CATALOGUE No. 22-001 QUARTERLY

MAY 1969

COARSE GRAINS QUARTERLY

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Agriculture Division

Crops Section

THE COARSE GRAINS

QUARTERLY

MAY 1969

Published by Authority of
The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

July 1969
5502-504

Price: 50 cents
$2.00 a year

Vol. 28—No. 3

The Queen's Printer, Ottawa

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COARSE GRAINS

FATS AND OILS

WORLD FEED GRAIN SITUATION

The following account of the world feed situation has been taken from the World Agricultural Production and Trade, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, under date of March 31, 1969.

World barley and oats production shows substantial gain in 1968. — World production of barley and oats in 1968 totalled a record 162 million metric tons, according to estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is 8 per cent over the previous high for the combined crops in 1967 and 21 per cent above the 1960-64 average.

Good weather was principally responsible for the large harvest, although increased acreage, heavier fertilization and other technological factors contributed. Improved outturns occurred in North America, northern Europe, the Iberian peninsula, northwestern Africa, the Soviet Union, Asia eastward from Iraq, and Oceania. Poor weather during the growing and harvesting periods reduced crops in the United Kingdom and to some extent in the Low Countries and France. Drought cut yields substantially from Italy and the Balkan Peninsula into western Asia. Severe drought also hit crops hard in Chile.

World barley production in 1968 totalled a record 110.8 million tons, 7 per above the 1967 record and 31 per cent over the 1960-64 average. World barley area at 164 million acres was up 4 per cent, and 8 per cent over the 5-year average. Yield at 31 bushels per acre was 4 per cent above the previous high in 1967 and 22 per cent over the 1960-64 average.

The North American barley crop totalled 16.4 million tons, 19 per cent over the previous year. Canada produced a record 7.1 million-ton crop, up 31 per cent, as per acre yield gained 20 per cent. The United States harvest of 9.1 million tons was up 12 per cent as yield gained by 8 per cent to a record 43.7 bushels per acre.

European barley production in 1968 totalled 45.7 million tons, just over the 1967 figure. Western Europe harvested 37.6 million tons, up 1 per cent, as area increased 4 per cent. The EEC produced 15.3 million tons, down 3 per cent on a commensurate decline in yield. The French crop at 9.1 million tons was 7 per cent below 1967 because of lower yield. Belgium, Italy, and the Netherlands also had lower yields. However, West Germany had a 5.0 million-ton record crop, up 5 per cent on higher yield. Denmark produced a record 5.1 million tons, up 15 per cent. Spain and Sweden showed gains of 41 per cent and 11 per cent to new records, as both area and yield increased. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, produced 8.4 million tons, down 9 per cent, mostly on decreased yield. The East European barley harvest totalled 8.1 million tons, 3 per cent below 1967. Czechoslovakia and Poland had record crops, of 2.1 and 1.5 million tons, respectively, both on improved yields. However, outturns were cut sharply in Romania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia by severe drought. Barley production in the Soviet Union is estimated at 22.4 million tons, up 8 per cent. While the winter crop was reduced by early season drought, good weather in spring barley areas resulted in an overall gain in yield.

The African barley crop at 3.8 million tons was 36 per cent above average, particularly because of an exceptional outturn in Morocco. In Asia, barley production is estimated at 19.5 million tons, 6 per cent over 1967. India harvested a record 3.5 million tons, up 48 per cent, based on a 26 per cent gain in area and a substantial increase in yield. South Korea and Iran also had record outturns. The

Turkish crop at 3.5 million tons was off 8 per cent.

Australia produced a record 1.7 million-ton barley crop, recovering sharply from last year's drought-stricken performance.

South American barley production was little changed at 1.1 million tons. A 5 per cent gain in the Argentine crop, to 620,000 tons, was countered by declines in other countries.

World oat production in 1968 totalled 50.9 million tons, 8 per cent over 1967 as the crop increased for the second year in a row. Yield was up 6 per cent.

The North American oat crop at 19.1 million tons was 18 per cent above the previous year. Canada had a 5.6 million-ton harvest, up 19 per cent mainly on improved yield. The United States produced 13.5 million tons, with about equal gains in area and yield. The U.S. yield was at a record 53.5 bushels per acre.

The European oat crop totalled 17.7 million tons, down 3 per cent. The West European crop was 12.6 million tons, likewise down 3 per cent. The Common Market produced 6.5 million tons, 5 per cent below the 1967 high with area declining 6 per cent. West Germany had a record 2.9 million-ton harvest, representing a 6 per cent gain, as yield rose 5 per cent. The French crop at 2.5 million tons declined 10 per cent, mainly on reduced area. East European oat production was also off 3 per cent, to 5.1 million tons. The Polish crop was little changed at 2.8 million tons, as yield gained 5 per cent. Czechoslovakia produced 874,000 tons, up 14 per cent on increased acreage. Oat production in the Soviet Union is estimated at 9.7 million tons slightly above 1967, with somewhat improved yield. Oat production in Asia is estimated little changed. The Turkish crop is placed at 440,000 tons, down 7 per cent.

Australia produced 2.0 million tons of oats in 1968, just over the 1966 record.

The South American oat crop is placed at 740,000 tons, down 16 per cent. Harvests declined sharply in both Argentina and Chile. Oat production in South Africa was down 22 per cent at 145,000 tons.

Major feedgrain importers take more corn but less sorghum, barley and oats. — Total feedgrain imports by the major world markets during the last six months of 1968 increased over the same period a year ago. This was due mainly to Italy and Japan, where imports showed an increase of about 2.5 million tons; elsewhere, however, imports by other EC countries, United Kingdom, and Spain declined by a total of about 1.1 million tons. Corn imports gained 23 per cent and more than offset the decreases registered by sorghum, barley, and oats. These commodities declined 20, 9, and 22 per cent, respectively. The gain in corn purchases was accounted for primarily by larger imports by Italy (1.8 million metric tons) and Japan (560,000 tons). The declines in sorghum, barley, and oats were distributed through several countries.

Total purchases of corn, by the major importers, at 11.7 million tons, increased by 2 million from the 9.6 million of a year ago. The most significant gain was by Italy, 2.8 million as against 1.0 million tons a year ago. Increases in imports by other countries (in thousand tons) were: Japan, 562; Belgium-Luxembourg, 71; West Germany, 7. Other major importers, however, showed declines: United Kingdom, 20; Spain, 122; Netherlands, 134; and France, 35. Corn imports by several of these countries were larger than normal during this 6-month period in anticipation of the

U.S. dock strike. Due to the possibility of the strike, many West European countries, especially Spain and Italy, bought greater than normal quantities from Brazil, which had a large exportable surplus. Spain and Italy, respectively, imported 480,000 and 467,000 tons of Brazilian corn, compared to 74,000 and 16,000 tons during the same period a year ago.

Sorghum receipts by the major importers declined 445,000 tons during this period. Tonnage declines were: United Kingdom - 34,000, Japan - 116,000, Spain - 68,000, and the EC - 226,000. A less favourable corn-sorghum price relationship. especially during the first half of 1968, caused buyers to turn to corn in place of sorghum.

Imports of barley by the major markets declined 179,000 tons during this period. Decreases in tons were: United Kingdom - 36,000, Spain - 113,000, and the EC - 93,000; Japan, however, increased imports 51,000 tons. The declines to Western European countries were primarily due to increased local supplies.

The major importers took 101,000 tons less oats during this period compared to a year ago. Declines in tons were: United Kingdom - 4,000 and the EC - 98,000.

FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

Commercial Supplies — Data recorded up to May 21, 1969, indicate that deliveries of oats have amounted to 35.9 million bushels 69 per cent greater than the 21.2 million at the same period a year ago and marketings of barley, at 56.6 million bushels, were 13 per cent below the comparable 1967-68 figure of 64.7 million. In addition to oats and barley, farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 1.7 million bushels of rye up to May 21 this year, compared with the 5.0 million delivered at the same time a year ago.

Total supplies of oats in commercial positions at May 21, 1969, amounted to 33.4 million bushels and represented an increase of 74 per cent over the19.2 million of the previous year and 6 per cent more than the 31.6 million of two years ago. Some 15.7 million bushels, were in country elevator positions and this volume was sharply above the comparable stocks of 6.0 million at May 22, 1968 but below the 22.6 million at the same time in 1967. Lakehead stocks accounted for 12.9 million bushels above both the 7.8 million the year before and the 2.1 million of two years ago, while supplies in Eastern elevators amounted to some 2.9 million bushels compared with 2.8 million the previous year. Total supplies of barley at May 21 this year amounted to 57.6 million bushels, 17 per cent more than the 49.1 million of a year ago but 18 per cent less than the 69.9 million of two years ago. Country elevator stocks, at 37.6 million were higher than the 30.4 million at the corresponding date in 1968 but smaller than the 41.4 million in 1967. Stocks of barley at the Canadian Lakehead, totalling some 8.4 million bushels, were lower than both the 10.2 million of the previous year and the 13.9 million of two years ago. The 3.1 million bushels in Eastern elevators represented an increase over the 2.6 million of 1968 but was lower than the 4.8 million of 1967. Supplies of rye in commercial positions at May 21, 1969, amounted to 2.2 million bushels, lower than both the 4.7 million of a year ago and the 5.7 million of two years ago. Stocks at country elevators, at 1.2 million bushels represented declines from the corresponding 1968 and 1967 levels, and Canadian Lakehead stocks were lower than the two preceding years.

Domestic Market — Shipments of oats, barley and rye to domestic markets up to May 21 this year are placed at some 64.8 million bushels, 22 per cent below last year's comparable total of 83.1 million. Decreases were recorded for the movement of each of the three grains from last year's levels. These figures represent shipments to domestic channels from the licensed elevator system and include grains entering the milling and malting industries for subsequent export as processed products.

Exports Total exports of oats as grain, barley and rye during the first three-quarters of the 1968-69 crop year, at 18.6 million bushels represented sharp decreases from both the 36.4 million exported during the same period of 1967-68 and the ten-year (1957-58 — 1966-67) August-April average of 39.6 million bushels. Current crop year exports of the three commodities to April 30, 1969, with figures for the corresponding period of 1967-68 and the ten-year August-April averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows in million bushels: oats, 2.1 (2.6, 8.4); barley, 12.9 (30.0, 27.6); and rye, 3.6 (3.8, 3.6).

The 2.1 million bushels of Canadian oats as grain exported during the first nine months of the 1968-69 crop year were below the 1967-68 August-April total of 2.6 million. Most of the current total was accounted for by shipments to United States, 0.7 million, and U.A.R. — Egypt and the Netherlands with 0.3 million bushels each. Smaller shipments of 0.1 million each went to Ireland, Switzerland, and Belgium and Luxenbourg. Exports of Canadian barley, at 12.9 million bushels, were considerably lower than the previous year's total of 30.0 million. This year's August-April leading markets were as follows, in millions of bushels: United States, 5.8; Britain, 5.1; Israel, 1.3 and Japan, 0.7. In addition, Customs data indicate that the equivalent of some 3.7 million bushels of barley was exported in the form of malt during the first three-quarters of the current crop year. Of the 3.6 million bushels of rye exported during August-April 1968-69, Japan was the principal market with 1.5 million bushels followed by Norway, 0.9 million, United States, 0.8 million, Britain, 0.3 million and the Netherlands, 0.1 million.

General Quota Position By June 2, 1969 out of a total of 1,827 shipping points in the Western Division, the Canadian Wheat Board had placed 282 points on a delivery quota of 5 bushels per specified acre, 591 points on a 4-bushel quota and 601 points on a 3-bushel quota. Of the remainder 260 points were on a 2-bushel quota and 68 points on a one-bushel quota. Some 14 points remained on the initial unit quota while only 11 stations were reported as "closed".

Summary of Elevator Shipping Points in the Western Division
as at June 2, 1969

Province	Initial unit quota	General quota in bushels per specified acre					Closed	Total
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five		
Ontario	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Manitoba	14	59	63	122	58	8	—	324
Saskatchewan	—	9	197	369	312	96	7	990
Alberta	—	—	—	110	221	172	3	506
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
All provinces	14	68	260	601	591	282	11	1,827

Supplementary Delivery Quota on Oats

The Canadian Wheat Board in its instructions to the trade re quotas (general) No. 31 under date of April 16, 1969 stated that instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 21 issued January 2, 1969, authorized a supplementary quota of 8 bushels per acre seeded to oats until April 30, 1969.

The Board now wishes to announce that this supplementary quota will not be extended beyond April 30 and that on and after May 1, 1969, all deliveries of oats must be applied against the specified acreage quota.

All deliveries of oats made on and after May 1, 1969, whether for storage or for sale, must be recorded on one of the pages for deliveries under specified acreage quotas in the producer's 1968-69 delivery permit book at time of delivery and must be confined to the delivery point indicated therein.

Millfeed Production and Exports Up from Previous year

Production of millfeeds, during the first three-quarters of the 1968-69 crop year, amounted to 487,281 tons, some one per cent above the previous year's comparable total of 480,391 tons but 5 per cent below the ten-year average (1957-58 — 1966-67) of 511,271 tons. Exports of millfeeds, at 68,459 tons, were sharply above the 1967-68 August — April total of 39,418 tons but were 3 per cent below the ten-year average of 70,628 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 nine months of the current crop year amounted to some 420,045 tons compared with 440,691 tons a year ago.

Supply and Distribution of Millfeeds, August-April 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	46,577
September	18,711	32,231	3,112	54,054	7,671	44,540
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
February	18,256	31,645	2,757	52,658	4,680	47,278
March	17,406	31,345	3,237	51,988	9,048	42,967
April	16,143	27,973	2,505	46,621	6,026	43,130
Totals	166,561	292,708	28,012	487,281	68,459	420,045
Same period 1967-68[r]	168,523	280,638	31,230	480,391	39,418	440,691

(1) Adjusted for change in mill stocks.

r Revised figures.

FARM STOCKS AT MARCH 31, 1969

Stocks of the principal grains held on farms in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) at March 31, 1969 were estimated at a record 1,043.0 million bushels compared with 765.8 million in 1968 and the previous record of 1,018.3 million bushels in 1957 according to a survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Average farm stocks for the 1959-68 period were 738.8 million bushels. This year's March 31 farm stocks of grains in millions of bushels, with last year's totals and the ten-year averages, respectively, in brackets, are estimated as follows: wheat, 618.0 (449.4, 393.1); oats, 170.0 (138.9, 200.1); barley, 239.8 (168.0, 132.3); rye, 10.0 (5.8, 6.5); and flaxseed, 5.2 (3.8, 6.8). The highest level of farm stocks at March 31, in millions of bushels, with the year of the record in brackets, was as follows: wheat, 618.0 (1969); oats, 362.1 (1943); barley, 239.8 (1969); rye, 19.5 (1954); and flaxseed, 10.9 (1967).

The Prairie Provinces, Canada's major grain producing area, accounted for the bulk of this year's March 31 farm stocks ranging from 75 per cent of the oats to 96 per cent or more of the other four grains. Farm stocks in these provinces, in millions of bushels, and as percentages of total Canadian farm stocks, respectively, were wheat, 613.0 (99 p.c.); oats, 127.0 (75 p.c.); barley, 231.0 (96 p.c.); rye, 9.8 (98 p.c.); and flaxseed, 5.2 (99 p.c.).

It should be noted that farm-held grain stocks at the end of March include amounts to be used as seed for the 1969 crop as well as quantities required for livestock and poultry feed during the remaining four months of the crop year, leaving the balance to be divided between deliveries and July 31 carryover stocks.

Stocks of Principal Grains on Farms in the Prairie Provinces
March 31, 1969 with Comparisons

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
			thousand bushels		
Average 1935-39	45,955	61,266	13,999	1,145	168
Average 1940-44	177,650	152,527	58,696	5,274	1,663
Average 1946-49	122,740	118,920	50,520	2,285	2,063
Average 1950-54	249,800	173,940	111,500	8,626	2,252
1955	314,500	128,000	114,000	14,400	2,850
1956	435,000	173,000	143,000	16,800	4,300
1957	524,000	261,000	155,000	11,000	9,850
1958	442,000	201,000	148,000	9,800	6,080
1959	347,000	135,000	137,000	7,300	8,300
Average 1955-59	412,500	179,600	139,400	11,860	6,276
1960	382,000	135,000	146,000	6,600	8,900
1961	417,000	147,000	131,000	7,900	6,000
1962	229,000	81,000	65,000	4,000	5,000
1963	275,000	171,000	91,000	3,000	4,300
1964	426,000	200,000	133,000	6,300	6,400
Average 1960-64	345,800	146,800	113,200	5,560	6,120
1965	376,000	143,000	114,000	6,500	5,200
1966	445,000	160,000	117,000	8,200	8,700
1967	527,000	150,000	170,000	7,700	10,800
1968	445,000	106,000	160,000	5,600	3,700
1969	613,000	127,000	231,000	9,800	5,200

Revised Farmers' Marketings(1), Canadian Western Oats, Barley and Rye
August 1, 1967 - July 31, 1968

	Oats	Barley	Rye
	bushels		
Manitoba			
August 1 — August 30	1,647,455	1,711,715	572,081
August 31 — September 27	2,821,074	1,409,107	72,213
September 28 — November 1	756,395	969,872	55,495
November 2 — November 29	420,339	821,267	58,402
November 30 — January 3	633,019	990,701	67,618
January 4 — January 31	514,409	871,887	71,007
February 1 — February 29	707,864	574,391	138,902
March 1 — April 3	986,728	678,235	175,695
April 4 — May 1	1,043,679	841,148	213,653
May 2 — May 29	960,961	998,485	56,545
May 30 — July 3	2,264,101	2,047,810	195,372
July 4 — July 31	2,703,861	1,701,235	200,067
Totals	15,459,885	13,615,853	1,877,050
Saskatchewan			
August 1 — August 30	626,646	1,367,907	465,780
August 31 — September 27	1,254,786	3,240,636	286,461
September 28 — November 1	733,204	2,957,555	133,067
November 2 — November 29	332,952	1,451,505	108,568
November 30 — January 3	337,363	1,905,481	120,946
January 4 — January 31	316,382	1,164,724	184,243
February 1 — February 29	336,084	904,195	279,734
March 1 — April 3	571,017	1,125,812	349,827
April 4 — May 1	355,663	1,024,095	437,499
May 2 — May 29	397,609	1,037,806	188,269
May 30 — July 3	1,057,602	2,718,817	455,700
July 4 — July 31	1,629,482	3,978,671	673,088
Totals	7,948,790	22,877,204	3,683,182

See footnotes at end of table.

Revised Farmers' Marketings(1), Canadian Western Oats, Barley and Rye
August 1, 1967 - July 31, 1968

	Oats	Barley	Rye
		bushels	
Alberta			
August 1 — August 30	264,852	1,221,903	150,201
August 31 — September 27	1,416,629	7,346,430	207,900
September 28 — November 1	877,640	6,095,312	62,996
November 2 — November 29	543,835	4,346,649	42,971
November 30 — January 3	384,763	4,551,227	50,474
January 4 — January 31	307,179	3,461,087	64,376
February 1 — February 29	448,983	3,297,426	125,920
March 1 — April 3	727,126	4,068,385	141,541
April 4 — May 1	456,432	2,801,508	141,269
May 2 — May 29	383,805	2,532,824	47,324
May 30 — July 3	533,934	5,089,293	110,967
July 4 — July 31	1,064,545	6,000,802	210,687
Totals	7,409,723	50,812,846	1,356,626
Prairie Provinces			
August 1 — August 30	2,538,953	4,301,524	1,188,062
August 31 — September 27	5,492,489	11,997,776	566,574
September 28 — November 1	2,367,239	10,021,137	251,558
November 2 — November 29	1,297,126	6,619,421	209,941
November 30 — January 3	1,355,145	7,447,409	239,038
January 4 — January 31	1,137,970	5,497,698	319,626
February 1 — February 29	1,492,931	4,776,012	544,556
March 1 — April 3	2,284,871	5,872,432	667,063
April 4 — May 1	1,855,774	4,666,751	792,421
May 2 — May 29	1,742,375	4,569,115	292,138
May 30 — July 3	3,855,637	9,855,920	762,039
July 4 — July 31	5,397,888	11,680,708	1,083,842
Totals	30,818,398	87,305,903	6,916,858

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

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, BARLEY AND RYE

Total marketings of oats, barley and rye in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to May 21 amounted to 94.1 million bushels, 4 per cent more than the comparable 1967-68 total of 90.8 million but 5 per cent below the ten-year (1957-58-1966-67) average for this period of 98.9 million bushels. This year's August 1, 1968 — May 21, 1969 total consisted of barley, 60 per cent; oats, 38 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							
August 1, 1968 — February 19, 1969	8,977	3,593	4,300	16,871	5,592	9,883	23,034	38,508
26	908	413	294	1,616	176	252	900	1,328
March 5	848	139	307	1,294	216	92	786	1,094
12	1,323	317	399	2,039	176	345	1,129	1,649
19	783	270	376	1,428	70	320	1,043	1,433
26	759	277	424	1,460	266	260	1,197	1,723
April 2	495	232	335	1,062	108	249	898	1,256
9	312	266	406	985	92	262	801	1,154
16	437	169	201	807	118	219	852	1,189
23	463	424	268	1,156	137	197	927	1,261
30	1,229	1,132	471	2,832	156	381	1,008	1,544
May 7	1,249	1,282	906	3,437	180	329	1,135	1,644
14	200	101	165	466	169	362	609	1,140
21	108	13	309	430	132	315	1,198	1,644
Totals	18,091	8,630	9,161	35,882	7,588	13,465	35,517	56,570
Similar period 1967-68[r]	10,263	5,171	5,754	21,188	9,568	15,943	39,143	64,654
10-year average similar period 1957-58 — 1966-67	10,220	9,780	9,388	29,389	8,851	22,750	33,058	64,659

Period or week ending	Rye			
	thousand bushels			
August 1, 1968 — February 19, 1969	254	644	212	1,111
26	2	23	4	28
March 5	21	13	7	40
12	8	19	4	31
19	7	18	3	27
26	5	35	13	54
April 2	3	22	12	37
9	3	32	5	40
16	7	27	4	37
23	2	71	10	84
30	11	64	3	78
May 7	6	14	7	27
14	4	28	5	38
21	15	19	7	41
Totals	348	1,029	296	1,672
Similar period 1967-68	1,467	2,497	1,022	4,986
10-year average similar period 1957-58-1966-67	1,145	2,530	1,208	4,883

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

r Revised figures.

Visible Supply of Canadian Oats, Barley and Rye, May 21, 1969 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1967 and 1968

Position	1967	1968	1969
	thousand bushels		
		Oats	
Country elevators — Manitoba	6,647	1,840	4,977
Saskatchewan	6,808	2,083	5,129
Alberta	9,123	2,084	5,610
Sub-totals	22,578	6,007	15,716
Interior private and mill	289	354	493
Interior terminals	10	10	12
Vancouver-New Westminster	20	19	142
Prince Rupert	20	—	1
Churchill	4	—	45
Fort William-Port Arthur	2,138	7,803	12,883
In transit rail (western division)	2,057	1,711	868
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	1,392	1,570	1,292
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	1,925	1,228	1,633
In transit lake	1,072	476	299
In transit rail (eastern division)	128	27	55
Totals	31,633	19,205	33,439
		Barley	
Country elevators — Manitoba	4,435	2,159	1,829
Saskatchewan	16,309	10,432	8,525
Alberta	20,640	17,854	27,245
Sub-totals	41,384	30,445	37,599
Interior private and mill	90	77	97
Interior terminals	2,171	2,266	2,417
Vancouver-New Westminster	1,616	1,582	966
Prince Rupert	1	1	1
Fort William-Port Arthur	13,929	10,195	8,366
In transit rail (western division)	4,403	1,564	4,332
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	1,439	1,175	786
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	3,335	1,404	2,360
In transit lake	1,505	362	604
In transit rail (eastern division)	23	2	39
Totals	69,896	49,073	57,567
		Rye	
Country elevators — Manitoba	322	311	225
Saskatchewan	1,249	964	762
Alberta	380	283	227
Sub-totals	1,951	1,558	1,214
Interior private and mill	11	34	31
Vancouver-New Westminster	613	337	174
Fort William-Port Arthur	1,649	1,367	269
In transit rail (western division)	246	475	163
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	353	444	128
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	187	199	227
In transit lake	80	—	—
United States ports	599	240	—
Totals	5,689	4,654	2,206

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 three quarters of the 1968-69 crop year amounted to 30,682 about 31 per cent less than the 44,281 cars of these grains inspected during the first nine months of the 1967-68 crop year. Inspection of barley, at 21,368 cars accounted for 70 per cent of the August-April 1968-69 total, with the remainder consisting of 7,933 cars of oats (26 per cent); and 1,381 cars of rye (4 per cent).

Percentages of the three grains falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs" and "Damps") during the August-April period of the 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, 65.1 (90.9, 90.8); barley, 1 Feed or higher, 66.5 (79.6, 75.2); and rye, 3 C.W. or higher, 84.7 (91.6, 87.1).

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

Grain and grade	Crop year Average 1962-63 - 1966-67	Crop year 1967-68	August-April 1968-69		Grain and grade	Crop year Average 1962-63 - 1966-67	Crop year 1967-68	August-April 1968-69	
	per cent	per cent	cars	per cent		per cent	per cent	cars	per cent
OATS					BARLEY				
1 C.W.	—	(2)	—	—	1 C.W. Six-Row..	—	0.1	2	(2)
2 C.W.	0.1	0.8	12	0.2	2 C.W. Six-Row..	0.5	4.1	639	3.0
Ex. 3 C.W.	1.8	7.1	107	1.3	3 C.W. Six-Row..	20.5	13.0	3,240	15.2
3 C.W.	29.8	25.9	1,855	23.4	1 C.W. Two-Row..	(2)	0.1	—	—
Ex. 1 Feed	19.1	17.1	858	10.8	2 C.W. Two-Row..	0.5	1.5	90	0.4
1 Feed	40.0	40.0	2,330	29.4	3 C.W. Two-Row..	4.6	3.3	1,700	8.0
2 Feed	2.5	6.2	241	3.0	1 Feed	49.1	57.5	8,518	39.9
3 Feed	0.4	1.0	54	0.7	2 Feed	7.6	14.1	2,145	10.0
Mixed Feed(3)	0.2	0.1	18	0.2	3 Feed	0.8	1.7	253	1.2
Tough(3)(4)	5.3	0.6	2,065	26.0	Tough(3)(6)	15.5	3.4	2,797	13.1
Damp(3)(5)	0.2	0.1	369	4.7	Damp(3)(5)	0.6	0.4	1,758	8.2
Rejected(3)	0.2	0.4	16	0.2	Rejected(3)	0.3	0.6	207	1.0
All Others	0.2	0.5	8	0.1	All Others	0.1	0.1	19	0.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	7,933	100.0	Totals	100.0	100.0	21,368	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			23,134,000		Bushel equivalent (approximately)			47,956,000	

Grain and grade	Average 1962-63 - 1966-67	1967-68	cars	per cent
RYE				
1 C.W.	1.5	0.3	10	0.7
2 C.W.	41.3	58.6	785	56.8
3 C.W.	44.3	32.7	376	27.2
4 C.W.	1.5	2.5	73	5.3
Ergoty	3.3	3.0	12	0.9
Tough(3)(4)	5.4	2.7	104	7.5
Damp(3)(5)	2.5	—	15	1.1
Rejected(3)	(1)	0.1	5	0.4
All Others	(1)	0.1	1	0.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	1,381	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			2,685,000	

(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

Total shipments of the six major grains out of Lakehead terminals from the opening of navigation to May 21 this year amounted to 46.5 million bushels, 8 per cent less than the corresponding 1967 figure of 50.4 million. In 1969, the season of navigation opened on April 11 while the 1968 season opened on April 10. Shipments of wheat, at 33.3 million bushels, were 20 per cent less than the previous year's comparable figure of 41.7 million and accounted for 72 per cent of the current total as compared to 83 per cent of the total six grains at the same date a year ago.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from the Opening of Navigation to May 21, 1969
and to Approximately the Same Date 1958 to 1968

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
				thousand bushels			
1958	53,137	10,145	20,516	1,647	1,215	—	86,660
1959	27,425	4,130	8,819	663	677	—	41,714
1960	42,619	3,265	9,788	458	750	—	56,880
1961	60,891	5,787	9,189	882	1,448	—	78,196
1962	30,156	3,171	5,533	81	623	—	39,564
1963	28,490	10,857	4,491	516	1,441	—	45,795
1964	60,724	6,028	6,869	996	1,663	—	76,280
1965	37,702	6,918	5,639	603	1,850	383	53,094
1966	76,867	6,135	7,253	2,761	2,616	472	96,104
1967	63,563	8,600	14,918	1,531	2,203	530	91,345
1968	41,723	3,070	3,183	344	1,945	174	50,439
1969	33,342	3,404	7,305	415	1,402	635	46,501

RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

Rail movement of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed from the Lakehead during the August-April period of the current crop year amounted to 5,522 thousand bushels, 36 per cent less than the comparable 1967-68 total of 8,598 thousand bushels.

Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur
August-April 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
February	100	257	241	8	496	—	1,102
March	153	380	381	25	79	—	1,018
April	80	202	283	2	75	—	641
Totals	690	1,660	1,715	45	1,410	3	5,522
Same period 1967-68	1,364	4,363	2,570	28	2	271	8,598

SHIPMENTS UNDER FEED GRAIN ASSISTANCE REGULATIONS

Claims filed for payment up to March 31, 1969 represent the movement of 45.6 million bushels of wheat, oats, barley, rye and corn from the Prairie Provinces to Eastern Canada and British Columbia under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act during the August-March period of the current crop year. Revised data on shipments of these grains during the first eight months of 1967-68, based on claims submitted up to March 31, 1969 place the total at 60.3 million bushels.

Preliminary data indicate that the movement of screenings under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act amounted to 41,939 tons while shipments of millfeeds totalled 345,866 tons during the August-March period of the current crop year.

The bulk of the wheat shipments went to destinations in Quebec and British Columbia with these two provinces accounting for a combined 75 per cent of the wheat total, while Quebec and Ontario accounted for a combined 83 per cent of the oats, 75 per cent of the barley, 72 per cent of the rye, 83 per cent of the screenings and 77 per cent of the millfeeds.

Provincial Distribution of Shipments under the Feed Grain Assistance Regulations, 1968-69 and 1967-68

Province	Eastern wheat	Western wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Corn	Screenings	Millfeeds
	thousand bushels						tons	
	August 1, 1968 to March 31, 1969							
Newfoundland	—	36	115	128	26	179	1,104	6,068
Prince Edward Island	—	65	48	195	10	111	271	5,846
Nova Scotia	—	468	556	942	52	1,077	2,721	27,437
New Brunswick	—	123	382	513	38	549	1,509	18,955
Quebec	186	2,741	8,963	11,465	191	—	8,971	166,190
Ontario	—	784	4,155	4,720	138	—	25,674	100,665
British Columbia ...	—	1,427	1,547	3,614	—	20	1,689	20,705
Totals (1)	186	5,644	15,766	21,577	455	1,936	41,939	345,866
Same period 1967-68								
Preliminary(2) ...				N. A.				
Revised(1)	47	8,324	24,392	26,125	907	505	49,292	359,571

(1) Based on claims filed up to March 31, 1969.

(2) Based on claims filed up to March 31, 1968.

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

Destination	February	March	April	August — April 1968-69	August — April 1967-68
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	—	—	61,271	—
Netherlands	—	—	—	268,140	483,122
Sub-totals	—	—	—	329,411	483,122
Other Western Europe					
Britain	—	—	—	32,941	175,941
Ireland	52,758	—	—	133,924	221,285
Switzerland	—	65,883	—	131,765	95,002
Sub-totals	52,758	65,883	—	298,630	492,228
Totals	52,758	65,883	—	628,041	975,350
Africa					
U.A.R. - Egypt	—	—	—	335,553	—
Asia					
Japan	—	—	—	—	234,367
Syria	—	—	—	—	50,317
Turkey	—	—	—	—	42,470
Total	—	—	—	—	327,154
Western Hemisphere					
United States(2)	99,515	91,361	73,997	713,905	1,034,382
Sub-totals, all countries ...	152,273	157,244	73,997	1,677,499	2,336,886
Seed oats(3)	92,837	87,254	39,789	379,008	303,400
Totals, all countries	245,110	244,498	113,786	2,056,507	2,640,286

(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.

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

Destination	February 1969	March 1969	April 1969	August-April 1968-69	August-April 1967-68
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Italy	–	–	–	–	9,567,134
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	35,000
Sub-total	–	–	–	–	9,602,134
Other Western Europe					
Britain	511,933	252,000	894,500	5,114,300	1,904,664
Sub-totals	511,933	252,000	894,500	5,114,300	1,904,664
Totals	511,933	252,000	894,500	5,114,300	11,506,798
Asia					
Israel	–	–	–	1,266,300	1,969,427
Japan	–	18,667	–	732,593	13,520,614
Totals	–	18,667	–	1,998,893	15,490,041
Western Hemisphere					
United States(2)	6,249	–	1,211,084	5,766,323	2,999,929
Totals, all countries ..	518,182	270,667	2,105,584	12,879,516	29,996,768

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

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

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

Destination	February 1969	March 1969	April 1969	August-April 1968-69	August-April 1967-68
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Germany, Federal Republic	—	—	—	—	40,800
Netherlands	—	—	—	130,000	238,520
Sub-totals	—	—	—	130,000	279,320
Other Western Europe					
Britain	12,248	62,533	—	336,387	129,817
Denmark	—	—	—	—	130,000
Norway	—	—	—	936,910	210,000
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	3,720
Sub-totals	12,248	62,533	—	1,273,297	473,537
Totals	12,248	62,533	—	1,403,297	752,857
Asia					
Japan	40,975	97,022	52,450	1,465,274	2,309,592
Western Hemisphere					
United States(2)	—	—	67,000	772,094	718,041
Totals, all countries ...	53,223	159,555	119,450	3,640,665	3,780,490

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

(2) 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	February 1969	March 1969	April 1969	August-April 1968-69	August-April 1967-68
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	—	—	142	470
Africa					
Mozambique	—	—	—	49	213
Western Hemisphere					
Bahamas	465	—	—	1,197	—
Barbados	—	88	—	4,006	995
Bermuda	60	781	230	2,383	1,426
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	3,798
British Honduras	—	—	—	—	3,060
Chile	—	—	—	98	120
Dominican Republic	1,442	—	—	16,437	35,667
Ecuador	—	—	—	5,738	11,475
Guyana	—	—	—	158	197
Honduras Republic	—	—	—	1,093	1,776
Leeward and Windward Is.	164	557	262	4,546	6,262
Netherlands Antilles	—	—	—	—	49
Panama	—	—	—	—	1,781
Peru	—	—	—	—	5,186
St. Pierre and Miquelon	—	—	—	175	—
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	295	307
Venezuela	—	—	—	36,721	—
United States	219	—	—	1,093	1,289
Totals	2,350	1,426	492	73,940	73,388
Totals, all countries	2,350	1,426	492	74,131	74,071

(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	February 1969	March 1969	April 1969	August — April 1968-69	August — April 1967-68
			bushels		
Western Europe					
Britain	—	—	—	—	275,486
Africa					
Ghana	—	—	—	12,222	18,360
Liberia	—	—	1,222	1,833	2,750
Totals	—	—	1,222	14,055	21,110
Asia					
Ceylon	—	—	—	6,222	6,222
Hong Kong	—	—	—	12,222	6,111
Japan	212,270	209,669	62,464	705,479	270,672
Philippines	122,222	100,833	110,000	618,888	482,778
Totals	334,492	310,502	172,464	1,342,811	765,783
Western Hemisphere					
Barbados	—	—	—	2,489	13,998
Brazil	36,056	—	—	195,278	223,055
Costa Rica	—	—	6,111	24,444	62,027
Dominican Republic	—	16,994	—	50,986	26,437
El Salvador	—	18,333	9,167	82,624	73,518
Guatemala	—	55,000	9,167	123,934	186,424
Guyana	—	—	—	—	14,042
Honduras Republic	—	4,889	9,778	14,667	—
Jamaica	16,906	12,528	27,778	177,711	134,408
Leeward and Windward Is. ..	—	—	—	—	1,222
Netherlands Antilles	—	—	—	—	14,666
Nicaragua	6,111	12,222	6,111	58,110	82,499
Panama	18,333	—	21,389	61,111	44,305
Peru	18,333	30,556	36,666	223,888	360,555
Puerto Rico	—	4,033	26,217	124,973	135,118
Venezuela	86,533	93,256	18,333	576,949	557,020
United States	56,306	77,806	92,144	615,906	922,255
Totals	238,578	325,617	262,861	2,333,070	2,851,549
Totals, all countries	573,070	636,119	436,547	3,689,936	3,913,928

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

HOG-BARLEY RATIO

The hog-barley ratio recorded an increase during February rising from the January figure of 23.9 points to a level of 25.0, due to higher average returns for hogs, basis Index 100 hog dressed weight at Winnipeg, from $31.91 per hundredweight in January to $32.98 per hundredweight in February while at the same time the price of No. 1 Feed barley, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, decreased slightly from $1.06 7/8 per bushel in January to $1.06 per bushel in February. In March, hog prices receded to an average of $31.41 per hundredweight and the cost of feed barley recorded a further decline to an average of $0.98 3/4 per bushel and, as a consequence, the April ratio increased 0.6 points. However, during April, due to a decrease in the price of hogs to $29.80 per hundredweight, outweighing a decrease in the price of barley to $0.98 1/2 per bushel, the index receded to a level of 24.6 points.

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 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 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	25.0
March	16.0	15.7	20.8	18.0	16.2	25.6
April	15.7	15.9	19.0	17.1	15.7	24.6
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 increased sightly from a level of 268.9 in January to 269.0 in February, due to higher prices for hay, Ontario corn, rye No. 2 C.W. and Ontario wheat. In March, the index declined to 263.6 as a result of lower prices for bran, barley No. 1 Feed, Ontario corn, oats No. 2 C.W., Ontario oats, rye No. 2 C.W., and feed wheat. During April, the index decreased further to 261.2 reflecting lower costs for hay, No. Feed barley, bran, rye No. 2 Ontario, and feed wheat.

The Animal Products index increased 0.7 per cent in February to 345.4 from the January level of 343.0, reflecting higher prices for calves and hogs on both Eastern and Western markets. During March, the index declined slightly by 0.2 per cent to 344.8 due to lower prices for hogs on both Eastern and Western markets and for raw wool and eggs in the West. The Animal Products index advanced 2.6 per cent to 353.7 in April as a result of higher prices for lambs and steers on both Eastern and Western markets, and for eggs and raw wool in the East.

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	269.0	345.4
March	252.9	319.2	251.0	315.1	251.9	312.9	263.6	344.8
April	261.4	316.2	251.0	319.9	252.8	313.8	261.2	353.7
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		

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

Grain and grade	February 1969	March 1969	April 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.	88/3	83/1	84
Ex. 3 C.W.	85/7	80/5	81/4
3 C.W.	84/7	79/5	80/4
Ex. 1 Feed	84/3	79	79/6
1 Feed	83/1	77/6	78/4
2 Feed	80/1	74/6	75/4
3 Feed	77/1	71/6	72/4
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	121/5	122
2 C.W. Six-Row	121/4	121/5	122
3 C.W. Six-Row	119/4	119/5	120
1 C.W. Two-Row	119/4	119/5	120
2 C.W. Two-Row	119/4	119/5	120
3 C.W. Two-Row	116/4	116/5	117
1 Feed	106	98/6	98/4
2 Feed	104/4	97/2	97
3 Feed	101/4	94/2	94

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

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

Grain and grade	February 1969	March 1969	April 1969
	cents and eighths per bushel		
Oats			
Domestic and export:			
2 C.W.	85/2	80	81/6
Ex. 3 C.W.	85/2	80	81
3 C.W.	84/2	78/6	80
Ex. 1 Feed	83/5	77/4	79
1 Feed	81/7	75/5	77/6
2 Feed	74/6	69/4	70/4
3 Feed	71/6	66/4	67/4
Barley			
Domestic and export:			
1 C.W. Six-Row	107/3	100/3	101/3
2 C.W. Six-Row	107/3	100/3	101/3
3 C.W. Six-Row	106/3	99/3	100/2
1 C.W. Two-Row	107/3	100/3	101/3
2 C.W. Two-Row	106/3	99/3	100/2
3 C.W. Two-Row	105/5	98/3	98/1
1 Feed	105/5	98/3	98/1
2 Feed	103/6	96/4	96/4
3 Feed	97/4	90/2	90
Rye			
Producers' Domestic and Export Prices:			
2 C.W.	126/5	125/6	132/3
3 C.W.	120/2	119/2	124/7
4 C.W.	105/6	103/2	106/5
Ergoty	95/6	93/2	98/3
Flaxseed			
Producers' Domestic and Export Prices:			
1 C.W.	330/4	325/4	327/6
2 C.W.	311/6	315	320/1
3 C.W.	283/6	287/7	295/3
Rapeseed (1)			
No. 1 Canada	244/5	231/2	226/6
No. 2 Canada	229/5	216/2	211/6

(1) Basis in store Vancouver.

UNITED STATES FEED SITUATION

Summary The May 19, 1969 issue of The Feed Situation published by the United States Department of Agriculture stated that feed grain disappearance in the 1968-69 marketing year is expected to total around 5% above the 165 million tons of last year, with domestic use up 8 per cent to 10 per cent and exports down nearly a fourth. This would exceed 1968 production, and result in a moderate reduction in the prospective carryover from the 48 million tons at the beginning of the year.

Substantially increased domestic consumption of feed grains in October-March brought April 1 stocks to slightly below a year earlier. Heavy disappearance indicated liberal feeding of livestock in response to the very favorable price ratios so far this year. Sharply reduced exports were due both to the dock strike this past winter and a weaker European demand.

Consumption of all feed concentrates will likely reach a record high in 1968-69. Feeding per animal unit is now expected to slightly exceed the previous high rate of .95 ton in 1965-66. The number of grain-consuming animal units is estimated at 184 million, up 3 per cent from last year. Total consumption for the year may rise to around 10 per cent above the 162 million tons consumed in 1967-68.

Corn has accounted for much of the increased disappearance of feed grains this year. At 2.5 billion bushels during October-March, corn disappearance totalled 6 per cent higher than a year earlier. Domestic use increased substantially, much more than offsetting a decline of 111 million bushels in exports. April 1 stocks were reduced to about 3 billion bushels, nearly 200 million below a year earlier.

"Free" stocks of corn were reduced to below 2.0 billion bushels, about 500 million less than the large volume of a year ago. "Free" stocks now appear to be well below prospective April-September requirements, which will make it necessary to withdraw stocks from the loan program or from CCC inventory. The carryover of corn next October 1 is now expected to be around 250 million bushels below the 1,162 million of last year. Much of the reduction will be in "free" stocks. April 1 stocks of the other 3 feed grains were above those of a year earlier and a larger carryover of these grains is in prospect.

Feed grain prices have increased more than seasonally since last fall, rising slightly above a year earlier in April. Smaller "free" stocks this season will continue to give strength to prices, especially for corn. Corn prices rose 16 per cent from October to April, when the average price received by farmers was $1.12 a bushel, 6 cents higher than a year earlier and 7 cents above the loan rate. Corn prices are expected to continue firm this spring and summer in contrast to last year when large "free" stocks resulted in price weakness. However, the large quantity of corn under loan that farmers can redeem will limit further price increases. Farmers are holding a little over 700 million bushels of corn from the 1966-68 crops under loan which they can redeem by repaying the loan plus interest—or about $1.08 to $1.12 a bushel.

Demand for high-protein feeds also has been comparatively strong this year as October-March consumption of these feeds increased about 6 per cent over a year earlier. High-protein feed prices averaged about the same during October-April this year as last.

Farmers have signed up to divert 41.3 million acres from feed grains in 1969, about 7 million more than was signed for diversion in 1968 when barley was not included in the program. This exceeds the previous record signup of 36.7 million acres in 1965 when all 3 grains were in the program.

Farmers have placed over 17 million tons of 1968 feed grains under loan, a little above last year and the most since 1962. Increased price support activity this year together with larger old stocks held under the program brought April 1 Government stocks (under loan and owned by CCC) to 44 million tons, 13 million more than a year earlier. "Free" stocks, on the other hand, totalled 71 million, 14 million less than the very large "free" stocks of a year ago.

Final Report on 1969 Feed Grain Program Signup

Final county reports on the 1969 feed grain program signup received by the U.S. Department of Agriculture show 1,661,770 farms have been enrolled as participants. Total intended diversion of 41,342,442 acres is planned by signed farms which have feed grain base acreage totalling 94,005,566 acres. This report shows an increase of 16,377 farms plus an additional 614,000 acres in diversion compared to the last report issued April 9.

This final report covers a complete tally of results for the signup which began February 3 and ended March 21, except in 11 inclement-weather States where it was extended through April 4.

The 1969 farm enrollment is 161,411 greater than last year's record number of 1,500,359. Base acreage on signed farms this year totals 7 million acres more than the record of 87 million set in 1965. Total intended diversion is nearly 5 million acres greater than the record of 36.7 million acres established in 1965. It is 7 million acres larger than the total for 1968.

Of the 41.3 million acres of intended diversion for 1969 shown in today's report, 22,941,903 acres represent voluntary added diversion for payment and 18,400,537 acres represent qualifying minimum diversion without payment.

The total feed grain base of 94,005,566 acres on signed farms in this report is made up of 13,176,056 acres of barley, 61,293,181 acres of corn, and 19,536,329 acres of sorghum base. Last year, at the end of the 1968 signup, there were 58,002,463 acres of corn and 18,611,270 acres of sorghum base represented on signed farms. (Barley was not included in the 1968 feed grain program.)

Under the 1969 program, farms with corn-sorghum-barley bases totalling 25 acres or less can divert up to their entire base and get payments for converting their cropland to conserving use. Farms with 26 to 125 acres of corn-sorghum-barley base likewise can divert 25 acres for payment, provided they agree not to plant any of these grains on the remaining base acreage. The reduction of base acreage on farms reducing bases to 25 acres this year totals 2,002,887 acres.

1969-Crop Barley Terminal and County Price-Support Loan Rates Announced

Terminal and county price-support loan and purchase rates for 1969-crop barley were announced. The rates are based on a national average of 83 cents per bushel for barley grading No. 2 or better, except Mixed Barley, as announced December 26, 1968. This is 7 cents below the 1968-crop loan rate of 90 cents per bushel. Barley was included in the 1969 feed grain program and the reduction in loan rate from a year earlier is offset by a price-support payment of 20 cents per bushel on the projected production of the planted acreage up to 50 per cent of the base.

In addition to the overall 7-cent per bushel decrease in loan rates, a further reduction from 1968 of 1 to 3 cents a bushel is being made for a number of counties. This results from changed relationships due to freight rate increases. However, rates in most of the major producing counties reflect the national change only.

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 May 14, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Revised statistics for 1968-69 coarse grains crop. — Our February 1969 'Coarse Grains Report' gave production and export estimates according to figures published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (B.A.E.) and other sources which were available at that time. Following are revised estimates for the 1968-69 year based on B.A.E. statistics released in early April 1969 and on most recent crop reports from States which we obtained from the Grains Division of the B.A.E. (data relating to summer crops refer to that crop harvested during March-September 1968).

Production and Acreage by States

State	Barley		Oats		Sorghum		Maize	
	m. bu.	'000 acres	m. bu.	'000 acres	m. bu.	'000 acres	m. bu.	'000 acres
New South Wales	9.1	350	30.0	1,300	3.0	120	3.3	68
Victoria	10.5	475	31.0	1,079	—	—	.1	2
Queensland	11.5	385	1.2	60	11.3	395	4.5	130
South Australia	29.5	1,414	12.6	557	—	—	—	—
Western Australia	6.4	400	22.0	1,200	—	—	—	—
Tasmania	.8		1.0	30	—	—	—	—
Totals	67.8	3,024	97.8	4,226	14.7(a)	572(a)	7.9	200
Yield (bushels per acre)	22.4		22.0		27.9		38.0	

(a) Note: Includes small quantities in other states.

Total Production and Export Estimates

Grain	Production Year-end March 31, 1969		Export estimates Year-end June 30, 1969	
	m. bushels	Can. $ million	m. bushels	Can. $ million
Barley	67.8	67.0	17.0 (unprepared)	18.9
Oats	97.8	97.0	17.0 (unprepared)	15.0
Grain Sorghum	14.7	19.8		
Maize	7.9	14.4		

The most marked change represented in the above figures, as compared to previous estimates, is the downward revision in estimates for barley exports from the 22.0 million bushels predicted in early 1969 to the present estimate of 17.0 million bushels. B.A.E. officials attribute this to the downward revision in production estimates reflected in the above figures, particularly for the quantity in the South Australian crop. The Australian Barley Board would, as a traditional undertaking, look to supplying the home market before exporting.

Coarse grain prices. — Current prices as reported by the Department of Primary Industry are as follows with April 1968 figures quoted for comparison:

	April 26/68	April 18/69	April 24/69
	Canadian dollars per bushel		
Wheat			
Home Consumption Price			
f.a.q. bulk, f.o.r. ports	1.98	2.05	2.05
Barley			
Australian Barley Board			
Home Consumption Price (Bagged)			
Malting (2 Row)	1.81	N.A.	N.A.
(2 Row) No. 3 Grade	1.71	N.A.	N.A.
Malting (6 Row)	1.69	N.A.	N.A.
Feed (2 Row) No. 4 Grade	1.59	1.41	1.41
Feed (6 Row) No. 4 Grade	1.52	1.35	1.35
Oats			
Melbourne			
Milling	1.51	0.74	0.74
Feed	1.50	0.72	0.72
Maize	April 3/68	March 26/69	April 2/69
Sydney	1.77-1.82	2.21-2.27	2.21
Sorghum	Canadian dollars per ton		
	April 26/68	April 18/69	April 24/69
Sydney	57.46-58.05	64.64-65.84	64.64-65.84

N.A. Not available.

Relatively depressed feed grain prices, as reflected in above figures, are the result of a record 1968-69 harvest and the generally excellent condition of pastures in all states except Queensland.

Good sales of Western Australian barley. — The General Manager of the Grain Pool of Western Australia announced in late March 1969 that excellent selling progress had been made with all types of barley delivered into the current 1968-69 season's pool. He said that over 84,000 long tons (3,920,000 bushels) or 90 per cent of total deliveries of six-row Beecher barley had been sold to the traditional markets of Japan and Taiwan, while smaller tonnages had been purchased by maltsters and millers in the United Kingdom and Europe. With regard to two-row barley, he said that there had been a large increase in receivals, compared to last season's production, and over 55,000 tons (2,567,000 bushels) of the Prior and Dampier varieties had so far been delivered. Over 80 per cent of this total had been sold at satisfactory prices.

Prospects for summer grains 1969-70. — New South Wales and Queensland account for nearly all the maize and sorghum presently grown in Australia. A lack of adequate rainfall into late 1968 has resulted in a substantial reduction in the 1969-70 summer grain plantings in that State. Much of the land intended for grain sorghum has been held over for winter crops and the latest official estimate of plantings is 250,000 acres, down 37 per cent from 1968-69 and the smallest area planted to sorghum since 1960. Some land prepared for maize was not planted and the crop of 120,000 acres is 10,000 acres less than last season.

Serious drought conditions are continuing over a substantial part of Queensland, including the principal growing areas in the south and centre of the State. The Queensland Department of Agriculture in its latest monthly bulletin has confirmed that in addition to drastically reduced acreages summer grain harvest prospects are the poorest in recent years. All dry-grown (non-irrigated) sorghum crops incurred varying degrees of moisture stress. Yield prospects for maize in south and central Queensland are also generally poor. Due to the shortage of the summer grain harvest and the generally deteriorated condition of pastures throughout the State, a shortage of feed grain from local sources throughout the southern winter and early spring (i.e. up to September 1969) is certain.

The State Wheat Board indicated on April 6 that grain sorghum harvested this year would probably be kept for feed and that very little would be delivered to the Board. The Central Queensland Grain Sorghum Marketing Board announced that because of the drought there would be no sorghum pool or permit system operating this season. Unrestricted marketing would be allowed up to December 31, 1969, with a resumption of pooling on January 1, 1970. According to the Board, grain available could be expected to sell at very high prices.

Maize crops on the north coast of New South Wales, the other major summer grain state, have also failed because of earlier dry weather. However, from the continuing favourable conditions on the northern tablelands and the central west it would appear at this time that the 1969-70 New South Wales maize harvest could reach four million bushels, up considerably from last year's 3.25 million bushels.

Prospects for winter coarse grains 1969-70. — Present seasonal conditions have given an excellent start to the 1969-70 winter grain season. Subsoil moisture, so necessary to assure a good start to the new crop which will be sown between now and mid-June, is satisfactory across the wheat grain belt, with the possible exception of Western Australia. The latter state however normally gets its pre-sowing rains later than other states. The intended size of plantings for winter grains is still a matter of speculation at this time. However, all States report that large areas have been cultivated for the coming wheat, oat and barley crops.

Analysis of post-war trends in barley and oats sowings in Australia indicates that the major factor responsible for changing acreages of these two grains has been the expectation of farmers as to the relative prices they would receive for wheat, barley and oats. Areas sown to oats and barley have tended to rise substantially in the post-war period, reaching a peak in 1958-59 and 1960-61. Since then the general decline in coarse grain plantings has been attributed mainly to the upward trend in wheat sowings, stimulated by attractive returns under a price-guarantee scheme and an advance payment of A.$1.10 ($1.32 Canadian) per bushel at the same time as prices for export coarse grains have been generally depressed compared with the pre-1960 period.

On November 1, 1968, the Minister for Primary Industry announced that under the new five-year wheat stabilization scheme to operate from 1968-69 the guaranteed price of export wheat would be reduced by about 22.5 cents (26.9 cents) per bushel. When the compensating but smaller 5.1 cents (6.1 cents) per bushel increase in the home consumption prices and an increase in the quantity of exports to be covered under the scheme from 150 to 200 million bushels are considered, these changes result in an overall decrease of about 16 cents (19 cents) per bushel return to the wheatgrowers. More significant, the Government only this month (May 1969) announced that a ceiling of A.$440 million ($527 million) would be put on the total credit to be extended to the wheat industry in 1969-70, thus forcing a rationalization of deliveries in the coming harvest to 357 million bushels if wheatgrowers wish to receive the usual A.$1.10 ($1.32) per bushel advance. The announcement of impending wheat delivery quotas for 1969-70 comes too late to affect wheat sowings this season which commenced in early May. However, there is little doubt that the conditions of reduced profitability under the new wheat stabilization scheme and impending delivery quotas for wheat if continued into next season could reverse the trend of recent years in Australia in wheat-coarse grain sowing.

The most obvious area for oat expansion are the slopes and tablelands of New South Wales, where wheat acreage has vastly expanded in recent years. Under the proposed wheat delivery quota scheme, New South Wales wheat deliveries will have to be restricted to 120 million bushels to meet the objectives fully, compared with actual deliveries of 195 million bushels this year.

Barley sowing will likely expand most significantly in South Australia, particularly in the Eyre Peninsula and the middle north where a record wheat crop overtaxed the storage space of silos last season. The writer visited that State in March 1969 and both the agronomists in the South Australian Department of Agriculture and officials of the Australian Barley Board predicted a substantial increase of up to 20 per cent this year in barley sowings in that State.

The reduced profitability of wheat, together with some localized shortage of feed grains in parts of New South Wales and Queensland and the relatively buoyant home demand for marketing grade barley should result in some diversion from wheat to coarse grains this season. However, the consensus of opinion amongst agriculturalists in Canberra is that any such substitution this season will be very limited, and that market returns for coarse grains would have to pick up considerably before coarse grains become a viable substitute for wheat on any significant scale.

In the intermediate term, the prospect for significant expansion of Australia's coarse grains production are also very limited unless export prospects improve considerably. Dr S.F. Harris, Director of the B.A.E., speaking at a Canberra symposium on March 2, 1969, stated that expansion in the feed grains market in producing poultry, pigmeat and dairy products was tied mainly to domestic demand. Australian lot-fed beef had virtually no export market — despite rising beef prices, the ratio between grain and beef prices would not favour the production of grain-fed beef in Australia in the foreseeable future. Dr Harris also suggested that in view of the huge potential of the U.S. to expand its coarse grain production, it would be unwise for Australia to make a massive switch into coarse grains production at the present time.

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 May 21, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Conversions to Canadian measures have been made for the convenience of our readers.

Weather and crops. — Weather conditions have been good during the last few months with higher than normal temperatures and regular rainfalls throughout the country. Soil moisture reserves are very good in almost all areas of the country and in some areas pre-seeding and seeding work has been delayed by the excessively wet soil. In most areas, however, the preparation of the land for seeding of winter cereals and flaxseed is progressing very favourably and natural pastures are in exceptionally good condition.

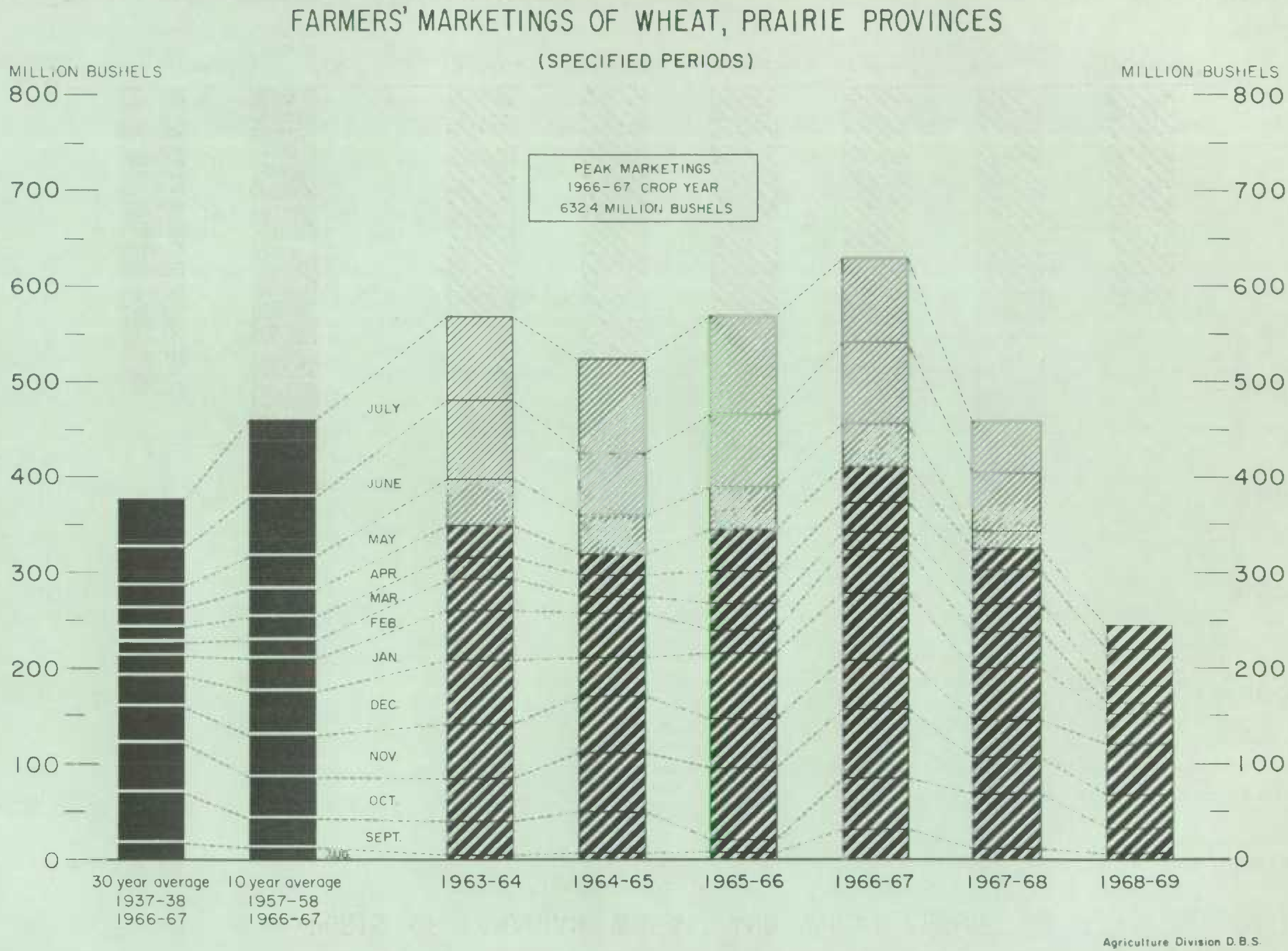
On May 19, the Government announced that the minimum and support prices for the 1969-70 crop of wheat, oats, barley and rye would remain unchanged at the levels established for this year's crops. However, the National Grain Board will pay 90 per cent cash at the time of delivery of these grains and the remaining 10 per cent within 90 days with interest. This crop year, the Board is paying only 70 per cent cash at the time of delivery. The minimum price is the lowest price at which the private trade may buy from producers while the support price is the level at which the National Grain Board must purchase all the grain that is offered to them.

Corn. — The corn harvest has now been completed in all but a few areas with fair results. The harvest took place about a month earlier than usual and weather conditions were therefore unusually favourable. Yields were not significantly affected by occasional rainfalls.

The first official estimate of corn production of 7,100,000 metric tons (279.5 million bushels) was published by the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock late in March and it has not been necessary to review this estimate, which is 8.2 per cent higher than the 1967-68 production of 6,560,000 metric tons (258.3 million bushels), 8.9 per cent and 26.6 per cent higher than the averages of the last five-and ten-year periods, respectively. The main producing province is Buenos Aires, with an estimated production of 3 million metric tons (118.1 million bushels), followed by Santa Fe with 2 million tons (78.7 million bushels); Entre Rios, 740,000 (29.1 million bushels); Cordoba, 730,000 (28.7 million bushels); San Luis, 228,000 (9.0 million bushels); and other provinces with 401,200 tons (15.8 million bushels).

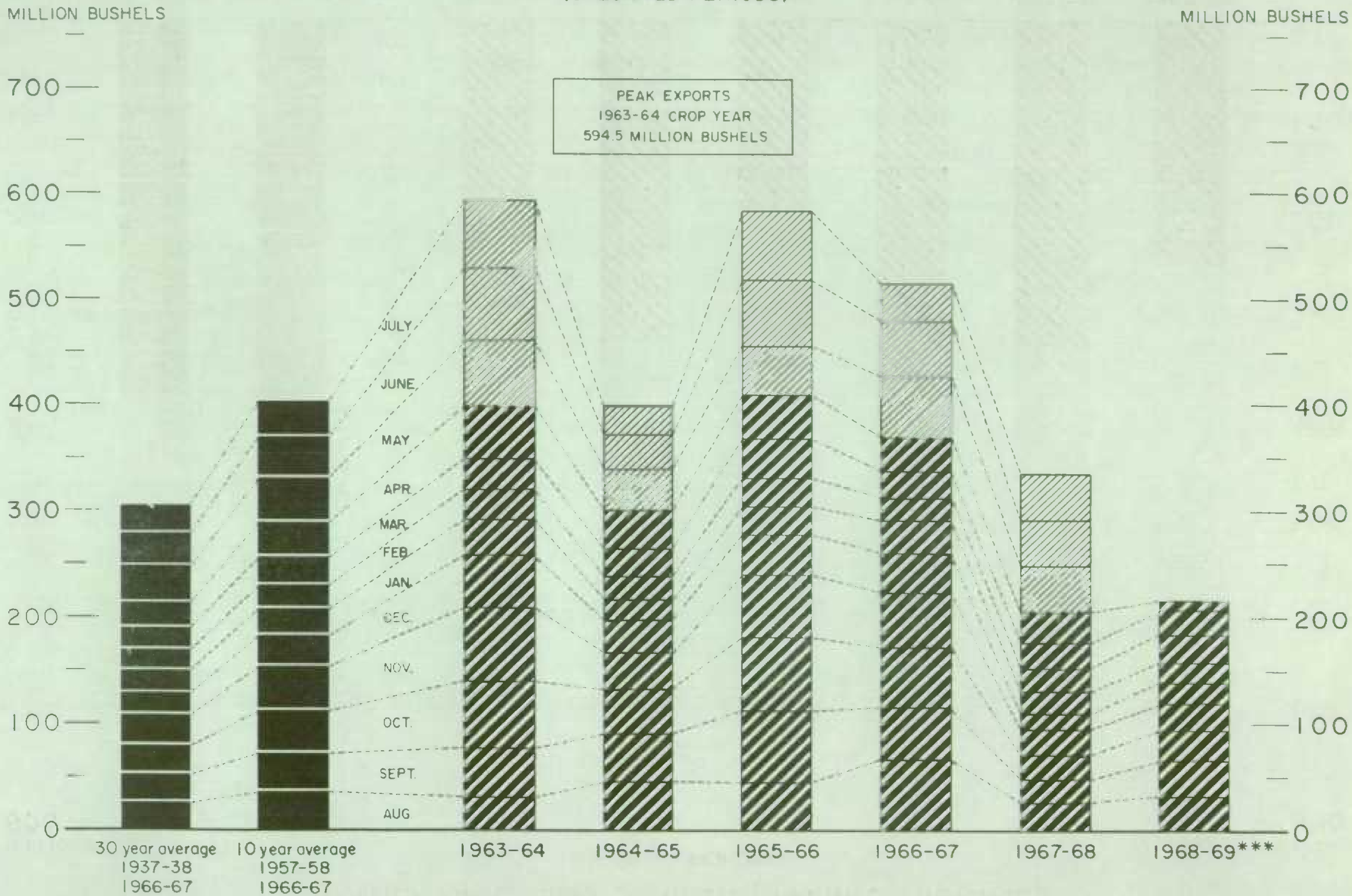
The area sown to corn in 1968-69 was 4,625,500 hectares (11.4 million acres) compared with 4,473,400 hectares (11.0 million acres) in 1967-68. It is estimated that 972,900 hectares (2.4 million acres), or 21 per cent of the seeded area was not harvested. There were, therefore, yields of 1,944 kilograms per hectare (31 bushels per acre) on the harvested area of 3,652,600 hectares (9.1 million acres).

There has been an upward tendency in corn prices as a result of firmness in Europe and the fact that less than one million tons (39.4 million bushels), which are available for export, remain unsold. At the end of April, prices were 1,520


FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)
MILLION BUSHELS
MILLION BUSHELS
PEAK MARKETINGS
1966-67 CROP YEAR
632.4 MILLION BUSHELS
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
JULY
JUNE
MAY
APR.
MAR.
FEB.
JAN.
DEC.
NOV.
OCT.
SEPT.
30 year average 1937-38 1966-67
10 year average 1957-58 1966-67
1963-64
1964-65
1965-66
1966-67
1967-68
1968-69
Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT* AND WHEAT FLOUR**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

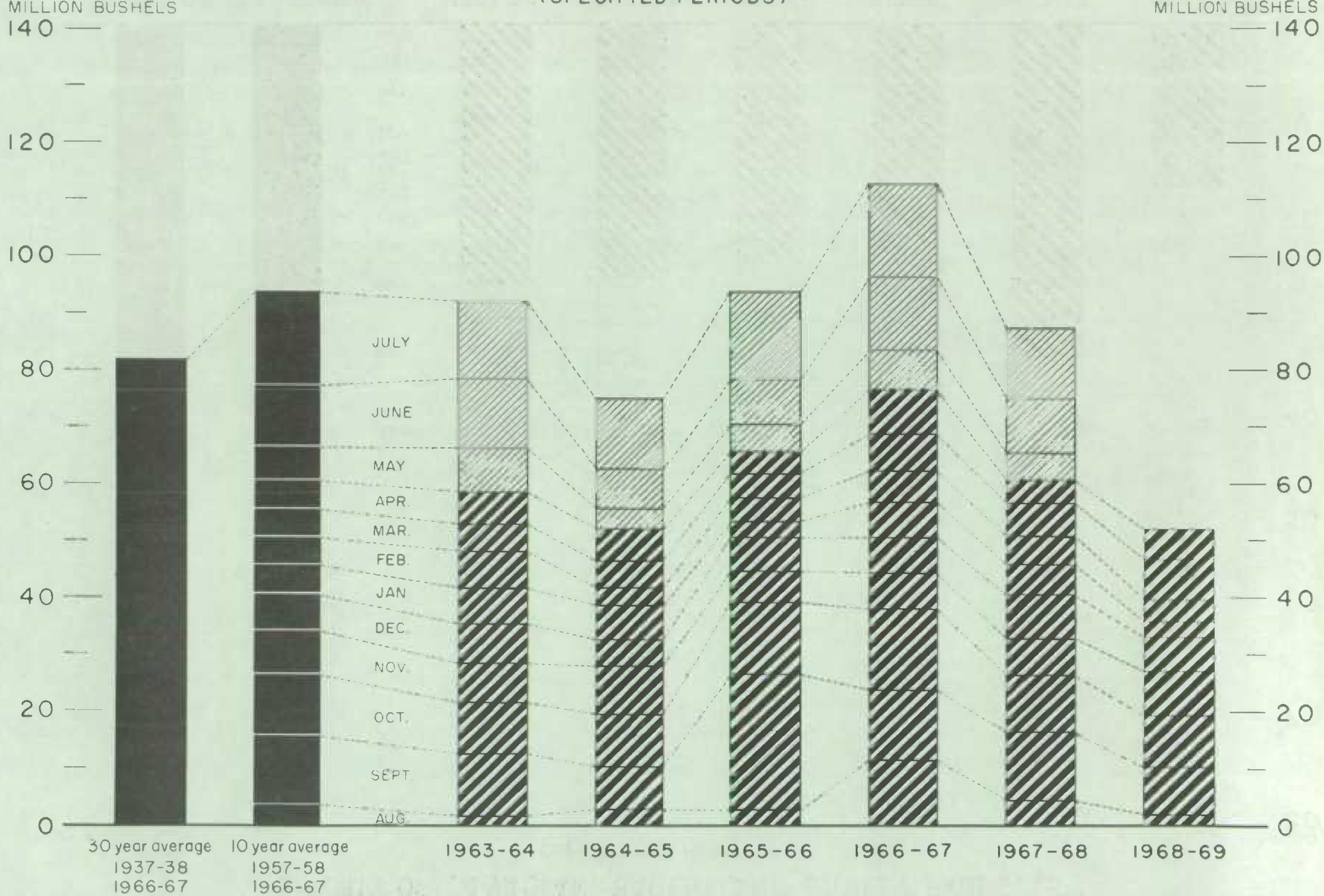


* Beginning with 1955-56 includes seed wheat. ** In terms of wheat equivalent. *** Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF BARLEY, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

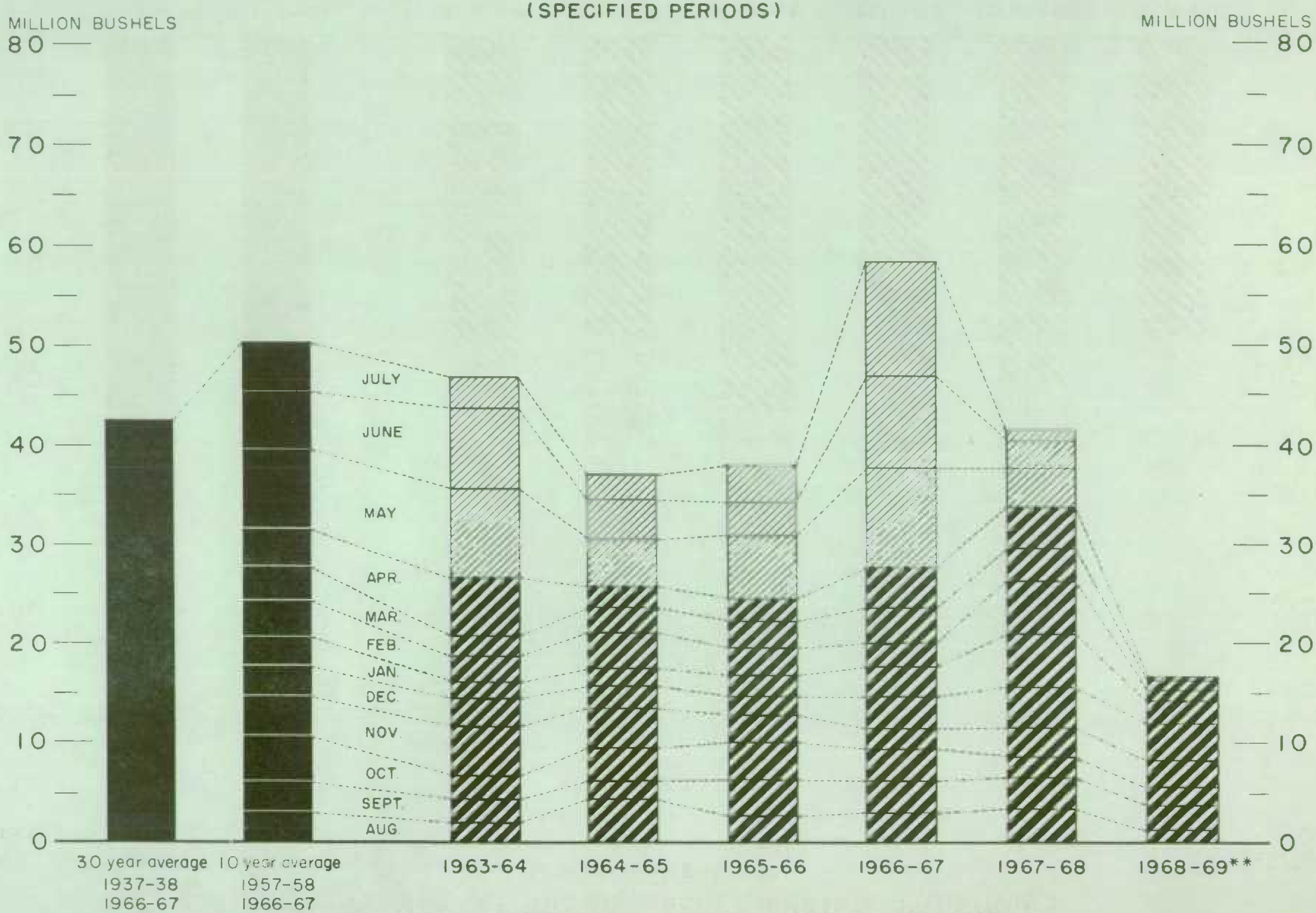
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS*

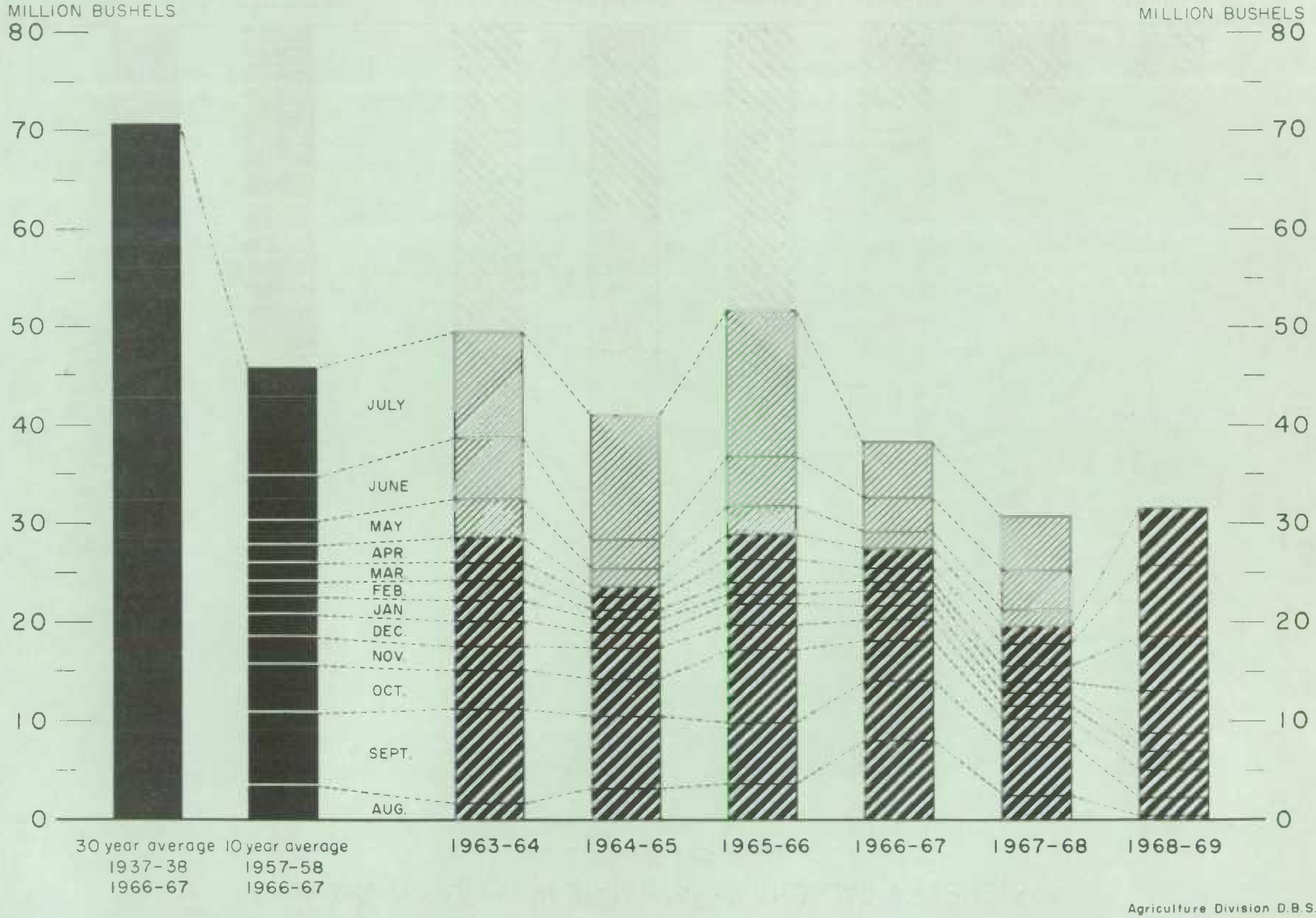
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



* In terms of grain equivalent. ** Preliminary.

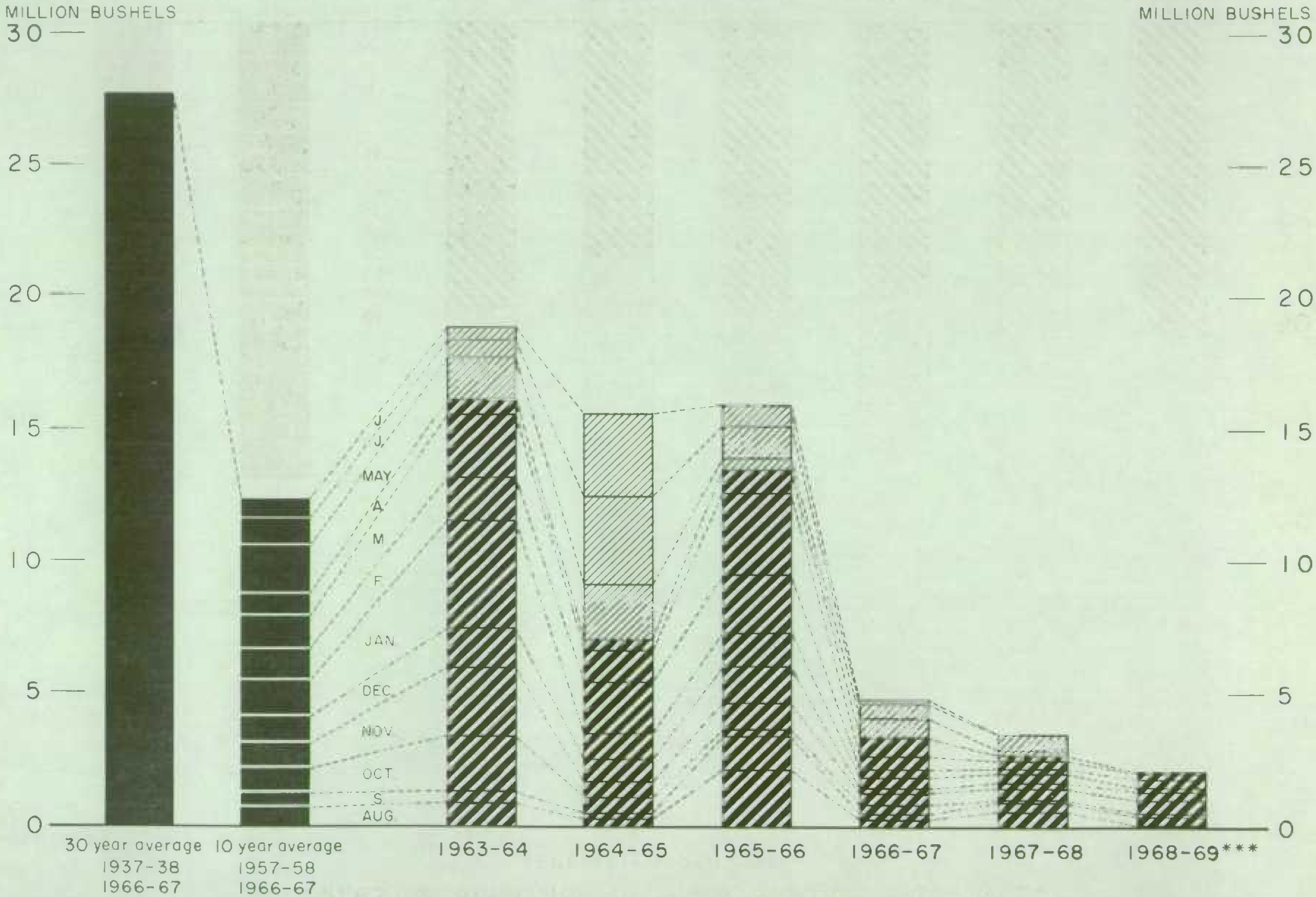
Agriculture Division D.B.S.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



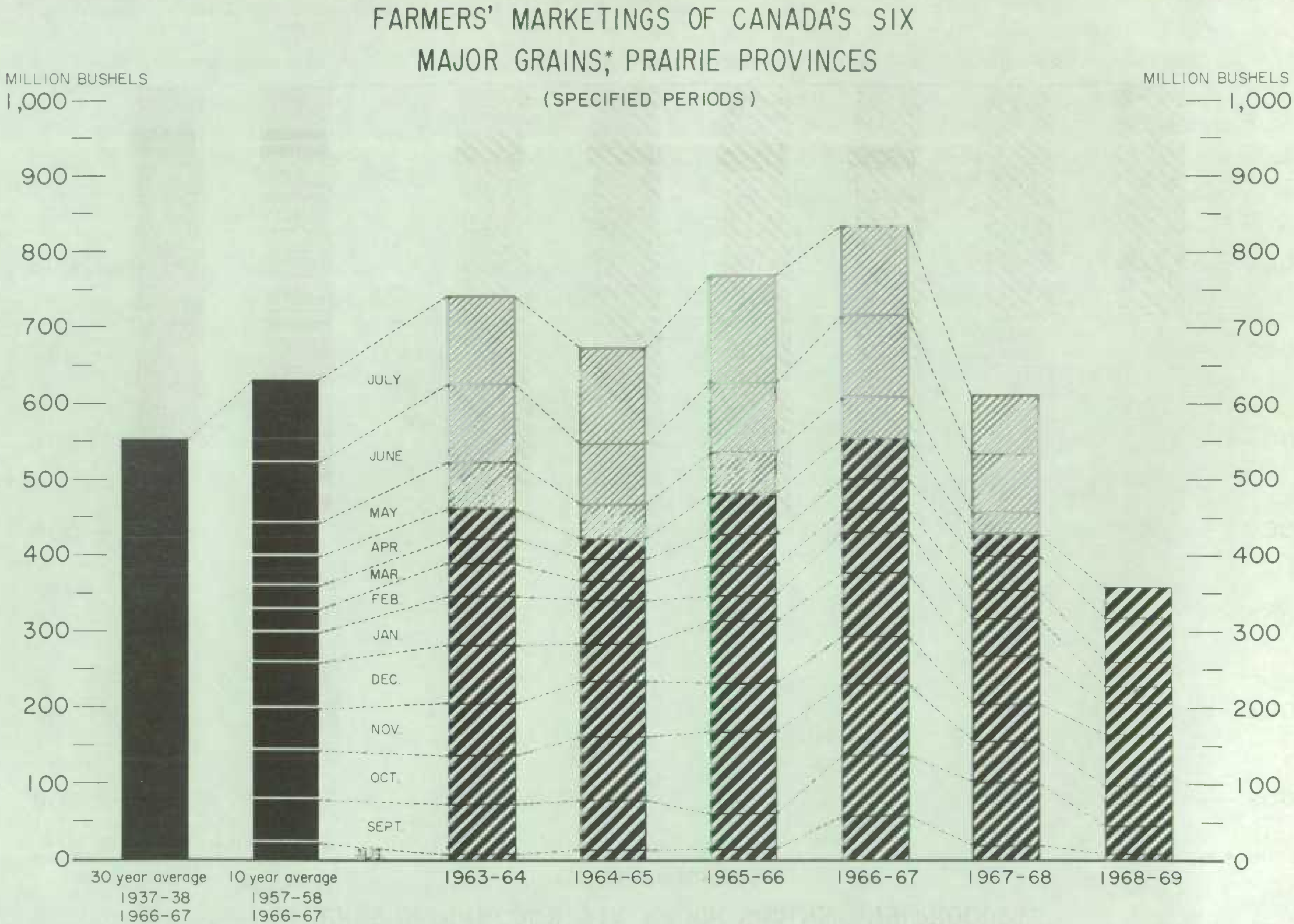
EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS* AND OAT PRODUCTS**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



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

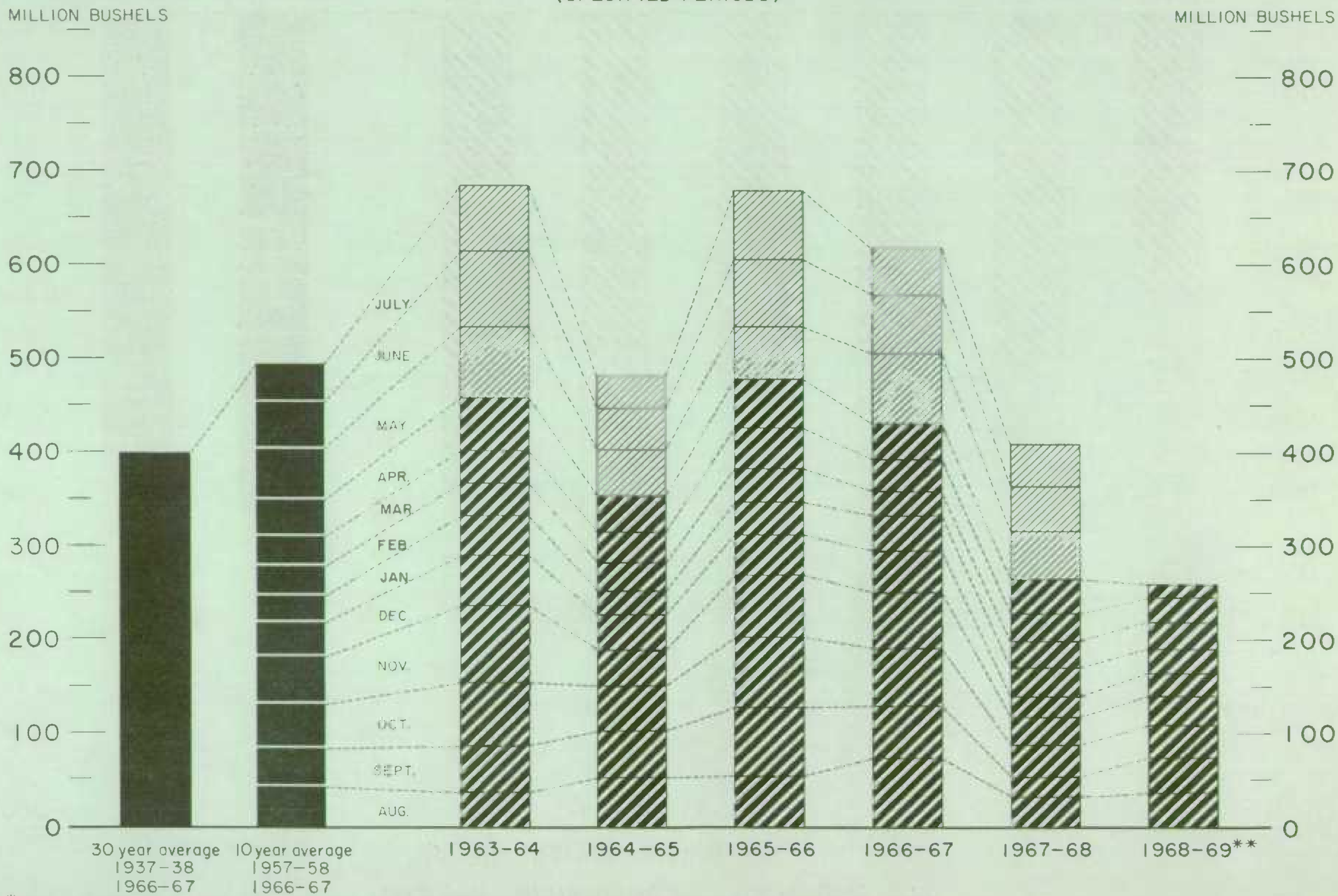
Agriculture Division D.B.S.



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

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.

pesos per 100 kilos ($1.18 per bushel) at Buenos Aires and 1,488 pesos ($1.16 per bushel) at Rosario.

By May 21, corn prices had risen to 1,680 pesos ($1.31 per bushel) at Buenos Aires. Also at May 21, prices on the Buenos Aires Futures Exchange were 1,671 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.30 per bushel) for June delivery; 1,709 ($1.33 per bushel) for July; 1,745 ($1.36 per bushel) for August; and 1,765 ($1.38 per bushel) for September.

Sorghum. — A record Argentine sorghum crop has been harvested on a record sown area. Late in March, the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock issued the first estimate of sorghum production for the 1968-69 crop year of 2.5 million metric tons (98.4 million bushels). This volume is the largest in history in Argentina and 31.8 per cent larger than last season's crop of 1,897,000 tons (74.7 million bushels), 66 per cent and 100.6 per cent larger than the averages of the last five-and ten-year periods, respectively.

The principal producing province is Cordoba with 760,000 tons (29.9 million bushels), followed by Sante Fe with 561,000 tons (22.1 million bushels); Buenos Aires, 400,000 (15.7 million bushels); Chaco, 390,000 (15.4 million bushels); Entre Rios, 247,000 (9.7 million bushels); and other provinces, 142,000 tons (5.6 million bushels). The area sown to sorghum in 1968-69 is now estimated to be 2,120,400 hectares (5.2 million acres) compared with the earlier estimate of 1,990,000 hectares (4.9 million acres) and 1,841,300 hectares (4.5 million acres) sown in 1967-68. Sorghum prices firmed to 1,125 pesos per 100 kilos (88 cents per bushel), f.o.r. Rosario, by the end of April. At May 21, prices at Buenos Aires had strengthened to 1,240 pesos (97 cents per bushel).

Millet. — There has not yet been an estimate of the area sown to millet or of production even though harvesting has been completed. Yields were lower than normal due to unfavourable climatic conditions at the last stage of the development of the plants. It is also known that the area sown to millet was considerably smaller than last year's 277,000 hectares (684,000 acres) and the private trade estimates that the total production will not be much more than about 110,000 tons (4,850,000 bushels) compared with the crop of 156,000 tons (6,878,000 bushels) harvested last year. The export retention taxes on millet were reduced from 18 to 8 per cent early in February. The base index price for millet on which these taxes are applied was also reduced, effective March 19, from U$S37 to U$S33 per metric ton (90 cents to 81 cents per bushel Canadian). Millet prices have strengthened over the last few months and at the end of April were 980 pesos per 100 kilos (68 cents per bushel), f.o.r. Rosario.

Oats, barley and rye. — The Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock has published the second official estimate of the area sown and production of oats, barley and rye for 1968-69. These are as follows, compared with the first estimates and the final estimates of 1967-68:

	Final estimate 1967-68		First estimate 1968-69		Second estimate 1968-69	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	'000 acres	'000 bushels	'000 acres	'000 bushels	'000 acres	'000 bushels
Oats	2,947	44,740	2,840	35,663	3,207	31,772
Barley	2,180	27,006	2,351	28,476	2,498	25,537
Rye	5,645	13,858	5,871	15,353	6,175	14,172

Natural pastures were in poor condition until the rains of late September and October and oats in particular, but also barley and rye, were heavily foraged. Thus, production fell sharply despite increases in the area sown to these crops.

Oats and rye sowings for winter forage have concluded in most areas and the plants are developing well under excellent conditions. Prices for oats, barley and rye at the end of April were 1,080 pesos, 1,150 pesos and 1,370 pesos per 100 kilos (51 cents, 77 cents and $1.07 per bushel), respectively, all at Bahia Blanca. These prices are considerably weaker than a few months ago as a result of the favourable outlook for the new crop.

Japan The following information relative to the Japanese coarse grain situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. G.M. Wansbrough Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture), Canadian Embassy, Tokyo, under date of May 20, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Barley domestic production. — Acreage and production figures for barley for the 1969 crop year have not yet been released by the Food Agency. However, the Government's long-range forecast to 1977 suggests that the domestic production of barley will decline to approximately 82 per cent of the 1966 production of 1,105,000 metric tons (50.8 million bushels). In the same ten-year period, demand for barley will increase from 16 to 20 per cent to approximately 2 million metric tons (91.9 million bushels).

Japan's Barley Imports — Fiscal Years

	April-March		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	thousand bushels		
Canada	7,615	17,787	643
U.S.A.	11,495	4,421	—
Australia	6,857	3,480	5,764
France	—	1,240	23,225
Totals	25,967	26,928	29,633

In the course of one year, the Japanese barley market has become completely dominated by France. From supplying a small fraction of the market in 1967, France supplied over 78 per cent of Japanese requirements in 1968. Japanese Food Agency tenders to date in 1969 indicate that France continued to dominate the market.

The Canadian Government has taken a series view of the apparently excessive export subsidy for French barley. Representations have been made to authorities in France and with the European Economic Community.

Britain The following information relative to grain situation in Britain has been extracted from a report by Mr. G.D. Cooper, Assistant Commercial Assistant, London, under date of May 21, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Weather and crops. — There has been some general improvement in the weather with intermittent rain and sunny periods, but temperatures have still tended to fall below the seasonal average and there have been frequent night frosts.

Autumn sown cereals have started to make progress and to recover somewhat from the previous adverse weather, but most crops were late and on heavy soils, patchy, as a result of waterlogging and pest damage. Conditions for Spring sowing have been reasonably good and work is virtually complete. On lighter soils, seed beds were good, but indifferent on heavier soils with germination correspondingly irregular. Night frosts have held back growth, but most crops look healthy.

Farmers' representatives plan to have talks with the Ministry of Agriculture to assess the effect of the abnormal Winter and Spring weather on this years' crops. Continual rain on already soaked land has prevented farmers from sowing cereals or planting main crop potatoes and sugar beet on many thousands of acres.

Requirements and supplies. — The latest and seventh statistical statement issued by the Home Grown Cereals Authority, giving the position at the end of March, 1969, shows no change in estimates for home production of grains, but the estimated annual total of coarse grain imports has been reduced by a further 100,000 long tons to 3.9 million, 90,000 long tons below last year's level. This reflects the lower level of imports of maize and committments to date, a reduction which is only partially off-set by expected increases in barley and sorghum imports.

The tonnage of coarse grains feed to livestock on farms of origin continues at a higher level than last year with more barley being used and less oats.

Stocks of grain on farms. — The Ministry of Agriculture has announced that stocks of grain on farms as at the end of March 1969, for Great Britain, are estimated at 2.88 million long tons, comprising wheat 980,000 long tons (36,587,000 bushels), barley 1.66 million (77,467,000 bushels) and oats 240,000 tons (15,812,000 bushels) compared with 1.11 million (41,440,000 bushels) 1.73 million (80,733,000 bushels) and 300,000 long tons (19,765,000 bushels), respectively, for the previous year.

Cereals deficiency payments. — The Ministry of Agriculture has announced that the advance deficiency payment on wheat for the sixth accounting period for the Cereal Year 1968-69 (i.e. for the month of February 1969) will be 4s 1d per long cwt. (28 cents per bushel). An amount of 2.6d per long cwt. (1.3 cents per bushel) will be deducted in respect of the levy payable to the Home Grown Cereals Authority.

An Order laid before Parliament provides for changes in the arrangements for guaranteed payments to producers of barley which were announced in the 1969 White Paper on the Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees. These changes come into effect on July 1, 1969.

Provision is made for the abolition of the standard quantity for barley and consequently, the ending of the arrangement under which/when the annual production of barley is below the standard quantity and the average realised price is below the target indicator price, the deficiency payment is abated within a determined range of production.

Provisions relating to wheat, rye, oats and mixed cereals remain unchanged.

Estimates of grain production. — The Home Grown Cereals Authority is to initiate a plan to obtain yearly returns of cereal output from farmers in an attempt to obtain a more accurate assessment of the national yield.

Assessments are currently made by National Agricultural Advisory Service officers assessing the crop and obtaining information from farmers. These estimates have frequently been inaccurate and have been the subject of widespread criticism.

The Authority plans to request some 26,000 farmers who took part in the forward contract bonus scheme whether they have weighing equipment and whether they would be willing to make returns on yields to the Authority. The scheme is scheduled to start this year, but results would be complementary to those of the National Agricultural Advisory Service as only large scale producers are likely to have weighing equipment and by themselves would not provide a suitable basis for a national estimate. Ideally it is considered that a panel of 2,000 producers is necessary but it is considered that the scheme could operate with about 8,000 farmers if sufficiently widespread throughout the country. The scheme has been evolved with the co-operation of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Minimum import price and levy arrangements. — The current and prospective rates of country levy on barley grown in and consigned direct to the United Kingdom from Canada have been increased to 30/— per long ton (8.5¢ per bushel) and the current and prospective rates of general levy on barley similarly increased. Current and prospective rates of country levies on Australian and Continental barleys have been removed.

Further reductions are announced in the current rates of general and country levies on wheats. Prospective rates of country and general levies on denatured wheat grown in specified Continental countries for direct consignment to the United Kingdom, have been re-imposed at a reduced rate following previous removal.

Grain markets. — In quiet conditions, malting barleys remained priced at 24s 0d to 27s 0d per long cwt. ($1.34 to $1.51 per bushel) and feed barley was also unchanged at 23s 3d to 23s 9d per long cwt. ($1.30 to $1.33 per bushel). Export offers of barley were made at £24 0 0d per long ton ($1.34 per bushel) for May delivery.

The market in oats remains generally steady to firm with feed grades in good demand and some interest in milling grades.

Prices ranged from 23s 6d to 24s 3d ($0.93 to $0.96 per bushel) per long cwt for milling grades and from 21s 9d to 22s 6d ($0.86 to $0.89 per bushel) for feed.

Offers of Australian feed barley are reported to be competitive with domestic grain at somewhat under 23s 6d per long cwt. ($1.31 per bushel). The Home Grown Cereals Authority's ex-farm guide prices for millable feed barley is quoted at £22 5s 0d per long ton ($1.24 per bushel) for May-June delivery.

Federal Republic of Germany — The following account of the current feed grain situation in the Federal Republic of Germany has been extracted from a report by Mr. C.D. Caldwell, Assistant Commercial Secretary Canadian Embassy, Bad Godesberg, Germany, under date of May 23, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Weather conditions. — Farmers in West Germany began their spring field work with an average delay of three weeks. However, in most areas seeding has now been completed. Heavy damage through winter killing was only reported from the North of the country where it affected mostly rape seed.

Mixed feed situation. — The use of grains for feedstuffs for the first time in several months exceeded by 16 per cent the pre-year production in February, as a result of increased production of mixed feeds for cattle and swine feeding. From July to February the total production of mixed feeds decreased by 1.5 per cent from last year's figure of 4.9 million metric tons. In this connection the 5 per cent smaller production of mixed feed for poultry was significant. The grain processed to mixed feeds was 6 per cent below the previous year figure calculated on an average of the July to February figures.

Import and storage agency. — Up to March 31, 1969, the Federal Import and Storage Agency took over the following quantities of the 1968 crop (previous year's figures in brackets) —

Wheat ...... 48,667,000 (14,363,000) bushels
Barley ..... 15,377,000 (3,688,000) bushels
Rye .... 10,129,000 (3,374,000) bushels

The exchange rate advantages resulting from the weakness of the French Franc lead to disruption of the German intervention system because large quantities of grain had to be taken up in spite of the small storage facilities. The discounts at present granted the Franc in the future market permit quotations of French grain in the Federal Republic considerably below the intervention price. Under these circumstances German grain proved to be unmarketable. The Brussels Commission, however, agreed to the German proposals to stop this detrimental development in accordance with Art. 226 of the Treaty of Rome. The measures are:

1) Temporary restriction of interventions except with regard to grain produced in the Federal Republic as of May 8.
2) Reduction of the transitional remunerations granted for wheat entered after May 12 from other EEC countries. The currency profit resulting from future market operations with the French Franc is to be deducted from the transitional remunerations by means of a lump-sum payment.

The transitional remuneration has been set up in order to compensate the difference between the old and the lower new grain price at the beginning of the crop year.

For relief of the large stocks, 225,000 metric tons of corn and coarse grain have been sold out of the storage facilities. Next week 130,000 metric tons (4,-777,000 bushels) of quality wheat and 30,000 metric tons (1,102,000 bushels) of durum should follow. There will be a concerted effort to place this grain in export markets so that the market for German crop is not disrupted. Much of the 225,000 tons of coarse grain released from the reserve has moved into Czechoslovakia. There is a possibility that the 130,000 tons (4,777,000 bushels) of wheat to be sold in the near future will be denatured and exported as feed grain.

The stocks held in the Federal Reserve are, of course, confidential but it is estimated that approximately 350,000 tons (12,860,000 bushels) of quality wheat are presently held. The coming sales of 130,000 tons (4,777,000 bushels) will reduce these by almost half.

Prospects for substantial sales of quality grain for the Federal Reserve are not bright because most of their storage facilities will be used for German crop. There is no reason at this stage to believe the crop will not be a good one.

As regards the French grain which has crossed the Rhein recently, any that arrived prior to May 12 will be milled and most likely exported. There will not likely be additional shipments of French grain to Germany because of the new restrictive regulations. The German cooperatives are still not satisfied that their position is safe however. They are requesting that border levies within the Community be instituted to guard against a recurrence of recent events.

Imports of grain. — According to reports issued by the Federal Office of Statistics, the following quantities were imported.

	July 1 — February 28	
	1967-68	1968-69
	thousand bushels	
wheat	49,585	50,772
rye	2,551	1,335
Totals, bread grain	52,136	52,107
barley	47,417	39,490
oats	23,725	14,084
corn	65,870	65,957

Brazil The following information relative to the corn situation in Brazil has been taken from a report prepared by the Commercial Assistant Commissioner for Canada, Sao Paulo, Brazil, under date of May 29, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Record export shipments of corn from South Brazil. — The highest figure in the last thirty years was registered in 1968 for exports of corn from the South Brazilian ports of Santos and Paranagua, when 1,231 thousand metric tons (48,462,000 bushels) were embarked producing US$ 60 million ($65 million Canadian). The outstanding buyers of Brazilian corn were Italy with 600 thousand tons (23,621,000 bushels), followed by Spain with 435 thousand tons (17,125,000 bushels). Other shipments were made to West Germany, Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, and Puerto Rico. Loading facilities at the aforementioned ports have improved: while it took an average fifteen days to load a ship with grain in 1965, today the average has been reduced to five and a half days.

CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS

April 11 — The 1969 season of navigation opened at the Canadian Lakehead. In 1968 the season opened on April 10.

16 — Stocks of the five principal grains held on farms in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) at March 31, 1969 were estimated as follows, in millions of bushels with 1968 figures in brackets: wheat, 618.0 (449.4); oats, 170.0 (138.9); barley, 239.8 (168.0); rye 10.0 (5.8); and flaxseed 5.2 (3.8).

23 — A release from the United States Department of Agriculture announced that final county reports on the 1969 feed grain program signup, show 1,661,770 farms have been enrolled as participants. Total intended diversion of 41,342,442 acres is planned by signed farms which have a feed grain base acreage totalling 94,005,566 acres.

May 21 — According to a report received from Mr. S.E. Kidd, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Buenos Aires, weather conditions in Argentina have been good during the last few months with higher than normal temperatures and regular rainfalls throughout the country. Soil moisture reserves are very good in almost all areas of the country and in some areas pre-seeding and seeding work has been delayed by the excessively wet soil. In most areas of Argentina the preparation of the land for seeding of winter cereals and flaxseed is progressing very favourably and natural pastures are in exceptionally good condition.

23 — The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re quotas (General) No. 32 announced in part that effective immediately at all delivery points within the designated area a supplementary quota of three (3) bushels per seeded acre to rye as shown in the individual producer's delivery permit book, or one hundred and fifty (150) bushels, whichever quantity is the larger, is hereby authorized.

June 11 — According to a telegraphic crop report, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, seeding has now been practically completed throughout the Prairie Provinces. In Saskatchewan and Manitoba the crops have made a good start but in parts of Alberta conditions are less favourable with germination described as spotty in some districts due to a lack of moisture. Rain is urgently needed in Alberta and would be most welcome in Saskatchewan, and also in the northwestern part of Manitoba. Fall-sown cereals are in head or heading at that stage. Summerfallowing and herbicide spraying are under way.

FATS AND OILS

World Soybean Production at Fourth Consecutive Record

The following extract is taken from the March 31, 1969 issue of World Agricultural Production and Trade published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture. World production of soybeans in 1968 was an estimated 1.4 billion bushels, a record high for the fourth consecutive year. This was 7 per cent above the 1967 level, 41 per cent above the 1960-64 average, and 1 per cent (14 million bushels) above the first estimated.

The largest absolute gain occurred in the United States, where three-fourths of the world total was grown. Record crops also were harvested in a number of minor-producing countries, including Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Colombia, South Korea, Turkey, and Iran. Crops declined from 1967 levels in Brazil, Indonesia, Japan, and Mainland China.

Soybean production in the United States totalled a record 1,080 million bushels, 11 per cent more than the previous record high of 976 million in 1967 and almost two-thirds above the 1960-64 average. Acreage harvested for beans was an alltime high and yields averaged a record 26.6 bushels per acre, 2.1 bushels above the 1967 average. Yields in Illinois, which accounted for 19 per cent of the crop, averaged 31.5 bushels while those in Iowa with 16 per cent of the crop averaged 32.0 bushels.

Grower's intentions as of March 1 were to plant a record high acreage to soybeans for all purposes for the ninth consecutive year—43 million acres or 3 per cent above plantings in 1968. If yields per harvested acreage are average, allowing for trend, production would be about 1,080 million bushels—equal to last year's record production.

There appears to be little doubt but that 1968 production of soybeans, as well as other oilseed crops in Mainland China was below the exceptionally good harvest of 1967. In addition to less favourable weather than a year earlier, agricultural production in general was adversely affected by the dislocations caused by the Cultural Revolution—less water conservancy work (irrigation and drainage) was completed and there was a general shortage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Oilseed crops have not been favoured for some years by those in authority primarily because of the more important need to increase production of food grains. In 1968 China experienced cold and dry weather at soybean planting time, a severe spring drought in the northeast, plus continued dry weather during the growing season. Consequently, both acreage and yields probably were reduced. The harvest is estimated at 240 million bushels compared with an estimated 255 million in 1967.

On the basis of final trade reports, Brazil's 1968 soybean crop, harvested early last spring, was about 23 million bushels, down 13 per cent from the record crop of 1967. It now appears that acreage declined and the long, dry spell in Rio Grande do Sul, the major producing state, sharply reduced yields. The 1969 crop, to be harvested soon, is forecast at an alltime high of about 33 million bushels. Plantings increased in all major soybean producing states, and growing conditions have been generally very satisfactory, particularly in Rio Grande do Sul and Parana. The first official estimate for the State of Sao Paulo forecast plantings almost double those of the previous year. However, the unusually dry conditions that prevailed in the soybean zones during November and December, normally the rainy season, may have reduced yields below the previous year's level.

Soybean production in the Soviet Union is estimated at 21 million bushels or only slightly more than output a year earlier but 80 per cent above the 1960-64 average. A good crop reportedly was harvested in the Far East, which produces 98 per cent of all the USSR's soybeans, despite too much rainy weather.

Canada harvested a record 9 million bushels of soybeans (8 million in 1967) from a record acreage, all in Ontario Province. Yields averaged 30.6 bushels, up 10 per cent from the previous year's.

Production of soybeans in Japan continues to decline, while imports and consumption are increasing at high rates. The 6 million-bushel harvest of 1968 represented a 12 per cent decline from the 1967 crop and was less than one-half the 1960-64 average. Acreage declined 13 per cent, but yields rose slightly.

Indonesia's crop is estimated at 17 million bushels, 6 per cent less than in 1967. Both acreage and average yields declined slightly.

World Flaxseed Production and Export Availabilities Up Sharply

According to the April 1969 issue of the Foreign Agriculture Circular, United States Department of Agriculture world production of flaxseed in 1968 reached an estimated 120 million bushels. This is 31 per cent or 28 million bushels more than in 1967 but 9 per cent less than the 1960-64 average output.

Crops rose sharply from reduced levels of 1967 in four of the five 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 that of the previous year.

World Production of Flaxseed

Country	Main harvesting period	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968(1)
		million bushels					
Argentina	December	30.0	32.1	22.4	22.7	15.2	20.9
Canada	Sept.-Oct.	18.9	20.3	29.2	22.0	9.4	18.2
India	Feb.-Apr.	16.7	14.9	19.8	13.2	10.2	15.7
Uruguay	December	3.0	2.8	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.8
Totals, major foreign exporters		68.6	70.1	72.9	59.5	35.9	56.6
U.S.S.R.	Aug.-Sept.	18.7	17.6	22.8	20.1	20.9	21.3
Other countries excl. U.S.	Mostly Sept.-Oct.	16.7	19.0	16.6	16.0	15.1	14.8
Totals, foreign countries		104.0	106.7	112.3	95.6	71.9	92.7
United States	Aug.-Sept.	28.0	24.4	35.4	23.4	20.0	27.3
Totals, world ...		132.0	131.1	147.7	119.0	91.9	120.0

(1) Preliminary.

Prospects of more flaxseed in 1969. — Present indications point to a further increase in flaxseed production this year. If U.S. and Canadian farmers carry out their March 1 planting intentions and if yields average about the same as in recent years, they may harvest in aggregate a total of 12 million bushels more flaxseed than last year's total. It is too early to predict the situation in Argentina as the crop will not be seeded until May-September.

Availabilities up one-fourth. — While the increased production of flaxseed in 1968 in the three major exporting countries — the United States, Canada, and Argentina — was partially offset by substantially reduced carryin stocks of seed and oil, availabilities for export and carryout at the beginning of the respective marketing years were substantially larger than a year earlier. Availabilities in these three countries on January 1, 1969, are estimated to have been the equivalent of about 52 million bushels of flaxseed, or 10 million more than on January 1, 1968.

Of this January 1 quantity, the United States accounted for almost 20 million bushels, Canada for 15 million, and Argentina for 17 million. For the United States and Canada these quantities represent availabilities through June and July 1969, respectively; for Argentina they are availabilities through October 1969. These dates mark the end of the current marketing years. During the last 5 years, 70 per cent of Argentina's exports moved out during the first half of the calendar year.

Exports smallest in 15 years; increase expected in 1969. — World exports of flaxseed and linseed oil in calendar year 1968 are estimated at 36 million bushels, seed-equivalent basis. This is 13 million less than exports in 1967 and the smallest since 1953. All of the decline occurred in exports from foreign sources, mainly Argentina but also Canada. Exports from the United States rose sharply to the highest level since 1957.

Because of reduced availabilities of flaxseed and linseed oil in 1968, particularly from Argentina, and resulting high prices, there was a sharp reduction in stocks at Dutch bonded warehouses. Moreover, export sales and shipments from Argentina's new crop were held up late in 1968 and early in 1969 by the impending reduction of export taxes on Argentine linseed oil.

With availabilities for export and carryout from the three major exporting countries up an estimated 10 million bushels as of January 1, exports during the first half of 1969 should rise substantially above the January-June 1968 level. Moreover, if the United States and Canada actually increase production to the extent indicated, additional sizeable quantities of flaxseed will be available in the second half of 1969. Consequently, world exports for the year could again reach the annual level of the years 1960-67 of about 50 million bushels.

Prices decline only slightly. — U.S. and Canadian flaxseed prices in the current marketing years have declined only slightly despite sizeable increased in 1968 crops. This situation reflects the strong export demand for U.S. seed through December, stemming largely from: (1) lack of competition from Canada because of harvesting delays and a strike in that country, and (2) sharply reduced oil stocks in Dutch bonded warehouses resulting largely from the shortage of supplies from Argentina. The wholesale price of U.S. seed on the Minneapolis market declined from an average of $3.14 per bushel in January 1968 to $3.04 in January 1969 but moved slightly upward from February through April reaching $3.12.

Prices of Argentine linseed oil, c.i.f. European ports averaged 10.6 cents per pound in 1968 compared with 9.2 cents in 1967. The increase was due to the sharply reduced movement from Argentina because of the small 1967 crop. Prices rose further in January and February 1969 to 11.6 and 11.7 cents, respectively, despite the substantially larger crop in 1968. This reflected the delay in oil movement from Argentina pending government action on taxes, as noted above. With the final reduction in taxes, prices declined to 10 cents in March and early April.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Commercial Supplies — Data recorded up to May 21, 1969, indicate that primary deliveries of flaxseed have amounted to 13.4 million bushels considerably above the comparable total of 7.2 million of the previous year but slightly below the 10-year (1957-58 — 1966-67) average for the period of 14.1 million. Marketings of rapeseed at 13.8 million bushels registered a small decline from the corresponding 1967-68 figures of 13.9 million but considerably above the recent 10-year average of 8.9 million.

Total supplies of Canadian flaxseed at May 21 of the current crop year amounted to 6.1 million bushels, higher than the 5.1 million at the corresponding date in 1968 but below the 9.0 million in 1967. Most of the current total was accounted for by supplies in country elevators, with supplies in this position totalling 2.6 million bushels in contrast to 1.4 million a year ago but lower than the 3.3 million of two years ago. The 1.3 million bushels at the Lakehead were sharply below both the 1968 and 1967 totals of 1.7 million and 2.9 million bushels, respectively. Supplies in Vancouver-New Westminster amounted to 0.9 million bushels compared with 0.6 million a year ago and 1.1 million at the same date in 1967. Supplies of rapeseed in commercial positions at May 21 this year totalled some 5.9 million bushels compared with 4.9 million a year ago and 4.7 million two years ago. The bulk of this year's total 3.3 million bushels, was in country elevator positions compared with 2.6 million a year ago while stocks at Vancouver-New Westminster, at 1.0 million, were slightly below last year's figure of 1.2 million bushels.

Exports of Flaxseed, Rapeseed and Soybeans — During the first nine months of the 1968-69 crop year exports of Canadian flaxseed amounted to 8.8 million bushels, representing declines from both the 10.3 million shipped during the comparable period of 1967-68, and the ten-year (1957-58 — 1966-67) average for the period. The major markets for this oilseed with figures in millions of bushels were as follows: Japan, 3.8; Britain, 1.5; and the Netherlands, 1.3. The remainder was accounted for by relatively smaller shipments to Belgium and Luxembourg, the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Italy, Portugal, South Korea, and Israel.

Exports of rapeseed from August 1, 1968 to April 30, 1969, at 10.5 million bushels were 13 per cent above the comparable 1967-68 figure of 9.3 million, and considerably higher than the recent average of 6.2 million. Japan, the major importer, at 7.9 million, accounted for 75 per cent of the nine-month period. Other shipments went to Taiwan, 1.7 million, Morocco, 0.6 million, the Netherlands, United States 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 nine months (August-April) of the 1968-69 crop year amounted to 662,000 bushels, below the 854,000 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-April 1969, have accounted for a total of 1,254.4 million pounds compared with 1,217.8 million pounds for the same period of the previous year. Most of the current total is accounted for by crushings of some 896.5 million pounds of soybeans, slightly less than the 910.1 million pounds crushed during the comparable period of 1967-68. Crushings of flaxseed at 87.7 million pounds, represent a decline of 12 per cent from the comparable 1967-68 figure of 100.1 million pounds. The total amount of rapeseed crushed during August 1968-April 1969 amounted to 251.2 million pounds, an increase of 33 per cent over last year's comparable total of 189.5 million pounds. Sunflower seed, at 19.0 million pounds, was 5 per cent more than the previous year's comparable total of 18.1 million.

Second Annual Meeting Rapeseed Association of Canada

Speaking at the second annual meeting of the Rapeseed Association of Canada at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, on March 3, 1969, Mr. T. Hoyer, Chairman of the Trade Development and Export Committee gave the following report.

At last year's annual meeting I was able to report about the many means having been used to introduce our Association through the different news media explaining our aims and objectives. While we have had our problems a great deal has been accomplished during the last year and our Association is now fully recognized in Canada as well as overseas. A Mission sponsored by the Association visited Japan during May and June 1968 and spent two busy weeks evaluating prospects for increasing the export of Canadian rapeseed to Japan. Almost all aspects of the rapeseed industry in Japan were investigated and worthwhile discussions were held with a large number of crushers, refiners, feed manufacturers and with several trading firms. Six members of the Mission represented our Association along with Mr. Armstrong from the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa and Mr. Taylor from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, who were also attached to the Mission. Upon our return a report was prepared and presented to all members of our Association summarizing all matters discussed in the course of our many meetings held in various parts of Japan. Representatives from the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo rendered excellent service to our Mission and I would also like to take this opportunity to express a sincere vote of thanks to the two scientists, Dr. Bell and Dr. Downey, who contributed greatly to the success of our Mission. Recommendations for a program of action were also included in the report, and the general feeling of the Mission was that anything that can be done to develop the use of rapeseed meal in animal feed in Japan would offer great promise for Canadian growers and exporters. The press in Japan — closely associated with the oilseed crushing industry — has distributed the report of the Mission to all segments of the Japanese trade. As a result of the stimulated interest among the Japanese crushers and research people, the Rapeseed Association of Canada is sponsoring and sending two well known scientists, Dr. D.R. Clandinin and Dr. L.R. Wetter, to Japan and Formosa in March to meet and discuss with scientists in Japan the use of rapeseed meal as an animal feed. We were also very pleased to see the development of a Japan Rapeseed Council which has been established in Tokyo in November, 1968. Representatives of the large seaboard and inland oilseed crushing mills became members of the new organization and elected the well-known Mr. Shida as their first president. We have already established contact and close relationship with the Japanese Council and expect a Mission consisting of members from this Council to visit Canada this coming summer.

Last March a technical Rapeseed Mission from the United Kingdom, sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce, spent about three weeks visiting Canadian plants and research stations coast to coast and during their visit to Winnipeg and Vancouver the British Mission met with representatives of exporters, manufacturers and refiners — many of whom are members of our Association. In the past, overseas promotion of Canadian rapeseed has been in the hands of individual exporters — at their own expense — and while the results have been reasonable, I personally feel that an even greater success was obtained by the Missions sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce and by the Rapeseed Association of Canada. The promotion of our rapeseed must be directed not only to the traditional markets but also to new frontiers and with careful development the overseas markets could be increased considerably. However, at this stage, the Association is working with a limited budget and it is therefore imperative that whatever funds are available are used to the best advantage of the Canadian rapeseed industry as a whole. While I am satisfied that we have already made forward steps as far as the overseas markets are concerned, I do feel that the time has now come to turn to the Canadian market. Trade development should be brought to the attention of every segment of the industry. Therefore a vigorous publicity campaign must be continued in order to introduce rapeseed products and the Association must, in addition, continue to develop educational literature and materials on utilization of rapeseed by-products. And in order to be of service to the industry, the Association must be informed of current scientific trends so that enlarged usage of rapeseed can be accomplished in our domestic market.

During the last year the news media, T.V., radio and press were exposed to the uses of rapeseed oil in the home and this publicity has since stirred up a good deal of interest but people are complaining, however, that they cannot find our products on the shelves of retail stores. The distributors in western Canada have done a reasonable job in getting rapeseed oil into the retail stores but I suggest a great deal more could be done to introduce the oil in the large population centres in the east. For the purpose of cooking and for salads it is an excellent oil and can be heated to higher temperatures. The price is right and the Canadian housewife certainly would be interested in helping our western producers.

The production of rapeseed oil in Canada is still increasing and is now well over 100 million pounds as compared with only 10 million pounds back in 1955. The Association has given a lot of attention to promoting the use of rapeseed oil and has participated and provided material to many fairs and exhibitions in western Canada during the last year. The oil is becoming better known but there is still a great deal of work to be done in this area. Some export business in rapeseed oil has also been developed but also here there is room for expansion.

The Rapeseed Association of Canada has now been in existence for two years and has had reasonable success in this short space of time. Our programs have reached into the marketing field both at home and overseas.

Rapeseed is a crop of the future and the steady rise in exports and domestic utilization over the past ten years, in the face of stiff competition from European rapeseed and other competing oilseeds, is surely evidence of this. There is much work yet to be done in the field of research and trade development but the Rapeseed Association of Canada with other interested parties will be applying itself — I am sure — to the many tasks ahead.

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

	Crop Year			August-April	
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1967-68	1968-69
	thousand pounds				
Crushings					
Flaxseed	147,321	142,405	126,913	100,108	87,700
Soybeans	1,239,219	1,192,578	1,190,767	910,132	896,483
Rapeseed	187,275	248,150	257,955	189,501	251,236
Sunflower seed	13,605	14,054	24,401	18,061	18,955
Oil Production					
Flaxseed	51,388	50,487	44,946	35,359	30,721
Soybeans	205,296	201,522	198,999	152,728	151,288
Rapeseed	73,384	99,367	103,471	75,699	101,287
Sunflower seed	4,791	5,561	9,967	7,298	7,382
Meal Production					
Flaxseed	89,783	87,354	78,274	61,884[r]	53,920
Soybeans	982,879	948,730	944,641	721,939	710,790
Rapeseed	108,033	141,675	148,349	108,201	142,201
Sunflower seed	5,194	5,394	8,599	6,347	7,167

r Revised figures.

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

	Oil			Meal		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
	thousand pounds					
Flaxseed	12,178	11,377	6,489	2,142	7,463	6,237
Soybeans	6,317	9,133	6,158	24,510	22,754	41,718
Rapeseed	7,989	5,102	2,857	3,177	7,034	2,388
Sunflower seed	149	1,549	13	297	931	151

Revised Farmers' Marketings(1), Canadian Western Flaxseed and Rapeseed
August 1, 1967 - July 31, 1968

	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
	bushels	
Manitoba		
August 1 — August 30	81,054	56,223
August 31 — September 27	1,822,974	415,576
September 28 — November 1	1,337,477	105,142
November 2 — November 29	297,098	33,221
November 30 — January 3	141,615	93,381
January 4 — January 31	158,130	153,781
February 1 — February 29	61,533	60,294
March 1 — April 3	189,157	86,374
April 4 — May 1	106,767	104,663
May 2 — May 29	196,368	109,922
May 30 — July 3	232,100	291,158
July 4 — July 31	114,107	310,372
Totals	4,738,380	1,820,107
Saskatchewan		
August 1 — August 30	58,384	120,362
August 31 — September 27	218,004	1,144,105
September 28 — November 1	454,789	653,556
November 2 — November 29	107,444	427,643
November 30 — January 3	112,006	543,810
January 4 — January 31	108,806	672,627
February 1 — February 29	38,372	492,510
March 1 — April 3	116,204	607,757
April 4 — May 1	67,344	505,274
May 2 — May 29	95,234	472,742
May 30 — July 3	119,655	1,068,768
July 4 — July 31	122,481	1,296,009
Totals	1,618,723	8,005,163

See footnotes at end of table.

Revised Farmers' Marketings(1), Canadian Western Flaxseed and Rapeseed
August 1, 1967 - July 31, 1968

	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
	bushels	
Alberta		
August 1 — August 30	6,344	17,281
August 31 — September 27	469,333	1,620,906
September 28 — November 1	372,301	913,985
November 2 — November 29	91,834	478,231
November 30 — January 3	94,305	604,857
January 4 — January 31	123,682	908,780
February 1 — February 29	88,963	620,722
March 1 — April 3	86,373	726,515
April 4 — May 1	39,217	681,669
May 2 — May 29	90,923	609,205
May 30 — July 3	54,368	1,097,483
July 4 — July 31	73,104	1,896,751
Totals	1,590,747	10,176,385
Prairie Provinces		
August 1 — August 30	145,782	193,866
August 31 — September 27	2,510,311	3,180,587
September 28 — November 1	2,164,567	1,672,683
November 2 — November 29	496,376	939,095
November 30 — January 3	347,926	1,242,046
January 4 — January 31	390,618	1,735,188
February 1 — February 29	188,868	1,173,526
March 1 — April 3	391,734	1,420,646
April 4 — May 1	213,328	1,291,606
May 2 — May 29	382,525	1,191,869
May 30 — July 3	406,123	2,457,411
July 4 — July 31	309,692	3,503,132
Totals	7,947,850	20,001,655

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

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF FLAXSEED AND RAPESEED

Marketings of flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to May 21 were above the comparable figure of the previous year, while those of rapeseed were lower. Deliveries of flaxseed, at 13.4 million bushels, were considerably more than the 1967-68 total of 7.2 million but below the 10-year (1957-58-1966-67) average for this period of 14.1 million bushels. Rapeseed marketings, at 13.8 million bushels, registered a slight decline from the 13.9 million of the period August 1, 1967 — May 22, 1968 but was above the ten-year average of 8.9 million bushels.

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

Period or week ending		Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
		thousand bushels			
		Flaxseed(1)			
August	1, 1968 —				
February	19, 1969	6,004	1,928	1,944	9,876
	26	270	156	103	530
March	5	158	71	87	316
	12	194	133	106	433
	19	173	93	60	326
	26	132	67	63	263
April	2	67	55	30	153
	9	62	60	46	167
	16	72	17	55	144
	23	95	63	61	219
	30	117	139	66	322
May	7	85	122	54	261
	14	94	77	26	197
	21	92	37	30	159
Totals		7,617	3,020	2,732	13,368
Similar period 1967-68r		4,366	1,356	1,439	7,161
10-year average similar period 1957-58-1966-67		5,708	4,967	3,466	14,140
		Rapeseed(2)			
August	1, 1968 —				
February	19, 1969	753	3,581	3,112	7,446
	26	26	148	100	275
March	5	27	265	335	627
	12	124	498	211	832
	19	90	593	284	967
	26	36	333	195	563
April	2	35	176	156	366
	9	37	317	268	622
	16	48	140	142	330
	23	15	162	151	327
	30	43	299	106	449
May	7	21	285	164	470
	14	35	140	71	246
	21	29	99	116	244
Totals		1,317	7,037	5,410	13,764
Similar period 1967-68r		1,202	5,580	7,088	13,870
10-year average similar period 1957-58-1966-67		683	4,843	3,404	8,929

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

Visible Supply of Canadian Flaxseed, May 21, 1969 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1967 and 1968

Position	1967	1968	1969
	thousand bushels		
Country elevators — Manitoba	920	334	826
Saskatchewan	1,366	626	1,043
Alberta	1,058	468	761
Sub-totals	3,344	1,428	2,630
Interior private and mill	23	9	49
Interior terminals	4	—	4
Vancouver-New Westminster	1,088	576	892
Fort William-Port Arthur	2,870	1,739	1,325
In transit rail (western division)	967	432	782
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	102	51	—
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	595	543	25
In transit lake	54	289	371
In transit rail (eastern division)	—	—	59
Totals	9,047	5,067	6,137

Visible Supply of Canadian Rapeseed, May 21, 1969 Compared with Approximately the Same Date 1967 and 1968

Position	1967	1968	1969
	thousand bushels		
Country elevators — Manitoba	184	204	142
Saskatchewan	980	1,242	1,851
Alberta	1,117	1,174	1,262
Sub-totals	2,281	2,620	3,255
Interior private and mill	275	324	436
Interior terminals	2	2	2
Vancouver-New Westminster	1,424	1,156	1,034
Fort William-Port Arthur	165	102	157
In transit rail (western division)	504	688	911
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	—	39	—
In transit lake	—	—	70
Totals	4,651	4,931	5,865

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 three-quarters of the 1968-69 crop year amounted to 10,988 and represented a slight increase over the 10,973 cars of these oilseeds inspected during the first nine months of the 1967-68 crop year.

Some 53.3 per cent of the August — April inspections of flaxseed graded No. 1 C.W. compared with 93.2 per cent during the crop year 1967-68. The 92.7 per cent of the August — April 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-April 1968-69 with Comparisons

Grain and grade	Crop year		August-April	
	Average 1962-63 - 1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	
	per cent		cars	per cent
Flaxseed				
1 C.W.	85.1	93.2	3,066	53.3
2 C.W.	1.8	0.6	185	3.2
3 C.W.	0.6	1.0	39	0.7
4 C.W.	(2)	0.1	6	0.1
Tough (3) (4)	9.6	2.8	1,628	28.3
Damp (3) (5)	1.8	0.8	824	14.3
Rejected (3)	0.6	0.3	1	(2)
All Others	0.5	1.3	2	(2)
Totals	100.0	100.0	5,751	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			11,249,000	
Rapeseed				
1 Canada		96.6	4,857	92.7
2 Canada		0.4	179	3.4
3 Canada		0.3	22	0.4
Others		2.8	179	3.4
Totals		100.0	5,237	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			11,411,000	

(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.

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

	Crop Year			August-April	
	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	12,610,558	10,288,058	8,753,509
Domestic crushing	2,630,729	2,542,947	2,266,312	1,787,647	1,566,074
			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		325/4
April	296/3	301/5	332		327/6
May	292/6	396/5	354/3		329/3
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	12,962,900	8,647,100
Domestic production ..	51,387,759	50,487,408	44,946,101	35,358,814	30,721,311
			tons		
Flaxseed meal					
Exports	15,161	14,373	6,990	6,289 r	4,466
Domestic production ..	44,891	43,677	39,137	30,942 r	26,960

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

r Revised figures.

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

	Crop Year			August-April	
	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	12,308,678	9,299,485 r	10,467,264
Domestic crushing ...	3,745,507	4,963,009	5,159,104	3,790,015	5,024,712
			cents and eighths per bushel		
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		231/2
April	269/2	280/5	212/6		226/6
May	270/4	273/3	213/2		219
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	75,698,917	101,286,879
			tons		
Rapeseed meal					
Exports	2,432	127	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Domestic production ..	54,017	70,838	74,175	54,100	71,100

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

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

	Crop year			August — April	
	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	10,358,775	8,164,362
Exports	2,152,373	3,599,042	1,570,763	854,217	661,890
Domestic crushing	20,653,645	19,876,294	19,846,111	15,168,868	14,941,388
		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		260
April	297/4	298/5	272/3		264/7
May	321/7	300/4	272/1		267/2
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	14,893,900	17,710,600
Exports	35,347,900	34,624,000	30,291,500	25,821,000	23,340,700
Domestic production	205,295,970	201,522,206	198,999,327	152,727,911	151,287,745
			tons		
Soybean meal					
Imports	225,389	228,429	237,107	171,416	179,439
Exports	242,497	170,391	169,321	116,652	90,314
Domestic production	491,440	474,365	472,321	360,969	355,395

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

Monthly Prices of Oils and Meals (1) Crop Years 1967-68 and 1968-69

Year and month	Linseed oil	Rapeseed oil	Soybean oil	Linseed meal(2)	Rapeseed meal	Soybean meal
	dollars per hundredweight					
1967-68						
August	14.78	10.07	11.87	5.86	3.35	5.30
September	14.55	9.57	11.78	5.89	3.44	5.43
October	13.78	9.17	11.42	5.90	3.18	5.39
November	14.55	8.93	11.13	5.90	3.19	5.07
December	14.44	8.95	11.20	5.90	3.20	5.11
January	14.44	8.89	11.06	5.92	3.26	5.21
February	14.22	8.92	11.45	5.92	3.30	5.23
March	13.89	9.09	11.35	5.92	3.27	5.19
April	13.00	8.69	10.86	5.94	3.25	5.24
May	14.55	8.68	10.60	5.95	3.20	5.24
June	14.11	8.52	9.72	5.95	3.17	5.53
July	14.33	8.17	9.30	5.95	3.07 r	5.61
Yearly average	14.22	8.97	10.98	5.92	3.24	5.30
1968-69						
August	13.89	7.93	9.26	5.86	3.00 r	5.79
September	13.78	7.97	9.01	5.89	3.19 r	5.89
October	13.67	7.90	8.84	5.90	3.21	5.54
November	13.22	8.04	9.61	5.90	3.10	5.22
December	13.44	8.66	10.37	5.90	2.97	5.20
January	13.89	8.94	10.05	5.92	2.94	5.13
February	13.67	8.93	9.97 r	5.95	2.94	5.10
March	13.74	8.92 r	10.35	5.97	2.96	N.A.
April	13.67	8.86	10.11	5.96	3.03	N.A.
May	13.67	8.93	10.28	N.A.	3.10	N.A.

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

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

Destination	February 1969	March 1969	April 1969	August — April 1968-69	August — April 1967-68[r]
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg ...	53,352	40,000	—	401,071	129,315
France ...	—	—	—	—	264,123
Germany, Federal Republic	—	—	—	331,762	838,011
Italy ...	—	48,240	—	114,240	—
Netherlands ...	157,384	300,211	—	1,321,125	1,973,542
Sub-totals ...	210,736	388,451	—	2,168,198	3,204,991
Other Western Europe					
Britain ...	130,600	—	—	1,498,865	2,073,971
Denmark ...	—	—	—	—	53,276
Greece ...	—	—	—	—	109,800
Norway ...	—	—	—	118,407	149,770
Portugal ...	—	—	—	80,400	132,000
Spain ...	—	100,500	—	300,500	440,172
Switzerland ...	181,609	—	—	243,645	2,077
Sub-totals ...	312,209	100,500	—	2,241,817	2,961,066
Totals ...	522,945	488,951	—	4,410,015	6,166,057
Eastern Europe					
Czechoslovakia ...	238,902	—	—	238,902	589,628
Asia					
Israel ...	—	—	—	42,000	47,855
Japan ...	605,328	558,048	621,148	3,844,355	3,022,161
Korea, South ...	—	60,200	—	60,200	135,957
Totals ...	605,328	618,248	621,148	3,946,555	3,205,973
Oceania					
Australia ...	—	—	158,000	158,000	326,400
Western Hemisphere					
United States(2) ...	—	19	—	37	—
Totals, all countries ...	1,367,175	1,107,218	779,148	8,753,509	10,288,058

(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.

r Revised figures.

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

Destination	February 1969	March 1969	April 1969	August - April 1968-69	August - April 1967-68r
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Germany, Federal Republic ...	—	—	—	10,126	—
Italy	—	19,040	—	75,040	267,701
Netherlands	62,720	—	—	143,001	207,164
Totals	62,720	19,040	—	228,167	474,865
Africa					
Morocco	—	—	—	550,368	—
Asia					
Japan	621,454	980,850	1,221,126	7,901,414	7,658,321
Taiwan	167,550	43,904	—	1,694,439	1,150,575
Totals	789,004	1,024,754	1,221,126	9,595,853	8,808,896
Sub-totals, all countries	851,724	1,043,794	1,221,126	10,374,388	9,283,761
Western Hemisphere					
United States(2)	1,612	—	2,340	90,536	15,724
Totals, all countries	853,336	1,043,794	1,223,466	10,464,924	9,299,485

(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	February 1969	March 1969	April 1969	August - April 1968-69	August - April 1967-68r
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Germany, Federal Republic ...	—	—	—	—	45,000
Netherlands	—	—	—	56,561	—
Sub-totals	—	—	—	56,561	45,000
Other Western Europe					
Britain	—	—	—	596,436	801,195
Sweden	—	—	2,762	7,724	8,000
Switzerland	—	—	—	1,111	—
Sub-totals	—	—	2,762	605,271	809,195
Totals	—	—	2,762	661,832	854,195
Western Hemisphere					
United States	—	—	—	58	22
Totals, all countries	—	—	2,762	661,890	854,217

r Revised figures.

UNITED STATES SITUATION

The following summary of the fats and oils situation in the United States has been taken from the April 1, 1969 issue of the Fats and Oils Situation published by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Early prospects point to another increase in soybean supplies for the marketing year beginning next September.

Producers reported plans as of March 1 to plant 43 million acres to soybeans this year. This would be three per cent above 1968, continuing the acreage advance for the ninth consecutive year. If yields decline to about the average of recent years, in contrast to last year's record high yields, total production will about equal 1968. However, with the current season's carryover estimated to be up sharply, the 1969-70 supply could reach a record 1.4 billion bushels, up 12 per cent from 1968-69.

Actual soybean plantings the past three years have been nearly identical to intentions. However, plantings this year may be less than growers indicated March 1. Intentions were reported during the signup period for the 1969 Feed Grain, Wheat, and Cotton programs, and before the lower 1969 soybean price support rate was announced.

USDA announced March 6 that the price support for 1969-crop soybeans will be $2.25 per bushel, No. 1 grade, compared with $2.50 per bushel, No. 2 grade, in 1968. The net reduction is about 30 cents since No. 1 soybeans sell about 5 cents a bushel above No. 2 grade.

Prospects for an increased soybean carryover, estimated around 315 million bushels at the end of the current marketing year versus 167 million a year earlier, result from relatively small increases in domestic use and exports and the record-large supply for the 1968-69 year.

Soybean crushings for the current marketing year are estimated around 585 million bushels, about two per cent more than 1967-68. During September-February 1968-69, crushings totalled 296 million bushels, up one per cent, but the rate picked up in March. Disappearance of soybean oil has been at a record rate and stocks are sharply below last year. But soybean meal disappearance suffered from the 2-month dock strike, which resulted in stock buildups at the processing plants and ports. Usage is now picking up and stocks are being worked off.

Prices received by farmers for soybeans increased from a harvest low of $2.32 per bushel in October 1968 to about the $2.50 support level in March 1969. Prices the next few months are expected to rise sufficiently to bring about redemption of the 150-170 million bushels. During the latter part of summer, farm prices will be influenced by the progress of the 1969 crop, volume of soybeans under CCC control, and the reduced loan rate for 1969-crop soybeans.

In total, U.S. farmers intend to plant 59 million acres to the major oilseed crops in 1969, five per cent more than last year. Indicated acreage of cotton is up 10 per cent from last year, and that of flaxseed is up nearly one-fourth. Little change is in prospect for peanut acreage.

Wholesale prices of edible fats and oils have generally strengthened since last fall and are expected to continue relatively firm during the remainder of the marketing year. Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) increased from 7 cents per pound in October 1968 to 9 cents in February 1969. Prices started to weaken in early March, as the crush picked up after the dock strike, and averaged about 8 1/2 cents at the end of the month. Lard prices (loose, Chicago) during the same period moved up from the relatively low level of 6 1/2 cents per pound to around 9 cents. The higher price level reflects a record domestic demand for soybean oil and reduced stocks, large CCC purchases of cottonseed oil under the support program (196 million pounds so far), the USDA export payment program for lard, and the strengthening of markets in Europe for edible vegetable oils. Domestic prices of peanut oil, cottonseed oil, and edible tallow have also risen since last October.

Soybean meal prices (44 per cent protein, bulk, Decatur) declined from $78 per ton in October to $70 in January-February 1969, averaging $73, or about the same as a year earlier, The decline since last fall mainly reflected a buildup in soybean meal stocks because of the dock tieup, along with larger supplies of cottonseed meal. Since settlement of the strike, soybean meal prices have risen slightly.

NOTES ON FOREIGN CROPS

Argentina 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 May 21, 1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Conversions to Canadian measures have been made for the convenience of our readers.

Flaxseed. — Preparation of the land for the sowing of flaxseed is well underway and the crop is now being planted in some northern areas of the country. Flaxseed prices have been relatively stable over the last three months, although they did fall to as low as 2,860 pesos per 100 kilos ($2.23 per bushel) during March as a result of the news of heavier sowings in Canada and the United States. However, prices recovered quickly and at the end of April were 3,020 pesos per 100 kilos ($2.35 per bushel), f.o.r. Buenos Aires. By May 20, flaxseed sold for 3,130 pesos ($2.44 per bushel) as the demand from crushers improved. Also on May 20, prices on the Buenos Aires Futures Exchange were 3,155 pesos per 100 kilos ($2.46 per bushel) for June delivery; 3,195 ($2.49 per bushel) for July; 3,253 ($2.53 per bushel) for August; and 3,270 ($2.55 per bushel) for September.

Linseed oil prices dropped to as low as 53 pesos (16 cents) per kilo during March before recovering to 55 pesos (17 cents) during April as a result of firmness in Rotterdam. The National Grain Board had purchased a total of 19,757 tons by the end of April at the support price of 56 pesos (17 cents) per kilo. Linseed expellers have weakened in recent months and at the end of April sold at 24,100 pesos per metric ton.

Sunflowerseed. — Later in March, the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock issued the first estimate of the production of sunflowerseed of 1,060,000 metric tons (77.9 million bushels), 12.8 per cent more than the 940,000 tons (69.1 million bushels) harvested last year.

The second estimate of area sown to sunflowerseed and the first estimate of production, by province, compared with 1967-68, is as follows:

	1967-68		1968-69	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
	'000 acres	'000 bushels	'000 acres	'000 bushels
Buenos Aires	1,568	35,421	1,941	50,485
Sante Fe	556	17,674	543	12,610
Cordoba	387	7,790	395	9,039
Chaco	232	5,438	185	2,866
Entre Rios	116	1,396	98	1,653
Other Provinces	91	1,360	85	1,242
Totals	2,950	69,077	3,248	77,896

Weather conditions were favourable, in the province of Buenos Aires, where the bulk of the sunflowerseed crop is grown, and a good crop was harvested. Elsewhere, however, production fell sharply and as a result total production is only 12.8 per cent larger than last year on a larger sown area. Furthermore, the private trade feels that the crop was actually much smaller than the official estimate would indicate and this belief is being reflected in increasing prices.

The export retention tax of 8 per cent on sunflowerseed oil has been eliminated. This tax was levied on a base index price of U$S187 ($201 Canadian) per metric ton. This measure should assist exports. There are fears, however, that the levying of further import taxes by the E.E.C. may make Argentine sunflowerseed oil uncompetitive in this important market.

Sunflowerseed prices dropped from 3,020 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.26 per bushel) at the end of January to only 2,000 pesos (83 cents per bushel) at the end of March, when the new crop was being freely offered. Prices had recovered to 2,360 pesos (99 cents per bushel) at the end of April and by May 21 had reached 2,665 pesos ($1.11 per bushel) in the face of reports that the crop was smaller than had been officially estimated. On the Buenos Aires Futures Exchange, also on May 21, sunflowerseed sold for 2,714 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.13 per bushel) for June delivery; 2,779 ($1.16 per bushel) for July; 2,830 ($1.18 per bushel) for August; and 2,879 ($1.20 per bushel) for September. Sunflowerseed expellers were also weaker, closing at 18,800 pesos per metric ton at the end of April compared with 20,000 pesos at the end of January.

Peanuts. — Late in March, the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock issued the first estimate of peanuts (with shells) production of 250,000 metric tons, or 11.6 per cent less than the crop of 282,000 tons harvested last year. The decline in production is due primarily to the smaller seeded area which in turn is due to the difficulties which have been experienced in marketing recent crops. In addition, weather conditions in Cordoba, where 98.3 per cent of the crop was grown, were not particularly favourable.

Production in 1968-69 is 31.3 per cent and 23.8 per cent less than the averages of the last five and ten-year periods, respectively. In an effort to assist exports, the export retention tax on peanut oil has been reduced from 12 per cent to 8 per cent.

This retention tax is levied on the base index value for peanut oil of U$S230 ($248 Canadian) per metric ton. Peanut prices have strengthened considerably — from 3,880 pesos per 100 kilos at the end of January to 4,475 pesos at the end of April — as a result of this poor crop. Peanut expellers have also strengthened, closing at 22,500 pesos per metric ton at the end of April.

Soybeans. — On May 2, the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock issued the first estimate of the 1968-69 production of soybeans of 31,800 metric tons (1,168,000 bushels). This is 44.5 per cent more than the 22,000 tons (808,000 bushels) harvested last year and is 74 per cent and 156 per cent larger than the average production of the last five and ten-year periods, respectively. The area sown to soybeans in 1968-69 is estimated at 30,700 hectares (75,800 acres) compared with 22,800 hectares (56,300 acres) in 1967-68. The northern province of Tucuman is the largest producer with about 52 per cent of the total, followed by Misiones with 31 per cent, Sante Fe with 9 per cent and Buenos Aires with 6 per cent.

Australia The following information relative to sunflowerseed in Australia has been taken from the May 26, 1969 issue on Foreign Agriculture published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Australia pushes production of sunflowerseed. — Sunflowerseed — a relative newcomer to Australian soil — received an increasing amount of acreage and attention during the past year. Safflowerseed crushers are promoting expansion of Australian sunflowerseed because rising imports of sunflowerseed oil from Eastern Europe have been competing with the higher priced domestic safflower oil. A larger production of sunflowerseed will also enable the crushers to maintain operations on a year-round basis since sunflower and safflower crops are harvested and processed at different times of the year.

Last year Australian imports of sunflowerseed oil totalled 1.9 million pounds, a significant rise over the 1966-67 figure of about 121,000 pounds. The soaring imports reflect the growing market for this polyunsaturated oil. It is becoming increasingly popular with margarine manufacturers, both in price and as a replacement for domestic safflower oil, which has suffered shortfalls during the last few years. However, to some extent the increase in imports of sunflowerseed oil as well as other vegetable oils is also attributed to stocking by manufacturers who anticipated the imposition of higher import duties as a result of the 1967 Tariff Board inquiry into vegetable fats and oils.

For the 1968-69 season, crushers arranged with growers to produce 5,000 long tons of sunflowerseed. However, due to adverse conditions, total production is now estimated at about 1,500 long tons, far short of the original target.

Most of the crop was planted in Queensland, and early estimates placed the acreage in that State at about 40,000 acres. However, the absence of rain at planting time prevented this intended acreage from being achieved. The crops that were planted in nonirrigated districts suffered from dry conditions, while the crops in irrigated areas were affected by severe insect and disease problems.

A record acreage of sunflowers was also planted in New South Wales mainly under dryland conditions. However, here again, low rainfall inhibited development of the plants and yields are expected to be low.

Although the crop did not succeed well this year, it is expected that the crushers will persist in encouraging production. As the need to diversify crops in the wheat belt becomes more pressing, sunflowers may serve as an alternative. New varieties of sunflowerseed, some with short stems and high oil content, have been introduced this year. Given favourable conditions, production could expand rapidly. This season, crushers offered growers US$112 per long ton of clean seed delivered to the mills. The current wholesale price for sunflowerseed oil ranges between US$409 and US$431 per long ton delivered in bulk tankers to the buyer's factory.

Japan The following information relative to the Japanese oilseed situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. G.M. Wansbrough, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture), Canadian Embassy, Tokyo, under date of May 20,1969 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Canada continues to dominate the Japanese market for rapeseed, mustard seed and linseed as shown in the following import statistics for 1967 and 1968.

Japanese Imports - Calendar Year 1967 and 1968

Commodity	Country of Origin	1967	1968
		thousand bushels	
Rapeseed	Canada	8,642	10,612
	China	855	389
	U.S.A.	—	(1)
	Poland	—	17
	Totals	9,497	11,019
Mustard Seed	Canada	281	312
	Netherlands	21	8
	West Germany	—	4
	U.K.	7	7
	China	—	5
	Totals	309	336
Linseed	Canada	4,201	3,902
	Australia	—	50
	Totals	4,201	3,952

(1) Less than 500 bushels.

In 1968, Canada also supplied 514 metric tons (19,000 bushels) of soybean to Japan.

Rapeseed. — The "Estimate of Japan's Demand for Oils and Fats in 1969" indicates a requirement for 114,000 metric tons of rapeseed oil. This level of production will require approximately 300,000 metric tons (13,228,000 bushels) of rapeseed.

The Government's estimated import requirement for 1969 has been set at 260,000 metric tons (11,464,000 bushels), however, the import allocation can change as the season progresses. Changes in domestic rapeseed production can influence imports by 10,000 to 15,000 tons (441,000 to 661,000 bushels) since estimates of production range from 50,000 to 65,000 metric tons (2,205,000 to 2,866,000 bushels).

Of more importance in the long term, demand for rapeseed meal may increase in the near future as R.S.O.M. gains acceptance as an ingredient in livestock and poultry rations. The "Japan Scientific Feeds Association" recently announced findings that will permit the use of 5 per cent rapeseed meal in some types of animal feeds.

Increasing demands for oils and fats plus the new interest in using rapeseed meal in feeds should increase Japan's import requirements for rapeseed considerably. An unofficial estimate suggests that imports could reach 500,000 tons by 1977.