CATALOGUE No. 22-001 QUARTERLY

FEBRUARY 1969



# COARSE GRAINS QUARTERLY

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Agriculture Division

Crops Section

# THE COARSE GRAINS

# QUARTERLY

## FEBRUARY 1969

*Published by Authority of*
The Minister of Trade and Commerce

April 1969
5502-504

Price: 50 cents
$2.00 a year

Vol. 28—No. 2

The Queen's Printer, Ottawa

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COARSE GRAINS



FATS AND OILS

## WORLD FEED GRAIN SITUATION

The following account of the world feed situation has been taken from the World Agricultural Situation, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, under date of February 18, 1969.

Feed Grain Production Remains High. — World output of feed grains last year remained at the high level of 1967. Corn production reached new highs in the EEC and Mexico, and record barley crops were harvested in Canada and Denmark.

World Production of Feed Grains, 1961-68(1)

| Commodity | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | million metric tons | | | | | | | |
| Corn | 177 | 179 | 193 | 182 | 193 | 215 | 225 | 221 |
| Barley | 69 | 78 | 82 | 87 | 86 | 95 | 97 | 101 |
| Oats | 49 | 48 | 45 | 41 | 43 | 45 | 46 | 50 |
| Sorghum and millet(2) | 31 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 41 | 44 | 42 |
| Totals | 326 | 339 | 355 | 345 | 357 | 396 | 412 | 414 |
| Annual change | | +13 | +16 | -10 | +12 | +39 | +16 | +2 |

(1) Excludes Communist Asia. Calendar year.
(2) The United States, India, Argentina, Mexico, the UAR, Pakistan, the Republic of South Africa, Turkey, Australia, and Japan.

In the United States, which accounts for half of world corn production, the acreage planted to corn in 1968 declined to about the 1964-66 average. However, despite heavy rains and high winds in October, near-record yields were achieved and production was second only to 1967. Combined production of the four major feed grains fell but, with much larger stocks, the U.S. supply is the largest since 1963.

U.S. exports of feed grains levelled off in 1967-68 because of record crops in the EEC and the United Kingdom, and record supplies in the major competing countries. Supplies in the EEC and in competing countries continue at record proportions but import requirements are higher in Japan and Britain. U.S. exports during July-December 1968 were slightly below exports during the same period in 1967, despite heavy buying in anticipation of the U.S. dock strike.

World trade in feed grains has levelled off in the past 2 years. South Africa made the greatest gain in feed grain trade in 1967-68. Although South African corn production in 1968 dropped back to the 1966 level, beginning stocks (May 1) were very high and corn exports during May 1-December 15 amounted to 2.3 million tons, about the same as the high level of sales during the same period in 1967. As of December 15, South Africa had 0.5 million tons of corn, mostly yellow corn, available for export before May 1969. Exports of white corn were interrupted in December because delayed rains reduced prospects for the 1969 harvest. The corn crop was planted about 4 weeks later than usual. Because of the spread between low world prices and domestic support prices for corn, the South African Maize Board sustained losses totalling $28 million during May-November 1968.

Argentine exports of feed grain, like those of wheat, fell sharply in 1967-68. Most of the decline was accounted for by reduced sales to the EEC, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Because of smaller crops, current supplies are below the high level of the two preceding years and exports are not expected to increase.

Feed Grain(1) Supply in Major Exporting Countries, 1960-68

| Country | Year beginning(2) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
| | million metric tons | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina: | | | | | | | | | |
| Stocks | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Production | 6.3 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 6.9 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 9.4 |
| Supply | 6.6 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 9.9 |
| France: | | | | | | | | | |
| Stocks(3) | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 2.2 |
| Production | 11.3 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 14.0 | 11.2 | 13.3 | 14.5 | 16.7 | 16.9 |
| Supply | 12.1 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 15.2 | 13.0 | 14.3 | 15.8 | 17.8 | 19.1 |
| South Africa: | | | | | | | | | |
| Stocks | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 3.2 |
| Production | 4.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 10.7 | 5.6 |
| Supply | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 11.4 | 8.8 |
| Canada: | | | | | | | | | |
| Stocks | 4.4 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.1 |
| Production | 11.0 | 7.6 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 10.3 | 12.4 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 14.7 |
| Supply | 15.4 | 11.9 | 14.7 | 17.0 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 18.2 | 16.7 | 18.8 |
| Thailand: | | | | | | | | | |
| Production | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Australia: | | | | | | | | | |
| Stocks | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Production | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 3.6 |
| Supply | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 3.8 |
| Total, 6 countries: | | | | | | | | | |
| Stocks | 6.3 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 8.9 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 10.2 |
| Production | 37.1 | 34.4 | 39.0 | 43.9 | 38.2 | 41.2 | 49.2 | 53.3 | 51.5 |
| Supply | 43.4 | 41.3 | 44.5 | 51.1 | 47.1 | 47.3 | 55.5 | 60.6 | 61.7 |
| United States: | | | | | | | | | |
| Stocks | 67.7 | 76.8 | 65.5 | 58.4 | 62.9 | 49.7 | 38.2 | 33.7 | 43.4 |
| Production | 141.2 | 127.6 | 129.6 | 139.5 | 121.7 | 142.8 | 143.0 | 159.6 | 152.5 |
| Supply | 208.9 | 204.4 | 195.1 | 197.9 | 184.6 | 192.5 | 181.2 | 193.3 | 195.9 |

(1) Barley, oats, corn, and sorghum.

(2) Marketing year beginning July 1 for France, August 1 for Canada, and December 1 for Australia. For the United States, the marketing year for corn and sorghum begins October 1, and for oats and barley, July 1. The marketing year for corn and sorghum begins April 1 in Argentina and May 1 in South Africa.

(3) Beginning with 1967, stocks are August 1.

Exports of Feed Grains by Major Exporting Countries, 1960-67

| Country | Year beginning July 1 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
| | million metric tons | | | | | | | |
| United States | 11.5 | 14.7 | 15.4 | 16.3 | 18.1 | 25.8 | 21.4 | 20.3 |
| Argentina | 2.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 6.5 | 4.1 |
| France | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| South Africa | 1.0 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 3.3 |
| Canada | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Thailand | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Australia | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Mexico | 0.1 | — | — | — | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Brazil | — | — | 0.1 | 0.7 | — | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Romania | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| Yugoslavia | 0.5 | 0.4 | — | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Totals, 10 countries | 9.2 | 11.4 | 9.9 | 14.3 | 13.4 | 12.1 | 17.1 | 17.5 |
| Other exporters | 2.7 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| World totals | 23.4 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 35.2 | 36.6 | 42.5 | 42.4 | 41.4 |

Exports in the first half of 1968-69, particularly those to the United Kingdom, remained small. The area sown for the 1969 corn crop was the largest since World War II.

Canadian supplies of feed grains, mostly barley and oats, have reached a new high but exports of barley during August-December 1968 were well below the 1967 rate.

Mexico has a surplus of corn and hopes to export 1.5 million tons in 1968-69. By the end of 1968, however, Mexico had sold only 0.5 million tons of corn and sorghum for delivery to Japan and Western Europe during November-January. Mexican sorghum production, insignificant a few years ago, amounted to 2 million tons in 1968. More Mexican farmers are growing sorghum instead of corn and wheat, and planting more sorghum as a second crop following wheat.

Brazil exported 1.2 million tons of corn in 1968 compared with the previous peak of 0.7 million in 1963 and 0.4 million in 1967. Large stocks, reduced export taxes, devaluations, and port improvements contributed to this record. Brazil's 1969 exports could again be larger than normal. For the coming crop, some farmers are shifting from corn to cotton or rice because of better producer prices. In Australia, feed grain production in 1968-69 matched the 1966-67 record and exports should recover from the low 1967-68 level. In 1968, Thailand exported 1.3 million tons of corn, primarily to Japan and Taiwan. Thailand's 1969 export target is 1.5 million tons, but the crop was not up to expectations and this target is not likely to be met.

Production of feed grains in the EEC equalled the 1967 record and carry-over stocks are larger. In addition, larger quantities of domestic wheat and non-grain feeds are being fed in EEC countries. EEC import certificates issued during August

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## FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

Final Payments 1967-68 Oats and Barley Pools — On March 13, 1969 The Canadian Wheat Board announced final payments on oats and barley delivered to the Board during the 1967-68 crop year. In 1967-68 producers delivered 27,538,577 bushels of oats and 81,592,536 bushels of barley. The amounts of the final payments to be distributed are $4,800,024.00 for oats, and $3,490,962.00 for barley. These are not payments by the Government of Canada but represent the net returns of The Canadian Wheat Board in the marketing of Western Canadian oats and barley for the 1967-68 crop year.

The Board will commence mailing the final payment cheques for oats on March 18, 1969, and immediately after the completion of the oats payment, final payment cheques for barley will be distributed. The final payments are being made on a grade basis as prescribed in the Canadian Wheat Board Act. The average final payment is 17.4¢ per bushel for oats, and 4.3¢ per bushel for barley.

The rates of final payments for the principal grades of oats and barley delivered by producers are as follows:

OATS

| Grade | Final payment cents per bushel |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Canada Western ..... | 17.336 |
| No. 3 Canada Western ..... | 17.129 |
| Extra No. 1 Feed ..... | 17.006 |
| No. 1 Feed ..... | 17.572 |
| No. 2 Feed ..... | 19.838 |

BARLEY

| Grade | Final payment cents per bushel |
|---|---|
| No. 3 Canada Western 6 Row ..... | 4.129 |
| No. 3 Canada Western 2 Row ..... | 8.584 |
| No. 1 Feed ..... | 3.775 |
| No. 2 Feed ..... | 4.757 |
| No. 3 Feed ..... | 7.066 |

Commercial Supplies — Data recorded up to February 19, 1969 indicate that deliveries of oats have amounted to 16.9 million bushels 11 per cent more than the 15.2 million at the same period a year ago and marketings of barley, at 38.5 million bushels, were 23 per cent below the comparable 1967-68 figure of 49.9 million. In addition to oats and barley, farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 1.1 million bushels of rye up to February 19 this year, compared with the 3.2 million delivered at the same time a year ago.

Total supplies of oats in commercial positions at February 19, 1969 amounted to 23.6 million bushels and represented an increase of 4 per cent over the 22.7 million of the previous year but was 40 per cent lower than the 39.4 million of two years ago. Some 11.1 million bushels, were in country elevator positions and this volume was

sharply above the comparable stocks of 6.6 million at February 21, 1968 but less than half the 26.0 million at the same time in 1967. Lakehead stocks accounted for 4.4 million bushels lower than both the 8.3 million the year before and the 6.1 million of two years ago, while supplies in Eastern elevators amounted to some 4.0 million bushels compared with 6.0 million the previous year. Oats stocks "in transit rail" (western division) amounted to 3.1 million bushels sharply above the previous two years' comparable totals. Total supplies of barley at February 19 this year amounted to 60.9 million bushels, 2 per cent below the 61.8 million of a year ago and 23 per cent less than the 79.2 million of two years ago. Country elevator stocks, at 41.4 million were above the 31.4 million at the corresponding date in 1968 but below the 52.4 million in 1967. Stocks of barley at the Canadian Lakehead, totalling some 6.2 million bushels were smaller than both the 11.4 million of the previous year and the 12.2 million of two years ago. The 5.1 million bushels in Eastern elevators represented a decrease from the 6.6 million of 1968 but above the 4.8 million of 1967. Supplies of rye in commercial positions at February 19, 1969 amounted to 2.9 million bushels, lower than the 4.9 million of a year ago and the 7.5 million of two years ago. Stocks at country elevators, at 1.2 million bushels were lower than the corresponding 1968 and 1967 levels, and Canadian Lakehead stocks also registered a sharp decrease from the two preceding years.

Domestic Market — Shipments of oats, barley and rye to domestic markets up to February 19 this year are placed at some 42.6 million bushels, 27 per cent below last year's comparable total of 58.3 million. Decreases were recorded for the movement of each of the three grains. 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 1968-69 crop year, at 16.9 million bushels, represented a 28 per cent decrease from the 23.4 million exported during the same period of 1967-68 and declined sharply from the ten-year (1957-58 — 1966-67) August-January average of 25.5 million bushels. Current crop year exports of the three commodities to January 31, 1969, with figures for the corresponding period of 1967-68 and the ten-year August-January averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows in million bushels: oats, 1.5 (2.0, 5.1); barley, 12.2 (18.6, 17.8); and rye, 3.3 (2.9, 2.6). It will be noted that exports of oats and barley were lower than a year ago while those of rye increased slightly.

The 1.5 million bushels of Canadian oats as grain exported during the first six months of the 1968-69 crop year were below the 1967-68 August-January total of 2.0 million. Most of the current total was accounted for by shipments to United States, 0.4 million bushels; U.A.R. Egypt, and the Netherlands, 0.3 million each. Smaller shipments went to Ireland, Switzerland, Belgium and Luxemburg and Britain. Exports of Canadian barley, at 12.2 million bushels, were 34 per cent smaller than the previous year's total of 18.6 million. This year's August-January leading markets were as follows, in millions of bushels: United States, 4.5; Britain, 3.5; Israel, 1.3; and Japan, 0.7. In addition, Customs data indicate that the equivalent of some 2.0 million bushels of barley was exported in the form of malt during the first half of the current crop year. Of the 3.3 million bushels of rye exported during August-January 1968-69 Japan was the principal market with 1.3 million bushels followed by Norway, 0.9 million; the United States, 0.7 million; Britain, 0.3 million; and the Netherlands, 0.1 million.

Barley - Olli Variety — On February 6, 1969, The Canadian Wheat Board in its instructions to the trade re quotas (general) No. 24 announced in part that in an effort to obtain a supply of Olli barley, provisions as outlined in instructions to the trade re quotas (general) no. 2 issued July 29, 1968, are now extended to any additional carlots of Olli barley in excess of the established quota.

Commercial Seed Oats — The Canadian Wheat Board in its instructions to the trade re quotas (general) No. 29 under date of March 12, 1969 announced that in order to obtain an additional supply of quality oats, the Board will give consideration to applications from agents of the Board on behalf of producers who wish to deliver, in excess of the quota, oats grading Extra 1 Feed and higher, with a maximum dockage of 2 per cent, suitable for commercial seed after cleaning, a sample of which has been submitted to and accepted by a seed cleaning plant located in the designated area, subject to the following regulations:

1. A producer will be entitled to deliver Extra 1 Feed and higher grades of oats with a maximum dockage of 2 per cent, over the regular quota, under this special delivery authority.

2. Special applications, similar to the draft attached to this instruction, must be submitted to the Board's Winnipeg or Calgary office for permission to deliver such oats in excess of the regular quota.

3. Each application must contain all the information regarding the transaction called for in the special application form, including the amount of the special selection premium over the Board's initial payment price to be paid by the purchaser to the producer.

4. Each application to deliver such oats over the quota will be considered by the Board on its merits as received, and if approved, a special numbered permit made out in the name of the producer concerned will be issued by the Board. One copy will be forwarded direct to the producer for his information and two copies to the company or the seed house which submitted the application on behalf of the producer. The company's copies of the permit must be forwarded to the agent authorizing acceptance of such oats in excess of the established quota. The number of the special permit, as well as other details of the transaction, must be recorded in the producer's permit book at the time such oats are received into the elevator or into the seed cleaning plant, whichever applies. As soon as such oats delivered in excess of the quota have been shipped or received into the seed cleaning plant, the duplicate copy of the special permit with the lower portion completed indicating the date of shipment or unload at the seed cleaning plant, car number, etc., is to be mailed directly to the Board's Winnipeg or Calgary office, as the case may be.

5. No overdelivery of such oats can be made to an elevator or seed house, or loaded into a railway car, unless a permit covering such overdelivery has been issued by The Canadian Wheat Board.

6. The special authority authorizing delivery over the quota does not allow the marketing of this commercial seed oats outside the Board. Therefore, special permits authorizing delivery of oats over the

quota for cleaning to commercial seed grade will only be issued provided that:

(a) the oats are to be shipped for cleaning to commercial seed standards at a seed cleaning plant located in the designated area and are to be purchased from the producer for Board account by an agent of the Board.

(b) The agent of the Board will be required to purchase the oats delivered for account of the Board, paying the producer the Board's initial payment price plus whatever selection premium is agreed upon at the time the transaction is authorized and will issue to the producer a Producer's Certificate entitling the producer to share in future payments authorized by the Board.

(c) The agent of the Board will be required to repurchase the oats from the Board at its regular sale price in effect on the date delivery is made by the producer.

(d) Said oats are covered by a Control Sample Certificate issued by the Plant Products Division of the Department of Agriculture for their respective provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Deliveries of oats made under this authorization will be subject to the usual deduction where the producer has received a cash advance under the "Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act".

This authorization expires on June 30, 1969.

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1968-January 1969 (excluding intra-EEC trade) covered only 5.2 million tons of feed grains; annual imports usually range from 15 to 18 million. In 1967-68, France exceeded its export target of 3.8 million tons. Outside the EEC, France's most important markets were Switzerland, Poland, Japan, and Denmark. With record feed grain supplies and a record corn crop, France's exports of about 2.8 million tons of feed grains during August 1968-January 1969 were well above the rate of the previous year.

Outside the EEC, the United Kingdom and Spain are the major European markets for U.S. feed grains. The U.K. feed grain crop was down almost 1 million tons in 1968 and the quality of forage crops is poor. However, imports of feed grains are not likely to expand to cover the full amount of the shortfall in production because Britain, like the EEC, has large quantities of feed-quality wheat. Spain's feed grain production set a new record; production of corn increased sharply. A significant reduction in Spain's imports is likely.

Production of feed grains declined in Eastern Europe because of drought in the principal corn-producing countries. Exports from Romania and Yugoslavia probably will drop to about half of the 1967-68 level.

Supply and Disposition of Oats, Barley and Rye — Canada
Crop Year 1967-68

| Item | Oats | Barley | Rye |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | bushels | |
| Stocks at commencement of crop year — | | | |
| On farms | 81,000,000 | 67,000,000 | 2,200,000 |
| Country elevators | 18,647,406 | 41,091,566 | 2,337,120 |
| Interior private and mill elevators | 474,068 | 122,271 | 17,514 |
| Interior terminal elevators | 9,752 | 2,433,061 | — |
| Vancouver — New Westminster | 32,370 | 1,239,613 | 375,229 |
| Victoria — Prince Rupert | 8,364 | 949 | — |
| Churchill | 3,868 | — | — |
| Fort William — Port Arthur | 3,743,406 | 11,592,711 | 1,720,880 |
| In transit rail: | | | |
| Western division | 1,895,445 | 4,094,249 | 446,679 |
| In transit lake | 821,448 | 990,100 | 68,968 |
| Eastern elevators | 3,080,212 | 3,183,927 | 666,604 |
| Eastern and western mill bins | 74,766 | 2,723 | 500 |
| U.S.A. positions | — | — | 461,677 |
| Totals, in store July 31, 1967 | 109,791,105 | 131,751,170 | 8,295,171 |
| 1967 Production | 304,178,000 | 248,662,000 | 11,981,000 |
| Imports(1) | — | 100,000 | — |
| Totals, supplies | 413,969,105 | 380,513,170 | 20,276,171 |
| Exports(2) | 3,544,805 | 41,405,475 | 4,759,741 |
| Consumed in Canada — | | | |
| Human food | 4,997,000 | 136,000 | 423,000 |
| Seed requirements | 20,266,000 | 14,517,000 | 768,000 |
| Industrial use(3) | — | 17,022,352(4) | 2,605,345 |
| Loss in handling(5) | 28,000 | 52,000 | 19,000 |
| Animal feed, waste and dockage(6) | 308,182,553 | 176,463,841 | 4,243,306 |
| Totals, domestic use | 333,473,553 | 208,191,193 | 8,058,651 |
| Stocks at end of crop year — | | | |
| On farms | 55,000,000 | 71,300,000 | 1,900,000 |
| Country elevators | 10,792,046 | 42,015,031 | 2,278,894 |
| Interior private and mill elevators | 355,812 | 104,184 | 21,135 |
| Interior terminal elevators | 9,752 | 2,864,187 | 993 |
| Vancouver — New Westminster | 227,911 | 1,546,824 | 589,628 |
| Victoria — Prince Rupert | 845 | 949 | — |
| Churchill | 38,826 | — | — |
| Fort William — Port Arthur | 5,984,892 | 8,222,583 | 1,781,606 |
| In transit rail: | | | |
| Western division | 1,704,732 | 2,504,123 | 383,899 |
| Eastern elevators | 2,753,914 | 2,357,001 | 292,794 |
| Eastern and western mill bins | 82,017 | 1,620 | 10,830 |
| U.S.A. positions | — | — | 198,000 |
| Totals, in store July 31, 1968 | 76,950,747 | 130,916,502 | 7,457,779 |
| Totals, disposition | 413,969,105 | 380,513,170 | 20,276,171 |

(1) Preliminary estimate for malt in terms of barley.
(2) Oats and barley data, respectively, include seed oats, oatmeal and rolled oats in terms of oats; and malt in terms of barley.
(3) Barley, malting and brewing; and rye distilling.
(4) Adjusted for imports and exports of malt.
(5) Includes drying loss, outturn loss (lake and rail), fire loss and storage loss, etc.
(6) Residual after estimating for other uses.

Supply and Disposition of Corn, Canada, Crop Years 1963-64 — 1967-68

| Item | 1963-64 | 1964-65 | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68(1) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | bushels | | |
| Commercial stocks at commencement of crop year | 4,104,847 | 3,973,516 | 6,261,480 | 5,751,000 | 5,870,000 |
| Production | 36,184,000 | 52,840,000 | 59,498,000 | 66,328,000 | 74,083,000 |
| Imports(2) | 23,423,283 | 17,817,366 | 23,896,670 | 22,870,975 | 31,740,425 |
| Totals, supplies | 63,712,130 | 74,630,882 | 89,656,150 | 94,949,975 | 111,693,425 |
| Exports(2) | 319,585 | 479,885 | 529,651 | 273,466 | 279,310 |
| Consumed in Canada — Human food and industrial use | 17,816,526 | 18,722,787 | 20,320,399 | 21,680,391 | 22,174,508 |
| Seed requirements | 275,800 | 308,200 | 339,900 | 360,200 | 388,200 |
| Animal feed, waste and dockage(3) | 41,326,703 | 48,858,530 | 62,715,200 | 66,765,918 | 84,459,407 |
| Totals, domestic use | 59,419,029 | 67,889,517 | 83,375,499 | 88,806,509 | 107,022,115 |
| Commercial stocks at end of crop year | 3,973,516 | 6,261,480 | 5,751,000 | 5,870,000 | 4,392,000 |
| Totals, disposition | 63,712,130 | 74,630,882 | 89,656,150 | 94,949,975 | 111,693,425 |

(1) Subject to revision.
(2) Includes corn meal in terms of corn.
(3) Residual after estimating for other uses.

Millfeed Production and Exports Above Previous Year

Production of millfeeds during the first half of the 1968-69 crop year amounted to 336,014 tons, some 4 per cent above the previous year's comparable total of 324,305 tons but 3 per cent below the ten-year average (1957-58 — 1966-67) of 346,375 tons. Exports of millfeeds, at 48,705 tons, almost doubled the 1967-68 August — January total of 24,554 tons but were 5 per cent below the ten-year average of 51,143 tons. Reflecting the combined effect of a slight increase in production and a phenomenal increase in 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 286,670 tons compared with 298,381 tons a year ago.

Supply and Distribution of Millfeeds, August-January 1968-69 and 1967-68

| Month | Production | | | | Exports | Apparent domestic disappearance(1) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bran | Shorts | Middlings | Total | | |
| | | | | tons | | |
| August 1968 ..... | 19,028 | 34,013 | 3,338 | 56,379 | 10,921[r] | 46,577[r] |
| September ..... | 18,711 | 32,231 | 3,112 | 54,054 | 7,671[r] | 44,540[r] |
| October ..... | 21,063 | 37,081 | 3,771 | 61,915 | 3,125 | 57,715 |
| November ..... | 18,061 | 33,040 | 3,638 | 54,739 | 12,719 | 44,771 |
| December ..... | 16,379 | 30,593 | 2,414 | 49,386 | 8,041 | 41,564 |
| January 1969 .... | 21,514 | 34,787 | 3,240 | 59,541 | 6,228 | 51,503 |
| Totals ..... | 114,756 | 201,745 | 19,513 | 336,014 | 48,705 | 286,670 |
| Same period 1967-68[r] ..... | 113,056 | 188,853 | 22,396 | 324,305 | 24,554 | 298,381 |

(1) Adjusted for change in mill stocks.
r Revised figures.

General Quota Position — By March 10, 1969 out of a total of 1,827 shipping points in the Western Division, the Canadian Wheat Board had placed 306 points on a delivery quota of 4 bushels per specified acre and 523 points on a 3-bushel quota. Of the remainder 487 points were on a 2-bushel quota and 353 points on a one-bushel quota. Some 148 points remained on the initial unit quota while only 10 stations were reported as "closed".

Summary of Elevator Shipping Points in the Western Division as at March 10, 1969

| Province | Initial unit quota | General quota in bushels per specified acre | | | | Closed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | One | Two | Three | Four | | |
| Ontario ..... | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Manitoba ..... | 105 | 110 | 56 | 41 | 12 | — | 324 |
| Saskatchewan ..... | 43 | 217 | 295 | 244 | 185 | 6 | 990 |
| Alberta ..... | — | 26 | 136 | 238 | 103 | 3 | 506 |
| British Columbia ..... | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | 6 |
| All provinces ..... | 148 | 353 | 487 | 523 | 306 | 10 | 1,827 |

## INTENDED ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL GRAIN CROPS AND SUMMERFALLOW IN CANADA* 1969

On the basis of their intentions at March 1, Canadian farmers intend to decrease wheat acreage by some 12 per cent in 1969 and devote more acreage to feedgrains, oilseeds and summerfallow.

On the basis of farmers' intentions at March 1 the acreage seeded to all classes of wheat will be 26.0 million acres, a decrease of 12 per cent from the 1968 seedings and 3.1 million acres or 10 per cent below the 1963-67 average. Prospective plantings of spring wheat including durum, of 25.6 million acres are down 12 per cent from the 1968 acreage and 11 per cent below the 1963-67 average. Durum wheat acreage is expected to increase by 19 per cent and if the acreage intentions are carried out, Prairie farmers will plant 2,777,000 acres to this crop compared with 2,339,000 grown in 1968 and the 1963-67 average of 1,393,600 acres. Spring wheat acreage excluding durum may total 22.8 million in 1969 compared with 26.7 million planted in 1968 and the 1963-67 average of 27.3 million. The 410,000 acres seeded to winter wheat last fall were 2 per cent larger than the 400,000 acres seeded in the fall of the previous year. The area harvested in 1968 was estimated at 355,000 acres.

The intended acreage of oats at 9.1 million acres, is 3 per cent above that of last year but 2 per cent below the 1963-67 average. It should be noted that the estimates for the Prairie Provinces include acreage to be seeded to oats for all purposes, not just oats for grain. Prospective barley acreage is placed at 9.5 million acres, up 8 per cent from a year earlier and 43 per cent larger than the 1963-67 average. This year's expected barley acreage represents the fifth consecutive increase. Mixed grains acreage intentions of 1.7 million acres are 2 per cent above last year and 5 per cent above the 1963-67 average. Corn for grain, grown mainly in Ontario but including increased commercial acreages in Quebec and Manitoba, may be sown on 1,061,100 acres, some 11 per cent above last year's 952,500 acres.

The area intended for spring rye in 1969, placed at 112,000 acres, is 27 per cent above last year's level. With the acreage seeded to fall rye last autumn being 643,200 up 9 per cent from the previous year, the combined acreage of fall and spring rye is placed at 755,200 acres, up 11 per cent from last season and 5 per cent above the 1963-67 average. Prospective flaxseed acreage at 2.5 million acres this year is 62 per cent above that of 1968 and 38 per cent larger than the 1963-67 average of 1.8 million acres. The bulk of the flaxseed is planted in the Prairie Provinces. The acreage sown to rapeseed, grown in the Prairie Provinces, will show an increase if intentions are confirmed. Indicated planting of 1,619,000 acres in 1969 is 54 per cent above 1968 and 38 per cent higher than the 1963-67 average of 1,169,800 acres. Intended soybean acreage at 295,000 acres all of which is grown in Ontario is unchanged from last year's level.

Intended Acreages of Principal Grain Crops and Summerfallow, Canada*
at March 1, 1969 Compared with Estimated Acreages, 1966-68

| Crop | Seeded Area(1) | | | Intended Area, 1969 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1966 | 1967 | 1968(2) | Area | as % of 1968 |
| | | acres | | acres | per cent |
| CANADA | | | | | |
| Winter wheat(3) | 341,000 | 400,000 | 355,000 | 410,000 | 115 |
| Spring wheat(4) | 29,351,500 | 29,720,800 | 29,067,500 | 25,616,000 | 88 |
| All wheat | 29,692,500 | 30,120,800 | 29,422,500 | 26,026,000 | 88 |
| Oats for grain(5) | 8,823,900 | 8,376,100 | 8,815,900 | 9,073,600 | 103 |
| Barley | 7,461,300 | 8,115,000 | 8,836,500 | 9,523,300 | 108 |
| Fall rye(6) | 623,200 | 601,000 | 590,600 | 643,200 | 109 |
| Spring rye | 102,600 | 84,300 | 88,000 | 112,000 | 127 |
| All rye | 725,800 | 685,300 | 678,600 | 755,200 | 111 |
| Flaxseed | 1,917,700 | 1,023,400 | 1,524,400 | 2,468,000 | 162 |
| Mixed grains | 1,766,600 | 1,668,200 | 1,667,000 | 1,703,600 | 102 |
| Corn for grain(7) | 806,600 | 875,500 | 952,500 | 1,061,100 | 111 |
| Soybeans(8) | 279,000 | 290,000 | 295,000 | 295,000 | 100 |
| Rapeseed(9) | 1,525,000 | 1,620,000 | 1,052,000 | 1,619,000 | 154 |
| Summerfallow(9) | 25,224,000 | 25,950,000 | 26,660,000 | 27,590,000 | 103 |

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

## QUALITY OF WESTERN CANADIAN BARLEY, 1968 CROP

The following information was taken from Crop Bulletin No. 104 "Canadian Barley, 1968" published by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. The quality data are based upon samples of new-crop barley (Six-row grades, Two-row grades and No. 1 Feed grade) collected up to the end of November, at which time the survey was terminated although the harvesting of barley was not yet entirely completed. As in our surveys in previous years, an attempt was made to select samples from the barley producing areas in proportion to estimated production. However, because of the most unfavourable harvesting conditions, considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining an adequate represent ation of the barley crop from many areas in the Prairie Provinces. Individual samples were first analyzed to determine protein content; the residues were then bulked together by grade to provide a composite sample representing the average for the grade. The grade composite samples were then subjected to chemical analyses and malting tests.

Following a fairly dry summer and fall in 1967, moisture reserves on the Canadian Prairies were generally low in the spring of 1968. Seeding was started early in some areas but in others it was delayed awaiting rain to ensure adequate germination. In still other areas, seeding was hindered by early rain and some rather heavy late snows. However, barley planting was generally completed by early June. Spring and early summer rains were above normal in Manitoba, slightly below normal in Alberta and well below normal in Saskatchewan. About mid-July, widespread and plentiful rains fell in most areas improving crop prospects generally. For the most part temperatures throughout most of the growing season were below average. Frost hit the central and northern areas of the Prairies in mid-August producing considerable damage. Later, periodic rains and some rather heavy snow, particularly in Alberta, delayed harvesting and did considerable damage to grain lying in the swath. The greater part of the 1968 barley crop was harvested at abnormally high moisture contents and large amounts of grain have been and are continuing to be artificially dried down to sufficiently low moisture levels to ensure safe storage.

The 1968 Western Canadian barley crop is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to be a record 301 million bushels (6.6 million metric tons) produced from 8.3 million acres. (The previous record was 283 million bushels in 1966.) Manitoba barley production is more than 30 per cent higher than in 1967; Saskatchewan production is about 27 per cent higher, while Alberta production is almost 33 per cent higher. Average annual production of barley in Western Canada for the 10-year period 1958-67 is about 193 million bushels. Acreage seeded to barley in the Prairies this year was about 9 per cent higher than in 1967; the yield per acre was up considerably over the previous year but well below the record high of 40.4 bushels in 1966.

Barley acreage, yield, and production figures for each of the Prairie Provinces, with corresponding figures for the 1967 crop in parentheses, are as follows:

| | Millions of acres seeded | Yield in bushels per acre | Millions of bushels produced |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manitoba ..... | 1.2(1.0) | 36.8(34.0) | 43 (33) |
| Saskatchewan ..... | 2.5(2.3) | 31.9(26.8) | 80 (63) |
| Alberta ..... | 4.6(4.3) | 38.3(31.3) | 178(134) |
| Prairie Provinces ..... | 8.3(7.6) | 36.1(30.3) | 301(230) |

At the end of the 1967-68 crop year, the carryover of barley from previous crops was estimated to be nearly 131 million bushels, about one million bushels less than the carryover a year ago. Just over 71 million bushels of barley were in store on farms at July 31, 1968.

During the period August 1 to November 30, 1968, 9,334 carlots of barley were unloaded at terminal elevators, of which 23 per cent graded No. 3 C.W. Six-row and higher; and 4 per cent graded 3 C.W. Two-row and higher. This movement represents largely material from the 1967 crop. As new-crop barley is marketed, the proportion entering higher grades will decline markedly.

Malting quality. — The extremely poor weather during harvesting of the 1968 crop seriously affected the appearance and consequently the grading pattern of the barley. Delays in harvest created many problems in obtaining representative samples. The samples that were collected up to the end of November represent the early harvested material, but the collection contains a much smaller proportion than usual of the higher grades. Practically all of the new-crop deliveries have entered the feed grades on account of mildew, ground tag from lying in the swath, severe weathering and peeled and broken kernels.

The malting data were obtained from these early samples and can be regarded only as representing the small amounts of the best supplies that are available, and they do not represent the crop as a whole. These early samples were high in bushel weight, plump barley and kernel weight and also high in malt extract. Enzymatic activity was good. Had the harvesting conditions been good, we would have had large supplies of barley of excellent quality. Conquest was grown very widely this year and withstood the poor harvest better than older varieties. The barley now available is predominantly in the feed grades and presents many problems, including high moisture content, dormancy and water sensitivity. Very careful selection and proper storage will be required to obtain stocks of this year's barley for malting. Fortunately, considerable stocks of Six-row barley from the 1967 crop, which was of excellent quality, have been available for use until the better material from the new crop has been conditioned.

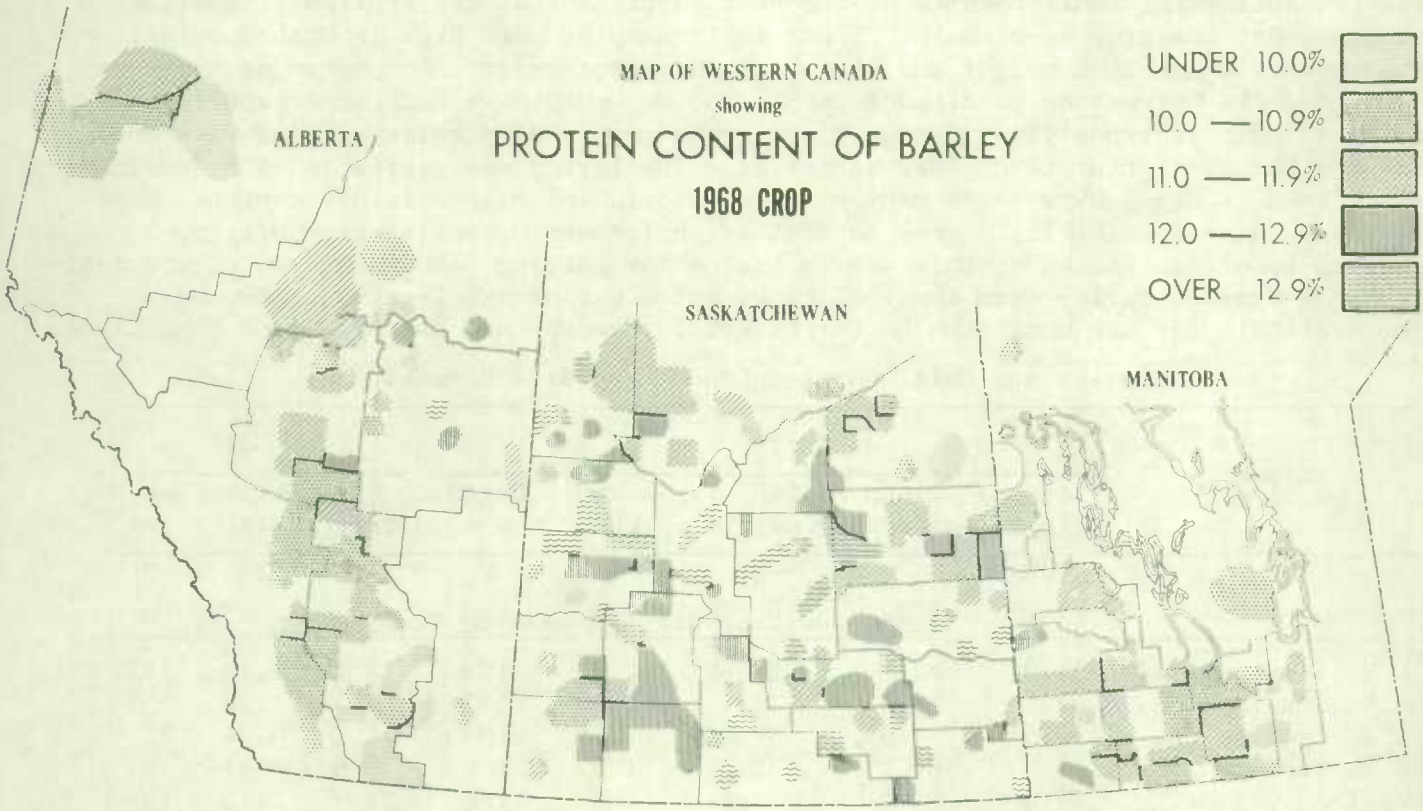
Barley and Malt Data for Grade Composite Samples

| Grade | Barley | | | | | Malt | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Test weight | Plump barley(1) | 1000 K. weight | Nitro-gen | Sacch. act. | Ex-tract | Wort nit. | Sacch. act. |
| | lb./bu. | % | g. | % | °L | % | % | °L |
| **1968 New-Crop Grade Composite Samples** | | | | | | | | |
| 2 C.W. Six-row ..... | 51.0 | 82.0 | 34.6 | 2.05 | 172 | 78.6 | 1.13 | 142 |
| 3 C.W. Six-row ..... | 50.8 | 83.0 | 34.2 | 1.94 | 177 | 79.0 | 1.08 | 139 |
| 2 C.W. Two-row ..... | 54.5 | 90.0 | 37.9 | 1.70 | 104 | 81.3 | 0.74 | 104 |
| 3 C.W. Two-row ..... | 53.5 | 89.0 | 38.6 | 1.92 | 128 | 80.6 | 0.81 | 92 |
| No. 1 Feed ..... | 48.8 | 84.0 | 33.8 | 2.05 | 188 | 77.9 | 1.13 | 136 |
| **1967-68 Crop Year Grade Composite Samples** | | | | | | | | |
| 2 C.W. Six-row ..... | 50.7 | 86.0 | 33.3 | 2.04 | 175 | 77.4 | 1.03 | 114 |
| 3 C.W. Six-row ..... | 50.6 | 80.0 | 32.2 | 2.05 | 183 | 77.7 | 1.08 | 113 |
| 2 C.W. Two-row ..... | 54.7 | 90.0 | 36.6 | 2.07 | 127 | 78.8 | 0.85 | 79 |
| 3 C.W. Two-row ..... | 54.2 | 86.0 | 36.4 | 2.09 | 142 | 78.0 | 0.89 | 93 |
| No. 1 Feed ..... | 50.8 | 80.0 | 34.1 | 2.07 | 176 | 77.1 | 1.04 | 113 |

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

Protein survey. — The 1968 survey of the protein content of new-crop barley included 854 samples collected by the Grain Research Laboratory from the grain companies and the Grain Inspection Division up to the end of November. As already noted, because of the extremely poor weather and consequent delay in harvesting, the samples included in this year's survey fall somewhat short of being truly representative of the total 1968 production of barley in the barley-growing areas of Western Canada. The grades represented, Nos. 2 and 3 C.W. Six-row and Two-row and No. 1 Feed, must reflect in large measure the earlier harvested material. The number of samples, together with the number of shipping points in each province that they represent, is as follows:

| | Samples | Shipping points |
|---|---|---|
| Manitoba ..... | 150 | 96 |
| Saskatchewan ..... | 280 | 194 |
| Alberta ..... | 424 | 147 |
| Totals for Western Canada .. | 854 | 437 |




The accompanying map shows the geographic distribution of the protein content of the barley samples of the 1968 harvest survey in terms of five ranges of protein content.

The map indicates a fairly general distribution in Saskatchewan of barley of high protein content (12.0 per cent and higher). On the other hand, in Manitoba and Alberta lower protein levels are predominant.

## FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, BARLEY AND RYE IN THE WESTERN DIVISION CROP YEAR 1967-68

The following tables give a breakdown of the quantities of oats, barley and rye marketed by farmers in 1967-68 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 1967-68

| Marketing channel | Oats | Barley | Rye |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | bushels | |
| Country elevators | 30,287,228 | 86,602,350 | 6,904,482 |
| Interior private and mill elevators | 511,027 | 690,431 | 12,376 |
| Interior semi-public terminals | — | — | — |
| Platform loadings | 20,143 | 13,122 | — |
| Totals | 30,818,398 | 87,305,903 | 6,916,858 |

Farmers' Marketings through Country Elevators
Crop Year 1967-68

| Province and district | Oats | Barley | Rye |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | bushels | |
| Manitoba | | | |
| Crop District 1 | 194,767 | 276,138 | 526,743 |
| 2 | 1,181,326 | 1,147,238 | 37,064 |
| 3 | 4,732,716 | 3,367,405 | 158,230 |
| 4 | 1,858,658 | 895,601 | 5,358 |
| 5 | 793,698 | 424,748 | 30,156 |
| 6 | 134,426 | 34,605 | 1,763 |
| 7 | 749,968 | 1,208,893 | 246,896 |
| 8 | 1,303,968 | 1,143,818 | 431,273 |
| 9 | 1,287,209 | 740,371 | 138,876 |
| 10 | 588,627 | 1,779,963 | 41,285 |
| 11 | 1,043,328 | 514,213 | 27,166 |
| 12 | 622,471 | 570,515 | 985 |
| 13 | 480,770 | 1,117,422 | 225,272 |
| 14 | 284,282 | 263,936 | 5,983 |
| Totals | 15,256,214 | 13,484,866 | 1,877,050 |
| Ontario | | | |
| Country elevators in the western division | 23,547 | 80 | — |
| Totals (1) | 15,279,761 | 13,484,946 | 1,877,050 |

Farmers' Marketings through Country Elevators
Crop Year 1967-68

| Province and district | Oats | Barley | Rye |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | bushels | |
| Saskatchewan | | | |
| Crop District 1A | 290,623 | 439,553 | 732,847 |
| 1B | 802,554 | 612,358 | 74,896 |
| 2A | 133,810 | 465,295 | 37,271 |
| 2B | 308,126 | 904,190 | 33,221 |
| 3A North | 57,499 | 183,054 | 160,586 |
| 3A South | 13,547 | 159,425 | 32,613 |
| 3B North | 29,674 | 457,610 | 163,081 |
| 3B South | 5,892 | 431,434 | 20,824 |
| 4A | 6,909 | 354,079 | 108,693 |
| 4B | 5,867 | 159,853 | 374,902 |
| 5A | 553,162 | 874,577 | 81,170 |
| 5B | 964,518 | 3,536,424 | 61,819 |
| 6A | 267,262 | 556,209 | 243,075 |
| 6B | 563,976 | 654,672 | 531,456 |
| 7A | 105,690 | 973,774 | 112,337 |
| 7B | 940,558 | 1,022,289 | 177,948 |
| 8A | 531,857 | 3,249,010 | 136,743 |
| 8B | 160,225 | 1,248,391 | 25,803 |
| 9A | 1,088,057 | 4,102,992 | 349,201 |
| 9B | 949,365 | 2,276,241 | 224,696 |
| Totals | 7,779,171 | 22,661,430 | 3,683,182 |
| Alberta | | | |
| Crop District 1 | 33,005 | 467,823 | 349,738 |
| 2 | 36,347 | 4,474,939 | 401,390 |
| 3 | 251,085 | 7,867,589 | 92,503 |
| 4 | 2,266,886 | 3,932,320 | 364,390 |
| 5 | 1,905,936 | 13,547,339 | 26,018 |
| 6 | 1,133,652 | 5,807,753 | 8,999 |
| 7 | 638,454 | 10,575,855 | 90,456 |
| Totals | 6,265,365 | 46,673,618 | 1,333,494 |
| British Columbia | 962,931 | 3,782,356 | 10,756 |
| Totals (2) | 7,228,296 | 50,455,974 | 1,344,250 |
| Totals marketed | 30,287,228 | 86,602,350 | 6,904,482 |

(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 19 amounted to 56.5 million bushels, 17 per cent less than the comparable 1967-68 total of 68.3 million and 26 per cent below the ten-year (1957-58-1966-67) average for this period of 76.3 million bushels. This year's August 1, 1968 — February 19, 1969 total consisted of barley, 68 per cent; oats, 30 per cent; and rye, 2 per cent.

Farmers' Marketings(1) of Oats, Barley and Rye in the Prairie Provinces, 1968-69 with Comparisons

| Period or week ending | Oats | | | | Barley | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | Total | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | Total |
| | thousand bushels | | | | thousand bushels | | | |
| August 1 — November 20, 1968 | 3,484 | 1,380 | 1,776 | 6,640 | 3,552 | 6,923 | 15,215 | 25,690 |
| 27 | 144 | 84 | 128 | 356 | 97 | 406 | 953 | 1,456 |
| December 4 | 182 | 83 | 129 | 395 | 236 | 350 | 932 | 1,518 |
| 11 | 183 | 90 | 123 | 396 | 231 | 273 | 611 | 1,115 |
| 18 | 138 | 80 | 144 | 362 | 215 | 355 | 676 | 1,246 |
| 23 | 79 | 75 | 140 | 295 | 163 | 219 | 648 | 1,031 |
| 31 | 81 | 65 | 154 | 299 | 129 | 152 | 457 | 738 |
| January 8, 1969 | 279 | 50 | 93 | 422 | 121 | 148 | 370 | 638 |
| 15 | 862 | 160 | 226 | 1,247 | 138 | 201 | 612 | 951 |
| 22 | 1,108 | 497 | 212 | 1,818 | 179 | 204 | 371 | 753 |
| 29 | 436 | 236 | 168 | 841 | 99 | 135 | 328 | 562 |
| February 5 | 403 | 60 | 142 | 605 | 113 | 184 | 244 | 542 |
| 12 | 736 | 399 | 513 | 1,648 | 92 | 160 | 892 | 1,144 |
| 19 | 863 | 334 | 350 | 1,547 | 228 | 173 | 724 | 1,125 |
| Totals | 8,977 | 3,593 | 4,300 | 16,871 | 5,592 | 9,883 | 23,034 | 38,508 |
| Similar period 1967-68 | 7,253 | 3,861 | 4,126 | 15,240 | 7,230 | 12,835 | 29,806 | 49,871 |
| 10-year average similar period 1957-58-1966-67 | 8,471 | 8,032 | 7,054 | 23,556 | 6,783 | 17,669 | 24,395 | 48,847 |

| Period or week ending | Rye | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | thousand bushels | | | |
| August 1 — November 20, 1968 | 218 | 481 | 120 | 820 |
| 27 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 19 |
| December 4 | 6 | 8 | 28 | 42 |
| 11 | 4 | 19 | 12 | 34 |
| 18 | 2 | 17 | 6 | 25 |
| 23 | 9 | 12 | 2 | 23 |
| 31 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 12 |
| January 8, 1969 | 2 | 17 | 7 | 26 |
| 15 | 1 | 16 | 7 | 25 |
| 22 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 18 |
| 29 | (2) | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| February 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 13 |
| 12 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 16 |
| 19 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 22 |
| Totals | 254 | 644 | 212 | 1,111 |
| Similar period 1967-68 | 1,007 | 1,522 | 683 | 3,212 |
| 10-year average similar period 1957-58-1966-67 | 964 | 1,957 | 953 | 3,873 |

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

Visible Supply of Canadian Oats, Barley and Rye, February 19, 1969 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1967 and 1968

| Position | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | thousand bushels | |
| **OATS** | | | |
| Country elevators - Manitoba | 7,915 | 1,439 | 4,209 |
| Saskatchewan | 9,060 | 1,945 | 2,886 |
| Alberta | 9,054 | 3,220 | 3,982 |
| Sub-totals | 26,029 | 6,604 | 11,077 |
| Interior private and mill | 339 | 290 | 324 |
| Interior terminals | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| Vancouver-New Westminster | 57 | 43 | 158 |
| Prince Rupert | 1 | — | 1 |
| Churchill | 4 | — | 45 |
| Fort William-Port Arthur | 6,129 | 8,303 | 4,359 |
| In transit rail (western division) | 957 | 822 | 3,069 |
| Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports | 2,078 | 3,928 | 2,313 |
| Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports | 2,740 | 2,051 | 1,652 |
| Storage afloat | 942 | 598 | 603 |
| United States ports | 119 | — | — |
| In transit rail (eastern division) | — | 26 | 11 |
| Totals | 39,407 | 22,675 | 23,622 |
| **BARLEY** | | | |
| Country elevators - Manitoba | 3,897 | 1,960 | 2,190 |
| Saskatchewan | 16,789 | 9,512 | 10,256 |
| Alberta | 31,693 | 19,945 | 28,984 |
| Sub-totals | 52,379 | 31,417 | 41,430 |
| Interior private and mill | 107 | 107 | 77 |
| Interior terminals | 2,485 | 2,884 | 2,298 |
| Vancouver-New Westminster | 956 | 3,229 | 899 |
| Prince Rupert | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Fort William-Port Arthur | 12,198 | 11,428 | 6,196 |
| In transit rail (western division) | 4,786 | 3,646 | 3,742 |
| Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports | 2,056 | 3,284 | 1,765 |
| Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports | 2,697 | 3,317 | 3,337 |
| Storage afloat | 1,546 | 2,470 | 1,151 |
| In transit rail (eastern division) | — | 54 | — |
| Totals | 79,214 | 61,837 | 60,896 |
| **RYE** | | | |
| Country elevators - Manitoba | 577 | 293 | 257 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,871 | 927 | 681 |
| Alberta | 421 | 327 | 276 |
| Sub-totals | 2,869 | 1,547 | 1,214 |
| Interior private and mill | 11 | 17 | 5 |
| Vancouver-New Westminster | 328 | 260 | 209 |
| Fort William-Port Arthur | 2,014 | 1,207 | 580 |
| In transit rail (western division) | 299 | 413 | 386 |
| Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports | 685 | 690 | 191 |
| Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports | 332 | 356 | 203 |
| United States ports | 994 | 367 | 125 |
| Totals | 7,532 | 4,857 | 2,913 |

## GRADING OF CROPS, 1968-69

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 1968-69 crop year amounted to 20,253 about 42 per cent less than the 34,651 cars of these grains inspected during the first six months of the 1967-68 crop year. Inspection of barley, at 14,845 cars accounted for 73 per cent of the August-January 1968-69 total, with the remainder consisting of 4,241 cars of oats (21 per cent); and 1,167 cars of rye (6 per cent).

Percentages of the three grains falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs" and "Damps") during the first half of 1968-69 crop year with comparable data for the entire 1967-68 crop year and the five-year (1962-63-1966-67) averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows: oats, 1 Feed or higher, 81.0 (90.9, 90.8); barley, 1 Feed or higher, 71.6 (79.6, 75.2); and rye, 3 C.W. or higher, 87.8 (91.6, 87.1).

Gradings of Oats, Barley and Rye Inspected(1), August-January 1968-69 with Comparisons

| Grain and grade | Crop year | | August-January | | Grain and grade | Crop year | | August-January | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1962-63 - 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | | | Average 1962-63 - 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | |
| | per cent | | cars | per cent | | per cent | | cars | per cent |
| OATS | | | | | BARLEY | | | | |
| 1 C.W. | — | (2) | — | — | 1 C.W. Six-Row.. | — | 0.1 | 2 | (1) |
| 2 C.W. | 0.1 | 0.8 | 8 | 0.2 | 2 C.W. Six-Row.. | 0.5 | 4.1 | 528 | 3.6 |
| Ex. 3 C.W. | 1.8 | 7.1 | 98 | 2.3 | 3 C.W. Six-Row.. | 20.5 | 13.0 | 2,425 | 16.3 |
| 3 C.W. | 29.8 | 25.9 | 1,221 | 28.8 | 1 C.W. Two-Row.. | (2) | 0.1 | — | — |
| Ex. 1 Feed | 19.1 | 17.1 | 582 | 13.7 | 2 C.W. Two-Row.. | 0.5 | 1.5 | 85 | 0.6 |
| 1 Feed | 40.0 | 40.0 | 1,525 | 36.0 | 3 C.W. Two-Row.. | 4.6 | 3.3 | 1,193 | 8.0 |
| 2 Feed | 2.5 | 6.2 | 186 | 4.4 | 1 Feed | 49.1 | 57.5 | 6,402 | 43.1 |
| 3 Feed | 0.4 | 1.0 | 23 | 0.5 | 2 Feed | 7.6 | 14.1 | 1,500 | 10.1 |
| Mixed Feed(3) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 12 | 0.3 | 3 Feed | 0.8 | 1.7 | 169 | 1.1 |
| Tough(3)(4) | 5.3 | 0.6 | 495 | 11.7 | Tough(3)(6) | 15.5 | 3.4 | 1,409 | 9.5 |
| Damp(3)(5) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 77 | 1.8 | Damp(3)(5) | 0.6 | 0.4 | 949 | 6.4 |
| Rejected(3) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 10 | 0.2 | Rejected(3) | 0.3 | 0.6 | 166 | 1.1 |
| All Others | 0.2 | 0.5 | 4 | 0.1 | All Others | 0.1 | 0.1 | 17 | 0.1 |
| Totals | 100.0 | 100.0 | 4,241 | 100.0 | Totals | 100.0 | 100.0 | 14,845 | 100.0 |
| Bushel equivalent (approximately) | | | 12,462,000 | | Bushel equivalent (approximately) | | | 33,593,000 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RYE | | | | |
| 1 C.W. | 1.5 | 0.3 | 7 | 0.6 |
| 2 C.W. | 41.3 | 58.6 | 694 | 59.5 |
| 3 C.W. | 44.3 | 32.7 | 323 | 27.7 |
| 4 C.W. | 1.5 | 2.5 | 53 | 4.5 |
| Ergoty | 3.3 | 3.0 | 9 | 0.8 |
| Tough(3)(4) | 5.4 | 2.7 | 71 | 6.1 |
| Damp(3)(5) | 2.5 | — | 5 | 0.4 |
| Rejected(3) | (1) | 0.1 | 4 | 0.3 |
| All Others | (1) | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Totals | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,167 | 100.0 |
| Bushel equivalent (approximately) | | | 2,281,000 | |

(1) Both old and new crop.
(2) Less than .05 per cent.
(3) All grades.
(4) Moisture content 14.1 per cent to 17.0 per cent.
(5) Moisture content over 17.1 per cent.
(6) Moisture content 14.9 per cent to 17 per cent.

## LAKE SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

The 1968 season of navigation at the Canadian Lakehead, which opened on April 10, closed on December 20. The six major grains loaded during the 1968 season amounted to a volume of 247.2 million bushels and represented a decrease of 32 per cent from the 361.0 million shipped during the 1967 season. Shipments of wheat, at 185.3 million bushels accounted for 75 per cent of the current total; oats, 9 per cent; barley, 13 per cent; rye, 1 per cent; flaxseed, 2 per cent and rapeseed, 0.2 per cent.

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 149.6 million bushels, 3 per cent less than the comparable 1967 total of 154.4 million. During the period under review, shipments of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed moved in smaller volume this year than last while those of wheat and rapeseed were larger.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur
Season of Navigation 1957-68

| Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | thousand bushels | | | | |
| 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 | 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 | 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 |
| 1967 | 238,928 | 37,169 | 67,793 | 5,505 | 10,669 | 929 | 360,994 |
| 1968 | 185,291 | 21,095 | 31,458 | 3,061 | 5,718 | 622 | 247,245 |
| | | | August 1 to Close of Navigation | | | | |
| 1967 | 96,052 | 20,270 | 29,146 | 2,760 | 6,035 | 113 | 154,377 |
| 1968 | 108,095 | 13,127 | 22,694 | 2,494 | 2,788 | 366 | 149,564 |

## 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 2,761 thousand bushels, substantially below the comparable 1967-68 total of 4,834 thousand bushels.

Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur
August-January 1968-69 and 1967-68

| Month | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | thousand bushels | | | | |
| August 1968 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| September | 23 | 51 | 42 | — | — | — | 117 |
| October | 57 | 148 | 130 | 4 | — | — | 339 |
| November | 102 | 106 | 175 | 2 | — | — | 385 |
| December | 44 | 147 | 136 | 3 | 49 | — | 380 |
| January 1969 | 131 | 369 | 326 | — | 711 | 3 | 1,540 |
| Totals | 358 | 821 | 810 | 9 | 761 | 3 | 2,761 |
| Same period 1967-68 | 822 | 2,334 | 1,534 | 28 | 2 | 114 | 4,834 |

Exports of Canadian Oats(1) 1968-69 and 1967-68

| Destination | November 1968 | December 1968 | January 1969 | August — January 1968-69 | August — January 1967-68[r] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | bushels | | |
| Western Europe | | | | | |
| EEC: | | | | | |
| Belgium and Luxembourg .... | — | — | — | 61,271 | — |
| Netherlands ..... | — | — | 65,882 | 268,140 | 483,122 |
| Sub-totals ..... | — | — | 65,882 | 329,411 | 483,122 |
| Other Western Europe | | | | | |
| Britain ..... | — | — | — | 32,941 | 108,741 |
| Ireland ..... | — | 81,166 | — | 81,166 | 221,285 |
| Switzerland ..... | — | 65,882 | — | 65,882 | 95,002 |
| Sub-totals ..... | — | 147,048 | — | 179,989 | 425,028 |
| Totals ..... | — | 147,048 | 65,882 | 509,400 | 908,150 |
| Africa | | | | | |
| U.A.R. - Egypt ..... | 335,553 | — | — | 335,553 | — |
| Asia | | | | | |
| Japan ..... | — | — | — | — | 182,583 |
| Syria ..... | — | — | — | — | 50,317 |
| Total ..... | — | — | — | — | 232,900 |
| Western Hemisphere | | | | | |
| United States(2) ..... | 124,094 | 59,645 | 71,430 | 449,032 | 758,947 |
| Sub-totals, all countries | 459,647 | 206,693 | 137,312 | 1,293,985 | 1,899,997 |
| Seed oats(3) ..... | 7,528 | 78,978 | 72,504 | 159,128 | 87,182 |
| Totals, all countries ..... | 467,175 | 285,671 | 209,816 | 1,453,113 | 1,987,179 |

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Statistics Division, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, for all countries except the United States.
(2) Compiled from returns of Canadian elevator licensees and shippers and advice from American grain correspondents.
(3) Customs exports.
r Revised figures.

Exports of Canadian Barley and Rye 1968-69 and 1967-68

| Destination | November 1968 | December 1968 | January 1969 | August - January 1968-69 | August - January 1967-68 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | bushels | | |
| **Barley(1)** | | | | | |
| Western Europe | | | | | |
| EEC: | | | | | |
| Italy | – | – | – | – | 5,828,201 |
| Netherlands | – | – | – | – | 35,000 |
| Sub-total | – | – | – | – | 5,863,201 |
| Other Western Europe | | | | | |
| Britain | 520,700 | 600,833 | 763,510 | 3,455,867 | 1,267,944 |
| Totals | 520,700 | 600,833 | 763,510 | 3,455,867 | 7,131,145 |
| Asia | | | | | |
| Israel | – | – | 1,266,300 | 1,266,300 | 746,760 |
| Japan | 13,767 | – | 25,000 | 713,926 | 8,182,027 |
| Totals | 13,767 | – | 1,291,300 | 1,980,226 | 8,928,787 |
| Western Hemisphere | | | | | |
| United States(2) | 1,918,970 | 456,691 | – | 4,548,990 | 2,514,842 |
| Totals, all countries | 2,453,437 | 1,057,524 | 2,054,810 | 9,985,083 | 18,574,774 |
| **Rye(1)** | | | | | |
| Western Europe | | | | | |
| EEC: | | | | | |
| Germany, Federal Republic | – | – | – | – | 40,800 |
| Netherlands | 50,000 | – | – | 130,000 | 201,800 |
| Sub-totals | 50,000 | – | – | 130,000 | 242,600 |
| Other Western Europe | | | | | |
| Britain | 68,209 | – | – | 261,606 | 100,221 |
| Denmark | – | – | – | – | 130,000 |
| Norway | 496,910 | – | – | 936,910 | 210,000 |
| Switzerland | – | – | – | – | 3,720 |
| Sub-totals | 565,119 | – | – | 1,198,516 | 443,941 |
| Totals | 615,119 | – | – | 1,328,516 | 686,541 |
| Asia | | | | | |
| Japan | 282,145 | 49,877 | 141,123 | 1,274,827 | 1,583,260 |
| Western Hemisphere | | | | | |
| United States(2) | 2,000 | 29,000 | – | 705,094 | 585,518 |
| Totals, all countries | 899,264 | 78,877 | 141,123 | 3,308,437 | 2,855,319 |

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

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

Customs Exports of Canadian Oatmeal and Rolled Oats(1) 1968-69 and 1967-68

| Destination | November 1968 | December 1968 | January 1969 | August-January | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1968-69 | 1967-68 |
| | bushels | | | | |
| Western Europe | | | | | |
| EEC: | | | | | |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | 142 | — | — | 142 | 246 |
| Africa | | | | | |
| Mozambique | — | — | 49 | 49 | 164 |
| Western Hemisphere | | | | | |
| Bahamas | 142 | — | 235 | 732 | — |
| Barbados | — | 191 | 38 | 3,918 | 454 |
| Bermuda | 126 | 274 | 224 | 1,312 | 1,066 |
| Bolivia | — | — | — | — | 1,967 |
| British Honduras | — | — | — | — | 1,640 |
| Chile | 98 | — | — | 98 | 120 |
| Dominican Republic | — | — | — | 14,995 | 14,513 |
| Ecuador | — | — | — | 5,738 | 11,475 |
| Guyana | — | — | — | 158 | 98 |
| Honduras Republic | — | — | — | 1,093 | — |
| Leeward and Windward Is. | 694 | 213 | 388 | 3,563 | 2,044 |
| Netherlands Antilles | — | — | — | — | 49 |
| Panama | — | — | — | — | 1,235 |
| Peru | — | — | — | — | 2,727 |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon | — | 175 | — | 175 | — |
| Trinidad and Tobago | — | — | — | 295 | 148 |
| Venezuela | 36,721 | — | — | 36,721 | — |
| United States | — | 874 | — | 874 | 1,289 |
| Totals | 37,781 | 1,727 | 885 | 69,672 | 38,825 |
| Totals, all countries | 37,923 | 1,727 | 934 | 69,863 | 39,235 |

(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) 1968-69 and 1967-68

| Destination | November 1968 | December 1968 | January 1969 | August-January | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1968-69 | 1967-68 |
| | | | bushels | | |
| Western Europe | | | | | |
| Britain ..... | — | — | — | — | 275,486 |
| Africa | | | | | |
| Ghana ..... | 3,055 | — | — | 12,222 | 9,166 |
| Liberia ..... | 611 | — | — | 611 | 2,750 |
| Totals ..... | 3,666 | — | — | 12,833 | 11,916 |
| Asia | | | | | |
| Ceylon ..... | 3,111 | — | 3,111 | 6,222 | 6,222 |
| Hong Kong ..... | — | — | 6,111 | 12,222 | — |
| Japan ..... | 61,242 | 37,356 | — | 221,076 | 137,169 |
| Philippines ..... | 42,778 | 36,667 | 44,444 | 285,833 | 220,000 |
| Totals ..... | 107,131 | 74,023 | 53,666 | 525,353 | 363,391 |
| Western Hemisphere | | | | | |
| Barbados ..... | — | — | — | 2,489 | 9,332 |
| Brazil ..... | 61,111 | 54,722 | 25,056 | 159,222 | 180,277 |
| Costa Rica ..... | 6,111 | — | — | 18,333 | 36,972 |
| Dominican Republic .... | 7,553 | — | 18,883 | 33,992 | 26,437 |
| El Salvador ..... | 9,167 | — | 18,456 | 55,124 | 45,834 |
| Guatemala ..... | 28,600 | — | 4,278 | 59,767 | 173,590 |
| Guyana ..... | — | — | — | — | 14,042 |
| Jamaica ..... | 26,139 | 25,055 | — | 120,499 | 81,280 |
| Netherlands Antilles .. | — | — | — | — | 12,222 |
| Nicaragua ..... | — | — | 9,222 | 33,666 | 70,277 |
| Panama ..... | — | — | — | 21,389 | 24,444 |
| Peru ..... | 30,556 | 48,889 | 18,333 | 138,333 | 195,555 |
| Puerto Rico ..... | 20,167 | 6,111 | 20,167 | 94,723 | 80,668 |
| Venezuela ..... | 38,683 | 11,367 | 104,683 | 378,827 | 267,667 |
| United States ..... | 48,194 | 53,722 | 66,450 | 389,650 | 596,388 |
| Totals ..... | 276,281 | 199,866 | 285,528 | 1,506,014 | 1,814,985 |
| Totals, all countries ... | 387,078 | 273,889 | 339,194 | 2,044,200 | 2,465,778 |

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

## HOG-BARLEY RATIO

During the three-month period November 1968 to January 1969 the hog-barley ratio recorded a gradual but moderate increase. In November the ratio rose from the October figure of 22.7 points to a level of 23.4 and reflected higher average returns from hogs, while the cost of feed barley declined. Average returns from hogs, basis Grade B at Winnipeg, increased from $30.92 per hundredweight in October to $31.14 per hundredweight in November while the cost of a bushel of barley, basis No. 1 Feed, in store Fort William-Port Arthur declined from $1.08 7/8 per bushel in October to $1.06 3/4 in November. In December the index rose to 23.5 points with the average price of hogs increasing to $31.63 per hundredweight which more than offset an increase in the cost of feed barley to $1.07 1/2 per bushel. In January the ratio climbed to 23.9, its highest level since February 1966, with returns from hogs increasing to an average of $31.91 per hundredweight and the cost of barley declining to $1.06 7/8 per bushel.

For the period to December 1968 this ratio is based on the number of bushels of No. 1 Feed Barley equivalent in price to 100 lbs of Grade B (live) hog at Winnipeg. Commencing in January 1969 the ratio is based on the number of bushels of No. 1 Feed Barley equivalent in price to the value of 100 lbs of Index 100 live hog.

| Month | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 16.2 | 14.8 | 23.9 | 17.8 | 16.0 | 23.9 |
| February | 17.3 | 15.1 | 24.4 | 18.8 | 16.3 | |
| March | 16.0 | 15.7 | 20.8 | 18.0 | 16.2 | |
| April | 15.7 | 15.9 | 19.0 | 17.1 | 15.7 | |
| May | 16.3 | 17.3 | 21.6 | 18.8 | 18.4 | |
| June | 17.8 | 20.5 | 22.1 | 18.3 | 19.1 | |
| July | 17.4 | 21.6 | 19.7 | 16.6 | 20.4 | |
| August | 16.5 | 21.2 | 19.9 | 17.0 | 23.4 | |
| September | 16.5 | 21.0 | 19.5 | 17.6 | 23.8 | |
| October | 15.4 | 20.9 | 18.5 | 17.4 | 22.7 | |
| November | 14.9 | 22.0 | 17.6 | 16.4 | 23.4 | |
| December | 15.2 | 23.6 | 17.2 | 16.7 | 23.5 | |

## FEED AND LIVESTOCK PRICE INDICES

The index of feed prices declined during November but recorded increases in both December and January. In November lower average prices prevailed for western barley, oats and rye which more than offset higher prices for hay, bran and shorts and Ontario corn. In December, increased price levels for bran, shorts, feed barley, oats, and Ontario corn and wheat were reflected in a rise in the index of almost 10 points to 266.6. During January higher prices for hay, bran, Ontario corn, western oats and rye and Eastern wheat caused the index to climb to an all-time of 268.9.

The Animal Products Index moved up 0.1 per cent in November 1968 to 339.2 from the October level of 339.0, reflecting higher prices for raw wool, calves and hogs on both Eastern and Western markets, and for lambs in the East. During December an increase of 1.7 per cent to 345.0 reflected higher prices for eggs, hogs, lambs, and calves on both Eastern and Western markets, and for poultry, fluid milk and raw wool in the East. In January the index declined by 0.6 per cent due to lower prices for hogs and eggs on both Eastern and Western markets and for raw wool in the East and steers in the West.

Index Numbers of Feed Prices and Prices of Farm Animals and Farm Animal Products by Months 1966-69 (1935-39 = 100)

| Month | 1966 | | 1967 | | 1968 | | 1969 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feed | Animal | Feed | Animal | Feed | Animal | Feed | Animal |
| January | 244.0 | 322.8 | 248.5 | 320.7 | 251.9 | 316.3 | 268.9 | 343.0 |
| February | 252.0 | 331.4 | 250.9 | 322.9 | 253.0 | 315.4 | | |
| March | 252.9 | 319.2 | 251.0 | 315.1 | 251.9 | 312.9 | | |
| April | 261.4 | 316.2 | 251.0 | 319.9 | 252.8 | 313.8 | | |
| May | 260.0 | 319.4 | 251.9 | 327.8 | 250.8 | 322.2 | | |
| June | 258.0 | 324.6 | 256.7 | 330.7 | 251.0 | 330.0 | | |
| July | 252.6 | 313.2 | 259.4 | 325.0 | 238.8 | 333.1 | | |
| August | 248.9 | 318.6 | 260.9 | 329.8 | 234.3 | 340.8 | | |
| September | 244.9 | 321.2 | 260.6 | 331.2 | 261.5 | 343.8 | | |
| October | 248.5 | 323.7 | 253.2 | 330.9 | 260.8 | 339.0 | | |
| November | 247.5 | 321.9 | 252.7 | 323.1 | 259.7 | 339.2 | | |
| December | 249.5 | 325.5 | 256.1 | 326.4 | 266.6 | 345.0 | | |

## SHELLED CORN

**1968 Production Sets Record**

The 1968 crop of shelled corn in Canada amounted to a record 80.7 million bushels, 9 per cent larger than the 74.1 million harvested last year. The area seeded to this crop was again of record proportions and reached some 952,500 acres. The average yield of 84.8 bushels per acre was slightly above the previous year of 84.6 bushels. With the exception of 100,000 bushels produced in Manitoba, 2,535,000 bushels in Quebec and small quantities in other provinces for which estimates are not available, all of this year's crop of grain corn was grown in Ontario.

Acreage, Yield and Production of Shelled Corn, 1967 and 1968

| Province | Acreage | | Yield Per Acre | | Production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1967 | 1968 | 1967 | 1968 | 1967 | 1968 |
| | acres | | bushels | | bushels | |
| Quebec | 20,000 | 30,000 | 77.9 | 84.5 | 1,558,000 | 2,535,000 |
| Ontario | 850,000 | 920,000 | 85.0 | 84.9 | 72,250,000 | 78,108,000 |
| Manitoba | 5,500 | 2,500 | 50.0 | 40.0 | 275,000 | 100,000 |
| Totals | 875,500 | 952,500 | 84.6 | 84.8 | 74,083,000 | 80,743,000 |

**Inspection of Corn August-January**

The following data, based on Board of Grain Commissioners' inspection of Eastern corn, indicate that some 62 per cent of the August 1968-January 1969 inspections have been recorded in the grades No. 1 to No. 3 C.E. compared with 37 per cent in the same months of the preceding crop year. Extra Dry grades accounted for some 26 per cent of the total inspections, as against the comparable 1967-68 figure of 41 per cent. The categories Tough, Damp, Moist and Wet amounted to 10 per cent of the current inspection of Eastern corn, as against last year's comparable total of 20 per cent.

Grading of Yellow Corn Inspected in the Eastern Division
August-January 1967-68 and 1968-69

| Grade | August-January 1967-68 | | August-January 1968-69 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | bushels | per cent | bushels | per cent |
| No. 1 C.E. | 255,100 | 7.5 | 1,134,961 | 22.1 |
| No. 2 C.E. | 738,314 | 21.6 | 1,775,296 | 34.5 |
| No. 3 C.E. | 254,500 | 7.5 | 304,000 | 5.9 |
| No. 4 C.E. | 50,200 | 1.5 | 60,000 | 1.2 |
| No. 5 C.E. | 16,000 | 0.5 | 6,000 | 0.1 |
| Ex. Dry (1) | 1,396,050 | 40.9 | 1,329,777 | 25.8 |
| Tough (1) | 93,000 | 2.7 | 128,000 | 2.5 |
| Damp (1) | 76,000 | 2.2 | 202,000 | 3.9 |
| Moist (1) | 354,700 | 10.4 | 203,700 | 4.0 |
| Wet (1) | 169,500 | 5.0 | 2,000 | (2) |
| Sample C.E. | 10,500 | 0.3 | — | — |
| Totals | 3,413,864 | 100.0 | 5,145,734 | 100.0 |

(1) All varieties and grades.
(2) Less than .05 per cent.

In addition, a total of 32 cars of corn were inspected in the Western Division compared with 35 cars last year. The breakdown by individual grades is unavailable.

## HIGH PROTEIN FEEDS

Total estimated supplies of high protein feeds available to Canadian feeders in 1968 were placed at 11,116,500 tons. This amount, based on preliminary data, represented an increase of 2 per cent over the 1967 total of 1,098,200 tons and exceeded the 1966 figure of 1,005,900 tons by 11 per cent. Protein feed supplies of vegetable origin were estimated at 822,200 tons and accounted for 74 per cent of the total protein feed supplies in 1968 compared with 76 per cent in 1967 and 74 per cent in 1966. Available supplies of high protein feeds derived from animal sources were placed at 294,300 tons, some 10 per cent above the previous year's total of 266,800 tons and 11 per cent more than the 264,100 tons of 1966.

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 1968 of soybean oilmeal, the major single component of Canadian high protein feeds, amounted to 456,700 tons and represented decreases of 9 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, from the comparable 1967 and 1966 totals. Supplementing the 1968 production were imports estimated at 237,700 tons compared with 220,500 tons the previous year. At the same time, exports of soybean oilmeal decreased from 171,100 tons in 1967 to 159,200 tons in 1968. Reflecting the decrease in production which more than offset the combined effect of increased imports and a decline in exports supplies available for domestic requirements in 1968 amounted to 535,200 tons, some 3 per cent below the 1967 figure. The 34,500 tons of linseed oilmeal produced in 1968 was 16 per cent less than the outturn of 40,900 tons in 1967. There were no imports of linseed oilmeal recorded in recent years. Exports of 5,100 tons in 1968 were considerably below the 8,000 tons exported during 1967. Due to the decline in production, available supplies in 1968 amounted to 29,400 tons compared with 32,900 tons in the previous year.

Production of rapeseed oilmeal amounted to 82,700 tons in 1968 in contrast to 71,000 tons and 59,500 tons available in 1967 and 1966, respectively.

Production and imports of oilmeals other than linseed, soybean and rapeseed increased over their respective 1967 levels. Production of sunflower seed oilmeal amounted to 5,100 tons in 1968 as against 3,200 tons in 1967. Total supplies of other oilmeal combined with gluten feed amounted to some 29,300 tons, representing increases over both the 1967 and 1966 totals of 26,600 tons and 29,200 tons, respectively. Estimated supplies of protein feeds originating as by-products of the brewing, distilling and malting industries were estimated at 145,600 tons, below both the 1967 total of 148,500 tons and 1966 level 147,000 tons.

The increase which occurred in supplies of protein feeds of animal origin, from 266,800 tons in 1967 to 294,300 tons in 1968 resulted from larger estimated supplies of both fishmeal and packing-house by-products. The increase in fishmeal supplies was due to a substantial increase in production as well as larger imports, which resulted in net estimated supplies available to the domestic market of 71,000 tons in 1968 as against 51,200 tons in 1967. Production of packing-house by-products was placed at 207,100 tons, some 7,700 tons more than the previous year and in keeping with a 4 per cent increase in the tonnage of inspected slaughterings in 1968 from that of 1967.

Preliminary Estimate of High Protein Feed Supplies Available in 1968
with Comparative Figures for 1966 and 1967

| Item | 1966[r] | 1967 | 1968[p] |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | tons | |
| Linseed oil meal | 27,300 | 32,900 | 29,400 |
| Soybean oil meal | 478,800 | 552,400 | 535,200 |
| Rapeseed oil meal | 59,500 | 71,000 | 82,700 |
| Other oil meals, gluten feed(1) | 29,200 | 26,600(2) | 29,300 |
| Brewers' and distillers' dried grains and malt sprouts | 147,000 | 148,500(2) | 145,600 |
| Totals, vegetable protein | 741,800 | 831,400 | 822,200 |
| Fishmeal | 48,800 | 51,200 | 71,000 |
| Packing-house by-products | 199,100 | 199,400(2) | 207,100 |
| Skim milk, buttermilk and whey powders | 16,200 | 16,200(2) | 16,200 |
| Totals, animal protein | 264,100 | 266,800 | 294,300 |
| Totals, protein supplies | 1,005,900 | 1,098,200 | 1,116,500 |

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

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

| Grain and grade | November 1968 | December 1968 | January 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | cents and eighths per bushel | | |
| Oats | | | |
| Initial payment to producers: | | | |
| 2 C.W. | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Ex. 3 C.W. | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 3 C.W. | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| Ex. 1 Feed | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 1 Feed | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 2 Feed | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 3 Feed | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| Domestic and export(1): | | | |
| 2 C.W. | 87/1 | 88 | 89/1 |
| Ex. 3 C.W. | 84/3 | 85/2 | 86/4 |
| 3 C.W. | 83/3 | 84/2 | 85/4 |
| Ex. 1 Feed | 82/6 | 83/6 | 85 |
| 1 Feed | 81/6 | 82/6 | 83/7 |
| 2 Feed | 78/6 | 79/6 | 80/7 |
| 3 Feed | 75/6 | 76/6 | 77/7 |
| Barley | | | |
| Initial payment to producers: | | | |
| 1 C.W. Six-Row | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 2 C.W. Six-Row | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 3 C.W. Six-Row | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 C.W. Two-Row | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 2 C.W. Two-Row | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 3 C.W. Two-Row | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 1 Feed | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 2 Feed | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 3 Feed | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| Domestic and export(1): | | | |
| 1 C.W. Six-Row | 121/4 | 122/2 | 122/1 |
| 2 C.W. Six-Row | 121/4 | 122/2 | 122/1 |
| 3 C.W. Six-Row | 119/4 | 120/2 | 120/1 |
| 1 C.W. Two-Row | 119/4 | 120/2 | 120/1 |
| 2 C.W. Two-Row | 119/4 | 120/2 | 120/1 |
| 3 C.W. Two-Row | 116/4 | 117/2 | 117/1 |
| 1 Feed | 106/6 | 107/4 | 106/7 |
| 2 Feed | 105/2 | 106 | 105/3 |
| 3 Feed | 102/2 | 103 | 102/3 |

(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 1968 | December 1968 | January 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | cents and eighths per bushel | | |
| Oats | | | |
| Domestic and export: | | | |
| 2 C.W. | 85/1 | 85/4 | 86 |
| Ex. 3 C.W. | 84 | 84/1 | 86 |
| 3 C.W. | 83 | 83/2 | 84/7 |
| Ex. 1 Feed | 82/2 | 82/7 | 84/2 |
| 1 Feed | 81/3 | 81/4 | 83/2 |
| 2 Feed | 76 | 75/6 | 75/5 |
| 3 Feed | 73 | 72/6 | 72/5 |
| Barley | | | |
| Domestic and export: | | | |
| 1 C.W. Six-Row | 110/3 | 109/5 | 107/6 |
| 2 C.W. Six-Row | 110/3 | 109/5 | 107/6 |
| 3 C.W. Six-Row | 108/3 | 107/7 | 106/6 |
| 1 C.W. Two-Row | 110/3 | 109/5 | 107/6 |
| 2 C.W. Two-Row | 108/3 | 107/7 | 106/6 |
| 3 C.W. Two-Row | 106/4 | 106/6 | 106/4 |
| 1 Feed | 106/4 | 106/6 | 106/4 |
| 2 Feed | 105/1 | 102/7 | 104/5 |
| 3 Feed | 101/4 | 98/6 | 97/7 |
| Rye | | | |
| Producers' Domestic and Export Prices: | | | |
| 2 C.W. | 119/1 | 118 | 123/2 |
| 3 C.W. | 115/3 | 113 | 117/7 |
| 4 C.W. | 104/1 | 102/4 | 106 |
| Ergoty | 94 | 92 | 95/5 |
| Flaxseed | | | |
| Producers' Domestic and Export Prices: | | | |
| 1 C.W. | 321/5 | 316/1 | 327/7 |
| 2 C.W. | 312/6 | 310/1 | 312/7 |
| 3 C.W. | 281 | 285/1 | 286/3 |
| Rapeseed (1) | | | |
| No. 1 Canada | 215/4 | 227/2 | 234/7 |
| No. 2 Canada | 200/4 | 212/2 | 219/7 |

(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 7, 1969 issue of The Feed Situation published by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

The 1968-69 feeding year is bringing a closer balance between total feed grain use and production than in most recent years, when sizeable changes occurred in carryover stocks. Although the crop was 8 million tons below the record output of 1967, larger beginning stocks raised the total supply slightly for this marketing year to 216 million tons, up 3 million from last season. With more livestock to be fed this season and continued price ratios favourable to feeders, domestic use may be up 5 or 6 million tons from the 142 million in 1967-68. However, exports are trailing the previous year's pace and may be 5 to 10 per cent below the 23 million tons shipped last season. Present indications are for a total disappearance this marketing year slightly above the 1968 crop of 168 million tons, resulting in a small reduction in carryover into 1969-70. A much smaller part of the carryover is expected to be "free" stocks than during the past 2 years.

The corn supply for 1968-69 is now estimated at a little over 5.5 billion bushels, about 1 per cent below last season. Corn disappearance will likely exceed the 4.4 billion bushels produced last fall by around 100 million bushels, leaving a carryover of around 1.0 billion bushels next October 1. The grain sorghum supply is estimated at a little over 1 billion bushels, 3 per cent larger than last year. Oats and barley supplies are up 12 to 13 per cent.

Prices of feed grains have gone up about 10 per cent since October, when they averaged 7 per cent below a year earlier. In January the index of prices received by farmers was about the same as a year ago. Prices of each of the 4 feed grains were near or above the 1968 loan rates. Smaller "free" supplies of feed grains this season will likely help hold prices a little above those of a year earlier the rest of the 1968-69 feeding year, although 1969 crop developments will obviously be influential.

Provisions of the 1969 Feed Grain Program, announced December 26, are basically the same as last year. The major change is inclusion this year of acreage diversion for barley. The signup period for the program will be February 3 through March 21. The program's objective is diversion of 37 million acres of corn, grain sorghum, and barley to soil-conserving uses to bring 1969 production a little below requirements and to obtain some further reduction in carryover at the close of the 1969-70 marketing year. Domestic demand has been very good for high-protein feeds this fall and winter. Feeders have stepped up usage. With larger supplies, prices of these feeds have weakened from relatively high summer levels. Feeding in 1968-69 is expected to be around 3 per cent above the 17.8 million tons fed last season.

Soybean meal feeding probably will set a record high this year—up 2 or 3 per cent from 1967-68. The 1968 cotton crop was sharply above the very small crop the previous year, providing larger cottonseed meal supplies. Lower prices make these 2 oilmeals more competitive with other proteins. The hay supply for 1968-69 was put at 151 million tons, over 2 million more than last year's large supply. May-December disappearance reached a record 60 million tons, but January 1 stocks were still up slightly. Demand for hay has continued generally strong in the current feeding year. Prices since May have averaged only a shade under those of a year earlier. In mid-January prices in most regions were below a year ago, except in the Southeast where they were a little higher.

Fifth Report on 1969 Feed Grain Program Signup

A release from the United States Department of Agriculture, March 19, 1969 reported that with one week remaining to be reported in the regular signup period, indicated participation in the corn-sorghum areas of the 1969 feed grain program is running somewhat ahead of that for 1968, according to the fifth signup progress report issued by the U.S. Dapartment of Agriculture. Number of farms signed as of March 15 totals 1,257,892. Last year, with one week plus one day remaining in the signup, farms enrolled totalled 1,093,675 (without barley farms).

Total intended diversion in this fifth report for the 1969 program, which includes barley for the first time since 1966, is 31,253,557 acres. Of this total, 18,034,548 acres represent voluntary added diversion for payment and 13,219,009 acres represent qualifying minimum diversion. In 1968 (without barley) the total agreed diversion was 25,412,392 acres at the comparable time.

The total feed grain base of 67,743,844 acres on signed farms in this report is made up of 8,129,934 acres of barley; 45,019,533 acres of corn and 14,594,377 acres of sorghum base. Last year, at the approximately comparable time in the 1968 signup, there were 41,317,356 acres of corn and 13,504,418 acres of sorghum base represented on signed farms.

Barley signup has been lagging somewhat. However, producers of this grain are mostly located in a nine-State area where the 1969 feed grain program signup has been extended through April 4. These States are Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Many farmers in snowbound areas of these States have been unable to travel to county ASCS offices in order to sign up for the 1969 program.

Regular signup in all other States ends on Friday, March 21. In counties where there is a heavy rush of business on the final day, a register will be used for producers to indicate intention to participate.

Land Preparation Slowed

In a report released on March 10, 1969 the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture stated that cool temperatures and wet soil conditions delayed field activity. Although somewhat hampered by wet fields, land breaking, fertilizing, and liming were active in the Southeast and South Central States by March 1. Spring planting was making good progress by March 1, in the most southern areas but wet weather had put land preparation behind schedule in many States. Preparation and planting of tobacco plant beds were underway in the Appalachian and Eastern States as weather permitted. Field work has been minimal in Arkansas and Tennessee due to wet soil conditions.

Cotton, corn, and sorghum were being planted in the southern part of Texas. Planting activity is expected to advance rapidly northward as fields dry. Frequent rain, and wet snow have hampered spring field preparation and seeding in Oklahoma and Kansas. Seeding is barely underway in Kansas. Land preparation was active in New Mexico, but more moisture is needed in most areas. Small grain and safflower planting had been completed by the end of the month in Arizona. Cotton fields were being prepared and irrigated. Field work is at a standstill in California, except the desert areas. Planting of spring crops is much delayed and some intended acreage may not be planted. Much loss of small grain and other early seeded crops has resulted from flooding and erosion. Snow and below average temperatures in Oregon limited farm activity in February. Weather moderated the last week of the month increasing farm activity. There has been very little field work in Washington, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada.

## NOTES ON FOREIGN CROPS

Australia The following information relative to the Australian coarse grains situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. W. Boychuk, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Canberra, under date of February 11, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Record Shipment of Oats to Japan. — Three major shipments of oats from Australia - two bound for Europe and one to Japan - have given the industry a lift in what is regarded as a difficult marketing year. The shipments to Europe are noteworthy in being the biggest oat shipments ever from Australian ports: 32,000 long tons (2,108,000 bushels) from Fremantle (Western Australia) and 30,000 tons (1,976,000 bushels) from Portland (Victoria).

More significant, however, was the 16,000-ton shipment (1,054,000 bushels) for Japan which left Portland in mid-January 1969. This was the first shipment under a major sale of Australian oats to Japan negotiated recently by the Victorian Oatgrowers Pool and Marketing Co. Ltd. Mr Cooper, Managing Director of the Pool, commented that the recent sale to Europe and Japan had been at world parity prices 'made more acceptable by judicious choice of freight at the most economic rates'. He added that whereas previously the only imports of oats into Japan had been small parcels of 200 tons to 400 tons (13,000 to 26,000 bushels) for feeding racehorses, the recent consignment from Portland was the first full cargo of oats ever to be imported into Japan from anywhere in the world.

He said the Japanese market for oats could develop into a substantial one, and he hoped Victorian farmers would grow more oats. He was confident the grain could be handled efficiently and marketed at world parity prices.

Australian exports of oats usually run about A.$10 million to A.$12 million ($12 million to $14 million Canadian) a year, mainly to continental Europe, but were well down in 1967-68 because of the drought. Main exporting States are Western Australia and Victoria. Smaller quantities are also exported from southern N.S.W. through Victoria and from South Australia.

About 70 per cent of the marketed crop and 40 per cent of the produced crop in both States is exported. The lower figure for the 'produced' crop is explained by the use of oats on farms for stock feed.

Sorghum Trials in the North. — The economics of sorghum growing in the Australian northern tropical regions have been a subject of debate for many years. This year research or experimental field trials of sorghum growing will be conducted in three separate regions of the north.

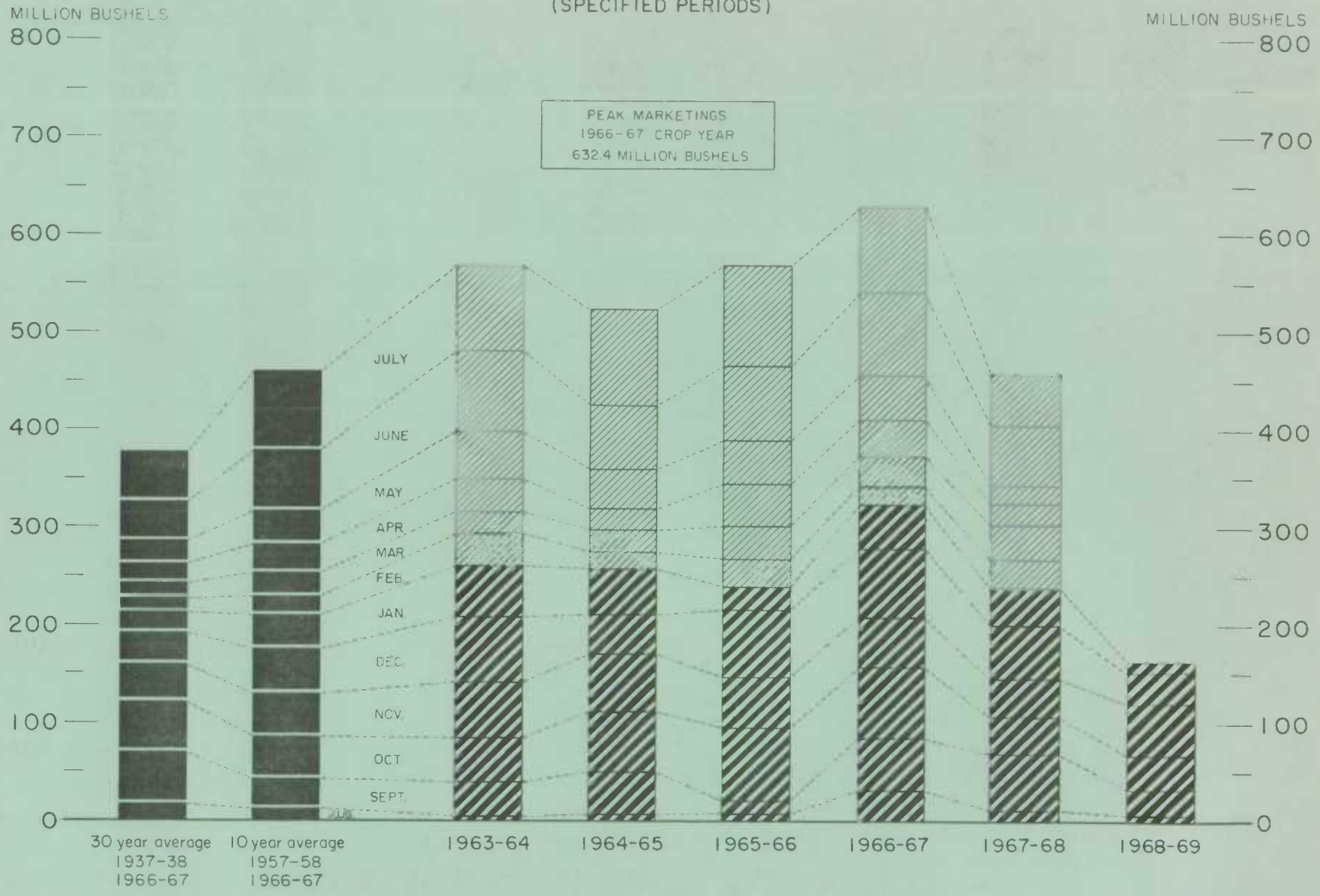
The most extensive agricultural research programme ever planned by the Northern Territory Administration will investigate the production of grain sorghum and conduct scientific research into beef production in the Territory in the coming wet season.

Experiments will continue in the northern Tipperary land system to gauge the effect of ploughing treatments, nitrogen, phosphate and trace element fertilizer practices and the rotation of sorghum and Townsville lucerne.

In the St. George irrigation area in Queensland sorghum yield trials are being conducted to investigate the most suitable hybrid sorghums and fertilizer applications

# FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

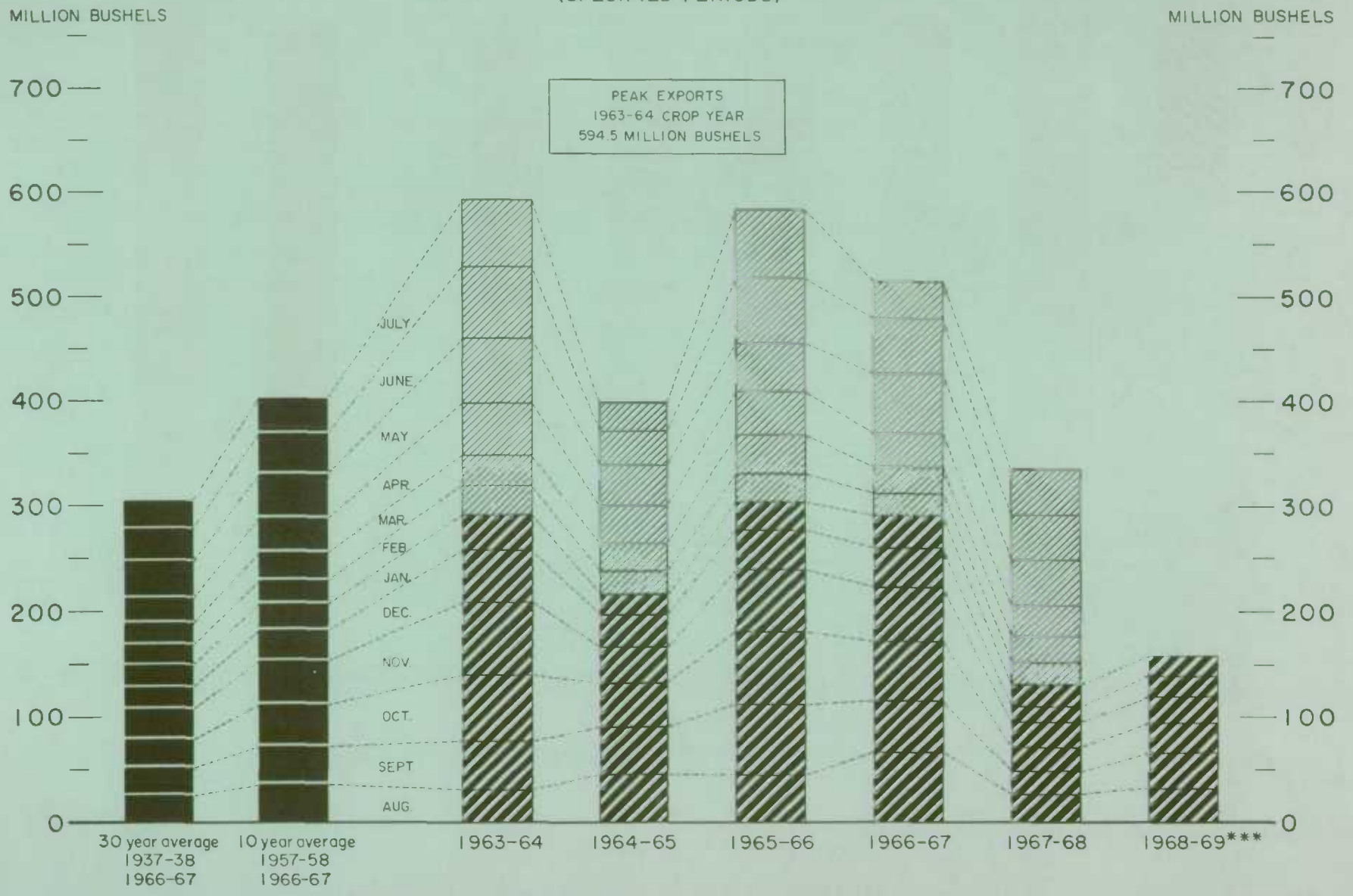
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)




Agriculture Division D.B.S.

# EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT* AND WHEAT FLOUR**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

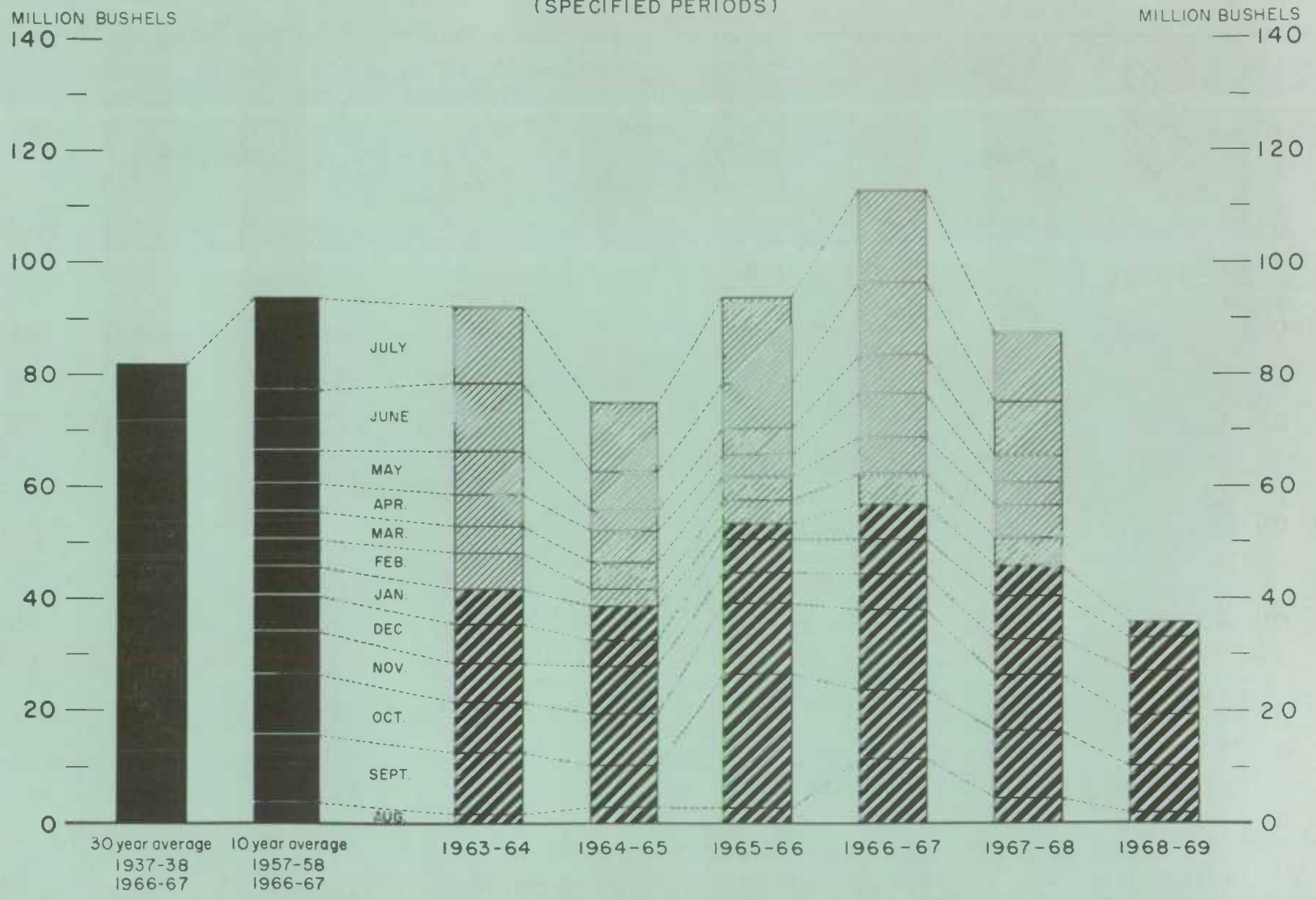



* Beginning with 1955-56 includes seed wheat. ** In terms of wheat equivalent *** Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

# FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF BARLEY, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

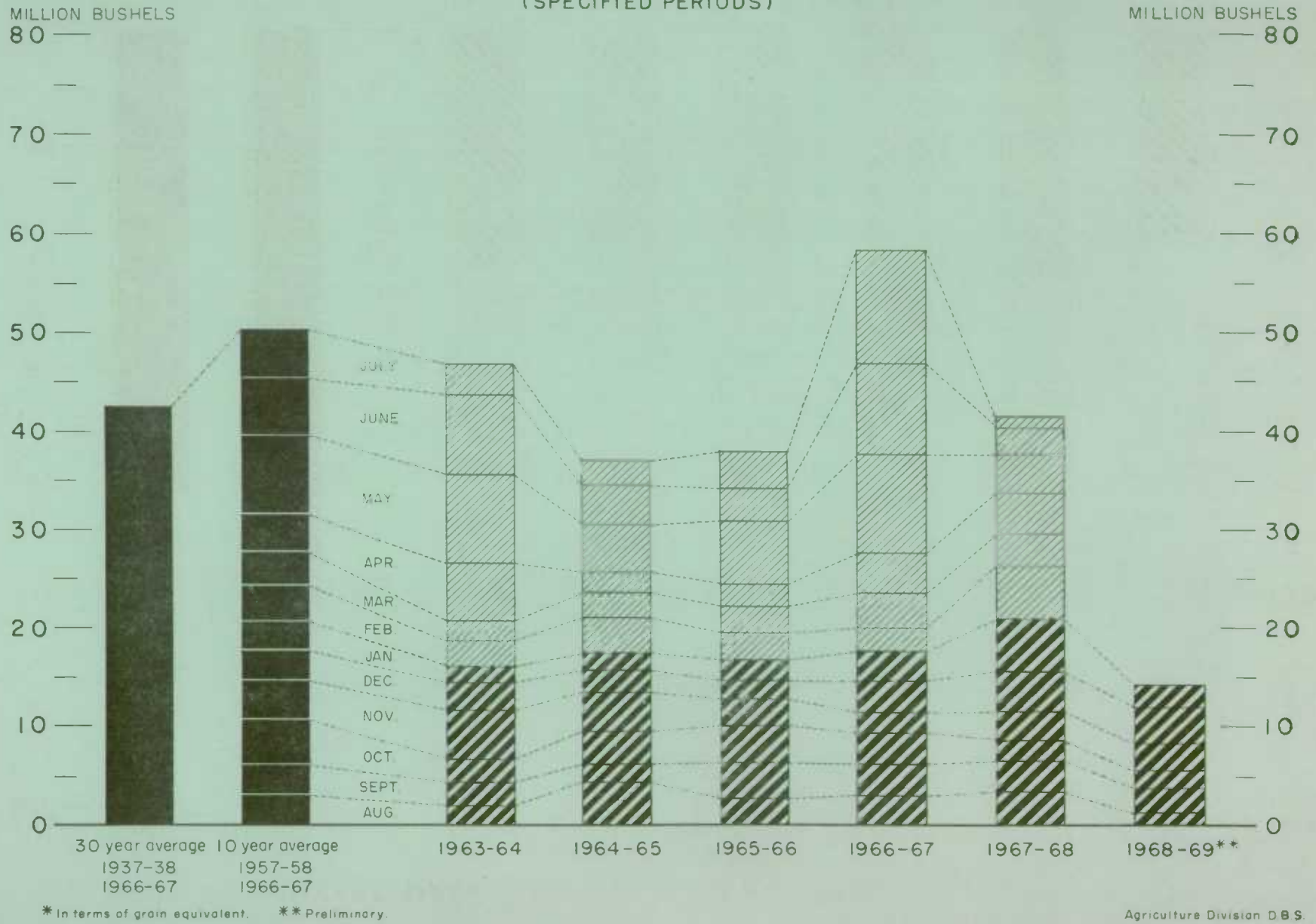
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)




Agriculture Division D.B.S.

# EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

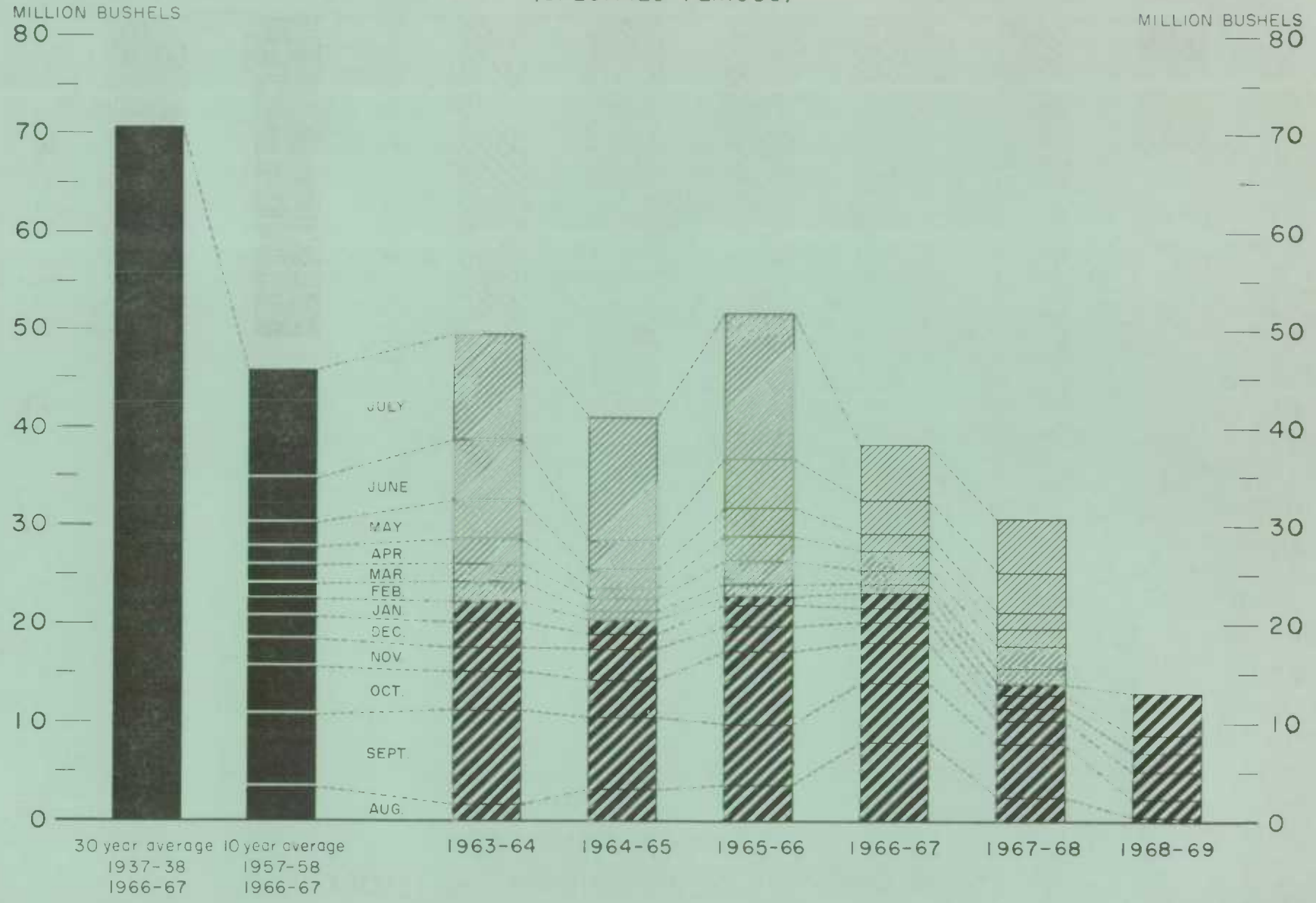



* In terms of grain equivalent. ** Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

# FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

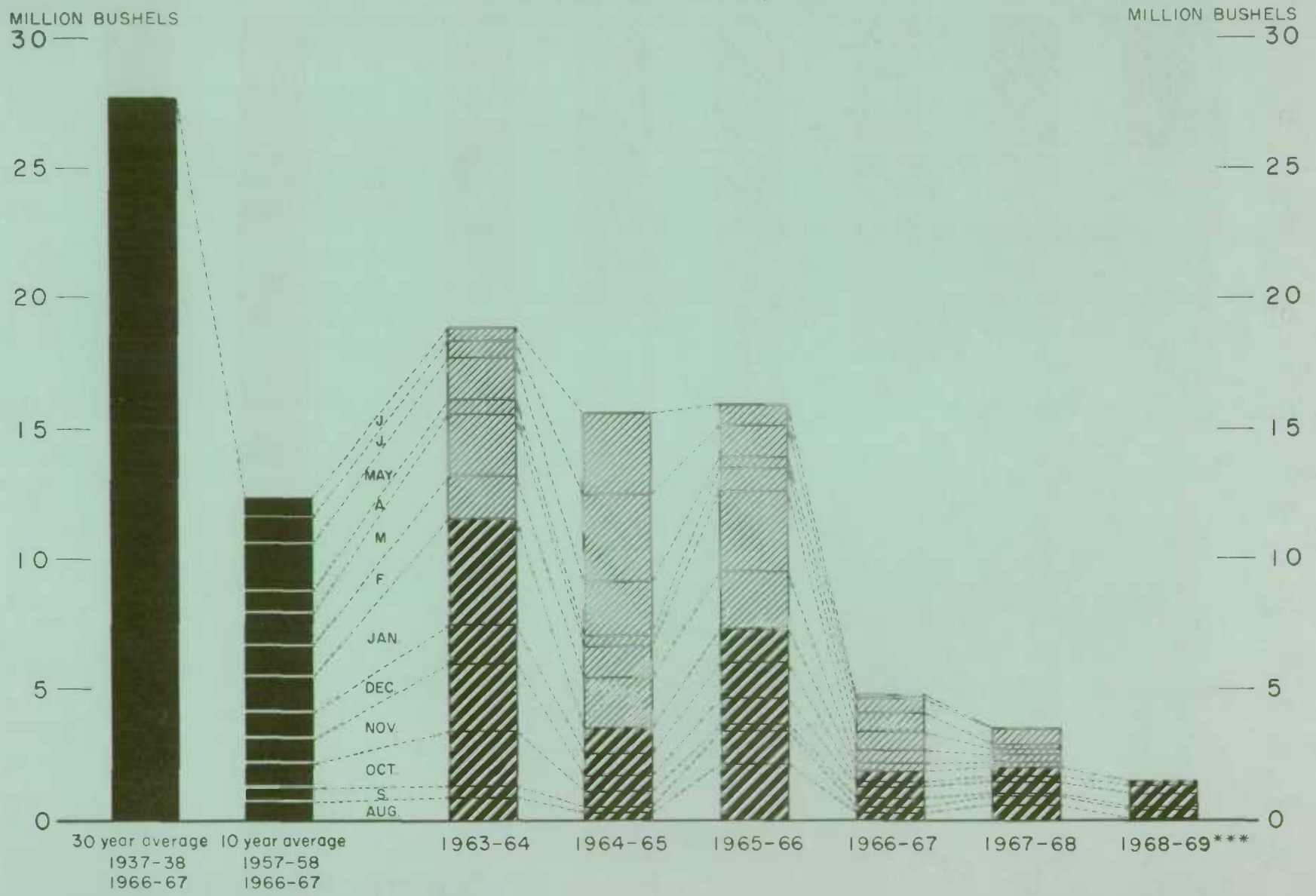
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)




Agriculture Division D.B.S.

# EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS* AND OAT PRODUCTS**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)




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

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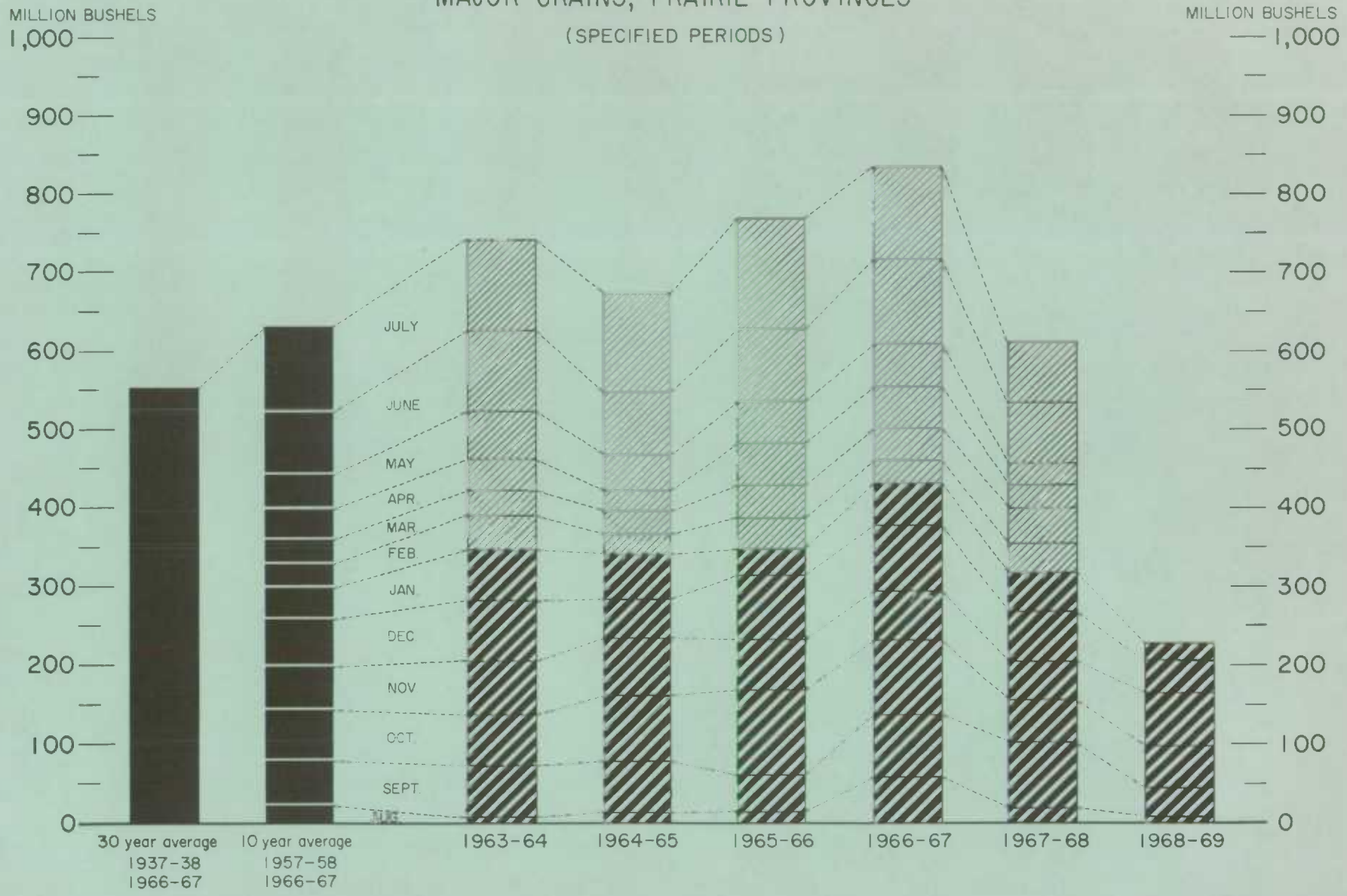
# FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF CANADA'S SIX MAJOR GRAINS,* PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

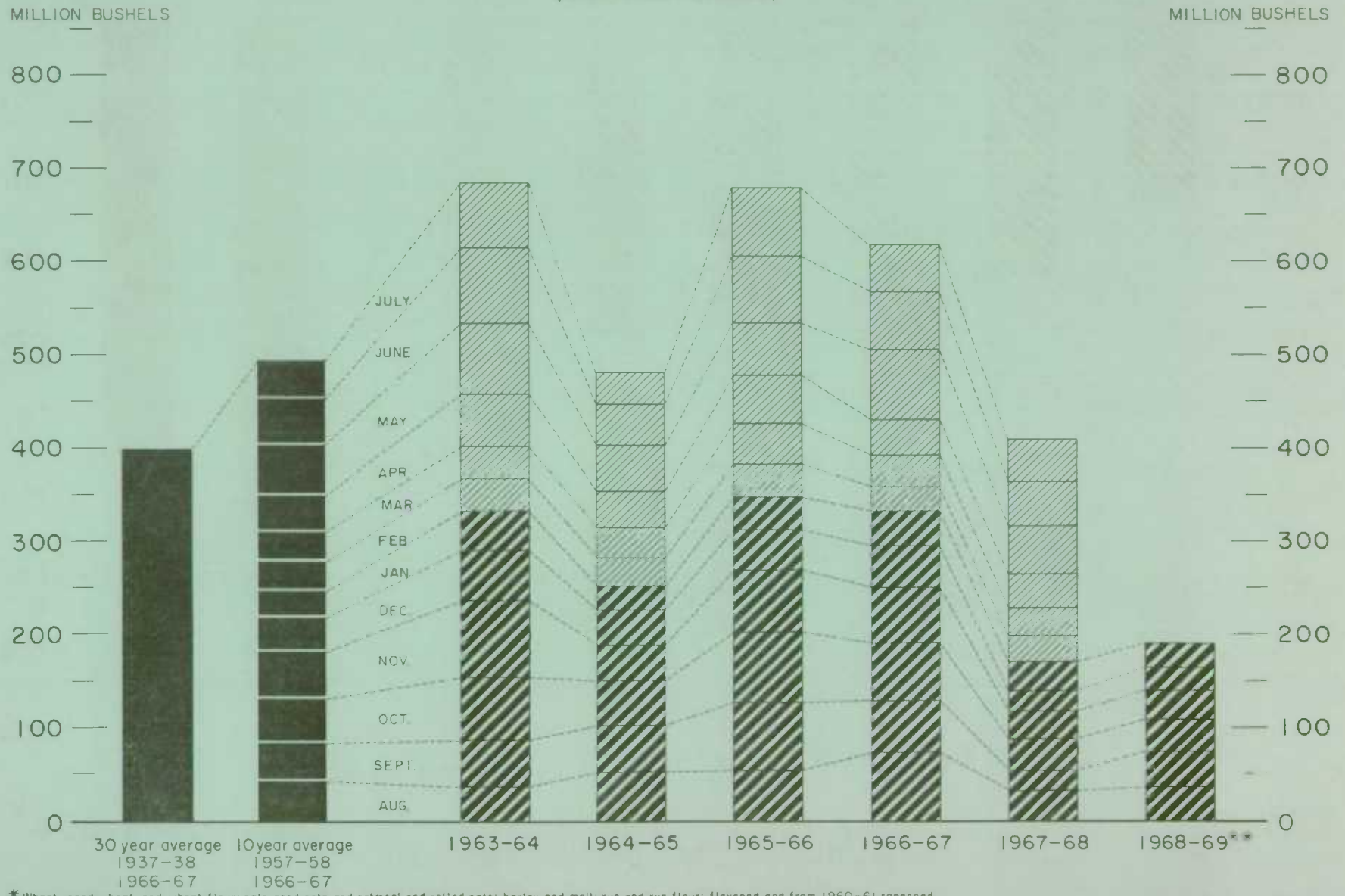



* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and from 1960-61 rapeseed

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

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

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)




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

** Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

for the area. More intensive use of the cultivated land under irrigation may be obtained by double cropping, together with heavier rates of nitrogenous fertilizers than now accepted as economical.

The most interesting experiment will be the trial 200-acre crop of irrigated sorghum to be planted at Kununurra, part of the A.$70 million ($84 million Canadian) Old River irrigation scheme in the far north-west of Western Australia. Mr. Fairbairn, the Minister for National Development, has spoken of grain sorghum as 'a most profitable' crop on the Ord. The 200-acre crop to be grown under the direction of the Western Australian Department of Agriculture will provide the first full scale test of the economics of grain sorghum production on the Ord.

One of the major risks of large scale sorghum development, whether on the Ord or in the Tipperary region, would be the dependence on the Japanese market. As the B.A.E. pointed out the Japanese market could be wiped out at a moment's notice if Japan's traditional supplier and world's largest producer, the United States, decided to permit increased sorghum planting.

A recent development has caused additional concern to land holders in the Northern Territory who think of growing grain for Japan. The Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha, a major Japanese trading corporation, has announced a large scale farming project in Indonesia to produce maize and sorghum for export to Japan. The prospects for Australian feed grains in Japan are dimmer as a result of this development, according to a news item in the Japanese Economic Journal.

Coarse Grain Prices in Australia. — The Marketing Division, Department of Primary Industry, reports the following prices in Australia as at January 17, 1969 and January 19, 1968:

| | January 19, 1968 | January 17, 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| | Canadian dollars per bushel | |
| BARLEY | | |
| Australian Barley Board home consumption price (bagged) | | |
| Malting (2-Row) | 1.81 | N.A. |
| Two-Row No. 3 Grade | 1.71 | N.A. |
| Malting (6-Row) | 1.69 | N.A. |
| Feed (2-Row) No. 4 Grade | 1.59 | 1.41 |
| Feed (6-Row) No. 4 Grade | 1.52 | 1.35 |
| OATS | | |
| Melbourne | | |
| Milling | 1.44 | 0.73 |
| Feed | 1.41 | 0.68 |

| MAIZE | January 17, 1968 | January 15, 1969 |
|---|---|---|
| Sydney | 2.07-2.09 | N.A. |
| SORGHUM | Canadian dollars per ton | |
| Sydney | N.Q. | N.A. |

N.A. - Not available.
N.Q. - not quoted

Production of Winter Coarse Grains: 1968-69 Crop. — Harvesting of this year's crop of oats and barley was essentially completed in all areas by beginning January 1969. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics (B.A.E.) published the following estimates for this year's crop (1967-68 figures which reflect the drought condition of that year, are shown for comparison):

| | Oats | | | | Barley | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area | | Production | | Area | | Production | |
| | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 |
| | thousand acres | | million bushels | | thousand acres | | million bushels | |
| New South Wales ... | 700 | 1,300 | 8.0 | 31.2 | 190 | 350 | 3.0 | 9.1 |
| Victoria ..... | 600 | 550 | 6.0 | 13.7 | 329 | 475 | 2.0 | 10.5 |
| Queensland ..... | 31 | 60 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 343 | 400 | 9.0 | 11.5 |
| South Australia ... | 525 | 515 | 3.0 | 12.6 | 1,156 | 1,414 | 12.4 | 29.8 |
| Western Australia . | 1,158 | 1,200 | 20.0 | 22.0 | 416 | 400 | 8.0 | 6.4 |
| Tasmania ..... | 36 | 36 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 21 | — | .8 | .8 |
| Totals ..... | 3,050 | 3,661 | 38.4 | 81.7 | 2,455 | 3,039 | 35.2 | 68.1 |

As the above figures indicate, this year's oats and barley crop for grain will be more than double the output of the dry 1967-68 season and at about the average level of production during the five pre-drought years, 1960-61 to 1966-67.

Exports during the five months (July to November 1968) compared with the similar period in the previous year as follows:

Australian Exports — Barley and Oats

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1967 | 1968 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | thousand bushels | | thousand Canadian dollars | |
| Barley ..... | 2,613 | 2,567 | 3,731 | 2,863 |
| Oats ..... | 6,522 | 3,294 | 5,471 | 2,890 |

Production: Summer Coarse Grains 1968-69 Crops. — B.A.E. gives the following estimates for the 1968-69 summer crops (i.e. that crop sown in August-December 1967 and harvested March-September 1968). Figures for 1967-68 are included for comparison.

| | Sorghum | | | | Maize | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area | | Production | | Area | | Production | |
| | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 |
| | thousand acres | | million bushels | | thousand acres | | million bushels | |
| New South Wales .... | 65 | 120 | .75 | 3.0 | 50 | 68 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| Queensland ..... | 382 | 360 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 147 | 135 | .1 | .1 |
| Victoria ..... | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 4.98 | 4.59 |
| Northern Territory . | — | 2 | — | .4 | — | — | — | — |
| Totals ..... | 447 | 482 | 9.75 | 13.9 | 199 | 205 | 7.58 | 7.69 |

Early reports from Queensland on the crop sown during 1968-69 indicate a considerable increase in grain sorghum planting to about 400,000 acres. Maize at 135,000 acres is about the same as the previous crop. Following fairly good planting rains, young crops were reported to be suffering stress from hot dry weather at the end of December.

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture reported early sowings of maize in that State on irrigated land made excellent progress but in non-irrigated areas crops suffered moisture stress at all growth stages. A 'substantial increase' in the area sown to grain sorghum in 1968-69 is also reported by that Department.

Argentina The following information relative to the Argentine coarse grains, corn, rye, sorghum and millet is taken from a report from Mr. S.E. Kidd, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Buenos Aires, under date of February 24, 1969 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. — The corn crop is now developing well under favourable weather conditions and a good harvest is expected. The weather was abnormally hot and dry from about November 20 to December 20 and again in mid-January, but rains in the latter parts of December and January improved the prospects for the crop.

Nevertheless, the variable conditions have caused some damage to the corn crop, particularly in southern Santa Fe, where yields will be below normal. In the province of Cordoba, yields will probably also be below normal. In the main corn-growing province of Buenos Aires, on the other hand, the crop is in excellent shape and yields will be well above average, and may be at record levels in some areas.

The first official estimate of the area sown to corn of 4,770,000 hectares (11.8 million acres) has not yet been revised nor has there been a preliminary estimate of production. However, it is generally considered that production will be between 7.5 million and 8.0 million metric tons (295.3 million and 314.9 million bushels), compared with the relatively poor crop of 6,560,000 tons (258.3 million bushels) harvested last season. Corn prices at the end of October were 1,330 pesos and 1,305 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.04 and $1.02 per bushel), f.o.r. Buenos Aires and Rosario, respectively, and rose steadily to a high of 1,640 pesos ($1.28 per bushel) in January before closing at 1,450 and 1,380 pesos ($1.13 and $1.08 per bushel) at the end of the month. At February 21, corn prices at Buenos Aires were 1,445 pesos ($1.13 per bushel). Also at February 21, prices on the Buenos Aires Futures Exchange were 1,411 pesos ($1.10 per bushel) for March delivery; 1,405 ($1.09 per bushel) for April; 1,416 ($1.10 per bushel) for May and 1,435 ($1.12 per bushel) for June.

Grain Sorghum. — The first official estimate of the area sown to grain sorghum of 1,920,000 hectares (4.7 million acres), issued on October 29, 1968, has been superseded by a second estimate, issued on February 10 of 1,990,000 hectares (4.9 million acres), the largest in history in Argentina and 40 per cent and 71.6 per cent larger, respectively, than the averages of the last 5- and 10-year periods.

The second estimate of the area sown to sorghum, by province, compared to 1967-68, is as follows:

| | Cultivated area | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1967-68 | 1968-69 |
| | acres | |
| Cordoba | 1,290,800 | 1,363,400 |
| Santa Fe | 1,258,000 | 1,222,700 |
| Buenos Aires | 810,900 | 938,600 |
| Chaco | 372,700 | 470,500 |
| La Pampa | 377,200 | 390,300 |
| Entre Rios | 318,100 | 353,200 |
| Others | 120,300 | 176,600 |
| Totals | 4,548,000 | 4,915,300 |

An official production estimate has not yet been issued, but the heart of the grain sorghum belt, comprising central Santa Fe and northeast Cordoba, has received excellent rainfalls and the condition of the crop is very good. The harvest is now commencing and a crop of about 2.5 million tons (98.4 million bushels) is expected.

Early in February, the export retention tax on grain sorghum was reduced from 18 per cent to 8 per cent. The basic index price for sorghum, on which this tax is applied, is U$S39.00 per metric ton ($1.06 per bushel, Canadian). Sorghum prices firmed to 1,138 pesos per 100 kilos (89 cents per bushel), f.o.r. Rosario, by the end of November, but demand slackened somewhat during December and at the end of January prices were 1,110 pesos per 100 kilos (86 cents per bushel). On the Buenos Aires Futures Exchange on February 21, sorghum sold at 1,180 pesos (92 cents per bushel) for March and 1,190 pesos (93 cents per bushel) for April delivery.

Millet. — The harvesting of millet began in January in Cordoba and Santa Fe. The results are satisfactory. There has not yet been an estimate for the area sown to millet, but it is expected to be lower than the 277,000 hectares (684,000 acres) sown in 1967-68. The demand for millet has been poor and it is tending to be replaced by sorghum, which is a more remunerative crop.

The export retention taxes on millet were also reduced from 18 per cent to 8 per cent early in February. These taxes are applied on the basic index price for millet of U$S37.00 per metric ton (90 cents per bushel, Canadian).

Millet prices have fluctuated within narrow limits for the last three months, and closed at 930 pesos per 100 kilos (65 cents per bushel) for Rosario, at the end of January.

Oats, Barley and Rye. — The harvesting of the oats, barley and rye crops has now been concluded. The estimates by the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock of the areas seeded to these crops and the first estimate of production are as follows:

| | Area | | Production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1967-68(1) | 1968-69(2) |
| | thousand acres | | thousand bushels | |
| Oats | 2,947 | 2,840 | 44,740 | 35,663 |
| Barley | 2,180 | 2,351 | 27,006 | 28,476 |
| Rye | 5,645 | 5,871 | 13,858 | 15,353 |

(1) as at September 5, 1968.
(2) as at January 7, 1969.

The production of oats is 20.3 per cent less than in 1967-68, while the barley and rye crops are only 5.4 per cent and 10.8 per cent higher, respectively, even though the area seeded to these crops is larger.

Natural pastures were in poor condition until the rains of late September and October and, as a result, oats in particular, but also barley and rye, were heavily foraged. The oats crop also suffered most from the "green aphis" plague earlier in the season.

Oats, barley and rye prices have firmed steadily in the last quarter of 1968, and particularly in December with the news of the relatively small crop. Prices have continued to firm and at the end of January were 1,290, 1,210 and 1,520 pesos per 100 kilos (61 cents, 81 cents and $1.18 per bushel), f.o.r. Bahia Blanca. The demand for rye has been particularly strong. By February 21 oats, barley and rye sold at 1,305, 1,300 and 1,600 pesos per 100 kilos (62 cents, 87 cents and $1.25 per bushel), f.o.r. Bahia Blanca, respectively.

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 February 1, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Production. — On the basis of the official data published by Associazione Granaria, Milan (the Italian Grain Association), we are now in a position to indicate the figures for the 1968 coarse grain crop. For comparison purposes this data is shown together with those of 1966 and 1967.

| | Area | | | Yield per Acre | | | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1966 | 1967[r] | 1968 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1966 | 1967[r] | 1968 |
| | thousand acres | | | bushels | | | thousand bushels | | |
| Corn ..... | 2,440[r] | 2,511 | 2,397 | 56.6 | 60.6 | 64.7 | 138,162 | 151,944 | 155,169 |
| Oats ..... | 886 | 883 | 797 | 34.9 | 40.7 | 31.8 | 30,910 | 36,045 | 25,275 |
| Barley ..... | 441 | 447 | 433 | 26.2 | 30.3 | 27.3 | 11,606 | 13,549 | 11,854 |
| Rye ..... | 115 | 113 | 103 | 28.5 | 28.4 | 28.7 | 3,279 | 3,208 | 2,957 |

[r] Revised figures.

In summary, it is worth noting that the corn production increased, in 1968, by 2.1 per cent as compared to 1967. Some 46,000 fewer hectares (114,000 acres) have been utilized in 1968 than in 1967 for the production of this grain yet the average yield has increased up to 4.06 metric tons per hectare (64.7 bushels per acre). Should this figure be confirmed by ISTAT (the Italian Bureau of Statistics) it will be a record for the decade beginning in 1958.

With the introduction of the high production methods in Italy, the corn crop has gradually increased and its importance as a feedstuff has been consequently confirmed. The use of this grain for human consumption is rapidly falling; it is estimated, in fact, that 80 to 85 per cent is now being utilized for the preparation of animal feed, 10 to 15 per cent for food (flour) and 5 per cent for other uses (pastry, dietetic food, etc.).

In the preparation of feed, it is estimated that corn is used 53 per cent for poultry, 24 per cent for pigs, 15 per cent for cattle and 8 per cent for feeding other

species of animals.

It is expected that the production of this grain will be increased in the next few years. The EEC Authority realizes that during the last three years the surplus in production of soft wheat has increased. In the meantime feed grade grains requirement, especially for corn, have increased more rapidly, in spite of a good increment in production both in France and in Italy. Since this larger production is still insufficient by far to meet the needs of the EEC farmers, the EEC Authority has recommended that larger acreage to be devoted to corn production for feed purposes, thus reducing the acreage for soft wheat.

As to barley, oats and rye the production has fallen by 12.6 per cent, 29.9 per cent and 7.9 per cent, respectively. The scarce yield of the three grains as compared with a relatively high acreage utilized does not induce Italian farmers to produce more. Consequently it is more convenient to import from abroad.

As to rye in particular, the extent of both production and imports is practically negative. This grain is not used in Italy for feeding purposes and scarcely used for human consumption. The high import levies, on the other hand, brings the final price equal to that of wheat, thus hindering a revival in imports of rye.

Imports. — The following table shows the estimated import figures for 1968. For comparison purposes this data is shown together with those of 1966 and 1967.

| Coarse grains | Year 1966 | Year 1967 | Year 1968(1) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | thousand bushels | |
| Corn ..... | 210,285 | 185,076 | 192,903 |
| Barley ..... | 46,051 | 45,666 | 45,929 |
| Oats ..... | 14,198 | 14,240 | 12,320 |
| Rye ..... | 60 | 6 | — |

(1) Since the 1968 figures are estimated we will give the final data in our next report and indicate the major suppliers for each grain imported.

Yearly Average Prices For Imported Grains. — The following table shows the average prices which have been paid by Italian importers of cereals during the year 1968. For comparison purposes this data is shown together with those of 1966-67.

These prices should be understood to be landed prices Milan, in bulk, local taxes and other expenses not included.

| | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Canadian dollars per bushel | |
| Corn | | | |
| Plate quality ..... | 2.14 | 2.38 | 2.67 |
| South Africa quality ... | 2.14 | 2.64 | 2.58 |
| U.S. Yellow corn ..... | 1.99 | 2.29 | 2.51 |
| Barley ..... | 1.96 | 2.06 | 2.21 |
| Oats ..... | 1.36 | 1.37 | 1.45 |

Three Months Situation (November 1968 - January 1969) - Corn. — The new domestic corn crop has been constantly offered during this quarter particularly for the "soft" variety. The consumption was absorbed at a steady rate mainly by livestock breeders.

As to the corn varieties from abroad there has been a good demand for US No. 2 yellow corn in view of the scarce availability in the Italian ports which could not easily be satisfied because of the US docks strike which started on December 20. Other important suppliers were Argentina (Plate quality) Brazil, South Africa and some eastern countries.

Barley and Oats. — Offers of domestic barley were practically nil because it was consumed almost entirely on the spot.

Important quantities arrived from abroad and mainly from Argentina, USA, Canada, Greece, Syria. It is worth noting that a remarkable increase of barley imports from France has also been registered in this three-month period. In fact the quantity of barley imported from France during the period of August-October 1968 amounted to 50,000 metric tons (2,296,000 bushels) against 10,000 metric tons (459,000 bushels) supplied in the same period last year.

As to oats, business has been regular for the domestic products and trends are rather firm. Imports for the first nine months of 1968 amounted to 180,000 metric tons (11,671,000 bushels) mainly from Argentina. This figure represents an increase of about 30,000 metric tons (1,945,000 bushels) as compared to the quantities imported during the same period last year.

Rye. — As indicated, the domestic crop of about 42,000 metric tons (1,653,000 bushels) was sufficient for local needs. Imports were practically nil, because of the high levy to protect bread production from illegal mixing of rye and wheat flour.

Summary. — The following are what we consider to be the prospects for each product for the next quarter 1969.

Corn. — The domestic crop, even if increased in quantity represents only one half of the market requirements. According to the present policy of the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, it is estimated that a larger acreage will be used for the next sowing of this grain. The trend is to produce in 1969 at least 5,500,000 metric tons (216.5 million bushels) of corn; imports will continue regularly; it is confirmed that lower quantities of soft corn will be purchased and substituted with the local species. Consequently the import trend will account for higher imports of yellow maize (hard).

Barley and Oats. — The ever-increasing needs of the food industry in Italy will result in an increase in imports of barley. Therefore there are good prospects for the Canadian producers of feed-grade barley, also in consideration of the fact that the 1968 local crop has been inferior to expectations and that it has been immediately consumed. As to oats, no marked changes are expected.

Rye. — It is estimated that imports during the first months of 1969 will be practically nil. The continuing high levies and the prohibition against the mixing of rye flour with wheat flour for bread production should make for a quiet market.

## CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | 17 | The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 22 announced that effective immediately the delivery quota on flaxseed is declared open at all delivery points in the designated area. |
| February | 18 | A report released by the United States Department of Agriculture, Economics Research Service, "The World Agricultural Situation" stated that world output of feed grains last year remained at high level of 1967. Corn production reached new highs in the EEC and Mexico, and record barley crops were harvested in Canada and Denmark. |
| | 24 | According to a report received from Mr. S.E. Kidd, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Buenos Aires, the harvesting of coarse grains in Argentina has now been concluded, with the present estimate of the 1968-69 crop as follows compared with 1967-68 figures in brackets, in millions of bushels: oats, 35.7 (44.7); barley, 28.5 (27.0); and rye, 15.4 (13.9). |
| March | 4 | The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 28 announced that effective immediately the delivery quota on rapeseed is declared open at all delivery points in the designated area. |
| | 13 | The Canadian Wheat Board announced final payments on oats and barley delivered to the Board during the 1967-68 crop year. The amounts of the final payments to be distributed are $4,800,024 for oats, and $3,490,962 for barley. The average final payment is 17.4 cents per bushel for oats, and 4.3 cents per bushel for barley. |
| | 19 | On the basis of farmers' intentions at March 1 the intended 1969 Canadian acreage of major grains and oilseeds with 1968 figures in brackets, are indicated as follows in millions of acres: oats, 9.1 (8.8); barley, 9.5 (8.8); mixed grains, 1.7 (1.7); corn for grain, 1.1 (1.0); flaxseed, 2.5 (1.5); rapeseed, 1.6 (1.1); and soybeans, 0.3 (0.3). |
| | | According to a release from the United States Department of Agriculture, the fifth report on the 1969 Feed Grain Program Signup indicates that as at March 15 a total of 1,257,892 farms had signed and total intended diversion for the 1969 program, which includes barley for the first time since 1966, is 31,253,557 acres. Of this total, 18,034,548 acres represent voluntary added diversion for payment and 13,219,009 acres represent qualifying minimum diversion. |

## FATS AND OILS

World Flaxseed Production Up Sharply from Low 1967 Level

The following extract is taken from the February 28, 1969 issue of World Agricultural Production and Trade published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture. World production of flaxseed in 1968 reached 120 million bushels, according to the second estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is 31 per cent or 28 million bushels more than the small production in 1967 but 9 per cent less than the 1960-64 average output. Crops rose sharply from reduced levels of 1967 in 4 of the 5 major producing areas, the United States, Canada, Argentina, and India, and to a lesser extent in the Soviet Union. Moreover, sharp increases also occurred in Uruguay and Australia. In contrast, production in most European countries, Pakistan, and Turkey declined from the previous year.

The current estimate is 5 million tons less than the first estimate. The decline is due largely to revised estimates of flaxseed production in the Soviet Union for 1966, 1967 and 1968.

In the major exporting countries—the United States, Canada and Argentina—production was 22 million bushels above the 1967 level. In the United States and Canada alone the increase was 16 million bushels, but stocks on July 1 and August 1, respectively, were down 9 million bushels (2 million in the United States and 7 million in Canada). Consequently, North American supplies in the current marketing year are up only 7 million bushels. Supplies in Argentina in the December-November marketing year may be about 7 million bushels above those a year ago as stocks on December 1 may have exceeded the low level of a year earlier by the equivalent of about 1 million bushels.

Growers in the United States harvested 27.3 million bushels of flaxseed in 1968, 7 million bushels or 36 per cent above the small crop of 1967. Harvested acreage increased 7 per cent and yields 28 per cent, to a record 12.9 bushels.

Canada harvested 18.2 million bushels of flaxseed, almost double the reduced output a year earlier. Acreage increased 49 per cent and yields 29 per cent to 11.9 bushels despite one of the wettest and most difficult harvest seasons in the Prairies. Progress with the Prairie harvest was extremely slow due to cool, intermittenly wet weather beginning in mid-August. Then there was some frost damage to late seeded flax in Manitoba.

Production in Argentina is estimated at 20.9 million bushels, according to the second official estimate. This is 38 per cent above the previous year's small crop but 30 per cent below the 1960-64 average of 30 million bushels. Harvested acreage rose 37 per cent, but the crop failed to reach early expectations because of heavy rain and strong winds prior to and during harvest, especially in Buenos Aires Province. The combination of heavy rains, which resulted in some spoilage in the fields, and strong winds, which flattened many fields, greatly lowered the quality as well as the quantity of the crop. Harvesting in Buenos Aires was expected to continue into February. As of February 5, the Argentine Government reduced the export retention tax on linseed oil from 25 to 12 per cent and eliminated the 10 per cent sales tax. This action will greatly assist exporters by making Argentine oil more competitive on the world market. On the basis of the current estimate of production, about 160,000 to 170,000 metric tons of oil are expected to be available for export compared with exports in 1968 estimated at 90,000 to 100,000 tons.

There is little incentive for Brazilian farmers to expand flaxseed production, according to the trade, because of relatively low prices in relation to prices of alternative crops. Official estimates of the 1968 crop are not available, but the trade expects nearly 600,000 bushels to be available for crushing compared with less than 400,000 bushels for crushing from the 1 million-bushel crop of 1967.

Uruguay's crop is estimated at 1.9 million bushels, up 69 per cent from that of 1967. The increase is attributed to excellent weather and the 36 per cent increase in harvested acreage stimulated by the government's low interest loan program to farmers for seed, fertilizer, and planting and harvesting expenses. As of January 2, the government reduced the export tax on linseed oil. This action will encourage exports of oil and also probably will encourage farmers to plant more flaxseed in July-October 1969. At the same time, the government decided that it would designate, whenever it is considered to be convenient, the quantity of flaxseed to be authorized for export.

Roughly two-thirds of the flaxseed produced in Europe is grown in East European countries and almost one-third in the Economic Community. Crops in Poland and Romania declined 4 and 8 per cent, respectively, from a year earlier. Production in France, by far the major producing country in the EC, declined one-third in 1968.

Estimates of flaxseed production in the Soviet Union in the last 3 years have been revised downward from earlier estimates on the basis of more complete data. The 1968 crop is now indicated at 21 million bushels or only slightly larger than in 1967.

The February-April 1968 flaxseed harvest in India resulted in a crop of 15.7 million bushels, more than 50 per cent above the previous year's crop. The increase is attributed to a 12 per cent increase in acreage and favourable weather. Seedings during September-November 1968 for the early 1969 harvest were up by more than 15 per cent. Favourable rains early in the season, however, were followed by an absence of rains toward the end of December. As of early January, the new crop was expected to approximate 17 million bushels. Weather conditions early this year, however, will have a significant bearing on the final outturn of the crop.

Australia's 1968 crop is estimated at 858,000 bushels, more than double the previous year's but less than half the record crop of almost 2 million bushels harvested in 1964. After the record output of 1964, the Australian Linseed Crushers Association sharply curtailed contracts with growers in order to reduce the surplus of seed which had accumulated. This move seriously affected growers' confidence in the crop and in many areas interest in flaxseed has been restricted ever since. Moreover, adverse weather significantly affected production in 1966 and 1967. As a result, production has remained below domestic requirements in recent years, resulting in a complete working down of earlier surplus stocks and a shortfall to be covered by imports of seed in 1967-68. Despite the sharp expansion in the 1968 production, however, some imports will be necessary to supply requirements in 1968-69.

World Production of Oils and Fats in 1969 Forecast at Eleventh Consecutive High

The following extract is taken in part from the January 31, 1969 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 calendar 1969 is tentatively forecast at about 41 million short tons—an alltime high for the eleventh consecutive year. This level of production would exceed last year's output by barely 1 per cent but would be 9 per cent above the 1963-67 average. Moreover, the expected rate of increase from last year is considerably less than the rate of increase in any of the last 10 years.

Oils and Fats (oil or fat equivalent): Estimated World Production, Average 1960-64, Annual 1962-68, and Forecast 1969(1)

| Commodity | Average 1960-64 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968(2) | Forecast 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | thousands short tons | | | | | | | | |
| Edible vegetable oils(3): | | | | | | | | | |
| Cottonseed | 2,479 | 2,490 | 2,595 | 2,685 | 2,750 | 2,700 | 2,395 | 2,455 | 2,655 |
| Peanut | 2,855 | 2,860 | 3,005 | 3,130 | 3,325 | 3,205 | 3,310 | 3,455 | 3,135 |
| Soybean | 4,086 | 4,115 | 4,290 | 4,360 | 4,585 | 5,050 | 5,340 | 5,565 | 5,615 |
| Sunflowerseed | 2,180 | 2,385 | 2,590 | 2,365 | 3,120 | 3,100 | 3,485 | 3,815 | 3,615 |
| Rapeseed | 1,265 | 1,310 | 1,190 | 1,240 | 1,670 | 1,545 | 1,745 | 1,845 | 1,795 |
| Sesameseed | 590 | 595 | 610 | 615 | 670 | 620 | 625 | 640 | 630 |
| Safflowerseed | 187 | 200 | 245 | 195 | 230 | 235 | 300 | 250 | 215 |
| Olive oil(4) | 1,323(5) | 1,475 | 1,020 | 1,875 | 1,095 | 1,355 | 1,350 | 1,480 | 1,470 |
| Corn oil | 225 | 225 | 240 | 255 | 270 | 275 | 275 | 280 | 280 |
| Totals | 15,190 | 15,655 | 15,785 | 16,720 | 17,715 | 18,085 | 18,825 | 19,785 | 19,410 |
| Palm oils(6): | | | | | | | | | |
| Coconut | 2,363 | 2,325 | 2,420 | 2,435 | 2,360 | 2,500 | 2,275 | 2,150 | 2,350 |
| Palm kernel | 462 | 445 | 455 | 455 | 460 | 445 | 375 | 390 | 410 |
| Palm | 1,321 | 1,315 | 1,315 | 1,320 | 1,335 | 1,385 | 1,235 | 1,395 | 1,525 |
| Babassu kernel(7) | 59 | 66 | 50 | 57 | 60 | 73 | 57 | 75 | 75 |
| Totals | 4,205 | 4,151 | 4,240 | 4,267 | 4,215 | 4,403 | 3,942 | 4,010 | 4,360 |
| Industrial oils(3): | | | | | | | | | |
| Linseed | 1,100 | 1,075 | 1,140 | 1,175 | 1,155 | 1,215 | 1,055 | 920 | 1,105 |
| Castor | 320 | 300 | 320 | 395 | 370 | 365 | 335 | 405 | 435 |
| Oiticica | 19 | 28 | 6 | 19 | 13 | 20 | 2 | 10 | 8 |
| Tung | 133 | 126 | 125 | 153 | 160 | 140 | 158 | 132 | 157 |
| Totals | 1,572 | 1,529 | 1,591 | 1,742 | 1,698 | 1,740 | 1,550 | 1,467 | 1,705 |
| Animal Fats: | | | | | | | | | |
| Butter (fat content) | 4,350 | 4,375 | 4,375 | 4,455 | 4,740 | 4,650 | 4,835 | 5,100 | 5,000 |
| Lard(8) | 4,060 | 4,085 | 4,005 | 4,165 | 4,380 | 4,235 | 4,360 | 4,420 | 4,480 |
| Tallow and grease | 3,869 | 3,745 | 4,085 | 4,295 | 4,190 | 4,330 | 4,430 | 4,570 | 4,620 |
| Totals | 12,279 | 12,205 | 12,465 | 12,915 | 13,310 | 13,215 | 13,625 | 14,090 | 14,100 |
| Marine Oils: | | | | | | | | | |
| Whale | 356 | 390 | 295 | 249 | 218 | 126 | 112 | 100 | 105 |
| Sperm whale | 137 | 130 | 149 | 165 | 170 | 161 | 164 | 150 | 150 |
| Fish (including liver) | 687 | 738 | 680 | 839 | 865 | 975 | 1,071 | 1,125 | 1,150 |
| Totals | 1,180 | 1,258 | 1,124 | 1,253 | 1,253 | 1,262 | 1,347 | 1,375 | 1,405 |
| Estimated world totals | 34,426 | 34,798 | 35,205 | 36,897 | 38,191 | 38,705 | 39,289 | 40,727 | 40,980 |

(1) Years indicated are those in which the predominant share of the given oil 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) Excludes sulfur oil. (5) 1960-63 average. (6) Estimated on the basis of exports and information available on consumption in the various producing areas. (7) Mill production only. (8) Rendered lard only in most countries.

In sharp contrast to the pattern of production of recent years when the bulk of the increase occurred in the edible oils category, the estimated increase of 250,000 tons in 1969 is due to increases in all categories except the edible oils. The greatest gains, both absolute and relative, probably will be in the palm and industrial oils. Production of edible oils is expected to decline for the first time since 1960. The 1969 production forecast includes edible and industrial oils produced largely from 1968 oilseed crops, except for rapeseed and castor oils, which are forecasts of oils to be produced from 1969 crops; and animal fats, palm and marine oils to be produced in 1969.

Of major significance in this year's oils and fats situation, other than the decline in the edible oils, are: (1) The expectation that soybean oil production will increase only slightly in spite of the record soybean crop because the U.S. processing rate is levelling this year and a large quantity of U.S. beans are being withdrawn from the market under the government price support program; (2) a smaller but another near-record output of sunflower oil, second only to last year's record; (3) a substantial decline in peanut oil, following increases of the previous 2 years; (4) sizeable increases in production of coconut and palm oils; (5) a modest increase in fish oil output, maintaining the upward trend of the previous 5 years; and (6) a continuing large production of butter, adding to the present burdensome supply, despite a prospective small decrease in output this year.

Soybean oil is expected to account for 14 per cent of this year's total production of fats and oils, butter for 12 per cent, tallow and greases for 11 per cent, lard for 12 per cent, sunflower oil for 9 per cent, coconut and palm oils for 9 per cent, and peanut oil for 8 per cent. The United States will continue in 1969, as in the last decade, to be the source of at least one-fourth of the world production of all major oils and fats. Moreover, the expected increase in U.S. oils and fats is virtually of the same magnitude as the net increase in the world total.

Production of edible vegetable oils in 1969 is estimated at 19.4 million tons, 2 per cent less than the record output of 1968. This represents the first decline in 9 years from output a year earlier. All oils except cottonseed, soybean, and corn oils are expected to be down from 1968 levels, with the greatest tonnage declines in peanut and sunflower oils. Safflower oil probably will register the sharpest relative decline. Rapeseed, sesame, and olive oils probably will be only slightly below 1968 levels.

World production of the palm oils in 1969 is expected to increase by an estimated 350,000 tons, 9 per cent above the low volume of 1968 but only 4 per cent above the 1960-64 average. The chief factors that are expected to affect this increase include: (1) a substantial recovery in Philippine production of copra and coconut oil from the typhoon damage in 1968; (2) likelihood of some increase in output of palm kernels and oil from Nigeria from the low volumes of last year and; (3) a further substantial increase in world production of palm oil because of new plantings in recent years now coming into bearing, particularly in Malaysia, Cameroon, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, and Sierra Leone.

Production of industrial oils in 1969 may reach 1.7 million tons or 16 per cent above last year's reduced level. Both linseed and tung oils are expected to show sharp increases of possibly one-fifth from last year's small production. Castor oil may increase moderately from the record output of 1968.

For the third consecutive year a further increase is in prospect for animal fats. World butter production is expected to continue at around the high level of 1968. Butter stocks in Western Europe at the beginning of 1969 were at a record high. The bulk of these stocks were concentrated in the European Community—France and Germany in particular. Butter production in the EC, under the stimulus of an attractive price support level, continued to increase during 1968 while utilization remained rather static. Some modification of the EC's 1968 dairy product support price is contemplated, but revisions are not expected to be substantial enough to bring about a significant reduction in output of milk and dairy products during the current year.

Marine oil production is expected to increase slightly from last year's volume. The estimated increase reflects anticipation of further expansion in fish oil output accented by a possible increase in baleen whale oil. Sperm whale oil production probably will remain at about the 1968 volume.

## CANADIAN SITUATION

Commercial Supplies — Data recorded up to February 19, 1969 indicate that primary deliveries of flaxseed have amounted to 9.9 million bushels considerably above the comparable total of 6.2 million of the previous year but sharply below the 10-year (1957-58 — 1966-67) average for the period of 11.6 million. Marketings of rapeseed at 7.4 million bushels registered declines from both the corresponding 1967-68 figures of 10.5 million and the recent 10-year average of 7.9 million.

Total supplies of Canadian flaxseed at February 19 of the current crop year amounted to 6.6 million bushels, below both the 8.4 million at the corresponding date in 1968 and the 8.2 million in 1967. Most of the current total was accounted for by supplies in country elevators, with supplies in this position totalling 3.8 million bushels in contrast to 1.7 million a year ago and 25 per cent more than the 3.0 million of two years ago. Stocks "in transit rail" (western division), at 0.8 million bushels, were sharply above both the 1968 and 1967 totals of 0.4 million and 0.3 million bushels, respectively. Supplies in West Coast position (Vancouver-New Westminster) amounted to 0.7 million bushels as against 1.4 million a year ago while Lakehead stocks, at 0.6 million were far below the 1968 and 1967 comparable totals of 3.2 million and 3.3 million bushels, respectively. Supplies of rapeseed in commercial positions at February 19 this year totalled some 5.3 million bushels compared with 6.0 million a year ago and 4.7 million two years ago. The bulk of this year's total 2.9 million bushels, was in country elevator positions compared with 3.2 million a year ago while stocks at Vancouver-New Westminster, at 1.3 million, were slightly above last year's figure of 1.2 million bushels.

Exports of Flaxseed, Rapeseed and Soybeans — During the first six months of the 1968-69 crop year exports of Canadian flaxseed amounted to 5.5 million bushels, representing declines from both the 6.9 million shipped during the comparable period of 1967-68, and the ten-year (1957-58 — 1966-67) average for the period of 7.6 million. The major markets for this oilseed with figures in millions of bushels were as follows: Japan, 2.1; Britain, 1.4; and the Netherlands, 0.9. The remainder was accounted for by relatively smaller shipments to the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, Spain, Norway, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland and Israel.

Exports of rapeseed from August 1, 1968 to January 31, 1969, at 7.3 million bushels were 24 per cent above the comparable 1967-68 figure of 5.9 million, and more than doubled the recent average of 3.5 million. Japan, the major importer, at 5.1 million, accounted for 69 per cent of the six-month period. Other shipments went to Taiwan, 1.5 million, Morocco, 0.6 million, United States, the Netherlands and Italy, 0.1 million each. Some 10 thousand bushels were exported to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Customs exports of soybeans during the first six months (August-January) of the 1968-69 crop year amounted to 659,000 bushels, slightly above the 614,000 at the comparable period the previous year. Britain was the major importer taking 596,000 bushels.

Crushings of Rapeseed and Sunflower Seed Increase but Soybeans and Flaxseed Decline

Crushings of flaxseed, soybeans, rapeseed and sunflower seed, in Canada during the period August 1968-January 1969, have accounted for a total of 840.9 million pounds compared with 839.3 million pounds for the same period of the previous year. Most of the current total is accounted for by crushings of some 610.7 million pounds of soybeans, slightly less than the 640.9 million pounds during the comparable period of 1967-68. Crushings of flaxseed at 57.8 million pounds, represent a decline of 16 per cent from the comparable 1967-68 figure of 68.9 million pounds. The total amount of rapeseed crushed during August 1968-January 1969 amounted to 157.1 million pounds, an increase of 31 per cent over last year's comparable total of 119.5 million pounds. Sunflower seed, at 15.3 million pounds, was 53 per cent more than the previous year's comparable total of 10.0 million.

Delivery Quota on Flaxseed 1968-69 Crop Year

On January 17, 1969 The Canadian Wheat Board in its instructions to the trade re quotas (general) No. 22 announced in part that effective immediately the delivery quota on flaxseed is declared open at all delivery points in the designated area.

Quota on Rapeseed 1968-69 Crop Year

On February 17, 1969, The Canadian Wheat Board in its instructions to the trade re quotas (general) No. 26 announced in part that effective immediately, at all delivery points within the designated area, the quota of five (5) bushels per seeded acre to rapeseed as indicated in our Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 1 of July 29, 1968, is hereby increased to eight (8) bushels per seeded acre, or four hundred (400) bushels, whichever is the larger.

On March 4, 1969 The Canadian Wheat Board in its instructions to the trade re quotas (general) No. 28 announced in part that effective immediately the delivery quota on rapeseed is declared open at all delivery points in the designated area.

All deliveries made under this authorization, whether for storage or for sale, must be properly recorded in the producer's delivery permit book at time of delivery on one of the pages provided for deliveries made under seeded acreages and, as previously stated, producers may deliver rapeseed to any delivery point selected by them at which elevator space is available for rapeseed.

Supply and Disposition of Flaxseed and Rapeseed — Canada
Crop Year 1967-68

| Item | Flaxseed | Rapeseed |
|---|---|---|
| | bushels | |
| Stocks at commencement of crop year — | | |
| On farms | 1,500,000 | 969,000(1) |
| Country elevators | 3,121,861 | 2,931,785 |
| Interior private and mill elevators | 23,794 | 209,396 |
| Interior terminal elevators | 336 | 2,048 |
| Vancouver — New Westminster | 1,369,755 | 800,295 |
| Fort William — Port Arthur | 3,660,623 | 94,500 |
| In transit rail: | | |
| Western division | 1,031,998 | 820,166 |
| In transit lake | 197,683 | — |
| Eastern elevators | 924,535 | — |
| Totals, in store July 31, 1967 | 11,830,585 | 5,827,190 |
| 1967 Production | 9,378,000 | 24,700,000 |
| Imports | 1,138 | — |
| Totals, supplies | 21,209,723 | 30,527,190 |
| Exports | 12,610,558 | 12,308,677 |
| Consumed in Canada — | | |
| Human food | 1,400 | — |
| Seed requirements | 916,000 | 162,000 |
| Industrial use (2) | 2,266,312 | 5,159,104 |
| Loss in handling (3) | 47,000 | 2,000 |
| Animal feed, waste and dockage (4) | 690,406 | 2,971,929 |
| Totals, domestic use | 3,921,118 | 8,295,033 |
| Stocks at end of crop year — | | |
| On farm | 600,000 | 2,434,000(1) |
| Country elevators | 1,187,592 | 4,302,400 |
| Interior private and mill elevators | 12,509 | 324,118 |
| Interior terminal elevators | 328 | 1,053 |
| Vancouver — New Westminster | 726,914 | 1,761,981 |
| Victoria — Prince Rupert | — | 235 |
| Fort William — Port Arthur | 1,192,998 | 122,699 |
| In transit rail: | | |
| Western division | 223,802 | 928,016 |
| Eastern elevators | 733,904 | 48,978 |
| Totals, in store July 31, 1968 | 4,678,047 | 9,923,480 |
| Totals, disposition | 21,209,723 | 30,527,190 |

(1) Canadian Wheat Board estimate.
(2) Flaxseed and rapeseed for crushing, includes seed crushed for subsequent export as oil and oil meal.
(3) Includes drying loss, outturn loss (lake and rail), fire loss and storage loss, etc.
(4) Residual after estimating for other uses.

## QUALITY OF WESTERN CANADIAN FLAXSEED AND RAPESEED, 1968 CROP

The following information was taken from Crop Bulletin No. 105, "Canadian Flax and Rapeseed, 1968" published by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. Quality data for the 1968 crops of Western Canadian flaxseed and rapeseed are obtained from analyses of individual samples of new-crop flax and rapeseed submitted to the Grain Research Laboratory by elevator agents of the grain firms in the three prairie provinces and by the Grain Inspection Division of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Flaxseed quality. — Western Canadian flaxseed production in 1968 was nearly double that in 1967 as a result of both a marked increase in seeded acreage and a somewhat higher yield.

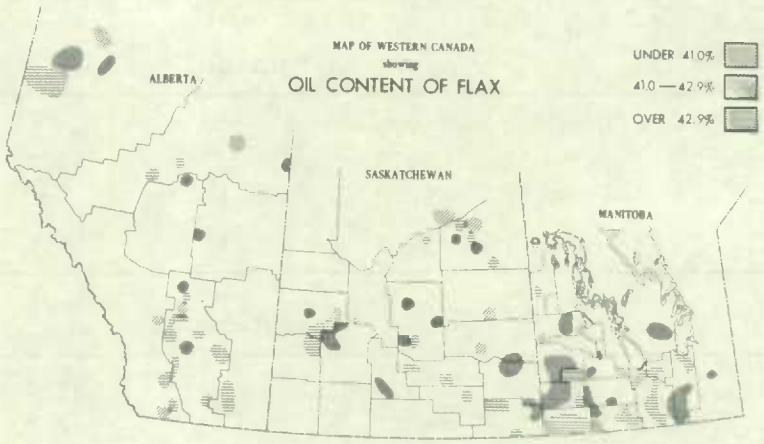
Quality Data for Grades of Flax for Each Province, and for Western Canada, 1968 Crop

| Grade | Oil content(1) | | Iodine value | | Protein content(2) | | No. of Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Range | Mean | Range | Mean | Range | |
| | % | % | Wijs' units | | % | % | |
| **Manitoba** | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 C.W. ..... | 43.3 | 41.0 - 46.4 | 194 | 184 - 201 | 39.2 | 33.1 - 47.6 | 96 |
| No. 2 C.W. ..... | 41.8 | 38.8 - 44.1 | 194 | 190 - 198 | 40.7 | 34.2 - 49.0 | 14 |
| No. 3 C.W. ..... | 35.6 | 33.1 - 38.1 | 194 | - | 31.8 | 29.2 - 34.3 | 2 |
| No. 4 C.W. ..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| All grades ..... | 42.9 | 33.1 - 46.4 | 194 | 184 - 201 | 39.3 | 29.2 - 49.0 | 112 |
| **Saskatchewan** | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 C.W. ..... | 42.9 | 40.1 - 45.2 | 193 | 184 - 201 | 42.8 | 34.3 - 48.4 | 35 |
| No. 2 C.W. ..... | 42.5 | 40.0 - 45.3 | 194 | 190 - 199 | 42.6 | 36.0 - 45.5 | 10 |
| No. 3 C.W. ..... | 40.7 | 36.5 - 45.0 | 194 | 190 - 197 | 39.4 | 33.9 - 44.5 | 4 |
| No. 4 C.W. ..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| All grades ..... | 42.6 | 36.5 - 45.3 | 194 | 184 - 201 | 42.5 | 33.9 - 48.4 | 49 |
| **Alberta** | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 C.W. ..... | 43.7 | 40.5 - 45.7 | 193 | 182 - 198 | 38.8 | 31.4 - 43.9 | 29 |
| No. 2 C.W. ..... | 42.1 | 39.8 - 43.7 | 196 | 185 - 201 | 38.7 | 35.6 - 42.8 | 8 |
| No. 3 C.W. ..... | 40.5 | 36.9 - 42.6 | 196 | 194 - 200 | 35.2 | 31.6 - 39.6 | 10 |
| No. 4 C.W. ..... | 41.6 | 41.0 - 42.1 | 196 | 190 - 201 | 38.4 | 35.4 - 41.5 | 2 |
| All grades ..... | 42.7 | 36.9 - 45.7 | 194 | 182 - 201 | 38.0 | 31.4 - 43.9 | 49 |
| **Western Canada** | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 C.W. ..... | 43.2 | 40.1 - 46.4 | 193 | 182 - 201 | 39.9 | 31.4 - 48.4 | 160 |
| No. 2 C.W. ..... | 42.1 | 38.8 - 45.3 | 195 | 185 - 201 | 40.8 | 34.2 - 49.0 | 32 |
| No. 3 C.W. ..... | 39.9 | 33.1 - 45.0 | 196 | 190 - 200 | 35.8 | 29.2 - 45.5 | 16 |
| No. 4 C.W. ..... | 41.6 | 41.0 - 42.1 | 196 | 190 - 201 | 38.4 | 35.4 - 41.5 | 2 |
| All grades ..... | 42.8 | 33.1 - 46.4 | 194 | 182 - 201 | 39.7 | 29.2 - 49.0 | 210 |

(1) Moisture-free basis.
(2) Oil-free meal. Moisture-free basis.

The previous table lists the mean values, and ranges in values, for oil content, iodine value, and protein content of the residual oil-free meal for each grade of flaxseed for each province, and for all of Western Canada. The 1968 flaxseed crop averages 42.8 per cent in oil content (1967 average, 42.2 per cent; average for previous 10 years, 41.8 per cent). Protein content of the oil-free meal is 39.7 per cent this year (1967 average, 42.9 per cent) the lowest level ever encountered in this annual harvest survey. Iodine value, a measure of the utility as a drying oil, averages 194 units. This year's level is higher than last year.

The accompanying map indicates flax-producing areas, for the samples of the 1968 harvest survey, in terms of three ranges in oil content. Each province has areas where the average level for oil content falls within each of the three ranges.




Rapeseed quality. — For the first time in several years, rapeseed production in Western Canada was sharply curtailed in 1968. The new rapeseed crop is estimated to be 17.4 million bushels, a decrease of nearly 30 per cent from the 24.7 million bushel crop in 1967. However, current production is still well above the average annual production figure for the 10-year period 1958 to 1967 which is 13.4 million bushels. Acreage seeded to rapeseed in 1968 in both Manitoba and Alberta was about half that of the previous year. Saskatchewan acreage was down also but to a much lesser extent; overall rapeseed acreage in 1968 was reduced about 40 per cent from that in 1967. Rapeseed yields were quite high in all three provinces.

The oil content of the 1968 rapeseed crop averages 46.0 per cent, the highest level since the rapeseed survey was instituted in 1956. By way of contrast, the protein content of the oil-free meal is 39.0 per cent, the lowest value ever recorded in these annual surveys. Contamination of rapeseed with small inseparable weed seeds is a problem again this year and this together with the effects of the extremely poor harvest weather will result in significantly larger amounts of new-crop seed entering the lower grades this year.

The following table lists mean values for oil content and for protein content of the residual oil-free rapeseed meal for each grade of the 1968 crop of rapeseed

for each of the Prairie Provinces, and for the whole of the Western Canadian crop. Corresponding values for the 1967 rapeseed harvest survey are also given. The oil content of the 1968 rapeseed crop is 46.0 per cent, two percentage units higher than last year, and is at the highest level ever recorded in the 13-year period covering rapeseed surveys. The protein content of the oil-free meal is low this year (39.0 per cent) indicating an inverse correlation between oil content and protein content. Protein levels are lowest for Alberta-grown seed and highest for Saskatchewan-grown seed.

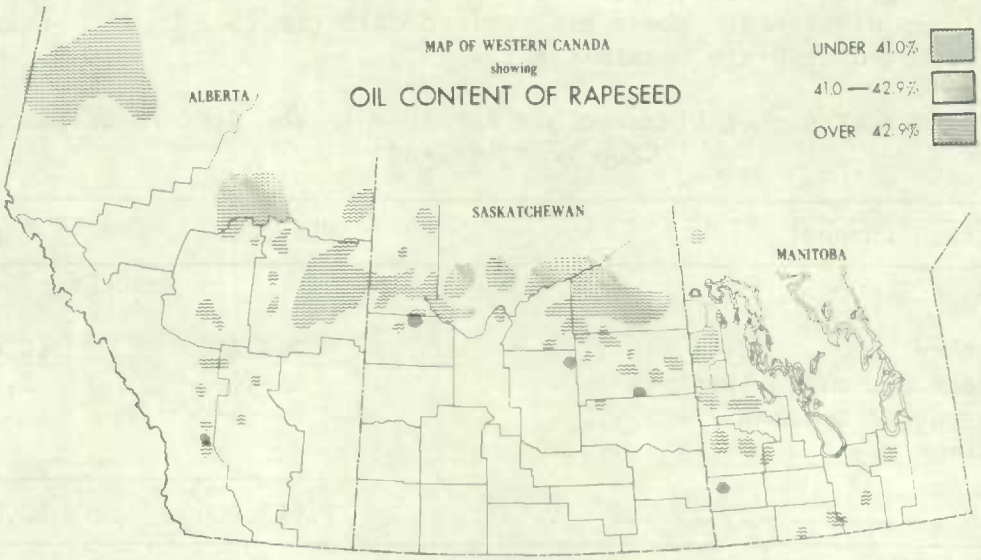
Quality Data for Grades of Rapeseed for Each Province, and for Western Canada, 1968 and 1967 Crops

| Grade | 1968 Survey | | | 1967 Survey | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oil content(1) | Protein content(2) | No. of samples | Oil content(1) | Protein content(2) |
| | % | % | | % | % |
| | | | Manitoba | | |
| No. 1 Can. Rapeseed ..... | 46.4 | 39.2 | 27 | 45.1 | 41.3 |
| No. 2 Can. Rapeseed ..... | 46.0 | 39.8 | 3 | 44.9 | 43.3 |
| No. 3 Can. Rapeseed ..... | 41.9 | 41.2 | 1 | — | — |
| All grades ..... | 46.2 | 39.3 | 31 | 45.1 | 41.4 |
| | | | Saskatchewan | | |
| No. 1 Can. Rapeseed ..... | 45.8 | 40.2 | 96 | 43.4 | 41.8 |
| No. 2 Can. Rapeseed ..... | 45.2 | 40.1 | 12 | 42.5 | 43.7 |
| No. 3 Can. Rapeseed ..... | 43.0 | 42.0 | 2 | 42.0 | 43.9 |
| All grades ..... | 45.7 | 40.2 | 110 | 43.3 | 41.9 |
| | | | Alberta | | |
| No. 1 Can. Rapeseed ..... | 46.2 | 38.2 | 75 | 44.3 | 40.6 |
| No. 2 Can. Rapeseed ..... | 46.1 | 37.7 | 32 | 46.2 | 41.2 |
| No. 3 Can. Rapeseed ..... | 46.8 | 37.1 | 14 | 44.2 | 38.2 |
| All grades ..... | 46.3 | 37.9 | 121 | 44.3 | 40.6 |
| | | | Western Canada | | |
| No. 1 Can. Rapeseed ..... | 46.1 | 39.3 | 198 | 44.0 | 41.3 |
| No. 2 Can. Rapeseed ..... | 45.8 | 38.4 | 47 | 43.9 | 42.9 |
| No. 3 Can. Rapeseed ..... | 46.1 | 37.9 | 17 | 43.1 | 41.0 |
| All grades ..... | 46.0 | 39.0 | 262 | 44.0 | 41.3 |

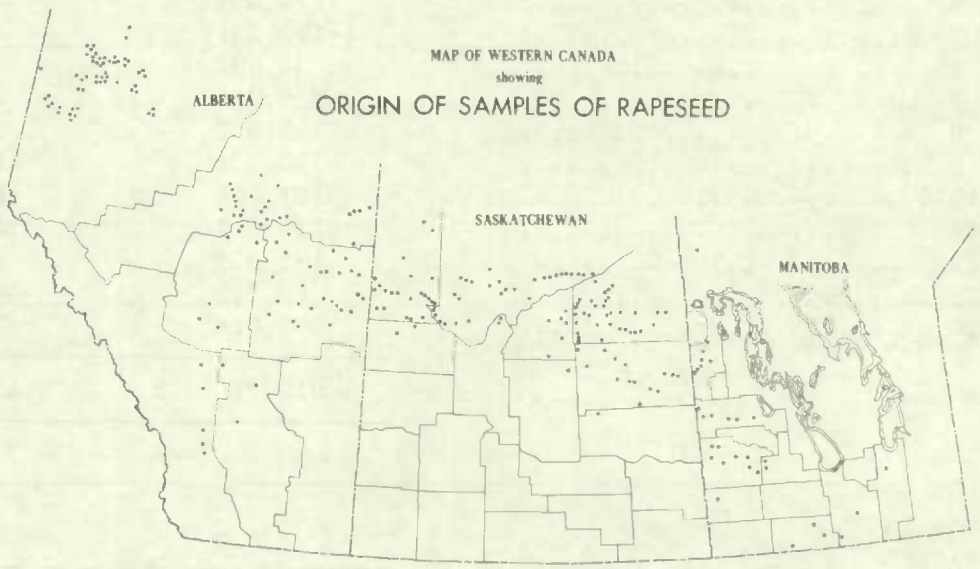
(1) Moisture-free basis.

(2) Oil-free meal. Moisture-free basis.

The following map shows the geographic distribution of the 1968 rapeseed crop in terms of ranges in oil content. Only five small areas averaged less than 43 per cent in oil content.




The following map shows the origin of the samples for the 1968 rapeseed survey. Rapeseed is generally grown in the more northerly portions of the cereal producing areas.



## FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF FLAXSEED AND RAPESEED IN THE WESTERN DIVISION CROP YEAR 1967-68

The following tables give a breakdown of the quantities of flaxseed and rapeseed marketed by farmers in 1967-68 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 1967-68

| Marketing channel | Flaxseed | Rapeseed |
|---|---|---|
| | bushels | |
| Country elevators | 7,793,806 | 16,660,750 |
| Interior private and mill elevators | 154,044 | 3,339,142 |
| Interior semi-public terminals | — | — |
| Platform loadings | — | 1,763 |
| Totals | 7,947,850 | 20,001,655 |

Farmers' Marketings through Country Elevators
Crop Year 1967-68

| Province and district | Flaxseed | Rapeseed |
|---|---|---|
| | bushels | |
| Manitoba | | |
| Crop District 1 | 398,719 | 18,476 |
| 2 | 629,799 | 112,547 |
| 3 | 1,838,202 | 274,635 |
| 4 | 124,493 | 40,208 |
| 5 | 172,231 | 43,801 |
| 6 | 44,902 | 5,131 |
| 7 | 309,259 | 40,510 |
| 8 | 199,592 | 21,833 |
| 9 | 190,778 | 83,965 |
| 10 | 101,401 | 164,310 |
| 11 | 250,611 | 146,606 |
| 12 | 195,029 | 10,511 |
| 13 | 63,728 | 446,407 |
| 14 | 101,016 | 20,038 |
| Totals | 4,619,760 | 1,428,978 |
| Ontario | | |
| Country elevators in the western division | 810 | — |
| Totals (1) | 4,620,570 | 1,428,978 |

Farmers' Marketings through Country Elevators
Crop Year 1967-68

| Province and district | Flaxseed | Rapeseed |
|---|---|---|
| | bushels | |
| Saskatchewan | | |
| Crop District 1A | 137,060 | 1,022 |
| 1B | 103,023 | 11,278 |
| 2A | 75,702 | — |
| 2B | 199,376 | — |
| 3A North | 31,261 | — |
| 3A South | 41,089 | — |
| 3B North | 132,721 | — |
| 3B South | 13,359 | — |
| 4A | 2,136 | 318 |
| 4B | 62,685 | — |
| 5A | 75,827 | 12,797 |
| 5B | 57,305 | 566,516 |
| 6A | 68,945 | 33,886 |
| 6B | 36,592 | 61,233 |
| 7A | 361,541 | 646 |
| 7B | 19,339 | 65,285 |
| 8A | 139,395 | 1,680,911 |
| 8B | 24,231 | 503,782 |
| 9A | 32,419 | 1,290,325 |
| 9B | 4,717 | 1,798,131 |
| Totals | 1,618,723 | 6,026,130 |
| Alberta | | |
| Crop District 1 | 137,979 | 3,805 |
| 2 | 885,255 | 325,047 |
| 3 | 211,386 | 356,209 |
| 4 | 22,926 | 1,988,157 |
| 5 | 3,943 | 925,690 |
| 6 | 72,536 | 2,111,729 |
| 7 | 216,055 | 3,431,385 |
| Totals | 1,550,080 | 9,142,022 |
| British Columbia | 4,433 | 63,620 |
| Totals (2) | 1,554,513 | 9,205,642 |
| Totals marketed | 7,793,806 | 16,660,750 |

(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 FLAXSEED AND RAPESEED

Marketings of flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to February 19 were above the comparable figure of the previous year, while those of rapeseed were lower. Deliveries of flaxseed, at 9.9 million bushels, were 60 per cent more than the 1967-68 total of 6.2 million but below the 10-year (1957-58-1966-67) average for this period of 11.6 million bushels. Rapeseed marketings, at 7.4 million bushels, registered a decline of 29 per cent from the 10.5 million of the period August 1, 1967 — February 21, 1968 and 6 per cent below the ten-year average of 7.9 million bushels.

Farmers' Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed in the Prairie Provinces
1968-69 with Comparisons

| Period or week ending | Flaxseed(1) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | Total |
| | thousand bushels | | | |
| August 1 — November 20, 1968 | 3,435 | 823 | 796 | 5,054 |
| 27 | 235 | 117 | 52 | 404 |
| December 4 | 154 | 88 | 58 | 299 |
| 11 | 143 | 73 | 41 | 258 |
| 18 | 138 | 60 | 17 | 216 |
| 23 | 80 | 48 | 18 | 146 |
| 31 | 55 | 43 | 22 | 120 |
| January 8, 1969 | 41 | 40 | 30 | 110 |
| 15 | 37 | 36 | 22 | 95 |
| 22 | 183 | 28 | 48 | 259 |
| 29 | 513 | 168 | 314 | 995 |
| February 5 | 352 | 72 | 111 | 534 |
| 12 | 379 | 180 | 250 | 809 |
| 19 | 259 | 153 | 166 | 578 |
| Totals | 6,004 | 1,928 | 1,944 | 9,876 |
| Similar period 1967-68 | 3,847 | 1,090 | 1,230 | 6,168 |
| 10-year average similar period 1957-58-1966-67 | 4,801 | 3,993 | 2,774 | 11,569 |
| | Rapeseed(2) | | | |
| August 1 — November 20, 1968 | 487 | 2,189 | 1,613 | 4,289 |
| 27 | 13 | 128 | 217 | 358 |
| December 4 | 9 | 54 | 137 | 200 |
| 11 | 8 | 141 | 59 | 207 |
| 18 | 14 | 156 | 48 | 218 |
| 23 | 12 | 74 | 42 | 128 |
| 31 | 5 | 104 | 58 | 166 |
| January 8, 1969 | 10 | 89 | 359 | 458 |
| 15 | 72 | 117 | 54 | 243 |
| 22 | 29 | 74 | 43 | 146 |
| 29 | 10 | 131 | 34 | 175 |
| February 5 | 28 | 25 | 154 | 208 |
| 12 | 37 | 147 | 227 | 410 |
| 19 | 19 | 153 | 68 | 241 |
| Totals | 753 | 3,581 | 3,112 | 7,446 |
| Similar period 1967-68 | 913 | 3,968 | 5,584 | 10,465 |
| 10-year average similar period 1957-58-1966-67 | 604 | 4,316 | 3,012 | 7,932 |

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

Visible Supply of Canadian Flaxseed, February 19, 1969 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1967 and 1968

| Position | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | thousand bushels | | |
| Country elevators - Manitoba | 959 | 336 | 1,412 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,065 | 765 | 1,173 |
| Alberta | 1,022 | 631 | 1,230 |
| Sub-totals | 3,046 | 1,732 | 3,815 |
| Interior private and mill | 58 | 13 | 79 |
| Interior terminals | — | — | 18 |
| Vancouver-New Westminster | 618 | 1,406 | 691 |
| Fort William-Port Arthur | 3,269 | 3,196 | 588 |
| In transit rail (western division) | 259 | 372 | 819 |
| Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports | 104 | 202 | 78 |
| Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports | 843 | 1,195 | 3 |
| In transit rail (eastern division) | — | — | 460 |
| Storage afloat | — | 308 | — |
| Totals | 8,197 | 8,424 | 6,551 |

Visible Supply of Canadian Rapeseed, February 19, 1969 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1967 and 1968

| Position | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | thousand bushels | | |
| Country elevators - Manitoba | 197 | 181 | 166 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,015 | 1,404 | 1,636 |
| Alberta | 1,528 | 1 582 | 1,099 |
| Sub-totals | 2,740 | 3,167 | 2,901 |
| Interior private and mill | 254 | 454 | 484 |
| Interior terminals | 11 | 5 | 5 |
| Vancouver-New Westminster | 562 | 1,233 | 1,316 |
| Fort William-Port Arthur | 355 | 179 | 63 |
| In transit rail (western division) | 750 | 929 | 454 |
| Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports | 67 | — | 115 |
| Totals | 4,739 | 5,965 | 5,338 |

## GRADING OF FLAXSEED AND RAPESEED 1968-69

The total number of cars of flaxseed and rapeseed inspected by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada during the first half of the 1968-69 crop year amounted to 6,630 and represented a decrease of 19 per cent from the 8,209 cars of these oilseeds inspected during the first six months of the 1967-68 crop year.

Some 54.5 per cent of the August — January inspections of flaxseed graded No. 1 C.W. compared with 93.2 per cent during the crop year 1967-68. The 94.8 per cent of the August — January rapeseed inspections which were graded 1 Canada represents a slight decrease from the 96.6 per cent falling into this category in 1967-68.

Gradings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed Inspected(1), August-January 1968-69 with Comparisons

| Grain and grade | Crop year | | August-January | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1962-63 - 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | |
| | per cent | | cars | per cent |
| **Flaxseed** | | | | |
| 1 C.W. | 85.1 | 93.2 | 1,743 | 54.5 |
| 2 C.W. | 1.8 | 0.6 | 63 | 2.0 |
| 3 C.W. | 0.6 | 1.0 | 11 | 0.3 |
| 4 C.W. | (2) | 0.1 | 4 | 0.1 |
| Tough (3) (4) | 9.6 | 2.8 | 756 | 23.6 |
| Damp (3) (5) | 1.8 | 0.8 | 620 | 19.4 |
| Rejected (3) | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1 | (1) |
| All Others | 0.5 | 1.3 | — | — |
| Totals | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3,198 | 100.0 |
| Bushel equivalent (approximately) | | | 6,295,000 | |
| **Rapeseed** | | | | |
| 1 Canada | | 96.6 | 3,252 | 94.8 |
| 2 Canada | | 0.4 | 82 | 2.4 |
| 3 Canada | | 0.3 | 9 | 0.3 |
| Others | | 2.8 | 89 | 2.6 |
| Totals | | 100.0 | 3,432 | 100.0 |
| Bushel equivalent (approximately) | | | 7,496,000 | |

(1) Both old and new crop.
(2) Less than .05 per cent.
(3) All grades.
(4) Moisture content 10.6 per cent to 13.5 per cent.
(5) Moisture content over 13.6 per cent.

Oilseed Crushings in Canada, Calendar Years 1957-68

| Item | Flaxseed | Soybeans | Rapeseed | Sunflower seed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | bushels | | |
| Quantity Crushed | | | | |
| 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 |
| 1967 | 2,377,016 | 21,054,014 | 5,023,750 | 568,506 |
| 1968 | 1,998,716 | 19,199,616 | 5,769,925 | 959,243 |
| Oil Produced | | pounds | | |
| 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 |
| 1967 | 47,237,899 | 215,511,611 | 100,864,986 | 6,814,290 |
| 1968 | 39,809,524 | 191,618,708 | 116,413,411 | 11,473,346 |
| Oil Meal Produced | | tons | | |
| 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 |
| 1967 | 40,916 | 503,019 | 71,000 | 3,223 |
| 1968 | 34,524 | 456,703 | 82,722 | 5,067 |

Crushings of Vegetable Oilseeds and Production of Oil and Oil Meal, 1965-66 — 1968-69

| | Crop Year | | | August-January | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 |
| | thousand pounds | | | | |
| Crushings | | | | | |
| Flaxseed | 147,321 | 142,405 | 126,913 | 68,897 | 57,836[r] |
| Soybeans | 1,239,219 | 1,192,578 | 1,190,767 | 640,927 | 610,711 |
| Rapeseed | 187,275 | 248,150 | 257,955 | 119,458 | 157,075 |
| Sunflower seed | 13,605 | 14,054 | 24,401 | 10,015 | 15,318 |
| Oil Production | | | | | |
| Flaxseed | 51,388 | 50,487 | 44,946 | 24,103 | 20,279[r] |
| Soybeans | 205,296 | 201,522 | 198,999 | 108,170 | 102,880 |
| Rapeseed | 73,384 | 99,367 | 103,471 | 47,986 | 63,602 |
| Sunflower seed | 4,791 | 5,561 | 9,967 | 4,026 | 5,897 |
| Meal Production | | | | | |
| Flaxseed | 89,783 | 87,354 | 78,274 | 42,471 | 35,690[r] |
| Soybeans | 982,879 | 948,730 | 944,641 | 508,364 | 485,112 |
| Rapeseed | 108,033 | 141,675 | 148,349 | 67,283 | 88,482 |
| Sunflower seed | 5,194 | 5,394 | 8,599 | 3,633 | 5,500 |

r Revised figures.

Month-end Stocks of Oil and Meal, January 1967-69

| | Oil | | | Meal | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
| | thousand pounds | | | | | |
| Flaxseed | 10,657 | 9,316 | 5,206 | 2,198 | 6,782 | 7,174 |
| Soybeans | 5,425 | 9,456 | 5,691 | 17,656 | 15,385 | 23,561 |
| Rapeseed | 5,169 | 8,626 | 3,682 | 1,170 | 1,510 | 1,364 |
| Sunflower seed | 243 | 1,891 | 691 | 87 | 118 | 1,034 |

Flaxseed — Selected Statistics, 1965-66 — 1968-69

| | Crop Year | | | August-January | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 |
| | | | bushels | | |
| Flaxseed | | | | | |
| Stocks at beginning of crop year | 7,141,165 | 11,141,301 | 11,830,585 | 11,830,585 | 4,678,047 |
| Production | 29,176,000 | 22,020,000 | 9,378,000 | 9,378,000 | 18,166,000 |
| Exports | 18,935,830 | 16,568,065 | 12,610,557 | 6,862,290 | 5,499,968 |
| Domestic crushing | 2,630,729 | 2,542,947 | 2,266,312 | 1,230,305 | 1,032,777 |
| | | | cents and eighths per bushel | | |
| Prices(1) | | | | | |
| August | 307/2 | 300/7 | 348/3 | | 346/6 |
| September | 314/1 | 299/2 | 345 | | 339/6 |
| October | 306/3 | 292 | 332/7 | | 332 |
| November | 293/3 | 290/5 | 345 | | 321/5 |
| December | 292/5 | 293/2 | 345/1 | | 316/1 |
| January | 299 | 293/5 | 348/5 | | 327/7 |
| February | 303/3 | 295/6 | 348/6 | | 330/4 |
| March | 297/7 | 299/6 | 342/4 | | |
| April | 296/3 | 301/5 | 332 | | |
| May | 292/6 | 396/5 | 354/3 | | |
| June | 294 | 304/4 | 350 | | |
| July | 295/7 | 335/2 | 354/6 | | |
| Yearly average | 299/3 | 300/2 | 345/5 | | |
| | | | pounds | | |
| Flaxseed oil | | | | | |
| Exports | 11,279,100 | 10,116,500 | 21,986,300 | 11,050,300 | 7,693,400 |
| Domestic production | 51,387,759 | 50,487,408 | 44,946,101 | 24,102,536 | 20,278,642 |
| | | | tons | | |
| Flaxseed meal | | | | | |
| Exports | 15,161 | 14,373 | 6,990 | 5,602 | 3,610 |
| Domestic production | 44,891 | 43,677 | 39,137 | 21,235 | 17,845 |

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

Rapeseed — Selected Statistics, 1965-66 — 1968-69

| | Crop Year | | | August-January | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 |
| | | | bushels | | |
| Rapeseed | | | | | |
| Production | 22,600,000 | 25,800,000 | 24,700,000 | 24,700,000 | 18,700,000 |
| Exports | 13,632,267 | 13,817,739 | 12,308,677 | 5,902,908 | 7,344,328 |
| Domestic crushing | 3,745,507 | 4,963,009 | 5,159,104 | 2,389,157 | 3,141,495 |
| | | | cents and eighths per bushels | | |
| Prices(1) | | | | | |
| August | 232 | 289/5 | 258 | | 209/1 |
| September | 230/3 | 274/6 | 238 | | 214/6 |
| October | 244 | 265/5 | 231/4 | | 208/3 |
| November | 271/2 | 271 | 232/1 | | 215/4 |
| December | 260 | 285/6 | 235/7 | | 227/2 |
| January | 295 | 280/7 | 233/1 | | 234/7 |
| February | 287/5 | 284/3 | 231/2 | | 244/5 |
| March | 265 | 294/4 | 224/2 | | |
| April | 269/2 | 280/5 | 212/6 | | |
| May | 270/4 | 273/3 | 213/2 | | |
| June | 284/2 | 269/3 | 210/3 | | |
| July | 282/6 | 271/1 | 201/2 | | |
| Yearly average | 266 | 278/3 | 226/6 | | |
| | | | pounds | | |
| Rapeseed oil | | | | | |
| Domestic production | 73,384,109 | 99,366,504 | 103,470,711 | 47,985,903 | 63,602,463 |
| | | | tons | | |
| Rapeseed meal | | | | | |
| Exports | 2,432 | 127 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Domestic production | 54,017 | 70,838 | 74,175 | 33,641 | 44,241 |

(1) Winnipeg Grain Exchange No. 1 Canada Rapeseed, basis in store Vancouver.
n.a. Not available.

Soybeans — Selected Statistics, 1965-66 — 1968-69

| | Crop year | | | August — January | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 |
| | | | bushels | | |
| Soybeans | | | | | |
| Production | 8,030,000 | 9,012,000 | 8,091,000 | 8,091,000 | 9,027,000 |
| Imports | 17,057,790 | 16,294,633 | 13,328,316 | 9,685,492 | 7,322,650 |
| Exports | 2,152,373 | 3,599,042 | 1,570,763 | 614,117 | 659,128 |
| Domestic crushing | 20,653,645 | 19,876,294 | 19,846,111 | 10,682,110 | 14,089,453 |
| | | | cents and eighths per bushel | | |
| Prices(1) | | | | | |
| August | 283/6 | 339/2 | 297/3 | | 270/4 |
| September | 272/7 | 325/3 | 295 | | 261/5 |
| October | 273/4 | 310/4 | 287/6 | | 248/7 |
| November | 264/1 | 305/5 | 276/6 | | 254/7 |
| December | 283/3 | 303 | 271/5 | | 258/1 |
| January | 298/5 | 296/6 | 273/6 | | 260/4 |
| February | 302/7 | 295/1 | 276/5 | | 261/2 |
| March | 321/7 | 300/4 | 276/3 | | |
| April | 297/4 | 298/5 | 272/3 | | |
| May | 321/7 | 300/4 | 272/1 | | |
| June | 346/6 | 304/5 | 269/1 | | |
| July | 362/1 | 300/2 | 269/5 | | |
| Yearly average | 301/2 | 306/4 | 278/3 | | |
| | | | pounds | | |
| Soybean oil | | | | | |
| Imports | 23,676,400 | 20,372,400 | 20,941,700 | 11,911,000 | 13,349,800 |
| Exports | 35,347,900 | 34,624,000 | 30,291,500 | 23,595,100 | 23,309,600 |
| Domestic production | 205,295,970 | 201,522,206 | 198,999,327 | 108,170,198 | 102,880,020 |
| | | | tons | | |
| Soybean meal | | | | | |
| Imports | 225,389 | 228,429 | 237,107 | 116,021 | 119,952 |
| Exports | 242,497 | 170,391 | 169,321 | 91,141 | 79,464 |
| Domestic production | 491,440 | 474,365 | 472,321 | 254,182 | 242,556 |

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

Monthly Prices of Oils and Meals Crops Years 1967-68 and 1968-69

| Year and month | Soybean oil | Rapeseed oil | Linseed oil |
|---|---|---|---|
| | dollars per hundredweight(1) | | |
| 1967-68 | | | |
| August | 11.87 | 10.07 | 14.78 |
| September | 11.78 | 9.57 | 14.55 |
| October | 11.42 | 9.17 | 13.78 |
| November | 11.13 | 8.93 | 14.55 |
| December | 11.20 | 8.95 | 14.44 |
| January | 11.06 | 8.89 | 14.44 |
| February | 11.45 | 8.92 | 14.22 |
| March | 11.35 | 9.09 | 13.89 |
| April | 10.86 | 8.69 | 13.00 |
| May | 10.60 | 8.68 | 14.55 |
| June | 9.72 | 8.52 | 14.11 |
| July | 9.30 | 8.17 | 14.22 |
| Yearly average | 10.98 | 8.97 | 14.22 |
| 1968-69 | | | |
| August | 9.26 | 7.93 | 13.89 |
| September | 9.01 | 7.97 | 13.78 |
| October | 8.84 | 7.90 | 13.67 |
| November | 9.61 | 8.04 | 13.22 |
| December | 10.37 | 8.66 | 13.44 |
| January | 10.05 | 8.94 | 13.89 |
| February | 10.24 | 8.93 | 13.67 |
| March | 10.35 | N.A. | 13.74 |

| | Soybean meal | Rapeseed meal | Linseed meal(2) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | dollars per hundredweight(1) | | |
| 1967-68 | | | |
| August | 5.30 | 3.35 | 5.86 |
| September | 5.43 | 3.44 | 5.89 |
| October | 5.39 | 3.18 | 5.90 |
| November | 5.07 | 3.19 | 5.90 |
| December | 5.11 | 3.20 | 5.90 |
| January | 5.21 | 3.26 | 5.92 |
| February | 5.23 | 3.30 | 5.92 |
| March | 5.19 | 3.27 | 5.92 |
| April | 5.24 | 3.25 | 5.94 |
| May | 5.24 | 3.20 | 5.95 |
| June | 5.53 | 3.17 | 5.95 |
| July | 5.61 | 3.10 | 5.95 |
| Yearly average | 5.30 | 3.24 | 5.92 |
| 1968-69 | | | |
| August | 5.79 | 3.04 | 5.86 |
| September | 5.89 | 3.18 | 5.89 |
| October | 5.54 | 3.21 | 5.90 |
| November | 5.22 | 3.10 | 5.90 |
| December | 5.20 | 2.97 | 5.90 |
| January | 5.13 | 2.94 | 5.92 |
| February | 5.10 | 2.94 | N.A. |

(1) Average wholesale prices paid to crushers by processors and manufacturers.
(2) Average retail prices.
N.A. Not available.

Exports of Canadian Flaxseed(1) 1968-69 and 1967-68

| Destination | November 1968 | December 1968 | January 1969 | August - January 1968-69 | August - January 1967-68 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | bushels | | |
| Western Europe | | | | | |
| EEC: | | | | | |
| Belgium and Luxembourg ... | 35,719 | 272,000 | — | 307,719 | 45,315 |
| Germany, Federal Republic | 128,046 | — | — | 331,762 | 502,985 |
| Italy ..... | — | — | 66,000 | 66,000 | — |
| Netherlands ..... | 435,606 | 199,724 | 208,200 | 863,530 | 1,496,217 |
| Sub-totals ..... | 599,371 | 471,724 | 274,200 | 1,569,011 | 2,044,517 |
| Other Western Europe | | | | | |
| Britain ..... | 586,419 | 18,000 | — | 1,368,265 | 1,781,313 |
| Denmark ..... | — | — | — | — | 53,276 |
| Norway ..... | 76,407 | — | — | 118,407 | 99,090 |
| Portugal ..... | 80,400 | — | — | 80,400 | 132,000 |
| Spain ..... | 200,000 | — | — | 200,000 | 399,572 |
| Switzerland ..... | 62,036 | — | — | 62,036 | 2,077 |
| Sub-totals ..... | 1,005,262 | 18,000 | — | 1,829,108 | 2,467,328 |
| Totals ..... | 1,604,633 | 489,724 | 274,200 | 3,398,119 | 4,511,845 |
| Eastern Europe | | | | | |
| Czechoslovakia ..... | — | — | — | — | 189,524 |
| Asia | | | | | |
| Israel ..... | 19,800 | 11,700 | — | 42,000 | 16,355 |
| Japan ..... | 114,080 | 318,078 | 667,962 | 2,059,831 | 1,980,431 |
| Korea, South ..... | — | — | — | — | 28,935 |
| Totals ..... | 133,880 | 329,778 | 667,962 | 2,101,831 | 2,025,721 |
| Oceania | | | | | |
| Australia ..... | — | — | — | — | 135,200 |
| Western Hemisphere | | | | | |
| United States(2) ..... | — | — | — | 18 | — |
| Totals, all countries .... | 1,738,513 | 819,502 | 942,162 | 5,499,968 | 6,862,290 |

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Statistics Division, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, for all countries except the United States.
(2) Compiled from returns of Canadian elevator licensees and shippers and advice from American grain correspondents.

Exports of Canadian Rapeseed(1) 1968-69 and 1967-68

| Destination | November 1968 | December 1968 | January 1969 | August-January | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1968-69 | 1967-68[r] |
| | | | bushels | | |
| Western Europe | | | | | |
| EEC: | | | | | |
| Germany, Federal Republic ... | — | 10,126 | — | 10,126 | — |
| Italy ..... | — | — | 56,000 | 56,000 | — |
| Netherlands ..... | 52,864 | 27,417 | — | 80,281 | 207,164 |
| Totals ..... | 52,864 | 37,543 | 56,000 | 146,407 | 207,164 |
| Africa | | | | | |
| Morocco ..... | — | — | — | 550,368 | — |
| Asia | | | | | |
| Japan ..... | 1,234,495 | 361,640 | 621,074 | 5,077,984 | 5,128,267 |
| Taiwan ..... | 569,776 | — | 423,416 | 1,482,985 | 558,933 |
| Totals ..... | 1,804,271 | 361,640 | 1,044,490 | 6,560,969 | 5,687,200 |
| Sub-totals, all countries | 1,857,135 | 399,183 | 1,100,490 | 7,257,744 | 5,894,364 |
| Western Hemisphere | | | | | |
| United States(2) ..... | — | 5,666 | 1,984 | 86,584 | 8,544 |
| Totals, all countries ..... | 1,857,135 | 404,849 | 1,102,474 | 7,344,328 | 5,902,908 |

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Statistics Division, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. (2) Customs exports. [r] Revised figures.

Customs Exports of Canadian Soybeans 1968-69 and 1967-68

| Destination | November 1968 | December 1968 | January 1969 | August-January | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1968-69 | 1967-68 |
| | | | bushels | | |
| Western Europe | | | | | |
| EEC: | | | | | |
| Germany, Federal Republic ... | — | — | — | — | 45,000 |
| Netherlands ..... | — | 561 | 56,000 | 56,561 | — |
| Sub-totals ..... | — | 561 | 56,000 | 56,561 | 45,000 |
| Other Western Europe | | | | | |
| Britain ..... | 188,609 | 208,077 | — | 596,436 | 561,117 |
| Sweden ..... | 917 | — | 1,657 | 4,962 | 8,000 |
| Switzerland ..... | 1,111 | — | — | 1,111 | — |
| Sub-totals ..... | 190,637 | 208,077 | 1,657 | 602,509 | 569,117 |
| Totals ..... | 190,637 | 208,638 | 57,657 | 659,070 | 614,117 |
| Western Hemisphere | | | | | |
| United States ..... | — | 25 | 33 | 58 | — |
| Totals, all countries ..... | 190,637 | 208,663 | 57,690 | 659,128 | 614,117 |

## UNITED STATES SITUATION

The following summary of the fats and oils situation in the United States has been taken from the January 23, 1969 issue of The Fats and Oils Situation published by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Sharply expanded supplies of soybeans in the current marketing year are in excess of growth in the domestic crush and exports. Lower prices earlier in the season reflected pressure of a 1 1/4 billion bushel supply, 17 per cent above the previous year. The September-January average was $2.40 per bushel compared with $2.49 for the same period a year earlier. Those conditions have led to extensive use of the CCC loan program by producers. Through December, farmers placed 256 million bushels of 1968-crop beans under loan. This was a record volume and sharply above the same period the year before. With earlier-crop stocks also being withheld from the market by CCC or under reseal loan, some bolstering of soybean prices since harvest has occurred. For the rest of the marketing year, farmers' prices of soybeans likely will average near the $2.50 per bushel support rate.

Crushings and exports for the current marketing year should total above 1967-68, but by a lesser margin than the increase in supply. Thus, carryover stocks next September 1 may exceed 300 million bushels. Stocks a year earlier totaled 167 million bushels. Soybean crushings for the current marketing year are estimated at 585 million bushels, nearly 2 per cent more than 1967-68. During September-December 1968, crushings totaled about 200 million bushels, up 5 million. This rate of use reflects a strong demand for soybean meal and improved demand for soybean oil. Supplies of meal had dwindled late last summer due to strikes and seasonal shutdowns. Demand for soybean meal is expected to exert a major influence on crushings the rest of the year because soybean oil supplies are well in excess of domestic requirements.

Before the longshoremen's strike began on December 20, soybean exports were running at record levels. From September 1 through December 27, inspections for export totaled 136 million bushels, 29 million above the same period a year earlier. Some of the increase reflected buying in anticipation of the longshoremen's strike. Since late December exports have been at a standstill. Nevertheless, exports for the entire year may still total above 1967-68—perhaps by 15 to 20 million bushels over the 267 million last season.

Cottonseed production in 1968-69 is estimated at 4 1/2 million tons, 40 per cent above last year's small crop. This output assures similar increases for cottonseed oil and cottonseed meal. The season-average price received by farmers for 1968-crop cottonseed was about $51 per ton, 8 per cent less than the previous year. Prices for both cottonseed oil and meal have dropped sharply this marketing year, and CCC has acquired quantities of both products under the price support program.

Lard production for the 1968-69 marketing year will be about 2.1 million pounds, the same as last year. Hog slaughter is running higher this year than last, but lard yield per hog is down. Domestic use of lard is now expected to fall below the 1.8 billion pounds of 1967-68 but exports are expected to increase under the new export payment program. In early December, USDA announced an export payment program for lard exported to the United Kingdom—a move designed to make U.S. lard competitive with subsidized lard from the EEC.

Domestic wholesale prices of edible fats and oils have shown some general strengthening since early last fall. Soybean oil has shown the most significant gain, increasing from 7.3 cents per pound (crude, Decatur) last October to 8.5-9.0 cents in January. Strengthening prices reflect CCC purchases of cottonseed oil, a record

domestic demand for soybean oil, the new USDA export payment for lard, and the general strengthening of markets in Europe for edible vegetable oil. Prices of U.S. edible fats and oils probably will remain firm at levels slightly above last fall. However, they will be influenced by the duration of the longshoremen's strike and the support level (not yet announced) for the 1969 oilseed crops.

## ARGENTINE SITUATION

The following information relative to Argentine oilseeds is extracted from a report by Mr. S.E. Kidd, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture), Buenos Aires, under date of February 24, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce. Conversions to Canadian measures have been made for the convenience of our readers.

Flaxseed. — On February 6, the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock published the second official estimate of flaxseed production of 530,000 metric tons, (20,865,000 bushels), which is 37.7 per cent larger than last year, but 15 per cent and 21.8 per cent less than the averages of the last 5- and 10-year periods. The first estimate of production, issued on December 4 was 580,000 metric tons (22,832,000 bushels). The area sown to flaxseed was 139,400 hectares (344,000 acres), which is 24.6 per cent more than in 1967-68.

The decline in the estimate of production is due primarily to the effects of the abnormally hot weather during last November and December, and excessive rains during the harvest period.

The conditions in Entre Rios were more favourable than in Cordoba or Buenos Aires and a bumper crop was harvested in this province. The second official estimate of production for 1968-69, compared with last season, is as follows:

| | Production | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1967-68 | 1968-69 |
| | thousand bushels | |
| Buenos Aires ..... | 8,527 | 9,645 |
| Entre Rios ..... | 2,425 | 5,850 |
| Santa Fe ..... | 2,937 | 3,279 |
| Cordoba ..... | 1,134 | 1,909 |
| Others ..... | 134 | 181 |
| Totals ..... | 15,157 | 20,865 |

On February 5, the export retention tax on linseed oil was reduced from 25 per cent to 12 per cent. This tax is levied on the basic index price for linseed and of U$S204 ($219 Canadian) per metric ton.

Flaxseed prices have been very stable over the last few months and closed at 3,000 pesos per 100 kilos ($2.34 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires, at the end of January.

Linseed oil prices rose to 56 pesos (17 cents) per kilo during November but by the end of January had settled back to 54 pesos (16.6 cents) per kilo. The National Grain Board is committed to purchase all stocks of linseed oil offered to them at their support price of 56 pesos (17 cents) per kilo and are reported to have purchased about 3,000 tons by the end of January.

Linseed expeller prices have been firm in the face of small stocks and by the end of January sold at 25,500 pesos ($78.00 Canadian) per metric ton, f.o.r. Buenos Aires.

Sunflowerseed. — On February 5, the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock issued the second official estimate of the area sown to sunflowerseed of 1,315,000 hectares, (3,248,000 acres), an increase of 65,000 hectares (161,000 acres) from the first official estimate of 1,250,000 hectares (3,088,000 acres). This second estimate is 10.1 per cent larger than the area sown in 1967-68, and 13.7 per cent and 11.2 per cent larger than the averages of the last 5- and 10-year periods.

The area sown to sunflowerseed, by province, is estimated to be as follows:

| | Area | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1967-68 | 1968-69 |
| | acres | |
| Buenos Aires ..... | 1,568,000 | 1,941,400 |
| Santa Fe ..... | 555,700 | 543,400 |
| Cordoba ..... | 386,600 | 395,200 |
| Chaco ..... | 231,800 | 185,200 |
| Entre Rios ..... | 116,500 | 97,600 |
| Others ..... | 91,400 | 85,200 |
| Totals ..... | 2,950,000 | 3,248,000 |

Favourable weather conditions at the time of seeding, as well as the failure of the wheat crop in important sections of the province of Buenos Aires, encouraged producers to increase the area sown to sunflowerseed. The crop in Buenos Aires province, where about 60 per cent of the crop is sown, is in excellent condition. In other provinces, results will vary with weather conditions.

Sunflowerseed prices slumped during October, with the improvement of weather conditions, but firmed to 3,020 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.26 per bushel) by the end of January. Pellets also showed a strengthening trend, closing at 20,000 pesos per metric ton in January.

Peanuts. — The Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock has issued the first official estimate of the area sown to peanuts of 260,700 hectares (644,000 acres), 11.4 per cent less than in 1967-68 and 24.7 per cent and 12.6 per cent less than the averages of the last 5- and 10-year periods. The crop is grown almost only in the province of Cordoba. The condition of the crop is very good, following timely rains.

Market prices for peanuts have not been commensurate with the costs of production in the last few years and, as a result, production has fallen off.

Prices for peanuts strengthened from 3,700 pesos per 100 kilos in October and November to 3,880 pesos at the end of January.

Soybeans. — Soybeans are becoming more important in Argentina. Early in February, the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock issued the first official estimate of the area sown to soybeans of 30,300 hectares (75,000 acres), which is 32.9 per cent more than in 1967-68, and 70 per cent and 145.6 per cent more than the averages of the last 5- and 10-year periods.

About 85 per cent of the area sown is in the northern provinces of Misiones and Tucuman.