Coarse Grains Review

MAY 1971

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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S Y M B O L S

The following standard symbols are used in Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications:

..	figures not available.
—	nil or zero.
p	preliminary figures.
r	revised figures.

WORLD SITUATION

World Barley Production Unchanged in 1970; Oats Down 2 Per Cent

The following account of the world barley and oats production 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 March 31, 1971.

The world barley harvest in 1970 totalled 117 million metric tons, virtually the same as in 1969, according to Foreign Agricultural Service estimates.

The North American barley crop totalled 18.2 million tons, up 4 per cent. Canada produced a record 9.1 million tons, an increase of 10 per cent. The United States turned out 8.9 million tons, a decline of 2 per cent.

The South American barley harvest was down 13 per cent, at 924,000 tons. The Argentine crop was 30 per cent lower on smaller area.

The West European crop totalled 35.9 million tons, 8 per cent below 1969. The EC harvest, at 14.0 million tons, was down 12 per cent, as yields declined 15 per cent. A 19 per cent increase in the Swedish crop was the principal exception to the general decline. Eastern Europe produced 8.7 million tons of barley, down 6 per cent. Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Hungary had sharply reduced yields.

The USSR barley crop is estimated at 29.5 million tons, up 24 per cent, as good weather favoured yield. African barley production totalled 3.0 million tons, up 5 per cent reflecting a good crop in Morocco. The Asian harvest is estimated at 18.1 million tons, 2 per cent lower. Australia produced 2.4 million tons, up a third, as area was increased by 41 per cent.

World production of oats in 1970 is estimated at 50.5 million tons, 2 per cent below 1969. World area was also 2 per cent lower.

The North American oat harvest totalled 18.9 million tons, 3 per cent less than the previous year. Canada produced 5.7 million tons, down 1 per cent, and the United States 13.2 million tons, down 4 per cent. South American oat production at 552,000 tons declined 21 per cent, because of a short crop in Argentina.

Western Europe produced 11.7 million tons of oats in 1970, 4 per cent below the previous year. The EC crop was off 13 per cent, at 5.6 million tons, on declines in both area and yield. The French harvest was down 10 per cent and the West German 17 per cent. The Swedish outturn recovered sharply from the poor 1969 crop. The East European oat crop was little changed at 5.5 million tons. Soviet production is estimated slightly lower, at 10.5 million tons, on smaller area. Oat production in Africa and Asia was without significant change. Australia harvested 1.7 million tons, up 3 per cent, as area gained 14 per cent.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Commercial Supplies

Data recorded up to May 19, 1971 indicate that deliveries of oats have amounted to 39.6 million bushels considerably above the 13.3 million at the same period a year ago while marketings of barley, at 180.7 million bushels, were also sharply above the comparable 1969-70 figure of 89.2 million. In addition to oats and barley, farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed

6.8 million bushels of rye up to May 19 this year, compared with the 5.1 million delivered at the same time a year ago.

Total supplies of oats in commercial positions at May 19, 1971 amounted to 29.8 million bushels and represented an increase of 38 per cent above the 21.6 million of the previous year but were 11 per cent less than the 33.4 million of two years ago. Some 13.8 million bushels, were in country elevator positions and this volume was 20 per cent above the comparable stocks of 11.5 million at May 20, 1970 but 12 per cent less than the 15.7 million at the same date in 1969. Lakehead stocks accounted for 6.8 million bushels, some 41 per cent larger than the 4.8 million of 1970 but 47 per cent smaller than the 12.9 million of two years ago, while supplies in Eastern elevators amounted to some 2.3 million bushels compared with 2.0 million the previous year. Oats stocks "in transit rail" (western division) amounted to 6.3 million bushels sharply above the previous year's comparable total of 1.9 million.

Total commercial supplies of barley at May 19 this year amounted to 80.4 million bushels, 32 per cent above the 60.8 million of a year ago and 40 per cent more than the 57.6 million of two years ago. Country elevator stocks, at 48.2 million bushels were above both the 35.2 million of a year ago and the 37.6 million in 1969. Stocks of barley at the Canadian Lakehead, totalling some 13.1 million bushels were larger than both the 8.1 million of the previous year and the 8.4 million of two years ago. The 4.1 million bushels in Eastern elevators represented a decrease from the 4.9 million of 1970 but above the 3.1 million of 1969.

Supplies of rye in commercial positions at May 19, 1971 amounted to 5.5 million bushels, 21 per cent more than the 4.6 million at May 20, 1970 and considerably above the 2.2 million of two years ago. Stocks at country elevators, at 2.3 million bushels, were sharply above both the corresponding 1970 and 1969 figures. Canadian Lakehead stocks at 1.8 million bushels registered a decline from the 2.0 million a year ago.

Domestic Market — Shipments of oats, barley and rye to domestic markets up to May 19 this year are placed at some 72.9 million bushels, 10 per cent below last year's comparable total of 81.4 million. Decreases were recorded for the movement of oats and barley while those of rye were unchanged. 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, barley and rye during the first three-quarters of the 1970-71 crop year, at 128.4 million bushels; represented substantial increases over both the 40.4 million exported during the same period of 1969-70 and the ten-year (1959-60 — 1968-69) August-April average of 33.6 million bushels. Current crop year exports of the three commodities to April 30, 1971 with figures for the corresponding period of 1969-70 and the ten-year August-April averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows in million bushels: oats, 8.5 (1.2, 6.5); barley, 114.3 (36.9, 23.1); and rye, 5.6 (2.3, 4.1). It will be noted that exports of the three grains were all higher than those of a year ago.

The 8.5 million bushels of Canadian oats exported during the first nine months of the 1970-71 crop year were substantially above the 1969-70 August-April total of 1.2 million. Most of the current total was accounted for by shipments to West Germany, 5.4 million bushels, followed by the Netherlands, 1.0 million. Smaller shipments went to Italy, United States, Switzerland, Ireland and Belgium and Luxembourg. Exports of Canadian barley, at 114.3 million bushels, were more than three times greater than

the previous year's total of 36.9 million. This year's August-April leading markets were as follows; in millions of bushels: West Germany, 23.4; Italy, 22.7; Japan, 19.2; Britain, 15.9; Netherlands, 6.1; United States, 5.0; Taiwan, 3.1; Poland, 2.8; Iraq, 2.8; Israel, 2.7; Syria, 2.2; and Belgium and Luxembourg, 2.2. In addition, Customs data indicate that the equivalent of some 5.1 million bushels of barley was exported in the form of malt during the first three-quarters of the current crop year. Of the 5.6 million bushels of rye exported during August-April 1970-71 Japan was the principal market with 3.5 million bushels followed by the Netherlands, 0.6 million; Britain and Portugal, 0.5 million each.

Final Payment on Barley and Oats

The Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister Responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board announced on February 4, 1971 the following information.

Producers delivered 163,447,113 bushels of barley and 17,951,808 bushels of oats to the Canadian Wheat Board in the 1969-70 crop year. The total of this delivered grain has already been sold and there will be no barley or oats transferred to the 1970-71 pool accounts. The pool accounts for barley and oats were closed on November 20 and November 10, 1970, respectively. The amounts of final payments to be distributed are $4,313,137 for barley and $1,737,672 for oats.

These are not payments by the Government of Canada, but represent the net returns of the Canadian Wheat Board from the marketing of Western Canadian barley and oats for the 1969-70 crop year.

The Board will begin mailing the final payment cheques for oats to 22,129 producers on February 4, 1971 and the final payment cheques for barley to 127,523 producers will be issued when distribution of the payments for oats is completed. The final payments are being made on a grade basis as prescribed in the Canadian Wheat Board Act. The average final payment is 2.6 cents per bushel for barley and 9.7 cents per bushel for oats.

PFAA Levy Discontinued

Legislation that will provide for the discontinuation of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy on all grain marketings after July 31, 1971 was announced on April 29 by Agriculture Minister H.A. Olson.

A one per cent levy has been collected from farmers on all prairie grain marketings since the Act was passed in 1939. The object of the Act has been to provide direct financial assistance to farmers in an area suffering a crop failure.

"Even though the levy will not be collected, the assistance under PFAA will be continued in all areas for the 1971 crop," Mr. Olson said, "and for the 1972 crop where crop insurance is not available.

He pointed out that "crop insurance provides farmers with better protection against disaster than does PFAA. With the extension of crop insurance to all areas of the prairies, PFAA will be no longer necessary.

Late Opening of Lakehead Navigation Causes Serious Delays in Grain Shipments

The late opening of Seaway navigation and continuing heavy ice conditions on some parts of the Great Lakes have caused serious delays in grain shipments through Thunder Bay.

Record quantities of approximately 250 million bushels of grain are scheduled for shipment from Thunder Bay to eastern positions before July 31 and an all-out effort

is now required to complete the shipping program and meet all sales commitments in the reduced time available. Railway shipments from country elevators, also delayed by the late opening, will be stepped-up sharply to meet Lakehead targets.

"The next few weeks are going to be particularly difficult since substantial quantities of grain are needed in St. Lawrence ports for shipment this month," Mr. Treleaven said. "We are confident, however, that all segments of the grain handling and transportation industry, including lake vessel operators, will make every effort necessary to enable us to catch up on the shipping program."

Despite the slow start in lake shipments, Mr. Treleaven also said that steps are being taken to ensure that domestic requirements for Prairie grain in Eastern Canada will be met. This year's official opening date for Lakehead navigation, April 22, is one of the latest on record since the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959. As a result of the late opening, grain shipments from Prairie elevators to Thunder Bay and lake shipments to St. Lawrence ports will have to be maintained at an exceptionally high level during the remaining three months of the present crop year. This year's lake movement, amounting to shipments of approximately 250 million bushels of all grains by the end of the crop year, compares with the previous record of 221.8 million bushels established in the first half of the 1966 shipping season.

Millfeed Production Declines Slightly but Exports Increase

Production of millfeeds, during the first three-quarters of the 1970-71 crop year amounted to 511,924 tons, representing a decline of 3 per cent from the previous year's total of 526,141 tons but reflecting a one per cent increase over the ten-year (1959-60 — 1968-69) August-April average of 506,621 tons. Exports of millfeeds at 182,578 tons represented an increase of 16 per cent over the comparable 1969-70 figure of 156,811 tons and were sharply above the ten-year average of 68,915 tons. The combined effect of the slight decrease in production and the increase in exports coupled with allowance for change in mill stocks resulted in 329,311 tons being available to the domestic market during the first nine months of the current crop year compared with 373,800 tons a year ago.

Supply and Distribution of Millfeeds, August-April 1970-71 and 1969-70

Month	Production				Exports	Apparent domestic disappearance (1)
	Bran	Shorts	Middlings	Total		
				tons		
August 1970	19,502	37,322	2,876	59,700	26,387	30,926
September	19,885	40,120	3,359	63,364	20,169	44,970
October	19,358	34,352	3,099	56,809	18,691	38,452
November	17,443	33,029	3,313	53,785	23,934	29,669
December	18,750	37,437	3,474	59,661	12,308	46,426
January 1971 ...	19,550	34,135	2,950	56,635	16,697	38,576
February	18,306	32,618	2,227	53,151	21,153	32,294
March	19,044	35,518	3,284	57,846	26,509	33,228
April	16,723	30,923	3,327	50,973	16,730	34,770
Totals	168,561	315,454	27,909	511,924	182,578	329,311
Same period 1969-70[r]	175,252	327,183	23,706	526,141	156,811	373,800

(1) Adjusted for change in mill stocks.

Farm Stocks at March 31, 1971

Stocks of the principal grains held on farms in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) at March 31, 1971 were estimated at a record 1,199.4 million bushels compared with the record of 1,463.7 million in 1970 according to a survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Average farm stocks for the 1961-70 period were 842.2 million bushels. This year's March 31 farm stocks of grains in millions of bushels, with last year's totals and the ten-year averages, respectively, in brackets, are estimated as follows: wheat, 629.0 (806.9, 461.1); oats, 267.0 (283.1, 205.2); barley, 260.0 (352.5, 162.2); rye, 16.4 (10.8, 7.1); and flaxseed, 27.0 (10.4, 6.6). The highest level of farm stocks at March 31, in millions of bushels, with the year of the record in brackets, was as follows: wheat, 806.9 (1970); oats, 362.1 (1943); barley, 352.5 (1970); rye, 19.5 (1954); and flaxseed, 27.0 (1971).

The Prairie Provinces, Canada's major grain producing area, accounted for the bulk of this year's March 31 farm stocks ranging from 82 per cent of the oats to 92 per cent or more of the other four grains. Farm stocks in these provinces, in millions of bushels, and as percentages of total Canadian farm stocks, respectively, were wheat, 620.0 (99 p.c.); oats, 220.0 (82 p.c.); barley, 240.0 (92 p.c.); rye, 16.0 (97 p.c.); and flaxseed, 27.0 (100 p.c.)

It should be noted that farm-held grain stocks at the end of March include amounts to be used as seed for the 1971 crop as well as quantities required for livestock and poultry feed during the remaining four months of the crop year, leaving the balance to be divided between deliveries and July 31 carryover stocks.

Stocks of Principal Grains on Farms in the Prairie Provinces
March 31, 1971 with Comparisons

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
			thousand bushels		
Average 1935-39	45,955	61,266	13,999	1,145	168
Average 1940-44	177,650	152,527	58,696	5,274	1,663
Average 1946-49	122,740	118,920	50,520	2,285	2,063
Average 1950-54	249,800	173,940	111,500	8,626	2,252
Average 1955-59	412,500	179,600	139,400	11,860	6,276
1960	382,000	135,000	146,000	6,600	8,900
1961	417,000	147,000	131,000	7,900	6,000
1962	229,000	81,000	65,000	4,000	5,000
1963	275,000	171,000	91,000	3,000	4,300
1964	426,000	200,000	133,000	6,300	6,400
Average 1960-64	345,800	146,800	113,200	5,560	6,120
1965	376,000	143,000	114,000	6,500	5,200
1966	445,000	160,000	117,000	8,200	8,700
1967	527,000	150,000	170,000	7,700	10,800
1968	445,000	106,000	160,000	5,600	3,700
1969	613,000	127,000	231,000	9,800	5,200
Average 1965-69	481,200	137,200	158,400	7,560	6,720
1970	800,000	240,000	331,000	10,500	10,400
1971	620,000	220,000	240,000	16,000	27,000

Intended Acreage of Principal Grain Crops and Summerfallow in Canada* 1971

On the basis of their intentions at March 15, Canadian farmers intend to increase wheat acreage by some 49 per cent in 1971 and devote more acreage to feedgrains, oilseeds and summerfallow.

On the basis of March 15 intentions the acreage seeded to all classes of wheat will be 18.6 million acres, an increase of 49 per cent above the 1970 seedings but 25 per cent below the 25.0 million acres seeded in 1969.

Prospective plantings of spring wheat including durum, of 18.3 million acres are up 51 per cent from the 1970 acreage but 35 per cent below the 1965-69 average. Durum wheat acreage is expected to decrease by 4 per cent and if the acreage intentions are carried out, Prairie farmers will plant 2,950,000 acres to this crop compared with 3,065,000 grown in 1970 and the 1965-69 average of 1,737,800 acres. Spring wheat acreage excluding durum may total 15.3 million in 1971 compared with 9.1 million planted in 1970 and the 1965-69 average of 26.4 million. The 376,000 acres seeded to winter wheat in Ontario last fall was one per cent larger than the 372,000 acres seeded in the fall of the previous year. The area harvested in 1970 was estimated at 355,000 acres.

The intended acreage of oats at 8.4 million acres, is slightly above that of last year but 5 per cent below the 1965-69 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 14.9 million acres, up 49 per cent from a year earlier and 87 per cent larger than the 1965-69 average. This year's expected barley acreage represents the seventh consecutive increase. Mixed grains acreage intentions of 2.1 million acres are 9 per cent above last year and 25 per cent above the 1965-69 average. Corn for grain, grown mainly in Ontario but including commercial acreages in Quebec and Manitoba, may be sown on 1,262,000 acres, some 6 per cent above last year's 1,189,500 acres.

The area intended for spring rye in 1971, placed at 119,000 acres, is 14 per cent below last year's level. With the acreage seeded to fall rye last autumn being 963,700 acres up 10 per cent from the previous year, the combined acreage of fall and spring rye is placed at 1,082,700 acres, up 7 per cent from last season and 42 per cent above the 1965-69 average.

Prospective flaxseed acreage at 2.0 million acres this year is 40 per cent below that of 1970 but 10 per cent larger than the 1965-69 average of 1.8 million acres. The bulk of the flaxseed is planted in the Prairie Provinces. In Manitoba the intended decrease is 50 per cent, in Saskatchewan 25 per cent and in Alberta 57 per cent. The acreage sown to rapeseed, grown in the Prairie Provinces, will show an increase if intentions are confirmed. Indicated planting of 5.1 million acres in 1971 is 29 per cent above 1970 and 234 per cent higher than the 1965-69 average of 1.5 million acres. Increases in rapeseed acreage compared with last year of 43, 20 and 38 per cent are indicated for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta respectively. Intended soybean acreage of 375,000 acres all of which is grown in Ontario is 12 per cent above the 1970 acreage of 335,000.

Intended Acreages of Principal Grain Crops and Summerfallow, Canada*
at March 15, 1971 Compared with Estimated Acreages, 1968-1970

Crop	Seeded Area(1)			Intended Area, 1971	
	1968	1969	1970[r]	Area as % of 1970	
		acres		acres	per cent
Canada					
Winter wheat(2)	355,000	360,000	355,000	376,000	106
Spring wheat(3)	29,067,500	24,607,700	12,129,000	18,255,500	151
All wheat	29,422,500	24,967,700	12,484,000	18,631,500	149
Oats for grain(4)	8,815,900	8,825,000	8,389,000	8,395,000	100
Barley	8,836,500	9,535,100	10,042,900	14,949,700	149
Fall rye(5)	590,600	821,300	875,700	963,700	110
Spring rye	88,000	106,000	139,000	119,000	86
All rye	678,600	927,300	1,014,700	1,082,700	107
Flaxseed	1,524,400	2,340,700	3,368,300	2,015,200	60
Mixed grains	1,667,000	1,740,300	1,939,800	2,117,100	109
Corn for grain(6)	957,500	978,000	1,189,500	1,262,000	106
Soybeans(7)	295,000	322,000	335,000	375,000	112
Rapeseed(8)	1,052,000	2,012,000	3,950,000	5,100,000	129
Summerfallow(8)	26,660,000	28,800,000	36,900,000	26,100,000	71

* Excluding Newfoundland for which data are not available.
(1) Except for summerfallow.
(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.

Crop Conditions in the Prairie Provinces

The Telegraphic Crop Report published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under date of June 9, 1971, summarized crop conditions in the Prairie Provinces as follows: Rains last weekend throughout the Prairie Provinces greatly improved moisture conditions and the crop outlook, particularly in the areas previously suffering from dry conditions. Cereal crops are emerging. Before the recent improvement in moisture supplies germination was spotty in some of the drier districts and it is expected that emergence will now be much more uniform. Farmers have most of their crops in the ground and work on summerfallow is under way in many areas. Since the rain, hay and pastures are showing improvement.

Quotas, 1970-71 as at Tuesday, May 25, 1971, Canadian National Railway Blocks

No.	Name	WHEAT		Oats	Barley	Rye	Flax	Rape
		General	Soft White Spring					
		bushels per quota acre						
01	Winnipeg N.	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
03	Winnipeg S.	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
05	Winnipeg W.	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
07	Brandon N.	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
09	Brandon W.	5	—	20	20	30	15	12	30
11	Melville	5	—	20	20	30	15	12	30
13	Dauphin	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
15	Kamsack	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
17	Saskatoon M.	5	—	20	20	30	15	12	30
19	Saskatoon S.	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
21	Saskatoon W.	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
23	Pr. Albert E.	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
25	Pr. Albert S.	5	—	20	20	30	15	12	30
27	Pr. Albert M.....	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
29	Pr. Albert W.	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
31	Regina N.	5	—	20	20	30	15	12	30
33	Regina S.	5	—	20	20	30	15	12	30
35	Regina W.	5	—	20	20	30	15	12	30
37	Biggar N.	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
39	Biggar W.	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
41	Edmonton N.	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
43	Edmonton S.	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
45	Edmonton W.	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
47	Hanna S.	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
49	Hanna W.	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
90	N.A.R. West	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
98	G.S.L.	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30

Quotas, 1970-71, as at Tuesday, May 25, 1971, Canadian Pacific Railway Blocks

No.	Name	WHEAT		Oats	Barley	Rye	Flax	Rape
		General	Soft White Spring					
		bushels per quota acre						
61	Keewatin	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
62	La Riviere	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
63	Carberry	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
64	Brandon	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
71	Weyburn	5	—	20	20	30	15	12	30
72	Pasqua	5	—	20	20	30	15	12	30
73	Bulyea	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
74	Bredenbury	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
75	Saskatoon	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
76	Wilkie	5	—	20	20	30	15	12	30
77	Assiniboia	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
78	Swift Current ...	5	—	20	20	30	15	12	30
79	Outlook	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
81	Medicine Hat	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
82	Brooks	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
83	Lethbridge	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
84	Vulcan	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
85	Calgary	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
86	Red Deer	5	—	20	20	30	15	12	30
87	Edmonton	5	—	20	20	30	15	12	30
95	N.A.R. East	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30
	B.C. Stations ...	—	6	20	20	30	15	12	30

In addition to the above:

Rye Advance to a maximum of 20 bushels - delivered to distilleries.

Flaxseed Advance to a maximum of 15 bushels - delivered to distilleries.

Revised Farmers' Marketings(1), Canadian Western Oats, Barley and Rye
August 1, 1969 — July 31, 1970

	Oats	Barley	Rye
		bushels	
Manitoba			
August 1969	575,355	917,070	116,806
September	836,158	1,362,003	138,207
October	270,061	2,354,994	59,842
November	639,639	4,107,227	38,914
December	811,147	952,776	121,159
January 1970	910,246	698,995	154,940
February	654,427	531,691	279,238
March	733,321	1,213,102	245,047
April	419,498	1,005,110	64,981
May	871,824	2,872,849	145,095
June	731,836	6,100,931	241,919
July	2,290,707	4,891,129	315,918
Totals	9,744,219	27,007,877	1,922,066
Saskatchewan			
August 1969	239,613	1,164,552	283,611
September	609,182	3,134,162	203,510
October	210,817	7,109,074	76,370
November	200,423	8,205,855	56,341
December	190,023	1,071,154	574,113
January 1970	227,626	749,158	199,781
February	196,590	611,894	671,207
March	419,879	1,369,114	427,646
April	340,110	2,047,061	137,742
May	524,130	7,166,429	439,825
June	360,063	21,589,850	749,900
July	851,336	8,699,609	647,862
Totals	4,369,792	62,917,912	4,467,908

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Revised Farmers' Marketings(1), Canadian Western Oats, Barley and Rye
August 1, 1969 — July 31, 1970 — Concluded

	Oats	Barley	Rye
		bushels	
Alberta			
August 1969	193,975	1,772,911	54,350
September	427,775	5,500,130	53,553
October	610,003	10,803,797	55,756
November	540,390	8,550,754	15,779
December	246,001	2,858,860	92,878
January 1970	224,795	2,315,059	84,727
February	512,449	3,639,018	203,600
March	519,632	5,249,605	100,904
April	455,844	5,561,501	38,786
May	608,931	10,034,507	116,721
June	780,247	7,986,831	194,664
July	1,634,065	14,224,875	200,319
Totals	6,754,107	78,497,848	1,212,037
Prairie Provinces			
August 1969	1,008,943	3,854,533	454,767
September	1,873,115	9,996,295	395,270
October	1,090,881	20,267,865	191,968
November	1,380,452	20,863,836	111,034
December	1,247,171	4,882,790	788,150
January 1970	1,362,667	3,763,212	439,448
February	1,363,466	4,782,603	1,154,045
March	1,672,832	7,831,821	773,597
April	1,215,452	8,613,672	241,509
May	2,004,885	20,073,785	701,641
June	1,872,146	35,677,612	1,186,483
July	4,776,108	27,815,613	1,164,099
Totals	20,868,118	168,423,637	7,602,011

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

Farmers' Marketings of Oats, Barley and Rye

Total marketings of oats, barley and rye in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to May 19, amounted to 226.2 million bushels, sharply above both the comparable 1969-70 total of 115.9 million and the ten-year (1959-60 — 1968-69) average for this period of 94.0 million bushels. This year's August 1, 1970 — May 19, 1971 total consisted of barley, 80 per cent; oats, 17 per cent; and rye, 3 per cent.

Farmers' Marketings(1) of Oats, Barley and Rye in the Prairie Provinces, 1970-71 with Comparisons

Period or week ending	Oats				Barley			
	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
	thousands bushels				thousand bushels			
August 1, 1970 —								
February 17, 1971	6,699	10,624	6,858	24,180	14,278	46,441	61,852	122,571
24	404	642	521	1,567	602	1,645	2,611	4,858
March 3	423	752	512	1,686	686	2,779	2,149	5,613
10	270	583	521	1,373	874	1,952	2,943	5,769
17	268	626	532	1,426	818	2,599	4,418	7,834
24	257	526	489	1,272	692	2,121	3,268	6,081
31	194	400	359	954	455	1,414	2,056	3,925
April 7	130	295	323	747	336	943	1,583	2,862
14	154	221	258	633	324	569	967	1,860
21	196	423	169	788	361	990	780	2,131
28	205	646	274	1,125	505	1,832	1,374	3,710
May 5	205	714	453	1,372	568	2,796	1,733	5,097
12	266	733	538	1,538	562	2,158	2,022	4,742
19	94	376	361	830	379	1,418	1,289	3,085
Totals	9,764	17,563	12,166	39,492	21,440	69,656	89,044	180,139
Similar period 1969-70	6,322	2,914	4,153	13,389	14,506	29,309	53,828	97,642
10-year average Similar period 1959-60 — 1968-69	10,863	8,637	9,045	28,545	8,186	19,217	33,200	60,603

Period or week ending	Rye			
	thousand bushels			
August 1, 1970 —				
February 17, 1971	928	2,435	1,132	4,494
24	14	49	16	79
March 3	25	49	24	99
10	72	163	55	289
17	72	154	77	303
24	50	147	72	268
28	32	75	35	142
April 7	8	25	32	65
14	17	24	11	52
21	17	51	13	80
28	18	89	20	126
May 5	39	98	21	158
12	56	151	35	243
19	32	88	43	164
Totals	1,380	3,596	1,586	6,561
Similar period 1969-70	1,269	2,834	766	4,870
10-year average Similar period 1959-60 — 1968-69	1,202	2,516	1,121	4,840

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

Visible Supply of Canadian Oats, Barley and Rye, May 19, 1971 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1969 and 1970

Position	1969	1970	1971
	thousand bushels		
OATS			
Country elevators — Manitoba	4,977	2,765	2,085
Saskatchewan	5,129	2,710	4,716
Alberta	5,610	6,010	6,981
Sub-totals	15,716	11,485	13,782
Interior private and mill	493	408	383
Interior terminals	12	11	3
Vancouver-New Westminster	142	20	9
Prince Rupert	1	1	—
Churchill	45	35	5
Thunder Bay	12,883	4,816	6,801
In transit rail (western division)	868	1,866	6,335
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	1,292	1,186	928
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	1,633	837	1,379
In transit lake	299	898	197
In transit rail (eastern division)	55	—	—
Totals	33,439	21,563	29,822
BARLEY			
Country elevators — Manitoba	1,829	1,742	2,797
Saskatchewan	8,525	6,344	16,538
Alberta	27,245	27,098	28,827
Sub-totals	37,599	35,184	48,162
Interior private and mill	97	73	70
Interior terminals	2,417	2,293	2,963
Vancouver-New Westminster	966	3,584	976
Victoria	—	—	3
Prince Rupert	1	1	—
Thunder Bay	8,366	8,054	13,123
In transit rail (western division)	4,332	4,243	5,306
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	786	1,219	935
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	2,360	3,666	3,136
In transit lake	604	2,529	5,714
In transit rail (eastern division)	39	—	16
Totals	57,567	60,846	80,404
RYE			
Country elvators — Manitoba	225	255	407
Saskatchewan	762	792	1,287
Alberta	227	364	574
Sub-totals	1,214	1,411	2,268
Interior private and mill	31	37	23
Interior terminals	—	1	—
Vancouver-New Westminster	174	254	401
Thunder Bay	269	1,962	1,827
In transit rail (western division)	163	83	377
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	128	254	160
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	227	280	278
In transit lake	—	45	—
United States ports	—	226	190
Totals	2,206	4,553	5,524

Grading of Crops, 1970-71

The total number of cars of oats, barley and rye inspected by the Canadian Grain Commission during the first nine months of the 1970-71 crop year amounted to 79,303 cars sharply above the 49,606 cars of these grains inspected during the comparable 1969-70 crop year. Inspection of barley, at 67,441 cars accounted for 85 per cent of the August 1970 – April 1971 total, with the remainder consisting of 8,924 cars of oats (11 per cent); and 2,938 cars of rye (4 per cent).

Percentages of the three grains falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs" and "Damps") during the first three-quarters of the 1970-71 crop year with comparable data for 1969-70 and the five-year August – July (1964-65-1968-69) averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows: oats, 1 Feed or higher, 90.6 (76.3, 85.5); barley, 1 Feed or higher, 82.9 (69.9, 71.2); and rye, 3 C.W. or higher, 92.2 (81.5, 82.9).

Gradings of Oats, Barley and Rye Inspected,(1) August-April 1970-71 with Comparisons

Grain and grade	Crop year		August – April			
	Average 1964-65 1968-69	1969-70	1969-70		1970-71	
	per cent		cars	per cent	cars	per cent
OATS						
2 C.W.	0.2	0.4	15	0.3	33	0.4
Ex. 3 C.W.	2.1	3.1	100	1.8	396	4.4
3 C.W.	28 2	10.7	591	10.5	1,593	17.9
Ex. 1 Feed	16.9	9.8	620	11.0	1,118	12.5
1 Feed	38.1	53.6	2,965	52.7	4,947	55.4
2 Feed	3.6	5.5	264	4.7	466	5.2
3 Feed	0.6	1.8	87	1.5	107	1.2
Mixed Feed(3)	0.2	0.8	54	1.0	75	0.8
Tough(3, 4)	8.5	10.6	727	12.9	44	0.5
Damp(3, 5)	0 8	(2)	3	0.1	–	–
Rejected(3)	0.3	1.6	96	1.7	63	0.7
All Others	0.3	2.0	101	1.8	82	0.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	5,623	100.0	8,924	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			16,652,000		25,986,000	

See footnotes at end of table.

Gradings of Oats, Barley and Rye Inspected,(1) August-April 1970-71 with Comparisons — Concluded

Grain and grade	Crop year		August — April			
	Average 1964-65 1968-69	1969-70	1969-70		1970-71	
	per cent		cars	per cent	cars	per cent
BARLEY						
1 C.W. Six-Row	(2)	(2)	2	(2)	—	—
2 C.W. Six-Row	1.5	0.8	500	1.2	207	0.3
3 C.W. Six-Row	15.8	10.7	5,524	13.3	6,601	9.8
1 C.W. Two-Row	(2)	(2)	5	(2)	4	(2)
2 C.W. Two-Row	0.6	1.2	638	1.5	543	0.8
3 C.W. Two-Row	4.5	5.0	1,928	4.7	4,145	6.1
1 Feed	48.8	53.3	20,354	49.2	44,464	65.9
2 Feed	10.0	15.6	5,679	13.7	8,081	12.0
3 Feed	1.1	1.3	433	1.1	737	1.1
Tough(3, 6)	15.5	11.1	5,760	13.9	2,465	3.7
Damp(3, 5)	1.7	0.6	349	0.8	22	(2)
Rejected(3)	0.4	0.4	168	0.4	108	0.2
All Others	0.1	0.1	40	0.1	64	0.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	41,380	100.0	67,441	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			94,015,000		157,055,000	
RYE						
1 C.W.	1.0	0.2	3	0.1	6	0.2
2 C.W.	43.9	48.2	1,183	45.4	1,387	47.2
3 C.W.	38.0	34.3	937	36.0	1,315	44.8
4 C.W.	2.6	4.2	119	4.6	79	2.7
Ergoty	2.4	0.7	16	0.6	52	1.8
Tough(3, 4)	9.2	12.0	335	12.9	97	3.3
Damp(3, 5)	2.7	0.1	3	0.1	—	—
Rejected(3)	0.1	0.2	5	0.2	—	—
All Others	(2)	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	2,603	100.0	2,938	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			5,145,000		5,882,000	

(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.

Inspection of Corn August — April

The following data, based on the Canadian Grain Commission's inspection of Eastern corn, indicate that some 68 per cent of the August 1970-April 1971 inspections have been recorded in the grades No. 1 to No. 3 C.E. compared with 58 per cent in the same months of the preceding crop year. Extra Dry grades accounted for some 30 per cent of the total inspections, as against the comparable 1969-70 figure of 24 per cent. The categories Tough, Damp, Moist and Wet amounted to one per cent of the current inspection of Eastern corn, as against last year's comparable total of 11 per cent.

In addition, a total of 23 cars of corn were inspected in the Western Division during August-April 1970-71, compared with 17 cars last year. The breakdown by individual grades in unavailable.

Grading of Yellow Corn Inspected in the Eastern Division
August-April, 1970-71 and 1969-70

Grade	August — April 1969-70		August — April 1970-71	
	bushels	per cent	bushels	per cent
No. 1 C.E.	643,676	14.4	2,653,949	26.4
No. 2 C.E.	1,161,708	25.9	3,871,311	38.5
No. 3 C.E.	776,891	17.3	332,190	3.3
No. 4 C.E.	60,000	1.3	22,000	0.2
No. 5 C.E.	276,552	6.2	15,500	0.2
Ex. Dry (1)	1,082,400	24.2	3,051,850	30.3
Tough (1)	178,000	4.0	74,000	0.7
Damp (1)	170,000	3.8	24,000	0.2
Moist (1)	124,000	2.8	6,000	0.1
Wet (1)	4,000	0.1	—	—
Sample C.E.	2,000	(2)	6,829	0.1
Totals	4,479,227	100.0	10,057,629	100.0

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

Corn Prices

The buying average price of No. 2 Yellow corn f.o.b. Chatham declined steadily during the February-April period of 1971 from $1.49 per bushel in January to $1.48 in February, $1.45 in March and $1.40 per bushel in April. At the same time the price of corn No. 3 Yellow at Chicago also declined from $1.56 per bushel in January to $1.55 in February, $1.52 in March and $1.48 in April.

Monthly and Yearly Average Corn Prices 1968-69 — 1970-71

Month	Corn No. 2 Yellow(1), Chatham			Corn No. 3 Yellow(2), Chicago		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	dollars per bushel					
August	1.31	1.54	1.40	1.05	1.26	1.43
September	1.29	1.43	1.44	1.06	1.21	1.49
October	1.09	1.25	1.32	1.05	1.18	1.37
November	1.14	1.30	1.30	1.12	1.15	1.39
December	1.22	1.30	1.42	1.13	1.16	1.51
January	1.27	1.32	1.49	1.17	1.23	1.56
February	1.26	1.34	1.48	1.15	1.23	1.55
March	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.14	1.21	1.52
April	1.27	1.33	1.40	1.20	1.25	1.48
May	1.42	1.40		1.29	1.29	
June	1.55	1.42		1.28	1.34	
July	1.56	1.42		1.26	1.35	
Yearly average	1.30	1.37		1.16	1.24	

(1) Buying prices, carlots, f.o.b. Chatham, 15 per cent moisture (natural or kiln dried).
(2) Closing cash market prices, basis f.o.b. track Chicago; U.S. dollars.

Lake Shipments from Thunder Bay

Total shipments of the six major grains out of Lakehead terminals from the opening of navigation to May 19 this year amounted to 65.1 million bushels, 5 per cent less than the corresponding 1970 figure of 68.3 million. In 1971, the season of navigation opened on April 10 while the 1970 season opened on April 8. Shipments of wheat, at 30.1 million bushels, were 25 per cent below the previous year's comparable figure of 40.0 million and accounted for 46 per cent of the current total as compared to 59 per cent of the total six grains at the same date a year ago.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from the Opening of Navigation to May 19, 1971 and to Approximately the Same Date 1960 to 1970

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
			thousand bushels				
1960	42,619	3,265	9,788	458	750	—	56,880
1961	52,896	5,284	8,133	689	1,049	—	68,051
1962	25,519	2,549	4,115	81	337	—	32,601
1963	28,490	10,857	4,491	516	1,441	—	45,795
1964	60,724	6,028	6,869	996	1,663	—	76,280
1965	37,702	6,918	5,639	603	1,850	383	53,094
1966	76,867	6,135	7,253	2,761	2,616	472	96,104
1967	50,868	7,188	12,404	1,250	2,006	463	74,178
1968	41,723	3,070	3,183	344	1,945	174	50,439
1969	33,341	3,404	7,305	415	1,402	635	46,501
1970	39,981	4,383	17,241	1,127	3,302	2,283	68,318
1971	30,148	4,617	22,723	253	3,310	4,021	65,072

Rail Shipments from Thunder Bay

Rail movement of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed from the Lakehead during the first three-quarters of the current crop year amounted to 14.8 million bushels sharply above the comparable 1969-70 total of 9.9 million.

Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Thunder Bay
August — April 1970-71 and 1969-70

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
			thousand bushels				
August 1970	170	211	231	5	24	20	660
September	245	184	180	6	66	11	693
October	176	349	268	12	73	2	879
November	179	298	392	4	59	—	931
December	330	557	538	14	101	124	1,664
January 1971	525	950	959	414	163	7	3,018
February	553	890	845	4	84	—	2,376
March	418	1,050	660	10	86	11	2,237
April	407	1,040	804	8	86	18	2,363
Totals	3,003	5,529	4,877	477	742	193	14,822
Similar period: 1969-70	1,957	3,086	3,068	40	1,484	302	9,938

Shipments under Feed Grain Assistance Regulations

Claims filed for payment up to March 31, 1971 represent the movement of 71.4 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-March period of the current crop year. These shipments were about 5 per cent below the 75.4 million at the comparable period a year ago.

Data on the movement of screenings and millfeeds under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act indicate that 87,869 tons and 313,780 tons, respectively, were shipped during the August-March period of the current crop year. Data on these shipments during the first eight months of 1969-70 place shipments of screenings at 48,409 tons and millfeeds at 373,731 tons.

The bulk of all livestock feed shipments went to destinations in Quebec and Ontario with the two provinces accounting for a combined 72 per cent of wheat, 76 per cent of oats, 74 per cent of barley, 100 per cent of rye, 90 per cent of screenings and 84 per cent of millfeeds.

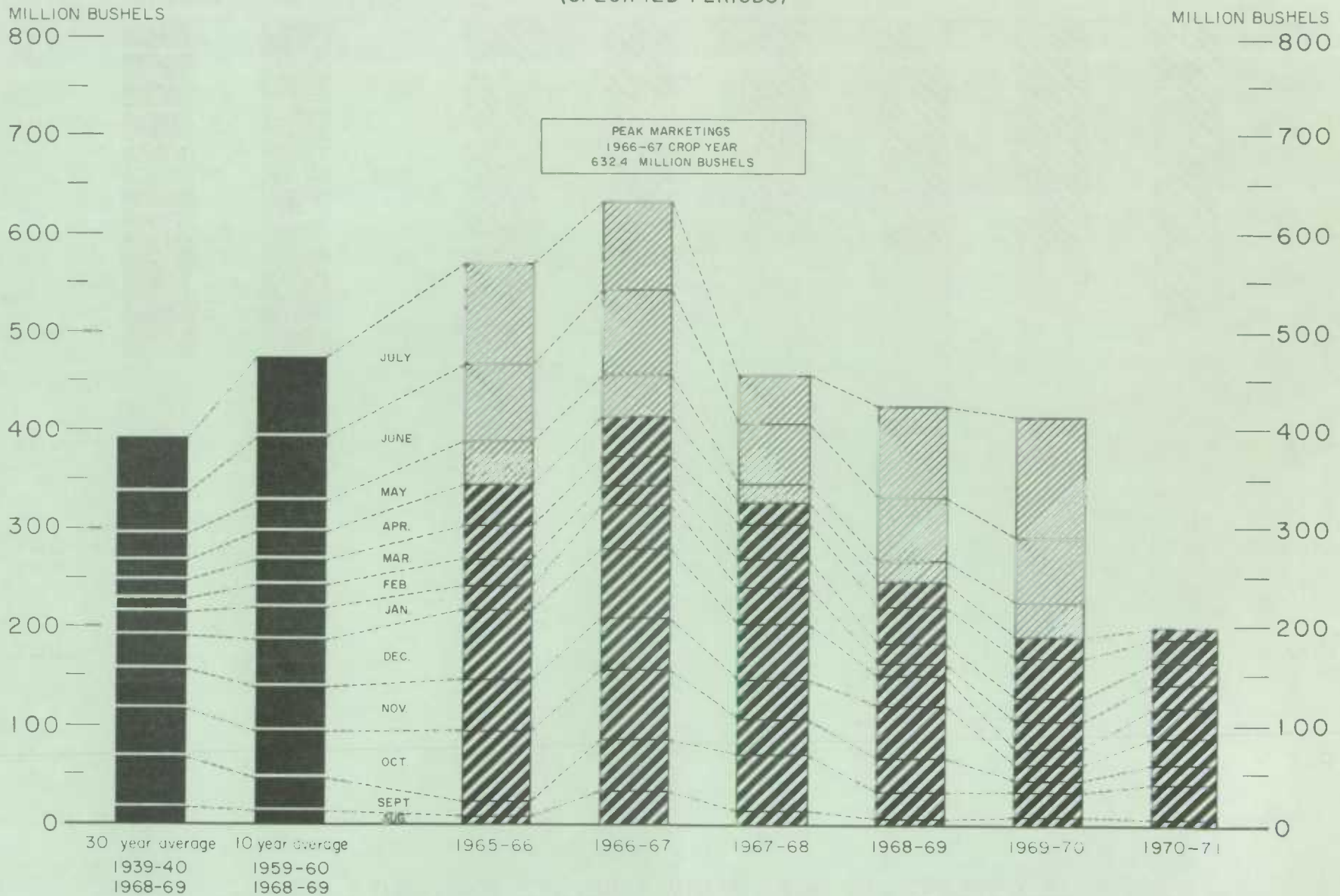
Provincial Distribution of Shipments under the Feed Grain Assistance Regulations
August 1, 1970 — March 31, 1971 and Comparable Period 1969-70

Province	Western						Eastern	
	Wheat(1)	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screenings	Millfeeds	Wheat	Corn(2)
	'000 bushels				tons		'000 bushels	
Newfoundland	368	172	332	—	—	1,962	—	24
Prince Edward Island	300	219	584	—	357	2,631	—	43
Nova Scotia	2,005	1,106	1,432	—	900	9,713	—	174
New Brunswick	968	633	941	—	360	9,769	—	106
Quebec	11,100	8,741	15,537	36	11,095	150,637	9	—
Ontario	6,161	5,026	5,745	28	67,938	114,444	—	—
British Columbia ...	3,040	2,293	4,280	—	7,219	24,624	-	38(2)
Totals	23,942	18,190	28,850	63	87,869	313,780	9	385
Same period 1969-70[r]	18,225	20,469	36,093	40	48,409	373,731	54	518

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

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

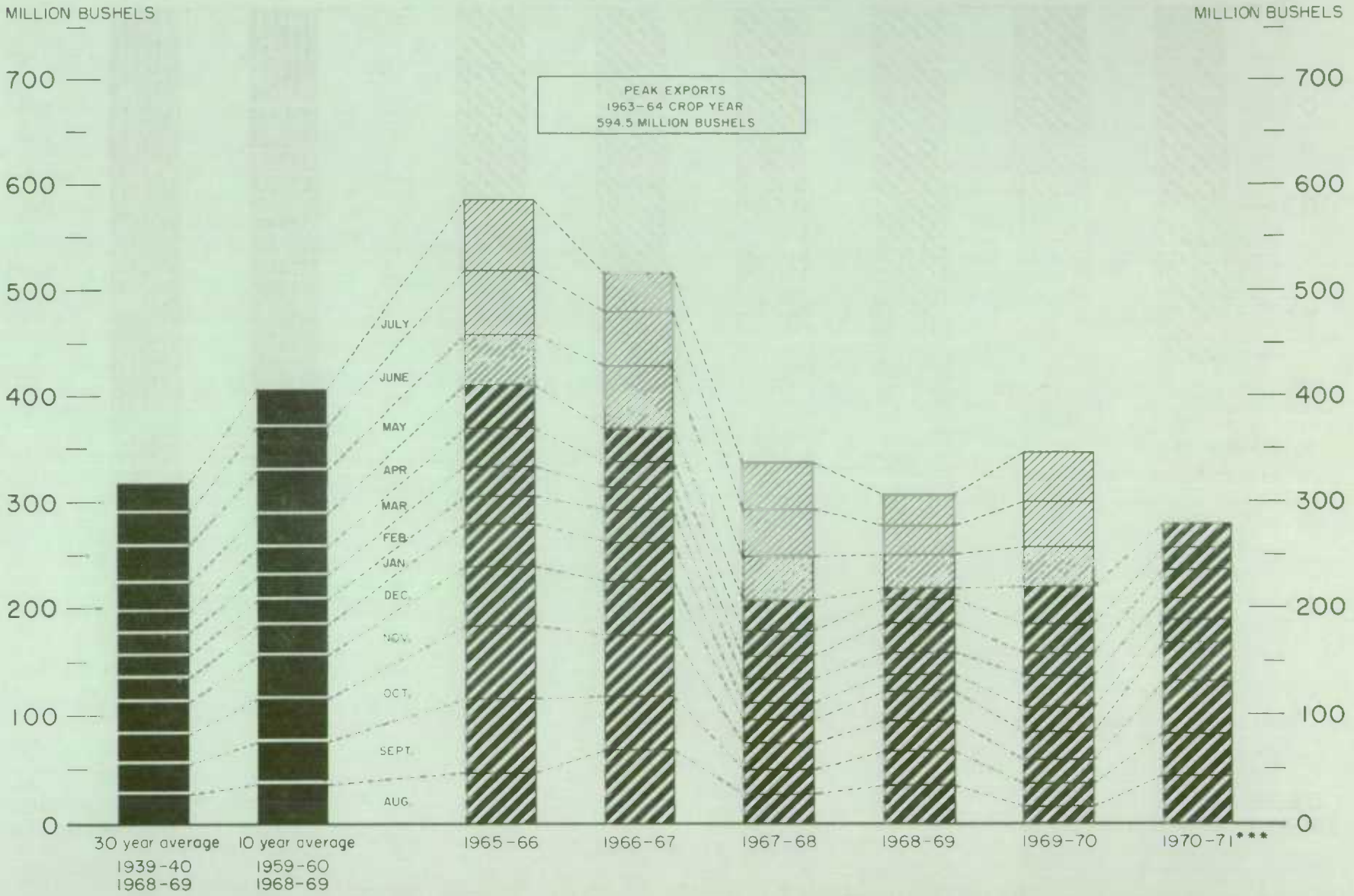


Agriculture Division D.B.S.

II

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT* AND WHEAT FLOUR**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

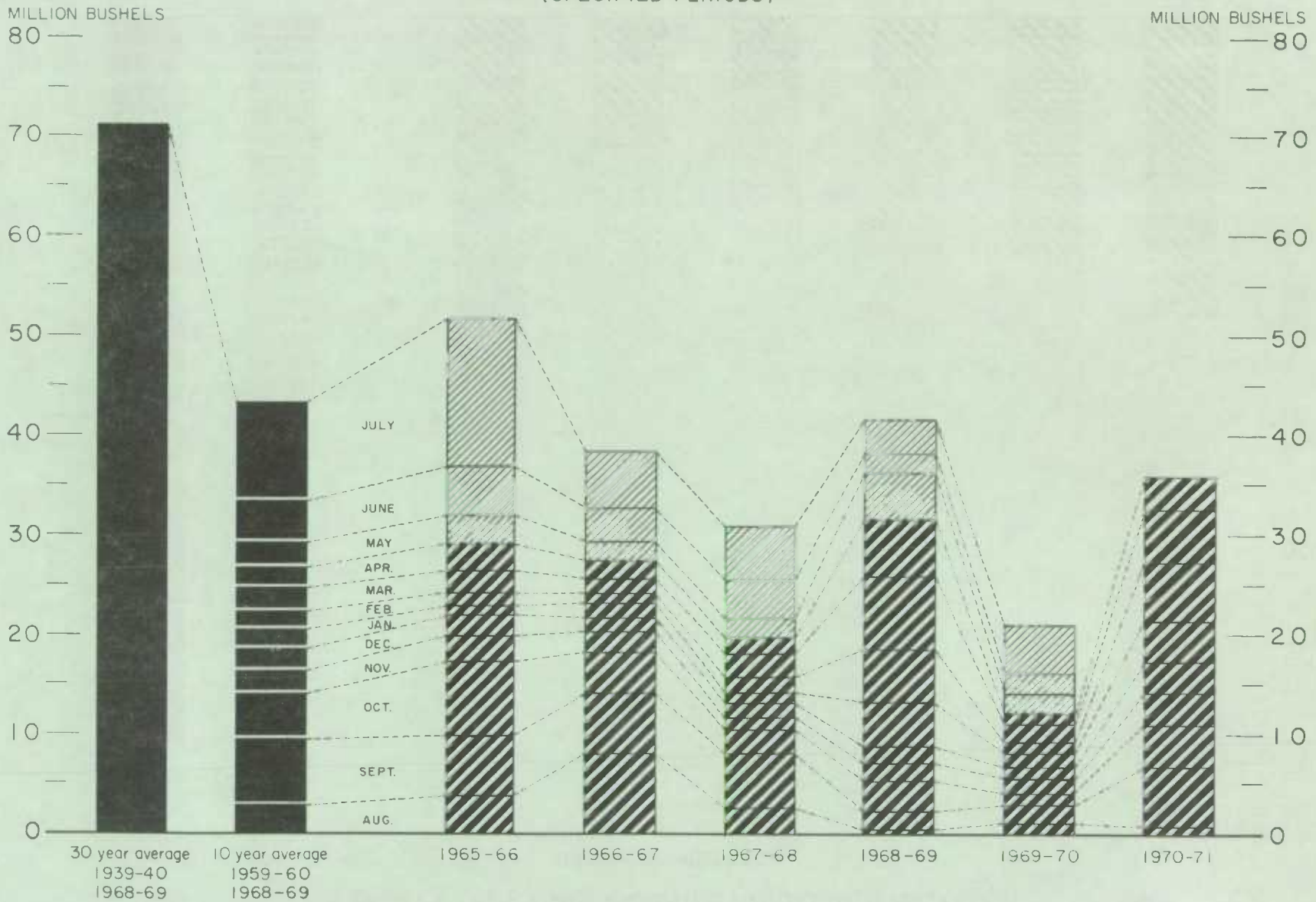


*Beginning with 1955-56 includes seed wheat. **In terms of wheat equivalent. ***Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

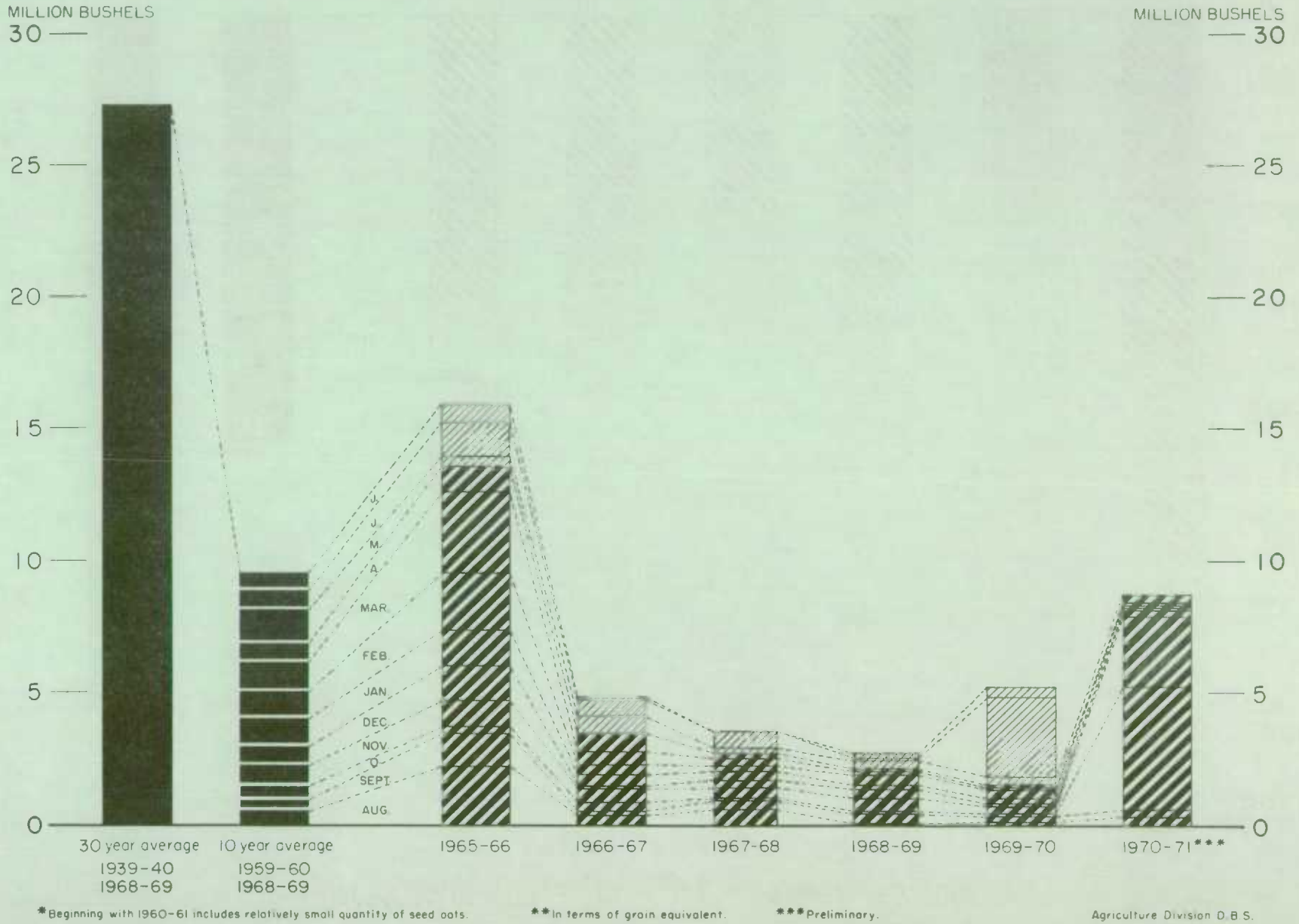


Agriculture Division D.B.S.

IV

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS* AND OAT PRODUCTS**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



*Beginning with 1960-61 includes relatively small quantity of seed oats.

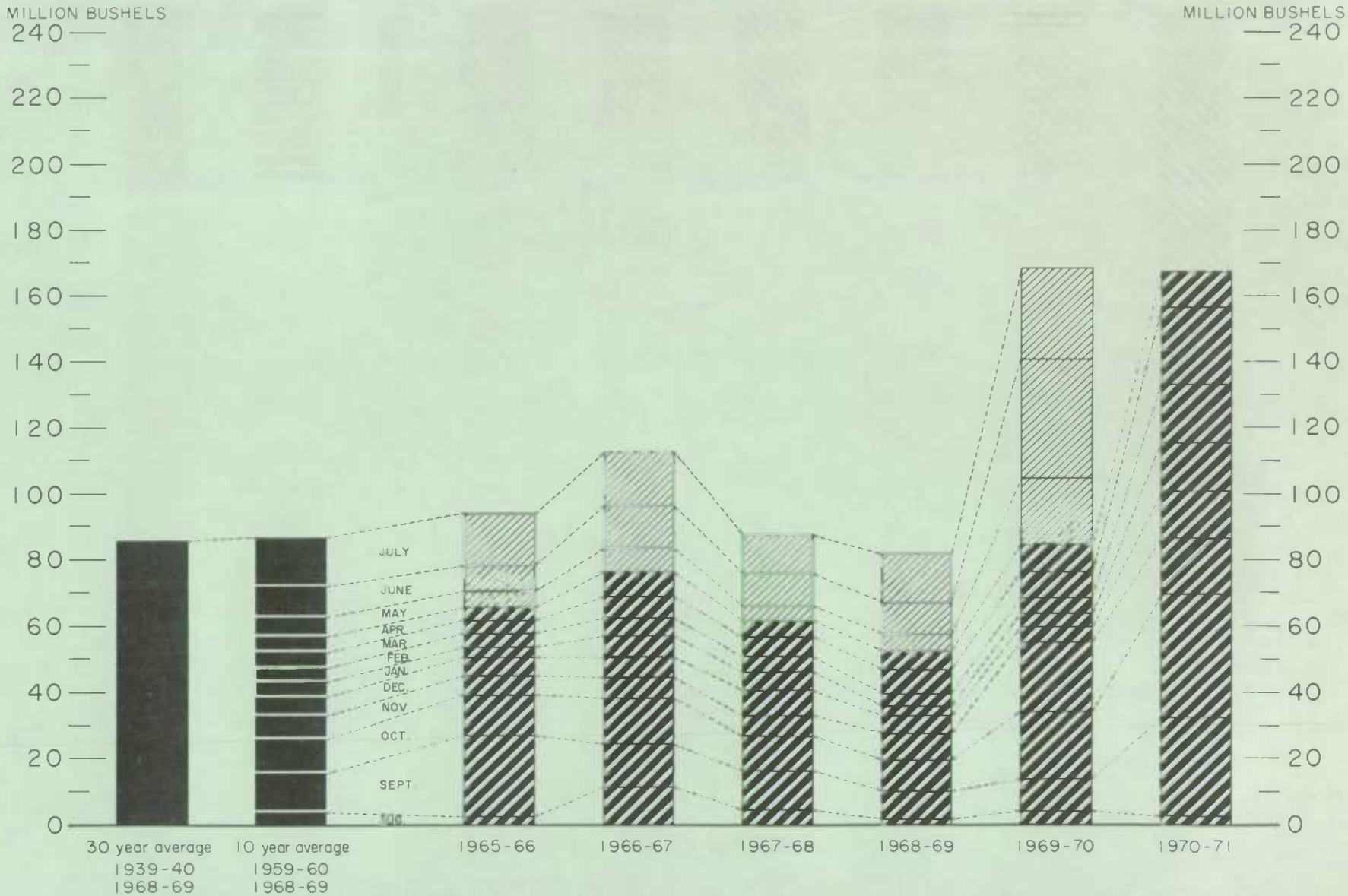
**In terms of grain equivalent.

***Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF BARLEY, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

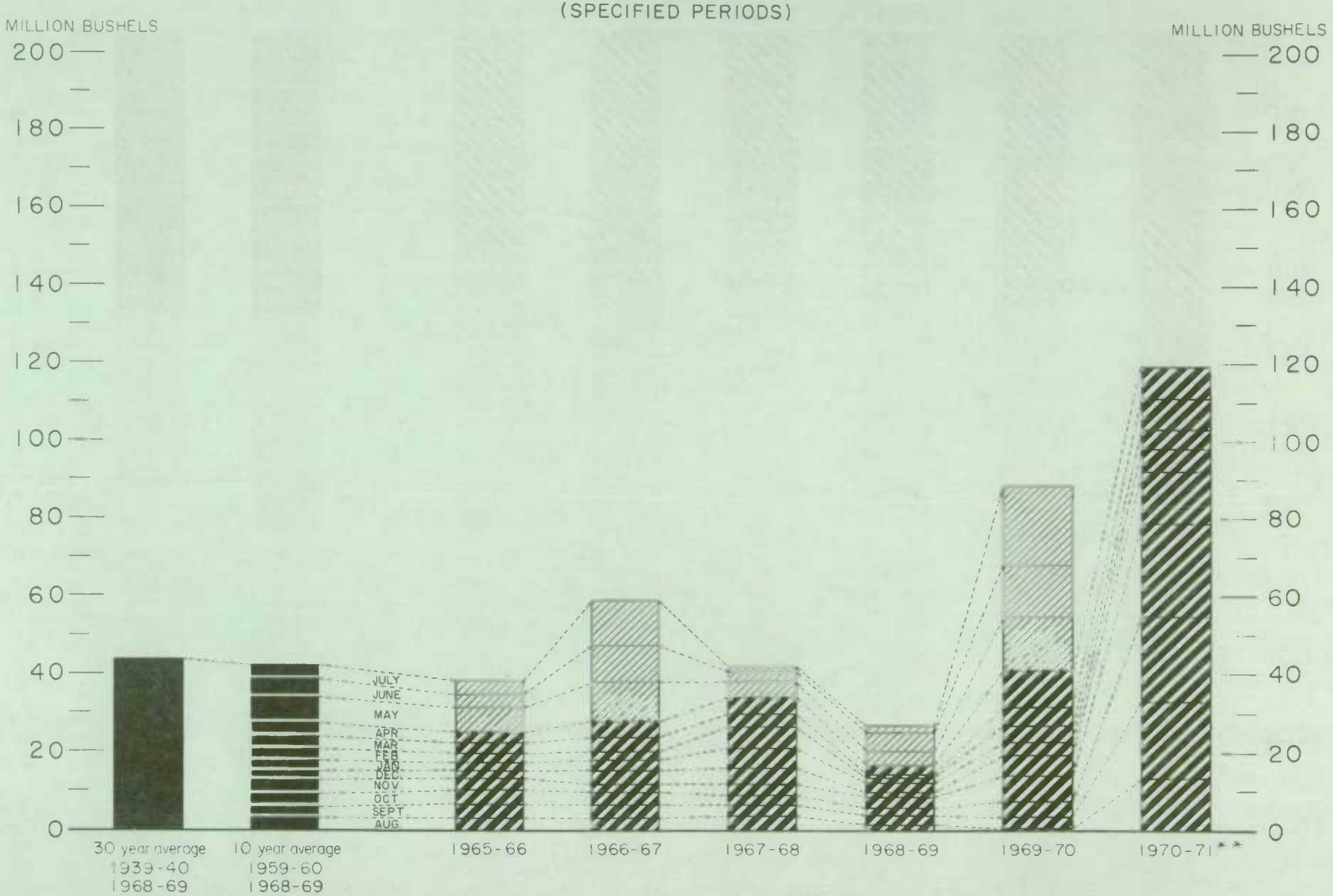
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

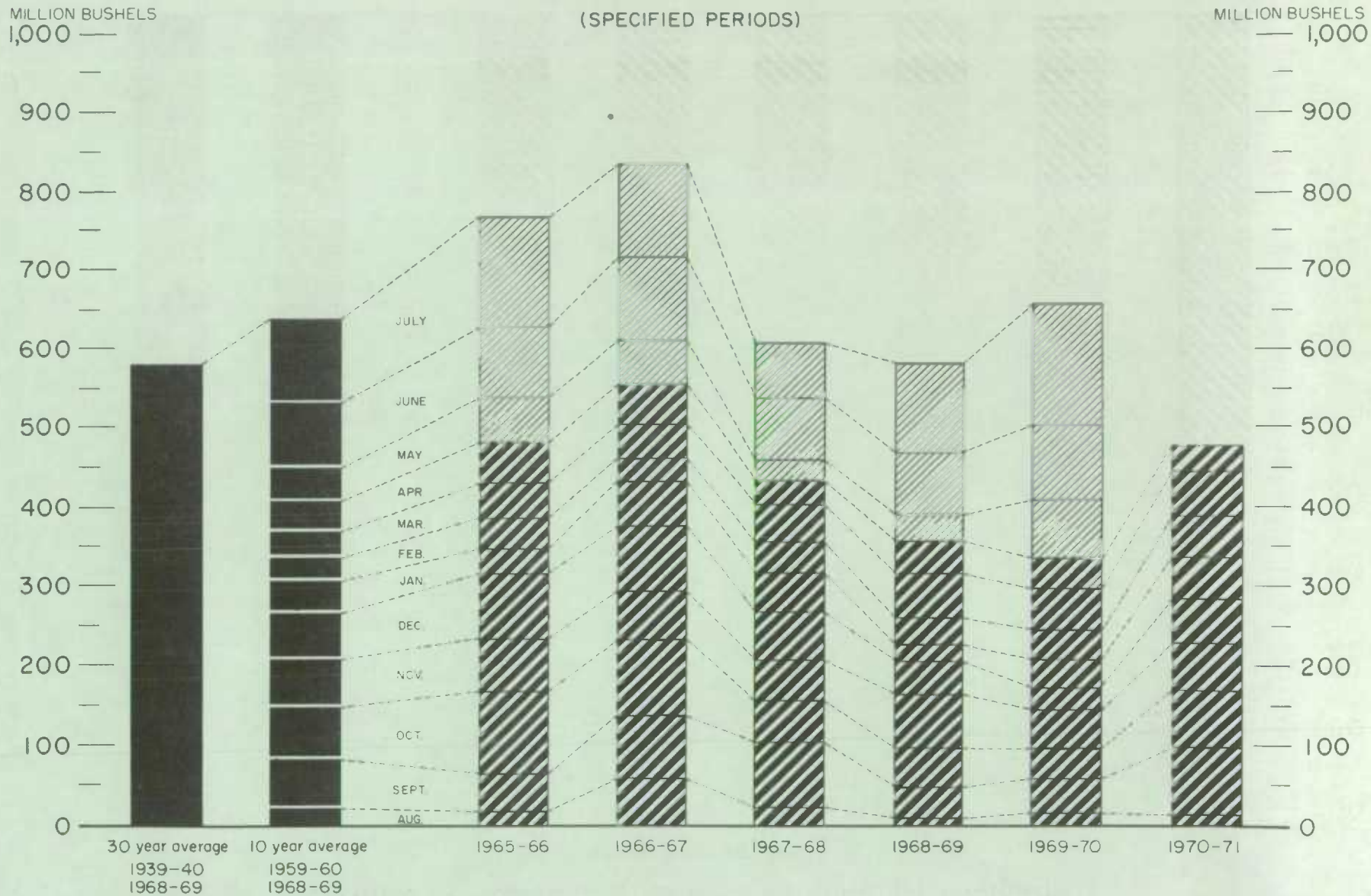


*In terms of grain equivalent. **Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

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

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

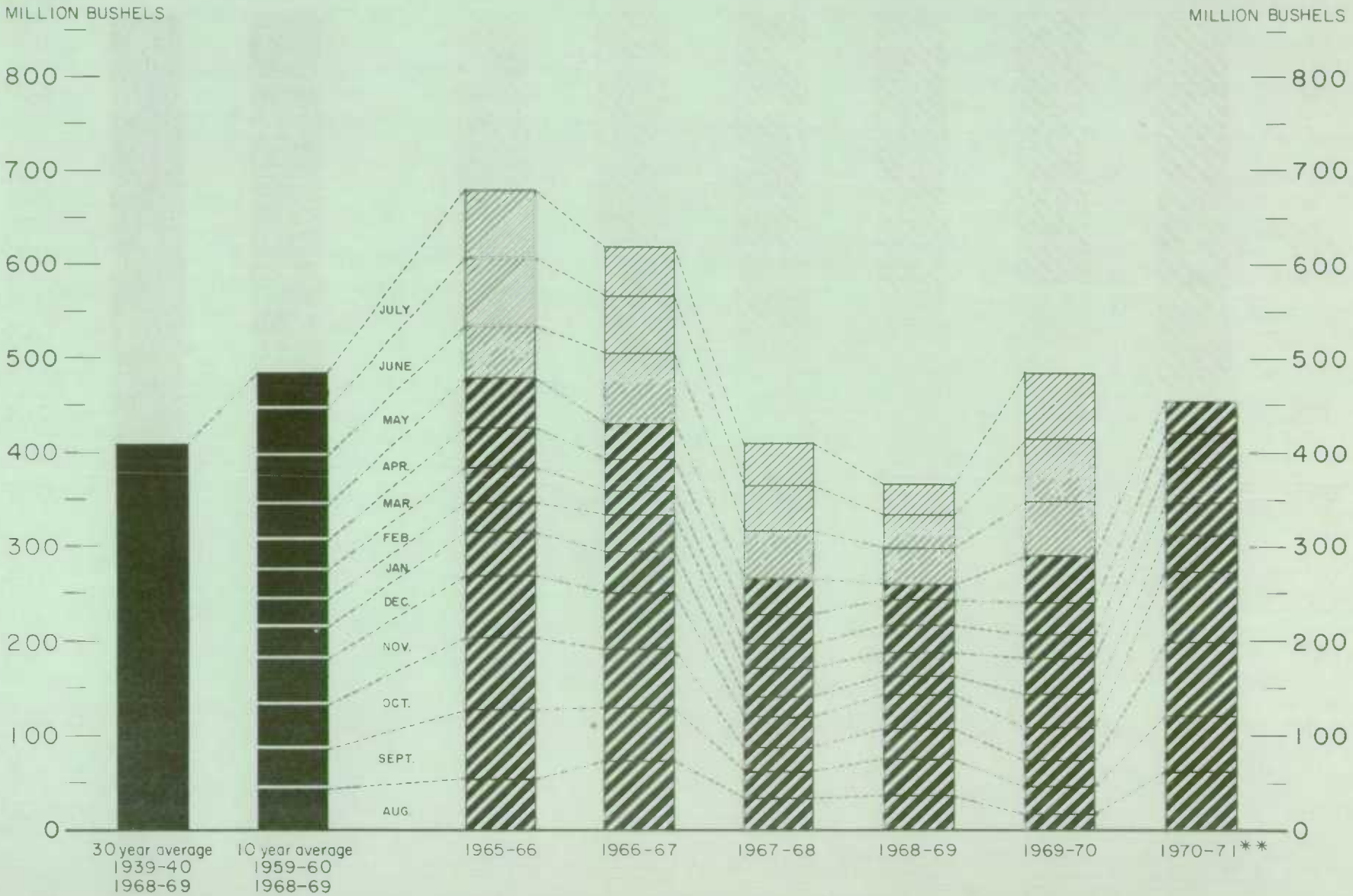


* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and from 1960–61 rapeseed.

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.

Exports of Canadian Oats(1) 1970-71 and 1969-70

Destination	February 1971	March 1971	April 1971	August — April 1970-71	August — April 1969-70
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	—	—	29,200	162,016
Germany, West	—	—	—	5,418,345	—
Italy	—	—	137,035	806,851	—
Netherlands	—	—	—	1,024,439	101,513
Sub-totals	—	—	137,035	7,278,835	263,529
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	—	—	—	—	68,574
Ireland	—	—	—	137,694	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	437,598	—
Sub-totals	—	—	—	575,292	68,574
Totals	—	—	137,035	7,854,127	332,103
Asia					
Syria	—	—	—	—	129,682
Western Hemisphere					
United States(2)	49,711	76,883	95,769	598,390	769,956
Sub-totals, all countries	49,711	76,883	232,804	8,452,517	1,231,741
Seed oats (3)	34,606	64,809	33,547	241,876	252,367
Totals, all countries	84,317	141,692	266,351	8,694,393	1,484,108

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

Exports of Canadian Barley(1) 1970-71 and 1969-70

Destination	February 1971	March 1971	April 1971	August - April 1970-71	August - April 1969-70[r]
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	—	68,600	2,177,286	—
Germany, West	979,533	2,199,167	—	23,439,775	517,673
Italy	—	2,683,567	811,000	22,715,078	3,284,287
Netherlands	456,073	—	668,037	6,099,136	—
Sub-totals	1,435,606	4,882,734	1,547,637	54,431,275	3,801,960
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	131,013	—	1,074,130	15,862,262	8,479,047
Ireland	318,500	—	—	1,476,760	—
Malta and Gozo	—	—	64,167	64,167	—
Norway	—	352,490	505,010	1,739,500	—
Portugal	116,785	—	—	536,785	—
Spain	—	327,733	650,720	978,453	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	20,983	—
Sub-totals	566,298	680,223	2,294,027	20,678,910	8,479,047
Totals	2,001,904	5,562,957	3,841,664	75,110,185	12,281,007
Eastern Europe					
Poland	—	—	1,345,400	2,848,400	2,893,701
Africa					
Tunisia	—	—	—	—	948,245
Asia					
Cyprus	5,880	—	—	552,891	—
Iraq	—	670,040	2,085,103	2,755,143	—
Israel	—	—	—	2,696,000	2,567,180
Japan	2,354,919	1,132,655	24,113	19,153,984	10,542,736
Syria	—	—	—	2,204,904	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	3,141,846	—
Totals	2,360,799	1,802,695	2,109,216	30,504,768	13,109,916
Western Hemisphere					
Colombia	—	—	—	511,972	1,170,183
Panama	—	—	—	93,333	—
Peru	26,927	—	—	175,014	271,133
United States(2)	879	—	652,157	5,049,927	6,219,045
Totals	27,806	—	652,157	5,830,246	7,660,361
Totals, all countries	4,390,509	7,365,652	7,948,437	114,293,599	36,893,230

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

Exports of Canadian Rye(1) 1970-71 and 1969-70

Destination	February 1971	March 1971	April 1971	August — April	
				1970-71	1969-70
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Germany, West	—	—	—	—	20,906
Netherlands	62,240	38,000	—	605,468	336,702
Sub-totals	62,240	38,000	—	605,468	357,608
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	—	—	—	518,657	158,376
Denmark	—	—	—	—	157,500
Portugal	511,251	—	—	511,251	—
Sub-totals	511,251	—	—	1,029,908	315,876
Totals	573,491	38,000	—	1,635,376	673,484
Asia					
Japan	186,144	539,715	170,809	3,481,867	1,431,134
Philippines	—	—	40,000	40,000	—
Totals	186,144	539,715	210,809	3,521,867	1,431,134
Western Hemisphere					
United States(2)	—	28,000	1,000	490,590	191,112
Totals, all countries	759,635	605,715	211,809	5,647,833	2,295,730

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Canadian Grain Commission, for all countries except the United States. Subject to revision.

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

Customs Exports of Canadian Oatmeal and Rolled Oats(1) 1970-71 and 1969-70

Destination	February 1971	March 1971	April 1971	August - April 1970-71	August - April 1969-70
	bushels				
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg ...	—	—	—	82	689
Other Western Europe:					
Norway	—	—	22	22	—
Totals	—	—	22	104	689
Africa					
Ethiopia	—	—	—	—	71
Liberia	—	—	—	—	1,913
Total	—	—	—	—	1,984
Western Hemisphere					
Bahamas	224	344	153	1,252	18,142
Barbados	—	—	—	421	3,344
Bermuda	164	158	268	1,326	1,552
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	109
Chile	—	—	—	—	197
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	4,519	9,869
Haiti	—	—	—	49	—
Honduras	—	—	—	820	3,279
Leeward and Windward Is. ...	208	689	524	5,584	9,464
Netherlands Antilles	—	—	—	—	994
Peru	—	—	—	3,552	2,186
St. Pierre and Miquelon	38	—	—	93	191
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	192	415
United States	—	—	—	—	3,443
Totals	634	1,191	945	17,808	53,185
Totals, all countries ..	634	1,191	967	17,912	55,858

(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) 1970-71 and 1969-70

Destination	February 1971	March 1971	April 1971	August — April 1970-71	August — April 1969-70[r]
	bushels				
Western Europe					
Britain	—	—	—	124,444	71,545
Africa					
Ghana	—	-	6,111	15,277	9,167
Asia					
Ceylon	—	—	—	20,789	6,222
Hong Kong	6,111	6,111	6,111	18,333	24,444
Japan	297,586	420,005	240,909	1,995,327	825,947
Philippines	137,500	42,778	67,222	562,300	404,408
Totals	441,197	468,894	314,242	2,596,749	1,261,021
Western Hemisphere					
Barbados	—	—	4,978	12,445	4,978
Brazil	110,000	36,667	—	293,334	278,057
Costa Rica	12,222	12,222	16,944	94,555	60,530
Dominican Republic	9,442	—	—	81,198	79,307
El Salvador	12,222	—	24,667	128,830	134,411
Guatemala	—	—	3,083	42,806	51,944
Guyana	—	—	—	36	—
Honduras	7,334	—	7,400	44,067	34,245
Jamaica	—	25,056	—	172,472	244,532
Leeward and Windward Is.	—	—	—	69	25
Nicaragua	12,222	—	3,055	85,276	59,444
Panama	12,222	—	—	52,708	48,888
Peru	55,000	94,722	30,556	250,556	250,556
Puerto Rico	8,067	8,067	14,117	153,268	159,317
Venezuela	—	12,222	169,889	569,541	523,596
United States	28,417	33,830	36,758	406,155	707,223
Totals	267,148	222,786	311,447	2,387,316	2,637,053
Totals, all countries	708,345	691,680	631,800	5,123,786	3,978,786

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

Hog-Barley Ratio

The hog-barley ratio was subject to only relatively minor changes during the February-April period of 1971 and remained at relatively low levels. In February, the monthly average return from hogs, (basis Index 100 dressed weight at Winnipeg) increased from the January figure of $21.91 per hundredweight to a level of $23.32 and more than offset a slight increase in the cost of a bushel of barley (basis No. 1 Feed, in store Thunder Bay) from $1.27 1/4 in January to $1.28 per bushel in February. As a result, the index rose to 14.5 points. In March, average returns from hogs dropped rather sharply to $21.46 per hundredweight and more than offset an accompanying decline in the cost of Feed barley, to $1.26 3/8 per bushel. In keeping with this situation the hog-barley ratio declined to a record low of 13.5 points. Average returns from hogs decreased again in April and reached a level of $19.50 per hundredweight but at the same time the cost of barley declined to $1.13 5/8 per bushel. With the decline in the cost of Feed barley more than offsetting the lower average return for hogs, the index increased to 13.7 points.

Hog-Barley Ratio (1) 1966-71 by Months

Month	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
January	23.9	17.8	16.0	23.9	29.8	13.7
February	24.4	18.8	16.3	25.0	29.8	14.5
March	20.8	18.0	16.2	25.6	26.7	13.5
April	19.0	17.1	15.7	24.6	23.8	13.7
May	21.6	18.8	18.4	27.2	23.7	
June	22.1	18.3	19.1	30.1	22.7	
July	19.7	16.6	20.4	30.0	21.4	
August	19.9	17.0	23.4	30.7	19.7	
September	19.5	17.6	23.8	31.8	17.8	
October	18.5	17.4	22.7	30.1	15.8	
November	17.6	16.4	23.4	29.1	15.5	
December	17.2	16.7	23.5	30.0	14.4	

(1) 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.

Feed and Livestock Price Indices

The index of feed prices increased from a level of 231.7 points in January 1971 to 234.7 points in February due to the higher average price for hay, wheat feed and Western rye. In both March and April the index decreased reflecting lower prices for Ontario corn, barley and oats, Western oats and rye.

The animal products index increased from a level of 336.6 points in January 1971 to 348.6 points in February due to higher prices for steers, lambs and hogs on both Eastern and Western markets, for calves, cheesemilk and fluid milk in the East and eggs in the West. The index declined in March to 345.8 points reflecting lower prices for lambs and hogs on both Eastern and Western markets, and for poultry and raw wool in the East. In April the index advanced to 346.0 points due to higher prices for eggs and wool on both Eastern and Western markets as well as for lambs in the East and calves in the West.

Index Numbers of Feed Prices and Prices of Farm Animals and Farm Animal Products by Months 1968-71 (1935-39 = 100)

Month	1968		1969		1970		1971	
	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal
January	251.9	316.3	268.9	343.0	220.1	364.9	231.7[r]	336.6[r]
February	253.0	315.4	269.0	345.5	225.7	374.5	234.7	348.6
March	251.9	312.9	263.6	344.8	224.8	371.2[r]	232.6	345.8
April	252.8	313.8	261.2	352.8	224.0	360.7[r]	228.3	346.0
May	250.8	322.2	256.3	371.7	218.7	363.3[r]		
June	251.0	330.0	255.5	381.7	215.6	352.7[r]		
July	238.8	333.1	248.6	371.6	213.9	348.8		
August	234.3	340.8	214.7	361.7	217.2	342.9		
September	261.5	343.8	213.1	360.2	224.1	342.5		
October	260.8	339.0	212.6	352.3	224.4	335.1		
November	259.7	339.2	213.8	352.1	222.1	337.4		
December	266.6	345.0	216.5	357.9	226.6	334.0		

High Protein Feeds Total estimated supplies of high protein feeds available to Canadian feeders in 1970 were placed at 1,312,800 tons. On the basis of preliminary data, this amount represents an increase of 6 per cent over the 1969 total of 1,244,000 tons and exceeding the 1968 figure of 1,128,400 tons by 16 per cent. Protein supplies of vegetable origin were estimated at 1,000,600 tons and accounted for 76 per cent of the total feed supplies in 1970 compared with 73 per cent in 1969 and 72 per cent in 1968. Available supplies of high protein feeds derived from animal sources were placed at 312,200 tons reflecting a 7 per cent decrease from the 1969 total of 336,700 tons and 3 per cent less than the 1968 total of 321,200 tons.

In arriving at available supplies of various vegetable oil meals and fish meal as shown in the table below, imports of the various items were added to production and exports were deducted. No adjustments have 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 1970 of soybean oil meal, the major single component of Canadian high protein feeds amounted to 582,700 tons which represented an increase of 18 per cent over the comparable 1969 total of 494,600 tons and exceeded the 1968 figure of 456,700 tons by 28 per cent. Supplementing the 1970 production were imports of 268,400 tons, some 7,000 tons more than that of 1969 and 30,700 tons greater than the 1968 figure, reflecting increases of 3 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively. Exports of soybean oil meal in 1970 amounting 166,300 tons were in excess of the 1969 and 1968 figures by 18,700 tons and 7,100 tons, respectively. The total supplies available for domestic requirements in 1970 amounting to 684,800 tons exceeding the 1969 figure of 608,500 tons by 13 per cent, due mainly to the higher production in 1970. The 50,100 tons of linseed oil meal produced in 1970 was 43 per cent greater than the comparable 1969 figure of 35,000 tons.

There were no imports of linseed meal in 1970. Exports of linseed oil meal for 1970 amounted to 15,400 tons, in sharp contrast to the 1969 figure of 5,500 tons. With the sharp rise in production more than offsetting the increase in exports total available supplies in 1970 amounted to 34,700 tons and exceeded the comparable 1969 figure of 29,500 tons by 18 per cent. Production of rapeseed meal amounted to 116,200 tons and exceeded the 1969 figure of 107,200 tons by 8 per cent.

Production of oil meals other than linseed, soybean and rapeseed increased slightly from their 1969 levels and combined with a sharp decrease in exports more than offset the decline in imports. Total supplies of other oil meal, combined with gluten feed amounted to 10,600 tons in 1970 reflecting increases of 20 per cent and 12 per cent over comparable levels of 1969 and 1968, respectively.

Estimated supplies of protein feeds originating as by-products of the brewing, distilling and malting industries were estimated at 154,300 tons, representing a slight increase over the 1969 and 1968 figures of 153,300 tons and 150,400 tons, respectively.

Preliminary Estimate of High Protein Feed Supplies Available in 1970
with Comparative Figures for 1968 and 1969

Item	1968	1969(1)	1970(1)
		tons	
Linseed oil meal	29,400	29,500	34,700
Soybean oil meal	535,200	608,500	684,800
Rapeseed oil meal	82,700	107,200	116,200
Other oil meals, gluten feed(2)	9,500r	8,800r	10,600
Brewers' and distillers' dried grains and malt sprouts	150,400r	153,300	154,300
Totals, vegetable protein	807,200	907,300	1,000,600
Fishmeal	69,600	61,900	45,400
Packing-house by-products	232,000	255,000	247,000
Skim milk, buttermilk and whey powders	19,600	19,800	19,800
Totals, animal protein	321,200	336,700	312,200
Totals, protein supplies	1,128,400	1,244,000	1,312,800

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

Canadian Wheat Board Monthly Average Cash Grain Prices, Crop Year 1970-71
Basis in Store Thunder Bay

Grain and grade	February 1971	March 1971	April 1971
	cents and eighths per bushel		
Oats			
Initial payment to producers:			
2 C.W.	60	60	60
Ex. 3 C.W.	57	57	57
3 C.W.	57	57	57
Ex. 1 Feed	57	57	57
1 Feed	55	55	55
2 Feed	50	50	50
3 Feed	46	46	46
Domestic and export(1):			
2 C.W.	86/4	84/1	75/7
Ex. 3 C.W.	84	81/5	73/3
3 C.W.	83/6	81/3	73/1
Ex. 1 Feed	83	80/5	72/3
1 Feed	82	79/5	71/3
2 Feed	79	76/5	68/3
3 Feed	76	73/5	65/3
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(1):			
1 C.W. Six-Row	141	138/7	125/5
2 C.W. Six-Row	141	138/7	125/5
3 C.W. Six-Row	139	136/7	123/5
1 C.W. Two-Row	143	140/7	127/5
2 C.W. Two-Row	143	140/7	127/5
3 C.W. Two-Row	141	138/7	125/5
1 Feed	128	126/3	113/5
2 Feed	126	124/3	111/5
3 Feed	123	121/3	108/5

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

Winnipeg Grain Exchange Monthly Average Cash Grain Prices, Crop Year 1970-71
Basis in Store Thunder Bay

Grain and grade	February 1971	March 1971	April 1971
	cents and eighths per bushel		
Oats			
Domestic and export:			
2 C.W.	84/1	81/6	74/5
Ex. 3 C.W.	83/2	80/6	72/5
3 C.W.	83/2	80/5	72/2
Ex. 1 Feed	82/5	79/7	71/7
1 Feed	81/4	79	70/7
2 Feed	78/4	76	67/7
3 Feed	75/4	73	64/7
Barley			
Domestic and export:			
1 C.W. Six-Row	128/3	127/7	116/3
2 C.W. Six-Row	128/3	127/7	116/3
3 C.W. Six-Row	128/3	127/7	115/1
1 C.W. Two-Row	128/3	127/7	116/3
2 C.W. Two-Row	128/3	127/7	115/1
3 C.W. Two-Row	127/5	125/7	113/2
1 Feed	127/5	125/7	113/2
2 Feed	125/6	123/7	111/2
3 Feed	122/6	120/7	108/2
Rye			
Producers', domestic and export prices:			
2 C.W.	114/7	113/7	108/5
3 C.W.	108/2	106/6	100/4
4 C.W.	90/4	87/2	80/4
Ergoty	78	74/6	69/5
Flaxseed			
Producers', domestic and export prices:			
1 C.W.	249/4	251/4	257/2
2 C.W.	244/1	246/2	252/1
3 C.W.	219/4	221/1	227/1
Rapeseed			
No. 1 Canada	302	291/4	302/3
No. 2 Canada	286/7	276/4	287/3

UNITED STATES SITUATION

Summary of the Feed Situation — The following summary of the feed situation in the United States has been taken from the April 6, 1971 issue of The Feed Situation published by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

The big unknown in the feed situation this year is the extent of recurrence of corn blight. Should the blight damage be similar to 1970 and the Western Corn Belt and the Northern Plains have a more favourable growing season, corn production could rise a tenth; total feed grain production could exceed last year's short crop of 159 million tons by 15 to 20 million tons and be adequate for 1971-72 prospective needs. However, there is additional uncertainty over this year's crop turnout. The Western Corn Belt and Great Plains, where weather is more variable, account for a bigger share of intended acreage than last year.

Feed grain use for the current marketing year, while exceeding 1970's crop, probably will decline slightly from the 177 million tons used in 1969-70. Carryover into 1971-72 may be down to around 34 million tons compared with 48 million a year earlier.

The 1971 crop projection assumes farmers will follow their March 1 plans for seeding close to 126 million acres, 5 per cent above last year and the most since 1963. Farmers usually do not deviate much from their feed grain planting intentions.

The prospective corn acreage is 71.5 million acres, 4.3 million more than planted last year. Practically all of this increase is in the Central and Western Corn Belt. Several Southern States indicate moderate to substantial reductions. Because of uncertainty over blight, the first USDA estimate of the size of the 1971 crop will not be made until this summer.

Farmers plan a 17 per cent increase in sorghum acreage and 5 per cent more barley, but 5 per cent less oats. Assuming normal growing seasons and upward trends in yields, production of these 3 grains would be nearly 8 million tons more than the 44 million produced in 1970.

The base acreage on farms enrolled for participation in the 1971 feed grain program through late March ran well ahead of last year. From March 1 to 25, there were 959,000 farmers enrolled in the program with a combined corn and sorghum base of 52 million acres. In a comparable period last year 705,000 farmers had enrolled with a corn and sorghum base of 31 million acres. The set-aside is limited to 20 per cent of the corn and sorghum base acreage. The 10 million acres signed for set-aside through March 25 was 6 million less than the acreage signed for diversion in the same period last year, when barley also was in the program

Feed grain prices in the first half of the 1970-71 feeding year averaged about 20 per cent above a year earlier; prices paid for all purchased feed were up 9 per cent. The higher feed prices and lower livestock-feed price ratios are bringing adjustments in livestock and poultry production which will temper the demand for feed grains this coming summer and fall. Feed grain prices are averaging well above the loan rates this year and farmers are placing less grain under loan than in any of the past few years. Government stocks at the end of the current marketing year will be the smallest since the early 1950's.

Exports of feed grains during October-March totalled almost 12 million tons, a little more than in that period last year. Although corn exports declined, exports of the other feed grains rose substantially. But with increasing competition from the Southern Hemisphere in the spring and summer, exports for the entire marketing year may fall somewhat below the 21.2 million tons exported in 1969-70.

Strong demand for high-protein feeds is evident again this year. Tonnage fed to livestock and poultry will total around 20.8 million tons, 3 per cent more than the record consumption in 1969-70. Soybean meal feeding probably will be about 14 million tons, accounting for practically all of the increase. Soybean meal prices during October-March this year averaged $79 per ton, practically the same as a year earlier.

Final Report on Record 1971 Feed Grain Program Signup

On April 28, 1971 the United States Department of Agriculture issued the following release: A total of 1,759,315 farms have been enrolled in the 1971 feed grain program, according to final figures issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Building on the record participation in the new program announced last week, the grain-sorghum base acreage on signed farms has reached 93,385,849 acres or 83 per cent of the national eligible feed grain base.

The 1971 program participation exceeds by 247,315 farms the previous record enrollment of 1,512,000 set in 1969. The 1969 total does not count barley farms which were included in the program that year. Last year, 1,464,000 corn-sorghum farms were enrolled representing 69 per cent of the national corn-sorghum base acreage.

Enrolled farms this year include 72,043,493 acres of corn base and 21,342,356 acres of sorghum base. This compares with 59,887,602 acres of corn base and 19,439,036 acres of sorghum base on enrolled farms in last year's program.

The final report shows that 18,677,171 acres are being set aside on participating farms under terms of the 1971 program.

This report covers a complete tally of all county results for the signup which began March 1 and ended April 9, plus delayed enrollments through April 22.

GRAIN SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA

The following information relative to the Australian grain situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. R.A. Groundwater, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Melbourne, under date of May 12, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Coarse grains in Australia. — The coarse grain situation in Australia was discussed at the 1st Annual Outlook Conference in Canberra with comments on the international situation being deleted .....

"Barley and oats have been far the most widely grown coarse grains in Australia. Maize and sorghum production has been relatively small, although output of these grains has increased substantially in the past year.

Australian coarse grain production in 1969-70 is estimated at 4.2 million metric tons, some three times the output of the early 1950s. The rapid increase of the 1950s was followed by a relatively stable output in the early and mid-1960s, and marked expansion in the past three years. Superimposed upon these general movements were pronounced year to year fluctuations in output with variations in seasonal conditions.

Trends in coarse grain production can be related largely to changes in relative prices for wheat and coarse grains. Generally, price movements during the 1950s favoured coarse grains, and their output expanded while that of wheat did not. These trends were reversed throughout most of the 1960s with relative changes in prices generally favouring wheat, and output of wheat expanding rather than that of coarse grains.

The introduction of delivery quotas on wheat has perhaps been the most important single influence responsible for the recent rapid expansion of coarse grain production. Other factors also appear to have stimulated production, including favourable seasonal conditions in many grain growing areas; the diversification of wool producers into grain growing; and increasing interest in coarse grain production, particularly of sorghum, on irrigation and land development schemes.

Trends in production of barley and oats have been similar. This partly reflects common factors influencing production of these two grains; both are grown predominantly in the southern parts of the continent and both compete with similar alternative forms of land use.

Sorghum was produced in Australia in only small quantities until about ten years ago, but since then output has risen steeply, with wide variations from year to year resulting from changing seasonal conditions in the main producing States of Queensland and New South Wales. Maize production, now also largely confined to Queensland and New South Wales, has shown little tendency to increase over the years; there has, however, been a quickening of interest in this crop in the last two seasons, particularly in New South Wales.

The domestic market. — The domestic market, traditionally the main outlet for Australian coarse grains, has been of increasing importance to the industry, even though the volume of grain consumed within Australia has varied widely, with changes in production, in seasonal conditions and in short-term export prospects. The overall trend has been for most of the increase in production to be utilized domestically, and the proportion of output consumed in Australia has risen from 60 per cent to 80 per cent since the early 1950s.

Most of the coarse grain used in Australia is for feeding to livestock, the only really large non-feed use being the manufacture of malt from barley; relatively small qualities of the various coarse grains are used for seed and human consumption. In recent years, some 0.3 million tons (13,779,000 bushels) of barley annually have been used for malting, about 30 per cent of total domestic barley usage. The use of barley in malting is not increasing very much as Australia's total requirements of malt are expanding only slowly, along with population growth.

Supplies of coarse grain available domestically for stockfeed averaged about 1.8 million tons annually over the past three years - about 80 per cent more than that available a decade earlier.

In recent years the pig and poultry industries have accounted for about 30 per

cent to 40 per cent of total feed grain usage in Australia and their requirements have risen along with the rapid expansion of pig and poultry meat production. In addition, the pig industry has been tending to use grains for feed rather than dairy by-products. For dairy cattle, grain represents a much smaller proportion of total feed requirements. The cattle and sheep industries are largely pasture based, and made use of grain feeding primarily to maintain the condition of stock during seasonal troughs in pasture growth and in drought periods; there are a few established feed-lot enterprises.

Although the grain requirements of Australia's livestock industries will continue to expand, the rate of growth in the coming years seems likely to be slower than that of the 1960s. It appears that coarse grains could encounter increasing competition from feed wheat, sold either through the Australian Wheat Board or privately. This could arise from efforts by the Wheat Board to increase its sales, and from the likelihood that in some seasons growers will be faced with the prospect of disposing of quantities of wheat in excess of their quotas.

Exports. — Australia's annual coarse grain exports fluctuated between approximately 0.5 million and one million tons over the past twenty years without displaying any upward or downward trend. In a period of substantial growth in production, the relative importance of exports has tended to decline; exports in recent years amounted to about 20 per cent of total output compared with approximately 40 per cent in the early 1950s.

Exports have been predominantly of barley and oats, the main markets for which have traditionally been in Western Europe (the United Kingdom and the E.E.C. countries); since 1963-64 substantial quantities have been shipped to Japan. Until 1970 exports of sorghum were relatively small accounting for no more than about 10 per cent of production, whilst the quantity of maize marketed overseas was negligible. A substantial increase in exports of sorghum is likely in 1970-71, since shipments in the three months from July to September were well above those recorded in the whole of any previous year. Japan is the main market for both sorghum and maize.

Export prices tend to act as a floor for the domestic market prices of coarse grains. However, imperfect knowledge of export markets and difficulties in assembling cargo loads have sometimes resulted in domestic prices falling below export parity.

Outlook. — Coarse grain output in Australia should expand further in the coming years as these grains offer an alternative to wheat and wool production, and provide possibilities as irrigation crops.

Domestic usage of feed grains will continue to increase with the expansion of livestock industries, although there probably will be increasing competition from feed wheat both sold by the Australian Wheat Board and traded privately. Feed requirements of the poultry industry should rise, although at a slower rate than in the past. Substantial gains can be expected in use of grains for pigs, both as a result of the expansion of the industry and the further substitution of grain for dairy product wastes as pig feed. Requirements of feed for sheep should continue to rise steadily along with sheep numbers.

As in the past, it seems likely that substantial fluctuations will occur from year to year in the feed requirements of the pastoral industries with variations in seasonal conditions.

Notwithstanding the prospect for expanding feed grain requirements in Australia, it seems likely that increasing quantities of coarse grains will become available for export. Although immediate export prospects are good, and substantial increases in shipments of all coarse grains seem likely this year at prices above those obtained in 1969-70, the prospects for growth of the markets for barley and oats in the longer term seem less certain. Support prices in many Western European countries seem likely to continue to encourage increases in domestic production to meet the additional feed requirements of that region's growing livestock industries. Thus, although Australia will probably continue to be able to market a large proportion of its exportable surplus in this region, downward pressures can be expected on prices. Some increase could occur in shipments of barley and oats to Japan, but the traditional preference for maize and sorghum in that country might limit this possibility.

Opportunities appear to exist for the export of sorghum and maize to Japan with the continued rapid expansion of that country's livestock industries. Nevertheless, the present major exporting countries can supply any foreseeable increase in Japanese demand, which is unlikely therefore to encourage increases in prices over the longer term.

The Japanese Government has permitted imports of maize and grain sorghum with only a minimum of control and the share of any one exporting country in the Japanese feed grain market is dependent on such factors as price, quality and regularity of supply.

Japanese importers have been actively exploring the possibilities of diversifying their sources of feed grain purchases; but it seems reasonable to assume that, over the longer term, they will aim for competitive shipments, including those from Australia as well as from other sources.

Overall, it appears that coarse grain production in Australia will continue to rise and that domestic market prices will tend towards export parity ...."

Coarse grain production - 1970-71. — The predicted production of the four main coarse grains grown in Australia in 1970-71 is shown in the following table:

Australian Coarse Grain Production 1970-71

Grain	Acreage	Production
	million acres	million bushels
Barley	5.00	96.0
Oats	3.20	70.0
Maize	.22	9.0
Sorghum	1.47	37.0
Totals	9.89	213.0

Barley production in 1970-71 was a record 96 million bushels as was the estimated acreage of 5 million acres. South Australia has been the traditional barley producing state, however, Western Australia's acreage and consequently production increased significantly during the past season with expectations of further increases in the 1971-72 season.

Pre-planting estimates of production for 1971-72 range from 100 million to 150 million bushels barring unfavourable growing conditions. The major producer will probably be Western Australia with a potential crop of 40 million to 60 million bushels followed by South Australia with 35 million to 40 million bushels. Victoria could produce between 12 million to 18 million bushels, but the acreage planted to barley is subject to the acreage planted to wheat. Queensland is expected to produce a substantially larger crop in this season with estimates of up to 15 million bushels. Production is also expected to increase significantly in New South Wales and could range from 15 million to 25 million bushels. At this stage, however, the estimates are only rough guides. They inherently contain a great deal of uncertainty owing to the large number of variables that will influence the final production figure.

It is extremely difficult to estimate production of oats for the coming 1971-72 season. The domestic price for oats in Victoria is Aus.$0.60 cents (68 cents Canadian) per bushel (feed), a 14 cents (16 cents) increase over the same period in 1969-70. Only a small proportion, less than 15 per cent, of the total crop is exported, which usually provides a floor for domestic prices. Considering that export and domestic prices were quite reasonable in 1970-71 and that farmers will use those prices in their decision making, oats provides a much better farm enterprise alternative than in previous years.

It is not known whether farmers will increase production due to the better oat prices prevailing or tend to increase production in other crops such as barley. It is possible that some increase will take place in specific localities owing to climatic and marketing advantages. The increase will not, however, be a substantial or general one as production will be at the approximate production level of the past season or slightly greater. Long term projections by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimate a production level of 99.0 million bushels for 1974-75, which is a very reasonable figure in light of probable domestic and export requirements.

Maize production in 1970-71 should be slightly greater than in the previous season. The current estimate is 10 million bushels from the producing regions Queensland and New South Wales.

Estimated sorghum production in 1971 will be a record 37 million bushels, which is more than double that harvested in the previous season. The increase can be attributed to the increased acreage in the two major producing states, Queensland and New South Wales, where acreage rose to approximately one million acres and 470,000 acres, respectively. The 1971 Queensland crop is estimated to be 25 million bushels, although the final production figure may be slightly higher. New South Wales production in 1971 is expected to be 12 million bushels, double that of 1970. There are, however, several production estimates ranging from 10 million to 18 million bushels. Regardless of the estimate used, the 1971 production in New South Wales will be significantly higher than in previous years.

New barley variety released in Victoria. — A new high yielding, high quality barley called Tara has been released in Victoria.

The new variety has been bred for conditions in districts receiving a medium rainfall and yields are 15 per cent greater than varieties currently sown in this area. The Victorian Department of Agriculture estimates that the variety could increase returns to growers by Aus.$4 to $5.00 ($4.55 to $5.68 Canadian) per acre.

The malting properties of the variety are generally equal to that of the other

varieties, except for an additional higher proportion of diastase. This latter feature should be of considerable advantage in producing malt for export where rigid specifications are set for enzyme activity. Final tests on beer quality have not yet been completed, but expectations are high owing to previous small scale tests.

A limited region in Victoria will be able to grow Tara commercially in 1971 with farmers in other regions building up sufficient stocks for commercial use in 1972. If the variety is of particular advantage, then adequate facilities for efficient segregation of the grain will be required to maximize the advantage of the variety.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY QUARTERLY GRAIN REPORT

The following account of the current grain situation in the Federal Republic of Germany has been extracted from a report supplied by Mr. R.B. Rossing, Commercial Officer (Agriculture), Canadian Embassy, Bonn, West Germany, under date of May 10, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Weather conditions. — West German farmers have more or less completed their spring seed drilling operations. The only delays are on heavy soils and in some hill areas. In March, precipitation remained again below normal. Soil moisture is almost everywhere below average though insufficient only on some light soils. The winter seeds suffered a little during the last severe cold spell but actual frost damage remained small and does not exceed the norm. The state of the crops is given as good to very good, especially in the West and South of the country.

Crop conditions. — In the entire Federal Republic the condition of the crops was rated good to very good at the beginning of April. Vegetation in some areas was far advanced for this time of the year. Winter damage was considerably smaller in 1971 as compared to the 1970 percentage rates of the area sown to winter cultivations:

	1970	1971
	per cent	
Winter rye	3.9	0.2
Winter barley	7.5	0.3
Winter mixed grains	3.2	0.5
Winter rapeseed	4.5	0.8
Clover	4.5	0.8
Alfalfa	1.6	0.8

Summary of the coarse grains situation. — Farmers' marketings of grain from August 1970 to February 1971 with 6 million metric tons were 0.7 million tons or 11 per cent lower than during the preceding period of time.

	August — February	
	1969-70	1970-71
	thousand bushels	
Wheat	122,719	110,785
Rye	41,151	36,695
Barley	83,977	74,470
Oats	23,304	17,630
Corn	5,570	7,174
Totals, grains	276,721	246,754

At the end of February, 1971 stocks of grains kept on farms with 5,065,000 metric tons were 4 per cent smaller than a year ago. Stocks of feed grains only with 2,942,000 tons were 10 per cent smaller than at the end of February 1970.

	Barley			Oats & Mixed Spring Grains		
	1970	1971	change	1970	1971	change
	'000 tons		per cent	'000 tons		per cent
Stocks	1,425	1,394	— 2	1,849	1,548	— 16
Crop	5,130	4,754	— 7	4,382	3,590	— 18
Per cent of crop	28	29		42	43	

Total mixed feed production from August 1970 to February 1971 amounted to 5.6 million metric tons, i.e. 600,000 tons or 13 per cent more than during the corresponding period of the previous crop year. Above all the production of mixed feeds for swine and poultry increased. The volume of grain processed into mixed feed continued to raise to 2.1 million tons from 1.8 million the year previous.

Processing of Grains into Mixed Feeds August - February

	1969-70	1970-71	Change
	'000 metric tons		per cent
Wheat	461.7	564.7	+ 22
Rye	35.0	80.0	+128
Barley	325.8	365.3	+ 12
Oats	211.2	209.0	— 1
Corn etc.	770.5	894.5	+ 16
Totals, grains	1,804.2	2,113.5	+ 17

Mixed feed situation 1970 versus 1969. — Production and consumption of mixed feeds showed a rapid rise in 1970. Thus the production of mixed feeds containing grain increased nearly a fifth as against 1969 to 9,730,000 metric tons in 1970. The higher demand was due to intensified fattening of swine and poultry feeding but was also the result of the poor feeding basis from farm resources.

The quantity of grain processed to mixed feeds rose by 25 per cent to 3,624,000 tons. The share of wheat in total mixed feeds more than doubled to 1,122,000 tons (41,226,000 bushels) on account of denaturing premiums, whereas the utilization of corn only increased by 8 per cent to 1,423,000 tons (56,021,000 bushels). In total the share of grains in mixed feeds slightly increased from 35 per cent in 1969 to 37 per cent in 1970.

Long-term trends in the feed sector. — According to the Federal Ministry of Agriculture West Germany's production of livestock from imported feedstuffs in 1968-69 with 10.3 million metric tons of grain units was almost six times as high as in 1950-51. In contrast total food production grew only by 76 per cent to 59.8 million tons of grain units. The share of imported feedstuffs in total feed increased from 5.3 per cent to 17.3 per cent. Most of this increase is due to higher imports of soybeans and soybean meal.

With regard to feed grains the share of imported feeds amounted to 22.1 per cent in 1968-69 as against 12.3 per cent in 1950-51. While the feeding of grains from foreign resources with 3.1 million tons in 1968-69 was four times the figure of 1950-51 total feeding of grains only increased by 123 per cent to 14.0 million tons of grain units in 1968-69.

Imports of feed and industrial grains. — Due to the shortage in feedstuffs following the below-average harvest in 1970 imports of feed and industrial grains from August 1970 to February 1971 were 1,606,000 metric tons or 78 per cent higher than during the corresponding period 1969-70. The major share of these imports came from Third Countries whereas deliveries of grain from EEC countries declined. The share of EEC imports in total shipments to West Germany is now half the percentage rate of 1969-70.

Shipments of feed grains from Canada with 634,000 tons even exceeded the increased shipments from the U.S. (+ 620,000 tons). Through imports of 1,200,000 tons of corn the U.S. could maintain their position as leading supplier of feed grains in West Germany. Second in importance, however, was Canada with 537,000 tons of barley including brewing barley. But also in shipments of oats, Canada could supply significant quantities with 95,000 tons, i.e., almost a fifth of the import market.

Trade notes — coarse grains. — The weak tendency of French feed barley and barley from Third Countries have also led to a more intensive use of German barley, so that the April tenders into the intervention were lower than expected. Next season the relatively unfavourable relation to the price of corn will certainly impede business in imported feed barley.

Ample offers of feed oats met with only small demand. No significant price changes are expected within the next few weeks. The high threshold price due to the quality differential on Plate corn prevented sizeable imports from outside the EEC. Consequently, French corn gained in importance. Whether France can export her surpluses during the coming weeks and months to non-EEC countries or will have to sell them within the Common Market, will largely depend on the Brussels restitution policy. Because of slightly increased prices a higher demand for corn is expected for the coming season.

GRAIN SITUATION IN FRANCE

The following information relative to the French grain situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. F.G. Beaudette, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Paris, under date of May 14, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Weather and crops. — The new year started out very cold and snowy for the first ten days, but by mid-January, above average temperatures and mostly rainy weather set in. The mild spell continued well into February, with less precipitation and more sun than normal. Another cold period occurred in early March, followed by rain and exceptionally good weather till the end of the month. The winter's two cold periods did not affect the winter-sown crops which were generally in very good vegetative condition, and seasonal work proceeded on schedule throughout most of the country. Spring seedings really got going around mid-March and at April 1, the Ministry of Agriculture estimated cereal plantings as follows: —

French Cereal Seedings at April 1

	1969	1970	1971	Avg. 1967-70
		thousand acres		
Soft wheat	9,502	8,514	9,295	9,418
Durum wheat	242	249	410	212
Rye	410	378	336	430
Barley	3,604	2,361	5,036	3,740
Oats	1,361	820	1,425	1,455
Mixed grains	232	151	326	225
Totals	15,349	12,474	16,828	15,482

The very favourable climate of late March this year has favoured earlier than usual spring seedings, while last year's bad spring caused delays in field work. The French Cereals Office (ONIC) expects the soft wheat acreage to be about the same as in 1969, 3.9 million hectares (9,633,000 acres) while the durum area will increase again to easily pass the 175,000 hectare mark (432,000 acres). It is also thought that the area in barley will be less than the recent average; corn acreage should be close to or at last year's level, and secondary cereals (oats, rye and mixed grains) will continue to decrease in importance. However it is true that large areas of traditional pasture (such as the plain of Caen in Normandy) have been or are being plowed under, thus providing more acreage for the highly profitable cultivated crops such as cereals.

Supply - utilization. — The accompanying table provides details of the major coarse grains supply - utilization position for the first eight months of 1969-70 and 1970-71.

French Coarse Grain Supply-Utilization August-March

	Barley		Corn	
	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
	thousand bushels			
Stocks on August 1	95,413	71,925	21,204	31.967
Farm marketings	156,880	116,297	110,640	178,132
Imports (exc. seed)	50	87	11,822	15,141
Totals, supplies	252,344	188,310	143,665	225,240
Malting	18,532	20,406	—	—
Starch	—	—	13,381	15,519
Feed	31,085	26,542	29,420	45,612
Other domestic use	23,190	17,026	15,082	22,601
Exports	99,395	57,885	53,576	66,981
Totals, utilization	172,202	121,859	111,458	150,712
Stocks on April 1	80,142	66,450	32,207	74,527

The ONIC maintains its estimate that French growers will deliver 4.3 million tons (197,496,000 bushels) of barley out of the 1970 crop, of which 4 million tons (183,717,000 bushels) were marketed by April 1. Domestic barley utilization for feed so far in the crop year is 100,000 tons (45,400,000 bushels) lower than in 1969-70 and exports are also lagging. It is estimated that exports to 3rd countries should absorb another half a million (22,965,000 bushels) or so before the end of the crop year to keep year-end stocks at a reasonable level. Stocks of barley at April 1 were 1.45 million tons (66,500,000 bushels) against 1.74 million (80,100,000 bushels) a year ago.

Farm marketings of corn continue strong and the ONIC has raised the estimate for the crop year to 6.1 million tons (240,144,000 bushels), from 6 million (236,207,000 bushels). By end of March, 4.5 million tons (178,100,000 bushels) had already been delivered. Thanks to higher domestic utilization especially for feed, to the increasing rate of shipments to EEC partners, and to third countries now that export rebates are back to "normal", the market strengthened in March. It now appears that the export goal for 1970-71 of nearly 3.5 million tons (137,788,000 bushels) can be reached. Stocks at April 1 were 1.9 million tons (74,500,000 bushels) compared to 0.8 million (32,200,000 bushels) at the same time last year.

Trade. — As usual, imports of coarse grains consist almost entirely of corn so far in this crop year. Surprisingly, since France had a record crop of this cereal, corn imports have jumped to 383,000 tons (15,100,000 bushels) in the August-March 1970-71 period from 301,000 (11,800,000 bushels) in the equivalent 8 months of 1969-70. The U.S.A. and Argentina remain the leading suppliers.

Barley exports in the August-March period of the current crop year at 1,260,000 tons (57,900,000 bushels), are some 904,000 tons (41,500,000 bushels) lower than last year at end of March. Shipments have slumped to all major destinations except Belgium and Libya. Corn exports have started to accelerate, both to EEC partners

and to third countries. Even Italy has been buying French corn in increasing quantities, a development which is most rewarding to the French. In the first 8 months of 1970-71, shipments have totalled 1.7 million tons (78,080,000 bushels), or 340,000 tons (15,616,000 bushels) more than in August-March 1969-70.

Other coarse grains. — The situation in secondary coarse grains is quite normal. In the 1969-70 crop year, export shipments of sorghum had been slow until the late spring, but this year marketing has been regular. The following statistics will illustrate the current position compared to figures for the previous year.

	Oats		Rye		Sorghum	
	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
	thousand bushels					
Total stocks on August 1	3,994	4,280	1,118	681	220	823
Farm marketings, August-March .	27,000	21,728	2,527	2,031	6,445	6,408
Imports August-March	13	—	24	393	228	162
Totals, supplies	31,007	26,008	3,657	3,106	6,893	7,393
Domestic utilization	17,507	15,439	1,433	1,323	1,172	2,010
EEC	5,408	2,996	976	283	595	—
Exports, others	519	195	4	882	882	3,241
Totals, utilization	23,434	18,629	2,413	2,488	2,649	5,251
Stocks on April 1	7,573	7,379	1,244	618	4,244	2,142

Prices. — On the Paris market at May 12, 1971, in francs per 100 kilos FOB country points: feed barley 43 to 44 ($1.71 to $1.75 per bushel Cdn.), malting barley old crop 48.50 to 51 francs ($1.93 to $2.03 per bushel), new crop 54 to 56 francs ($2.15 to $2.22 per bushel); light coloured oats 42 to 45 francs ($1.18 to $1.27 per bushel), black oats 44.50 to 48 francs ($1.25 to $1.35 per bushel); corn old crop 43 to 45.50 francs ($1.99 to $2.11 per bushel), new crop 47.75 to 48.50 francs ($2.21 to $2.25 per bushel); sorghum new crop 44.25 to 44.50 francs ($2.05 to $2.06 per bushel).

CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS

February	4	The Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister Responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board announced the final payment on barley and oats. For details see page 7 of this publication.
April	10	The 1971 season of navigation opened at the Canadian Lakehead. In 1969 the season opened on April 8. However, this year's severe ice conditions seriously delayed the shipping season through Thunder Bay until April 22 and was one of the latest on record since the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959.

CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS — Concluded

April	16	Stocks of the five principal grains held on farms in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) at March 31, 1971 were estimated as follows, in millions of bushels with 1970 figures in brackets: wheat, 629.0 (806.9); oats, 267.0 (283.1); barley, 260.0 (352.5); rye, 16.4 (10.8); and flaxseed, 27.0 (10.4).
	28	A release from United States Department of Agriculture announced the final report on record 1971 feed grain program signup. A total of 1,759,315 farms have been enrolled in the 1971 feed grain program, exceeding by 247,315 farms the previous record enrollment of 1,512,000 set in 1969.
	29	Agriculture Minister H.A. Olson announced legislation that will provide for the discontinuation of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy on all grain marketings after July 31, 1971.