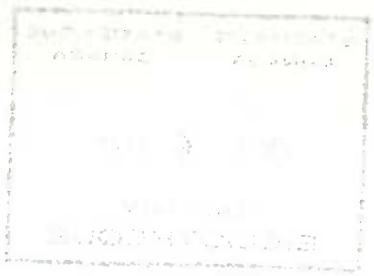
CATALOGUE No. 22-001 QUARTERLY

FEBRUARY 1970

COARSE GRAINS QUARTERLY

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Agriculture Division

Crops Section

THE COARSE GRAINS

QUARTERLY

FEBRUARY 1970

Published by Authority of

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

April 1970
5502-504

Price: 50 cents
$2.00 a year

Vol. 29—No. 2

The Queen's Printer, Ottawa

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COARSE GRAINS

FATS AND OILS

WORLD FEED GRAIN SITUATION

The following account of the world feed grain situation has been taken from the World Agricultural Production and Trade statistical report, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, under date of February 27, 1970.

World Feed Grain Trade Lags Behind Year Ago Level

Preliminary data available since July 1, 1969 for the world's major feed grain exporters indicates that trade is off by about 1.2 million tons or nearly 7 percentage points. The respective totals for the periods indicated are 17.8 million tons in 1968 versus 16.6 million in 1969. It should be noted that data for some countries are available for the July-December period whereas others are only for July-October.

United States exports were up by over 1 million tons, primarily because of increased corn exports. The most significant changes in U.S. corn exports were a drop of 0.8 million tons to the EC versus respective gains of 0.9 and 0.6 million to Japan and Spain. Sorghum shipments only slightly exceeded the year ago July-December levels whereas barley exports, though relatively minor, were much less. The U.S. gain in corn can be attributed mainly to the lack of sizeable competing supplies, expecially in South Africa, Mexico, and Brazil, during the first half of this fiscal year.

Reports of excellent corn and sorghum harvests in Argentina, a record corn crop in Brazil and prospects for a more normal harvest in South Africa, indicate that competition will become much keener, especially during the April-June quarter of fiscal year 1970.

Argentine feed grain exports (July-November) exceeded the year ago levels by over 300,000 tons with about equal increases for corn and sorghum. Current estimates of a much larger corn harvest and a record sorghum crop point to even larger shipments in the months ahead, particularly for March-September 1970.

South African shipments dwindled to only 140,000 tons for the July-December period versus about 1.7 million the year before. This was mainly attributable to two years of successive drought-reduced harvests and the near depletion of supplies. In fact, South Africa was a net importer during this period with purchases of over 500,000 tons. The current outlook, however, is for an increased harvest this year and a return to a more normal export position.

Thailand's corn exports continue to trend upwards at a rapid pace, principally to Japan and Taiwan, as production increases. Exports approach 90 per cent of what is produced and have tripled since 1960.

Mexican, Brazilian and French exports were all less than in the same period a year ago. The reductions were mainly attributable to reduced supplies in Mexico and Brazil. The French decrease may be made up in the remaining months of the fiscal year.

The summary of corn, sorghum, barley and oat totals shows the reductions in exports to be about equally divided between all four grains on a proportionate basis. The quantitative decline for corn, however, was greatest since corn represented about three-fourths of the combined total.

FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

Commercial Supplies — Data recorded up to February 18, 1970 indicate that deliveries of oats have amounted to 9.0 million bushels 47 per cent less than the 16.9 million at the same period a year ago while marketings of barley, at 67.3 million bushels, were 75 per cent above the comparable 1968-69 figure of 38.5 million. In addition to oats and barley, farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 3.3 million bushels of rye up to February 18 this year, compared with the 1.2 million delivered at the same time a year ago.

Total supplies of oats in commercial positions at February 18, 1970 amounted to 25.4 million bushels and represented an increase of 7 per cent over the 23.6 million of the previous year and were 12 per cent more than the 22.7 million of two years ago. Some 12.6 million bushels, were in country elevator positions and this volume was above the comparable stocks of 11.1 million at February 19, 1969 and sharply higher than the 6.6 million at the same time in 1968. Lakehead stocks accounted for 6.8 million bushels, more than the 4.4 million the year before but lower than the 8.3 million of two years ago, while supplies in Eastern elevators amounted to some 3.6 million bushels compared with 4.0 million the previous year. Oats stocks "in transit rail" (western division) amounted to 1.3 million bushels sharply below the previous year's comparable total of 3.1 million. Total supplies of barley at February 18 this year amounted to 69.6 million bushels, 14 per cent above the 60.9 million of a year ago and 13 per cent more than the 61.8 million of two years ago. Country elevator stocks, at 37.4 million were lower than the 41.4 million at the corresponding date in 1969 but above the 31.4 million in 1968. Stocks of barley at the Canadian Lakehead, totalling some 12.1 million bushels were larger than both the 6.2 million of the previous year and the 11.4 million of two years ago. The 7.5 million bushels in Eastern elevators represented increases over both the 5.1 million of 1969 and the 6.6 million of 1968. Supplies of rye in commercial positions at February 18, 1970 amounted to 4.7 million bushels, 62 per cent greater than the 2.9 million of a year ago but slightly below the 4.9 million of two years ago. Stocks at country elevators, at 2.2 million bushels were above the corresponding 1969 and 1968 levels, and Canadian Lakehead stocks also registered increases over the two preceding years.

Domestic Market — Shipments of oats, barley and rye to domestic markets up to February 18 this year are placed at some 55.7 million bushels, 31 per cent above last year's comparable total of 42.6 million. Increases were recorded for the movement of oats and barley but rye registered a small decrease. These figures represent shipments to domestic channels from the licensed elevator system and include grains entering the milling and malting industries for subsequent export as processed products.

Exports — Total exports of oats as grain, barley and rye during the first half of the 1969-70 crop year, at 22.9 million bushels, represented a 55 per cent increase over the 14.7 million exported during the same period of 1968-69 but declined slightly from the ten-year (1958-59 — 1967-68) August-January average of 23.7 million bushels. Current crop year exports of the three commodities to January 31, 1970 with figures for the corresponding period of 1968-69 and the ten-year August-January averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows in million bushels: oats, 0.9 (1.5, 4.0); barley, 20.3 (10.0, 16.9); and rye, 1.6 (3.3, 2.8). It will be noted that exports of barley were higher than a year ago while those of oats and rye decreased.

The 0.9 million bushels of Canadian oats as grain exported during the first six months of the 1969-70 crop year were below the 1968-69 August-January total of 1.5 million. Most of the current total was accounted for by shipments to United States,

0.5 million bushels, followed by Belgium and Luxembourg, 0.2 million bushels. Smaller shipments went to Syria, Netherlands and Britain. Exports of Canadian barley, at 20.3 million bushels, were more than double the previous year's total of 10.0 million. This year's August-January leading markets were as follows, in millions of bushels: Britain, 7.9; Japan, 5.0; United States, 4.5; Israel, 1.3; Tunisia, 0.9; Colombia, 0.6; and Peru, 0.1. In addition, Customs data indicate that the equivalent of some 2.4 million bushels of barley was exported in the form of malt during the first half of the current crop year. Of the 1.6 million bushels of rye exported during August-January 1969-70 Japan was the principal market with 0.7 million bushels followed by the Netherlands, 0.3 million; United States, Britain and Denmark 0.2 million bushels each.

Wheat Stock Production Program — A program to remove up to 22 million acres of prairie cropland from production this year was announced on February 27, 1970 by the Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister Responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board.

Maximum cost to government of the program, which will be administered by the Canada Department of Agriculture, is estimated at $140 million.

The program will apply to the Wheat Board Designated Region, which includes all of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, and portions of British Columbia.

Farmers who turn wheat acreage into summerfallow or perennial forage will receive federal compensation payments of $6.00 per acre for summerfallow or $10.00 per acre for additions to perennial forage acreage. Partial payments will be made before the end of July.

As a further incentive to reduce wheat acreage and increase summerfallow, wheat delivery quotas in the 1970-71 crop year will be based on total acreage of summerfallow and net addition to forage land — not on acreage seeded to wheat.

Farmers will be able to count 25 per cent of land they fallowed last year towards wheat quotas this year.

The new acreage reduction program will be backed up by a full on-the-farm inspection system to prevent artificial division of farm units and other abuses that might occur.

Present indications are that stocks of wheat at July 31, 1970, (the beginning of the new crop year) will be about 950 million bushels — about two year's normal disappearance.

This program is designed to encourage maximum adjustment this year. The effect will be a substantial drop in wheat stocks to the permanent benefit of the industry.

The stock position of the major crops, with the exception of wheat, is of manageable proportions. The stock position of oats and barley is high but not at a critical level. However, any substantial diversion of acreage from wheat or summerfallow to production of other crops would result in burdensome surpluses and lower prices for these products.

"We recognize that long-term adjustment programs are needed as well and government is hard at work on these. In the meantime, we are faced with a serious wheat surplus situation that must be relieved quickly if we hope to prevent this problem

from seriously injuring the whole agricultural industry.

"The acreage reduction program will remove a great part of the backlog of grain that is demoralizing the market place and threatening the stability of other areas of agriculture.

"Government leadership is necessary if adjustment is to take place without creating more serious problems, not only for wheat farmers but for farmers throughout Canada and by extension for the whole economy. Whatever government action is taken, the weight of the adjustment must be borne by wheat producers themselves ... and I believe they will accept the need to make the adjustment.

"Producers on their own initiative reduced wheat plantings by five million acres in 1969. However, the current income and cash position of prairie grain producers make it unrealistic to expect that producers would reduce plantings to a desirable level in 1970, bearing this further major readjustment, without direct government assistance," Mr. Lang said.

"This program is consistent with our current battle against inflation," Mr. Lang said. "The prairie grain grower is in no way a contributor to the problem of inflation; in fact, he is one of its leading victims. The returns for his product have dropped while he is having to buy goods that have been rising sharply in cost."

The new federal program will provide needed income to hard-pressed grain growers and encourage them to dispose of wheat stocks already piled up on their farms. It will allow farmers to cut back drastically on wheat acreage while at the same time discouraging a wholesale switch to other crops.

A sharp reduction in wheat stocks would greatly enhance the continuing effort to strengthen international wheat prices.

"Foreign buyers are not willing to pay top prices when they know we are sitting on a mountain of grain," Mr. Lang said. "If farmers get behind this program and support it to the fullest, as I am sure they will, the cash position of grain producers and the whole prairie economy will be substantially improved this fall.

"Our major initiative in reducing wheat stocks provides a unique opportunity for moving toward a co-ordinated global program of production policies for grains. The benefits from the new Canadian program will extend well beyond Canada to the world wheat economy. Other exporting governments are similarly preoccupied with the problems of surplus production, some have programs in place or are examining new ones designed to minimize the problem. This initiative in Canada, which represents a new and much stronger attack on the problems of surplus production, should add impetus to international efforts to stabilize the world grain economy.

"In order that this opportunity should not be lost, I have proposed to the Governments of Australia, Argentina, the USA and to the Commission of the European Economic Community that a meeting be held at Ministerial level to review the Canadian program and consider complementary action which might be taken by others designed to compound its benefits internationally. I am confident that other governments will agree to participate in an early meeting and I am hopeful that this will mark a turning point in our efforts to rationalize the world grain situation," Mr. Lang said.

"In the meantime every effort is being made to increase export sales. I am delighted that exports of wheat and flour in the current crop year will reach 375 million bushels. Canadian barley exports will be the highest in the decade and rapeseed exports will also establish a new record. Flaxseed exports are also well ahead of last year."

The Canadian Wheat Board will be announcing today that notwithstanding the very heavy grain movement off the farms for exports during the balance of the crop year, it will be the intention of the Board to equalize grain deliveries at a 4 bushel per specified acreage quota by July 31. Equalization at this level, together with special quotas, will provide delivery opportunities to western grain producers for all grains equal to or slightly in excess of last year's deliveries.

Wheat utilization including farm requirements and domestic and export sales should total about 500 million bushels between July 31, 1970 and July 31, 1971.

If farmers take full advantage of the wheat stock reduction program, reducing acreage seeded to wheat by 22 million acres, carryover at July 31, 1971, would be more than sufficient to meet any commercial requirement at the beginning of a new crop year.

With the successful completion of this major reduction program, market forecasts could indicate that Canada will be able to return to a level of production in the area of 20 million acres. Additional measures will be required in 1971 to assure that production does not exceed acceptable levels.

Details of Program. — Following are details of the Wheat Stock Reduction Program announced today by the Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister Responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board.

General:

- Summerfallow includes any land held out of production in 1970 if in 1969 the land was cultivated but not in perennial forage.
- Cover crops may be sown on summerfallow after July 15, 1970.
- No producer may receive payments for more than 1,000 acres of reduction in wheat acreage.
- This program does not apply to Soft White Spring Wheat

Wheat reduction payments: A payment will be made to every 1970 permit book holder who this year reduces total acres seeded to wheat from that stated in his 1969 permit book. Total acres eligible for payment for any producer may not exceed the total by which he increases summerfallow plus the net increase in acres of perennial forage. Putting it another way: the producer will receive the full acreage payment only if he has increased the sum of his summerfallow and perennial forage acreage by an amount equal to that removed from wheat. For example, if he had 400 acres in wheat, 200 acres in summerfallow and 200 acres in perennial forage last year, he must have 800 acres in summerfallow and/or perennial forage (of which 200 acres must be perennial forage) to get payment on his full 400 acres taken out of wheat.

Payment will be $6.00 for each acre of such reduction. A partial payment will be made before the end of July, with the balance in the fall.

A producer may choose to seed the acreage he has taken out of wheat to a perennial forage this year. If he does he will receive an additional $4.00 for each acre by which

his 1970 forage acreage exceeds his 1969 acreage, providing the acreage remains in forage until the land is inspected in the mid-summer of 1971.

Special provisions: In cases where producers planted less than 100 acres of wheat in 1969 (according to their 1969 permit books) and plant no wheat in 1970, such producers may choose to use their 1968 quota book acreage as the basis of comparison with 1970 for payments under the wheat reduction program. In such cases, the 1968 wheat acreage used in calculating payment due to the producer shall not exceed 100 acres.

If acreage in excess of half of the acres included in any producer's 1970 permit book was stated to be summerfallow on the 1969 permit book, the producer may treat that excess as though it had been seeded to wheat in 1969, for reduction payment purposes.

Grain delivery quotas: There will be no unit quotas in the 1970 quota system. Acres qualified for wheat delivery quotas in 1970 will be the total of 1970 summerfallow and the net increase in perennial forage acreage in 1970 over 1969. Acres seeded to wheat in 1970 will not qualify for quota.

In addition, 25 per cent of the summerfallow stated in the 1969 permit book may be claimed for quota purposes this year. For example, if a farmer has 1,000 acres in summerfallow this year and had 800 acres in summerfallow last year, he has 1,000 acres plus 200 acres eligible for quota for a total of 1,200 acres.

This means that the more summerfallow a farmer has the more wheat quota he will have.

Permit book holders in 1970 will receive wheat delivery quotas of eight bushels for each acre qualified for wheat quota.

The eight bushel quota on qualified acreage will apply so long as qualified acreage does not exceed 53 million acres — at this level wheat deliveries in the 1970-71 crop year would be approximately 425 million bushels. This was the total acreage in wheat and summerfallow in 1969 and therefore is unlikely to be exceeded under the new program.

If the qualified acreage is less than 47 million acres then the quota may be raised to nine bushels per qualified acre.

In the event that demand for durum or specific grades of wheat requires additional deliveries, special quotas would be opened on the basis of acreage qualified for wheat quota.

Quotas for oats, barley, soft white spring wheat, and other crops to which delivery quotas apply will be based on acres seeded to each crop as stated in the producers' 1970 permit book. A producer may if he wishes allocate any or all of his acres qualified for wheat to any other crop — in which case the acres available for wheat quota would be reduced accordingly.

Detailed information on the regulations governing the 1970 quota system and the stock reduction payments will be mailed to producers.

Wheat, Oats and Barley Pools, 1968-69

On March 5, 1970, the Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister Responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, made the following announcement.

Due to lower selling prices for western grains during the past year there will be no final payment, for wheat, oats and barley delivered by western grain producers during the 1968-69 crop year.

During the period covered by the 1968-69 wheat, barley and oats Pools, export prices have declined to a level where returns will not cover the initial payments which were authorized by the government and the Canadian Wheat Board's operating costs. Although precise figures will not be available until the Pool Accounts are closed during the next few months, preliminary estimates indicate a total cost of approximately $48 million, including a special payment to producers delivering durum wheat. My colleague, the Honourable C.M. Drury, has tabled today supplementary estimates which will provide funds to reimburse the Canadian Wheat Board for the losses that have occurred in the operation of these grain accounts for the 1968-69 crop year.

Within the 1968-69 Wheat Pool Account, spring wheat may have a deficit of approximately $35.7 million and durum wheat a surplus of about $6 million. The deficit for the barley and oats accounts are estimated at approximately $10.9 million and $1.4 million, respectively.

While the Canadian Wheat Board Act does not provide for a final payment to producers delivering durum wheat when there is a deficit in the total wheat account, the government has decided that a payment be made to producers delivering durum wheat during the 1968-69 crop year in the amount of the surplus in this account. Historically, durum wheat realizes a higher net payment than other wheats and this payment will offset the lower yield which is normally obtained for this particular wheat.

The initial payments for wheat, oats and barley were reduced for the 1969-70 crop year.

1969-70 Quota Policy

The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade No. 34 under date of February 27, 1970 stated that the Canadian Wheat Board will equalize producer grain deliveries at a level of four bushels per specified acre by the end of the current crop year. The Board's statement followed the announcement by the Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister without Portfolio, of the Federal Government's stock reduction program for wheat.

Mr. W.C. McNamara, Chief Commissioner, said total delivery of all grains will be as high or slightly higher than last year's total of 583,000,000 bushels even though the general delivery quota will be one bushel less than last year's objective of five bushels. This is due to much heavier deliveries of durum wheat, barley and oilseeds from prairie farms this year under supplementary and seeded acreage quotas.

Mr. McNamara said efforts to equalize the general quota at the four-bushel level would be assisted substantially by "the very heavy movement of grain that will take place during the balance of the crop year." He said that equalizing at the four-bushel level will not congest grain handling and railway facilities. Space will therefore be available to permit an efficient movement of grains required to meet market demands in the new crop year.

Details of the Wheat Board's quota policy for specific grains for the balance of the crop year are as follows:

1. The present supplementary quota of eight bushels per seeded acre on high grade durum wheat will be extended to the end of the crop year.

2. The three-bushel supplementary quota for barley, announced on September 30, 1969, and suspended on November 28, will be reinstated immediately and continued to the end of the crop year. Producers who were not able to deliver this quota will now have the opportunity to do so.

3. Quota levels for flaxseed, rye, rapeseed and soft white spring wheat will be increased as needed to meet market demand.

Supplementary Quota on Barley

The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 25 announced that the supplementary quota of three (3) bushels per acre seeded to barley which was suspended by Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 10 issue November 7th, 1969, is hereby reinstated and will remain in effect until July 31st, 1970.

Producers who were unable to complete delivery of the 3-bushel supplementary quota on barley, or any part thereof, may now do so by reason of this reinstatement.

All deliveries made under this authorization must be properly recorded in the producer's delivery permit book on one of the pages for deliveries under supplementary quotas and must be confined to the delivery point indicated therein.

Companies are requested to bring this to the attention of their elevator managers.

Changes Recommended in Delivery Quota System

Sweeping changes in the delivery system for western Canadian grain were recommended in a report tabled in The House of Commons on February 24, 1970 by The Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister Responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board.

The report was prepared by E.A. Boden, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; W.G. Winslow, general manager of United Grain Growers Ltd., and J.L. Leibfried, executive assistant to the Canadian Wheat Board, who were appointed on January 21, 1970 as a committee to study the quota system.

In tabling the report, Mr. Lang said "this report deals with a delivery quota system designed to regulate deliveries in future years. I expect in the near future to be able to indicate any special provisions with respect to deliveries in 1970-71 which may be required to deal with the current unusual surplus position in wheat."

The Minister said the report will be made available to all interested persons and organizations and "in the coming few weeks I am looking forward to receiving their comments and recommendations."

The new system proposed by the report recommends that quotas for each grain be established in a way that would reflect demand to producers. It suggests the present unit quota be eliminated together with the specified acreage quota as "it does not regulate deliveries to conform to market demand."

Quotas could be set for particular classes or types of grain if this is necessary to meet market requirements effectively and efficiently, the report suggests. It also recommends elimination of the over-quota privilege and year-end cut-off of quotas to maintain general equality among producers of delivery opportunities for grains in demand.

It is proposed that the Canadian Wheat Board establish separate delivery quotas for Hard Red Spring Wheat, Durum Wheat, Other Wheats (if required), Oats, barley, Rye, Flaxseed and Rapeseed. There would be advance quotas, if necessary, but no over-quota privileges for selected grains, such as malting barley.

Under the proposed system each producer would allocate his assignable acreage among the various crops to establish a delivery base for each crop. Assignable acreage would include acreage seeded to crops governed by quotas plus summerfallow, but would not include forage or crops outside the quota system.

All or part of the assignable acreage could be assigned to a particular crop, regardless of whether or not any acreage was actually seeded to that crop that year. The report suggests that with the "delivery acreage" base for each grain, the volume of grain deliverable under an announced quota for that particular grain could be determined quickly and accurately.

The report proposes that the quota be established by shipping blocks to permit close co-ordination of deliveries into and shipments out of country elevators with effective management of country elevator inventories. The producer could name one alternate delivery point in addition to the primary delivery point, if he wishes. Producers would have advance warning of the possible expiration date of each quota level.

The report also proposes stiffer penalties for illegal delivery, recommending that in addition to any penalties assessed by a court, the Wheat Board should have power to suspend delivery opportunities for any permit holder involved in an illegal delivery.

The report says forecasts of marketing opportunities and production requirements should be made and announced to producers prior to spring seeding. Weekly shipping programs for each block should be posted or published. Producers would be asked to supply information, at appropriate intervals, on carryover stocks, production, farm requirements for feed and seed and grain available for delivery under quotas.

Supplementary Quotas — The Canadian Wheat Board in a statistical summary dated March 9, 1970 stated that:

Durum Wheat	— The larger of 5 bushels per seeded acre or 250 bushels. Effective from September 2, 1969. Additional quota of 3 bushels per seeded acre authorized January 9, 1970.
Rye	— Three bushels per acre seeded to Rye. Effective December 10, 1969. Increased to 8 bushels per acre seeded to Rye. Effective February 4, 1970.
Soft White Spring	— Sixteen bushels per acre seeded to Soft White Spring Wheat. Effective February 20, 1970.
Flaxseed	— The larger of 11 bushels per seeded acre or 400 bushels. Effective February 5, 1970.

Rapeseed — The larger of 13 bushels per seeded acre or 400 bushels. Effective January 16, 1970.

Barley — The larger of 3 bushels per seeded acre or 250 bushels. Instituted for period September 30 to November 28, 1969. Suspended November 29, 1969 to February 26, 1970. Reinstated February 27, 1970.

General Quota Position — By March 9, 1970 out of a total of 1,800 shipping points in the Western Division, the Canadian Wheat Board had placed 576 points on a delivery quota of 2 bushels per specified acre and 1,045 points on a one-bushel quota. Some 158 points remained on the initial unit quota while only 21 stations were reported as "closed".

Summary of Elevator Shipping Points in the Western Division as at March 9, 1970

Province	Initial unit quota	General quota in bushels per specified acre		Closed	Total
		One	Two		
Manitoba	54	161	107	1	323
Saskatchewan	103	609	242	14	968
Alberta	1	275	221	6	503
British Columbia	—	—	6	—	6
All provinces	158	1,045	576	21	1,800

MILLFEED PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS ABOVE PREVIOUS YEAR

Supply and Distribution of Millfeeds, August-January 1969-70 and 1968-69

Month	Production				Exports	Apparent domestic disappearance (1)
	Bran	Shorts	Middlings	Total		
				tons		
August 1969	18,867	35,005	2,782	56,654	12,714	47,333
September	19,869	36,889	3,153	59,911	10,306[r]	48,808[r]
October	19,347	41,579	2,703	63,629	15,353[r]	46,555[r]
November	18,090	37,632	2,431	58,153	16,428	43,088
December	19,291	35,688	2,551	57,530	25,591	32,278
January 1970	19,723	39,963	2,891	62,577	12,237	49,855
Totals	115,187	226,756	16,511	358,454	92,629	267,917
Same period 1968-69[r]	114,881	201,766	19,513	336,160	48,705	286,816

(1) Adjusted for change in mill stocks.

[r] Revised figures.

Continued on page 28.

Supply and Disposition of Oats, Barley and Rye — Canada
Crop Year 1968-69

Item	Oats	Barley	Rye
		bushels	
Stocks at commencement of crop year —			
On farms	55,000,000	71,300,000	1,900,000
Country elevators	10,792,046	42,015,031	2,278,894
Interior private and mill elevators	355,812	104,184	21,135
Interior terminal elevators	9,752	2,864,187	993
Vancouver — New Westminster	227,911	1,546,824	589,628
Victoria — Prince Rupert	845	949	—
Churchill	38,826	—	—
Fort William — Port Arthur	5,984,892	8,222,583	1,781,606
In transit rail:			
Western division	1,704,732	2,504,123	383,899
Eastern elevators	2,753,914	2,357,001	292,794
Eastern and western mill bins	82,017	1,620	10,830
U.S.A. positions	—	—	198,000
Totals, in store July 31, 1968	76,950,747	130,916,502	7,457,779
1968 Production	362,516,000	325,373,000	13,049,000
Imports	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Totals, supplies	439,466,747	456,289,502	20,506,779
Exports(1)	2,722,960	26,406,764	4,247,824
Consumed in Canada —			
Human food	4,771,000	119,000	450,000
Seed requirements	20,320,000	15,633,000	1,065,000
Industrial use(2)	—	17,311,589(3)	2,600,000
Loss in handling(4)	195,000	908,000	33,000
Animal feed, waste and dockage(5)	282,800,794	196,527,691	3,438,297
Totals, domestic use	308,086,794	230,499,280	7,586,297
Stocks at end of crop year —			
On farms	94,500,000	138,500,000	5,000,000
Country elevators	18,277,074	41,546,549	1,651,207
Interior private and mill elevators	335,106	73,680	33,947
Interior terminal elevators	9,890	2,346,546	—
Vancouver — New Westminster	146,440	1,965,703	267,977
Victoria — Prince Rupert	1,065	949	—
Churchill	45,104	—	—
Fort William — Port Arthur	11,178,816	6,207,220	846,934
In transit rail:			
Western division	905,985	5,234,171	573,012
In transit lake	293,438	1,174,787	6,500
Eastern elevators	2,247,524	2,330,147	265,570
Eastern and western mill bins	716,551	3,706	27,511
U.S.A. positions	—	—	—
Totals, in store July 31, 1969	128,656,993	199,383,458	8,672,658
Totals, disposition	439,466,747	456,289,502	20,506,779

(1) Oats and barley data, respectively, include seed oats, oatmeal and rolled oats in terms of oats; and malt in terms of barley.
(2) Barley, malting and brewing; and rye distilling.
(3) Adjusted for exports of malt.
(4) Includes drying loss, outturn loss (lake and rail), fire loss and storage loss, etc.
(5) Residual after estimating for other uses.
N.A. Not available.

Supply and Disposition of Corn, Canada, Crop Years 1964-65 — 1968-69

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68[r]	1968-69(1)
	bushels				
Commercial stocks at commencement of crop year	3,973,516	6,261,480	5,751,000	5,870,000	4,392,000
Production	52,840,000	59,498,000	66,328,000	74,083,000	81,168,000
Imports(2)	17,817,366	23,896,670	22,870,975	31,740,425	33,705,064
Totals, supplies	74,630,882	89,656,150	94,949,975	111,693,425	119,265,064
Exports(2)	479,885	529,651	273,466	279,310	438,027
Consumed in Canada —					
Human food and industrial use	18,722,787	20,320,399	21,680,391	22,295,426	22,109,697
Seed requirements	308,200	339,900	360,200	390,700	408,800
Animal feed, waste and dockage(3)	48,858,530	62,715,200	66,765,918	84,335,989	90,167,540
Totals, domestic use	67,889,517	83,375,499	88,806,509	107,022,115	112,686,037
Commercial stocks at end of crop year	6,261,480	5,751,000	5,870,000	4,392,000	6,141,000
Totals, disposition	74,630,882	89,656,150	94,949,975	111,693,425	119,265,064

(1) Subject to revision.

(2) Includes corn meal in terms of corn.

(3) Residual after estimating for other uses.

[r] Revised figures.

INTENDED ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL GRAIN CROPS AND SUMMERFALLOW IN CANADA* 1970

On the basis of their intentions at March 1, Canadian farmers intend to decrease wheat acreage by some 26 per cent in 1970 and devote more acreage to feedgrains, oilseeds and summerfallow.

On the basis of farmers' intentions at March 1 the acreage seeded to all classes of wheat will be 18.5 million acres, a decrease of 26 per cent from the 1969 seedings and 10.9 million acres or 37 per cent below the 1964-1968 average.

Prospective plantings of spring wheat including durum, of 18.2 million acres are down 26 per cent from the 1969 acreage and 38 per cent below 1964-68 average. Durum wheat acreage is expected to increase by 37 per cent and if the acreage intentions are carried out, Prairie farmers will plant 4,309,000 acres to this crop compared with 3,154,000 grown in 1969 and the 1964-68 average of 1,461,600 acres. Spring wheat acreage excluding durum may total 13.8 million in 1970 compared with 21.5 million planted in 1969 and the 1964-68 average of 27.6 million. The 372,000 acres seeded to winter wheat in Ontario last fall was 9 per cent smaller than the 410,000 acres seeded in the fall of the previous year. The area harvested in 1969 was estimated at 360,000 acres.

The intended acreage of oats at 9.4 million acres, is 6 per cent above that of last year and 5 per cent above the 1964-68 average. It should be noted that the estimates for the Prairie Provinces include acreage to be seeded to oats for all purposes, not just oats for grain. Prospective barley acreage is placed at 10.0 million acres, up 5 per cent from a year earlier and 39 per cent larger than the 1964-68 average. This year's expected barley acreage represents the sixth consecutive increase. Mixed grains acreage intentions of 2.0 million acres is 14 per cent above last year and 20 per cent above the 1964-68 average. Corn for grain, grown mainly in Ontario but including increased commercial acreages in Quebec and Manitoba, may be sown on 1,046,600 acres, some 7 per cent above last year's 978,000 acres.

The area intended for spring rye in 1970, placed at 135,600 acres, is 28 per cent above last year's level. With the acreage seeded to fall rye last autumn being 865,000 acres up 5 per cent from the previous year, the combined acreage of fall and spring rye is placed at 1,000,600 acres, up 8 per cent from last season and 40 per cent above the 1964-68 average.

Prospective flaxseed acreage at 3.8 million acres this year is 55 per cent above that of 1969 and 115 per cent larger than the 1964-68 average of 1.8 million acres. The bulk of the flaxseed is planted in the Prairie Provinces. In Manitoba the intended increase is 14 per cent, in Saskatchewan 112 per cent and in Alberta 59 per cent. The acreage sown to rapeseed, grown in the Prairie Provinces, will show an increase if intentions are confirmed. Indicated planting of 3,785,000 acres in 1970 is 88 per cent above 1969 and 195 per cent higher than the 1964-68 average of 1,284,600 acres. Increases in rapeseed acreage compared with last year of 99, 88, and 86 per cent are indicated for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta respectively. Intended soybean acreage of 335,000 acres all of which is grown in Ontario is 4 per cent above the 1969 acreage of 322,000.

Intended Acreages of Principal Grain Crops and Summerfallow, Canada*
at March 1, 1970 Compared with Estimated Acreages, 1967-69

Crop	Seeded Area(1)			Intended Area, 1970	
	1967	1968	1969[r]	Area	as % of 1969
		acres		acres	per cent
CANADA					
Winter wheat(2)	400,000	355,000	360,000	372,000[r]	103
Spring wheat(3)	29,720,800	29,067,500	24,607,700	18,155,300	74
All wheat	30,120,800	29,422,500	24,967,700	18,527,300	74
Oats for grain(4)	8,376,100	8,815,900	8,825,000	9,391,000	106
Barley	8,115,000	8,836,500	9,535,100	10,046,200	105
Fall rye(5)	601,000	590,600	821,300	865,000	105
Spring rye	84,300	88,000	106,000	135,600	128
All rye	685,300	678,600	927,300	1,000,600	108
Flaxseed	1,023,400	1,524,400	2,440,700	3,774,200	155
Mixed grains	1,668,200	1,667,000	1,740,300	1,985,500	114
Corn for grain(6)	875,500	957,500	978,000	1,046,600	107
Soybeans(7)	290,000	295,000	322,000	335,000	104
Rapeseed(8)	1,620,000	1,052,000	2,012,000	3,785,000	188
Summerfallow(8)	25,950,000	26,660,000	28,800,000	30,260,000	105

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

QUALITY OF WESTERN CANADIAN BARLEY, 1969 CROP

The following information was taken from Crop Bulletin No. 107 "Canadian Barley, 1969" published by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. These quality data are based upon samples of new-crop barley (Six-row grades, Two-row grades and No. 1 Feed grade) collected up to November 25, 1969 at which time this survey was terminated, even though the harvesting of barley was not complete in the northern portions of the growing area, especially in Alberta. Delays in harvesting made it impossible to adhere to the customary policy of selecting samples for the new-crop survey in direct proportion of the estimated barley production in the various growing areas of the Prairies. Early harvested barley is probably reasonably well represented in this survey but difficulty was experienced in obtaining adequate representation of later harvested grain from many areas. Individual samples of barley were first analysed to determine protein content, the residues were then bulked together by grade to provide a composite sample representing the average for the grade. The grade composite samples were then subjected to chemical analyses and to malting tests.

A brief summary of the growing conditions under which the 1969 crop was produced is as follows: Moisture reserves on the Canadian Prairies in the spring of 1969 were, for the most part, excellent following an unusually wet fall in 1968 and at least an average snowfall over the winter. Above normal temperatures in the early spring permitted an early start at seeding in a few districts but cool and sometimes showery weather occurring in May delayed the completion of seeding until mid-June in some districts. A general, fairly severe frost hit virtually all of the growing area in the second week of June with many districts registering record low temperatures. Some crops were thinned out by the frost and in some instances tillering of plants was noted to be less than normal. Fortunately, however, crop damage was much less severe than first expected, although crop development by mid-season was noticeably slower than normal. Significant rains accompanied a return to higher and more seasonable temperatures in the latter part of July, and, for the balance of the growing season, crop conditions markedly improved except for the Peace River region where moisture was lacking. Harvest began quite early in the southern parts of the Prairies and, in these areas, was virtually complete by the end of the third week in September. Just as the harvest was about to begin in the northern portions of the growing area (and particularly in Alberta) very bad weather set in and for weeks both standing grain and crops lying in the swath were subjected to periodic rains and some heavy snows. Some of this grain may have to remain in the field all winter. Some of the grain that was harvested late was very high in moisture content and will have to be artificially dried if it is to be stored safely for any period of time.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates that the 1969 crop of Western Canadian barley will amount to 355 million bushels (7.7 million metric tons) produced on 9 million acres. This is the second consecutive year that a new record production of barley has been achieved in Western Canada. (The 1968 barley crop was 301 million bushels). Barley production in Manitoba was lower this year than last but in both Saskatchewan and Alberta new production records were established. Average annual production of barley in Western Canada for the 10-year period 1959-1968 is 204.6 million bushels. Acreage seeded to barley in each of the three Prairie Provinces was somewhat larger this year than last. Yields were high in each province with an over-all average yield figure for the prairies of 39.4 bushels per acre. Barley acreage, yield, and production figures for each of the Prairie Provinces, with corresponding figures for the 1968 crop in parentheses are as follows:

	Seeded acreage million acres	Average yield bushels per acre	Production million bushels
Manitoba	1.2 (1.2)	35.0 (36.8)	42 (43)
Saskatchewan	2.7 (2.5)	40.4 (31.9)	109 (80)
Alberta	5.1 (4.6)	40.0 (38.3)	204 (178)
Prairie Provinces ..	9.0 (8.3)	39.4 (36.1)	355 (301)

At the end of the 1968-69 crop year, the carryover of barley from previous crops was estimated to be 199.4 million bushels, a considerable increase from the 131 million bushel carryover one year earlier. Some 134 million bushels (almost seventy per cent of the total barley carryover) was being stored on the farm by Western Canadian farmers at July 31, 1969.

Malting quality. — Good harvest weather prevailed in large areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and central and southern Alberta so that the quality of the 1969 barley crop is much better than that of 1968, though not up to that of the exceptional 1967 crop. Harvest was delayed in some areas because of late maturity and many difficulties were encountered in obtaining collections of samples to fully represent the crop. Very few samples were obtained from northern Alberta because much of the grain grown in that area remains to be harvested. The malting data are shown in the following table.

Barley and Malt Data for Grade Composite Samples

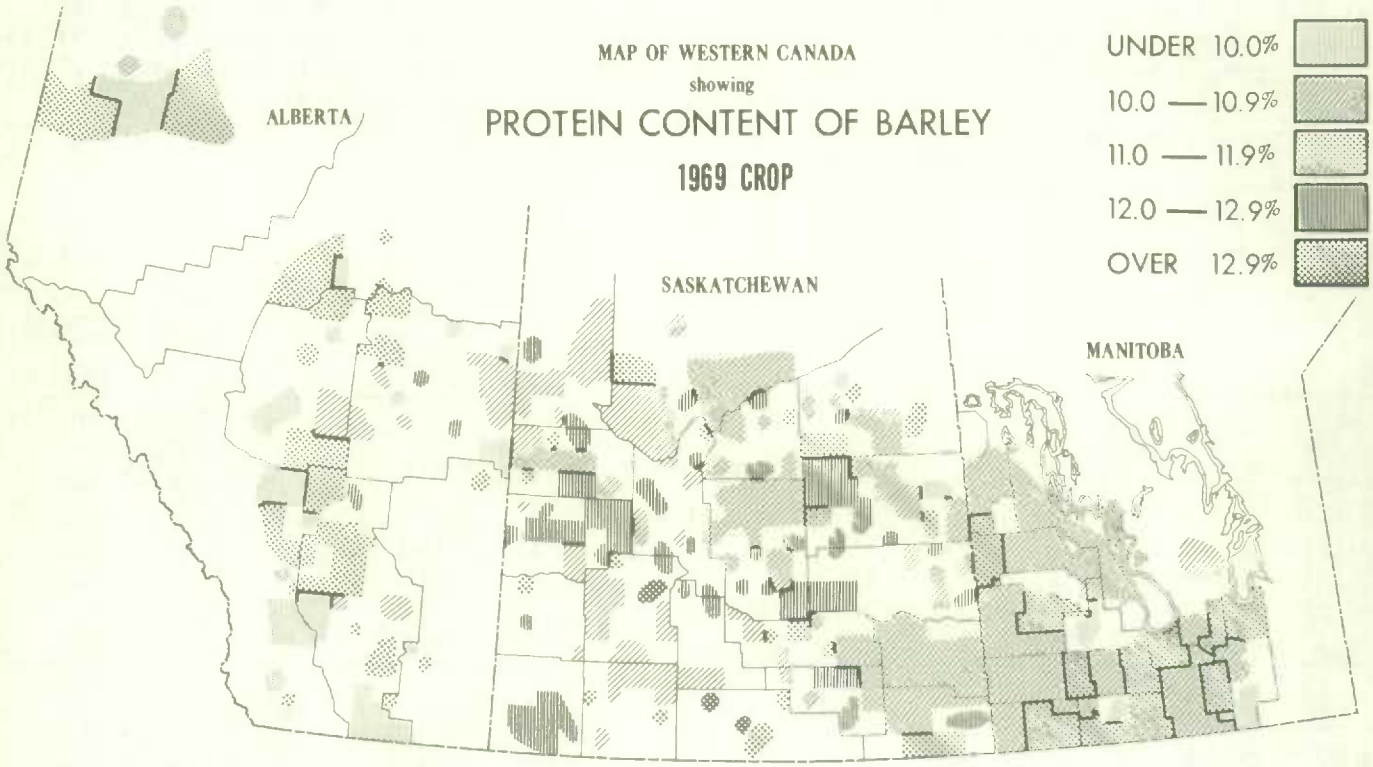
Grade	Barley					Malt		
	Test weight	Plump barley(1)	1000 K. weight	Nitro-gen	Sacch. act.	Ex-tract	Wort nit.	Sacch. act.
	lb./bu.	%	g.	%	^{o}L	%	%	^{o}L
1969 New-Crop Grade Composite Samples								
2 C.W. Six-row	50.0	70.0	33.4	1.94	167	78.4	1.03	118
3 C.W. Six-row	49.0	76.0	33.9	2.11	188	77.6	1.11	142
2 C.W. Two-row	54.0	81.0	36.7	1.81	115	81.2	0.78	90
3 C.W. Two-row	54.0	76.0	37.9	1.91	125	79.8	0.85	96
No. 1 Feed	49.5	78.0	34.2	2.16	182	77.5	1.01	130
1968-69 Crop Year Grade Composite Samples								
2 C.W. Six-row	50.9	80.0	34.3	2.09	162	78.4	1.21	126
3 C.W. Six-row	51.0	80.0	35.7	2.02	171	78.8	1.15	132
2 C.W. Two-row	54.8	88.0	38.7	1.89	130	80.7	0.96	100
3 C.W. Two-row	53.9	90.0	39.0	1.87	122	80.3	0.94	97
No. 1 Feed	49.4	78.0	33.3	2.04	171	78.0	1.09	110

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

Test weights of the Six-row grades are slightly lower than for last year and percentage plump barley is lower than that of deliveries in the past three years so that cleaning losses will be higher this year. Kernel weights of the cleaned barley are normal. Barley nitrogen contents are slightly higher than those of last year for the 3 C.W. Six-row and No. 1 Feed grades, and about equal to those of last year for the 2 C.W. Six-row grade and the Two-row grades. Barley amylase activities are equal to those for last year's deliveries. Malt extract values are good, especially for the Two-row grades; and enzymatic activity is good. The newer variety Conquest was grown very widely this year and represents a high proportion of the Six-row grades.

There appear to be relatively good supplies of low-nitrogen Two-row barley for malting this year and there is considerable demand for these supplies. Supplies of Six-row malting barley are adequate and of good quality. There have been no serious problems arising from dormancy and water sensitivity so far this year. Later deliveries of Six-row barley from northern Alberta will have to be carefully selected as harvest conditions were poor and the barley is stained and weathered so that there will be problems in germination.

Protein survey. — The 1969 survey of the protein content of the new-crop barley included 929 samples collected by the Grain Research Laboratory from the grain companies and the Grain Inspection Division up to November 25, 1969. As noted above, difficulty was encountered in obtaining an adequate representation of samples, particularly of later harvested barley. Grades represented in the current survey are Nos. 2 and 3 C.W. Six-row and Two-row and No. 1 Feed. The number of samples, together with the number of shipping points in each province that they represent is as follows: Manitoba 186, 143; Saskatchewan 444, 307; and Alberta 299, 130.



The accompanying map shows the geographic distribution of the protein content of the barley samples of the 1969 harvest survey in terms of five ranges of protein content and indicate the points of origin of the samples of Six-row barley, Two-row barley and No. 1 Feed barley.

The map shows that numerous areas in Saskatchewan produced barley with a high average protein level (12.0 per cent and higher) including three small areas where the level was higher than 12.9 per cent. Protein levels are generally lower in Manitoba and Alberta. Alberta has three small areas where the protein level averaged 12.0 to 12.9 per cent; while Manitoba has no districts at this level. All other districts in Manitoba and Alberta are below 12.0 per cent in protein.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, BARLEY AND RYE IN THE WESTERN DIVISION CROP YEAR 1968-69

The following tables give a breakdown of the quantities of oats, barley and rye marketed by farmers in 1968-69 according to the marketing channel through which the grain passed. Deliveries to country elevators are further classified by crop districts. These are revised data compiled by the Statistics Division of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Farmers' Marketings of Oats, Barley and Rye in the Western Division
Crop Year 1968-69

Marketing channel	Oats	Barley	Rye
		bushels	
Country elevators	41,214,290	81,382,508	3,815,141
Interior private and mill elevators	359,296	360,308	19,144
Interior semi-public terminals	—	—	—
Platform loadings	89	23,405	3,368
Totals	41,573,675	81,766,221	3,837,653

Farmers' Marketings through Country Elevators
Crop Year 1968-69

Province and district	Oats	Barley	Rye
		bushels	
Manitoba			
Crop District 1	366,438	203,905	204,270
2	1,649,372	518,840	25,712
3	5,923,271	2,003,835	64,834
4	3,120,994	688,904	929
5	766,095	414,530	5,239
6	187,494	27,328	1,701
7	1,021,217	963,246	208,908
8	1,934,104	767,414	231,795
9	1,808,292	718,858	61,684
10	801,618	2,165,334	22,564
11	1,250,055	565,007	15,176
12	633,436	687,982	735
13	568,356	1,080,135	143,050
14	306,216	248,507	1,434
Totals	20,336,958	11,053,825	988,031
Ontario			
Country elevators in the western division	23,240	352	—
Totals (1)	20,360,198	11,054,177	988,031

Farmers' Marketings through Country Elevators
Crop Year 1968-69

Province and district	Oats	Barley	Rye
		bushels	
Saskatchewan			
Crop District 1A	320,618	384,453	292,650
1B	870,331	549,339	34,827
2A	138,057	340,932	22,204
2B	236,365	823,945	27,294
3A North	46,045	161,397	108,957
3A South	4,596	159,646	21,508
3B North	24,259	429,846	104,756
3B South	6,240	198,394	15,626
4A	4,895	220,371	196,602
4B	1,808	166,689	235,752
5A	1,122,767	1,152,421	80,323
5B	2,096,381	3,571,685	73,849
6A	330,711	557,645	111,312
6B	576,003	454,276	472,805
7A	240,958	1,058,706	44,876
7B	689,611	594,485	66,904
8A	810,916	2,652,688	79,991
8B	365,875	1,030,095	26,421
9A	768,785	3,002,855	196,553
9B	734,661	2,066,554	103,375
Totals	9,389,882	19,576,422	2,316,585
Alberta			
Crop District 1	69,161	631,104	104,372
2	194,009	6,857,969	106,859
3	378,884	8,570,138	33,938
4	3,028,999	3,485,927	180,651
5	2,740,256	11,197,980	6,879
6	1,541,899	6,030,444	3,905
7	1,427,249	9,013,081	53,085
Totals	9,380,457	45,786,643	489,689
British Columbia	2,083,753	4,965,266	20,836
Totals (2)	11,464,210	50,751,909	510,525
Totals marketed	41,214,290	81,382,508	3,815,141

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

Revised Farmers' Marketings(1), Canadian Western Oats, Barley and Rye
August 1, 1968 — July 31, 1969

			Oats	Barley	Rye
			bushels		
	Manitoba				
August	1 — August	28	207,861	310,458	19,976
August	29 — October	2	1,189,684	1,266,494	115,107
October	3 — October	30	1,604,202	1,228,871	57,124
October	31 — November	27	626,242	843,400	31,373
November	28 — December	31	662,112	973,456	23,928
January	1 — January	29	2,685,451	536,258	11,356
January	30 — February	26	2,910,065	609,640	9,827
February	27 — April	2	4,207,183	836,245	44,191
April	3 — April	30	2,441,542	502,585	22,341
May	1 — May	28	1,675,890	611,989	33,692
May	29 — July	2	814,537	1,107,711	400,596
July	3 — July	31	1,481,230	2,283,534	218,520
Totals			20,505,999	11,110,641	988,031
	Saskatchewan				
August	1 — August	28	55,291	711,759	133,452
August	29 — October	2	397,505	2,453,783	255,880
October	3 — October	30	543,714	2,413,951	84,068
October	31 — November	27	467,056	1,749,083	60,080
November	28 — December	31	392,840	1,349,350	59,863
January	1 — January	29	943,657	687,241	62,053
January	30 — February	26	1,206,562	769,113	58,483
February	27 — April	2	1,235,676	1,266,278	106,689
April	3 — April	30	1,991,021	1,058,314	194,315
May	1 — May	28	1,422,509	1,297,182	85,892
May	29 — July	2	328,111	2,483,069	790,831
July	3 — July	31	509,079	3,407,574	429,927
Totals			9,493,021	19,646,697	2,321,533

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Revised Farmers' Marketings(1), Canadian Western Oats, Barley and Rye
August 1, 1968 — July 31, 1969

			Oats	Barley	Rye
			bushels		
	Alberta				
August	1 — August	28	52,890	743,658	29,830
August	29 — October	2	269,697	4,624,521	38,112
October	3 — October	30	761,133	5,657,797	32,868
October	31 — November	27	820,549	5,159,692	27,324
November	28 — December	31	691,371	3,324,304	52,189
January	1 — January	29	699,475	1,680,800	23,044
January	30 — February	26	1,299,446	2,760,331	14,969
February	27 — April	2	1,840,291	5,052,971	38,402
April	3 — April	30	1,346,247	3,588,130	21,763
May	1 — May	28	1,478,100	3,612,637	26,661
May	29 — July	2	838,864	5,820,570	99,520
July	3 — July	31	1,476,592	8,983,472	123,407
Totals			11,574,655	51,008,883	528,089
	Prairie Provinces				
August	1 — August	28	316,042	1,765,875	183,258
August	29 — October	2	1,856,886	8,344,798	409,099
October	3 — October	30	2,909,049	9,300,619	174,060
October	31 — November	27	1,913,847	7,752,175	118,777
November	28 — December	31	1,746,323	5,647,110	135,980
January	1 — January	29	4,328,583	2,904,299	96,453
January	30 — February	26	5,416,073	4,139,084	83,279
February	27 — April	2	7,283,150	7,155,494	189,282
April	3 — April	30	5,778,810	5,149,029	238,419
May	1 — May	28	4,576,499	5,521,808	146,245
May	29 — July	2	1,981,512	9,411,350	1,290,947
July	3 — July	31	3,466,901	14,674,580	771,854
Totals			41,573,675	81,766,221	3,837,653

(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 February 18 amounted to 79.6 million bushels, 41 per cent more than the comparable 1968-69 total of 56.6 million and 8 per cent above the ten-year (1958-59-1967-68) average for this period of 73.6 million bushels. This year's August 1, 1968 — February 18, 1970 total consisted of barley, 85 per cent; oats, 11 per cent; and rye, 4 per cent.

Farmers' Marketings(1) of Oats, Barley and Rye in the Prairie Provinces, 1969-70 with Comparisons

Period or week ending	Oats				Barley			
	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
	thousand bushels				thousand bushels			
August 1 — November 19, 1969	1,907	1,162	1,581	4,650	6,412	16,350	22,681	45,443
26	190	61	91	343	1,122	1,515	1,458	4,095
December 3	224	37	100	361	1,207	1,749	2,488	5,444
10	232	30	74	336	392	442	1,174	2,007
17	261	76	94	430	208	300	709	1,218
22	176	34	49	259	250	152	497	898
29	142	50	30	221	103	178	479	759
January 7, 1970	271	74	82	428	291	292	435	1,018
14	288	41	46	375	210	134	546	890
21	157	17	29	203	73	79	420	571
28	184	95	68	347	126	207	914	1,247
February 4	200	74	137	410	124	143	1,058	1,325
11	171	40	114	325	111	116	1,021	1,248
18	158	54	123	335	104	194	797	1,095
Totals	4,561	1,845	2,617	9,023	10,733	21,850	34,677	67,260
Similar period 1968-69[r]	8,977	3,593	4,300	16,871	5,592	9,883	23,051	38,526
10-year average similar period 1958-59-1967-68	8,187	7,068	6,628	21,883	6,701	16,414	24,770	47,885

Period or week ending	Rye			
	thousand bushels			
August 1 — November 19, 1969	333	602	178	1,113
26	10	7	—	17
December 3	11	10	1	23
10	9	5	3	18
17	13	108	21	142
22	80	353	36	468
29	20	109	33	161
January 7, 1970	48	103	36	187
14	42	8	12	62
21	28	12	14	54
28	37	65	23	125
February 4	31	31	22	85
11	49	122	47	218
18	114	394	93	602
Totals	824	1,930	520	3,274
Similar period 1968-69[r]	267	691	215	1,173
10-year average similar period 1958-59-1967-68	1,005	1,897	914	3,816

(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, February 18, 1970 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1968 and 1969

Position	1968	1969	1970
	thousand bushels		
OATS			
Country elevators — Manitoba	1,439	4,209	2,485
Saskatchewan	1,945	2,886	3,217
Alberta	3,220	3,982	6,883
Sub-totals	6,604	11,077	12,585
Interior private and mill	290	324	410
Interior terminals	10	10	8
Vancouver-New Westminster	43	158	114
Prince Rupert	—	1	1
Churchill	—	45	35
Thunder Bay (1)	8,303	4,359	6,849
In transit rail (western division)	822	3,069	1,300
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	3,928	2,313	1,417
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	2,051	1,652	2,150
Storage afloat	598	603	504
In transit rail (eastern division)	26	11	19
Totals	22,675	23,622	25,392
BARLEY			
Country elevators — Manitoba	1,960	2,190	1,752
Saskatchewan	9,512	10,256	8,941
Alberta	19,945	28,984	26,719
Sub-totals	31,417	41,430	37,412
Interior private and mill	107	77	72
Interior terminals	2,884	2,298	2,421
Vancouver-New Westminster	3,229	899	3,528
Prince Rupert	1	1	1
Thunder Bay (1)	11,428	6,196	12,059
In transit rail (western division)	3,646	3,742	3,820
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	3,284	1,765	3,659
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	3,317	3,337	3,819
Storage afloat	2,470	1,151	2,740
In transit rail (eastern division)	54	—	79
Totals	61,837	60,896	69,610
RYE			
Country elevators — Manitoba	293	257	415
Saskatchewan	927	681	1,373
Alberta	327	276	442
Sub-totals	1,547	1,214	2,230
Interior private and mill	17	5	31
Interior terminals	—	—	1
Vancouver-New Westminster	260	209	210
Thunder Bay (1)	1,207	580	1,329
In transit rail (western division)	413	386	319
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	690	191	193
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	356	203	184
United States ports	367	125	226
Totals	4,857	2,913	4,723

(1) Prior to January 1, 1970 Thunder Bay was Fort-William-Port Arthur.

GRADING OF CROPS, 1969-70

The total number of cars of oats, barley and rye inspected by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada during the first half of the 1969-70 crop year amounted to 35,246 cars about 74 per cent more than the 20,253 cars of these grains inspected during the first six months of the 1968-69 crop year. Inspection of barley, at 30,021 cars accounted for 85 per cent of the August-January 1969-70 total, with the remainder consisting of 3,867 cars of oats (11 per cent); and 1,358 cars of rye (4 per cent).

Percentages of the three grains falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs" and "Damps") during the first half of 1969-70 crop year with comparable data for 1968-69 and the five-year August-July (1963-64-1967-68) averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows: oats, 1 Feed or higher, 74.9 (81.0, 91.7); barley, 1 Feed or higher, 69.4 (71.6, 75.7); and rye, 3 C.W. or higher, 72.8 (87.8, 86.1).

Gradings of Oats, Barley and Rye Inspected(1), August-January 1969-70 with Comparisons

Grain and grade	Crop year		August-January			
	Average 1963-64 — 1967-68	1968-69	1968-69		1969-70	
	per cent		cars	per cent	cars	per cent
OATS						
2 C.W.	0.2	0.1	8	0.2	2	0.1
Ex. 3 C.W.	2.2	1.0	98	2.3	30	0.8
3 C.W.	29.1	21.9	1,221	28.8	418	10.8
Ex. 1 Feed	18.5	11.2	582	13.7	392	10.1
1 Feed	41.7	28.9	1,525	36.0	2,053	53.1
2 Feed	3.4	2.8	186	4.4	175	4.5
3 Feed	0.6	0.6	23	0.5	63	1.6
Mixed Feed(3)	0.2	0.3	12	0.3	46	1.2
Tough(3)(4)	3.3	29.0	495	11.7	536	13.9
Damp(3)(5)	(2)	3.8	77	1.8	1	(2)
Rejected(3)	0.3	0.3	10	0.2	77	2.0
All Others	0.3	0.1	4	0.1	74	1.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	4,241	100.0	3,867	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			12,462,000		11,519,000	
BARLEY						
1 C.W. Six-Row	(2)	(2)	2	(2)	2	(2)
2 C.W. Six-Row	1.2	2.2	528	3.6	392	1.3
3 C.W. Six-Row	18.0	13.3	2,425	16.3	3,657	12.2
1 C.W. Two-Row	(2)	—	—	—	5	(2)
2 C.W. Two-Row	0.6	0.3	85	0.6	520	1.7
3 C.W. Two-Row	4.6	6.2	1,193	8.0	1,406	4.7
1 Feed	51.3	41.4	6,402	43.1	14,861	49.5
2 Feed	9.1	10.9	1,500	10.1	4,393	14.6
3 Feed	1.0	1.3	169	1.1	358	1.2
Tough(3)(6)	13.4	17.5	1,409	9.5	4,106	13.7
Damp(3)(5)	0.5	5.9	949	6.4	145	0.5
Rejected(3)	0.3	0.9	166	1.1	140	0.5
All Others	0.1	0.1	17	0.1	36	0.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	14,845	100.0	30,021	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			33,593,000		68,335,000	

Gradings of Oats, Barley and Rye Inspected(1), August-January 1969-70 with Comparisons — Concluded

Grain and grade	Crop year		August-January			
	Average 1963-64 — 1967-68	1968-69	1968-69		1969-70	
	per cent		cars	per cent	cars	per cent
RYE						
1 C.W.	1.1	1.1	7	0.6	—	—
2 C.W.	42.5	47.6	694	59.5	505	37.2
3 C.W.	42.5	25.2	323	27.7	483	35.6
4 C.W.	1.8	5.6	53	4.5	85	6.3
Ergoty	3.7	0.7	9	0.8	6	0.4
Tough(3)(4)	5.8	18.6	71	6.1	271	20.0
Damp(3)(5)	2.5	0.8	5	0.4	3	0.2
Rejected(3)	0.1	0.2	4	0.3	3	0.2
All Others	(2)	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	1,167	100.0	1,358	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			2,281,000		2,642,000	

(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.

Continued from page 14.

Production of millfeeds during the first half of the 1969-70 crop year amounted to 358,454 tons, some 7 per cent above the previous year's comparable total of 336,160 tons and 4 per cent over the ten-year average (1958-59 — 1967-68) of 344,363 tons. Exports of millfeeds, at 92,629 tons, almost doubled both the 1968-69 August — January total of 48,705 tons and the ten-year average of 48,367 tons. Reflecting the combined effect of a slight increase in production and a sharp increase in exports, and after making an allowance for changes in mill stocks, the amount available to the domestic market during the first half of the current crop year amounted to some 267,917 tons compared with 286,816 tons a year ago.

LAKE SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

The 1969 season of navigation at the Canadian Lakehead, which opened on April 11, closed on December 23. The six major grains loaded during the 1969 season amounted to a volume of 263.3 million bushels and represented an increase of 6 per cent over the 247.2 million shipped during the 1968 season. Shipments of wheat, at 172.2 million bushels accounted for 65 per cent of the current total; oats, 8 per cent; barley, 22 per cent; rye, 1 per cent; flaxseed, 3 per cent and rapeseed, 1 per cent.

From the beginning of the current crop year to the close of navigation total vessel shipments of the six grains out of the Lakehead amounted to 157.1 million bushels, 5 per cent more than the comparable 1968 total of 149.6 million. During the period under review, shipments of oats, barley, flaxseed and rapeseed moved in larger volume this year than last while those of wheat and rye were smaller.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur
Season of Navigation 1958-69

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
				thousand bushels			
1958	191,957	41,833	74,322	5,310	8,683	—	322,105
1959	187,103	32,097	55,686	4,707	6,617	—	286,209
1960	184,480	27,100	54,981	3,645	8,421	—	278,627
1961	243,777	23,784	46,255	4,284	8,002	—	326,102
1962	182,915	22,923	29,735	6,123	7,965	—	249,660
1963	251,087	42,479	43,702	3,725	7,359	—	348,351
1964	349,300	33,559	42,711	4,922	9,513	59	440,064
1965	300,934	46,058	46,344	4,203	11,041	1,337	409,918
1966	392,367	33,104	45,010	8,512	14,258	1,250	494,500
1967	238,928	37,169	67,793	5,505	10,669	929	360,994
1968	185,291	21,095	31,458	3,061	5,718	622	247,245
1969	172,177	20,960	57,135	2,092	8,747	2,172	263,283
			August 1 to Close of Navigation				
1968	108,095	13,127	22,694	2,494	2,788	366	149,564
1969	97,357	13,720	38,628	1,153	4,856	1,412	157,126

RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM THUNDER BAY(1)

Rail movement of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed from the Lakehead during the first half of the current crop year amounted to 5,226,000 bushels, sharply above the comparable 1968-69 total of 2,761,000 bushels.

Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Thunder Bay(1)
August-January 1969-70 and 1968-69

Month	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
				thousand bushels			
August 1969	133	223	183	4	87	—	629
September	134	223	182	4	61	13	617
October	149	242	200	8	16	18	632
November	126	276	170	10	100	34	716
December	179	264	216	—	434	18	1,112
January 1970	272	369	353	4	334	188	1,520
Totals	994	1,596	1,303	30	1,031	271	5,226
Same period 1968-69	358	821	810	9	761	3	2,761

(1) Prior to January 1, 1970 Thunder Bay was Fort-William-Port Arthur.

SHIPMENTS UNDER FEED GRAIN ASSISTANCE REGULATIONS

Claims filed for payment up to January 31, 1970 represent the movement of 53.3 million bushels of wheat, oats, barley, rye and corn from the Prairie Provinces and Eastern Canada under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act during the August-January period of the current crop year. These shipments were about 49 per cent above the 35.6 million at the comparable period a year ago.

Data on the movement of screenings and millfeeds under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act indicate that 39,624 tons and 249,674 tons, respectively, were shipped during the August-January period of the current crop year. Revised data on these shipments during the first six months of 1968-69 place shipments of screenings at 33,205 tons and millfeeds at 265,368 tons.

The bulk of all livestock feed shipments with the exception of western rye and eastern corn, went to destinations in Ontario and Quebec with the two provinces accounting for a combined 71 per cent of wheat, 83 per cent of oats, 79 per cent of barley, 88 per cent of screenings and 83 per cent of millfeeds.

Provincial Distribution of Shipments under the
Feed Grain Assistance Regulations, 1969-70 and 1968-69

Province	Western						Eastern	
	Wheat(1)	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screenings	Millfeeds	Wheat	Corn
	thousand bushels				tons		thousand bushels	
	August 1, 1969 - January 31, 1970							
Newfoundland	265	92	223	3	111	1,457	—	4
Prince Edward Island	79	41	142	3	110	3,197	—	21
Nova Scotia	1,039	525	1,126	13	516	10,424	—	180
New Brunswick	478	401	804	2	75	7,795	—	98
Quebec	4,968	7,137	11,771	—	10,125	115,769	—	—
Ontario	4,244	4,543	8,804	5	24,843	90,961	—	—
British Columbia ...	1,811	1,345	3,026	13	3,844	22,071	54	14(2)
Totals	12,884	14,083	25,896	39	39,624	249,674	54	318
Same period 1968-69r	4,539	12,126	16,964	346	33,205	265,368	165	1,510

(1) Includes shipments of sample feed grains.
(2) Includes Manitoba corn shipped into British Columbia.
r Revised figures.

Exports of Canadian Oats(1) 1969-70 and 1968-69

Destination	November 1969	December 1969	January 1970	August – January 1969-70	August – January 1968-69[r]
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	162,016	–	–	162,016	61,271
Netherlands	32,941	–	–	101,513	268,140
Sub-totals	194,957	–	–	263,529	329,411
Other Western Europe					
Britain	–	–	–	18,871	32,941
Ireland	–	–	–	–	81,166
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	65,882
Sub-totals	–	–	–	18,871	179 989
Totals	194,957	–	–	282,400	509,400
Africa					
U.A.R. - Egypt	–	–	–	–	335,553
Asia					
Syria	–	–	–	129,682	–
Western Hemisphere					
United States(2)	94,009	114,092	108,612	486,325	449,032
Sub-totals, all countries	288,966	114,092	108,612	898,407	1,293,985
Seed oats(3)	–	20,820	30,013	50,833	159,128
Totals, all countries	288,966	134,912	138,625	949,240[r]	1,453,113

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

Exports of Canadian Barley and Rye 1969-70 and 1968-69

Destination	November 1969	December 1969	January 1970	August — January	
				1969-70	1968-69
			bushels		
			Barley(1)		
Other Western Europe					
Britain	2,126,082	1,020,629	2,091,273	7,862,860	3,455,867
Africa					
Tunisia	—	526,945	—	948,245[r]	—
Asia					
Israel	1,274,000	—	—	1,274,000	1,266,300
Japan	1,063,428	1,973,504	448,234	5,041,135	713,926
Totals	2,337,428	1,973,504	448,234	6,315,135	1,980,226
Western Hemisphere					
Colombia	—	551,150	—	551,150	—
Peru	147,000	—	—	147,000	—
United States(2)	1,925,607	732,213	134,316	4,503,894	4,548,990
Totals	2,072,607	1,283,363	134,316	5,202,044	4,548,990
Totals, all countries	6,536,117	4,804,441	2,673,823	20,328,284	9,985,083
			Rye(1)		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Germany, Federal Republic	—	—	—	20,906[r]	—
Netherlands	285,206	—	—	336,702	130,000
Sub-totals	285,206	—	—	357,608[r]	130,000
Other Western Europe					
Britain	—	101,000	—	158,376	261,606
Denmark	—	—	—	157,500[r]	—
Norway	—	—	—	—	936,910
Sub-totals	—	101,000	—	315,876[r]	1,198,516
Totals	285,206	101,000	—	673,484	1,328,516
Asia					
Japan	142,840	221,987	108,000	734,474	1,274,827
Western Hemisphere					
United States(2)	—	45,999	—	191,112	705,094
Totals, all countries	428,046	368,986	108,000	1,599,070	3,308,437

(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.

Customs Exports of Canadian Oatmeal and Rolled Oats(1) 1969-70 and 1968-69

Destination	November 1969	December 1969	January 1970	August-January	
				1969-70	1968-69
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	295	—	197	689	142
Africa					
Ethiopia	—	—	71	71	—
Liberia	—	—	—	1,913	—
Mozambique	—	—	—	—	49
Totals	—	—	71	1,984	49
Western Hemisphere					
Bahamas	218	27	—	415	732
Barbados	—	137	2,853	3,077	3,918
Bermuda	285	—	421	875	1,312
Bolivia	—	—	—	109	—
Chile	—	—	—	98	98
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	6,098	14,995
Ecuador	—	—	—	—	5,738
Guyana	—	—	—	—	158
Honduras Republic	—	—	819	1,639	1,093
Leeward and Windward Is.	978	842	1,393	6,224	3,563
Netherlands Antilles	—	49	—	934	—
Peru	820	—	—	1,640	—
St. Pierre and Miquelon	—	98	22	147	175
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	60	191	295
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	36,721
United States	—	—	1,530	2,623	874
Totals	2,301	1,153	7,098	24,070	69,672
Totals, all countries	2,596	1,153	7,366	26,743	69,863

(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) 1969-70 and 1968-69

Destination	November 1969	December 1969	January 1970	August-January	
				1969-70	1968-69
			bushels		
Western Europe					
Britain	68,767	—	2,778	71,545	—
Africa					
Ghana	—	—	—	3,056	12,222
Liberia	—	—	—	—	611
Totals	—	—	—	3,056	12,833
Asia					
Ceylon	3,111	3,111	—	6,222	6,222
Hong Kong	6,111	6,111	—	18,333	12,222
Japan	—	52,664	237,355	381,883	221,076
Philippines	—	106,944	65,242	254,686	285,833
Totals	9,222	168,830	302,597	661,124	525,353
Western Hemisphere					
Barbados	—	2,489	—	4,978	2,489
Brazil	36,667	30,556	48,889	149,723	159,222
Costa Rica	—	—	—	36,666	18,333
Dominican Republic	—	24,544	—	50,982	33,992
El Salvador	2,778	33,611	21,389	85,278	55,124
Guatemala	—	24,444	—	30,555	59,767
Honduras Republic	—	4,889	—	9,778	—
Jamaica	—	62,639	19,028	169,362	120,499
Nicaragua	—	35,000	—	47,222	33,666
Panama	12,222	12,222	24,444	48,888	21,389
Peru	—	85,556	42,778	183,334	138,333
Puerto Rico	16,133	8,067	35,383	118,067	94,723
Venezuela	18,333	29,333	102,272	331,091	378,827
United States	41,806	57,800	103,478	372,884	389,650
Totals	127,939	411,150	397,661	1,638,808	1,506,014
Totals, all countries	205,928	579,980	703,036	2,374,533	2,044,200

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

HOG-BARLEY RATIO

During November the hog-barley ratio decreased, falling from the October figure of 30.1 points to a level of 29.1. This decline reflected lower average returns from hogs while the cost of feed barley increased slightly. Average returns from hogs, basis index 100 at Winnipeg, declined from $37.33 per hundredweight in October to $36.02 per hundredweight in November while the cost of a bushel of barley, basis No. 1 Feed, in store Fort-William-Port-Arthur increased from 99 3/4 cents per bushel in October to 99 7/8 cents in November. In December, hogs prices increased to $37.19 per hundredweight while the cost of feed barley also increased to $1.00 per bushel. However, with increase in average returns from hogs more than offsetting the increase in the cost of feed barley the December index rose to 30.0 points. In January hog prices increased to $37.35 per hundredweight but was more than offset by higher costs for feed barley at $1.00 3/4 per bushel. As a result, the January index decreased to a level of 29.8.

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	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
January	14.8	23.9	17.8	16.0	23.9	29.8
February	15.1	24.4	18.8	16.3	25.0	
March	15.7	20.8	18.0	16.2	25.6	
April	15.9	19.0	17.1	15.7	24.6	
May	17.3	21.6	18.8	18.4	27.2	
June	20.5	22.1	18.3	19.1	30.1	
July	21.6	19.7	16.6	20.4	30.0	
August	21.2	19.9	17.0	23.4	30.7	
September	21.0	19.5	17.6	23.8	31.8	
October	20.9	18.5	17.4	22.7	30.1	
November	22.0	17.6	16.4	23.4	29.1	
December	23.6	17.2	16.7	23.5	30.0	

FEED AND LIVESTOCK PRICE INDEXES

Although the index of feed prices declined during October, the index increased gradually for the next three months. Prices in November were higher for bran, shorts, feed barley, Ontario yellow corn, oats 2 C.W. and Ontario wheat. In December and January these prices maintained the general seasonal upward trend. As a result, the index moved up steadily from a level of 213.8 points in November, 216.5 in December and 220.1 in January.

The Animal Products index declined 0.1 per cent to 352.1 in November from 352.3 in October on lower prices for steers in both markets and for raw wool in the East. An increase of 1.6 per cent to 357.9 in the December index reflected higher prices for lambs, calves, eggs and steers on both Eastern and Western markets, for hogs and raw wool in the East and for butterfat in the West. Lower prices were shown for hogs in the West. In January the index increased to a level of 364.9 due to higher prices for steers on both Eastern and Western markets for poultry and fluid milk in the East and for calves and hogs in the West.

Index Numbers of Feed Prices and Prices of Farm Animals and Farm Animal Products by Months 1967-70 (1935-39 = 100)

Month	1967		1968		1969		1970	
	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal
January	248.5	320.7	251.9	316.3	268.9	343.0	220.1	364.9
February	250.9	322.9	253.0	315.4	269.0	345.4		
March	251.0	315.1	251.9	312.9	263.6	344.8		
April	251.0	319.9	252.8	313.8	261.2	353.7		
May	251.9	327.8	250.8	322.2	256.3	371.7		
June	256.7	330.7	251.0	330.0	255.5	381.7		
July	259.4	325.0	238.8	333.1	248.6	371.6		
August	260.9	329.8	234.3	340.8	214.7	361.7		
September	260.6	331.2	261.5	343.8	213.1	360.2		
October	253.2	330.9	260.8	339.0	212.6	352.3		
November	252.7	323.1	259.7	339.2	213.8	352.1		
December	256.1	326.4	266.6	345.0	216.5	357.9		

SHELLED CORN

1969 Production Declines from Previous year

The 1969 crop of shelled corn in Canada amounted to 73.4 million bushels, 10 per cent lower than the record 81.2 million harvested last year but 67 per cent higher than the 10-year average of 43.8 million. The average yield of 75.0 bushels per acre was 12 per cent below the previous year's figure of 84.8 bushels. With the exception of 3,483,000 bushels produced in Quebec and 64,000 bushels in Manitoba and small quantities in other provinces for which estimates are not available, all of this year's crop of grain corn was grown in Ontario.

Acreage, Yield and Production of Shelled Corn, 1968 and 1969

Province	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1968[r]	1969	1968	1969	1968[r]	1969
	acres		bushels		bushels	
Quebec	30,000	45,000	84.5	77.4	2,535,000	3,483,000
Ontario	925,000	930,000	84.9	75.1	78,533,000	69,843,000
Manitoba	2,500	3,000	40.0	21.5	100,000	64,000
Totals	957,500	978,000	84.8	75.0	81,168,000	73,390,000

r Revised figures.

Inspection of Corn August-January

The following data, based on Board of Grain Commissioners' inspection of Eastern corn, indicate that some 64 per cent of the August 1969-January 1970 inspections have been recorded in the grades No. 1 to No. 3 C.E. compared with 62 per cent in the same months of the preceding crop year. Extra Dry grades accounted for some 25 per cent of the total inspections, as against the comparable 1968-69 figure of 26 per cent. The categories Tough, Damp, Moist and Wet amounted to 5 per cent of the current inspection of Eastern corn, as against last year's comparable total of 10 per cent.

Grading of Yellow Corn Inspected in the Eastern Division
August-January 1968-69 and 1969-70

Grade	August-January 1968-69		August-January 1969-70	
	bushels	per cent	bushels	per cent
No. 1 C.E.	1,134,961	22.1	525,676	17.1
No. 2 C.E.	1,775,296	34.5	881,708	28.6
No. 3 C.E.	304,000	5.9	548,011	17.8
No. 4 C.E.	60,000	1.2	40,000	1.3
No. 5 C.E.	6,000	0.1	146,557	4.8
Ex. Dry (1)	1,329,777	25.8	784,000	25.4
Tough (1)	128,000	2.5	62,000	2.0
Damp (1)	202,000	3.9	12,000	0.4
Moist (1)	203,700	4.0	76,000	2.5
Wet (1)	2,000	(2)	4,000	0.1
Sample C.E.	—	—	2,000	0.1
Totals	5,145,734	100.0	3,081,952	100.0

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

In addition, a total of 7 cars of corn were inspected in the Western Division compared with 32 cars last year. The breakdown by individual grades is unavailable.

HIGH PROTEIN FEEDS

Total estimated supplies of high protein feeds available to Canadian feeders in 1969 were placed at 1,246,500 tons. On the basis of preliminary data, this amount represented an increase of 6 per cent over the 1968 total of 1,180,800 tons and exceeded the 1967 figure of 1,163,800 tons by 7 per cent. Protein supplies of vegetable origin were estimated at 966,400 tons and accounted for 78 per cent of the total protein feed supplies in 1969 compared with 74 per cent in 1968 and 75 per cent in 1967. Available supplies of high protein feeds derived from animal sources were placed at 280,100 tons and represented declines of 10 per cent from the previous year's total of 311,200 tons and 4 per cent less than the 292,200 tons of 1967.

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

Production in 1968 of soybean oil meal, the major single component of Canadian high protein feeds, amounted to 494,650 tons and represented an increase of 8 per cent over the comparable 1968 total of 456,700 tons but 2 per cent less than the 503,000 tons of 1967. Supplementing the 1969 production were imports of 261,400 tons, some 23,700 tons greater than a year previous. At the same time, exports of soybean oil meal decreased from 159,000 tons in 1968 to 148,000 tons in 1969. Reflecting the increases which occurred in both production and imports combined with the decline in exports, supplies available for domestic requirements in 1969 amounted to 608,500 tons, sharply above the 1968 figure of 535,200 tons. The 35,000 tons of linseed oil meal produced in 1969 was only slightly greater than the 1968 outturn of 34,500 tons. There have been no imports of linseed oil meal in recent years while exports totalled 5,500 tons compared with 5,100 tons in 1968. With a small increase in production more than offsetting a slight rise in exports, available supplies in 1969 amounted to 29,500 tons, relatively little changed from the 29,400 tons of the previous year. Production of rapeseed oil meal amounted to 105,300 tons in 1969 in sharp contrast to 182,700 tons and 71,000 tons available in 1968 and 1967, respectively.

Production of oil meals other than linseed, soybean and rapeseed declined from their 1968 levels and, combined with an increase in exports, more than offset a rise in imports. Total supplies of other oil meal, combined with gluten feed amounted to 63,100 tons in 1969 compared with 63,800 tons in 1968 and 61,200 tons in 1967.

Estimated supplies of protein feeds originating as by-products of the brewing, distilling and malting industries were estimated at 160,000 tons, moderately higher than both the 1968 and 1967 totals of 158,500 tons and 154,100 tons, respectively.

The decline which occurred in supplies of protein feeds of animal origin, from 311,200 tons in 1968 to 280,100 tons in 1969 resulted from a substantial decline in fishmeal supplies combined with a moderate decrease in packinghouse by-products. The decline in fishmeal supplies was due to a decrease in both production and imports combined with an increase in exports, which resulted in net estimated supplies available to the domestic market of 46,000 tons in contrast to 70,000 tons in 1968. Production of packinghouse by-products was placed at 215,400 tons, some 7,100 tons less than in the previous year.

Preliminary Estimate of High Protein Feed Supplies Available in 1969
with Comparative Figures for 1967 and 1968

Item	1967[r]	1968(1)	1969(1)
		tons	
Linseed oil meal	32,900	29,400	29,500
Soybean oil meal	552,400	535,200	608,500
Rapeseed oil meal	71,000	82,700	105,300
Other oil meals, gluten feed(2)	61,200	63,800	63,100
Brewers' and distillers' dried grains and malt sprouts	154,100	158,500	160,000
Totals, vegetable protein	871,600	869,600	966,400
Fishmeal	51,200	70,000	46,000
Packing-house by-products	222,300	222,500	215,400
Skim milk, buttermilk and whey powders	18,700	18,700	18,700
Totals, animal protein	292,200	311,200	280,100
Totals, protein supplies	1,163,800	1,180,800	1,246,500

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

Canadian Wheat Board Monthly Average Cash Grain Prices, Crop Year 1969-70
Basis in Store Thunder Bay (1)

Grain and grade	November 1969	December 1969	January 1970
	cents and eighths per bushel		
Oats			
Initial payment to producers:			
2 C.W.	60	60	60
Ex. 3 C.W.	57	57	57
3 C.W.	57	57	57
Ex. 1 Feed	57	57	57
1 Feed	55	55	55
2 Feed	50	50	50
3 Feed	46	46	46
Domestic and export(2):			
2 C.W.	71/5	71/6	73/2
Ex. 3 C.W.	69/1	69/2	70/6
3 C.W.	68/1	68/2	69/6
Ex. 1 Feed	68/1	68/2	69/6
1 Feed	66/7	67	68/4
2 Feed	63/7	64	65/4
3 Feed	60/7	61	62/4
Barley			
Initial payment to producers:			
1 C.W. Six-Row	93	93	93
2 C.W. Six-Row	93	93	93
3 C.W. Six-Row	91	91	91
1 C.W. Two-Row	86	86	86
2 C.W. Two-Row	86	86	86
3 C.W. Two-Row	83	83	83
1 Feed	81	81	81
2 Feed	78	78	78
3 Feed	73	73	73
Domestic and export(2):			
1 C.W. Six-Row	111/6	113	114
2 C.W. Six-Row	111/6	113	114
3 C.W. Six-Row	109/5	111	112
1 C.W. Two-Row	108/5	110	111
2 C.W. Two-Row	108/5	110	111
3 C.W. Two-Row	105/5	107	108
1 Feed	99/7	100	100/6
2 Feed	97/7	98	98/6
3 Feed	94/7	95	95/6

(1) Prior to January 1, 1970 Thunder Bay was Fort-William-Port Arthur.
(2) For local sales and for spot sales subject to confirmation.

Winnipeg Grain Exchange Monthly Average Cash Grain Prices, Crop Year 1969-70
Basis in Store Thunder Bay(1)

Grain and grade	November 1969	December 1969	January 1970
	cents and eighths per bushel		
Oats			
Domestic and export:			
2 C.W.	71/1	71/2	72/6
Ex. 3 C.W.	68/5	68/2	70/2
3 C.W.	67/6	68/2	69/2
Ex. 1 Feed	67/6	68/2	69/2
1 Feed	66/3	66/2	68
2 Feed	60/4	61/2	63/7
3 Feed	57/4	58/2	60/7
Barley			
Domestic and export:			
1 C.W. Six-Row	102/4	103/4	104
2 C.W. Six-Row	102/4	103/4	104
3 C.W. Six-Row	100/4	101/4	102
1 C.W. Two-Row	102/4	103/4	104
2 C.W. Two-Row	100/4	101/4	102
3 C.W. Two-Row	99/4	99/4	100/3
1 Feed	99/4	99/4	100/3
2 Feed	97/4	97/3	98/3
3 Feed	91/4	91/3	93/7
Rye			
Producers', domestic and export prices:			
2 C.W.	112/5	108/6	110/5
3 C.W.	107/5	103/3	103/6
4 C.W.	87	81/7	81/5
Ergoty	85/4	80/3	79/6
Flaxseed			
Producers', domestic and export prices:			
1 C.W.	305/5	276/1	280/5
2 C.W.	299	271/1	275/5
3 C.W.	269/7	246/1	249/4
Rapeseed(2)			
No. 1 Canada	282/3	285/5	325/4
No. 2 Canada	267/3	270/5	310/4

(1) Prior to January 1, 1970 Thunder Bay was Fort William-Port Arthur.
(2) Basis in store Vancouver.

UNITED STATES FEED SITUATION

The following summary of the feed situation in the United States has been taken from the January 29, 1970 issue of The Feed Situation published by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Expanding feed grain consumption in the 1969-70 marketing season promises a fairly close balance again between supplies and requirements. Thus, the carryover at the end of the season may about equal the 50 million tons at the beginning.

A gain of 7 million tons in the feed grain supply this season results largely from a 1969 crop 5 million tons bigger than in 1968. But liberal feeding of slightly more animals than last season is anticipated. Exports have been heavy so far this year and may total a little above 1968-69. But much still depends on up-coming competition from Southern Hemisphere countries, where continued good weather could increase their exports enough to more than offset U.S. early-season gains.

The 1970 Feed Grain Program, announced late in December, carries the same basic provisions as in 1969. A major change is the reduction in the acreage diversion payment from 45 per cent to 40 per cent of the total support times projected yield per acre. The goal is diversion of 38 million acres, slightly below the 1969 level. Assuming a further expansion in demand in 1970-71, participation similar to that of 1969, and a normal growing season, feed grain production and use would again be in reasonable balance. Prices probably would continue about in line with 1969-70 levels.

Stronger domestic and export demand this year has boosted feed grain prices a little above those of a year earlier. Higher livestock prices, increased poultry production, liberal feeding per animal, and a moderate increase in exports are major factors strengthening demand. Feed grain prices in October-December averaged 6 per cent above a year earlier. They probably will be nearer to last year's level this spring and summer, since a smaller seasonal rise is expected.

The 1969-70 corn supply increased 3 per cent to 5.7 billion bushels, practically the same as the previous record supply in 1960. Total corn utilization this season is expected to increase about 3 or 4 per cent above last year's 4.4 billion bushels. This would equal 1969's output of just under 4.6 billion bushels, leaving around 1.1 billion to be carried over next October 1.

The sorghum grain supply is practically the same as last year, but heavier domestic use probably will leave a smaller carryover into 1970-71. Strong demand for cattle feeding has held sorghum grain prices well above the loan rate this fall and winter, and also above average in relation to corn prices. On the other hand, large supplies of oats and barley will likely give further increases in their carryover stocks. Prices of these grains have been lower than normal this year in relation to corn.

The high-protein feed supply for 1969-70 is up an estimated 4 per cent, to about 19.3 million tons. Feeding rates per animal unit probably will slightly exceed last year's record of 233 pounds. Record soybean meal production this year points to a 10 per cent increase in feeding over 1968-69. A sharply reduced supply of fish meal this winter and strong demand for protein feeds boosted market prices of soybean meal to well above a year earlier. But continued crushings at near capacity levels probably will bring soybean meal supplies into better balance with requirements this spring and summer.

The 1969-70 hay supply equals the previous season's record supply of 151 million tons. Supplies are generally well distributed, although they are below the large supplies of last year in a number of the South Central States, the Eastern Corn Belt, and in California. Total disappearance during May-December went slightly above the high level of last year, but January 1 stocks were still near record for that date. The plentiful hay supply will permit continued liberal feeding per animal unit this year and leave a carryover above the 5-year average. But strong demand from cattle feeders and dairymen has raised hay prices about 4 per cent above last winter.

1970 Voluntary Feed Grain Program Announced by Secretary Hardin

A release from the United States Department of Agriculture on December 29, 1969 stated that Secretary of Agriculture Cliffort M. Hardin announced a 1970 feed grain program similar in most respects to that in effect for 1969.

Minimum qualifying diversion for program participation in 1970, at 20 per cent of a farm's base acreage, is unchanged. The maximum total possible diversion for the three feed grains — corn, grain sorghum and barley — continues at 50 per cent of a participating farm's base acreage.

Price-support loan rates on all feed grains are unchanged from 1969. However, corn loan rates, while unchanged, will be quoted at $1.08 per bushel, "No. 2" basis. This is equal to last year's quotation of $1.05 for average quality.

Other 1970 loan levels will be as follows: grain sorghum, $1.61 per hundredweight; barley, 83 cents per bushel; oats, 63 cents per bushel; rye, $1.02 per bushel. Price support is mandatory under law for oats and rye, but there are no provisions for acreage limitations.

Price-support payment rates remain as in 1969 — 30 cents per bushel for corn, 53 cents per hundredweight for sorghum and 20 cents per bushel for barley. A farm's entire price-support payment is calculated by multiplying the per bushel price-support payment times the farm's projected yield times the smaller of the planted acreage or 50 per cent of the farm's base.

As in 1969, producers of corn, sorghum or barley can qualify for participation in the program by diverting to conserving uses 20 per cent of their farm's base acreage. Except for small farms no diversion payment will be made on this first 20 per cent reduction.

Maximum additional acreage that can be diverted for payment is the larger of 30 per cent of the base, or 25 acres less the qualifying 20 per cent diversion.

Payment rates for additional diversion are based on 40 per cent of the total county price support (loan plus support payment) times the farm's projected yield of the crops involved. The 40 per cent payment rate compares with 45 per cent in 1969

Under the 1970 program, upper limits will be established on the per-bushel rate which will be paid for additional diversion. The maximum payments are 60 cents per bushel for corn, 55 cents per bushel for sorghum, and 45 cents per bushel for barley.

The small-farm provision is the same as in previous years. A farm with a base of 25 acres or less can qualify for payment on the first 20 per cent of its acreage diverted. Larger farms receive no payment for the first 20 per cent reduction. Acreage diversion payment rates on small farms making use of the provision will be

based on 20 per cent of the total county support rate times projected yield on the first 20 per cent reduction. Small farms can qualify for the regular 40 per cent payment rate on the remaining acreage.

Producers with feed grain base acreages up to 125 acres will have the option of temporarily reducing their base down to 25 acres to become eligible for the small farm provision. However, no corn, sorghum or barley is to be planted for harvest on such a farm, and the diverted 25 acres must be devoted to conserving uses.

Soybeans planted in lieu of feed grains will not earn price-support payments. Malting barley will not be exempt from diversion requirements in 1970 because supplies are more than adequate to meet needs.

Substitution provisions relating to wheat and feed grain acreages will be continued as in previous years. In 1970 there will be no advance voluntary diversion payments under the feed grain program.

Other program details, such as the production of substitute crops on diverted acres, will be announced prior to sign-up time. To become eligible for program benefits, producers must enroll during the sign-up period which has been set for the dates February 2 through March 20.

Unless supply and demand conditions change considerably from current estimates, farm reseal loans will be available on 1965-66-67-68-69 crops of oats and barley, and 1967-68-69 crops of corn and grain sorghum. Likewise, commercial reseal will be available for 1967-68-69 crops of barley and oats and 1969-crop grain sorghum.

However, reseal loans on 1964-66 crops of corn and sorghum will not be extended. This action is taken in order to meet anticipated domestic and export demand. Also, as a good management practice, this will serve to keep reseal stocks more current and assure that supplies of feed grains for export and domestic use are as high in quality as possible. The maturity date on the corn crops under extended (reseal) loan is July 31, 1970, and for sorghum it is June 30, 1970, in Texas and Oklahoma, and July 31 in all other States.

As announced previously, the commercial reseal loans on 1967 - and 1968-crop grain sorghum will mature on June 30, 1970, in Texas and Oklahoma, and July 31 in other States.

To facilitate advance market planning for feed grains, USDA announced its sales policy for the marketing year beginning in 1970 for each feed grain. Starting July 1, 1970 for barley and oats and Oct. 1, 1970 for corn and sorghum, sales of storable grain will be made for unrestricted use at not less than the 1970 loan rate, where stored, plus a flat markup (representing 15 per cent of the national average loan rate) plus carrying charges of 1 1/2 cents per bushel per month for 9 months beginning in the second month, or at the market price, if higher. The flat markup will be 16 1/4 cents per bushel for corn, 9 1/2 cents per bushel for oats, 12 1/2 cents per bushel for barley and 24 1/4 cents per cwt. for grain sorghum.

The Department is now reviewing the Grain Storage and Drying Equipment Loan Program to determine if the present loan terms and conditions can be changed in order to meet producers' needs for financing of storage and drying equipment within reasonable levels.

Pest-Resistant Variety of Barley

In a report released on February 6, 1970 the United States Department of Agriculture announced that a new variety of barley that resists greenbugs and has other desirable agronomic qualities, has been released by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Section.

Kerr barley was developed during more than 10 years of breeding and testing by USDA's Agricultural Research Service and the Oklahoma station. The new variety's genetic resistance to pests represents a biological approach to control of insects and crop diseases. Kerr barley is adapted particularly to growing conditions in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Kerr barley, a winter variety, is tolerant to feeding by greenbugs, a species of aphids that reduces crop yields by thousands of bushels in some years. Kerr barley also possesses resistance to powdery mildew. It has superior winter hardiness and tillers more than either the Will or Rogers varieties of barley. Although not as high yielding as the Will variety, Kerr barley has a higher test weight, favourably affecting its price.

NOTES ON FOREIGN CROPS

Australia

The following information relative to the Australian coarse grains situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. R.A. Groundwater, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Melbourne, under date of February 16, 1970 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Barley. — The 1969-70 harvest is estimated to be 79 million bushels, which would be 5 million above the record harvest of 1968-69.

Growing conditions were favourable in South Australia except for a dry October, with increases in both acreage and production over last season's figures. Victoria had excellent growing conditions resulting in an increase in production over last year's, even though acreage was lower. Western Australia and Queensland both experienced drought which led to reduced production, even though acreage was higher. A record crop in New South Wales was expected as both acreages and yields were higher.

Exports of barley are estimated at 25 million bushels, valued at A. $20 million ($24 million Canadian) comparing with shipments of 20 million valued at A. $18.2 million ($22 million) in 1968-69.

Oats. — The 1969-70 oat crop is estimated at 89 million bushels, six million less than the 95 million bushels harvested in 1968-69.

Acreage and yields are estimated to be well above the 1968-69 levels in New South Wales, with production increased to 36 million bushels. The crop was not greatly affected by frosts as were wheat and barley. The growing conditions were generally favourable in Victoria and South Australia but adverse in Queensland and South Australia.

An expected 18 million bushels of oats will be exported in 1969-70 comparing to exports of 18.4 million bushels, valued at A. $13 million ($16 million Canadian) in 1968-69.

Maize. — The maize crop is expected to be the smallest crop since 1965-66, being 6.6 million bushels. Only 2.0 million bushels are expected in Queensland which is 2.5 million less than in 1968-69. The production in New South Wales is estimated at 4.5 million bushels. Exports are expected to be insignificant. An increase in production can be expected for 1970-71 following good rains in Queensland in October, 1969.

Grain sorghum. — The 1969-70 grain sorghum harvest is estimated at 8.1 million bushels, some 7 million bushels less than in 1968-69. Again, the largest reduction took place in drought-stricken Queensland, where production in 1969 was only 3.0 million bushels compared to 11.25 million bushels in 1968. Production is estimated to have increased in New South Wales in 1969 due to larger plantings. Production and acreage in the Northern Territory are estimated to have been roughly the same in 1969 as in 1968. October rains in Queensland give prospects of a recovery in production in 1970.

Rice. — Estimates of the 1969-70 rice crop are 298,000 tons (14.6 million bushels) (paddy) compared to last year's figure of 251,000 tons (12.3 million bushels) (paddy). The increase is expected as a result of increased acreage planted to rice — 98,000 acres in 1969-70 compared to 82,700 acres in 1968-69. An estimated 121,000 tons (5,928,000 bushels) (milled) will be exported, valued at A. $16.3 million ($19.6 million Canadian) in 1969-70 compared to 106,000 tons (5,193,000 bushels) (milled equivalent) valued at A. $15.7 million ($18.9 million) in 1968-69.

Australian Barley Co-ordinating Committee. — A Federal Liaison Committee consisting of representation from each state, has been set up to investigate the possibility of a national marketing board. The Committee is working with the Commonwealth Government to investigate the possibility and to establish terms of reference. A substantial impact would be made on the trade if New South Wales were the only other state to join the Australian Barley Board. Although the addition of Queensland and Western Australia would be most desirable, the methods of marketing, especially of the latter state, and location of these states might well keep them independent from such an amalgamation and yet not hinder the other states.

First advances for barley in Western Australia. — The Minister for Agriculture, Mr. C.D. Nalder announced the first advance payments for barley: two-row beecher, A. 57 cents (68 cents Canadian) per bushel; two-row manufacturing barley, A. 75 cents (90 cents) per bushel; two-row feed barley, A. 52 cents (62 cents) per bushel. These payments are less growers' individual transportation. Most of the barley will be delivered to one buyer rather than multiple outlets.

Australian Barley Board. — The first advances on barley for the 1969-70 season in Canadian cents are: —

Two-rowed barley

Bagged:

Malting grade	74 cents per bushel,	less freight
No. 3 grade	65 cents per bushel,	less freight
No. 4 grade	59 cents per bushel,	less freight
No. 5 grade	53 cents per bushel,	less freight

Bulk:

Malting grade	70 cents per bushel	less freight where applicable
No. 3 grade	60 cents per bushel	
No. 4 grade	54 cents per bushel	
No. 5 grade	48 cents per bushel	

Six-rowed barley

Bagged:

Malting grade	53 cents per bushel,	less freight
No. 4 grade	47 cents per bushel,	less freight
No. 5 grade	41 cents per bushel,	less freight

The selling prices of feed barley are:

Two-rowed No. 4 grade barley	bagged	112 cents per bushel
on trucks terminal port	bulk	102 cents per bushel
Two-rowed No. 5 grade barley	bagged	106 cents per bushel
on trucks terminal port	bulk	96 cents per bushel
Six-rowed No. 4 grade barley	bagged	106 cents per bushel
on trucks terminal port	bulk	96 cents per bushel
Six-rowed No. 5 grade barley	bagged	100 cents per bushel
on trucks terminal port	bulk	90 cents per bushel

The deliveries to the Australian Barley Board could reach almost 32 million bushels with about 8 million bushels in Victoria and 24 million in South Australia. Deliveries to January 17 were 25.13 million bushels with 6.13 and 19 million bushels from Victoria and South Australia, respectively. About 26 per cent of the barley has gone malting in Victoria. The Board has sold the bulk of the 1969-70 crop and it indicated that a crop of 40 million to 45 million bushels could be successfully marketed. It has been suggested that barley sowings could double in 1970-71; thus additional storage would be required.

Oats. — There is a move to set up an Oats Marketing Board in Victoria for the 1970-71 season. A petition is to go to the State Government with an eventual industry ballot to set up such an organization.

Japan appears to be an important export market for oats with an estimated one-half of the exports going to Japan.

The first advance for oats in Western Australia is A. 40 cents (48 cents Canadian) per bushel.

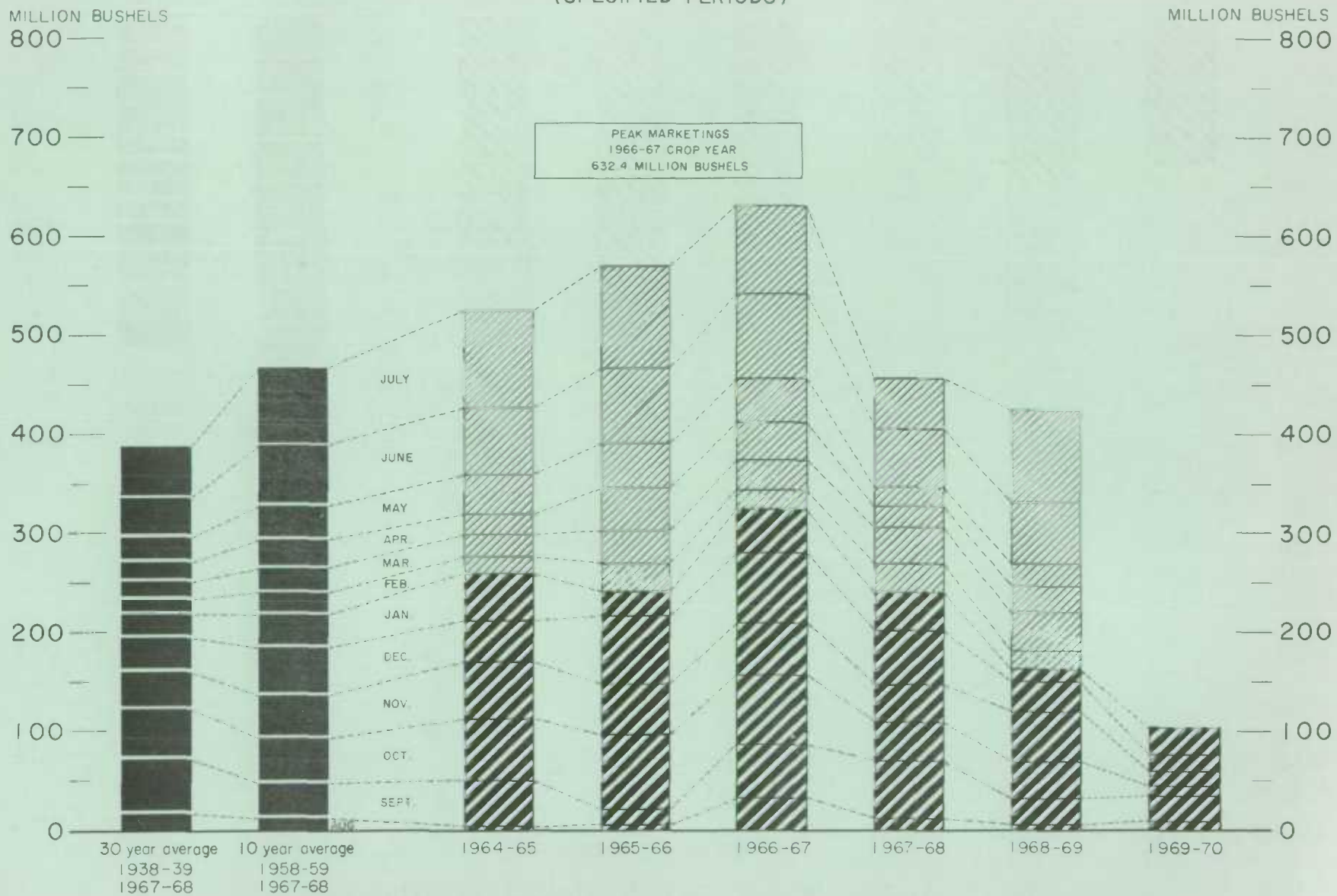
Prices of Coarse Grains

Oats	January 3, 1969	January 30, 1970
	Canadian cents per bushel	
Melbourne — Milling	79	55
Feed	78	52
New South Wales — Milling		79 — 82
Average return to farmer at rail siding		52 — 54
Feed		74 — 77
Farmer return		47 — 49
Barley		
Australian Barley Board		
Home consumption price (bagged)		
Malting (2 row)	N.A.	180
(2 row) No. 3 grade	N.A.	171
Malting (6 row)	N.A.	168
Feed (2 row) No. 4 grade	142	112
Feed (6 row) No. 4 grade	136	106
New South Wales Cape bulk Feed barley		95 — 96
Bagged		106 — 109
Maize		
Sydney	216	174 — 180
Sorghum		
Sydney	180 — 183	163

N.A. Not available.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

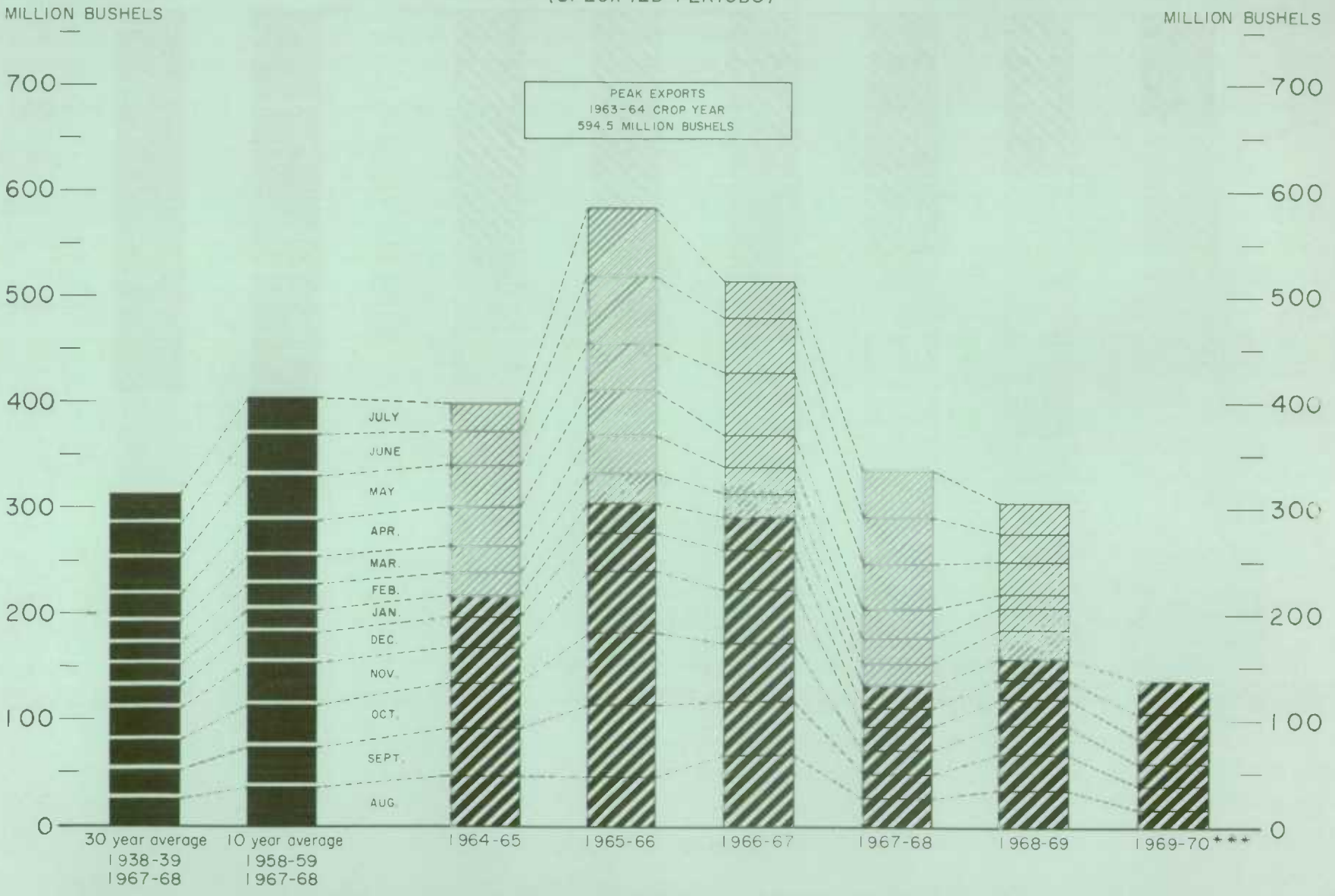
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT* AND WHEAT FLOUR**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

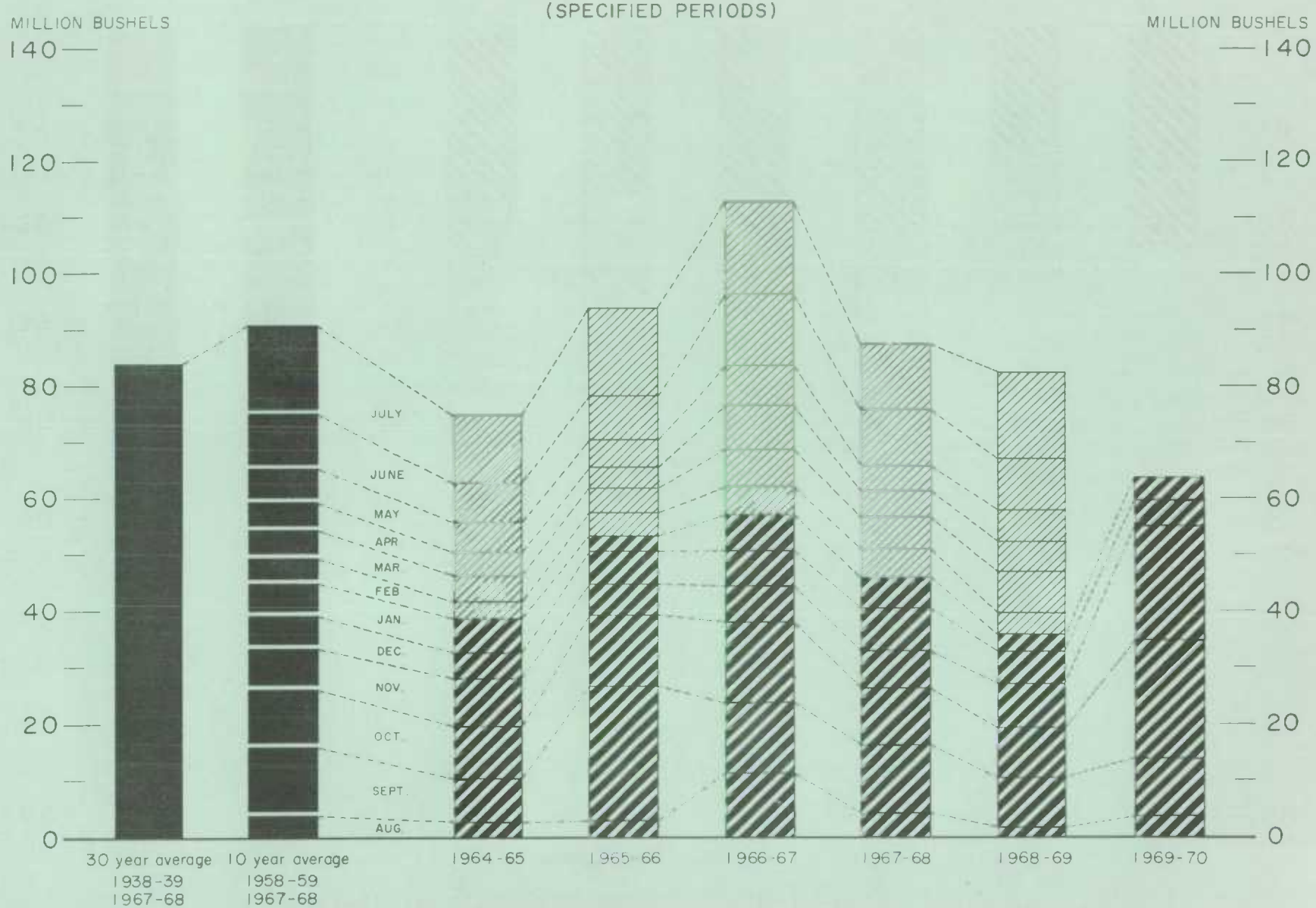


* Beginning with 1955-56 includes seed wheat. ** In terms of wheat equivalent *** Preliminary

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF BARLEY, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

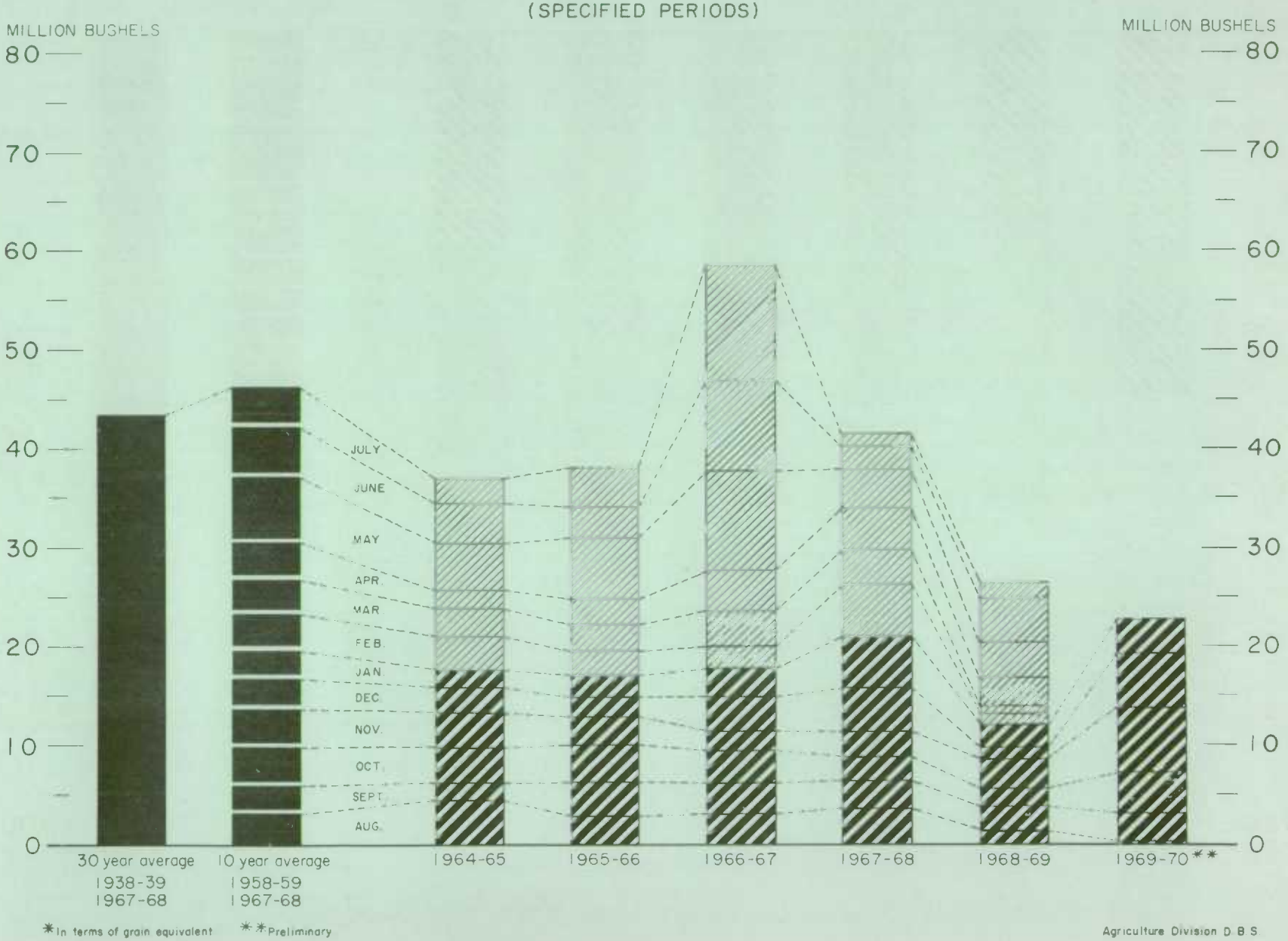
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

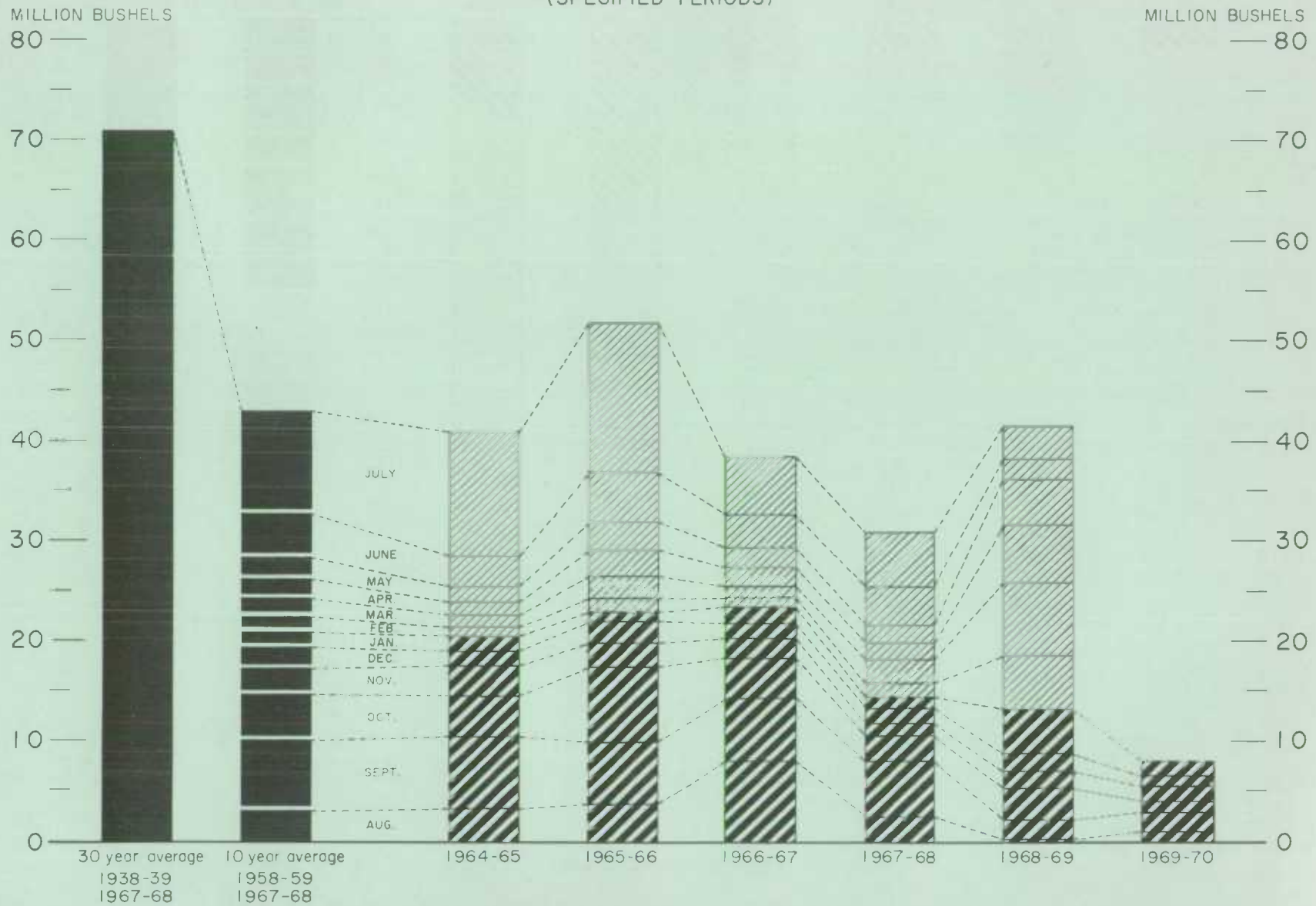


*In terms of grain equivalent **Preliminary

Agriculture Division D B S

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

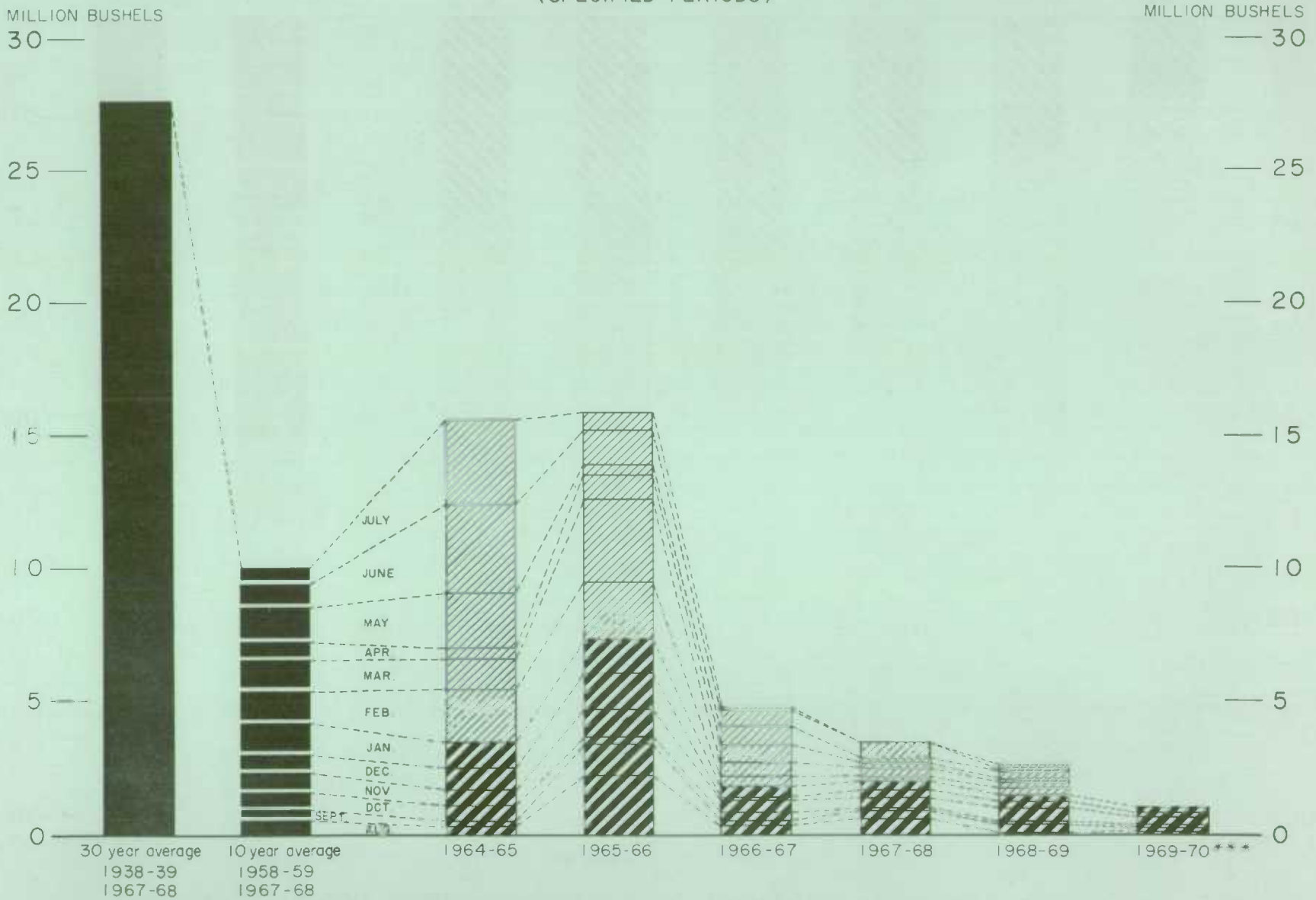
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS* AND OAT PRODUCTS**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

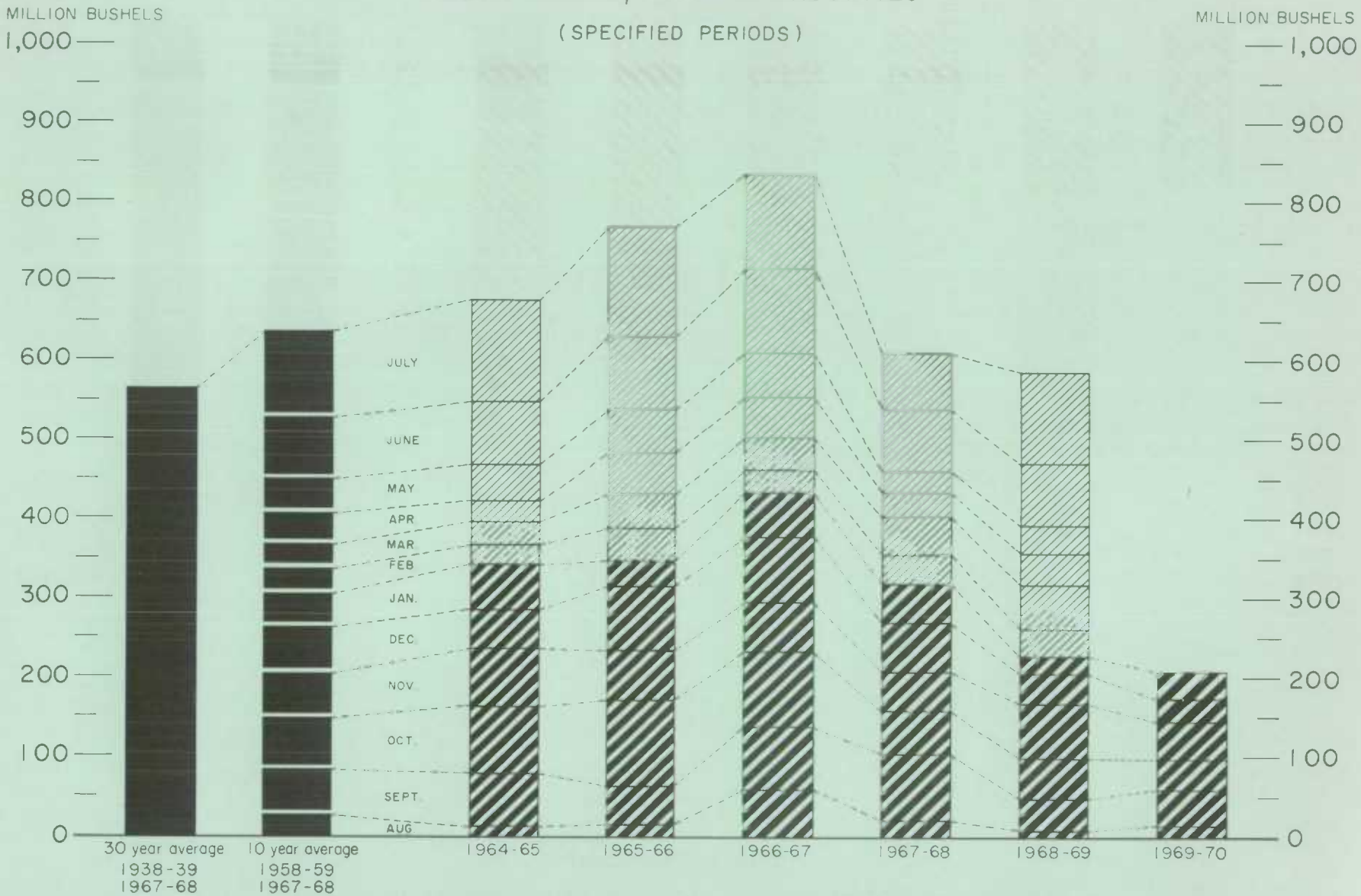


*Beginning with 1960-61 includes relatively small quantity of seed oats. **In terms of grain equivalent. ***Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

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

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

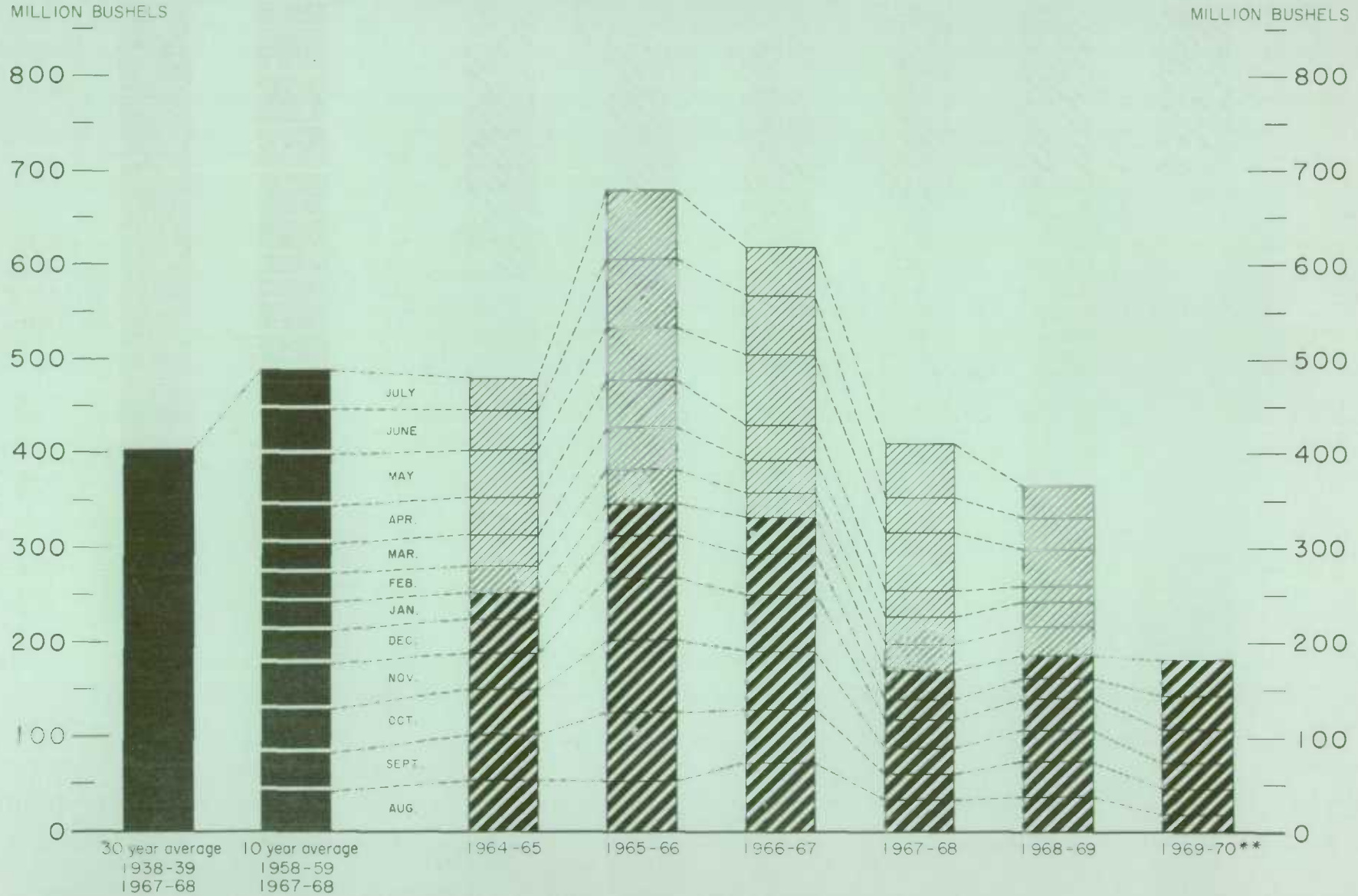


* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and from 1960-61 rapeseed

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADA'S SIX MAJOR GRAINS AND PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



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

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

Argentina The following information relative to the Argentine coarse grains, corn, rye, sorghum and millet is taken from a report from Mr. S.E. Kidd, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Buenos Aires, under date of February 12, 1970 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.

Coarse grains exports in 1969 were considerably larger than in 1968 as a result of larger corn and sorghum shipments. Exports of the principal coarse grains for 1969 and 1968 were as follows:

	1968	1969
	thousand bushels	
Corn	113,879	156,345
Grain Sorghum ..	20,662	52,447
Millet	6,687	5,135
Oats	21,396	8,513
Barley	8,618	8,639
Rye	755	528

The 1969 export figures are subject to revision.

The minimum and support prices for the 1969-70 corn, sorghum and millet crops were officially announced by the National Grain Board on January 30. The prices in bulk, f.o.r. Buenos Aires, are as follows:

	1968-69	1969-70
	dollars per bushel	
Corn, hard		
Yellow or red, natural or dried		
Support price	1.06	1.06
Minimum price	0.98	1.02
Corn, dent		
Yellow or red, natural or dried		
Support price	1.02	1.02
Minimum price	0.94	0.98
Grain sorghum		
Support price	0.82	0.82
Minimum price	0.70	0.78
Millet (bagged)		
Support price	0.66	0.61
Minimum price	0.56	0.57

The minimum and support prices for oats, barley and rye, which were announced earlier in 1969 are at the same level as in 1968-69 and are as follows:

	1969-70 dollars per bushel
Oats, yellow	
Support price	0.47
Minimum price	0.43
Oats, white	
Support price	0.48
Minimum price	0.44
Barley, malting	
Support price	0.84
Minimum price	0.74
Barley, feed	
Support price	0.77
Minimum price	0.67
Rye	
Support price	0.82
Minimum price	0.74

The National Grain Board is committed to purchasing from producers at the support price, while private buyers may not purchase at less than the minimum price.

The National Grain Board will pay 90 per cent to the farmers within ten days, less transportation and handling expenses, and the balance in 90 days with interest.

Weather conditions have been ideal for the corn and grain sorghum crops. Temperatures were normal in November and intermittent rains fell. In December and early January, very hot weather was accompanied by plentiful rainfall and no damage was done. Cold spells of late January and early February have once again given way to high temperatures at a time when they are needed to hasten the ripening of the plants.

Oats, barley and rye suffered the effects of the drought early in the planting season, but recovered well when rains fell in November and December.

Corn. — There has been no revision in the first official estimate of the area sown to corn, issued in early November, of 4,500,000 hectares (11.1 million acres).

There has not yet been an official estimate of production for 1969-70 but weather conditions throughout the growing season have been exceptionally favourable. As a result, the prospect for the crop is excellent and a harvest of between 8.5 million and 9 million metric tons (334.6 million and 354.3 million bushels) is being predicted in private circles. This would compare with the 1968-69 corn crop of 6,860,000 tons (270.1 million bushels).

The surplus for export in 1969-70 could be as much as 5 million tons (196.8 million bushels).

Corn prices at the end of November were 18.60 pesos and 18.85 per 100 kilos ($1.45 and $1.47 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires and Rosario, respectively. Prices at Buenos Aires fell to 18.00 pesos ($1.41 per bushel) at the end of December and to 17.20 pesos ($1.34 per bushel) by the end of January. At February 11, corn was quoted at 19.70 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.54 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires.

On the Buenos Aires Futures Exchange, also on February 11, corn was quoted at 13.88 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.08 per bushel) for April delivery, 13.90 ($1.09 per bushel) for May and 14.05 ($1.10 per bushel) for June.

Export sales have been mainly to Italy although there have also been reports of a sale to Japan.

Grain sorghum. — The first official estimate of the area sown to sorghum in 1969-70 of 2.2 million hectares (5.4 million acres) has not yet been revised. Although this is the largest area planted to sorghum in Argentine history, it could yet be adjusted upward. Sorghum is becoming an increasingly popular crop as conditions for its growth are ideal in many parts of Argentina and the outlook for sale is good both in Argentina and abroad, mainly to Japan.

Weather conditions have also been ideal for the development of the sorghum plants and a crop of over 3 million tons (118.1 million bushels) should be harvested. An official estimate of sorghum production has not yet been issued but is expected shortly. The crop in 1968-69 was estimated to have been 2,440,000 tons (96.1 million bushels).

Sorghum prices have been firm and a number of cargoes have been sold to Japan.

At February 11, sorghum sold for 13.80 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.08 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires.

There have been no reports of millet sales for export but prices have been stable closing at 11.70 pesos per 100 kilos (82 cents per bushel) f.o.r. Rosario in November, 12.00 pesos (84 cents per bushel) in December and 11.10 pesos (77 cents per bushel) in January.

Oats, barley, rye and birdseed. — The first official estimates of the production of oats, barley, rye, and birdseed for 1969-70 were issued by the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock early in January.

The area sown to oats and barley were lower than in 1968-69 while rye was sown to about the same area and birdseed plantings were very much higher. The planting pattern was reflected to a great extent in production estimates.

Oats production is estimated at 381,000 metric tons (24.7 million bushels), down sharply from the 490,000 tons (31.8 million bushels) harvested last year. Barley production is down to 523,000 tons (24.0 million bushels) from 556,000 tons (25.5 million bushels) last year and rye production is also slightly lower at 346,800 tons (13.7 million bushels) compared with 360,000 tons (14.2 million bushels) produced in 1968-69.

A considerable area was planted to birdseed in southern Buenos Aires where wheat could not be sown in time because of the heavy rains. As a result, birdseed production is estimated to have doubled from 44,100 tons in 1968-69 to 92,500 tons in 1969-70.

At February 11, oats and barley prices were fairly firm at 10.20 and 11.00 pesos per 100 kilos (48 cents and 74 cents per bushel), respectively, f.o.r. Bahia Blanca, but rye was weaker at 12.20 pesos per 100 kilos (95 cents per bushel), also at Bahia Blanca.

Britain The following information relative to grain situation in Britain has been extracted from a report by Mr. G.D. Cooper, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture), London, under date of February 24, 1970 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

General conditions. — Following comparatively mild conditions in late autumn, the weather during November and December deteriorated with strong winds, heavy rain and snow. Temperatures were frequently below average. A cold spell early in January gave way to dull, mild, unsettled weather with temperatures near normal.

Field work in November was spasmodic and in December and January little work was possible but cultivations were well ahead on account of the favourable conditions during the early autumn.

Most autumn sowings had been completed by the end of November but germination had been patchy. The mild spell in mid-January, however, improved the appearance of most cereal crops which generally now look promising.

Autumn-sown crops. — The total barley acreage has been virtually static for the last three years but it is possible that the current high acreage of autumn-sown wheat could result in a reduction in the total barley acreage for the 1970-71 crop year.

Production and yields. — Revised estimates for England and Wales and provisional estimates for Scotland indicate increased yields for all cereal crops for the 1969-70 crop year compared with 1968-69. 1969-70 estimates for Northern Ireland were not so promising with revised yields for all cereals lower than the previous year. Overall yields for the United Kingdom for 1969-70, however, are all higher than in 1968-69. Estimates of production show a decline in wheat but increases for barley and oats.

Requirements and supplies. — No recent changes are announced in estimates of total cereal consumption and supply but the situation on feed grain imports to date has caused a redistribution in estimates of animal feed requirements as between wheat and coarse grains. Wheat imports are now expected to be less by 100,000 long tons (3,733,000 bushels) than was earlier estimated and coarse grain imports greater by the same amount.

Increased intake of grain by maltsters and flour millers continued in December. Maltsters' intake for the month was 115,000 long tons, some 25,000 long tons higher than in December, 1968, while that of flour millers at 125,000 long tons for the month was 35,000 long tons up on last year.

Stocks of grain on farms. — Stocks of wheat on farms at the end of December were 140,000 long tons (5,227,000 bushels) lower than at the end of December, 1968,

while unsold stocks were down 200,000 long tons (7,467,000 bushels). Total barley stocks were 650,000 long tons (30,333,000 bushels) higher than last year, of which 500,000 long tons (23,333,000 bushels) were unsold.

Cereal deficiency payments. — The Ministry of Agriculture also announced that advances on deficiency payments for the cereal year 1969-70 will be made at the rate of £4. 10. 9d. ($11.80) per acre for barley and £7. 15. 0d. ($20.15) per acre for oats and mixed corn.

Advances for barley will be subject to a deduction of 6d. per long cwt. (2.6 cents per bushel) for deliveries during the period July 1 to September 3, and 3d. per long cwt. (1.3 cents per bushel) for deliveries during the period October 1 to October 31. This is in accordance with the incentive scheme to encourage growers to spread their sales. There is also a deduction of 9d. (10 cents) per acre and 1.4d. per long cwt. (0.6 cents per bushel) in respect of the levy payable to the Home-Grown Cereals Authority.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority. — An order extending the research and development powers of the Home-Grown Cereals Authority became operative on January 29, 1970. The Authority will now be able to sponsor research projects concerned with the development of existing uses of home-grown cereals. Previously, its research powers were confined to new uses and processes.

Minimum import price and levy arrangements. — An announcement by the British Ministry of Agriculture increases from 50s. 0d. to 60s. 0d. per long ton (13.9 cents to 16.7 cents per bushel) the prospective rate of country levy on barley grown in Canada for direct consignment to the U.K. from February to July, 1970. The prospective rate of general levy on barley is similarly increased.

Grain markets. — There was some interest in top quality malting barleys and medium grades also traded up to 25s. 0d. per long cwt. ($1.39 per bushel) for prompt and forward delivery. There was a demand for feed barley at 21s. 0d. per long cwt. ($1.17 per bushel) for prompt delivery.

Millings oats met a renewed interest and prices improved with prompt delivery, lots making 21s. 9d. (86 cents per bushel). Feed oats remained quiet at 19s. 6d. to 20s. 0d. per long cwt. (77 cents to 79 cents per bushel). Exports of feed wheats were announced at £25. 2. 6d. per long ton c.i.f. ($1.75 per bushel). Feed barley was also purchased at £22. 11. 3d. per long ton ($1.26 per bushel) c.i.f.

Only routine trade has recently taken place in overseas grains. Home-Grown Cereals Authority ex-farm guide prices for millable wheat and feeding barley are quoted at £24. 0. 0d. per long ton ($1.67 per bushel) and £20. 5. 0d. per long ton ($1.13 per bushel) respectively, for February-March delivery.

France — The following information relative to the French coarse grains, corn, rye, sorghum and mixed grain situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. F.G. Beaudette, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Paris, under date of February 16, 1970 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Weather and crops. — October and early November weather was extremely dry and mild with only the Mediterranean area receiving a few violent rainstorms. Mid-

November brought in an autumn climate with cooler temperatures and good precipitation. And from late November to the end of December, winter set in with alternate periods of snow, dry cold weather, and milder wet spells.

Thanks to the dry hot summer and early fall, the corn crop was harvested without difficulty, but yielded less on average, 4.8 metric tons per hectare (76 bushels per acre) compared to 5.3 metric tons (84 bushels per acre in 1968). Quality of the 1969 crop is excellent. The following table gives details on the coarse grains crop for 1969 compared to 1968.

	Area		Production	
	1968(1)	1969(2)	1968(1)	1969(2)
	thousand acres		thousand bushels	
Barley	6,869	7,032	419,747	429,300
Oats	2,344	2,146	163,919	152,312
Corn	2,524	2,910	211,760	221,996
Rye	403	390	12,873	12,558
Sorghum	138	136	8,818	7,795
Mixed grain	506	474	27,582	26,651

(1) Final.
(2) November estimate.

Winter sowings of coarse grains traditionally account for a minor share of total annual sowings, except in the case of rye, and up to January 1, 1970 are even lower than in the past, except for barley. Hard soils in October and early November and then unfavourable weather until year's end prevented growers from planting as much as they intended.

	Average	Plantings at January 1		
	1966-69	1968	1969	1970
	thousand acres			
Barley	610	625	615	650
Rye	474	457	410	378
Oats	452	432	385	324
Mixed grain	126	121	133	94

Corn and to a lesser extent spring wheat and barley, is expected in 1970 to gain further areas left unseeded in winter soft wheat and other winter cereal varieties. Corn acreage should this year reach at least 1.3 million hectares (3.2 million acres).

Marketings. — Farm marketings of 1969 crop barley to January 1, 1970, total 4.2 million tons (192,903,000 bushels) of the expected 5.35 million tons (245,721,000 bushels). The marketings of corn up to January 1, 1970 have reached 2.35 million tons (92,514,000 bushels) out of 4.25 million (167,316,000 bushels) anticipated.

Trade. — The attached tables provide statistics for coarse grain imports and exports during the August-December periods of 1968 and 1969. It will be noted that exports are generally lower during this crop year. The EEC remains a large outlet together with Poland, Japan, Switzerland and the United Kingdom for barley, and with Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom for corn. Poland will import some 440,000

metric tons (20,209,000 bushels) of French barley in the first half of 1970, while Japan has recently bought some 90,000 tons (4,134,000 bushels) in 6 cargoes.

The corn situation is worrying growers, as they fear an unsatisfactory market in the second half of the crop year. Farm marketings are expected to be 350,000 tons (13,779,000 bushels) larger than in 1968-69. While domestic utilizations are up slightly so far in 1969-70, exports are 120,000 tons (4,724,000 bushels) lower in the first five months of this crop year compared to the previous. To arrive at a healthy situation by the end of July 1970, nearly 2 million tons (78,736,000 bushels) or 420,000 (16,535,000 bushels) more than in January-July 1969 would have to be exported between January 1, 1970 and the end of the crop year. This may be difficult as Spain, a major traditional customer has decreed corn-free feed formulae, except for poultry, to use up its surplus wheat and barley. Also Belgium, among measures taken to improve its trade balance, forces importers to deposit to Treasury an amount equal to 20 per cent of the import value which is only reimbursed six months later without interest. This is expected to cut down Belgian corn imports by at least half.

In France, corn is reported to face very stiff competition from denatured wheat in the formulation of feedstuffs, an industry which normally would be expected to increase its use of feed corn.

With plentiful supplies of denatured wheat, feed barley and corn as well as sorghums, France is not to be considered a potential buyer of Canadian coarse grains at this time.

Italy The following account of the current coarse grain and rye situation in Italy has been extracted from a report by Mr. U. Boschetti, Senior Commercial Assistant, Canadian Embassy, Milan, under date of February 1, 1970 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Production. — On the basis of the official data published by Associazione Granaria, Milan (the Italian Grain Association), the figures for the 1969 coarse grain crop are now available. For comparison purposes this data is shown together with that of 1968.

	Area		Yield per acre		Production	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
	thousand acres		bushels		thousand bushels	
Corn	2,397	2,602	64.7	68.9	155,169	179,124
Oats	797	770	31.8	41.2	25,275	31,844
Barley ...	433	432	27.3	31.0	11,854	13,407
Rye	103	94	28.7	29.6	2,957	2,783

It is worth noting that in spite of favourable conditions for corn and other feed grain plantings, production of wheat in 1969 is of major importance in Italy, with 9,540,000 metric tons (350.5 million bushels) produced in 1969 of which 6,890,000 metric tons (253.2 million bushels) was soft wheat and 2,650,000 metric tons (97.4 million bushels) hard wheat. Some 4,217,820 hectares (10.4 million acres) were harvested with a yield — both for the soft and hard types — of 2.26 metric tons per hectare (33.6 bushels per acre). In Italy, as well as in other E.E.C. Countries grain production is becoming increasingly devoted to wheat and feed grains.

As to corn, the table indicates that production is around 4,550,000 metric tons (179.1 million bushels) with an average yield per hectare of about 4.32 metric tons (68.9 bushels per acre). This should be considered as an estimate due to variations in regional harvesting and the actual production will be confirmed later. These data show that 1969 can be considered a record year since the corn crop was higher than that of the previous year by 609,000 metric tons (24.0 million bushels).

On the basis of the estimated figures divided by region, it is evident that the traditional maize production regions of Northern Italy had a crop which is approximately equal to that of 1968. A large increase has been found in those regions where hybrids and improved planting techniques were used. Particularly in the Marche, Abruzzo and Latium regions where a very intense program by the Agricultural consortia to cultivate corn together with a favourable sales price, established by the EEC Authorities for this feed grain, convinced the farmer to increase the acreage dedicated to corn.

Corn is used primarily for animal feed and only a negligible part of it is used by industry and for human consumption.

It is estimated that corn is being utilized 53 per cent for poultry, 25 per cent for pigs, 13 per cent for cattle and 9 per cent for feeding other species of animals.

As to other grains, the figures show a lesser acreage seeded to barley and oats with a greater production than in 1968; rye production, notwithstanding a higher yield per acre was lower than that of 1968. It is common knowledge that this grain in Italy is scarcely used for human consumption and that the price is too high for using it for feeding purposes.

Imports. — The following table shows the estimated import figures for 1969 together with those for 1968.

	1968[r]	1969
	thousand bushels	
Corn	153,535	184,615
Barley	46,125	44,537
Oats	12,520	16,712
Rye	3	2

[r] Revised figures.

In comparing the 1969 figures with those of 1968 it is worth noting that barley imports have registered a decrease of about 3.4 per cent, oats increased by 33.5 per cent, whereas the rye figures can be considered negligible.

Corn imports, the amount of which is ever increasing, deserve a particular comment. The EEC policy tends to keep the price of the local crop as high as possible; this is a valid statement for the next planting season as well. If this policy is favourable to the Italian farmer, it is at the same time very dangerous for the feed industry. The Italian manufacturers in this sector are seriously preoccupied about the next review of the special "régime" granted to Italy for the feed grains imports.

This "regime" consists at present in the reduction of the EEC levy of U.S. $2.50 per metric ton (7 cents per bushel Canadian) for feed corn imports (by land and by sea) up to the end of the "marketing campaign" 1969-70 and a further reduction of U.S. $7.5 per metric ton (20 cents per bushel) for imports by sea up to the "marketing campaign" 1971-72. If it is decided that this advantage to Italy be eliminated the import prices will increase accordingly.

It is difficult to say that this problem which worries the Italian feed industry can be solved. Consequently, a higher price for the local production of corn, which should be established by the EEC Authorities together with the annulment of the "regime" would find Italy in an awkward position in respect to its partners and would certainly adversely affect the development of the feed industry in this country.

Yearly average prices for imported grains. — The following table shows the average prices which have been paid by Italian importers of cereals during the year 1969 together with those of 1968. These prices should be understood to be landed prices Milan, in Canadian dollars, per metric ton, in bulk, local taxes and other expenses not included.

Foreign Grains Imported

	1968	1969
	Canadian dollars per bushel	
Corn — plate quality	2.67	2.75
S.African "	2.58	2.62
U.S. Yellow corn	2.51	2.60
Barley	2.21	2.12
Oats	1.44	1.51

Corn situation (November 1969 — January 1970). — First parcels of the new crop have been introduced in the market and the quality and condition appeared to be excellent as a result of the sunny and dry season. Quotations for November and December were around U.S. $ 81.60 — 83.20 per metric ton ($2.22 — $2.27 per bushel Canadian), in bulk, delivered Milan. These prices were competing with those of the imported product (both soft and United States Yellow maize) and consequently the import prices remained at the same level as September's U.S. $98.80-99.20 per metric ton ($2.69 — $2.70 per bushel).

Considerable quantities arrived from Argentina, U.S.A. and the Danubian countries.

In January the local produce was offered at higher levels so as to be closer to the imported product. Medium quantities arrived from Argentina, United States, Bulgaria and Roumania. Prices for the usual imported qualities, at the end of January were the following (landed goods Milan, in bulk) local taxes and other expenses not included:

Plata corn	$2.82 per bushel Canadian
U.S. Yellow corn	$2.54 " " "

These quotations, together with those of the local produce, hindered other supplying countries, such as France, to export to Italy; they found it more convenient to export towards third countries (Spain, Denmark, United Kingdom) taking advantage of the high reimbursement granted by the EEC Authorities.

Barley and oats. — In November, barley transactions were negligible as far as the local produce is concerned since it was largely used by the producer. The demand of import certificates declined and reached, in the period September 1-November 30 1969 only 35,000 metric tons (1,608,000 bushels) against about 95,000 metric tons (4,363,000 bushels) for the same period in 1968. In the above comparison imports from France should not be considered; in fact, they reached in the above mentioned period 80,000 metric tons (3,674,000 bushels) against 50,000 tons (2,296,000 bushels) in the same period of 1968. Other important quantities were imported from Spain, Syria, USSR, Argentina and Australia.

In January offers for the domestic product were very scarce and the demand was largely satisfied by imported barley taking advantage of the declining price for common varieties.

As to oats, November registered a revival of demand both for the domestic and imported produce. Quotations were firm for the whole month and also in December. Some quantities came from Canada, Argentina and Sweden. Imports from EEC countries were negligible. Import certificates for the three month period were issued for about 50,000 metric tons (3,242,000 bushels) against 80,000 metric tons (5,187,000 bushels) for the same period a year ago.

Rye. — The general market situation for this grain is unchanged. The local production is estimated to be sufficient to cover requirements. The supplies on the market are almost exclusively for seeding and feed purposes. The levy, intended to prohibit illegal mixing of rye flour with wheat flour for bread production remains at a prohibitive level.

Summary. — In summary the following are what is considered to be the prospects for each product for the next quarter of 1970.

The ever increasing consumption of corn, especially in the feed grade, will not affect the total amount of imports, because the excess demand will be met from the record crop. Considerable quantities have been booked for shipment in late February and March from Argentina and France. There is a trend to import more quantities of the hard corn type as opposed to the soft one which can be easily found on the spot owing to the good quality of the new domestic crop.

Although the year 1969 showed no imports of barley from Canada something is now moving in favour of Canadian supplies; since stocks from the competing suppliers are declining it is estimated that certain quantities will be again bought from Canada. The trade estimates orders for about 200,000 tons (9,186,000 bushels) covering the next two or three months have been passed to Canadian suppliers.

Notwithstanding the fact that the local oat crop appears to be fairly good, imports will continue at regular intervals. Canada's share of the market should remain constant or improve slightly.

The local rye crop will certainly cover the domestic demand. No imports are estimated.

Federal Republic of Germany — The following account of the current grain situation in the Federal Republic of Germany has been extracted from a report supplied by Mr. R.R. Parlour, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Bonn, West Germany, under date of February 17, 1970 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Weather conditions. — Farmers in West Germany can still be quite satisfied with the present weather conditions. During the frost period in the past weeks, most of the areas under cultivation were sufficiently protected by a snow cover which began to thaw only in the past few days. It cannot yet be said whether the freezing of the outer layer of snow and the ensuing stoppage of air supply has led to any serious damage.

For the 1970 crop season, West German farmers extended their acreage for grains and rapeseed as follows as a percentage of the 1969 acreage.

winter wheat	+ 2 per cent
summer wheat	+ 1 " "
winter rye	+ 2 " "
winter barley	+17 " "
summer barley	− 1 " "
oats	− 3 " "
summer mixed grain	− 6 " "
winter rapeseed ...	+15 " "

Farm sales. — Farm sales of grain from July 1969 to the end of November 1969 amounted to 6,140,400 metric tons, i.e. 16,000 tons more than the year before. The sales of wheat in 1969 amounted to 2,940,000 metric tons (108,205,000 bushels) compared with 2,910,200 tons (106,930,000 bushels) in the same months of 1968. Sales of rye were 977,200 metric tons (38,470,000 bushels) or 6 per cent below the previous year's figure of 1,044,400 tons (41,116,000 bushels). The sales of feed and industrial grains were 2,223,200 metric tons or 2.5 per cent larger than the comparable 1968 total of 2,169,800 tons.

Mixed feed situation. — The production of mixed feed further increased in November. From July 1969 to November 1969 total mixed feed production amounted to 3.3 million metric tons, some 12.6 per cent above the previous year's level. Processing of grain into mixed feed from July to November reached 1.25 million tons, representing an increase of 13.4 per cent above last year's figure. The use of wheat in mixed feed increased from 91,000 tons to 279,000 tons (3,344,000 to 10,-251,000 bushels), whereas processing of corn and milocorn decreased from 614,000 tons to 554,000 tons (24,172,000 to 21,810,000 bushels).

	July − November		
Production of mixed feed for	1968	1969	% change
	million metric tons		
cattle	560.3	652.8	+ 16.5
calves	106.8	111.5	+ 4.4
hogs	923.2	1,157.2	+ 25.4
poultry	1,262.6	1,307.7	+ 3.6
other	80.0	74.2	− 7.2
Total mixed feed	2,932.9	3,303.4	+ 12.6

Grain policy. — This year West German farmers will obtain their last equalization payments for losses resulting from the grain price reduction of July 1, 1967. The payment amounts to DM 40.45 per hectare (Canadian $4.80 per acre).

Under this scheme, Brussels has allotted DM 194.45 million ($56.7 million) to the German Ministry of Agriculture for distribution to farmers.

Crop Year 67-68: 437.5 million DM ($127.6 million)

" " 68-69: 399.0 million DM ($116.3 million)

This year's producers of brewing barley cannot apply for payments under this scheme.

The European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) provides full compensationary payments for grain stocks out of German production, the value of which decreased by 8.5 per cent due to the revaluation of the Deutschmark.

Under this scheme, the only persons eligible for payments are owners of stocks who concluded a storage contract with the Import and Storage Agency before October 1, 1969. The payments amount to DM 31.50 — 35.00 (Canadian $9.22 — $10.24) per metric ton for wheat, to DM 28.40 — 32.00 (Canadian $8.31 — $9.36) per ton for rye and to DM 26.50 — 31.10 (Canadian $7.75 — $9.10) per metric ton for barley and are graded according to the site of the granary.

In addition, storage premiums are granted under the Intervention B Scheme (EAGGF) for grain still on stock on February 1, 1970, depending on the month in which the contract was concluded between the owner of the grain and the Import and Storage Agency (IStAG). The premium rates per metric ton are as follows:

	Contracts concluded in August 1969		Contracts concluded in September 1969	
wheat	DM 10.80	Canadian $3.16	DM 9.00	Canadian $2.63
rye	9.60	2.81	8.00	2.34
barley	10.00	2.93	7.00	2.05

Eligibility for compensation payment and storage premiums applies only to owners of grain stocks who sell their grain to the IStAG in February or March 1970.

Those who do not want to sell their grain to the IStAG are eligible for a compensationary payment in the amount of 9.29 per cent of the new intervention price for all grains on stock on February 1, 1970 or grains processed or exported in January 1970. In addition, for stocks in storage on February 1, 1970, storage premiums are paid per metric ton as follows:

	For contracts concluded in August 1969		For contracts concluded in September 1969	
wheat	DM 7.14	Canadian $2.09	DM 5.34	Canadian $1.56
rye	5.94	1.74	4.34	1.27
barley	6.34	1.86	3.34	0.98

CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS

January 29 — According to the February Outlook issue of the Feed Situation published by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, expanding feed grain consumption in the 1969-70 marketing season promises a fairly close balance again between supplies and requirements. Thus carryover at the end of the season may about equal the 50 million tons at the beginning.

February 12 — According to a report received from Mr. S.E. Kidd, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Buenos Aires, the 1969-70 first official coarse grains estimates of production in Argentina are as follows compared with the 1968-69 figures in brackets, in millions of bushels: oats, 24.7 (31.8); barley, 24.0 (25.5); and rye, 13.7 (14.2).

27 — The Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister Responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board announced that a program to remove up to 22 million acres of prairie cropland from production this year. Maximum cost to government of the program, which will be administered by the Canada Department of Agriculture, is estimated at $140 million. The program will apply to the Wheat Board Designated Region, which includes all of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, and portions of British Columbia. Farmers who turn wheat acreage into summerfallow or perennial forage will receive federal compensation payments of $6.00 per acre for summerfallow or $10.00 per acre for additions to perennial forage acreage. Partial payments will be made before the end of July.

March 5 — The Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister Responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board announced that due to lower selling prices for western grains during the past year there will be no final payment, for wheat, oats and barley delivered by western grain producers during the 1968-69 crop year.

13 — The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) Nos. 28 and 29 announced that effective immediately the delivery quota on rapeseed and flaxseed, respectively, are declared open at all delivery points in the designated area.

18 — On the basis of farmers' intentions at March 1 the intended 1970 Canadian acreage of major grains and oilseeds with 1969 figures in brackets, are indicated as follows in millions of acres: oats, 9.4 (8.8); barley, 10.0 (9.5); mixed grains, 2.0 (1.7); corn for grain, 1.0 (1.0); flaxseed, 3.8 (2.4); rapeseed, 3.8 (2.0); and soybeans, 0.3 (0.3).

FATS AND OILS

World Production of Oils and Fats in 1970 Forecast at Record 43 Million Tons

The following extract is taken in part from the January 31, 1970 issue of World Agricultural Production and Trade published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

World production of oils and fats in 1970 is forecast at almost 43 million short tons, a record high for the twelfth consecutive year. This volume of production would exceed that of last year by 3.8 per cent or 1.56 million tons, which would be the largest annual increase since 1964 when production rose 5.2 per cent. The annual rate of increase during the 1965-69 period averaged 2.3 per cent. In 1969, production expanded by only 0.2 per cent.

Production in the United States is expected to rise by about 3.6 per cent, 376,000 tons, while production in foreign countries may gain by about 3.8 per cent or 1.18 million tons. This is in sharp contrast to 1969, when U.S. production rose by 3.7 per cent (373,000 tons) but foreign production declined about 1 per cent (300,000 tons). During the 1965-69 period the average annual rate of increase in the United States was 1.5 per cent while in foreign countries it was 2.6 per cent.

U.S. production will continue in calendar 1970, as it has for a decade, to dominate the world production picture, accounting for at least one-fourth of world production of all major oils and fats. Moreover, the increase foreseen in U.S. production this year is expected to represent almost one-fourth of the net increase in the world total. However, in view of the prospective increase in foreign production in 1970, some increase in competition for U.S. products is foreseen, particularly later in the year.

Among the major commodities, soybeans will continue in the year 1970, as throughout the 1960's, to be the major influencing factor in the world picture. Soybean oil production will again break all previous records, accounting for about 15 per cent of total fats and oils. Other leading factors include: (1) The near-record output of sunflower oil expected, but at the same time the continuing reduced offerings — in late 1969 and early 1970 — of Russian oil in world markets; (2) the increase in peanut oil production — to a near-record tonnage; (3) the expectation of sharp expansion — to a record tonnage — of rapeseed oil production (from 1970 crops), emphasizing the phenomenal growth of this commodity — by over 75 per cent from 1960 to that expected in 1970 — in the last decade; (4) the third consecutive year of record production of palm oil, stemming largely from the expansion in Malaysia; (5) the expectation of somewhat more coconut oil following 3 years of declining output; and (6) the continuing abundant supplies of butter.

Of the 1.56-million-ton increase expected in production this year, 1.2 million tons or over three-fourths of the total is in the edible oils category. Another fifth, 300,000 tons, of the total gain is anticipated in the palm oils. Industrial oils and marine oils also will increase slightly, but animal fats are not expected to vary greatly from last year's levels.

The 1970 production forecast includes edible and industrial oils produced largely from 1969 oilseed crops, except for rapeseed and castor oils, which are forecasts of oils to be produced from 1970 crops, and animal fats, palm and marine oils to be produced in 1970.

Production of edible vegetable oils in 1970 is forecast at a record 21.2 million tons. This would represent an increase of 6 per cent from last year's output, the

Oils and Fats (oil or fat equivalent): Estimated World Production, Average 1962-66, Annual 1963-69, and Forecast 1970(1)

Commodity	Average 1962-66	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969(2)	Forecast 1970
	thousand short tons								
Edible vegetable oils(3):									
Cottonseed	2,642	2,580	2,645	2,770	2,705	2,390	2,415	2,730	2,715
Peanut	3,102	2,995	3,125	3,315	3,205	3,300	3,505	2,955	3,390
Soybean	4,480	4,290	4,360	4,585	5,050	5,340	5,540	5,940	6,450
Sunflowerseed	2,802	2,690	2,455	3,250	3,105	3,595	3,975	3,980	3,930
Rapeseed	1,390	1,190	1,235	1,665	1,545	1,740	1,880	1,840	2,265
Sesameseed	632	625	635	670	625	620	655	600	630
Safflowerseed	192	210	165	205	215	275	235	185	245
Olive oil(4)	1,289(5)	1,020	1,875	1,117	1,367	1,479	1,479	1,487	1,300
Corn oil	253	240	255	270	275	275	265	275	285
Totals	16,782	15,840	16,750	17,847	18,092	19,014	19,949	19,992	21,210
Palm oils(6):									
Coconut(7)	2,397	2,325	2,504	2,367	2,529	2,314	2,260	2,242	2,340
Palm kernel	456	455	455	465	460	380	395	430	475
Palm	1,340	1,315	1,320	1,345	1,405	1,275	1,480	1,650	1,825
Babassu kernel(8)	61	50	57	60	73	57	60	65	60
Totals	4,254	4,145	4,336	4,237	4,467	4,026	4,195	4,387	4,700
Industrial oils(3):									
Linseed	1,151	1,140	1,175	1,155	1,215	1,030	865	1,035	1,090
Castor	350	320	395	370	360	400	395	405	410
Oiticica	17	6	19	13	20	2	39	7	22
Tung	140	125	151	159	139	156	134	144	128
Totals	1,658	1,591	1,740	1,697	1,734	1,588	1,433	1,591	1,650
Animal fats:									
Butter (fat content)	4,518	4,375	4,455	4,740	4,650	4,835	5,180	5,100	5,000
Lard(9)	4,183	4,005	4,165	4,380	4,280	4,410	4,440	4,325	4,310
Tallow and grease	4,133	4,085	4,295	4,190	4,350	4,595	4,655	4,645	4,700
Totals	12,834	12,465	12,915	13,310	13,280	13,840	14,275	14,070	14,010
Marine oils:									
Whale	277	295	249	218	126	113	100	90	95
Sperm whale	158	149	165	170	161	165	165	165	165
Fish (including liver)	820	678	837	862	986	1,190	1,230	1,125	1,150
Totals	1,255	1,122	1,251	1,250	1,273	1,468	1,495	1,380	1,410
Estimated world totals	36,783	35,163	36,992	38,341	38,846	39,936	41,347	41,420	42,980

(1) Years indicate are those in which the predominant share of the given oil was produced from its related raw material. (2) Preliminary. (3) Estimates of U.S. oil production include actual oil produced plus the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds; estimates for most other countries are based upon the production of various oilseeds times the estimated normal proportions crushed for oil. (4) Excludes sulfur oil. (5) 1960-63 average. (6) Estimated on the basis of exports and information available on consumption in the various producing areas. (7) Revised series. (8) Mill production 1962-65 only. (9) Rendered lard only in most countries.

largest percentage increase since 1965. Moreover, this would represent the tenth consecutive annual increase. The largest increases in volume will be in soybean, peanut, and rapeseed oils, respectively, while the largest percentage increase will be in safflowerseed oil. Olive oil production will drop substantially, while sunflower and cottonseed oils will be only slightly below 1969 levels.

In 1970, for the ninth consecutive year, soybean oil production will reach an alltime high. While the increase in 1969 world soybean production was only 2 per cent, the increase in oil output in calendar 1970 may approach 10 per cent because the U.S. crush and soybean exports (oil equivalent) in 1969-70 are expected to be up a tenth.

World production of soybeans in 1969 is estimated at 1.49 billion bushels, a record high for the fifth consecutive year. This is only slightly larger than the 1968 harvest, but it is 34 per cent above the average annual output during 1962-66. While the United States with a harvest of almost 1.12 billion bushels produced 75 per cent of the world crop and accounted for 45 per cent of the increase from the previous year, the actual gain in the United States was only 1 per cent or 13.7 million bushels. However, this volume of production, plus carry-in stocks on September 1, 1969, that were almost double those of a year earlier, gave a total supply of 1.44 billion bushels, 13 per cent or 169 million bushels more than last year's supply.

Sunflowerseed oil output in 1970, which has been the center of much attention in recent months because of sharply higher prices, is forecast to decline slightly following the record 1969 volume. The 1970 oil output forecast, on the basis of crops harvested in calendar 1969, is 4.0 million short tons or 1 per cent below last year. This represents a decrease of 50,000 tons.

The decline stems primarily from an anticipated 5-per cent reduction — amounting to 133,000 tons — in Soviet oil output. (This forecast is based on unofficial indications in late 1969 - made prior to availability of the official Soviet crop estimate, which may be issued during the month of January.) Also there was a decline of 12 per cent — equivalent to 20,000 tons of oil — in the 1969 Argentine crop. The aggregate decline, however, should be lessened by larger European output, principally in Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, and Hungary. Although relatively small, further increases in output may also be forthcoming from France and Spain.

Because of the current high prices for sunflowerseed oil no EC levy has been applied since October 15, 1969.

Sunflowerseed and oil exports on an oil equivalent basis are expected to decline below last year's reduced volume of 1.15 million short tons. The decline in export volume is expected to be chiefly in oil exports from the Soviet Union. However, this reduction is expected to be largely offset by increased movements from Eastern Europe as well as new crop oil from Argentina.

In Argentina plantings increased substantially in the second half of 1969, and oil output from the new crop to be harvested this spring could increase by over 60,000 tons. Harvest of the new crop in Chaco, the northern section, began late in December, and seed should be crushed and start moving into markets this month. However, the bulk of the harvest in the major producing areas of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, and Cordoba comes in April. Until then, commercial stocks of seed and oil in Argentina — and, therefore, exports — will continue to be substantially below a year earlier.

Rapeseed oil production in 1970 from crops to be harvested later in the year is

tentatively forecast 20 per cent higher than the record outturn in 1968 and 23 per cent higher than 1969 production. Rapeseed production in Europe and Asia in 1969 declined 11 per cent below the previous year's level because of severe winter frosts and adverse weather during the spring and summer months. The decline in these areas, however, was partly offset by the record rapeseed harvest in Canada. Consequently, world production declined only 2 per cent or an estimated 40,000 tons, oil basis, from the record 1968 outturn.

Despite the decreased yields in Europe during the past year, the 1970 winter rapeseed area is reported to have increased in three major producing countries. Current estimates indicate a general expansion in the 1970 winter rapeseed acreage in most areas of France and a 15-per cent increase in West Germany as compared with 1969. The rapeseed area in Poland, which was reduced in 1969, will be increased to the 1968 level, according to an official statement made recently in Warsaw.

Considering the moisture received in the rapeseed growing areas in India, the 1970 crop is expected to be larger than last year. A slight increase is also expected for Canada, even though intentions to plant will not be known until March.

Production of safflower oil, which declined last year to the lowest level since 1964, is expected to reach 245,000 tons in 1970, second only to the record level attained in 1967. The anticipated 32-per cent increase in oil production for 1970 is based on the much larger safflowerseed crops harvested in the United States, Mexico, and India during 1969. Production in these major producing countries increased 44 per cent or 235,000 tons as compared with the preceding year. Production declined, however, in Australia and Spain. Australia's safflowerseed crop in 1969 again suffered the effects of drought and production in Spain fell sharply as acreage declined nearly 65 per cent.

World production of the palm oils is expected to increase this year by 313,000 tons or 7.1 per cent over last year's output. The forecast increase is substantially above the increases of 192,000 tons last year and 169,000 in 1968. This year, output is expected to be 5 per cent above the previous record high in 1966. The major factors influencing the expected gain include (1) further substantial expansion in palm oil output in Malaysia, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, and Sierra Leone; (2) anticipation of some recovery in output of palm kernels and oil following the civil war in Nigeria; and (3) an expected partial recovery in Philippine production of copra and coconut oil.

A larger volume of industrial oils will be produced in 1970 than in any of the previous 3 years, but the tonnage will be below the high levels of the mid-1960's. At an estimated 1.65 million tons, output would be 4 per cent above last year's. Increases in linseed, castor, and oiticica, however, will be partly offset by a decline in tung oil.

No significant change from last year's level is foreseen in the production of animal fats, now forecast at 14.0 million tons. Slight declines in butter and lard are likely to exceed the slight increase expected in tallow and greases.

World output of marine oils is forecast to increase slightly, following last year's decline in fish oil output. However, it is expected to be somewhat below the record volume produced in 1968. Production of baleen whale oil is believed to have bottomed out last year and may be up slightly this year. No current solid information is available on sperm whale output, but no appreciable change is anticipated.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Commercial Supplies — Data recorded up to February 18, 1970 indicate that primary deliveries of flaxseed have amounted to 13.5 million bushels considerably above the comparable total of 9.9 million of the previous year and 23 per cent more than the 10-year (1958-59 — 1967-68) average for the period of 11.0 million. Marketings of rapeseed at 19.9 million bushels registered sharp increases over both the corresponding 1968-69 figures of 7.1 million and the recent 10-year average of 8.3 million.

Total visible supplies of Canadian flaxseed at February 18 of the current crop year amounted to 6.9 million bushels, above the 6.6 million at the corresponding date in 1969 but below the 8.4 million in 1968. Most of the current total was accounted for by supplies in country elevators, with supplies in this position totalling 3.2 million bushels, lower than the 3.8 million a year ago but considerably more than the 1.7 million of two years ago. Stocks "in transit rail" (western division), at 0.6 million bushels, were 25 per cent below the 1969 comparable figure of 0.8 million but higher than the 0.4 million of 1968. Supplies in West Coast position (Vancouver-New Westminster) amounted to 0.4 million bushels as against 0.7 million a year ago while Lakehead stocks, at 2.2 million were far above the 1969 comparable total of 0.6 but smaller than the 3.2 million bushels of two years ago. Supplies of rapeseed in commercial positions at February 18 this year totalled some 11.1 million bushels compared with 5.3 million a year ago and 6.0 million two years ago. The bulk of this year's total 5.9 million bushels, was in country elevator positions compared with 2.9 million a year ago while stocks at Vancouver-New Westminster, at 1.6 million, were slightly above last year's figure of 1.3 million bushels.

Exports of Flaxseed, Rapeseed and Soybeans — During the first six months of the 1969-70 crop year exports of Canadian flaxseed amounted to 9.2 million bushels, representing increases over both the 5.5 million shipped during the comparable period of 1968-69 and the ten-year (1958-59 — 1967-68) average for the period of 7.6 million. The major markets for this oilseed with figures in millions of bushels were as follows: Japan, 2.7; Netherlands, 2.1; and Britain, 2.0. The remainder was accounted for by relatively smaller shipments to thirteen other countries.

Exports of rapeseed from August 1, 1969 to January 31, 1970, at 9.1 million bushels were 24 per cent above the comparable 1968-69 figure of 7.3 million, and more than doubled the recent average of 3.7 million. Japan, the major importer, at 6.8 million, accounted for 75 per cent of the total of the six-month period. Other shipments went to the Netherlands, 1.6 million, Britain, 0.4 million, Morocco, 0.2 million and the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium and Luxembourg 0.1 million each.

Customs exports of soybeans during the first six months (August-January) of the 1969-70 crop year amounted to 649,000 bushels, below the 659,000 at the comparable period the previous year. Britain was the major importer taking 590,000 bushels.

Crushings of Soybeans and Rapeseed Increase but Flaxseed and Sunflower Seed Decline — Crushings of flaxseed, soybeans, rapeseed and sunflower seed, in Canada during the period August 1969-January 1970, have accounted for a total of 929.2 million pounds compared with 840.9 million pounds for the same period of the previous year. Most of the current total is accounted for by crushings of some 674.7 million pounds of soybeans, 10 per cent more than the 610.7 million pounds during the comparable period of 1968-69.

Crushings of flaxseed at 56.6 million pounds, represent a decline of 2 per cent from the comparable 1968-69 figure of 57.8 million pounds. The total amount of rapeseed crushed during August 1969-January 1970 amounted to 185.5 million pounds, an increase of 18 per cent over last year's comparable total of 157.1 million pounds. Sunflower seed, at 12.4 million pounds, was 19 per cent less than the previous year's comparable total of 15.3 million.

Delivery Quota on Flaxseed 1969-70 Crop Year

On February 5, 1970 The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 23 announced that effective immediately, at all delivery points within the designated area, the quota of eight (8) bushels per seeded acre to flaxseed as indicated in our Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 12 of November 20, 1969, is hereby increased to eleven (11) bushels per seeded acre, or four hundred (400) bushels, whichever is the larger.

On March 13, 1970 The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 29 stated in part that effective immediately the delivery quota on flaxseed is declared open at all delivery points in the designated area.

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

Quota on Rapeseed 1969-70 Crop Year

On January 16, 1970 The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 21 announced that effective immediately, at all delivery points within the designated area, the quota of eight (8) bushels per seeded acre to rapeseed as indicated in our Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 9 of October 14, 1969, is hereby increased to thirteen (13) bushels per seeded acre, or four hundred (400) bushels, whichever is the larger.

All deliveries made under this authorization must be properly recorded in the producer's permit book on page 7 and as previously stated, producers may deliver rapeseed within existing quotas to any delivery point selected by them at which elevator space for rapeseed is available.

On March 13, 1970 The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 28 stated that effective immediately the delivery quota on rapeseed is declared open at all delivery points in the designated area.

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

Supply and Disposition of Flaxseed and Rapeseed — Canada
Crop Year 1968-69

Item	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
	bushels	
Stocks at commencement of crop year —		
On farms	600,000	2,434,000(1)
Country elevators	1,187,592	4,302,400
Interior private and mill elevators	12,509	324,118
Interior terminal elevators	328	1,053
Vancouver — New Westminster	726,914	1,761,981
Victoria — Prince Rupert	—	235
Fort William — Port Arthur	1,192,998	122,699
In transit rail:		
Western division	223,802	928,016
Eastern elevators	733,904	48,978
Totals, in store July 31, 1968	4,678,047	9,923,480
1968 Production	19,666,000	19,400,000
Imports	4,925	—
Totals, supplies	24,348,972	29,323,480
Exports	13,421,430	14,311,194
Consumed in Canada —		
Human food	1,000	—
Seed requirements	1,577,000	326,000
Industrial use (2)	2,085,364	6,933,822
Loss in handling (3)	232,000	1,000
Animal feed, waste and dockage (4)	2,123,572	2,682,380
Totals, domestic use	6,018,936	9,943,202
Stocks at end of crop year —		
On farms	800,000	700,000
Country elevators	1,496,914	2,513,136
Interior private and mill elevators	28,804	281,123
Interior terminal elevators	742	1,053
Vancouver — New Westminster	730,396	922,040
Victoria — Prince Rupert	44	392
Fort William — Port Arthur	1,192,014	99,999
In transit rail:		
Western division	466,462	480,356
In transit lake	158,497	—
Eastern elevators	34,733	71,085
Totals, in store July 31, 1969	4,908,606	5,069,084
Totals, disposition	24,348,972	29,323,480

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

QUALITY OF WESTERN CANADIAN FLAXSEED AND RAPESEED, 1969 CROP

The following information was taken from Crop Bulletin No. 108, "Canadian Flax and Rapeseed, 1969" published by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. Quality data for the 1969 crops of Western Canadian flaxseed and rapeseed are obtained from analyses of individual samples of new-crop flax and rapeseed submitted to the Grain Research Laboratory by elevator agents of the grain firms in the three Prairie Provinces and by the Grain Inspection Division of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Flaxseed quality. — Flaxseed production in Western Canada in 1969 was more than 50 per cent greater than in 1968 as a result of substantial increases in seeded acreage in all three Prairie Provinces.

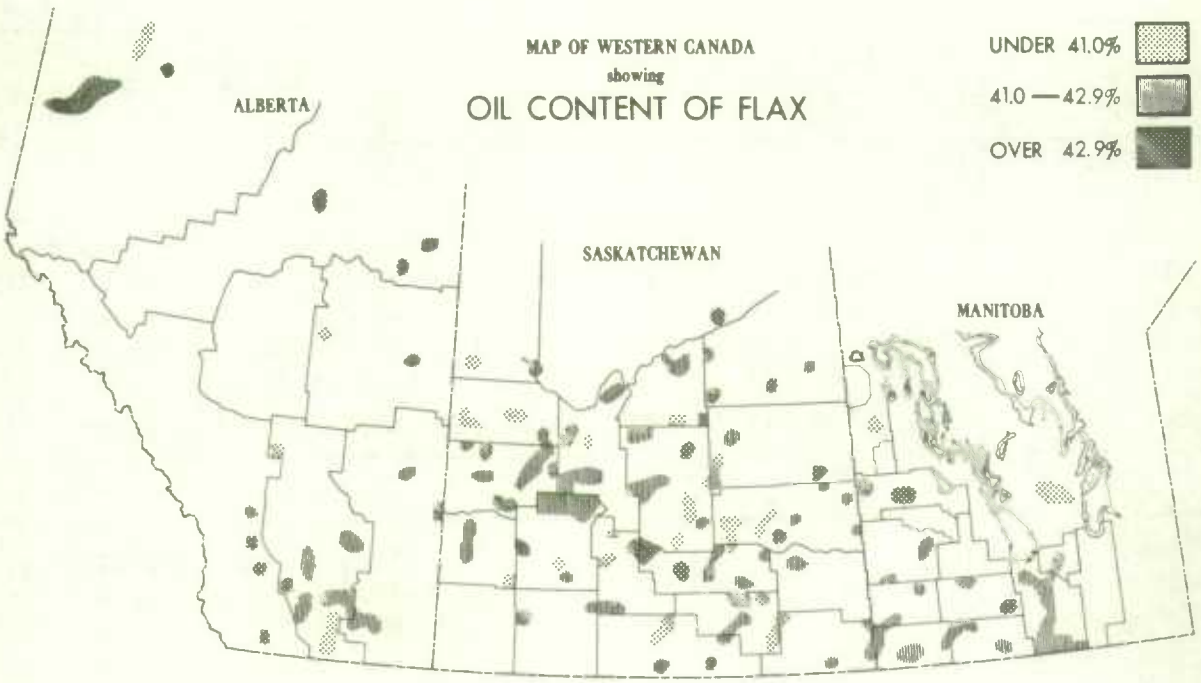
Quality Data for Grades of Flax for Each Province, and for Western Canada, 1969 Crop

Grade	Oil content(1)		Iodine value		Protein content(2)		No. of samples
	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	
	%	%	Wijs' units		%	%	
Manitoba							
No. 1 C.W.	42.2	39.3 - 45.3	187	181 - 198	38.6	34.5 - 43.2	48
No. 2 C.W.	41.3	39.3 - 42.8	190	186 - 193	41.3	37.7 - 47.4	3
No. 3 C.W.	38.6	36.6 - 43.9	192	186 - 195	36.5	35.1 - 37.9	4
All grades	41.8	36.6 - 45.3	187	181 - 198	38.6	34.5 - 47.4	55
Saskatchewan							
No. 1 C.W.	41.8	34.4 - 45.1	185	174 - 196	42.5	35.9 - 47.8	125
No. 2 C.W.	42.3	39.4 - 44.9	187	172 - 200	43.2	37.9 - 46.8	8
No. 3 C.W.	41.0	-	194	-	40.7	-	1
All grades	41.8	34.4 - 45.1	185	172 - 200	42.5	35.9 - 47.8	134
Alberta							
No. 1 C.W.	42.4	39.7 - 46.2	187	177 - 198	41.9	35.5 - 48.0	32
No. 2 C.W.	41.0	38.8 - 42.3	189	180 - 200	42.6	36.2 - 48.7	9
No. 3 C.W.	42.3	41.2 - 44.3	199	197 - 200	34.7	31.9 - 36.4	3
All grades	42.1	38.8 - 46.2	188	177 - 200	41.5	31.9 - 48.7	44
Western Canada							
No. 1 C.W.	42.0	34.4 - 46.2	186	174 - 198	41.5	34.5 - 48.0	205
No. 2 C.W.	41.5	38.8 - 44.9	188	172 - 200	42.7	36.2 - 48.7	20
No. 3 C.W.	40.2	36.6 - 44.3	195	186 - 200	36.3	31.9 - 40.7	8
All grades	41.9	34.4 - 46.2	186	172 - 200	41.4	31.9 - 48.7	233

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

The previous table lists the mean values, and ranges in values, for oil content, iodine value, and protein content of the residual oil-free meal for each grade of flaxseed for each province, and for all of Western Canada. The 1969 flaxseed crop averages 41.9 per cent in oil content, down somewhat from the 42.8 per cent level in the 1968 crop, but about equal to the average level for the 10-year period 1959-68, of 42.0 per cent. The protein content of the oil-free meal is 41.4 per cent this year, up considerably from last year's record low of 39.7 per cent. Iodine value is lower this year, averaging 186 units.

The accompanying map outlines flax-producing areas for 1969 in terms of three ranges in oil content. The greater part of the flax-producing areas in Manitoba and Alberta had an average oil content in the middle range, 41.0 - 42.9 per cent; in Saskatchewan, somewhat under 50 per cent of the producing area was in the middle range.



Rapeseed quality. — A new record high in Western Canadian rapeseed production was achieved in 1969, with a crop of 37.1 million bushels (0.84 million metric tons) produced on 2 million acres. The new crop is 50 per cent larger than the previous record crop of 24.7 million bushels in 1967. Annual production of rapeseed over the 10-year period 1959 to 1968 averaged 14.6 million bushels. The yield per acre for the 1969 crop was exactly the same as that for the 1968 crop, 18.4 bushels per acre. The marked increase in rapeseed production in 1969 is due to a markedly increased acreage, about 91 per cent greater than in 1968. Farmers in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan devoted the largest acreage ever to rape, while in Alberta the 1969 acreage was second only to the 875,000 acres seeded in 1967.

The oil content of the 1969 rapeseed crop averages 43.6 per cent, down significantly from last year's record high level of 46.0 per cent. The protein content of the oil-free meal is 40.4 per cent this year. Early harvested seed from the drier parts of the growing area showed the typical reddish color that results from accelerated ripening. In many areas where rapeseed is grown, the harvest weather was extremely bad and the crop was subjected to severe weathering; considerable material was harvested at high moisture levels in the tough and damp range.

The following table gives mean values for oil content and for protein content of the residual oil-free rapeseed meal for each grade of the new crop of rapeseed from each province, and for the new crop as a whole. Corresponding values from the 1968 harvest survey are given for comparison. The oil content for each grade for each province is lower than for the previous crop. The protein content of the meal is higher this year than last for both Saskatchewan and Alberta, but is lower for Manitoba.

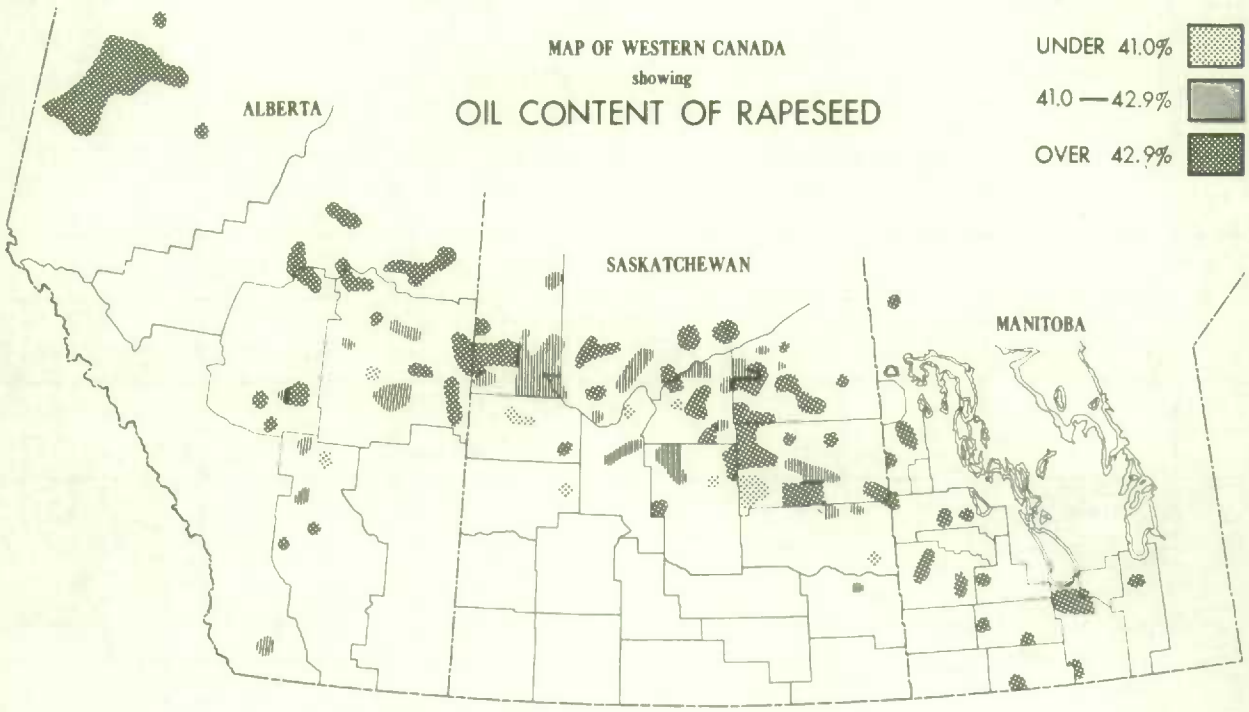
Quality Data for Grades of Rapeseed for Each Province, and for Western Canada, 1969 and 1968 Crops

Grade	1969 Survey			1968 Survey	
	Oil content(1)	Protein content(2)	No. of samples	Oil content(1)	Protein content(2)
	%	%		%	%
			Manitoba		
No. 1 Can. Rapeseed	45.2	38.5	25	46.4	39.2
No. 2 Can. Rapeseed	—	—	—	46.0	39.8
All grades	45.2	38.5	25	46.4	39.3
			Saskatchewan		
No. 1 Can. Rapeseed	43.0	41.2	163	45.8	40.2
No. 2 Can. Rapeseed	40.7	42.6	6	45.2	40.1
All grades	42.9	41.2	169	45.7	40.2
			Alberta		
No. 1 Can. Rapeseed	44.6	38.9	74	46.2	38.2
No. 2 Can. Rapeseed	43.2	41.2	15	46.1	37.7
All grades	44.4	39.3	89	46.2	38.1
			Western Canada		
No. 1 Can. Rapeseed	43.7	40.3	262	46.1	39.3
No. 2 Can. Rapeseed	42.5	41.6	21	45.8	38.4
All grades	43.6	40.4	283	46.0	39.1

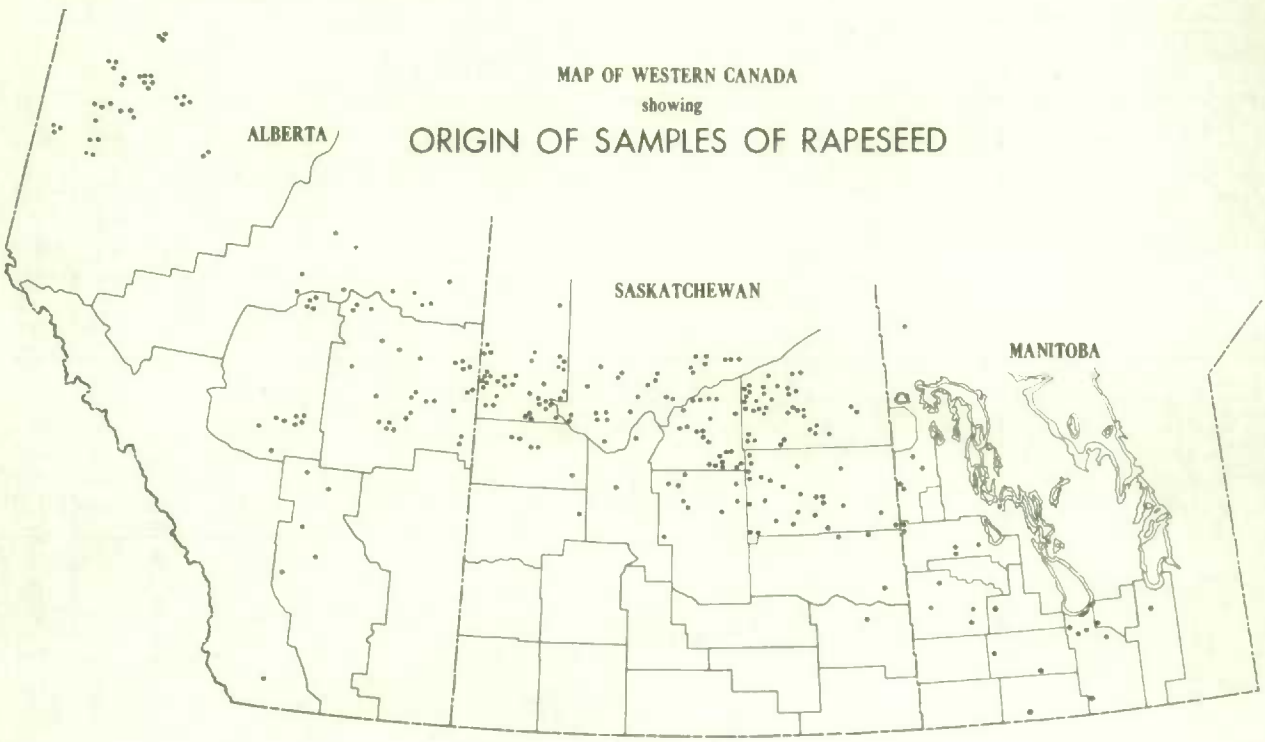
(1) Moisture-free basis.

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

The following map outlines the major areas of rapeseed production in 1969 in terms of three ranges in oil content. The majority of these areas produced seed with an average oil content of 43 per cent or over. A very few areas in Saskatchewan and Alberta had an average oil content below 41 per cent.



The following map shows origin of the samples for the 1969 rapeseed survey. For the most part, rapeseed is grown along the outer portion of the cereal producing area of the Western Canadian prairies.



FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF FLAXSEED AND RAPESEED IN THE WESTERN DIVISION CROP YEAR 1968-69

The following tables give a breakdown of the quantities of flaxseed and rapeseed marketed by farmers in 1968-69 according to the marketing channel through which the grain passed. Deliveries to country elevators are further classified by crop districts. These are revised data compiled by the Statistics Division of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Farmers' Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed in the Western Division
Crop Year 1968-69

Marketing channel	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
	bushels	
Country elevators	15,053,019	12,127,111
Interior private and mill elevators	254,573	4,848,915
Interior semi-public terminals	—	—
Platform loadings	1,533	—
Totals	15,309,125	16,976,026

Farmers' Marketings through Country Elevators
Crop Year 1968-69

Province and district	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
	bushels	
Manitoba		
Crop District 1	917,825	6,232
2	1,471,435	62,737
3	3,064,245	103,905
4	271,131	8,707
5	234,419	12,578
6	67,800	1,736
7	398,230	20,875
8	385,523	6,662
9	408,249	24,729
10	140,816	109,003
11	406,992	125,166
12	296,908	3,059
13	98,786	410,412
14	112,990	518
Totals	8,275,349	896,319
Ontario		
Country elevators in the western division	—	—
Totals (1)	8,275,349	896,319

Farmers' Marketings through Country Elevators
Crop Year 1968-69

Province and district	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
	bushels	
Saskatchewan		
Crop District 1A	167,644	—
1B	169,124	9,268
2A	138,870	895
2B	462,126	—
3A North	52,122	—
3A South	38,703	—
3B North	199,503	—
3B South	15,716	—
4A	684	—
4B	62,525	88
5A	136,059	18,027
5B	168,556	530,983
6A	276,685	50,027
6B	195,384	73,815
7A	792,437	8,143
7B	128,991	68,530
8A	404,025	1,824,179
8B	140,337	596,009
9A	95,447	930,276
9B	49,810	1,543,927
Totals	3,694,748	5,654,167
Alberta		
Crop District 1	227,230	—
2	1,702,434	145,607
3	493,351	94,287
4	36,477	925,541
5	8,986	396,258
6	55,746	993,244
7	549,525	2,981,715
Totals	3,073,749	5,536,652
British Columbia	9,173	39,973
Totals (2)	3,082,922	5,576,625
Totals marketed	15,053,019	12,127,111

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

Revised Farmers' Marketings(1), Canadian Western Flaxseed and Rapeseed
August 1, 1968 — July 31, 1969

			Flaxseed	Rapeseed
			bushels	
Manitoba				
August	1 — August	28	3,993	36,431
August	29 — October	2	197,892	216,746
October	3 — October	30	1,090,587	207,382
October	31 — November	27	2,377,606	65,852
November	28 — December	31	570,301	47,226
January	1 — January	29	774,065	124,093
January	30 — February	26	1,260,305	110,663
February	27 — April	2	724,870	284,507
April	3 — April	30	345,931	142,201
May	1 — May	28	348,259	95,696
May	29 — July	2	403,161	181,669
July	3 — July	31	334,448	141,245
Totals			8,431,418	1,653,711
Saskatchewan				
August	1 — August	28	3,227	85,946
August	29 — October	2	80,678	690,793
October	3 — October	30	183,367	931,470
October	31 — November	27	718,651	609,054
November	28 — December	31	311,724	529,245
January	1 — January	29	271,288	410,459
January	30 — February	26	561,116	472,357
February	27 — April	2	419,200	1,864,922
April	3 — April	30	279,692	917,757
May	1 — May	28	275,191	593,176
May	29 — July	2	367,706	874,982
July	3 — July	31	224,441	509,255
Totals			3,696,281	8,489,416

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Revised Farmers' Marketings(1), Canadian Western Flaxseed and Rapeseed
August 1, 1968 — July 31, 1969

			Flaxseed	Rapeseed
			bushels	
		Alberta		
August	1 — August	28	2,883	25,964
August	29 — October	2	73,880	270,842
October	3 — October	30	369,315	712,753
October	31 — November	27	403,678	472,307
November	28 — December	31	155,991	342,380
January	1 — January	29	414,254	489,325
January	30 — February	26	629,284	549,941
February	27 — April	2	346,854	1,179,866
April	3 — April	30	227,912	667,336
May	1 — May	28	133,436	412,713
May	29 — July	2	246,405	600,926
July	3 — July	31	177,534	1,108,546
Totals			3,181,426	6,832,899
		Prairie Provinces		
August	1 — August	28	10,103	148,341
August	29 — October	2	352,450	1,178,381
October	3 — October	30	1,643,269	1,851,605
October	31 — November	27	3,499,935	1,147,213
November	28 — December	31	1,038,016	918,851
January	1 — January	29	1,459,607	1,023,877
January	30 — February	26	2,450,705	1,132,961
February	27 — April	2	1,490,924	3,329,295
April	3 — April	30	853,535	1,727,294
May	1 — May	28	756,886	1,101,585
May	29 — July	2	1,017,272	1,657,577
July	3 — July	31	736,423	1,759,046
Totals			15,309,125	16,976,026

(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 and rapeseed in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to February 18 were above their comparable figures of the previous year. Deliveries of flaxseed, at 13.5 million bushels, were 36 per cent above the 1968-69 total of 9.9 million and 23 per cent more than the 10-year (1958-59-1967-68) average for this period of 11.0 million bushels. Rapeseed marketings, at 19.9 million bushels, registered a substantial increase over both the 7.1 million of the period August 1, 1968 — February 19, 1969 and the ten-year average of 8.3 million bushels.

Farmers' Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed in the Prairie Provinces
1969-70 with Comparisons

Period or week ending	Flaxseed(1)			
	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
	thousand bushels			
August 1 —				
November 19, 1969	3,984	2,491	1,514	7,989
26	294	311	104	709
December 3	287	653	272	1,212
10	280	294	156	731
17	152	195	105	452
22	151	163	55	369
29	59	114	70	243
January 7, 1970	61	182	94	338
14	59	21	34	114
21	38	26	24	88
28	77	63	71	210
February 4	63	73	44	180
11	67	106	82	256
18	103	277	249	628
Totals	5,674	4,971	2,876	13,521
Similar period 1968-69r	6,004	1,974	1,946	9,924
10-year average similar period 1958-59-1967-68	4,945	3,414	2,601	10,960
	Rapeseed(2)			
August 1 —				
November 19, 1969	1,240	6,508	3,947	11,695
26	66	318	284	668
December 3	57	182	138	377
10	20	259	92	372
17	36	277	152	464
22	55	159	93	307
29	13	100	103	216
January 7, 1970	54	99	99	251
14	59	191	215	465
21	41	218	139	398
28	203	1,488	1,219	2,910
February 4	74	415	317	806
11	93	217	252	562
18	81	226	95	402
Totals	2,093	10,656	7,143	19,892
Similar period 1968-69r	782	3,581	2,763	7,127
10-year average similar period 1958-59-1967-68	677	4,174	3,402	8,252

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

Visible Supply of Canadian Flaxseed, February 18, 1970 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1968 and 1969

Position	1968	1969	1970
	thousand bushels		
Country elevators — Manitoba	336	1,412	656
Saskatchewan	765	1,173	1,691
Alberta	631	1,230	870
Sub-totals	1,732	3,815	3,217
Interior private and mill	13	79	67
Interior terminals	—	18	44
Vancouver-New Westminster	1,406	691	438
Thunder Bay(1)	3,196	588	2,190
In transit rail (western division)	372	819	583
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	202	78	153
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	1,195	3	15
In transit rail (eastern division)	—	460	130
Storage afloat	308	—	64
Totals	8,424	6,551	6,901

Visible Supply of Canadian Rapeseed, February 18, 1970 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1968 and 1969

Position	1968	1969	1970
	thousand bushels		
Country elevators — Manitoba	181	166	220
Saskatchewan	1,404	1,636	3,658
Alberta	1,582	1,099	2,050
Sub-totals	3,167	2,901	5,928
Interior private and mill	454	484	769
Interior terminals	5	5	24
Vancouver-New Westminster	1,233	1,316	1,568
Thunder Bay(1)	179	63	941
In transit rail (western division)	927	454	1,885
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	—	115	1
In transit rail (eastern division)	—	—	1
Totals	5,965	5,338	11,117

(1) Prior to January 1, 1970 Thunder Bay was Fort William-Port Arthur.

GRADING OF FLAXSEED AND RAPESEED 1969-70

Cars of flaxseed inspected by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada during the first half of the 1969-70 crop year amounted to 7,016 cars, in sharp contrast to the 3,198 cars of this oilseed inspected during the first six months of the 1968-69 crop year. Some 67.6 per cent of the August-January inspections of flaxseed graded No. 1 C.W. compared with 54.5 per cent for the comparable period a year ago.

Cars of rapeseed inspected during the August-January period of the current crop year, at 5,518 cars were 61 per cent above the 3,432 cars of this oilseed inspected the previous year. The 93.4 per cent of the August-January 1969-70 rapeseed inspections which were graded No. 1 Canada represents a decrease from the 94.8 per cent falling into this category in 1968-69.

Gradings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed Inspected(1), August-January 1969-70 with Comparisons

Grain and grade	Crop year		August-January			
	Average 1963-64 — 1967-68	1968-69	1968-69		1969-70	
	per cent		cars	per cent	cars	per cent
Flaxseed						
1 C.W.	88.6	57.0	1,743	54.5	4,743	67.6
2 C.W.	1.7	4.7	63	2.0	230	3.3
3 C.W.	0.7	1.1	11	0.3	57	0.8
4 C.W.	0.1	0.2	4	0.1	13	0.2
Tough (2) (3)	7.2	27.0	756	23.6	1,651	23.5
Damp (2) (4)	0.4	9.9	620	19.4	216	3.1
Rejected (2)	0.6	0.1	1	(5)	71	1.0
All Others	0.7	0.1	—	—	35	0.5
Totals	100.0	100.0	3,198	100.0	7,016	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			6,295,000		13,702,000	
Rapeseed						
1 Canada		90.9	3,252	94.8	5,155	93.4
2 Canada		4.4	82	2.4	127	2.3
3 Canada		0.9	9	0.3	31	0.6
Others		3.9	89	2.6	205	3.7
Totals		100.0	3,432	100.0	5,518	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			7,496,000		12,058,000	

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

Oilseed Crushings in Canada, Calendar Years 1958-69

Item	Flaxseed	Soybeans	Rapeseed	Sunflower seed
		bushels		
Quantity Crushed				
1958	3,714,978	14,099,362	663,304	196,364
1959	2,919,554	16,148,017	524,836	227,737
1960	2,637,243	17,147,988	376,838	590,526
1961	2,912,208	15,410,386	1,181,423	261,144
1962	2,350,163	17,433,760	1,495,283	101,786
1963	2,417,598	18,155,664	1,590,780	228,136
1964	3,053,488	20,732,079	1,748,825	691,069
1965	2,838,339	19,548,764	2,635,112	655,721
1966	2,470,967	20,052,503	4,272,916	398,993
1967	2,377,016	21,054,014	5,023,750	568,506
1968	1,998,716	19,199,616	5,769,925	959,243
1969	2,029,866	20,865,292	7,461,290	693,524
Oil Produced		pounds		
1958	72,843,666	147,576,584	12,081,248	1,543,295
1959	57,048,927	170,306,449	9,459,625	1,834,125
1960	52,062,412	185,086,753	6,762,706	4,940,545
1961	57,135,560	162,876,037	20,845,161	2,314,385
1962	45,376,613	181,257,687	28,476,022	918,719
1963	46,732,738	186,750,396	30,711,253	2,367,595
1964	58,934,636	200,317,538	34,115,716	6,698,708
1965	54,857,900	198,587,805	51,807,726	6,657,605
1966	48,577,718	197,867,175	84,446,626	4,430,217
1967	47,237,899	215,511,611	100,864,986	6,814,290
1968	39,809,524	191,618,708	116,413,411	11,473,346
1969	39,558,368	212,707,669	149,316,218	8,359,265
Oil Meal Produced		tons		
1958	65,009	331,063	9,862	871
1959	50,277	383,039	7,904	1,064
1960	45,272	399,604	5,840	2,761
1961	50,592	361,285	18,303	1,283
1962	40,670	407,649	22,696	499
1963	41,343	427,432	23,588	1,203
1964	53,556	458,513	25,600	3,546
1965	48,754	466,558	38,264	3,659
1966	42,537	475,751	61,450	2,292
1967	40,916	503,019	71,000	3,223
1968	34,524	456,703	82,722	5,067
1969	35,041	494,650	105,340	4,067

Crushings of Vegetable Oilseeds and Production of Oil and Oil Meal, 1966-67 — 1969-70

	Crop Year			August-January	
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1968-69	1969-70
	thousand pounds				
Crushings					
Flaxseed	142,405	126,913	116,780	57,836	56,568
Soybeans	1,192,578	1,190,767	1,203,253	610,711	674,673
Rapeseed	248,150	257,955	346,691	157,075	185,545
Sunflower seed	14,054	24,401	24,246	15,318	12,404
Oil Production					
Flaxseed	50,487	44,946	41,044	20,279	19,296
Soybeans	201,522	198,999	204,027	102,880	113,794
Rapeseed	99,367	103,471	140,543	63,602	73,154
Sunflower seed	5,561	9,967	9,449	5,897	5,000
Meal Production					
Flaxseed	87,354	78,274	71,644	35,690	35,208
Soybeans	948,730	944,641	952,656	485,112	532,755
Rapeseed	141,675	148,349	196,414	88,482	104,519
Sunflower seed	5,394	8,599	9,150	5,500	4,708

Month-end Stocks in Crushing Plants of Oil and Meal, January 1968-70

	Oil			Meal		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
	thousand pounds					
Flaxseed	9,316	5,206	4,985	6,782	7,174	824
Soybeans	9,456	5,691	3,895	15,385	23,561	34,950
Rapeseed	8,626	3,682	3,042	1,510	1,364	4,215
Sunflower seed	1,891	691	451	118	1,034	524

Flaxseed — Selected Statistics, 1966-67 — 1969-70

	Crop year			August — January	
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1968-69	1969-70
			bushels		
Flaxseed					
Stocks at beginning of crop year	11,141,301	11,830,585	4,678,047	4,678,047	4,908,606[r]
Production	22,020,000	9,378,000	19,666,000	19,666,000	30,748,000
Imports	1,746	1,138	4,925	—	—
Exports	16,568,065	12,610,558	13,421,430	5,499,968	9,249,477
Domestic crushing	2,542,947	2,266,312	2,085,364	1,032,777	1,010,134
Prices(1)			cents and eighths per bushel		
August	300/7	348/3	346/6		319/2
September	299/2	345	339/6		322/1
October	292	332/7	332		322/6
November	290/5	345	321/5		305/5
December	293/2	345/1	316/1		276/1
January	293/5	348/5	327/7		280/5
February	295/6	348/6	330/4		284
March	299/6	342/4	325/4		
April	301/5	332	327/6		
May	396/5	354/3	329/3		
June	304/4	350	327/1		
July	335/2	354/6	343/5		
Yearly average	300/2	345/5	330/5		
Flaxseed oil			pounds		
Exports	10,116,500	21,986,300	10,865,400	7,693,400	6,629,200
Domestic production	50,487,408	44,946,101	41,044,253	20,278,642	19,295,699
Flaxseed meal			tons		
Exports	14,373	6,990	5,929	3,610	3,606
Domestic production	43,677	39,137	35,822	17,845	17,604

(1) Winnipeg Grain Exchange No. 1 C.W. Flaxseed, basis Thunder Bay.
[r] Revised figure.

Rapeseed — Selected Statistics, 1966-67 — 1969-70

	Crop year			August — January	
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1968-69	1969-70
			bushels		
Rapeseed					
Stocks at beginning of crop year	3,148,303	5,827,190	9,923,480	9,923,480	5,069,084
Production	25,800,000	24,700,000	19,400,000	19,400,000	37,100,000
Exports	13,817,739	12,308,678	14,311,194	7,344,328	9,103,890
Domestic crushing ..	4,963,009	5,159,104	6,933,822	3,141,495	3,710,891
Prices(1)			cents and eighths per bushel		
August	289/5	258	209/1		204/5
September	274/6	238	214/6		220/6
October	265/5	231/4	208/3		262/7
November	271	232/1	215/4		282/3
December	285/6	235/7	227/2		285/5
January	280/7	233/1	234/7		325/4
February	284/3	231/2	244/5		313/6
March	294/4	224/2	231/2		
April	280/5	212/6	226/6		
May	273/3	213/2	219		
June	269/3	210/3	215		
July	271/1	201/2	217/6		
Yearly average ...	278/3	226/6	222		
Rapeseed oil			pounds		
Domestic production	99,366,504	103,470,711	140,543,142	63,602,463	73,154,088
Rapeseed meal			tons		
Exports	127	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Domestic production	70,838	74,175	98,207	44,241	52,260

(1) Winnipeg Grain Exchange No. 1 Canada Rapeseed, basis in store Vancouver.
N.A. — Not available.

Soybeans — Selected Statistics, 1966-67 — 1969-70

	Crop year			August — January	
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1968-69	1969-70
			bushels		
Soybeans					
Production	9,012,000	8,091,000	9,027,000	9,027,000	7,664,000
Imports	16,294,633	13,328,316	12,469,497	7,347,188[r]	11,111,218
Exports	3,599,042	1,570,763	1,122,895	659,128	649,280
Domestic crushing	19,876,294	19,846,111	20,054,212	14,089,453	11,244,550
Prices(1)			cents and eighths per bushel		
August	339/2	297/3	270/4		267/1
September	325/3	295	261/5		249
October	310/4	287/6	248/7		245/5
November	305/5	276/6	254/7		246/6
December	303	271/5	258/1		245/3
January	296/6	273/6	260/4		251/4
February	295/1	276/5	261/2		257/5
March	300/4	276/3	260		
April	298/5	272/3	264/7		
May	300/4	272/1	267/2		
June	304/5	269/1	264/3		
July	300/2	269/5	270/3		
Yearly average	306/4	278/3	261/7		
Soybean oil			pounds		
Imports	20,372,400	20,941,700	25,651,900	13,349,800	11,364,500
Exports	34,624,000	30,291,500	32,090,600	23,309,600	25,041,600
Domestic production	201,522,206	198,999,327	204,026,576	102,880,020	113,793,536
Soybean meal			tons		
Imports	228,429	237,107	246,826	119,216	131,133
Exports	170,391	169,321	131,235	79,464	91,217
Domestic production	474,365	472,321	476,328	242,556	266,377

(1) Buying prices, carlots, f.o.b. Chatham, No. 2 and better.

[r] Revised figure

Monthly Prices of Oils and Meals(1) Crop Years 1967-68 — 1969-70

Year and month	Linseed oil	Rapeseed oil	Soybean oil	Linseed meal(2)	Rapeseed meal	Soybean meal
	cents per pound			dollars per ton		
1967-68						
August	14.78	10.07	11.87	117.20	66.95	106.00
September	14.55	9.57	11.78	117.80	68.90	108.60
October	13.78	9.17	11.42	118.00	63.43	107.80
November	14.55	8.93	11.13	118.00	63.83	101.40
December	14.44	8.95	11.20	118.00	63.95	102.20
January	14.44	8.89	11.06	118.40	65.27	104.20
February	14.22	8.92	11.45	118.40	65.95	104.60
March	13.89	9.09	11.35	118.40	65.43	103.80
April	13.00	8.69	10.86	118.80	65.05	104.80
May	14.55	8.68	10.60	119.00	64.08	104.80
June	14.11	8.52	9.72	119.00	63.32	110.60
July	14.33	8.17	9.30	119.00	61.33	112.20
Yearly average	14.22	8.97	10.98	118.33	64.79	105.92
1968-69						
August	13.89	7.93	9.26	117.20	60.00	115.80
September	13.78	7.97	9.01	117.80	63.73	117.80
October	13.67	7.90	8.84	118.00	64.15	110.80
November	13.22	8.04	9.61	118.00	62.07	104.40
December	13.44	8.66	10.37	118.00	59.40	104.00
January	13.89	8.94	10.05	118.40	58.83	102.60
February	13.67	8.93	9.97	119.00	58.87	102.10
March	13.74	8.92	10.35	119.40	59.29	103.93
April	13.67	8.86	10.11	119.20	60.82	106.20
May	13.67	8.93	10.28	119.40	62.05	110.50
June	13.37	8.15	9.26	120.20	64.03	111.33
July	13.86	8.29	9.47	120.20	62.52	109.13
Yearly average	13.66	8.46	9.72	118.73	61.31	108.22
1969-70						
August	14.11	8.76	10.35	119.40	62.72	107.78
September	14.59	8.75	10.50	120.00	60.56	107.62
October	13.86	9.40[r]	11.88[r]	119.60	65.38[r]	105.25
November	13.48	10.67	13.31	119.40	62.48	99.83
December	12.78	10.23	11.32	119.80	65.75	105.16
January	12.26	10.34	11.68	119.40	69.29	105.16

(1) Average wholesale prices paid to crushers by processors and manufacturers.
(2) Average retail prices to farmers.
r Revised figures.

Exports of Canadian Flaxseed(1) 1969-70 and 1968-69

Destination	November 1969	December 1969	January 1970	August - January 1969-70	August - January 1968-69
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	248,313	—	123,000	431,638	307,719
France	—	—	—	66,500	—
Germany, Federal Republic	—	36,615	—	153,117r	331,762
Italy	—	219,459	—	270,979	66,000
Netherlands	709,118	96,194	463,638	2,097,899r	863,530
Sub-totals	957,431	352,268	586,638	3,020,133r	1,569,011
Other Western Europe					
Britain	613,552	48,000	592,127	2,005,505r	1,368,265
Norway	108,200	99,000	—	207,200	118,407
Portugal	—	—	—	—	80,400
Spain	310,953	170,000	—	682,843r	200,000
Switzerland	40,000	—	—	40,000r	62,036
Sub-totals	1,072,705	317,000	592,127	2,935,548r	1,829,108
Totals	2,030,136	669,268	1,178,765	5,955,681	3,398,119
Eastern Europe					
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	96,700r	—
Germany, East	194,042	—	—	194,042	—
Totals	194,042	—	—	290,742r	—
Africa					
Morocco	—	—	82,000	82,000	—
Asia					
Israel	15,580	—	—	15,580	42,000
Japan	357,278	853,397	522,642	2,688,339	2,059,831
Korea, South	—	37,399	39,368	116,135	—
Totals	372,858	890,796	562,010	2,820,054	2,101,831
Oceania					
Australia	—	—	—	101,000	—
Western Hemisphere					
United States(2)	—	—	—	—	18
Totals, all countries	2,597,036	1,560,064	1,822,775	9,249,477	5,499,968

(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) 1969-70 and 1968-69

Destination	November 1969	December 1969	January 1970	August-January	
				1969-70	1968-69
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	—	73,920	73,920	—
Germany, Federal Republic	62,043	—	—	62,043	10,126
Italy	—	—	2	2	56,000
Netherlands	1,005,051	126,712	247,520	1,559,936	80,281
Sub-totals	1,067,094	126,712	321,442	1,695,901	146,407
Other Western Europe					
Britain	175,616	194,880	—	441,334	—
Totals	1,242,710	321,592	321,442	2,137,235	146,407
Africa					
Morocco	—	—	167,248	167,248	550,368
Asia					
Japan	657,918	1,452,808	1,509,865	6,794,973	5,077,984
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	1,482,985
Totals	657,918	1,452,808	1,509,865	6,794,973	6,560,969
Sub-totals, all countries	1,900,628	1,774,400	1,998,555	9,099,456	7,257,744
Western Hemisphere					
United States(2)	40	400	—	4,434	86,584
Totals, all countries	1,900,668	1,774,800	1,998,555	9,103,890	7,344,328

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

Customs Exports of Canadian Soybeans 1969-70 and 1968-69

Destination	November 1969	December 1969	January 1970	August-January	
				1969-70	1968-69
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Germany, Federal Republic	—	44,790	—	44,790	—
Netherlands	—	1,576	—	1,576	56,561
Sub-totals	—	46,366	—	46,366	56,561
Other Western Europe					
Britain	—	130,667	421,865	589,865	596,436
Sweden	1,989	—	2,675	12,234	4,962
Switzerland	—	815	—	815	1,111
Sub-totals	1,989	131,482	424,540	602,914	602,509
Totals	1,989	177,848	424,540	649,280	659,070
Western Hemisphere					
United States	—	—	—	—	58
Totals, all countries	1,989	177,848	424,540	649,280	659,128

UNITED STATES SITUATION

The following summary of the fats and oils situation in the United States has been taken from the January 21, 1970 issue of the Fats and Oils Situation published by the Economics Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Recent strong demand points to a 13 per cent to 15 per cent boost in total soybean usage this marketing year above 1968-69's level of 950 million bushels. In fact, the uncertainties in world supplies of competitive fish meal and oil and sunflowerseed oil could result in an even larger increase. In this event, soybean utilization could approximately balance the 1969 soybean crop. Relatively low commercial carryovers last fall here and abroad, and rising domestic requirements for oil and meal lend added demand strength. Thus, the U.S. soybean carryover next September 1 may only moderately exceed, at most, last September's 324 million bushels.

Soybean prices to farmers averaged $2.28 per bushel in September-December, 10 cents less than the year before. This decline reflected a record supply of soybeans and the lower support rate, along with a strong expansion in domestic and foreign demand. Continued strong demand and heavier earlier movement of soybeans under CCC loan suggest some price strengthening into spring. Market prices moved up this January but still remained below year-earlier levels. Next summer the trade may need to buy some soybeans from CCC as "free" supplies tighten.

In contrast to lower soybean prices so far this marketing year, soybean oil and meal prices have been up, resulting in the most favourable processing margins since 1965. The spot price spread between soybeans and the total value of oil and meal per bushel at Decatur averaged about 50 cents in September-December, compared with 19 cents in the same months the year before and 44 cents in 1965.

Favourable processing margins are stimulating a record crush and many processors have been operating at or near capacity. September-December crushings totalled nearly 235 million bushels, up about 34 million from a year earlier. Crushings for the entire marketing year may total 675 million bushels, or above, up from 606 million in 1968-69. The record output of oil and meal is moving into marketing channels, and crushers' and refiners' stocks remain relatively low.

Soybeans inspected for export from last September 1 through January 16 totalled 174 million bushels, up 38 million. The gain over last year will widen sharply through mid-February. Atlantic and Gulf Coast longshoremen were on strike at this time in 1969. Europe and Japan are taking most of the increased shipments, reflecting growth in poultry and livestock production, reduced competition from other oils and meals, and a general strengthening in world fats and oils prices compared with a year earlier. Pending further foreign developments, soybean exports for the entire marketing year may total about 340 million bushels compared to the 1968-69 record of 287 million.

Cottonseed oil supplies in the current marketing year are nearly 1.8 billion pounds, up a tenth. The 1969 cottonseed crop fell 8 per cent, but carryover stocks of oil (mainly in CCC hands) increased. Domestic use is running slightly above last year's near-record low of 1.0 billion pounds but exports are up sharply, due to increased commercial sales in addition to large CCC shipments. Cottonseed oil prices in August-December averaged about 15 per cent below a year earlier.

Nearly a tenth less lard output is expected for 1969-70, down from about 2.0 billion pounds in 1968-69. Farmers have reduced hog slaughter and the downtrend in

lard yield per hog continues. Relatively high lard prices—the October-December 1969 average of 12 cents per pound at Chicago was 5 cents above 1968—are causing many domestic users of lard in shortening and margarine to shift to lower priced substitutes. USDA payments to exporters of U.S. lard to the United Kingdom will limit the expected small decline in exports from last season's total of 223 million pounds.

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 February 12, 1970 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. Currency exchange rate: 3.25 new pesos per Canadian $1.00

The minimum and support prices for the 1969-70 oilseeds crops were officially announced by the National Grain Board on January 30. The prices for each, (100 kilos) bagged, f.o.r. Buenos Aires, are as follows:

	1968-69	1969-70
	dollars per bushel	
Sunflowerseed		
Support price	.88	.92
Minimum price	.82	.88
Soybeans		
Support price	2.51	2.51
Minimum price	2.26	2.34

The minimum price for flaxseed for 1969-70 was established some months ago at a level of 29.00 pesos per 100 kilos ($2.27 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires. This is the lowest price at which the private trade may buy from flaxseed producers.

It was also announced earlier that only a support price has been established for linseed oil. This support price of 56 pesos per 100 kilos (17 cents per kilo) is the lowest price at which the National Grain Board can purchase from flaxseed processors. The private trade may purchase linseed oil freely in the open market.

Flaxseed. — On December 15, the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock issued the first official estimate of the production of flaxseed in 1969-70 of 520,000 metric tons (20.5 million bushels). This is 2 per cent more than was produced in 1968-69 but 9 per cent and 22 per cent less than the average production of the last five- and ten-year periods, respectively. Yields were very low in Entre Rios, Santa Fe and Cordoba as a result of the dry conditions that have prevailed in the north of Argentina, but flaxseed yields have been good in the province of Buenos Aires where the bulk of production takes place.

The following table shows production of flaxseed by province in 1969-70 and 1968-69:

	1968-69	1969-70
	thousand bushels	
Buenos Aires	8,641	12,991
Entre Rios	5,732	5,078
Santa Fe	3,248	1,772
Cordoba	2,272	453
Others	185	177
Totals	20,078	20,471

It was officially estimated that 920,000 hectares (2.3 million acres) had been sown to flaxseed in 1969-70 compared with 878,600 hectares (2.2 million acres) in 1968-69.

Yields to date have been excellent in the main flaxseed growing province of Buenos Aires, and better than expected in Entre Rios, and private trade sources are now predicting a crop of about 600,000 tons (23.6 million bushels).

Flaxseed prices have slipped somewhat in the last three months, falling from 31.40 pesos per 100 kilos ($2.45 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires at the end of November to 28.20 pesos ($2.20 per bushel) at the end of January.

Linseed oil prices have also fallen from 58.50 pesos per 100 kilos to 56.00 pesos at the end of December and 56.50 pesos at the end of January.

To the end of January, the National Grain Board bought 8,220 tons of linseed oil at the support price of 56 pesos per 100 kilos.

It is reported that Russia bought 20,000 to 30,000 tons of linseed oil in Buenos Aires and as a result prices firmed to 57.50 per ton by February 11.

Linseed expeller prices fell from 265 pesos per ton to 258 pesos and 248 pesos between the end of November and end of January.

On the Buenos Aires Futures Exchange on February 11, flaxseed was quoted at 28.74 pesos per 100 kilos ($2.25 per bushel) for March; 29.80 pesos ($2.33 per bushel) for April and 30.72 pesos ($2.40 per bushel) for May delivery.

Sunflowerseed. — The area officially estimated to have been sown to sunflowerseed of 1,420,000 hectares (3.5 million acres) has not yet been revised despite a general concensus in the trade that a larger area has actually been planted.

The crop is developing well under ideal weather conditions and a crop of between 1.1 and 1.3 million tons (80.8 million and 95.5 million bushels) is expected. However, it will be more than a month before harvesting begins and the fine weather must hold until then if the bumper crop which is developing is to be realized.

Demand for sunflowerseed has dropped sharply and prices fell from 35.20 pesos ($1.47 per bushel) at the end of November to 29.10 pesos ($1.22 per bushel) in December and only 25.00 pesos ($1.05 per bushel) by the end of January.

Sunflowerseed pellet prices were relatively stable and closed at 225 pesos at the end of January.

Peanuts. — The sowing of peanuts commenced in late November in the province of Cordoba where almost the entire crop is grown. The costs of peanut production are high and the area sown to peanuts has been declining. The first official estimate of the area planted to peanuts, issued by the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock early in January is 219,400 hectares (542,000 acres) compared with 253,500 hectares (626,000 acres) planted in 1968-69. Weather conditions have been favourable and a crop of 220,000 tons, which is about the size of the 1968-69 crop, could be harvested. However, the harvest will not take place for another two months or more and conditions could change considerably in that time.

Peanut prices have fallen sharply over the last three months from 55.00 pesos per 100 kilos in November to 45.00 pesos in December and 44.75 pesos by the end of January. There has been very little demand from crushers.

Soybeans. — It is estimated unofficially that the area sown to soybeans in 1969-70 will be about 20 per cent lower than last year because of drought in the provinces of Tucuman and Misiones, where the bulk of the crop is grown.