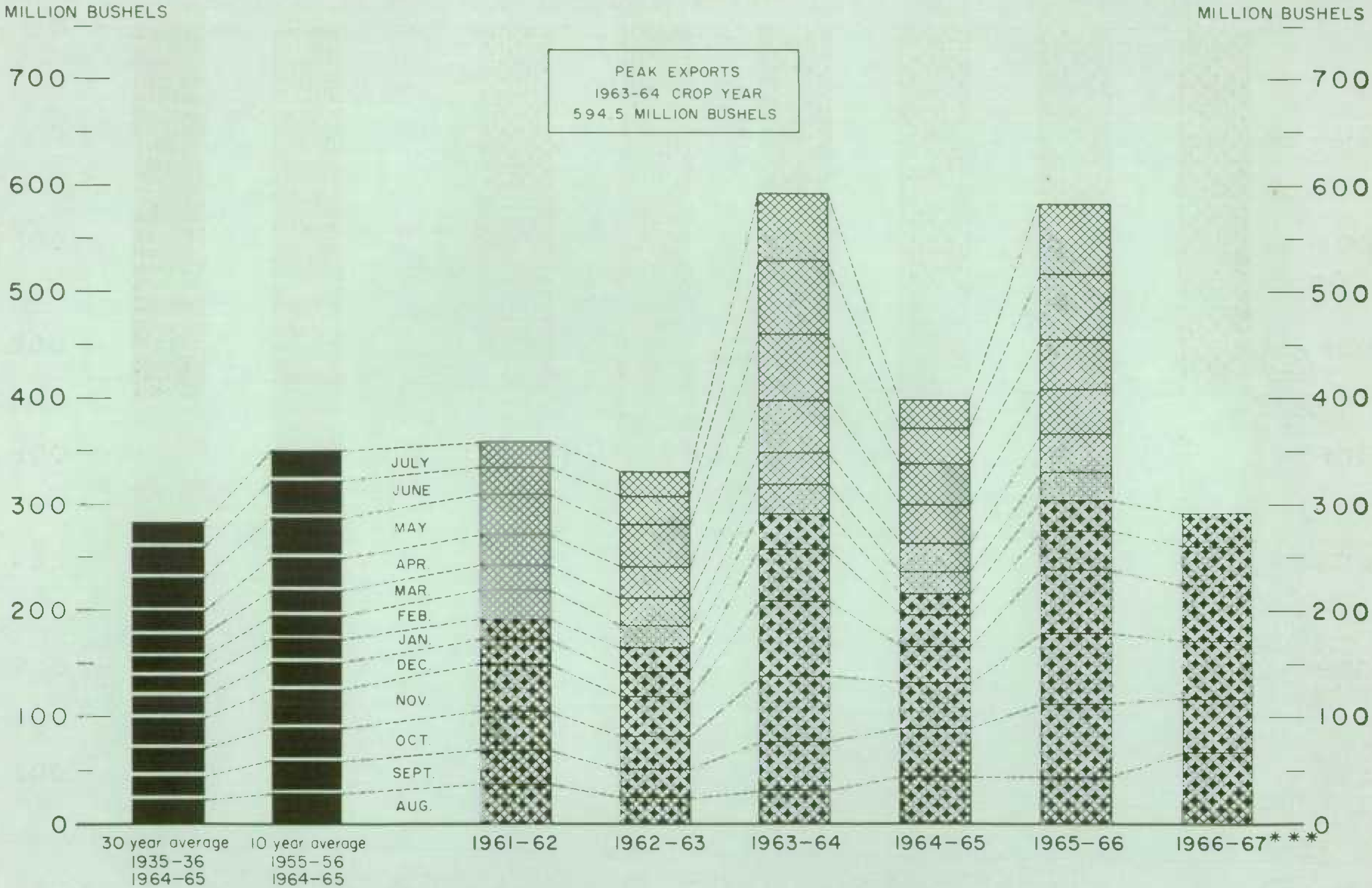
The Minister of Agriculture recently spoke about the lack of balance which had developed between production of wheat and barley and referred to the Home Grown Cereals Authority's reminder of the scope for planting some varieties of winter wheat in late Spring in addition to the normal sowings of Spring wheat.

Referring to returns on cereal crops the Minister said: "I am not going to speculate on the level of market prices or of guaranteed prices for the 1967 crop. I can, however, say this about the 1966 crop: the impact of the standard quantities is likely to make the return to barley growers this year significantly less than the return on wheat - although the guaranteed prices are much the same. At current price levels barley growers' returns may be cut by as


FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)
MILLION BUSHELS
MILLION BUSHELS
PEAK MARKETINGS
1963-64 CROP YEAR
568.6 MILLION BUSHELS
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
JULY
JUNE
MAY
APR.
MAR.
FEB.
JAN.
DEC.
NOV.
OCT.
SEPT.
AUG.
30 year average
1935-36
1964-65
10 year average
1955-56
1964-65
1961-62
1962-63
1963-64
1964-65
1965-66
1966-67
Agriculture Division D.B.S.

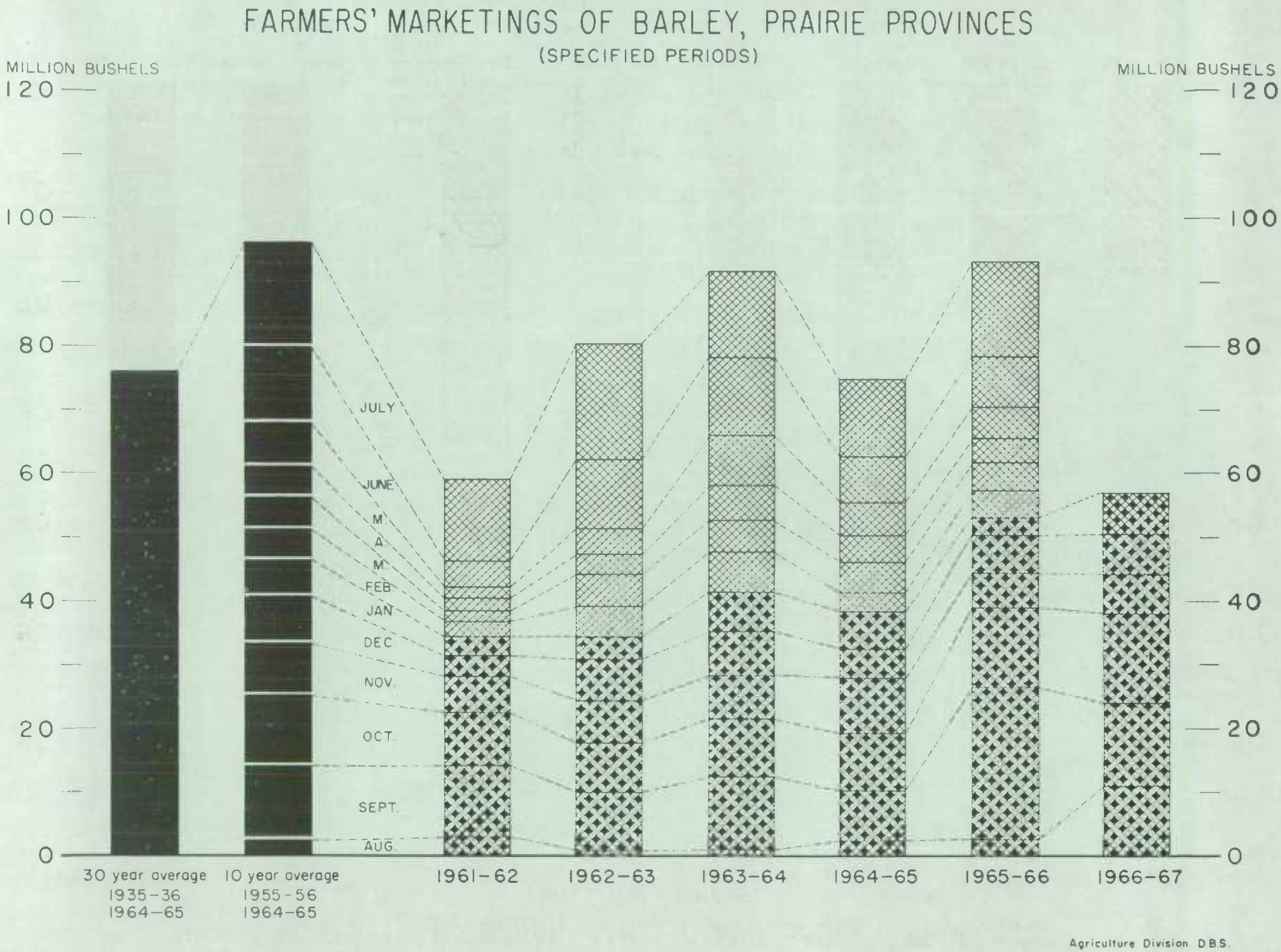
EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT* AND WHEAT FLOUR**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



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

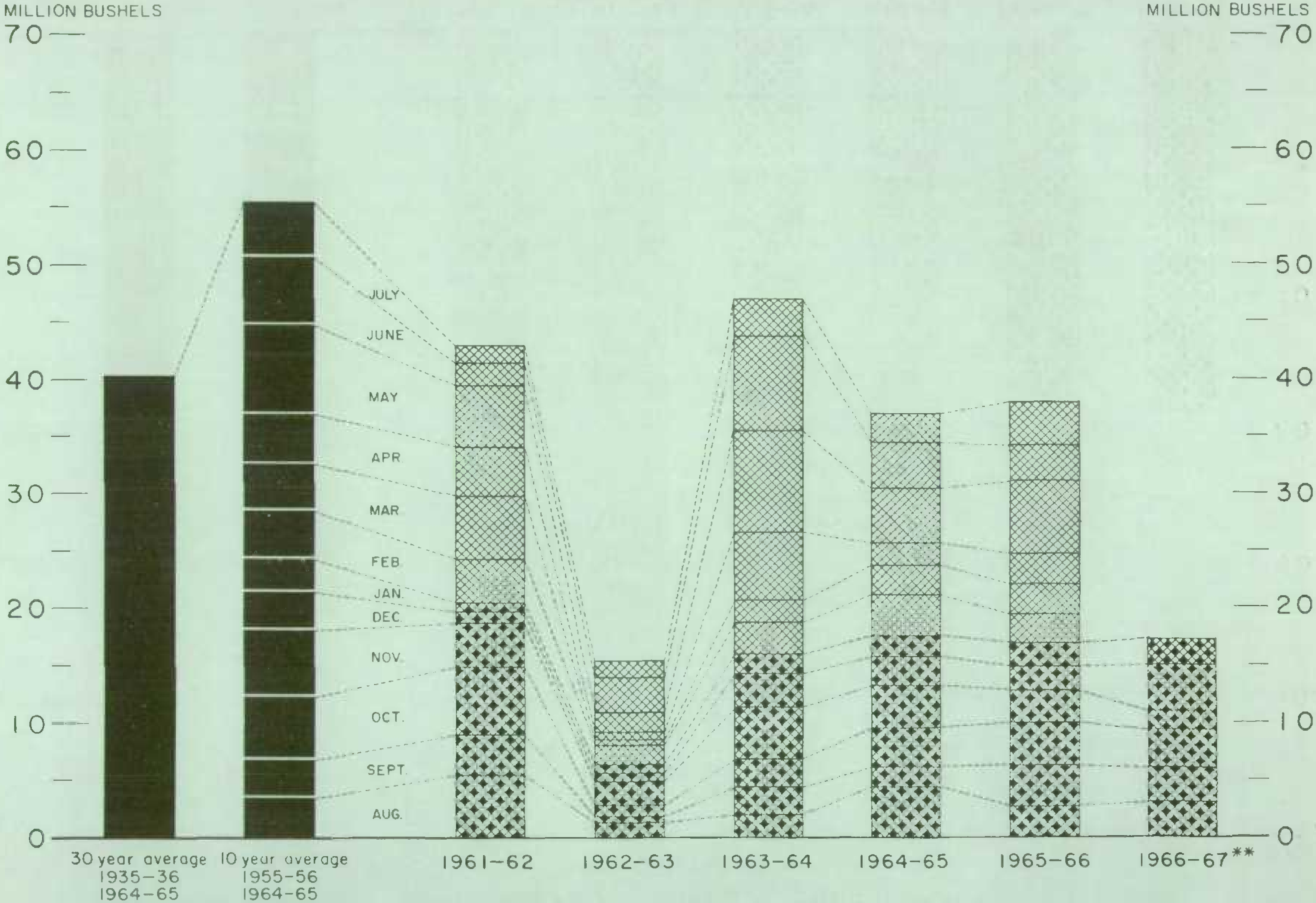
Agriculture Division D.B.S.



FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF BARLEY, PRAIRIE PROVINCES
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)
MILLION BUSHELS
MILLION BUSHELS
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
JULY
JUNE
M.
A.
M.
FEB.
JAN.
DEC.
NOV.
OCT.
SEPT.
AUG.
30 year average 1935-36 1964-65
10 year average 1955-56 1964-65
1961-62
1962-63
1963-64
1964-65
1965-66
1966-67
Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

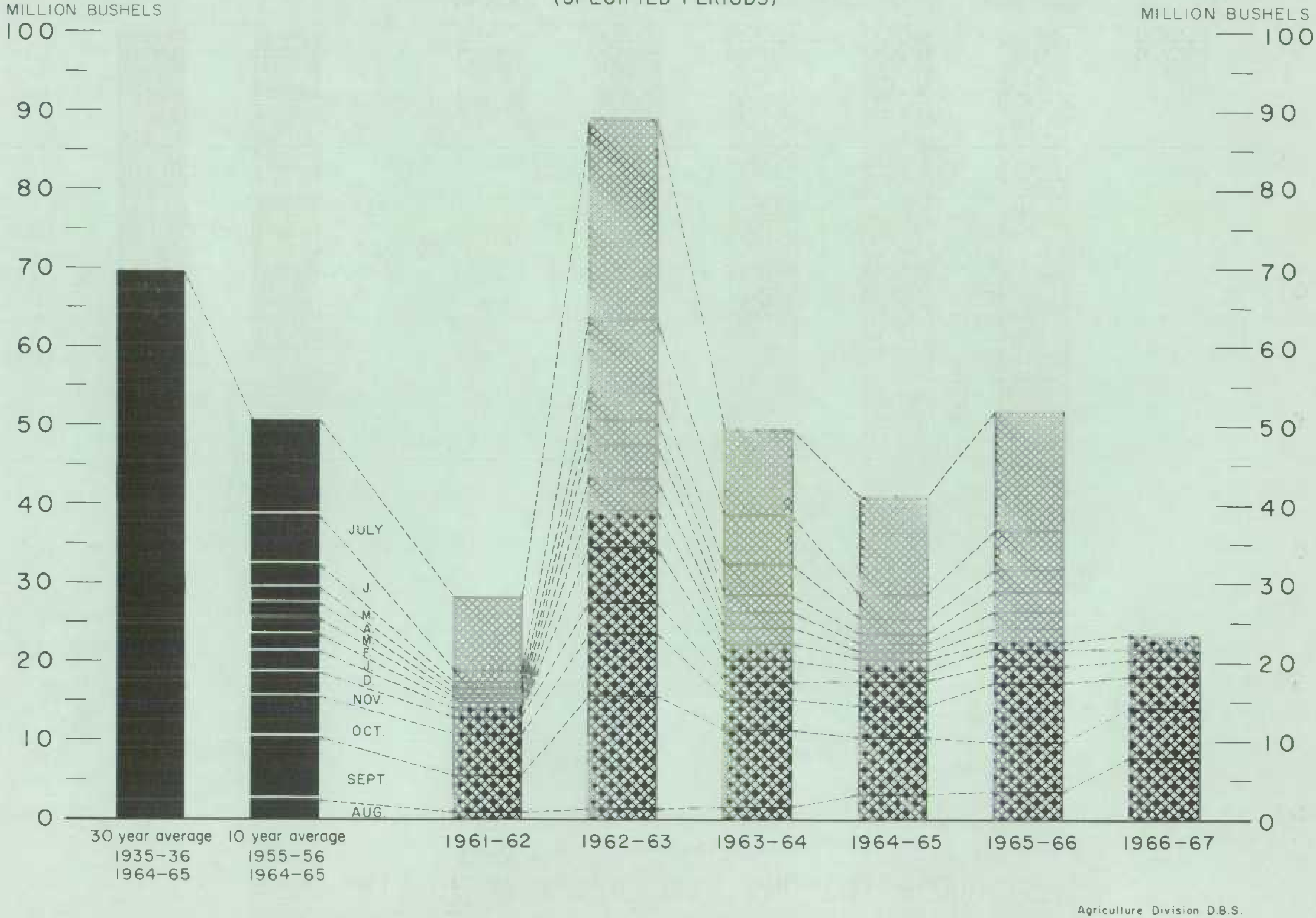


* In terms of grain equivalent. ** Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

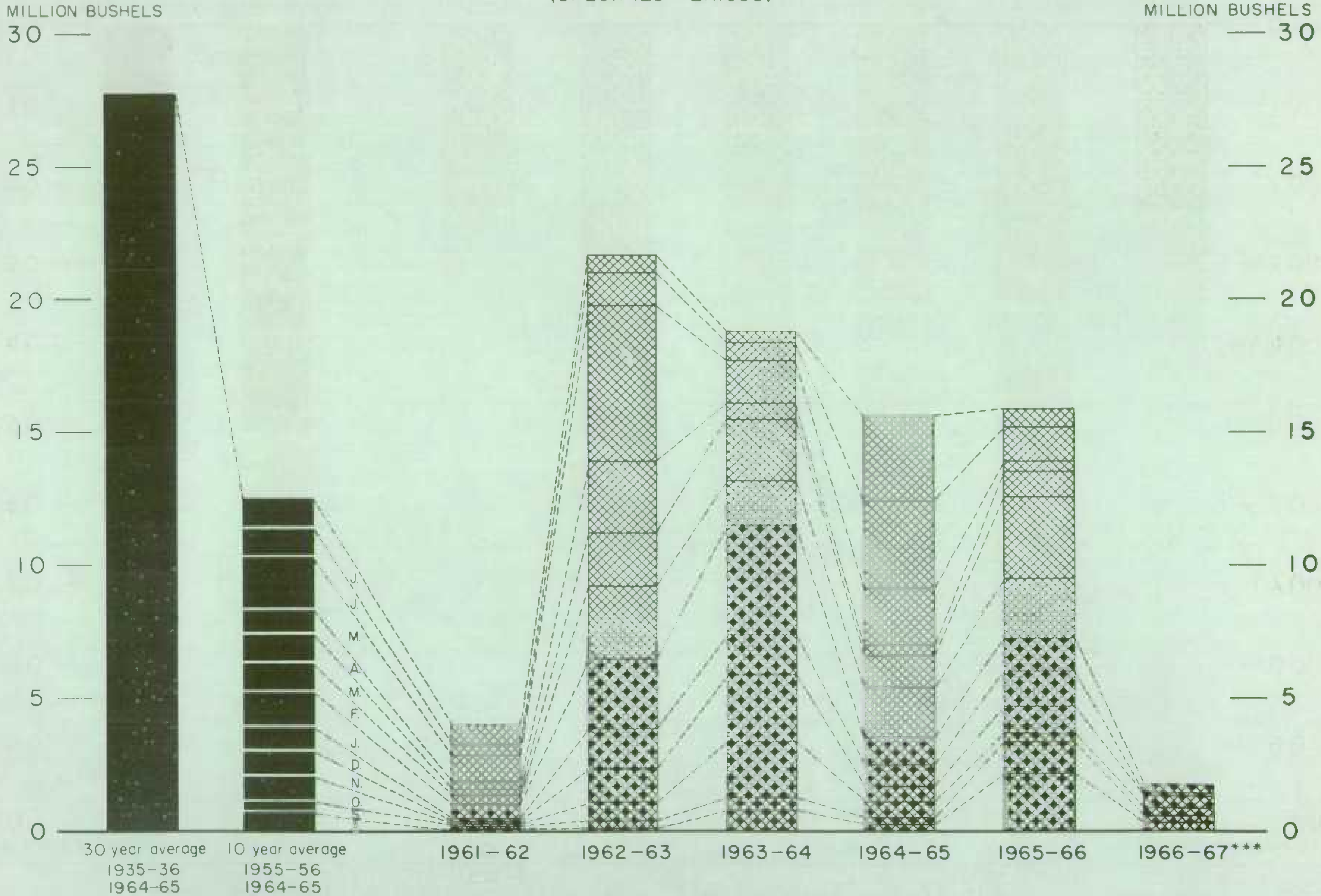
FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS* AND OAT PRODUCTS**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

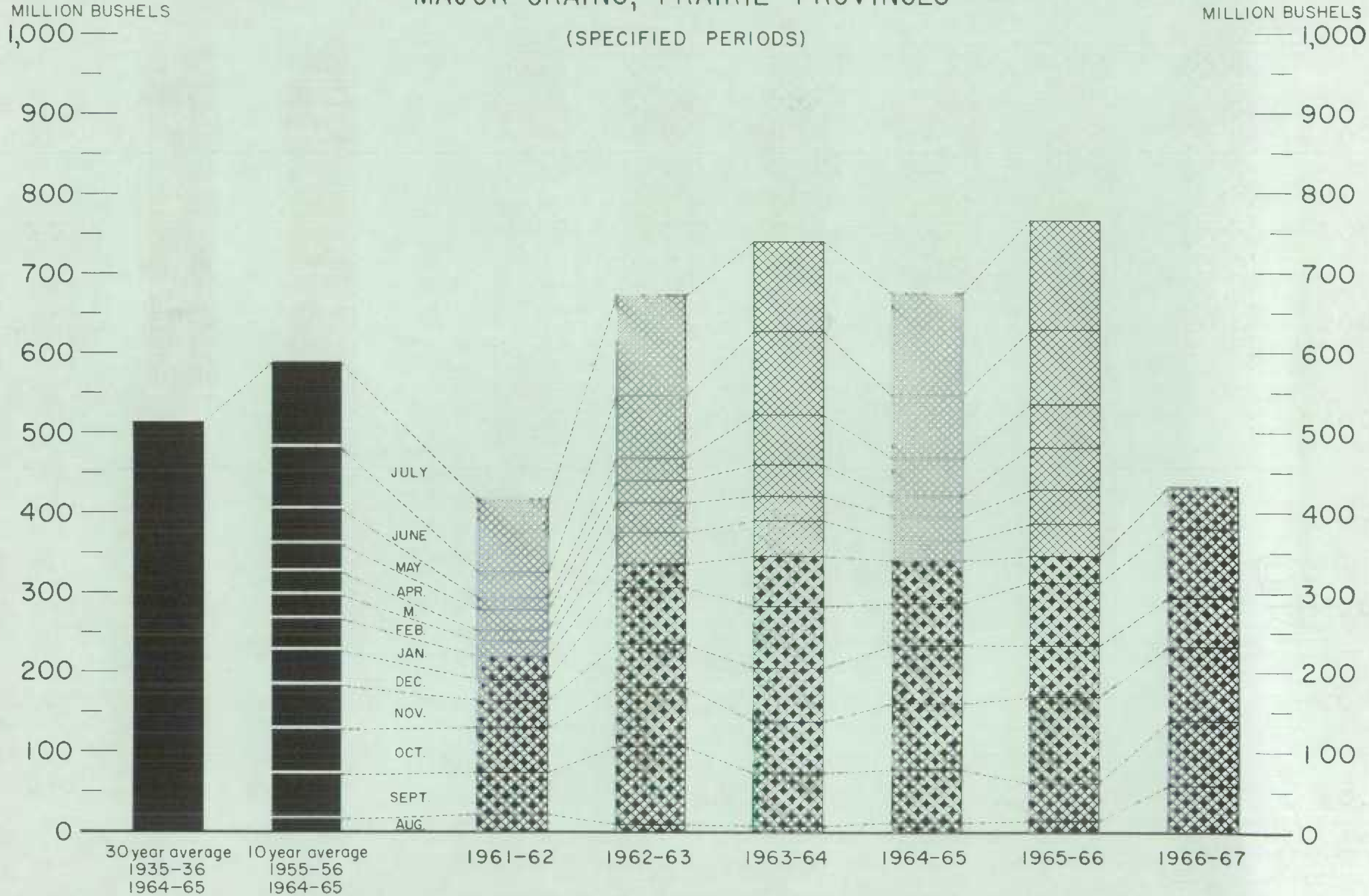


* Beginning with 1960-61 includes relatively small quantity of bagged seed. **In terms of grain equivalent. ***Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

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

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

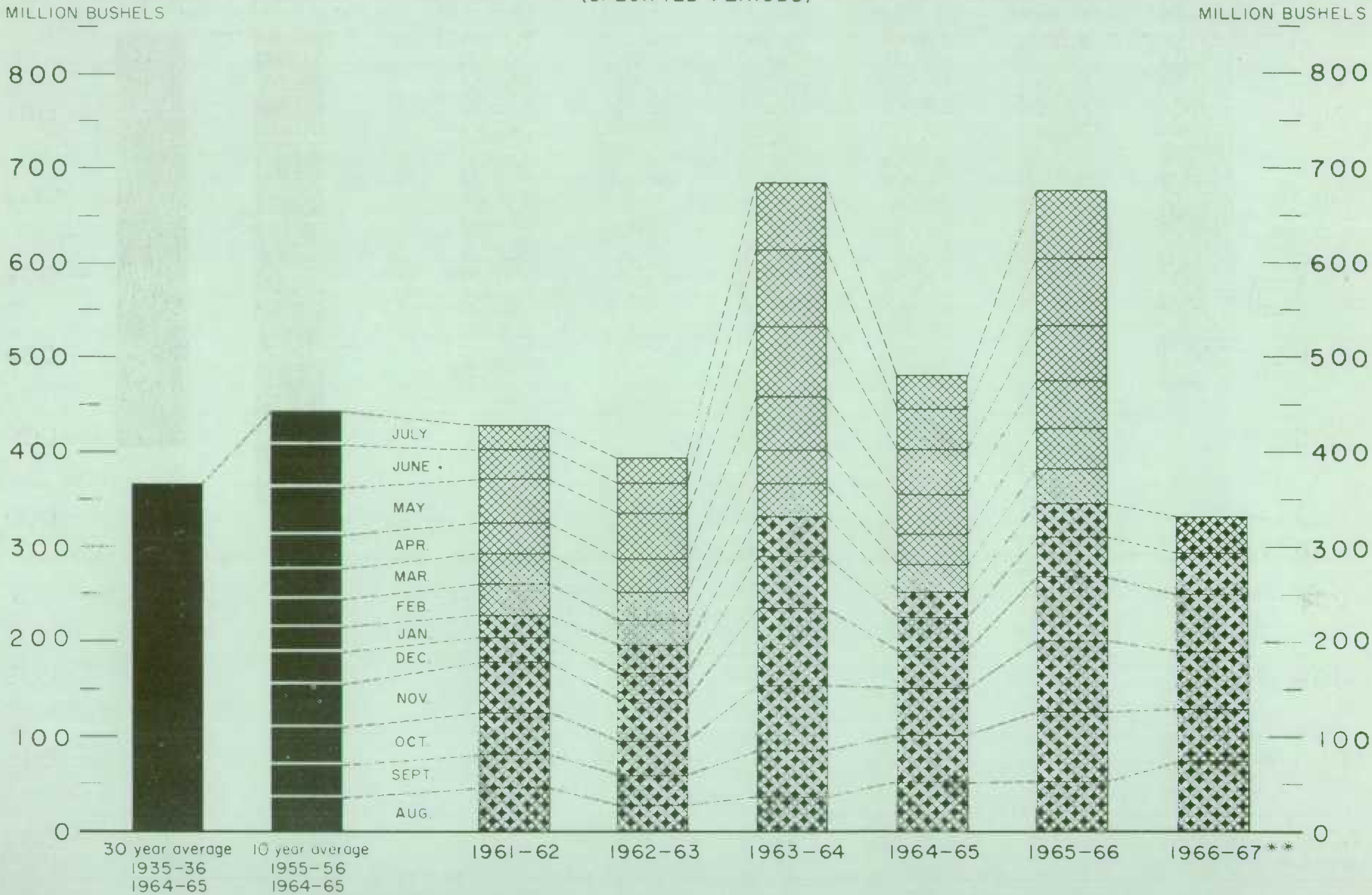


* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and from 1960-61 rapeseed.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADA'S SIX MAJOR GRAINS AND PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



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

**Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

much as 9d per cwt. (5¢ per bushel). This is a clear warning of the consequence of concentrating too much on barley and not enough on wheat production. I would therefore like to re-emphasize the desirability of farmers growing more wheat rather than more barley."

Requirements and Supplies In their fourth statistical statement for 1966-67 giving the position at the end of December 1966, the Home Grown Cereals Authority estimate a net reduction of 200,000 long tons in total animal feed requirements based on an increase of 100,000 long tons of wheat and a decrease of 300,000 tons of barley and coarse grains. Expected requirements now total 12.3 million long tons, a reduction of 240,000 tons on the final estimate for 1965-66. The forecast of domestic production remains as before at 3.5 million and 8.8 million long tons for wheat and barley, respectively, but the estimated imports of barley and other coarse grains have been reduced by 200,000 long tons to 4.2 million and wheat imports increased by 100,000 long tons to 4.25 million. Cumulative imports of wheat to the end of December 1966 are down by 315,000 long tons to 2.1 million and barley and coarse grain imports are also below last year's level by 310,000 long tons with a total of 1.87 million tons. A similar pattern is also apparent for forward import purchases notified for delivery in the period January to June 1967.

Exports of barley remain up at 430,000 long tons for the period July 1 to December 31 as against 120,000 for the comparable period in the previous year, and final estimates of exports for the year ended June 30, 1967 are still forecast in the region of 850,000 long tons.

Cumulative intake of wheat by flour millers for the period July 1 to December 31, 1966, at 775,000 long tons is 5,000 long tons down on comparable estimate for 1965-66 and intake by other processors also shows a reduction of 140,000 long tons to 600,000. Cumulative intake by all processors of barley and other coarse grains shows a rise of 130,000 long tons compared with the 1965-66 figure of 1.925 million long tons.

Cereals Deficiency Payments The Ministry of Agriculture has announced that the advance deficiency payment on wheat for the second accounting period (October 1-November 30, 1966) for the cereal year 1966-67 will be 1/6d per long cwt. (12¢ per bushel). In addition 2.7d per long cwt. (1.5¢ per bushel) will be deducted in respect of the levy payable to the Home Grown Cereals Authority.

Grain Markets A steady trade has prevailed in domestic grains with on the farm values of around £22 5 0d per long ton ($1.80 per bushel) for soft milling wheats. Feeding barleys are valued up to £20 10 0d per long ton ($1.32 per bushel) ex-farm.

Forward prices for June delivery are up to £23 10 0d per long ton ($1.90 per bushel) for wheat and £21 15 0d to £22 0 0d per long ton ($1.40 to $1.42 per bushel) for feed barley.

As at February 13, 1967, wheat sold on forward contracts totalled 1.3 million long tons compared with 1.7 for the 1965-66 season and barley 2.4 million long tons compared with 2.2 million. This is indicative of the increased barley crop of some three quarters of a million tons and the reduced wheat production of 600,000 long tons. The Home Grown Cereals Authority's ex-farm guide prices for millable wheat and feeding barley for February-March delivery have been raised to £23 and £21 10 0d per long ton ($1.86 and $1.39 per bushel), respectively.

Japan The following information relative to the Japanese coarse grain situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. E.L. Gray, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture), Canadian Embassy, Tokyo, under date of February 16, 1967 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Domestic Production While wheat production in 1966 was 94 per cent of "normal", the combined output of wheat, six-rowed and two-rowed barley and naked barley was 16 per cent lower than in 1965 due primarily to both reduced acreage and less favourable yields of wheat and naked barley. The acreage planted to barley was down 10 per cent from 1965. Government purchases of the new barley crop as of August 31 totalled 354,366 metric tons (16,276,000 bushels), compared to 405,112 metric tons (18,606,000 bushels) at the same date last year. Final production figures announced by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on October 21, 1966, were 383,900 metric tons (17.6 million bushels) of six-rowed barley, 327,000 metric tons (15.0 million bushels) of two-rowed barley and 394,000 metric tons (18.1 million bushels) of naked barley.

Planted Area and Harvest - 1966

	Planted Area	Harvest Quantity	Index in Percentage of Normal	Comparison with 1965 Planted Area	Comparison with 1965 Production
	'000 acres	'000 bushels	per cent	'000 acres	'000 bushels
Wheat	1,040	37,662	94	- 135	- 9,627
Six-rowed barley	285	17,632	105	- 41	- 859
Two-rowed barley	272	15,019	102	- 8	+ 409
Naked barley	401	18,096	94	- 36	- 5,479
Totals	1,998	88,409		- 220	-15,556

Imports The Food Agency's purchases of foreign barley during the first half of the fiscal 1966 (April to September) were malting for staple use 12,700 metric tons (583,000 bushels) and for feed 254,700 metric tons (11,698,000 bushels), totalled 267,400 metric tons (12,281,000 bushels).

Corn China supplied 57,000 metric tons (2,244,000 bushels) of corn to Japan during the July-September period and the total for 1966 is expected to be approximately 100,000 metric tons (3,937,000 bushels). Under the LT Trade Agreement, Japanese traders had repeatedly requested between 300,000 and 400,000 metric tons (11,810,000 and 15,747,000 bushels) during 1967. However, the supply prospects are for approximately the same quantity as in 1966.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, corn accounted for 36.1 per cent, milo 17.3 per cent, other grains 2 per cent, wheat bran 7 per cent and rice bran 4 per cent of all ingredients of commercial feeds in Japan during 1965. Total consumption of all commercial feed ingredients was 8,055,225 metric tons.

Total imports of maize from Indonesia are expected to reach 20,000 metric tons (787,000 bushels) for 1966. Imports on a customs clearance basis during the first half of the 1966 calendar year were 7,869 metric tons (310,000 bushels). However, there were a considerable number of outstanding contracts at that time and it is expected that total imports for 1966 will be approximately 20,000 metric tons (787,000 bushels). One apparent reason for the increase was the export bonus system adopted by the Indonesian Government earlier in the year. It has been suggested that if the export incentive programme succeeds in increasing total production, Indonesia could soon become a major supplier of maize to Japan in competition with Thailand.

Federal Republic of Germany — The following account of the current feed grain situation in the Federal Republic of Germany has been extracted from a report by Mr. G.H. Musgrove, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) Canadian Embassy, Bad Godesberg, Germany, under date of February 16, 1967 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Weather and Crops With above normal temperatures and low precipitation in September seeding conditions for winter rye and winter barley were even better than those for winter wheat. Reduction of the rye area during the last several years was discontinued and the area remains about the same as last year. The area sown to winter barley has been further expanded and is up by 14 per cent, while the area sown to oats is predicted to be 5 per cent greater.

Precipitations during the last months were as follows: September 60 per cent, October 125 per cent, November 120 per cent, and December 200 per cent of normal. Soil moisture is high, but so far not detrimental. In those parts of the Federal Republic, where temperatures dropped below freezing point during a few short periods, a sufficient snow cover protected the seeds. No winter damage has been reported. Stand of crops is satisfactory, winter barley being above and winter wheat below normal.

Farm Stocks Stocks of feed and industrial grains, registered for end-December, were approximately 3,670,000 metric tons. This is 371,000 metric tons more than at the same time last year, and 265,000 metric tons more than the average 1960-65.

Commercial Stocks The heavier stocks of feed and industrial grains and their products partly result from larger millings for feed and mixed feed production without adequate market outlet.

Mixed Feed Production In the July-November period mixed feed production at 2.92 million metric tons was 0.22 million metric tons or 8 per cent higher than the previous year. The sharpest increase was registered with mixed feeds for broilers (plus 19 per cent) followed by mixed feeds for calves (plus 11 per cent). A better supply position of farm grown feeds is reflected in the lower growth rate (plus 4 per cent) for cattle feeds, which are mainly used for dairy cows, but also for beef production.

The use of grains by the feedstuff industry at 1.12 million metric tons was 0.04 million metric tons or 3.6 per cent bigger than the year before during the July-November period.

Demand for mixed feeds has been somewhat slackening for months, so that prices dropped considerably from the unusually high quotations early last autumn and January prices were lower than comparable figures last year. This development will, no doubt, be reflected by lower milling rates for the future months as there is no incentive to be expected from increases in livestock population with the possible exception of poultry and calves (for veal and beef production).

West German Grain Exports Exports of feed and industrial grains (not including products thereof) at 224,000 metric tons reached 13 per cent of imports of comparable items.

It remains to be seen whether the change of EEC grain regulations, which is due by the beginning of the next crop year, will also affect the German refunding system, and how an eventual change of this system will influence the almost traditional means and methods of German trade. Under the German Milling Law the reduction of milling capacity continues. Since 1959, when the Law came into force, it has amounted to 13,000 metric tons. An additional 5,000 metric tons should be closed down, according to the Milling Convention, to equal the demand within the German territory.

Imports of Feed and Industrial Grains In the period under review imports of feed and industrial grains at 1.9 million metric tons reached only approx. 83 per cent of previous year's figure. Practically all types of these grains suffered from this development with the exception of meals from feed grains, which rose from 346 to 4,470 metric tons due to large supplies from Brazil, and malt, which is now being imported to a larger extent from EEC member countries. Imports of barley and oats were considerably down, while imports of corn still exceeded the 1 million metric ton level.

Canadian supplies, in the face of this trend, decreased to less than one per cent of total feed imports, while in the July-November period of the previous crop year they were almost 3.5 per cent.

CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS

December 20 The 1966 season of navigation closed at the Canadian Lakehead, Preliminary reports for the 1966 season place the lake shipping total for the six major grains at a record 494.4 million bushels. Shipments of wheat were also at a new high at 392.4 million.

January 27 The Canadian Wheat Board, in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) Nos. 22 and 23, announced that effective immediately the delivery quotas on flaxseed and rapeseed, respectively, are declared open at all delivery points in the designated area.

February 24 According to a report received from Mr. H.E. Ryan, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) Buenos Aires, a bumper corn crop is expected in Argentina this year due to good weather conditions and a larger seeded acreage. Production of oats, barley and rye in Argentina is now officially estimated at 35.7 million bushels of oats, 21.0 million of barley and 12.0 million of rye.

March 17 On the basis of farmers' intentions at March 1 the intended 1967 Canadian acreage of major grains and oilseeds with 1966 figures in brackets, are indicated as follows in million of acres: oats, 9.1 (9.1); barley, 7.6 (7.2); mixed grains, 1.6 (1.6); corn for grain, 0.8 (0.8); flaxseed, 1.5 (2.1); and rapeseed 1.4 (1.4).

FATS AND OILS

World Production of Oils and Fats in 1967 Seen at Record Ninth Consecutive Year

The following extract is taken in part from the January 31, 1967 issue of World Agricultural Production and Trade published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture. World production of oils and fats in the 1967 calendar year is forecast at 38.7 million short tons, a record high for the ninth consecutive year. This would be 3 per cent larger than the previous record in 1966. Most of the increase from 1966 will be in the edible vegetable oils category. The record U.S. and, consequently, world production of soybeans will continue to dominate the pattern of world production of oils and fats. Soybean oil accounts for 12 to 14 per cent of the total and in 1967 is expected to represent over 40 per cent of the total net increase in production as compared with last year.

Other factors of major significance in this year's oils and fats supply are: a record 1966 world production of sunflowerseed, resulting mainly from larger crops in the Soviet Union, South America and South Africa; a sharp decline in production of cottonseed; and a significant decline in 1966 production of flaxseed, due to smaller crops in all major producing and exporting countries. The United States will continue, as in recent years, to be the source of over one-fourth of the world production of all major oils and fats.

For the seventh successive year, production of edible vegetable oils is expected to reach a new high, exceeding last year's tonnage by an estimated 5 per cent. The increase from 1966 will result largely from the record soybean and sunflowerseed crops harvested in 1966, the large volume of olive oil from 1966-crop olives, and the expected increase in the 1967 crop of rapeseed. Soybean production in 1966 was boosted to an all-time high by the record U.S. crop of 931.5 million bushels. Record crops also were reported for the Soviet Union, Brazil, Mexico, and Colombia. Production in Mainland China is believed to have been about the same as in 1965, but production in Japan continued the downward trend of recent years.

World sunflowerseed oil production in 1967 is forecast at an all-time high, 11 per cent above last year's reduced output. This year's increase reflects a significantly larger 1966 harvest in the Soviet Union, due to an overall increase in acreage and increased yields. Production in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and South Africa is expected to increase significantly. No major change is anticipated in production in the East European countries. Production of rapeseed oil in 1967 probably will increase from the reduced level of 1966. Oil from rapeseed crops is extracted primarily in the year of harvest. India's rapeseed production, which was reduced sharply in 1966 because of inadequate moisture, is expected to recover in 1967. Because of relatively favourable prices and strong demand, major exporting countries, including Canada, France, Sweden, Denmark, and West Germany, are expected to give stronger emphasis to production of rapeseed this year. No significant change is foreseen in Chinese production, which is expected to remain substantially below the 1955-59 average.

World Flaxseed Production Down 15 Per Cent

According to the February 28, 1967 issue of the World Agricultural Production and Trade published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, the second estimate of world flaxseed production in 1966 is 121 million bushels. This is 15 per cent less than production in 1965, 8 per cent less than the 1960-64 average and the smallest crop

Oils and Fats (oil or fat equivalent): Estimated World Production, Average 1955-59, Annual 1960-66 and Forecast 1967 (1)

Commodity	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966(2)	Forecast 1967
	thousand short tons								
Edible Vegetable Oils (3)									
Cottonseed	2,081	2,280	2,305	2,430	2,490	2,610	2,715	2,695	2,550
Peanut	2,605	2,560	2,725	2,855	2,985	3,100	3,285	3,115	3,155
Soybean	3,024	3,815	3,660	4,020	4,195	4,270	4,500	4,960	5,380
Sunflowerseed	1,422	1,575	1,990	2,190	2,545	2,285	2,910	2,795	3,100
Rapeseed	1,209	1,280	1,320	1,300	1,190	1,230	1,665	1,490	1,585
Sesameseed	590	590	530	585	590	600	605	565	615
Safflowerseed	89	125	140	155	220	235	205	220	290
Olive Oil	1,091(4)	1,300	1,480	1,475	1,020	1,875	1,080	1,330	1,420
Corn Oil	170	195	210	225	240	255	270	265	275
Totals	12,281	13,720	14,360	15,235	15,475	16,460	17,235	17,435	18,370
Palm Oils (5)									
Coconut	2,286	2,240	2,395	2,325	2,420	2,435	2,360	2,475	2,400
Palm Kernel	464	455	440	405	410	420	405	415	425
Palm	1,394	1,455	1,410	1,365	1,390	1,400	1,405	1,410	1,420
Babassu Kernel (6)	51	64	57	66	50	66	70	85	85
Totals	4,195	4,214	4,302	4,161	4,270	4,321	4,240	4,385	4,330
Industrial Oils (3)									
Linseed	1,138	1,075	1,110	1,080	1,150	1,190	1,150	1,210	1,060
Castorbean	235	295	265	295	320	390	320	295	330
Oiticica	9	22	18	28	6	19	22	24	25
Tung	128	136	120	108	103	123	130	109	147
Totals	1,510	1,528	1,513	1,511	1,579	1,722	1,622	1,638	1,562
Animal Fats									
Butter (fat content)	4,014	4,250	4,295	4,375	4,375	4,455	4,615	4,660	4,780
Lard (7)	3,727	4,000	4,045	4,085	4,065	3,845	3,940	4,000	4,020
Tallow and Grease	3,243	3,440	3,640	3,745	4,085	4,405	4,285	4,285	4,350
Totals	10,984	11,690	11,980	12,205	12,525	12,705	12,840	12,945	13,150
Marine Oils									
Whale	427	418	428	390	295	249	218	175	155
Sperm Whale	119	122	120	130	149	165	170	170	175
Fish (including liver)	427	512	662	734	684	836	875	935	940
Totals	973	1,052	1,210	1,254	1,128	1,250	1,263	1,280	1,270
Estimated World Totals	29,943	32,204	33,365	34,366	34,977	36,458	37,200	37,683	38,682

(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) 1955-58 average. (5) Estimated on the basis of exports and information available on consumption in the various producing areas. (6) Figures for 1960-67 represent mill production only. (7) Rendered lard only in most countries.

since 1959. This estimate, however, is 4 million bushels above the first estimate because of the recent indication of a sharp increase in production in the Soviet Union. Aside from the USSR, flaxseed production declined from the 1965 level in all major producing and exporting countries.

Production in North America was 17 million bushels less than in 1965. The U.S. crop at 23.9 million bushels was down one-third from the previous year and almost one-sixth from the 1960-64 average. While harvested acreage declined 5 per cent, the reduced production resulted mainly from the smaller average yield — 9.1 bushels per acre against the record 12.8 bushels in 1965. Seeding of the 1966 crop was delayed by cool, wet weather throughout most of the major producing area. Then serious moisture supplies developed during July and August causing a decline in yields. Canada produced 23.6 million bushels, almost one-fifth less than in the previous year but one-fourth above the 1960-64 average. Acreage declined 11 per cent from a year earlier, and average yields 10 per cent. Acreage reductions were primarily a response to low flaxseed prices relative to returns possible by shifting to wheat or feed grains. Yields in Saskatchewan and Alberta, where growing weather was excellent, were well above average, but in Manitoba the late wet spring and poor growing weather reduced yields sharply. The crop is reported to be of excellent quality. Most of it is expected to grade No. 1 C.W.

Flaxseed crops harvested late in 1966 in South America were slightly below the previous year's reduced level. The second official estimate of Argentina's production is 21.3 million bushels, down 5 per cent from the relatively small crop in 1965 but 29 per cent below the 1960-64 average. Seedings at 2.5 million acres declined 23 per cent from a year earlier, reportedly the result of low temperatures and lack of moisture plus a strong interest in wheat as an alternative crop. Drought during the growing season reduced yields, then excessive rains in December caused further damage and delayed harvesting. Preliminary indications are that Brazil's production approximated 1.6 million bushels or 5 per cent less than a year earlier. Acreage declined one-fifth compared with 1965, but average yields reflect a substantial increase. In contrast, preliminary estimates place Uruguay's crop at about 1.8 million bushels, one-fifth above the previous year. The increase largely reflects the 8 per cent expansion in seedings.

The 12 per cent decline estimated for flaxseed production in Europe is attributed mainly to an indicated reduction in Poland, by far the major producing country. However, some decline also occurred in the Netherlands and Belgium.

In the Soviet Union, production of oilseed crops, including flaxseed, increased sharply in 1966 from the previous year's level. Flaxseed production from both fiber flax and flaxseed grown for oil is estimated at 21.5 million bushels compared with 17 million in 1965.

The major portion of flaxseed production in Africa is in Ethiopia, but 1966 data for that country are not yet available. Most of the remainder is in Morocco and the United Arab Republic. The decline in Morocco, where the crop was seriously affected by drought, was partially offset by increased production in the United Arab Republic.

The sharp drop in Asia's flaxseed production was due to the small output in India. At the official estimate of 12.9 million bushels, India's crop was one-third less than the previous year's record and the smallest since the 10.2 million bushels produced in 1958. Failure of rains in September-October 1965 adversely affected sowings. India's 1967 crop, now being harvested, is expected to approximate a more normal level of 16 to 17 million bushels. Because of a continuation through September of last summer's rains, seedings are reported to have increased by about 10 per cent from the reduced acreage of 1966. There were additional rains in December and, as of early January, the crop was reported to be growing well.

In Australia, the large carryover of flaxseed from the 1964-65 season caused seed crushers to maintain limitations on planting contracts for the 1966-67 crop. In view of the uncertainty of the market and the lower guaranteed price offered by crushers, many growers apparently switched from flaxseed to wheat or safflowerseed. While seedings were above those of the previous year, they were only one-fourth the 1964 acreage. Average yields were relatively good, and production is estimated at about 400,000 bushels, up two-thirds from last year.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Commercial Supplies Data recorded up to February 22, 1967 indicate that primary deliveries of flaxseed have amounted to 11.1 million bushels below the comparable total of 14.2 million of the previous year and the recent ten-year average of 12.5 million. Marketings of rapeseed at 11.9 million bushels also registered a decline from the corresponding 1965-66 figure of 15.1 million but remained above the recent 8-year average of 6.6 million.

Total supplies of Canadian flaxseed at February 22 of the current crop year, at 8.2 million bushels, were below both the 1966 and 1965 comparable levels of 8.8 million. Most of the current total was accounted for by supplies in Lakehead and country elevator positions. The 3.3 million bushels at the Lakehead were above the total of 2.5 million at the same date in 1966 but below the 4.2 million in 1965. Stocks of flaxseed in country elevators, totalling some 3.0 million bushels while below the 4.0 million of the previous year were above the 2.7 million of two years ago. Rapeseed supplies in commercial positions at February 22 of this year amounted to 4.7 million bushels with the bulk of this grain in country elevators (2.7 million), in transit rail (western division) (0.8 million) and Vancouver-New Westminster (0.6 million).

Exports of Flaxseed, Rapeseed and Soybeans During the first six months of the 1966-67 crop year exports of Canadian flaxseed amounted to 9.9 million bushels, 4 per cent more than the 9.6 million shipped during the comparable period of 1965-66, but sharply higher than the ten-year (1955-56—1964-65) average for the period of 7.4 million. The major markets for this oilseed with figures in millions of bushels were as follows: Netherlands, 2.8; Japan, 2.6; and Britain, 2.1. The remainder was accounted for by relatively smaller shipments to Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, Yugoslavia, Norway, France, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Luxembourg, Portugal, Italy, Israel and Switzerland.

Exports of rapeseed from August 1, 1966 to January 31, 1967, at 5.7 million bushels were slightly above the comparable 1965-66 figure of 5.4 million, but considerably above the recent average of 2.8 million. Japan, the major importer, at 4.5 million, accounted for 78 per cent of the six-month period.

Other shipments went to the Netherlands, 0.7 million; Italy, 0.3 million; and Federal Republic of Germany, 0.2 million, while Britain and the United States imported smaller amounts.

Customs exports of soybeans during the first five months (August-December) of the 1966-67 crop year amounted to 1.8 million bushels, more than double the 0.7 million at the comparable period the previous year and sharply higher than the ten-year average of 1.0 million.

Domestic Market Crushings of flaxseed, soybeans, rapeseed and sunflower seed, in Canada during the period August 1966-January 1967, have accounted for a total of 781.9 million pounds compared with 807.7 million pounds for the same period of the previous year. Most of the current total is accounted for by crushings of some 577.2 million pounds of soybeans as compared with 624.4 million pounds during the comparable period of 1965-66. Crushings of flaxseed at 78.9 million pounds, represent a decline of 11 per cent from the comparable 1965-66 figure of 88.6 million pounds. The total amount of rapeseed crushed during August 1966-January 1967 amounted to 119.8 million pounds, some 37 per cent greater than last year's comparable total of 87.3 million pounds. Sunflower seed, at 6.0 million pounds, was 18 per cent less than the previous comparable total of 7.3 million.

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

	Crop Year			August-January	
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1965-66	1966-67
	thousand pounds				
Crushings					
Flaxseed	154,128	162,480	147,321	88,616	78,912
Soybeans	1,116,350	1,172,459	1,239,219	624,439	577,207
Rapeseed	78,703	107,821	187,275	87,333	119,811
Sunflower seed	14,643	23,465	13,605	7,301	6,001
Oil Production					
Flaxseed	53,173	55,742	51,388	30,634	27,550
Soybeans	192,655	201,057	205,296	104,533	95,883
Rapeseed	30,759	42,431	73,384	34,195	47,622
Sunflower seed	4,670	7,935	4,791	2,585	2,427
Meal Production					
Flaxseed	95,551	101,764	89,783	53,531	48,411
Soybeans	883,052	929,775	982,879	497,453	457,029
Rapeseed	46,399	62,931	108,033	50,372	69,023
Sunflower seed	4,811	8,649	5,194	2,741	2,268

Oilseed Crushings in Canada, Calendar Years 1955-66

Item	Flaxseed	Soybeans	Rapeseed	Sunflower Seed
			bushels	
Quantity Crushed				
1955	3,369,194	11,174,452	338,223	455,913
1956	3,593,192	12,883,988	574,289	360,585
1957	3,655,838	13,305,634	429,706	331,906
1958	3,714,978	14,099,362	663,304	196,364
1959	2,919,554	16,148,017	524,836	227,737
1960	2,637,243	17,147,988	376,838	590,526
1961	2,912,208	15,410,386	1,181,423	261,144
1962	2,350,163	17,433,760	1,495,283	101,786
1963	2,417,598	18,155,664	1,590,780	228,136
1964	3,053,488	20,732,079	1,748,825	691,069
1965	2,838,339	19,548,764	2,635,112	655,721
1966	2,470,967	20,052,503	4,272,916	398,993
Oil Produced			pounds	
1955	66,574,982	115,517,536	5,610,827	3,782,940
1956	72,060,237	135,977,596	10,479,667	2,779,845
1957	74,163,461	140,421,451	7,811,286	2,502,905
1958	72,843,666	147,576,584	12,081,248	1,543,295
1959	57,048,927	170,306,449	9,459,625	1,834,125
1960	52,062,412	185,086,753	6,762,706	4,940,545
1961	57,135,560	162,876,037	20,845,161	2,314,385
1962	45,376,613	181,257,687	28,476,022	918,719
1963	46,732,738	186,750,396	30,711,253	2,367,595
1964	58,934,636	200,317,538	34,115,716	6,698,708
1965	54,857,900	198,587,805	51,807,726	6,657,605
1966	48,577,718	197,867,175	84,446,626	4,430,217
Oil Meal Produced			tons	
1955	57,586	264,633	5,292	2,066
1956	62,188	306,084	8,647	1,632
1957	62,546	319,852	6,432	1,572
1958	65,009	331,063	9,862	871
1959	50,277	383,039	7,904	1,064
1960	45,272	399,604	5,840	2,761
1961	50,592	361,285	18,303	1,283
1962	40,670	407,649	22,696	499
1963	41,343	427,432	23,588	1,203
1964	53,556	458,513	25,600	3,546
1965	48,754	466,558	38,264	3,659
1966	42,537	475,751	61,450	2,292

QUALITY OF WESTERN CANADIAN FLAXSEED AND RAPESEED, 1966 CROP

The following information was taken from Crop Bulletin No. 99, "Canadian Flax and Rapeseed, 1966" published by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. Quality data for the 1966 crop of flax and rapeseed, obtained from analyses of samples representative of the various grades of these oilseeds, are reported. Throughout the harvest period samples of new-crop flax and rapeseed, received by country elevator agents of the grain companies in Western Canada, were submitted to the Grain Research Laboratory where chemical analyses to assess relative quality were carried out.

Flaxseed Quality — The 1966 crop of Western Canada flaxseed is of excellent quality. The oil content, which averages 43.1 per cent is slightly higher than the level of the 1965 crop; test weight per bushel averages 53.0 pounds.

Quality Data for Grades of Flax for Each Province, and for Western Canada, 1966 Crop

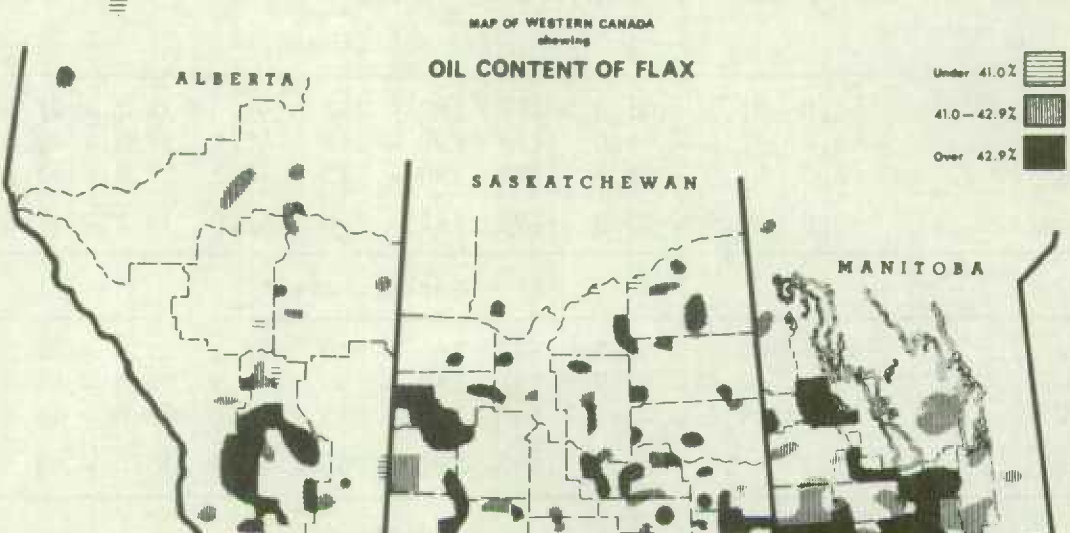
Grade	Oil Content* Mean	Oil Content* Range	Iodine Value Mean	Iodine Value Range	Protein Content** Mean	Protein Content** Range	No. of Samples
	%	%	Wijs' units		%	%	
				Manitoba			
No. 1 C.W.	43.0	38.5 - 45.3	192	182 - 200	41.0	33.2 - 47.6	216
No. 2 C.W.	43.2	42.5 - 44.0	193	190 - 195	41.2	38.6 - 46.2	6
No. 3 C.W.	43.5	43.3 - 43.8	192	190 - 195	40.6	29.3 - 42.2	3
All Grades	43.0	38.5 - 45.3	192	182 - 200	41.0	33.2 - 47.6	225
				Saskatchewan			
No. 1 C.W.	43.4	40.7 - 46.2	193	184 - 200	42.2	35.6 - 48.5	100
No. 2 C.W.	43.0	41.4 - 43.9	191	182 - 195	41.9	38.3 - 44.4	7
No. 3 C.W.	42.0	41.6 - 42.6	192	190 - 195	43.8	42.0 - 46.8	3
All Grades	43.3	40.7 - 46.2	192	182 - 200	42.3	35.6 - 48.5	110
				Alberta			
No. 1 C.W.	43.6	40.0 - 48.9	192	185 - 200	40.3	34.0 - 47.3	60
No. 2 C.W.	41.0	39.1 - 43.5	192	185 - 200	42.6	37.3 - 46.8	5
No. 3 C.W.	40.5	-	186	-	42.9	-	1
All Grades	43.3	39.1 - 48.9	192	185 - 200	40.6	34.0 - 47.3	66
				Western Canada			
No. 1 C.W.	43.2	38.5 - 48.9	192	182 - 200	41.2	33.2 - 48.5	376
No. 2 C.W.	42.5	39.1 - 44.0	192	182 - 200	41.9	37.3 - 46.8	18
No. 3 C.W.	42.4	40.5 - 43.8	191	186 - 195	42.3	39.3 - 46.8	7
All Grades	43.1	38.5 - 48.9	192	182 - 200	41.2	33.2 - 48.5	401

* Moisture-free basis.

** Oil-free meal. Moisture-free basis.

The previous table lists the mean values for oil content, iodine value, and protein content of the residual oil-free meal, for each grade of flax for each prairie province and for Western Canada. Average values for the 1966 Western Canada flax crop are as follows (figures for the 1965 crop in parentheses): oil content, 43.1 per cent (42.8 per cent); iodine value, 192 units (188 units); and protein content 41.2 per cent (41.9 per cent). The new crop is slightly higher in oil content, and in iodine value, but is lower in the protein content of the residual meal. Oil content, the most important single quality factor, is well above the average level, which for the 10 previous flax crops from 1956 to 1965 is 41.7 per cent. Protein content, on the other hand, is at the lowest level since 1956. No. 1 C.W. flax from Manitoba (which will be nearly 50 per cent of the total crop) is about 0.5 per cent lower in oil content than this grade from Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The accompanying map shows the geographic distribution of oil content for the samples of the 1966 flax survey. The flax producing areas of Manitoba are about evenly distributed between the two ranges in oil content 41.0 per cent to 42.9 per cent, and 43.0 per cent and over. Saskatchewan and Alberta are for the most part over 43 per cent in oil content.



<u>Rapeseed Quality</u> In 1966 farmers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan seeded an increased acreage to rapeseed but in Alberta, acreage was cut back somewhat from that of 1965. Overall, rapeseed acreage in Western Canada in 1966 was very slightly lower than in 1965. Rapeseed production, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is a record 25.5 million bushels, almost 3 million bushels higher than in 1965. Production of rapeseed over the 10-year period 1956 to 1965 averaged 9.9 million bushels annually. This low average figure does not accurately reflect the fact that rapeseed production has increased markedly in each of the last three years. Oil content of the 1966 rapeseed crop averages 44.8 per cent, an increase of 1 percentage unit over the previous crop. Test weight per bushel of the 1966 rapeseed averages 54.0 pounds. Contamination of rapeseed with small inseparable weed seeds is a major degrading factor this year.

The following table shows mean values for oil content and for protein content of the oil-free meal for the grades of the new-crop rapeseed from each province, and for the whole Western Canadian crop. For comparison, data from the 1965 harvest survey are also included. Oil content for the No. 1 grade of rapeseed from Alberta is about 1 per cent higher than that for the top grade seed from Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The crop from Alberta and Saskatchewan showed a marked increase in oil content from the levels of the 1965 crop; in Manitoba the levels are about the same as in 1965. Protein content of the residual oil-free meal from the top grade seed is generally lower than for the 1965 crop.

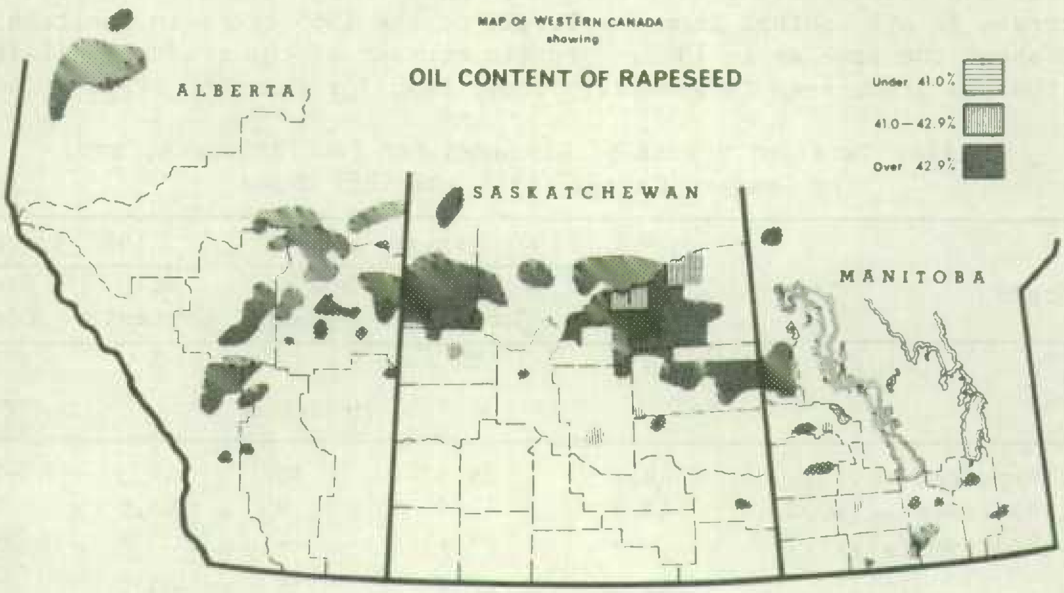
Quality Data for Grades of Rapeseed for Each Province, and for Western Canada, 1966 and 1965 Crops

Grade	1966 Survey			1965 Survey	
	Oil Content*	Protein Content**	No. of Samples	Oil Content*	Protein Content**
	%	%		%	%
			Manitoba		
No. 1 Can. Rapeseed	44.5	39.3	25	44.3	39.6
No. 2 Can. Rapeseed	43.8	41.9	9	43.9	40.3
No. 3 Can. Rapeseed	-	-	-	-	-
All Grades	44.3	40.0	34	44.2	39.8
			Saskatchewan		
No. 1 Can. Rapeseed	44.6	39.5	140	42.9	41.3
No. 2 Can. Rapeseed	43.8	41.8	7	41.9	41.9
No. 3 Can. Rapeseed	-	-	-	40.7	42.2
All Grades	44.5	39.6	147	42.6	41.5
			Alberta		
No. 1 Can. Rapeseed	45.5	38.5	95	44.0	38.9
No. 2 Can. Rapeseed	44.5	40.8	3	44.9	38.4
No. 3 Can. Rapeseed	46.2	37.8	2	47.6	37.6
All Grades	45.5	38.5	100	44.1	38.8
			Western Canada		
No. 1 Can. Rapeseed	44.9	39.1	260	43.6	39.9
No. 2 Can. Rapeseed	43.9	41.7	19	43.0	40.8
No. 3 Can. Rapeseed	46.2	37.8	2	44.2	39.9
All Grades	44.8	39.3	281	43.5	40.1

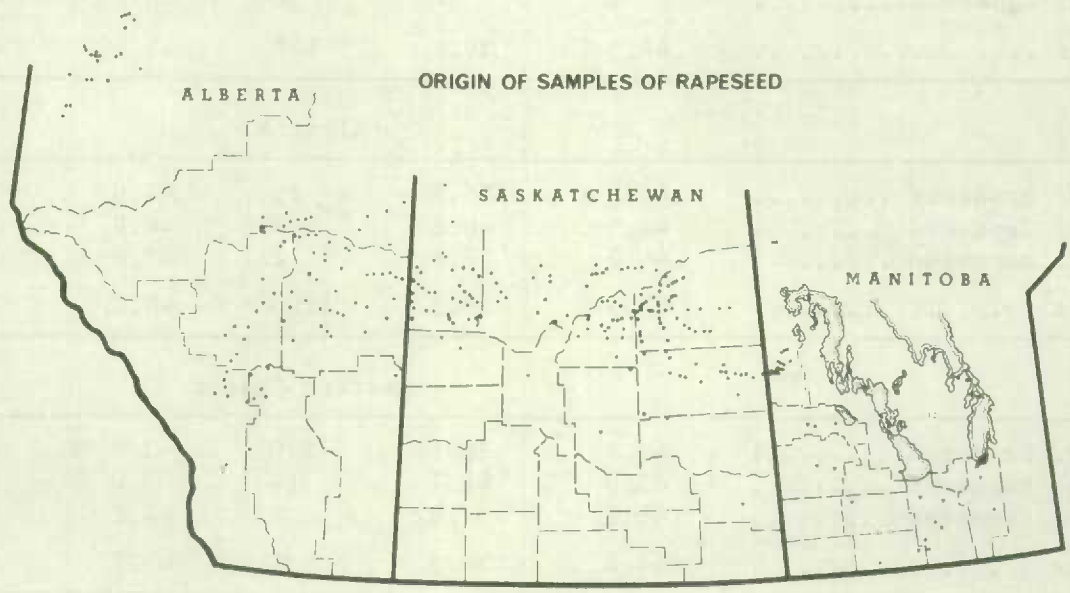
* Moisture-free basis.

** Oil-free meal. Moisture-free basis.

The following map shows the geographic distribution of the 1966 rapeseed crop in terms of three ranges of oil content. Only a few isolated areas in Manitoba and Saskatchewan produced seed with average oil content in the range 41.0 per cent to 42.0 per cent; all other areas averaged 43 per cent and over.



The following map shows the origin of the samples for the 1966 rapeseed survey. Rapeseed is grown mainly in the more northerly areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Early maturing varieties which mature within the normal frost-free period now make this oilseed attractive to farmers in these areas.



FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF FLAXSEED AND RAPESEED IN THE WESTERN DIVISION CROP YEAR 1965-66

The following tables give a breakdown of the quantities of flaxseed and rapeseed marketed by farmers in 1965-66 according to the marketing channel through which the grain passed. Deliveries to country elevators are further classified by crop districts. These are revised data compiled by the Statistics Division of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Farmers' Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed in the Western Division
Crop Year 1965-66

Marketing Channel	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
	bushels	
Country elevators	23,298,838	16,756,422
Interior private and mill elevators	389,965	2,018,018
Interior semi-public terminals	-	815
Totals	23,688,803	18,775,255

Farmers' Marketings through Country Elevators
Crop Year 1965-66

Province and District	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
	bushels	
Manitoba		
Crop District 1	1,415,666	12,862
2	1,960,994	81,481
3	5,600,121	308,314
4	513,022	62,282
5	481,080	59,353
6	108,352	3,859
7	867,499	24,729
8	678,191	50,381
9	711,776	42,836
10	322,065	98,932
11	597,397	145,577
12	329,992	4,246
13	66,863	924,001
14	217,596	14,377
Totals	13,870,614	1,833,230
Ontario		
Country elevators in the Western Division	546	376
Totals (1)	13,871,160	1,833,606

Farmers' Marketings through Country Elevators
Crop Year 1965-66

Province and District	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
	bushels	
Saskatchewan		
Crop District 1A	738,927	5,582
1B	316,366	20,568
2A	310,666	25,643
2B	999,676	154
3A North	117,891	35
3A South	256,822	994
3B North	320,637	-
3B South	32,294	-
4A	9,025	-
4B	143,949	-
5A	179,123	11,360
5B	191,816	992,776
6A	328,294	52,493
6B	120,397	80,899
7A	945,933	311
7B	81,693	57,577
8A	333,311	2,017,850
8B	164,962	1,008,942
9A	88,515	1,148,009
9B	14,812	1,846,019
Totals	5,695,109	7,269,212
Alberta		
Crop District 1	254,936	2,549
2	2,049,431	155,672
3	609,446	252,425
4	98,191	1,322,294
5	61,365	1,095,120
6	227,453	1,598,457
7	410,238	3,198,173
Totals	3,711,060	7,624,690
British Columbia	21,509	28,914
Totals (2)	3,732,569	7,653,604
Totals Marketed	23,298,838	16,756,422

(1) Manitoba figures include points in Ontario west of Fort William-Port Arthur.

(3) Alberta figures include country points in British Columbia.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF FLAXSEED AND RAPESEED

Marketings of flaxseed and rapeseed in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to February 22 were lower than the previous year but above the recent averages for the period under review. Deliveries of flaxseed, at 11.1 million bushels, were 22 per cent less than the 1965-66 comparable total of 14.2 million and 12 per cent below the 10-year average for the period of 12.5 million bushels. Rapeseed marketings, at 11.9 million bushels, decreased by 21 per cent from the previous season of 15.1 million but were sharply above the eight-year average for the period of 6.6 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 1-				
November 23, 1966	4,871	1,851(2)	1,527	8,249(2)
30	188	47	91	326
December 7	147	94	118	360
14	154	84	55	293
21	255	121	111	486
28	102	77	31	210
January 4, 1967	56	53	55	164
11	49	58	30	138
18	91	19	51	161
25	13	19	19	52
February 1	36	51	24	111
8	66	30	140	235
15	70	33	83	186
22	30	25	52	107
Totals	6,127	2,562	2,388	11,077
Similar period 1965-66	8,656	3,028	2,543	14,227
10-year average similar period 1955-56—1964-65	4,211	5,407	2,906	12,524
	Rapeseed (3)			
August 1-				
November 23, 1966	738	3,356	2,968	7,061
30	45	122	112	278
December 7	59	350	346	755
14	60	248	186	494
21	46	199	270	515
28	34	94	85	213
January 4, 1967	25	101	115	241
11	23	122	133	279
18	57	144	173	373
25	4	39	45	88
February 1	25	75	83	184
8	38	201	366	605
15	46	188	235	469
22	56	56	240	352
Totals	1,254	5,295	5,357	11,906
Similar period 1965-66	1,623	6,837	6,674	15,135
8-year average similar period 1957-58—1964-65	431	3,917	2,285	6,632

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

Visible Supply of Canadian Flaxseed, February 22, 1967, Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1965 and 1966

Position	1965	1966	1967
		thousand bushels	
Country elevators - Manitoba	710	1,358	959
Saskatchewan	952	1,478	1,065
Alberta	1,083	1,212	1,022
Totals	2,745	4,048	3,046
Interior private and mill	77	69	58
Interior terminals	9	21	-
Vancouver-New Westminster	454	658	618
Victoria	-	1	-
Fort William-Port Arthur	4,182	2,529	3,269
In transit rail (western division)	660	657	259
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	139	104	104
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	558	262	843
In transit rail (eastern division)	-	408	-
Totals	8,824	8,757	8,197

Visible Supply of Canadian Rapeseed, February 22, 1967, Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1966

Position	1966	1967
	thousand bushels	
Country elevators - Manitoba	428	197
Saskatchewan	2,088	1,015
Alberta	2,138	1,528
Totals	4,654	2,740
Interior private and mill	190	254
Interior terminals	199	11
Vancouver-New Westminster	1,293	562
Victoria	1	-
Fort William-Port Arthur	169	355
In transit rail (western division)	199	750
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	-	67
Totals	6,705	4,739

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 half of the 1966-67 crop year amounted to 10,000 and represented an increase of only one per cent over the 9,865 cars of these oilseeds inspected during the first half of the 1965-66 crop year.

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

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

Grain and Grade	Crop Year: Average 1960-61 - 1964-65	Crop Year: 1965-66	August-January: 1966-67	
	per cent		cars	per cent
FLAXSEED				
1 C.W.	90.4	75.5	5,803	88.7
2 C.W.	1.4	2.9	88	1.3
3 C.W.	0.7	0.6	43	0.7
4 C.W.	0.1	(1)	1	(1)
Tough (2) (3)	4.9	19.7	466	7.1
Damp (2) (4)	1.5	1.0	22	0.3
Rejected (2)	0.5	0.2	67	1.0
All Others	0.4	0.1	54	0.8
Totals	100.0	100.0	6,544	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			12,933,000	
RAPESEED				
1 Canada			3,256	94.2
2 Canada			78	2.3
3 Canada			25	0.7
Others			97	2.8
Totals			3,456	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			7,258,000	

* 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

	Crop Year			August-December	
	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	10,841,000
Production	21,116,000	20,313,000	29,254,000	29,254,000	23,616,000
Imports	65,743	6,200	1,193	-	-
Exports	13,638,472	14,346,118	18,935,830	8,393,364	8,757,284
Domestic crushing ..	2,750,118	2,901,402	2,630,729	1,432,964	1,273,202
			cents and eighths per bushel		
Prices (2)					
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		293/2
January	322/4	315	299		293/5
February	322/4	323/1	303/3		295/6
March	323/2	324/7	297/6		
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	6,790,900	5,670,800
Domestic production	53,173,265	55,742,235	51,387,759	27,676,583	24,866,542
			tons		
Flaxseed Meal					
Exports	11,400	23,357	15,161	11,377	11,471
Domestic production	47,775	50,882	44,891	24,208	21,854

(1) Preliminary.

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

Rapeseed - Selected Statistics

	Crop Year			August - December	
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1965	1966(1)
			bushels		
Rapeseed					
Production.......	8,360,000	13,230,000	22,600,000	22,600,000	25,500,000
Exports..........	5,308,407	9,276,497	13,632,267	3,983,286	4,043,422
Domestic crushing.......	1,574,065	2,156,419	3,745,507	1,388,285	1,915,694
			cents and eighths per bushel		
Prices(2)					
August...........		254/4	232		289/5
September........	278/1(3)	259/3	230/3		274/6
October..........	277/6	262/3	244		265/5
November.........	279/4	286/5	271/2		271
December.........	282/5	308/6	260		285/6
January..........	286/1	316/5	295		280/7
February.........	271/4	317/5	287/5		284/3
March............	253/2	310	265		
April............	255	304/6	269/2		
May..............	268/4	287	270/4		
June.............	270/2	272/6	284/2		
July.............	269	262/1	282/6		
Yearly average	271/5	287	266		
			pounds		
Rapeseed Oil					
Domestic production.....	30,759,353	42,430,605	73,384,109	27,125,226	38,187,743
			tons		
Rapeseed Meal					
Exports..........	1,102	3,025	2,433	593	127
Domestic production.....	23,199	31,465	54,017	20,078	27,511

(1) Preliminary.
(2) Winnipeg Grain Exchange No. 1 Canada Rapeseed, basis in store Vancouver.
(3) Starting September 16, eleven-day average only.

Soybeans - Selected Statistics

	Crop Year			August-December	
	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	10,776,938	9,559,778
Exports	1,614,435	3,179,108	2,152,373	700,657	1,824,008
Domestic crushing	18,605,840	19,540,984	20,653,645	8,523,589	7,922,447
			cents and eighths per bushel		
Prices (2)					
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		303
January	288	324/1	298/5		296/6
February	276/4	328/6	302/7		295/1
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	7,852,000	8,517,700
Exports	28,162,900	33,163,900	35,347,900	20,074,200	13,923,500
Domestic production ...	192,654,904	201,056,959	205,295,970	86,031,038	78,602,243
			tons		
Soybean Meal					
Imports	203,670	260,803	225,389	114,307	103,755
Exports	211,337	267,106	220,872	110,365	79,681
Domestic production ...	441,526	464,888	491,440	203,807	188,119

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

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

Destination	November 1966	December 1966	January 1967	August-January 1966-67	August-January 1965-66 (2)
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC					
Belgium and Luxembourg ..	48,800	-	-	96,992	128,270
France	-	-	-	173,154	244,699
Germany, Federal Republic	367,323	137,691	90,600	792,464	1,256,031
Italy	-	-	-	62,928(2)	19,000
Netherlands	1,137,621	164,109	244,600	2,829,355	1,933,098
Sub-totals	1,553,744	301,800	335,200	3,954,893(2)	3,581,098
Other Western Europe					
Britain	822,866	44,097	320,000	2,136,382	3,008,755
Greece	-	-	-	-	3,960
Norway	114,000	-	-	177,000	219,603
Portugal	89,508	-	-	89,508	-
Spain	225,281	-	-	484,026(2)	372,735
Switzerland	-	-	-	2,029	-
Sub-totals	1,251,655	44,097	320,000	2,888,945(2)	3,605,053
Totals	2,805,399	345,897	655,200	6,843,838	7,186,151
Eastern Europe					
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	126,000	-
Yugoslavia	-	287,402	-	380,293	256,160
Totals	-	287,402	-	506,293	256,160
Asia					
Israel	-	11,958	-	11,958	76,920
Japan	260,000	400,073	504,683	2,555,078	2,002,913
Korea, South	-	-	-	-	58,200
Totals	260,000	412,031	504,683	2,567,036	2,138,033
Totals, All Countries	3,065,399	1,045,330	1,159,883	9,917,167	9,580,344

See footnotes on page 50.

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

Destination	November 1966	December 1966	January 1967	August-January 1966-67	August-January 1965-66 (2)
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC					
Germany, Federal Republic	59,370	-	151,200	210,570	873,779
Italy	74,152	-	243,616	317,768	1,396,490
Netherlands	379,288	-	175,616	652,895	544,886
Sub-totals	512,810	-	570,432	1,181,233	2,815,155
Other Western Europe					
Britain	-	-	44,800	44,800	-
Totals	512,810	-	615,232	1,226,033	2,815,155
Asia					
Japan	555,799	931,252	1,021,805	4,451,186	2,591,291
Sub-totals, All Countries	1,068,609	931,252	1,637,037	5,677,219	5,406,446
Western Hemisphere					
United States (3)	-	-	N.A.	3,240(4)	4,784
Totals, All Countries	1,068,609	931,252	1,637,037	5,680,459	5,411,230

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Statistics Division, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. (2) Revised. (3) Customs exports. (4) August-December only. N.A. Not available.

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

Destination	October 1966	November 1966	December 1966	August-December 1966-67	August-December 1965-66
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC					
France	-	740	-	740	-
Germany, Federal Republic	-	-	-	-	56,203
Netherlands	-	52,320	-	52,983	-
Sub-totals	-	53,060	-	53,723	56,203
Other Western Europe					
Britain	18,667	242,667	936,024	1,768,815	642,940
Sweden	-	-	-	1,470	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	1,514
Sub-totals	18,667	242,667	936,024	1,770,285	644,454
Totals, All Countries	18,667	295,727	936,024	1,824,008	700,657

United States The following summary of the fats and oils situation in the United States has been taken from the February 2, 1967 issue of The Fats and Oils Situation published by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Prices to soybean farmers have remained fairly steady so far this marketing year, averaging $2.83 per bushel during September-January; about 40 cents above the same months in 1965-66. Total disappearance (crushings and exports) is slightly ahead of the year-earlier rate, and farmers are storing a record quantity of soybeans. Although soybean prices are expected to continue favourable during the remainder of the marketing year, they probably will average slightly lower than in the last 5 months and sharply below the February-August 1966 level of $3.00 per bushel.

The 1966-67 supply of soybeans is placed at 967 million bushels, 10 per cent more than the previous year. Soybean crushings are now estimated at around 575 million bushels, compared with 538 million in 1965-66. The crushing rate so far this season did not increase as much as was estimated earlier. This is primarily due to the relatively high price of soybeans compared with product values. The crushing rate this season has been determined primarily by expanding soybean meal requirements so that soybean oil stocks have increased modestly. Soybean crushings are expected to pick up, since supplies of competitive cottonseed oil and meal are sharply reduced. Soybean supplies are ample to meet the anticipated pickup in crushings and exports and still permit carryover stocks next September 1 to build up from last year's relatively low 36 million bushels.

Soybean exports thus far this marketing year have about matched last year's record rate even with prices to U.S. soybean farmers averaging higher this year. Total volume will depend upon world availability of competitive oil-bearing materials and soybean price movements during the remainder of the marketing year. It is estimated that around 275 million bushels of soybeans will be shipped abroad for all of 1966-67, compared with 251 million in 1965-66. Requirements in Japan and Europe - the major U.S. soybean markets - have trended upward.

Cottonseed oil supplies during the marketing year starting August 1, 1966, are placed at about 1.5 billion pounds - one-third below 1965-66 and the smallest since 1950-51. Domestic disappearance is estimated at 1.2 billion pounds, compared with 1.7 billion in 1965-66. This would leave around 0.3 billion pounds of cottonseed oil available for export or carryout stocks on July 31, 1967.

Cottonseed oil prices (crude, Valley) declined steadily from a seasonal high of 16.6 cents per pound in August 1966 to 12.0 cents in January 1967, reflecting generally lower oil prices in world markets. Part of the early season price strength was due to the lateness in harvesting and ginning the 1966-cotton crop. The seasonal peak in cottonseed oil production has now passed, and prices probably will stabilize - or possibly strengthen - since supplies are sharply below year-earlier levels.

Lard production in the marketing year that began October 1, 1966, is estimated at 2.0 billion pounds - about 5 per cent more than a year earlier. Hog slaughter is up about 15 per cent from last year, but lard yield per hog is off - from 27.0 to 25.2 pounds. Domestic use is placed at 1.7 billion pounds - up slightly from 1965-66, as lard usage in margarine and shortening increasesalong with lower prices. This would leave 0.3 million pounds of this year's estimated output available for export or addition to carryout stocks next September 30.

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 February 24, 1967 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 There has been no official production estimate further to that published in December at 510,000 metric tons (20.1 million bushels), but the private trade now forecast a slightly higher figure possibly close to 600,000 metric tons (23.6 million bushels). Harvesting is still in progress and first results in the province of Santa Fe are encouraging. The official stock figure for flax at the beginning of the crop year (January 1) has not been released but as of December only 29,073 metric tons (1,145,000 bushels) was quoted as available and this is in the hands of the private trade. The National Grain Board has stocks of near 50,000 metric tons of linseed oil on hand, considerably more than last year.

Prices for flaxseed weakened during November to 2,120 pesos per 100 kilos ($2.37 per bushel). Sales were poor and the market continued in the doldrums during December and weakened even further during January. This reflected the loss of interest by crushers who did not obtain from the Government their requested increase in minimum prices for oil. Trade also asked the Government to reduce the index export value for by-products and this was not forthcoming. By the end of January, prices for flaxseed had dropped to 1,990 pesos per 100 kilos ($2.23 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires. At present, the price averages 2,000 pesos per 100 kilos ($2.24 per bushel) in the Buenos Aires Futures Market for February delivery; 2,035 pesos ($2.28 per bushel) for March and 2,095 pesos ($2.34 per bushel) for April delivery.

During November the Grain Board sold some lots of oil at 28.50 pesos (13 cents) per kilo for December delivery and 29.30 pesos (13 cents) per kilo for January-March delivery. There were only limited quantities sold and virtually no sales were concluded during December and January, although small lots changed hands at 32.50 pesos (14 cents) per kilo.

The by-product trade is also slow. During November exporters paid 22,000 pesos per metric ton ($2.46 per bushel) for expellers, selling these to the Continent at U$S 108.00 per metric ton ($2.96 per bushel) December shipment. Local prices remained the same during December but prices c.i.f. the Continent declined to U$S 106.50 ($2.92 per bushel). In January expellers were quoted locally at 20,700 pesos ($2.32 per bushel) and c.i.f. the Continent at U$S 101.00 ($2.77 per bushel).

Sunflowerseed The second official area estimate was published in late January at 1,390,000 hectares (3.4 million acres); this represents a 17 per cent increase over the previous year and is 25 per cent and 14.7 per cent above the five- and ten-year averages. Rainfall during December and January favoured late sowing and stands are now in good condition but no production estimate has as yet been possible. During November, sunflowerseed was quoted at 2,320 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.39 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires and by December, in spite of dwindling stocks, prices fell to 2,230 pesos ($1.34 per bushel). Due to the expectation of a large new crop, sunflowerseed was quoted in January at 2,100 pesos ($1.26 per bushel) f.o.r. Rosario. There was light trading in futures which at present are being quoted at 1,945 pesos ($1.17 per bushel) for May.

Peanuts The first estimate has now been published at 355,000 hectares (877,000 acres) practically the same as last year, but 6.3 and 25.5 per cent above the average peanut sowing for the past five- and ten-year periods. A good crop is expected as conditions in the province of Cordoba, where 95 per cent of production is concentrated, are satisfactory. Small stocks remain of old crop peanuts. In November prices reached 3,100 pesos f.o.r. Buenos Aires but declined in December to 2,920 pesos and in January to 2,800 pesos with practically no sales being made.

Japan The following information relative to the Japanese oilseed situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. E.L. Gray, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture), Canadian Embassy, Tokyo, under date of February 16, 1967 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Oilseeds The Food Agency's revised demand estimates for oils and fats during the 1966 fiscal year included a total of 279,100 metric tons of soybean oil, 79,200 metric tons of rapeseed oil, 1,400 metric tons of mustard seed oil and 800 metric tons of sunflower oil. The corresponding figures for 1965 were 232,491 for soybean oil, 49,020 of rapeseed oil, 1,152 for mustard seed oil and 1,850 for sunflower oil.

The demand for imported soybeans for staple food use continues to be strong due to a decline in domestic production and relatively stable consumption of "Tofu" (soybean curd) and "Miso" (soybean paste). China has been supplying a large proportion of total purchases because the quality has been suitable for food use and prices have been competitive with those of U.S. beans. It is expected that China will continue to have a large share of the market. There has been considerable promotional activity, however, on behalf of U.S soybean producers and recently the "Hawkeye" and "Kanrich" varieties have been cultivated on a contract basis in the United States and imports of these two varieties will be used exclusively for food, since "Hawkeye" makes good quality Tofu and "Kanrich" has been favoured over domestic beans for production of high grade Miso.

Domestic production of soybeans has declined steadily since 1961 as follows:

1961	14,216,000 bushels
1962	12,338,000 bushels
1963	11,681,000 bushels
1964	8,811,000 bushels
1965	8,440,000 bushels

Imports of soybeans from China and the United States since 1961 were as follows:

	Communist China	U.S.A.	Total
	thousand bushels		
1961	1,561	4,984	6,546
1962	6,063	5,050	11,113
1963	8,328	4,952	13,280
1964	10,423	1,891	12,314
1965	13,812	5,015	18,827

Two of the larger soybean crushers in Japan, Honen Seiyu and Yoshiwara Seiyu, have announced that they will build a new crushing plant to be operated jointly by the two companies. This is apparently the first attempt at joint investment in the oilseed crushing industry. The plant being built at Kobe will begin operations some time during 1967. The capacity will be 1,500 metric tons (55,000 bushels) per day. The products will be sold under the existing brand names and through the established sales organizations of the two companies involved.

Italy The following information concerning oilseeds in Italy has been extracted from a report by Mr. U. Boschetti, Senior Commercial Assistant, Canadian Embassy, Milan, under date of January 19, 1967 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Oilseeds The quotations for the two last months of 1966 both for rapeseed and soybean (from France and USA respectively) were lowered as compared to September-October shipments. Following are the CIF prices for future imports on the Milan exchange:

Rapeseed:	\$3.28 per bushel Canadian - French produce - February-March shipments.
	\$3.16-\$3.18 per bushel - Canadian produce - February-March shipments.
Soybean:	\$3.44 per bushel - US produce - February shipments.

All the above prices are based on arrivals at Italian West Coast Ports (French offers at the French-Italian border).

We are now in a position to give a full picture of the Italian imports, from all sources of rapeseed, soybean and linseed for the first half of 1966. These statistics which show quantities in metric tons and overall amount in Canadian dollars are official figures. Source of these statistics is the Istituto Centrale di Statistica (Italian Bureau of Statistics).

Rapeseed:	5,386,000 bushels	- Cdn\$ 15,661,712
Soybean:	9,741,000 bushels	- Cdn\$ 31,328,320
Linseed:	114,000 bushels	- Cdn\$ 482,481