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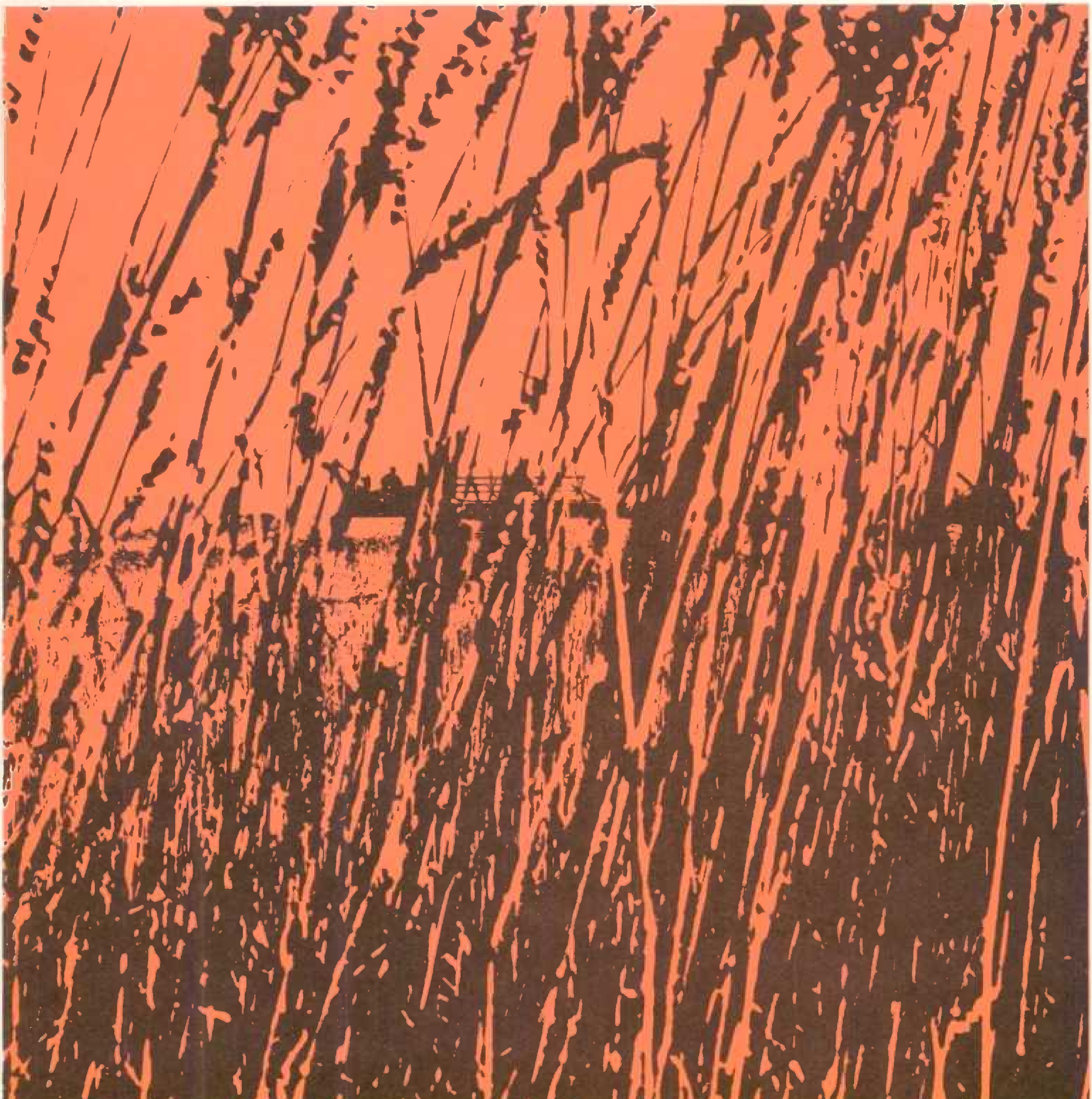
AUGUST 1971



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Agriculture Division

Crops Section

COARSE GRAINS REVIEW

AUGUST 1971

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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.

FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

Feed Grain and Fodder Supplies in 1970-71

Total supplies of Canadian feed grain (oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat and mixed grains) increased by 6 per cent in 1970-71 compared with the previous year, due to higher levels in carryover stocks of oats, barley and rye, combined with larger production of barley, rye, corn, buckwheat and mixed grains.

Total domestic supplies of both oats and barley increased in 1970-71 due to the combined effect of larger carryover stocks and larger production of barley which more than offset a slight decrease in production of oats. Total supplies of oats, at 509.2 million bushels were some 2 per cent above the 500.0 million in 1969-70 and supplies of barley amounted to a record 615.8 million and exceeded the previous year's high level of 577.8 million by 7 per cent. The 1970 outturn of mixed grains, at 98.6 million also set a new record and surpassed the 1969 crop of 87.3 million by 13 per cent. Record grain corn production, at 100.9 million bushels, represented a sharp increase over the 1969 level of 73.4 million. Imports of corn in 1970-71, at 12.7 million bushels, were sharply below the 27.7 million of the previous year. Supplies of rye, at 33.1 in 1970-71, were 31 per cent above the 25.2 million in 1969-70. The outturn of buckwheat also increased from 1.7 million bushels in 1969 to 2.8 million in 1970.

Total Supply and Disposition of Canadian Oats 1966-67 – 1970-71
and Estimated Supply, 1971-72
(Crop Years August 1 - July 31)

Item	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70^r	1970-71^r	1971-72
	million bushels					
Supplies						
Carryover, at beginning of crop year	127.2	109.8	77.0	128.7	141.3	128.9(1)
Production	374.7	304.2	362.5	371.4	367.8	361.2(2)
Imports, oats & products.	(3)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Totals	501.8	414.0	439.5	500.0	509.2	490.2
Disposition						
Exports, oats & products.	4.8	3.5	2.7	5.2	13.4	
Human consumption	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.8	
Seed	19.7	20.3	20.3	18.6	18.2	
Industrial use	–	–	–	–	–	
Carryover, at end of crop year	109.8	77.0	128.7	141.3	128.9	
Residual item(4)	362.0	308.0	283.2	330.1	343.9	
Totals	501.8	414.0	439.5	500.0	509.2	

(1) Subject to further revision pending receipts of Canadian Grain Commission's final data on commercial stocks at July 31, 1971.
(2) Based on conditions as at August 15 and subject to revision as later estimates become available.
(3) Less than 50,000 bushels.
(4) Includes feed for livestock and waste but also reflects the effect of any estimating errors in other components of the balance sheet.

Domestic disappearance of oats increased from 353.5 million bushels in 1969-70 to 366.9 million in 1970-71, with all of the increase accounted for by a larger volume of oats for feeding. At the same time, exports of Canadian oats increased sharply over the low totals of the past four seasons and reached a level of 13.4 million bushels. The effect of increased disappearance through both export and domestic channels more than offset the effect of larger domestic supplies and, as a result, carryover stocks of oats at July 31, 1971, at 128.9 million bushels declined by 9 per cent from the comparable 1970 figure of 141.3 million.

Both supplies and disappearance of Canadian barley reached record proportions in 1970-71. Reflecting increases in both carryover stocks and production, total supplies climbed to an all-time high of 615.8 million bushels, while total disappearance (exports plus domestic use) amounted to some 472.8 million. Exports, at 179.6 million bushels, were at the highest level on record, while domestic disappearance, primarily due to a substantial increase in barley used for seeding purposes, amounted to a record 293.2 million. The increased disappearance into domestic and export channels more than offset the effect of larger supplies and, as a result, year-end stocks decreased from 200.1 million bushels in 1970 to 143.0 million at July 31, 1971.

Production of tame hay in Canada in 1970 was placed at 28.3 million tons, 11 per cent above the 1969 figure of 25.6 million. The 1970 crop of fodder corn was estimated at a record 9.5 million tons, 12 per cent more than the previous year's total of 8.5 million.

Total Supply and Disposition of Canadian Barley 1966-67 – 1970-71
and Estimated Supply, 1971-72
(Crop Years August 1 - July 31)

Item	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70r	1970-71r	1971-72
	million bushels					
Supplies						
Carryover, at beginning of crop year	97.8	131.8	130.9	199.4	200.1	143.0(1)
Production	301.2	248.7	325.4	378.4	415.7	642.7(2)
Imports, barley & products	0.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Totals	399.1	380.4	456.3	577.8	615.8	785.7
Disposition						
Exports, barley & products	58.5	41.4	26.4	88.3	179.6	
Human consumption	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Seed	13.3	14.5	15.6	16.1	23.8	
Industrial use(3)	18.0	16.9	17.3	18.4	19.1	
Carryover, at end of crop year	131.8	130.9	199.4	200.1	143.0	
Residual item(4)	177.4	176.5	197.4	254.8	250.2	
Totals	399.1	380.4	456.3	577.8	615.8	

(1) Subject to further revision pending receipts of Canadian Grain Commission's final data on commercial stocks at July 31, 1971.

(2) Based on conditions as at August 15 and subject to revision as later estimates become available.

(3) Adjusted for imports and exports of malt.

(4) Includes feed for livestock and waste but also reflects the effect of any estimating errors in other components of the balance sheet.

1970-71 Exports of Oats, Barley and Rye

Exports of Canadian oats in bulk totalled 13.1 million bushels during 1970-71 as against 4.8 million shipped the previous year and the ten-year (1959-60 - 1968-69) average of 9.1 million. The major markets for Canadian oats in 1970-71 with 1969-70 figures in brackets were as follows in millions of bushels: Germany West, 5.8 (2.6); Netherlands, 2.5 (0.5); Italy, 2.1 (nil); and the United States, 0.9 (1.0). Customs exports of Canadian seed oats amounted to 249 thousand bushels in the 1970-71 crop year as against 266 thousand in 1969-70. In addition, exports of Canadian oatmeal and rolled oats amounted to the equivalent of 22 thousand bushels in 1970-71 compared with 61 thousand the year before.

Barley exports, at 172.3 million bushels reached an all-time high during the 1970-71 crop year. This figure is approximately double the 82.7 of 1969-70 and is some 53 million more than the previous record of 118.9 million in 1952-53. Italy became Canada's number one market for this grain with imports of 33.2 million bushels as against only 12.6 million the year previous. Other major importers were recorded as follows, with 1969-70 figures in brackets, in millions of bushels: Britain, 29.9 (19.6); Germany West, 28.7 (6.3); Japan, 25.7 (16.9); Netherlands, 9.9 (1.0); United States, 8.5 (10.3); Poland, 4.5 (4.8); Iraq, 4.4 (nil); Israel, 4.1 (5.3); and Spain, 4.0 (nil). In addition exports of Canadian malt in terms of barley amounted to 7.3 million bushels compared with 5.6 million in 1969-70. The major market for malt during the 1970-71 crop year was Japan, with 2.7 million bushels, followed by Venezuela, 0.7 million; Britain, Philippines and United States, 0.6 million each.

Exports of Canadian rye, at 8.9 million bushels, were at the highest level since 1966-67 when 10.0 million bushels were exported. The principal destination for the 1970-71 crop year was Japan with that country purchasing 4.8 million bushels. Smaller exports went to Britain and Poland, 0.9 million each; Netherlands, 0.7 million; Norway, 0.6 million; and United States and Portugal, 0.5 million bushels each.

The Feed Outlook for 1971-72

Total supplies of feed grains in 1971-72 are expected to increase over last year's level due to larger production of barley and rye and higher opening stocks of rye. On the basis of conditions at August 15, production of oats in 1971 is forecast at 361.2 million bushels, representing a decrease of 2 per cent from last year's total of 367.8 million. This year's barley crop is forecast at a record 642.7 million bushels, 55 per cent above last year's 415.7 million. Realization of these outturns would result in supplies of oats for 1971-72, of 490.2 million bushels, showing a decrease of 4 per cent from the 1970-71 level of 509.2 million. Supplies of barley, at a record 785.7 million would be 28 per cent larger than the 615.8 million of the preceding year. In addition to supplies of the major feed grains, the 1971 record outturn of mixed grains is forecast at 102.4 million bushels, compared with the 98.6 million produced in 1970. It is emphasized that realization of the 1971 yield and production forecasts is dependent on the existence of satisfactory weather conditions during the remainder of the harvesting season.

Canada's 1971 crop of tame hay was forecast at 26.5 million tons, 6 per cent less than last year's 28.3 million. Decreases in production were registered in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba.

Domestic Disappearance of Millfeeds Decline

Production of millfeeds during the 1970-71 crop year amounted to 672,004 tons, a figure representing a 5 per cent decline from the previous year's total of 703,959 tons. Exports during the crop year totalled 235,436 tons, reflecting an increase of 10 per cent over the 1969-70 figure of 213,579 tons. The effect of the allowance for changes in mill stocks coupled with the decrease in production as well as the rise in exports, the resulting amount available to the domestic market during the 1970-71 crop year was placed at 434,595 tons, 12 per cent below the 1969-70 total of 495,273 tons.

Supply and Distribution of Millfeeds, August - July 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
May	17,231	31,224	2,442	50,897	16,786	34,180
June	16,087	34,077	3,225	53,389	20,912	30,700
July	16,507	35,876	3,411	55,794	15,160	40,404
Totals	218,386	416,631	36,987	672,004	235,436	434,595
Same period 1969-70^{r}	234,913	437,162	31,884	703,959	213,579	495,273

(1) Adjusted for change in mill stocks.

<u>Initial Payment Prices Wheat, Oats, Barley 1971-72 Crop Year</u>

The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade No. 10 under date of July 30, 1971 for the 1971-72 crop year announces the following initial payments effective on and after August 1, 1971:

Wheat - One Dollar and forty-six cents ($1.46) per bushel basis the grade No. One C.W. Red Spring in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver.

Oats - Sixty cents (60¢) per bushel basis the grade No. 2 Canada Western in store Thunder Bay.

Barley - Ninety-one cents (91¢) per bushel basis the grade No. 3 Canada Western Six-Row in store Thunder Bay.

<u>New Record Established for West Coast Grain Shipments</u>

On July 6, 1971, Mr. G.N. Vogel, Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board stated in part that with four weeks still to go in the present crop year, grain shipments through Canada's West Coast ports have already exceeded the record established in 1965-66.

West Coast clearances of all grains reached 236,300,000 bushels on July 3, 1971, some 1,600,000 bushels more than the previous record of 234,700,000 bushels set in the 1965-66 crop year. If export shipments continue at the present rate during the next four weeks, West Coast clearances will exceed 260 million bushels.

Though wheat continues as the major grain export from West Coast ports, the largest increase came in rapeseed and barley. Rapeseed shipments from the Pacific coast totalled 29.5 million bushels at the end of June as compared to 15.4 million bushels last year while barley shipments totalled a record 45.6 million bushels this year as compared to 33.2 million bushels at this time last year.

"The record level of grain shipments through our West Coast ports this crop year clearly demonstrates the value of the steps taken by the grain industry to improve the flexibility and efficiency of Canada's grain handling and transportation system," Mr. Vogel said.

Malting, Pot and Pearling Barley

On July 30, 1971 the Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas - Barley No. 2 announced that for the 1971-72 crop year stated in part that effective August 1, 1971, the Board will consider applications on behalf of producers of malting, pot and/or pearling barley for permission to deliver during the crop year 1971-72 one carlot of barley (maximum 60-ton car) provided the producer has assigned fifty (50) quota acres to such barley, a representative sample of which has been submitted to and accepted by a malster or shipper as suitable for malting, pot or pearling, on a premium basis. The delivery of such grain is to be made either through an elevator or over the loading platform at the primary or alternate delivery point indicated in the producer's delivery permit book.

Delivery Quotas

The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 1 under date of July 30, 1971 stated that the Board wishes to advise that all delivery quotas in effect in the 1970-71 crop year, including all special quotas, special permits, etc., will automatically expire as at the close of business July 31, 1971.

Effective on and after August 1, 1971, the Board's quota policy for the 1971-72 crop year will be as indicated below.

Separate quotas, providing for the delivery of the kinds and grades of grain needed to meet market requirements will be established by the Board for Durum, Soft White Spring, Alberta Winters, all other Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Flaxseed and Rapeseed, and will be based on the producer's quota acres assigned by him and shown in his 1971-72 delivery permit book.

Quotas for the delivery of Board Wheat, Oats and Barley will be non-cumulative and each quota as announced will be designated by an alphabetic letter; e.g., the first wheat quota will be Wheat "A"; the second Wheat "B"; and so on as quotas are established. Similar alphabetical designations will be used for oats and barley quotas. Quotas will be announced by blocks, but the first announcement for each quota will not necessarily cover all blocks as in certain areas space must be created by the outward movement of grain and in other blocks shipping will not be taking place immediately as the companies have advised their managers are on vacation.

Quotas for non-Board grains will be cumulative and these quotas will be announced in the usual way at a specified level per assigned quota acre.

Selected oats to mills and processors. — Effective August 1 the Board will consider applications on behalf of producers of high quality oats for permission to delivery basis fifty (50) bushels per assigned acre, provided:

(a) the producer has assigned quota acres to such oats; and

(b) a representative sample of such oats has been submitted to and accepted by a mill or processor as suitable for their requirements; and

(c) the oats will grade Extra No. 1 Feed or higher with a maximum dockage of 2 per cent; and

(d) a premium is to be paid to the producer for such oats so accepted.

Full details covering the foregoing provisions are outlined in Instructions to the Trade re Quotas - Oats No. 2 dated July 30, 1971.

Malting, pot and pearling barley. — Effective August 1 the Board will consider applications on behalf of producers of malting, pot and/or pealing barley for permission to deliver one car (maximum 60-ton car) of such barley provided:

(a) the producer has assigned fifty (50) quota acres to such barley; and

(b) a representative sample of such carlot has been submitted to and accepted by a maltster or shipper as suitable for malting, pot and/or pearling; and

(c) a premium is to be paid to the producer for the carlot of barley so accepted.

Full details covering the foregoing provisions are outlined in Instructions to the Trade re Quotas - Barley No. 2 dated July 30, 1971.

Rye to distillers. — Effective August 1 producers may deliver to designated distillers, provided the producer has assigned quota acres of such rye, basis twenty-five (25) bushels per assigned quota acre.

Full details covering the foregoing provisions are outlined in Instructions to the Trade re Quotas - Rye No. 2 dated July 30, 1971.

Flaxseed for crushing plants. — Effective August 1 producers may deliver to designated crushing plants, provided the producer has assigned quota acres of such flaxseed, basis fifteen (15) bushels per assigned quota acre.

Full details covering the foregoing provisions are outlined in Instructions to the Trade re Quotas - Flaxseed No. 2 dated July 30, 1971.

Rapeseed for crushing plants. — Effective August 1 producers may deliver to designated crushing plants, provided the producer has assigned quota acres to such rapeseed, basis twenty (20) bushels per assigned quota acre.

Full details covering the foregoing provisions are outlined in Instructions to the Trade re Quotas - Rapeseed No. 2 dated July 30, 1971.

Low erucic acid rapeseed. — Effective August 1 producers may deliver to country elevators or designated crushing plants, Span, Zephyr or Oro Rapeseed, provided the producer has assigned quota acres for delivery of such rapeseed, basis twenty (20) bushels per assigned quota acre and provided such deliveries are made in accordance with the procedures outlined in Canadian Grain Commission Circular No. 71-2 of May 6, 1971 and meet the required quality standards based on Canadian Grain Commission tests.

Full details covering the foregoing provisions are outlined in Instructions to the Trade re Quotas - Rapeseed No. 3 dated July 30, 1971.

Hercules durum. - Quota particulars will be announced when more detailed information is available on the acreage seeded to this variety.

Cash Advances to Western Grain Producers

On July 30, 1971 The Honourable Otto Lang, Minister Responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board announced that western grain producers will become eligible for new cash advances when the new crop year opens on August 1 and will be able to obtain larger advances per acre up to the $6,000 maximum.

This results from the changed basis for cash advances covered in amendments to the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act which received Royal Assent on June 30.

"The revised act is much more flexible and will be of greater use to producers because it will be more closely related to grain producers' production and delivery patterns," Mr. Lang said. "The act has undergone a major revision to bring it into line with conditions obtaining in the grain industry today."

He added that quota levels, rates of advance and re-payment and grades of grain on which advances will be made are of immediate interest to producers. The following table illustrates the difference between the old and the new system:

	1970-71 Maximum Advance Per Acre Under Six bushel Limitation	1971-72 Maximum Advance Per Acre Using Stated Quota Levels
	dollars	dollars
Wheat	6.00	6.65
Oats	2.40	4.90
Barley	4.20	6.00

"For the purposes of the advance payment program the six bushel per specified acre limitation on the amount of advance available is being replaced by stated quota levels for wheat, oats and barley," the Minister explained. "For the coming crop year, these will be seven bushels for wheat, 14 bushels for oats and 12 bushels for barley.

"This change will enable advances obtainable on oats and barley to be brought into closer relationship to those previously obtainable on wheat as quota levels for oats and barley are usually much higher than those for wheat. The maximum advance remains at $6,000 for the individual producer," Mr. Lang said.

The grades on which the rates of advance and repayment per bushel have been determined are No. 1 CW Red Spring for wheat, No. 1 Feed for oats and No. 1 Feed for barley. These are the grades which it is estimated will be delivered by producers in the greatest quantities to country elevators during the year.

Continued on page 34.

Feed Mills The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade No. 8 under date of July 29, 1971 stated that the Board hereby announces provisions whereby 1971-72 delivery permit holders will be authorized to deliver, outside delivery quota regulations, supplies of wheat, oats and barley to designated feed mills. The feed mill policy has been recommended by the Board and approved by the Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister responsible for the Wheat Board.

The designated feed mills will be those mills which complete an application for designation as a non-quota feed mill by the Board and are so designated. Mills designated will be named in an order of the Board to be issued at an early date.

In general terms, subject to the terms of their designation, designated feed mills may receive quota-exempt wheat, oats and barley from 1971-72 permit holders in the province in which the feed mill is located, but which does not include grain subject to a lien in favor of the Board under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act. Quota-exempt wheat, oats and barley will be purchased by designated feed mills for their own account at prices negotiated with delivery permit holders and such purchases must be accurately recorded on page 31 in the producer's permit book. Wheat, oats and barley so acquired must be resold by contracting feed mills solely in the form of prepared or processed feedstuffs within the province in which the feed mill is situated. Feed mills participating in the arrangement will be required to post the prices being offered for quota-exempt grain. They will also be required to maintain records which are satisfactory to the Board and to submit reports of purchases as required.

August Forecast of the 1971 Production of Canada's Principal Grain Crops Dry weather and higher temperatures in the Prairie Provinces about mid-August hastened crop maturity. Earlier, especially in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan conditions had been wet and cool in some areas. As a result of the recent favourable weather harvesting operations were becoming general shortly after August 15, and favourable progress was reported.

Canada's 1971 wheat crop, currently forecast at 507.4 million bushels is 53 per cent larger than last year's 331.5 million, but 17 per cent below the ten-year (1960-69) average of 609.5 million. The higher production results mainly from a 56 per cent increase in this year's seeded acreage in the Prairie Provinces. The average yield decreased slightly from 26.6 bushels in 1970 to 26.4 bushels per acre this year, but is well above the 1960-69 average of 22.0 bushels per acre.

Production of oats in 1971 forecast at 361.2 million bushels, represents a decrease of 2 per cent from last year's total of 367.8 million and a 4 per cent decrease from the ten-year average of 378.1 million. The average yield for the 1971 oat crop is estimated at a record 51.6 bushels per acre compared with last year's 51.5 bushels. The 1971 barley crop is forecast at a record 642.7 million bushels, some 55 per cent higher than last year's 415.7 million and 175 per cent above the ten-year average of 233.4 million bushels. The average yield for the 1971 barley crop is estimated at a record 42.3 bushels per acre compared with 41.4 bushels in 1970.

Production of rye, forecast at a record 24.6 million bushels is 10 per cent above last year's outturn of 22.4 and well above the ten-year average of 13.2 million bushels. Some 22.2 million bushels of this year's crop is fall rye which averaged 22.8 bushels per acre, while the spring rye crop is forecast at 2.4 million bushels, averaging 19.4 bushels per acre. Canada's 1971 crop of mixed grains is forecast at a record 102.4 million bushels compared with last year's 98.6 million and the ten-year average of 74.6 million bushels. Average yields increased from 50.8 bushels in 1970 to a record 51.5 bushels per acre in 1971.

This year's flaxseed crop currently forecast at 27.0 million bushels will be some 45 per cent lower than last year's record outturn of 48.9 million. The decrease in production results from the combined effect of a decrease of 40 per cent in seeded acreage and an 8 per cent decrease in average yield. Production of rapeseed is placed at a record 104.6 million bushels in 1971, as compared with the revised 72.2 million bushels produced in 1970. Acreage seeded this year increased 35 per cent from the 1970 level and average yields at a record 19.1 bushels per acre are some 7 per cent above last year's revised average of 17.8 bushels.

August Forecast of the 1971 Production of Principal Grain Crops
Canada and Prairie Provinces, compared with 1970

Province and crop	Area		Yield per acre		Production	
	1970	1971(1)	1970	1971(1)	1970	1971(1)
	acres				bushels	
CANADA						
Winter wheat	355,000	339,000	43.9	40.0	15,584,000	13,560,000
Spring wheat(2) ..	12,129,000	18,889,000	26.0	26.1	315,935,000	493,890,000
All wheat	12,484,000	19,228,000	26.6	26.4	331,519,000	507,450,000
Oats for grain	7,149,000	7,005,000	51.5	51.6	367,850,000	361,212,000
Barley	10,042,900	15,206,500	41.4	42.3	415,704,000	642,682,000
Fall rye	875,700	972,000	22.6	22.8	19,800,000	22,196,000
Spring rye ..	139,000	124,000	18.9	19.4	2,627,000	2,400,000
All rye ...	1,014,700	1,096,000	22.1	22.4	22,427,000	24,596,000
Mixed grains	1,939,800	1,988,600	50.8	51.5	98,573,000	102,404,000
Flaxseed	3,368,300	2,010,500	14.5	13.4	48,932,000	26,956,000
Rapeseed	4,050,000r	5,475,000r	17.8r	19.1	72,200,000r	104,600,000
PRAIRIE PROVINCES						
Wheat(2)	12,000,000	18,700,000	26.0	26.1	312,500,000	488,000,000
Oats(3)	5,260,000	5,177,000	53.2	52.3	280,000,000	271,000,000
Barley	9,500,000	14,600,000	41.2	42.0	391,000,000	613,000,000
Rye	944,000	1,029,000	21.6	22.1	20,427,000	22,760,000
Flaxseed	3,350,000	2,000,000	14.5	13.4	48,700,000	26,800,000
Rapeseed	4,050,000r	5,475,000r	17.8r	19.1	72,200,000r	104,600,000

(1) As indicated on basis of conditions on or about August 15.
(2) Includes durum wheat.
(3) Estimated areas for harvest as oats.

General Quotas, 1971-72 as at Monday, August 23, 1971
Canadian National Railway Blocks

No.	Name	Wheat (all others)				Durum		Oats		Barley		
		A	B	C	D	A	B	A	B	A	B	C
		bushels per quota acre										
01	Winnipeg N. ...	2				5				5		
03	Winnipeg S. ...	2				5				5		
05	Winnipeg W. ...	2				5				5		
07	Brandon N.	2				5				5		
09	Brandon W.	2				5				5		
11	Melville	2				5				5		
13	Dauphin	2				5				5		
15	Kamsack	2				5				5		
17	Saskatoon M. ..	2				5				5		
19	Saskatoon S. ..	2				5				5		
21	Saskatoon W. ..	2				5				5		
23	Pr. Albert E. .	2				5				5		
25	Pr. Albert S. .	2				5				5		
27	Pr. Albert M...	–				5				5		
29	Pr. Albert W. .	2				5				5		
31	Regina N.	2				5				5		
33	Regina S.	–				5				5		
35	Regina W.	2				5				5		
37	Biggar N.	2				5				5		
39	Biggar W.	2				5				5		
41	Edmonton N. ...	2				5				5		
43	Edmonton S. ...	2				5				5		
45	Edmonton W. ...	2				5				5		
47	Hanna S.	2				5				5		
49	Hanna W.	2				5				5		
90	N.A.R. West ...	2				5				5		
98	G.S.L.	2				5				5		

General Quotas, 1971-72 as at Monday, August 23, 1971
Canadian Pacific Railway Blocks

No.	Name	Wheat (all others) A	Wheat (all others) B	Wheat (all others) C	Wheat (all others) D	Durum A	Durum B	Oats A	Oats B	Barley A	Barley B	Barley C
						bushels per quota acre						
61	Keewatin	2				5				5		
62	La Riviere	2				5				5		
63	Carberry	2				5				5		
64	Brandon	2				5				5		
71	Weyburn	2				5				5		
72	Pasqua	–				5				5		
73	Bulyea	2				5				5		
74	Bredenbury	–				5				5		
75	Saskatoon	2				5				5		
76	Wilkie	–				5				5		
77	Assiniboia	2				5				5		
78	Swift Current ...	2				5				5		
79	Outlook	2				5				5		
81	Medicine Hat	2				5				5		
82	Brooks	2				5				5		
83	Lethbridge	2				5				5		
84	Vulcan	2				5				5		
85	Calgary	2				5				5		
86	Red Deer	2				5				5		
87	Edmonton	2				5				5		
95	N.A.R. East	2				5				5		
	B.C. Stations ...	2				5				5		

Special Quotas 1971-72

at at Monday, August 23, 1971

Hercules Durum		
Soft White Spring	5 bushels per assigned acre	All delivery points
Alberta Red Winter		
Selected Oats	50 bushels per assigned acre	All delivery points
Selected Barley	50 bushels per assigned acre	All delivery points
Rye	5 bushels per assigned acre	All delivery points
Rye for distilleries	25 bushels per assigned acre	
Flaxseed	3 bushels per assigned acre	All delivery points
Flaxseed for processors	15 bushels per assigned acre	
Rapeseed	3 bushels per assigned acre	All delivery points
Rapeseed (Low erucic acid)	20 bushels per assigned acre	All delivery points
Rapeseed for crushers	20 bushels per assigned acre	

Stocks on Farms Farm-held stocks of the six major grains in Canada at July 31, 1971 amounted to 579.8 million bushels, some 27 per cent below last year's total of 793.2 million. Declines occurred in stocks of wheat, oats and barley while those of rye, flaxseed and rapeseed registered increases. This year's stocks on farms at July 31, in millions of bushels, with last year's totals and the ten-year averages in brackets, are estimated as follows: wheat, 411.1 (542.7, 198.0); oats, 91.2 (123.0, 90.7); barley, 61.6 (122.0, 64.3); rye, 5.2 (4.7, 2.4); flaxseed, 10.5 (0.6, 1.2) and rapeseed, 0.2 (0.2, N/A).

Data for farm stocks estimates were obtained from the D.B.S. annual July 31 survey as modified by available disposition information. In addition, in the Prairie Provinces, a special stocks survey was conducted in conjunction with the annual June acreage survey and the results from this survey were taken into account in establishing farm stocks at July 31. It should be emphasized that estimates of stocks of farm-held grain include not only marketable grain but also reserves for feed, seed and other purposes.

Estimated Farm Stocks of Grain in Canada, July 31, 1971 and 1970

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
			thousand bushels			
Prince Edward Island	10	200	235	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	100	200	150	—	—	—
New Brunswick	10	400	65	—	—	—
Quebec	350	6,000	300	—	—	—
Ontario	8,500	9,000	5,000	—	—	—
Manitoba	19,000	9,000	5,000	600	850	20
Saskatchewan	305,000	35,000	21,000	2,800	6,800	90
Alberta	78,000	31,000	29,000	1,800	2,850	90
British Columbia	150	350	900	—	—	—
Totals, July 31, 1971(1) ..	411,120	91,150	61,650	5,200	10,500	200
Totals, July 31, 1970	542,700	123,000	122,000	4,700	600	150

Since the bulk of farm stocks of grain is held in Western Canada, stocks in the Prairie Provinces have been segregated from the above table for ease in comparison with last year's totals.

Estimated Farm Stocks in the Prairie Provinces, July 31, 1971 and 1970

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
			thousand bushels			
Manitoba	19,000	9,000	5,000	600	850	20
Saskatchewan	305,000	35,000	21,000	2,800	6,800	90
Alberta	78,000	31,000	29,000	1,800	2,850	90
Totals, July 31, 1971(1) ..	402,000	75,000	55,000	5,200	10,500	200
Totals, July 31, 1970	540,000	106,000	115,000	4,700	600	150

(1) Subject to revision.

Carryover Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 1971

Total carryover stocks of the six major Canadian grains in all North American positions at July 31, 1971 were estimated at 1,070.2 million bushels, 22 per cent below last year's revised total 1,370.4 million, but 23 per cent above the ten-year (1961-70) average of 859.2 million bushels. Decreases occurred in stocks of wheat, oats and barley from the previous year while carryover stocks of rye, flaxseed and rapeseed increased.

Total stocks of wheat were estimated at 749.5 million bushels, compared with last year's revised estimate of 1,008.7 million. Stocks of oats in all positions estimated at 128.9 million bushels, were 9 per cent smaller than last year's 141.3 million. Barley stocks, at 143.0 million bushels, decreased by 29 per cent from the 200.1 million held in 1970. Carryover stocks of rye in all positions, estimated at 12.4 million bushels, were 17 per cent above last year's 10.6 million. July-end carryover stocks of flaxseed at a record 26.5 million bushels were sharply more than the previous year's 6.0 million and rapeseed, at 9.9 million was considerably higher than last year's figure of 3.6 million.

Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 1971

Position	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
			thousand bushels			
In Canada						
On farms	411,120	91,150	61,650	5,200	10,500	200
Country elevators(1)	212,768	23,541	54,364	3,800	6,919	4,124
Interior private and mill elevators(1)	4,767	354	79	31	91	731
Interior terminal elevators	6,910	26	2,431	—	2	10
Vancouver-New Westminster	7,325	5	1,136	612	1,159	1,079
Victoria elevator	318	—	3	—	—	—
Prince Rupert elevators	1,156	—	—	—	—	—
Churchill elevator	3,882	5	562	—	—	—
Thunder Bay elevators	21,525	6,916	10,859	1,733	5,458	2,237
In transit rail:						
Western division(1)	20,601	4,254	3,905	481	1,110	1,417
Eastern division	704	13	—	—	—	—
In transit lake	13,163	184	2,700	92	540	—
Eastern elevators	40,413	2,074	5,276	220	763	56
Eastern mills(1)	4,486	411	—	—	—	—
Western mills(1)	369	7	4	39	—	—
Totals in Canada(1)	749,507	128,940	142,969	12,208	26,542	9,854
In United States	—	—	—	142	—	—
Totals, Canadian grain in Canada and United States, July 31, 1971(1)	749,507	128,940	142,969	12,350	26,542	9,854
Comparative stocks, July 31, 1970r						
In Canada	1,008,690	141,340	200,078	10,332	5,970	3,633
In United States	—	—	—	315	—	—
Totals in Canada and United States	1,008,690	141,340	200,078	10,647	5,970	3,633

(1) Preliminary revised — subject to further revision.

Carryover of Canadian Oats, Barley, Rye, Flaxseed and Rapeseed 1940-71

Total carryover stocks of Canadian oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed in all North American positions (excluding Newfoundland for which data are not available) at July 31, 1971 were estimated at some 320.7 million bushels compared with last year's revised estimate of 361.7 million. Carryover stocks of oats at the end of the 1970-71 crop year were estimated at 128.9 million bushels, 9 per cent smaller than last year's 141.3 million and barley stocks, at 143.0 million bushels were down 29 per cent from the 200.1 million held in 1970. Stocks of rye, at 12.4 million bushels increased by 16 per cent over the 10.6 million of last year and flaxseed stocks at record 26.5 million bushels were sharply more than last year's corresponding figure of 6.0 million. Rapeseed stocks, at 9.9 million were substantially greater than the 1970 figure of 3.6 million bushels.

Carryover of Canadian Oats, Barley, Rye, Flaxseed and Rapeseed, July 31, 1940-71

Year	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed(1)
	thousand bushels				
1940	46,931	12,654	5,352	583	
1941	41,563	10,908	4,919	620	
1942	28,607	10,821	3,353	1,027	
1943	149,341	69,279	15,268	3,740	
1944	108,479	45,949	5,594	3,649	
1945	98,255	28,919	2,024	2,932	
1946	77,492	29,937	768	1,649	
1947	69,484	28,764	755	797	
1948	47,891	31,449	904	3,371	
1949	60,507	29,669	11,918	10,692	
10-year average 1940-49	72,855	29,835	5,086	2,906	
1950	44,905	20,355	6,431	4,468	
1951	95,177	53,496	3,299	1,204	
1952	108,358	79,504	8,774	2,906	
1953	144,409	111,667	17,541	4,301	
1954	125,769	145,910	22,235	3,490	
1955	83,967	91,488	19,935	2,587	
1956	119,106	110,948	15,763	2,997	
1957	211,215	142,779	13,160	7,581	
1958	156,916	118,165	10,062	5,652	
1959	129,979	131,153	8,420	6,523	
10-year average 1950-59	121,980	100,546	12,562	4,171	
1960	100,827	128,470	6,753	4,824	
1961	115,154	112,557	7,417	7,580	
1962	79,066	57,824	3,789	5,269	
1963	150,278	89,245	4,159	3,988	
1964	179,408	118,270	7,052	6,551	
1965	130,121	88,776	8,502	7,141	1,318
1966	127,163	97,753	10,567	11,141	3,148
1967	109,791	131,751	8,295	11,831	5,827
1968	76,951	130,917	7,458	4,678	9,923
1969	128,657	199,383	8,673	4,909	5,069
10-year average 1960-69	119,742	115,495	7,266	6,791	
1970^{r}	141,340	200,078	10,647	5,970	3,639
1971^{p}	128,940	142,969	12,350	26,542	9,854

(1) Up to July 31, 1968 includes Canadian Wheat Board estimate of farm stocks and from 1969 Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates.

Farmers' Marketings of Oats, Barley and Rye

Total marketing's of oats, barley and rye in the Prairie Provinces during the crop year 1970-71 amounted to 305.5 million bushels, 55 per cent more than the comparable 1969-70 crop year figure of 196.9 million and sharply above the ten-year (1959-60 — 1968-69) average of 137.0 million bushels. Deliveries of barley, at 235.9 million accounted for 77 per cent of the crop year total; oats, at 57.9 million (19 per cent); and rye, 11.7 million bushels (4 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
	thousand bushels							
August 1, 1970 — May 19, 1971	9,764	17,563	12,166	39,492	21,440	69,656	89,044	180,139
May 26	84	253	234	571	272	953	1,307	2,532
June 2	71	332	298	700	274	1,151	871	2,296
9	204	431	271	906	437	1,597	1,539	3,573
16	274	429	353	1,056	733	1,748	1,793	4,273
23	283	387	355	1,026	671	1,384	1,605	3,661
30	225	461	316	1,002	581	1,449	2,269	4,298
July 7	294	394	417	1,105	541	1,200	2,039	3,780
14	334	605	422	1,361	691	1,673	2,064	4,427
21	343	967	536	1,846	968	2,267	2,560	5,794
31	1,747	4,411	2,717	8,875	2,504	8,070	10,573	21,147
Totals	13,623	26,233	18,085	57,940	29,111	91,146	115,664	235,922
1969-70 crop year[r]	9,744	4,370	6,754	20,868	27,008	62,918	78,498	168,424
10-year average 1959-60 — 1968-69	15,872	14,133	13,235	43,240	12,338	29,079	45,174	86,591

	Rye			
	thousand bushels			
August 1, 1970 — May 19, 1971	1,380	3,596	1,586	6,561
May 26	18	94	32	144
June 2	20	270	40	331
9	54	155	125	334
16	179	489	197	864
23	126	380	184	690
30	68	229	114	411
July 7	82	193	94	369
14	84	162	92	337
21	76	220	80	377
31	181	689	366	1,236
Totals	2,269	6,476	2,909	11,654
1969-70 crop year[r]	1,922	4,468	1,212	7,602
10-year average 1959-60 — 1968-69	1,658	3,838	1,704	7,201

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

Visible Supply of Canadian Oats, Barley and Rye, August 25, 1971 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1969 and 1970

Position	1969	1970	1971
		thousand bushels	
OATS			
Primary elevators — Manitoba	6,386	2,337	4,038
Saskatchewan	5,255	1,239	9,583
Alberta	6,678	4,748	9,625
Sub-totals	18,319	8,324	23,246
Process elevators	280	496	493
Interior terminals	9	1	23
Vancouver-New Westminster	150	1	7
Prince Rupert	1	1	—
Churchill	45	35	5
Thunder Bay	9,337	3,483	5,631
In transit rail (western division)	1,027	1,981	4,663
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	1,036	762	887
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	1,735	1,428	828
In transit lake	325	75	404
In transit rail (eastern division)	—	—	61
Totals	32,264	16,587	36,248
BARLEY			
Primary elevators — Manitoba	1,986	2,013	3,287
Saskatchewan	8,447	7,055	13,792
Alberta	27,729	23,831	29,795
Sub-totals	38,162	32,899	46,874
Process elevators	60	75	2,455
Interior terminals	1,994	2,052	445
Vancouver-New Westminster	1,860	3,119	2,076
Victoria	—	—	3
Prince Rupert	1	1	—
Churchill	—	—	1,556
Thunder Bay	7,343	10,515	6,503
In transit rail (western division)	5,847	6,597	2,791
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	1,285	1,306	1,349
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	1,738	7,176	5,809
In transit lake	785	3,775	4,599
Totals	59,075	67,515	74,460
RYE			
Primary elevators — Manitoba	359	362	781
Saskatchewan	999	1,510	2,380
Alberta	326	515	902
Sub-totals	1,684	2,387	4,063
Process elevators	35	21	31
Interior terminals	1	2	—
Vancouver-New Westminster	266	486	1,166
Thunder Bay	803	2,276	1,692
In transit rail (western division)	481	238	382
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	299	312	302
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	171	222	187
In transit lake	—	100	—
United States ports	—	315	142
Totals	3,740	6,359	7,965

Grading of Crops, 1970-71 The total number of cars of oats, barley and rye inspected by the Canadian Grain Commission during the 1970-71 crop year amounted to 114,631 cars sharply above the 83,275 cars of these grains inspected during the comparable 1969-70 crop year. Inspection of barley, at 96,083 cars accounted for 84 per cent of the August 1970 - July 1971 total, with the remainder consisting of 13,658 cars of oats (12 per cent); and 4,890 cars of rye (4 per cent).

The quality of the 1970-71 inspections for oats, barley and rye has been above the previous years' levels and the recent five-year average. Percentages of the three grains falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs" and "Damps") during 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, 91.6 (77.7, 85.5); barley, 1 Feed or higher, 83.9 (71.0, 71.2); and rye, 3 C.W. or higher, 93.1 (82.7, 82.9).

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

Grain and grade	Crop year Average 1964-65 — 1968-69	August — July 1969-70		1970-71	
	per cent	cars	per cent	cars	per cent
OATS					
2 C.W.	0.2	38	0.5	72	0.5
Ex. 3 C.W.	2.1	256	3.1	659	4.8
3 C.W.	28.2	897	10.7	2,342	17.1
Ex. 1 Feed	16.9	825	9.8	1,777	13.0
1 Feed	38.1	4,492	53.6	7,675	56.2
2 Feed	3.6	460	5.5	648	4.7
3 Feed	0.6	150	1.8	139	1.0
Mixed Feed(3)	0.2	67	0.8	125	0.9
Tough(3, 4)	8.5	884	10.6	55	0.4
Damp(3, 5)	0.8	3	(2)	—	—
Rejected(3)	0.3	137	1.6	73	0.5
All Others	0.3	168	2.0	93	0.7
Totals	100.0	8,377	100.0	13,658	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)		24,698,000		40,128,000	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Grain and grade	Crop year Average 1964-65 — 1968-69	August — July 1969-70		1970-71	
	per cent	cars	per cent	cars	per cent
BARLEY					
1 C.W. Six-Row	(2)	24	(2)	—	—
2 C.W. Six-Row	1.5	586	0.8	287	0.3
3 C.W. Six-Row	15.8	7,630	10.7	10,740	11.2
1 C.W. Two-Row	(2)	7	(2)	4	(2)
2 C.W. Two-Row	0.6	838	1.2	708	0.7
3 C.W. Two-Row	4.5	3,555	5.0	5,274	5.5
1 Feed	48.8	38,058	53.3	63,648	66.2
2 Feed	10.0	11,110	15.6	11,184	11.6
3 Feed	1.1	910	1.3	991	1.0
Tough(3)(6)	15.5	7,922	11.1	3,009	3.1
Damp(3)(5)	1.7	402	0.6	22	(2)
Rejected(3)	0.4	260	0.4	135	0.1
All Others	0.1	97	0.1	81	0.1
Totals	100.0	71,399	100.0	96,083	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately) ..		163,751,000		224,938,000	
RYE					
1 C.W.	1.0	7	0.2	8	0.2
2 C.W.	43.9	1,687	48.2	2,301	47.1
3 C.W.	38.0	1,200	34.3	2,240	45.8
4 C.W.	2.6	148	4.2	106	2.2
Ergoty	2.4	24	0.7	100	2.0
Tough(3)(4)	9.2	420	12.0	132	2.7
Damp(3)(5)	2.7	3	0.1	—	—
Rejected(3)	0.1	6	0.2	1	(2)
All Others	(2)	4	0.1	2	(2)
Totals	100.0	3,499	100.0	4,890	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately) ..		6,943,000		9,940,000	

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

Lake Shipments from Thunder Bay

Total shipments of the six major grains out of Lakehead terminals from the opening of navigation to July 31, 1971 amounted to 229.1 million bushels, 14 per cent above the 200.3 million at the comparable date in 1970. In 1971 the season of navigation opened on April 10 while the 1970 season opened on April 8. Shipments of wheat, at 130.7 million bushels accounted for 57 per cent of the total while oats, at 12.0 million and barley, at 66.7 million accounted for 5 per cent and 29 per cent, respectively, of the 1971 total. The remainder of the shipments consisted of 2.1 million bushels of rye, 8.4 million of flaxseed, and 9.2 million of rapeseed.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from the Opening of Navigation to July 31, 1971
and to Approximately the Same Date, 1960-70

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
				thousand bushels			
1960	97,446	10,034	23,893	2,665	3,694	—	137,732
1961	129,759	13,956	22,300	1,388	3,076	—	170,478
1962	65,652	7,163	11,305	1,176	2,942	—	88,238
1963	83,960	20,032	10,832	1,548	3,189	—	119,561
1964	180,295	12,224	15,054	2,215	4,475	—	214,262
1965	108,207	22,595	15,535	2,072	4,981	559	153,949
1966	179,606	14,118	17,705	3,994	6,645	555	222,624
1967	142,876	16,898	38,648	2,745	4,634	816	206,617
1968(1)	77,196	7,968	8,764	567	2,930	255	97,681
1969	74,820	7,240	18,507	939	3,891	760	106,158
1970	121,118	12,306	55,571	1,820	6,465	2,987	200,267
1971	130,671	11,996	66,660	2,086	8,401	9,241	229,054

(1) Reports indicate that no grain moved down the Great Lakes from July 18 to July 31 1968, due to the Lakehead strike.

Rail Shipments from Thunder Bay

Rail movement of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed from the Lakehead during the 1970-71 crop year amounted to 17.6 million bushels, considerably above the comparable 1969-70 total of 13.2 million bushels.

Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Thunder Bay
August — July 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
May	187	522	233	8	41	27	1,018
June	157	431	178	19	55	27	867
July	200	405	210	21	16	—	852
Totals	3,547	6,888	5,498	526	854	246	17,559
Similar period: 1969-70	2,784	3,996	4,219	56	1,769	399	13,223

Shipments Under Feed Grain Assistance Regulations

Claims filed for payment for the 1970-71 crop year represent the movement of some 100.8 million bushels of wheat, oats, barley, rye and corn to Eastern Canada and British Columbia under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act. This total represents a decrease of 3 per cent from the 1969-70 shipments of 103.7 million bushels of the five grains. Although shipments of wheat, at 32.1 million bushels, were some 23 per cent greater than the 26.0 million of 1969-70, shipments of oats at 27.8 million and barley at 40.0 million were 3 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively, below the comparable previous year's figures of 28.8 million and 48.0 million bushels.

The movement of screenings under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act amounted to 122,698 tons in the 1970-71 crop year which is sharply above the 1969-70 figure of 71,898 tons. Shipments of millfeeds, at 435,390 tons were 10 per cent below the 1969-70 shipments of 486,183 tons.

The bulk of all livestock feed shipments with the exception of eastern corn went to destinations in Ontario and Quebec with the two provinces accounting for a combined 71 per cent of wheat, 76 per cent of oats, 74 per cent of barley, 100 per cent of rye, 89 per cent of screenings and 85 per cent of millfeeds.

Provincial Distribution of Shipments under the Feed Grain Assistance Regulations

Crop Year 1970-71 and 1969-70

Province	Western						Eastern	
	Wheat(1)	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screen-ings	Mill-feeds	Wheat	Corn(2)
	thousand bushels				tons		thousand bushels	
Newfoundland	622	297	535	—	—	3,044	—	30
Prince Edward Island.	420	352	850	—	969	3,390	—	72
Nova Scotia	2,738	1,612	1,923	—	1,420	12,954	—	332
New Brunswick	1,276	986	1,341	—	810	13,031	—	198
Quebec	15,347	13,728	21,363	54	12,535	211,634	12	—
Ontario	7,467	7,526	8,038	32	96,785	158,038	—	—
British Columbia	4,281	3,300	5,951	—	10,179	33,299	—	84
Totals	32,149	27,801	40,001	86	122,698	435,390	12	715
Same period 1969-70	26,043	28,788	48,043	81	71,898	486,183	63	731

(1) Includes shipments of sample feed grains.

(2) Includes Manitoba corn shipped into British Columbia.

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

Destination	May 1971	June 1971	July 1971	August — July 1970-71	August — July 1969-70
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg ..	—	—	—	29,200	162,016
Germany, West	347,376	73,194	—	5,838,915	2,581,656
Italy	—	1,300,614	—	2,107,465	—
Netherlands	376,644	487,260	651,487	2,539,830	546,163
Sub-totals	724,020	1,861,068	651,487	10,515,410	3,289,835
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	—	32,941	—	32,941	353,254
Gibraltar	592,792	—	—	592,792	—
Ireland	230,259	—	—	367,953	—
Switzerland	200,768	—	—	638,366	105,180
Sub-totals	1,023,819	32,941	—	1,632,052	458,434
Totals	1,747,839	1,894,009	651,487	12,147,462	3,748,269
Asia					
Syria	—	—	—	—	129,682
Western Hemisphere					
United States(2)	143,107	78,879	126,368	946,744	960,313
Sub-totals, all countries	1,890,946	1,972,888	777,855	13,094,206	4,838,264
Seed oats(3)	5,818	—	1,471	249,165	266,029
Totals, all countries	1,896,764	1,972,888	779,326	3,343,371	5,104,293

(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	May 1971	June 1971	July 1971	August — July 1970-71	August — July 1969-70r
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	667,884	—	—	2,845,170	68,305
Germany, West	3,531,141	1,507,735	238,000	28,716,651	6,292,380
France	434,000	—	—	434,000	—
Italy	5,130,000	1,963,984	3,347,629	33,156,691	12,615,611
Netherlands	1,488,865	1,930,264	355,030	9,873,295	1,027,741
Sub-totals	11,251,890	5,401,983	3,940,659	75,025,807	20,004,037
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	5,016,935	7,373,996	1,612,999	29,866,192	19,608,974
Denmark	—	1,675,742	210,000	1,885,742	432,833
Ireland	—	475,580	—	1,952,340	511,786
Malta and Gozo	—	—	—	64,167	—
Norway	865,480	1,049,900	—	3,654,880	—
Portugal	—	26,400	—	563,185	—
Spain	2,006,024	1,012,397	—	3,996,874	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	20,983	27,200
Sub-totals	7,888,439	11,614,015	1,822,999	42,004,363	20,580,793
Totals	19,140,329	17,015,998	5,763,658	117,030,170	40,584,830
Eastern Europe					
Poland	—	—	1,696,845	4,545,245	4,791,435
Africa					
Tunisia	—	—	—	—	948,245
Asia					
Cyprus	295,167	—	—	848,058	—
Iraq	—	1,025,610	591,575	4,372,328	—
Israel	—	1,400,000	—	4,096,000	5,255,023
Japan	2,293,392	2,718,567	1,528,748	25,694,691	16,938,690
Syria	206,000	—	—	2,410,904	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	3,141,846	652,260
Totals	2,794,559	5,144,177	2,120,323	40,563,827	22,845,973
Oceania					
New Zealand	—	—	602,000	602,000	1,151,733
Western Hemisphere					
Colombia	—	—	—	511,972	1,789,216
Panama	—	—	—	93,333	—
Peru	183,525	—	91,667	450,206	271,133
United States(2)	1,284,250	368,845	1,750,429	8,453,451	10,322,102
Totals	1,467,775	368,845	1,842,096	9,508,962	12,382,451
Totals, all countries	23,402,663	22,529,020	12,024,922	172,250,204	82,704,667

(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	May 1971	June 1971	July 1971	August — July 1970-71	August — July 1969-70
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Germany, West	—	—	—	—	20,906
Netherlands	—	—	70,000	675,468	336,702
Sub-totals	—	—	70,000	675,468	357,608
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	30,000	210,276	125,975	884,908	515,034
Denmark	—	—	—	—	157,500
Norway	553,913	—	—	553,913	—
Portugal	—	—	—	511,251	—
Sub-totals	583,913	210,276	125,975	1,950,072	672,534
Totals	583,913	210,276	195,975	2,625,540	1,030,142
Eastern Europe					
Poland	151,876	714,005	—	865,881	—
Africa					
South Africa	—	42,000	—	42,000	—
Asia					
Hong Kong	—	—	20,000	20,000	—
Japan	334,439	441,839	521,300	4,779,445	1,991,849
Philippines	—	—	—	40,000	—
Totals	334,439	441,839	541,300	4,839,445	1,991,849
Western Hemisphere					
United States(2)	—	48,000	6,000	544,590	806,874
Totals, all countries	1,070,228	1,456,120	743,275	8,917,456	3,828,865

(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	May 1971	June 1971	July 1971	August — July 1970-71	August — July 1969-70
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	—	—	82	689
Other Western Europe:					
Norway	—	—	—	22	—
Spain	38	—	—	38	—
Switzerland	33	—	—	33	—
Sub-totals	71	—	—	93	—
Totals	71	—	—	175	689
Africa					
Ethiopia	—	—	—	—	71
Liberia	—	—	—	—	1,913
Total	—	—	—	—	1,984
Asia					
Malaysia	—	—	—	—	38
Western Hemisphere					
Bahamas	—	—	—	1,099	18,322
Barbados	43	26	169	812	3,639
Bermuda	104	33	77	1,540	1,989
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	109
Chile	—	—	—	—	197
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	4,519	9,869
Haiti	—	—	—	49	—
Honduras	—	—	—	820	4,099
Leeward and Windward Is.	1,383	225	891	8,083	12,104
Netherlands Antilles	—	—	—	—	994
Peru	—	—	—	3,552	2,732
St. Pierre and Miquelon ..	—	—	27	120	213
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	192	448
United States	—	—	1,093	1,093	3,443
Totals	1,530	284	2,257	21,879	58,158
Totals, all countries	1,601	284	2,257	22,054	60,869

(1) In terms of oats equivalent. Conversion rate: 1 bushel of oats equals 18.3 pounds of oatmeal and rolled oats.

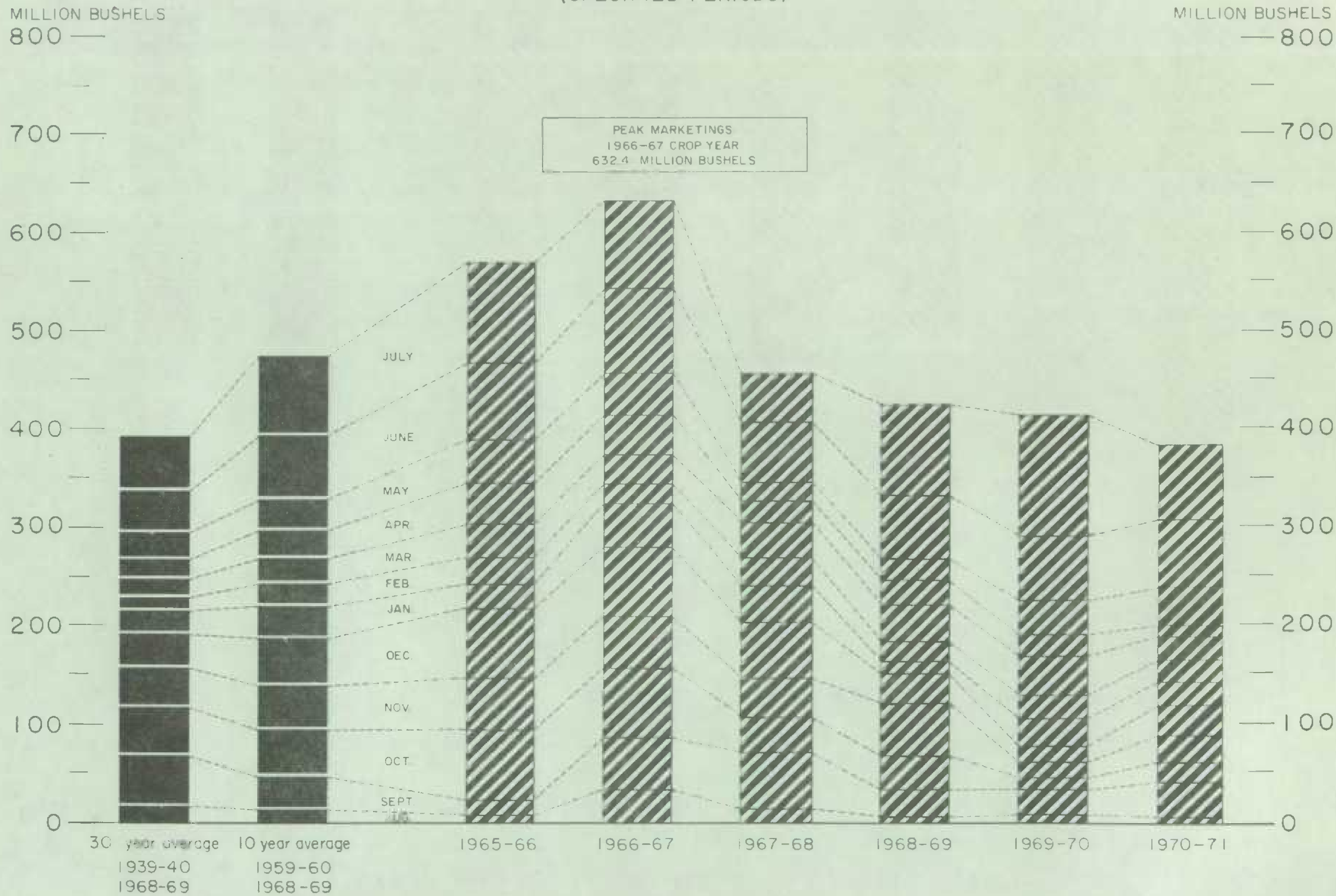
Customs Exports of Canadian Malt(1) 1970-71 and 1969-70

Destination	May 1971	June 1971	July 1971	August — July 1970-71	August — July 1969-70r
			bushels		
Western Europe					
Britain	244,306	—	261,333	630,083	68,767
Africa					
Ghana	—	—	6,111	21,388	15,001
Asia					
Ceylon	—	—	—	20,789	6,222
Hong Kong	12,222	12,222	—	42,777	30,555
Japan	317,395	279,792	79,575	2,672,088	1,416,047
Korea, South	—	24,495	15,278	39,773	26,541
Philippines	6,850	55,000	—	624,150	492,783
Totals	336,467	371,509	94,853	3,399,577	1,972,148
Western Hemisphere					
Barbados	2,489	6,378	2,489	23,801	7,200
Brazil	61,111	30,556	21,389	406,390	326,946
Costa Rica	12,222	7,639	—	114,416	86,808
Dominican Republic	7,553	13,664	15,105	117,520	94,413
El Salvador	12,222	12,222	—	153,274	159,039
Guatemala	—	—	3,055	45,861	91,667
Guyana	—	—	—	36	—
Honduras	7,333	7,333	—	58,733	46,467
Jamaica	54,806	27,897	25,056	280,231	335,476
Leeward and Windward Is.	—	—	556	625	25
Nicaragua	12,222	12,222	18,333	128,054	71,666
Panama	24,445	—	—	77,153	48,888
Peru	27,500	122,222	—	400,278	250,556
Puerto Rico	—	10,083	18,150	181,501	191,584
Venezuela	45,833	67,222	25,447	708,043	568,818
United States	79,583	56,781	50,417	592,936	1,272,437
Totals	347,319	374,219	179,997	3,288,852	3,551,990
Totals, all countries	928,092	745,728	542,294	7,339,900	5,607,906

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

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

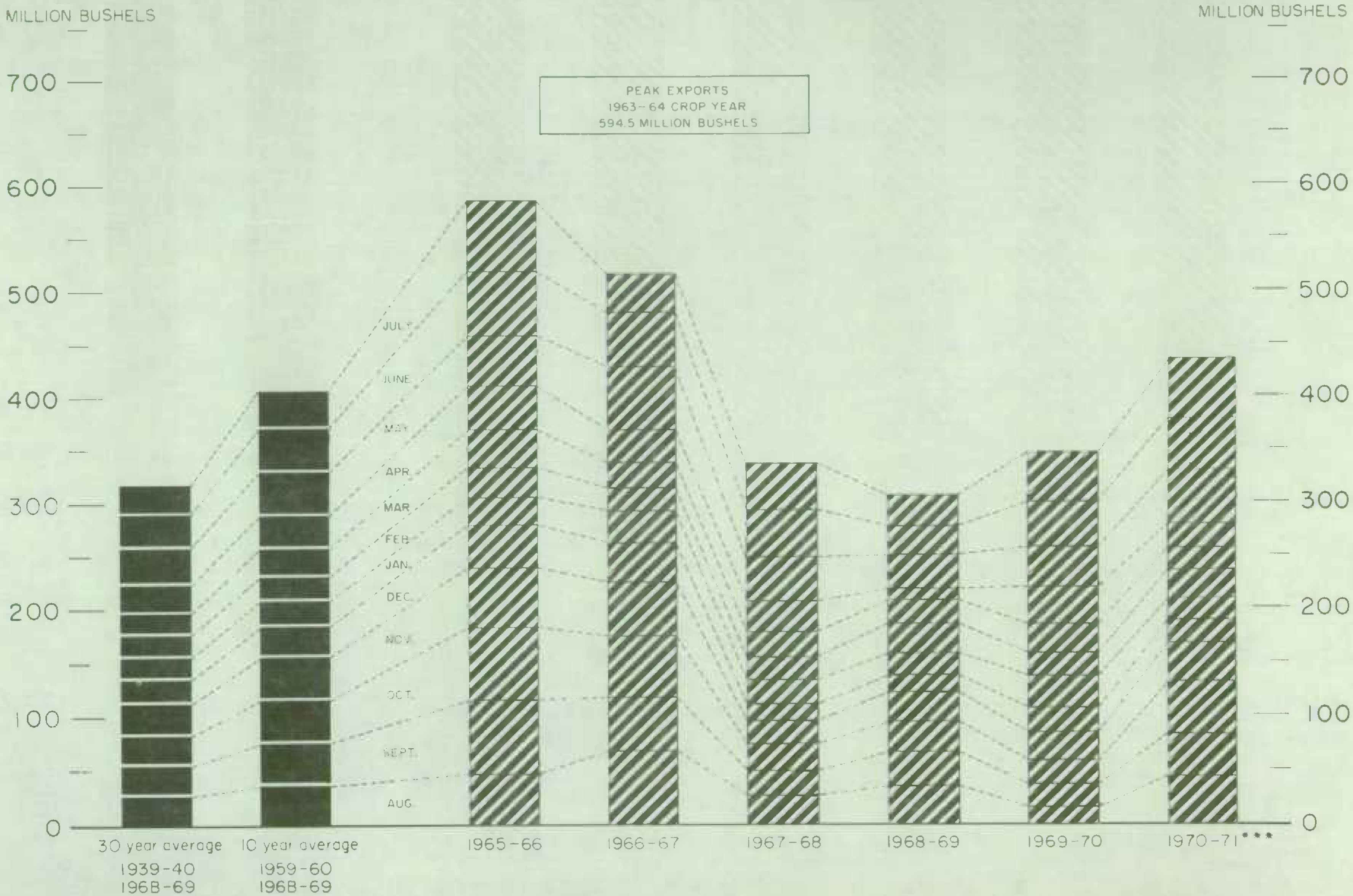
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT* AND WHEAT FLOUR**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



*Beginning with 1955-56 includes seed wheat.

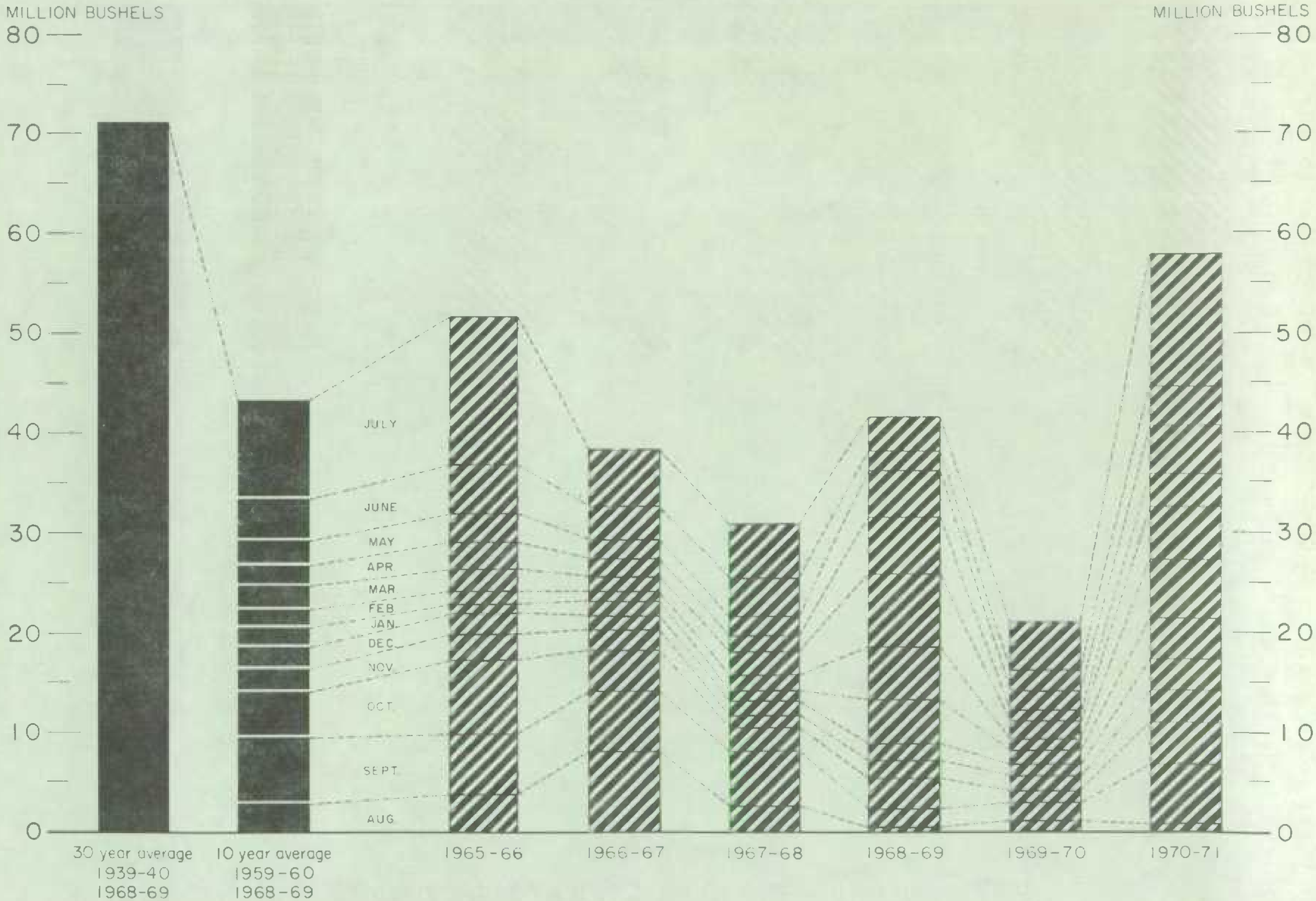
**In terms of wheat equivalent.

***Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

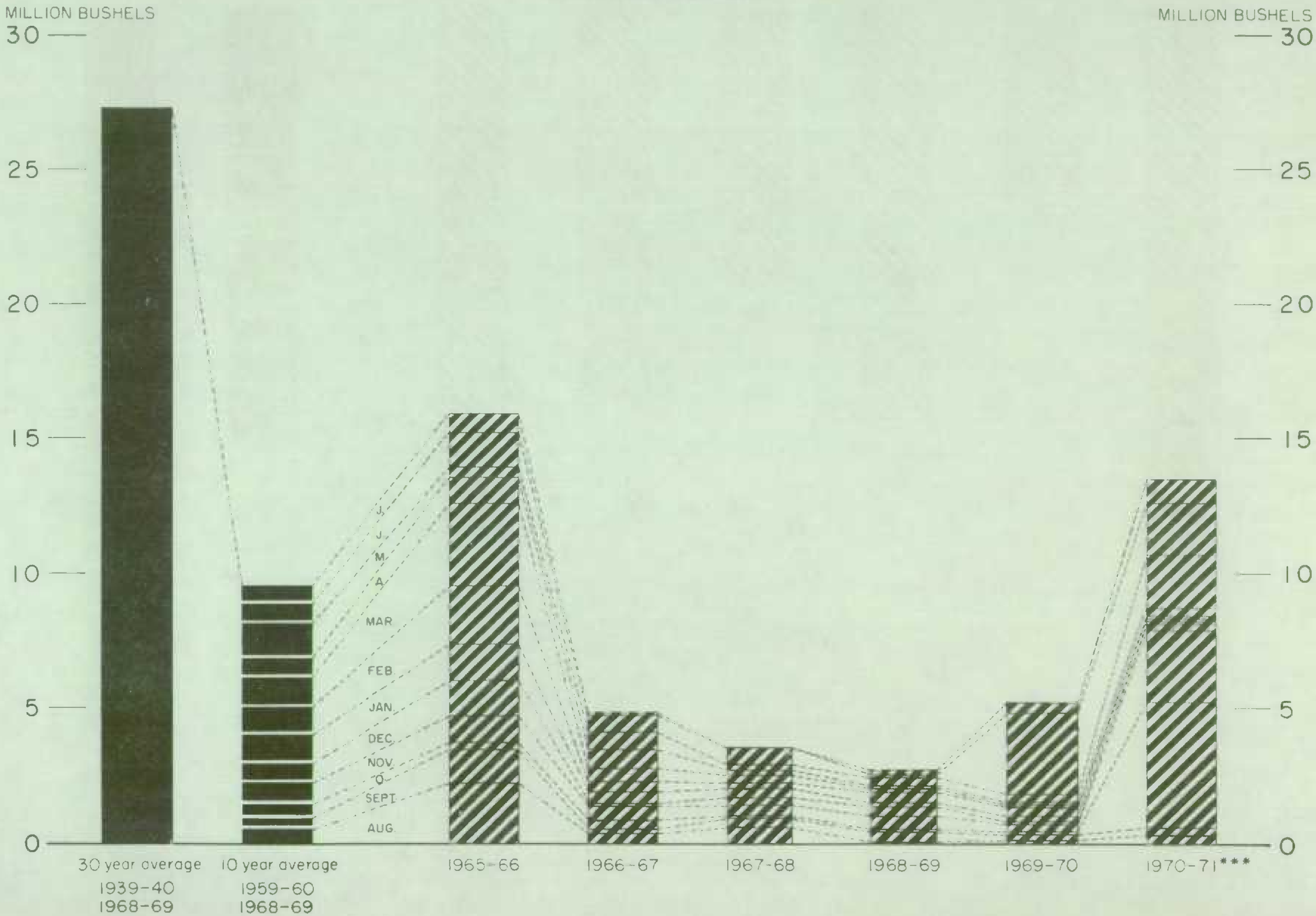
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division D.B.S.

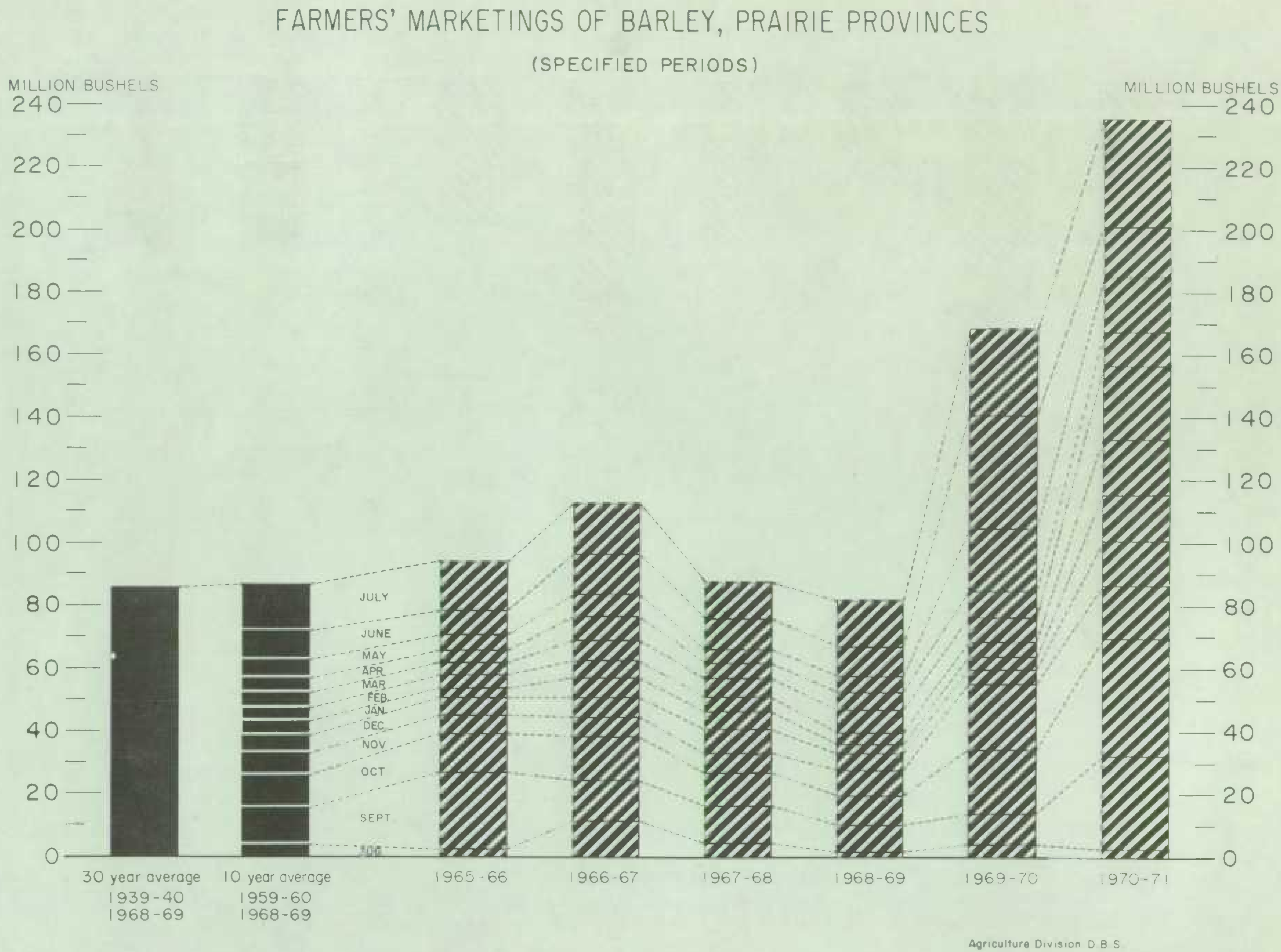
EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS* AND OAT PRODUCTS**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



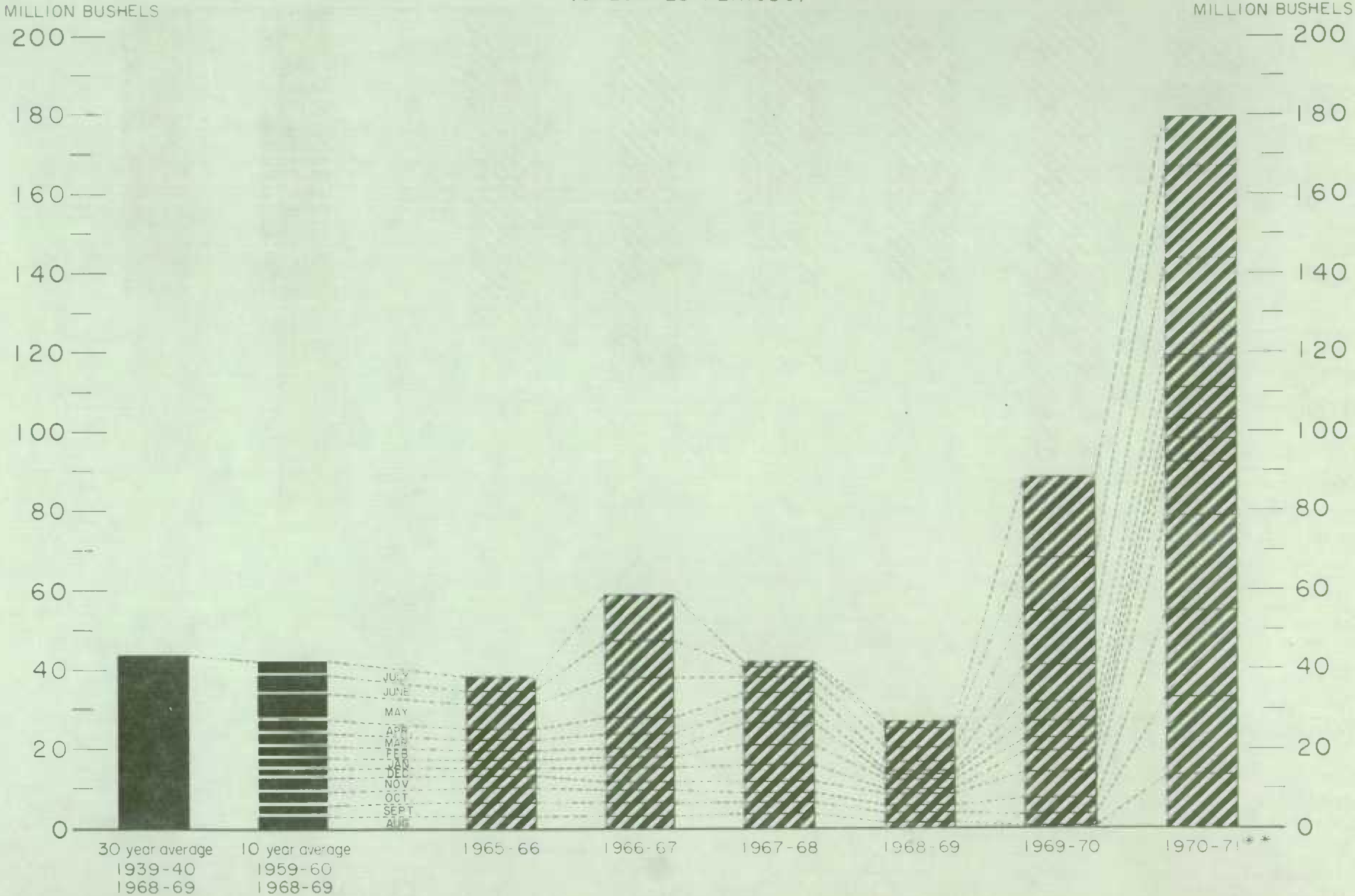
*Beginning with 1960-61 includes relatively small quantity of seed oats. **In terms of grain equivalent. ***Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.


FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF BARLEY, PRAIRIE PROVINCES
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)
MILLION BUSHELS
MILLION BUSHELS
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
JULY
JUNE
MAY
APR.
MAR.
FEB.
JAN.
DEC.
NOV.
OCT.
SEPT.
30 year average
1939-40
1968-69
10 year average
1959-60
1968-69
1965-66
1966-67
1967-68
1968-69
1969-70
1970-71
Agriculture Division D.B.S.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

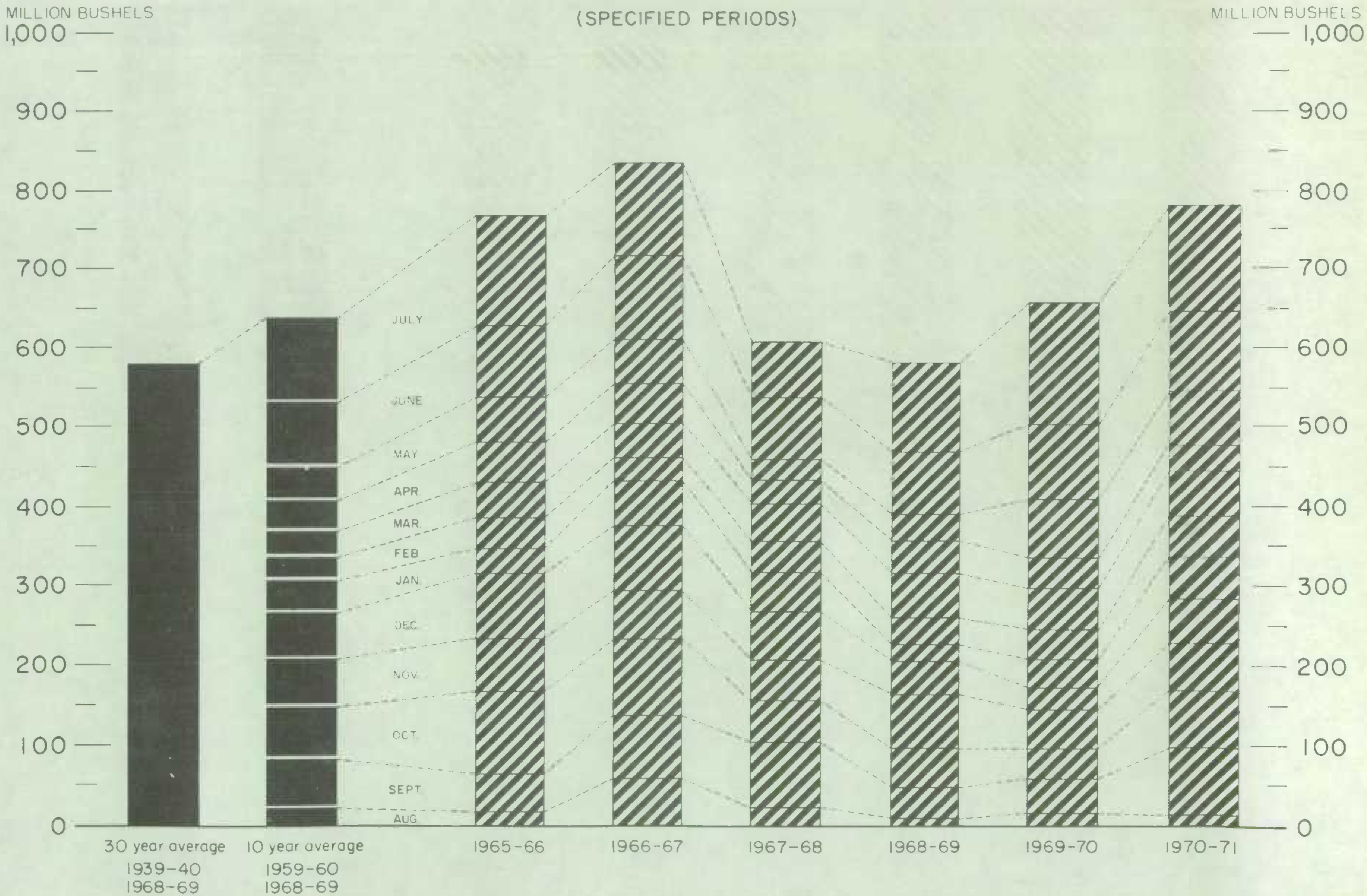


*In terms of grain equivalent. **Preliminary.

Agriculture Division D.B.S.

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

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

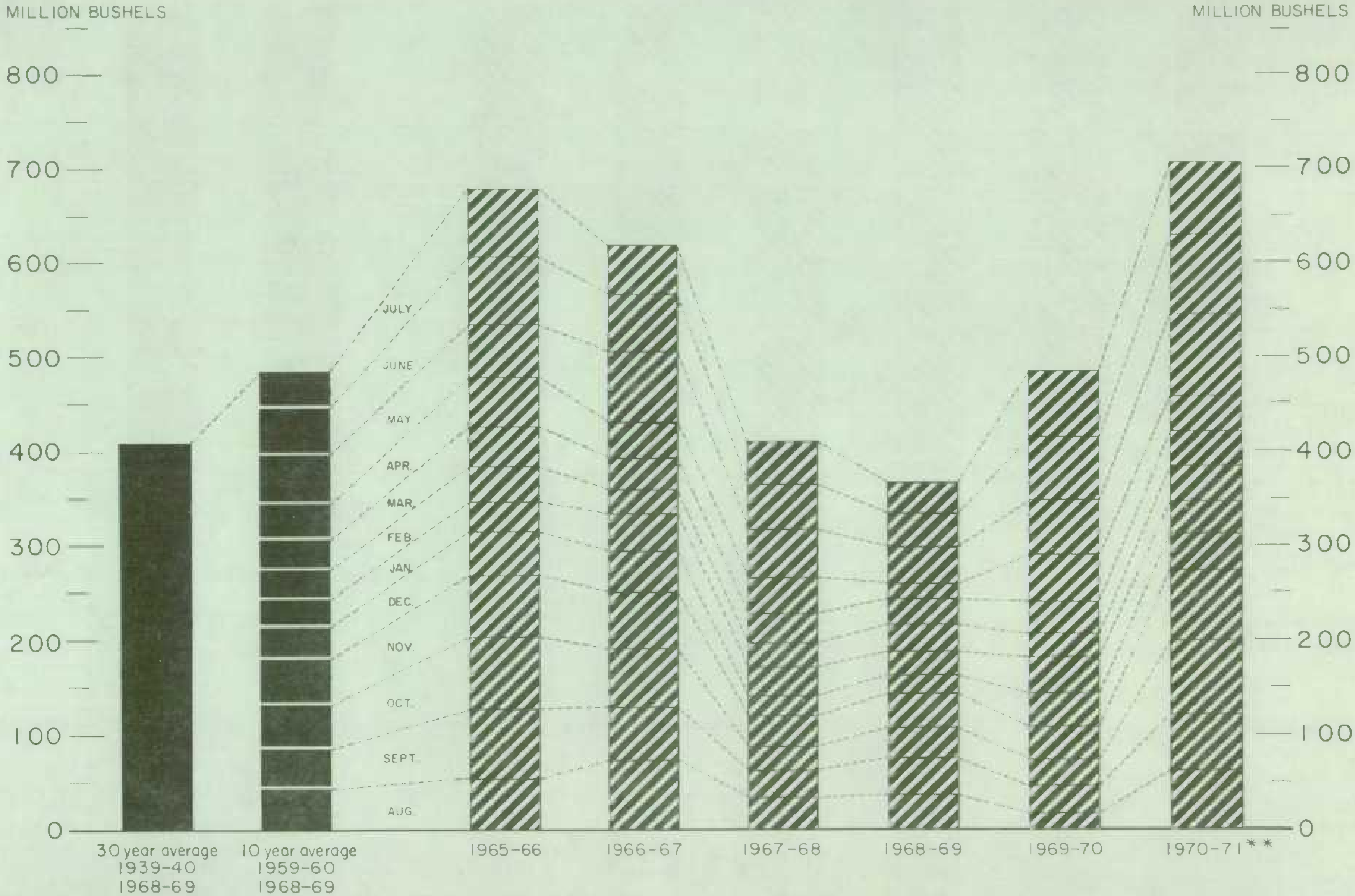


* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and from 1960-61 rapeseed.

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.

Hog-Barley Ratio During the May-July period of 1971, the hog-barley ratio deviated from its previous steadying pattern and rose 1.5 points as compared to the relatively unchanged levels of the previous quarter. In May, the monthly average return from hogs (basis Index 100 dressed weight at Winnipeg) increased from the April figure of $19.50 per hundredweight to a level of $21.35 and more than offset the increase in the cost of a bushel of barley (basis No. 1 Feed, in store Thunder Bay) from $1.13 5/8 in April to $1.15 7/8 per bushel in May. As a result, the index rose to 14.7 points. In June, average returns from hogs remained relatively unchanged, dropping slightly to $21.10 per hundredweight, this combined with a slight increase in the cost of Feed barley in June resulted in the index dropping 1/5 point. Coupled with an increase of $2.04 per hundredweight for the monthly average return from hogs in July and a decline in Feed barley to $1.14 per bushel from $1.16 1/2 in June, the index rose sharply to 16.2 points as compared to the June level of 14.5 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	14.7
June	22.1	18.3	19.1	30.1	22.7	14.5
July	19.7	16.6	20.4	30.0	21.4	16.2
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 declined from a level of 228.3 points in April to 225.4 points in May due primarily to lower prices for bran and shorts at Toronto and Ontario corn and oats. In June the index climbed to 229.0 points and reflected higher prices for hay, feed barley, corn, rye and Eastern oats. In July, the index declined to a level of 227.0 points with lower average prices prevailing for hay, bran, shorts, feed barley, corn, Western oats and rye as well as Eastern barley and wheat. The animal products index increased from a level of 345.6 points in April to 349.9 points in May due to higher prices for lambs and hogs on both Eastern and Western markets, for butterfat in the East and steers in the West. In June the animal products index declined slightly to 349.5 on lower prices for eggs on both Eastern and Western markets and for lambs, hogs, and raw wool in the West. The July index of 350.0 reflected higher prices for eggs on the Eastern market and for hogs on both Eastern and Western markets.

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	337.4 r
February	253.0	315.4	269.0	345.5	225.7	374.5	234.7	347.6 r
March	251.9	312.9	263.6	344.8	224.8	371.2	232.6	345.8
April	252.8	313.8	261.2	352.8	224.0	360.7	228.3	345.6 r
May	250.8	322.2	256.3	371.7	218.7	363.3	225.4	349.9
June	251.0	330.0	255.5	381.7	215.6	352.7	229.0	349.5
July	238.8	333.1	248.6	371.6	213.9	348.8	227.0	350.0
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		

Inspection of Corn The following data, based on the Canadian Grain Commission's inspection of Eastern corn, indicate that some 57 per cent of the August 1970-July 1971 inspections have been recorded in the grades No. 1 to No. 3 C.E. compared with 61 per cent in the same months of the preceding crop year. Extra Dry grades accounted for some 42 per cent of the total inspections, as against the comparable 1969-70 figure of 25 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 9 per cent.

In addition, a total of 24 cars of corn were inspected in the Western Division during August-July 1970-71, compared with 23 cars last year. The breakdown by individual grades is unavailable.

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

Grade	August – July 1969-70		August – July 1970-71	
	bushels	per cent	bushels	per cent
No. 1 C.E.	961,676	15.7	3,397,986	24.9
No. 2 C.E.	1,917,824	31.3	4,046,931	29.6
No. 3 C.E.	837,691	13.7	352,190	2.6
No. 4 C.E.	78,000	1.3	24,000	0.2
No. 5 C.E.	280,552	4.6	15,500	0.1
Ex. Dry (1)	1,510,500	24.7	5,708,014	41.8
Tough (1)	230,000	3.8	86,000	0.6
Damp (1)	172,000	2.8	24,000	0.2
Moist (1)	124,000	2.0	6,000	(2)
Wet (1)	4,000	0.1	–	–
Sample C.E.	2,000	(2)	6,829	(2)
Sample C.E. Yellow a/c Heated	2,000	(2)	–	–
Totals	6,120,243	100.0	13,667,450	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 from $1.40 per bushel in April to $1.37 in May but increased to $1.44 during both June and July. At the same time the price of corn No. 3 Yellow at Chicago increased to $1.49 per bushel in May, rose to $1.54 in June but declined to $1.45 per bushel in July.

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	1.38r	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	1.37	1.29	1.29	1.49
June	1.55	1.42	1.44	1.28	1.34	1.54
July	1.56	1.42	1.44	1.26	1.35	1.45
Yearly average	1.30	1.37	1.41	1.16	1.24	1.48

(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.

High Protein Feeds Total estimated supplies of high protein feeds available to Canadian feeders in 1970 were placed at 1,366,000 tons. On the basis of preliminary data, this amount represents an increase of 6 per cent over the 1969 total of 1,291,000 tons and exceeds the 1968 figure of 1,180,000 by 16 per cent. Protein supplies of vegetable origin were estimated at 1,054,000 tons and accounted for 77 per cent of the total feed supplies in 1970 compared with 74 per cent in 1969 and 73 per cent in 1968. Available supplies of high protein feeds derived from animal sources were placed at 312,000 tons reflecting a 7 per cent decrease from the 1969 total of 337,000 tons and 3 per cent less than the 1968 total of 321,000 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 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 583,000 tons which represents an increase of 18 per cent over the comparable 1969 total of 495,000 tons and exceeded the 1968 figure of 457,000 tons by 28 per cent. Supplementing the 1970 production were imports of 268,000 tons, some 7,000 tons more than that of 1969 and 31,000 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 to 166,000 tons were in excess of the 1969 and 1968 figures by 19,000 tons and 7,000 tons, respectively. The total supplies available for domestic requirements in 1970 amounting to 685,000 tons exceeded the 1969 figure of 608,000 tons by 13 per cent, due mainly to the higher production in 1970. The 50,000 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 oil meal in 1970. Exports of linseed oil meal for 1970 amounted to 15,000 tons, in sharp contrast to the 1969 figure of 6,000 tons. With the sharp rise in production more than offsetting the increase in exports total available supplies in 1970 amounted to 35,000 tons and exceeded the comparable 1969 figure of 30,000 tons by 18 per cent. Production of rapeseed meal amounted to 116,000 tons and exceeded the 1969 figure of 107,000 tons by 8 per cent.

Production of oil meals other than linseed, soybean and rapeseed increased slightly from their 1969 level 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 and brewers' and distillers' dried grains and malt sprouts amounted to 218,000 tons reflecting increases of 5 per cent and 3 per cent over comparable levels of 1969 and 1968, respectively.

The decline which occurred in supplies of protein feeds of animal origin, from 337,000 tons in 1969 to 312,000 in 1970 resulted from a substantial decline in fishmeal supplies combined with a moderate decrease in packing house by-products. The decline in fishmeal supplies was due to a decrease in both production and imports but exports remained fairly constant, which resulted in net estimated supplies available to the domestic market of 45,000 tons in contrast to 62,000 tons in 1969. Available supplies of packing house by-products were placed at 247,000 tons, some 8,000 tons less than the previous year.

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

	1968	1969	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
Malt sprouts, gluten feed, brewers' and distillers' dried grains and other oil meals(2)	211,560	208,753	218,394
Totals, vegetable protein	858,860	953,953	1,054,094
Fishmeal	69,600	61,900	45,400
Packing house by-products	232,000	255,000	247,000
Skim milk, buttermilk & whey powders	19,600	19,800	19,800
Totals, animal protein	321,200	336,700	312,200
Totals, protein supplies	1,180,060	1,290,653	1,366,294

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

Continued from page 11.

The rates of advance and repayment will be the same and are based on approximately two-thirds of the initial payments for these grades. The rate for wheat will be 95 cents per bushel, for oats 35 cents per bushel and barley 50 cents per bushel.

Previous rates of advance were one dollar per bushel for wheat, 40 cents per bushel for oats and 70 cents per bushel for barley. Repayment was made by deducting half of the initial payment at the country elevator.

"This does not mean that producers will be able to obtain advances only on these grades," Mr. Lang said. "But for wheat, oats and barley which the producer has in store on his farm his total advance will be calculated on these rates.

"The net effect of these changes will be that producers can get the best use of the cash advance program in relation to the new quota system," Mr. Lang said.

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

Grain and grade	May 1971	June 1971	July 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.	76/3	76	75/4
Ex. 3 C.W.	73/7	73/3	72/6
3 C.W.	73/5	73/1	72/4
Ex. 1 Feed	73	73	72/4
1 Feed	72	72/1	71/4
2 Feed	69	69/1	68/4
3 Feed	66	66/1	65/4
Barley			
Initial payment to producers:			
1 C.W. Six-Row	93	93	93
2 C.W. Six-Row	93	93	93
3 C.W. Six-Row	91	91	91
1 C.W. Two-Row	86	86	86
2 C.W. Two-Row	86	86	86
3 C.W. Two-Row	83	83	83
1 Feed	81	81	81
2 Feed	78	78	78
3 Feed	73	73	73
Domestic and export(1):			
1 C.W. Six-Row	127/7	128/1	122
2 C.W. Six-Row	127/7	128/1	122
3 C.W. Six-Row	125/7	126/1	120
1 C.W. Two-Row	129/7	129/6	120
2 C.W. Two-Row	129/7	129/6	120
3 C.W. Two-Row	127/7	127/6	118
1 Feed	115/7	116/4	114
2 Feed	113/7	114/4	112
3 Feed	110/7	111/4	109

(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	May 1971	June 1971	July 1971
	cents and eighths per bushel		
Oats			
Domestic and export:			
2 C.W.	75/7	75/3	75/3
Ex. 3 C.W.	73/1	72/6	72/4
3 C.W.	73	72/6	72/4
Ex. 1 Feed	73	72/5	72/4
1 Feed	71/5	71/6	71/2
2 Feed	68/5	68/6	68/2
3 Feed	65/5	65/7	65/2
Barley			
Domestic and export:			
1 C.W. Six-Row	119/2	119/1	117/2
2 C.W. Six-Row	119/2	119/1	117/2
3 C.W. Six-Row	117/2	117/1	115/2
1 C.W. Two-Row	119/2	119/1	117/2
2 C.W. Two-Row	117/2	117/1	115/2
3 C.W. Two-Row	115/5	116/2	113/5
1 Feed	115/5	116/2	113/5
2 Feed	113/5	114/2	111/5
3 Feed	110/5	111/2	103/5
Rye			
Producers', domestic and export prices:			
2 C.W.	112	118/2	104/5
3 C.W.	102/5	106/7	99/5
4 C.W.	90/6	89/7	81/5
Ergoty	87/1	87/6	79/5
Flaxseed			
Producers', domestic and export prices:			
1 C.W.	248/7	245/5	242
2 C.W.	243/7	240/5	237
3 C.W.	219	221/3	217/1
Rapeseed			
No. 1 Canada	274	290/4	296/7
No. 2 Canada	259	275	277/3

UNITED STATES FEED SITUATION

Summary The following summary of the feed situation in the United States has been taken from the August 23, 1971 issue of The Feed Situation published by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

The bumper corn crop, forecast in August at 5.3 billion bushels, will have a major impact on supplies and prices of feed in 1971-72. There are several facets to this indicated record crop:

—It provides, along with big crops of other feed grains, but with reduced old-crop stocks, a much larger total feed grain supply—235 million tons, 27 million more than last year.

—It means that feed crop prices will fall sharply below the high 1970-71 levels, and should attract stepped-up feeding by livestock producers. Corn prices at harvesttime likely will dip below the $1.05 loan rate but rise seasonally later in the year as large supplies move into market channels as well as into government loan.

—It will stimulate a moderate gain in domestic usage over the current season's level of 155 million tons.

—It will improve the competitive position of U.S. feed grains in world markets, even though expected heavy overseas supplies may prevent any increase from the current season's estimate of 19 million tons for U.S. exports.

—It will result in a sharp boost in stock levels. The feed grain carryover of 34 million tons this fall figures to be the lowest since 1954. A year hence it may swell as much as 50 per cent as projected use falls far short of the indicated output.

The August crop forecast reflects conditions on August 1. Blight damage or other unusual events that could occur during the rest of the season could be foreseen.

Adding an estimated corn carryover of 700 million bushels to the August crop forecast gives a 1971-72 corn supply of a little over 6 billion bushels, 18 per cent above last year's short supply and 6 per cent above the previous record in 1969.

The sorghum crop, forecast at 908 million bushels would be 30 per cent above last year's small crop. With a prospective carryover of 100 million bushels on October 1, a crop of this size would bring supplies to a billion bushels, 7 per cent above 1970-71 and near those of most recent years.

Prospective oat supplies are 1.4 billion bushels, about the same as last year.

A sharp reduction in carryover has lowered barley supplies 4 per cent from 1970-71, but they still are large relative to average.

High-protein feed requirements in up coming 1971-72 will be boosted by a prospective increase in grain concentrate feeding. Changes in feeding of grain concentrates and protein feeds tend to be parallel.

The 1971-72 hay supply, estimated at 150 million tons, is down about 2 million from last year. Slightly more roughage-consuming animals point to slightly less hay per animal.

A report released on August 11, 1971 by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture stated as follows:

Corn for Grain Production of corn for grain is forecast at a record high 5,345 million bushels, 30 per cent more than last year and 17 per cent above 1969. Production at this level is 12 per cent above the previous record of 4,760 million bushels produced in 1967.

Current prospects indicate a yield per acre of 83.0 bushels compared with the record yield of 83.9 bushels in 1969 and the 1970 yield of 71.7 bushels. The acreage for grain harvest is up 12 per cent from last year. Changes in production forecasts between August 1 and the final estimate have averaged 214 million bushels since 1961, ranging from 12 to 583 million bushels.

Prospects in the eastern Corn Belt are mostly good to excellent. In Illinois, development is ahead of last year with about 70 per cent of the acreage in the dough stage and 15 per cent dented. In Indiana, 90 per cent of the crop has silked with 10 per cent dented. Virtually all of the crop in Ohio has silked with 40 per cent in dough.

In the western Corn Belt, weather has been favourable and the crop is ahead of normal. In Iowa, 97 per cent of the acreage is reported in good to excellent condition and nearly 50 per cent is in or past the dough stage with 10 per cent dented. Corn borer populations in Iowa and Nebraska have been heavier than in recent years.

In the Southern States, development is generally ahead of last year with more than half the crop in the dough stage. In the Atlantic States, prospects improved during late July as general rains were received. Prospects are generally good in most Western States. Temperatures have favoured growth and irrigation water is generally adequate.

Southern Corn Leaf Blight infection was still relatively moderate in the Corn Belt although serious and widespread pockets of infection continued to show up in southern portions of Illinois, Indiana and eastern Iowa. In the South and Middle Atlantic regions, infection levels were moderate to heavy on T-cytoplasm (susceptible) corn.

Lesions were becoming more apparent in some areas as maturity advanced. Farmers in some States, particularly Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri were continuing to apply fungicides as a possible means of preventing further spread of the disease.

Oats Production Production of oats is forecast at 885 million bushels, 3 per cent below last year and 7 per cent under 1969. The decline in production resulted from a 16-per cent cutback in harvested acreage. However, favourable weather during July increased yield prospects. Yield per acre was equal to or greater than the previous record in nine of the 12 North Central States. Changes between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate averaged 24 million bushels during the past decade — ranging from 1 to 58 million bushels.

The indicated record high yield per harvested acre for the U.S. of 56.4 bushels compares with the 1970 yield of 48.9 bushels and the 1969 yield of 53.0 bushels. Yield prospects increased from a month earlier in most States, but declined in Wisconsin, Michigan and Montana.

Barley Production Barley production is forecast at 463 million bushels, up 13 per cent from 1970 and 9 per cent above 1969. Production prospects in the North Central region are up 52 per cent from last year with most of the gain in North Dakota, Minnesota, and South Dakota. Output is up in all other regions, except the South Central, where dry weather in Texas and Oklahoma held yields well below the last 2 years.

Changes between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate have averaged 8.8 million bushels for the past decade ranging from negligible to 24 million bushels.

The Nation's barley yield is expected to set a new record averaging 45.3 bushels per acre compared with 42.6 in 1970 and the previous record of 44.4 bushels in 1969. Yields were record or above in the Dakotas, Kansas, Virginia, Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Generally dry conditions prevailed over most sections of the country during July, resulting in favourable harvest conditions. Harvest ranges from complete in southern sections of the country to well underway through most midwestern and western sections and just beginning in the more northern areas.

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 August 16, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The 1970-71 barley harvest is estimated to have been a record 109 million bushels, which is approximately a 45 per cent increase in production over 1969-70, when 75 million bushels were harvested. This increase is dramatic considering the average production level of 57 million bushels during the 1960's. Increased acreage, which reached 5.1 million acres in 1970-71, was primarily the result of increased plantings in all States, except Queensland. There was a substantial proportional increase in Western Australia, where acreage was nearly double that of the 1969-70 season.

In conjunction with increased acreage, the average national yield of 21.4 bushels per acre in 1970-71 was slightly greater than the 10 year average yield. Favourable crop conditions in Western Australia in 1970-71 boosted the State yield to an average of 22.1 bushels per acre, which culminated in a record production of 36.4 million bushels.

Australian exports of barley have been excellent and shipments are expected to double the 1969-70 export level and reach 50 million bushels for the July 1970 to June 1971 year. Prices improved by 20 per cent providing an export income in the vicinity of $A50 million ($58 million Cdn.).

There are continuous adjustments taking place in the agricultural and grazing industries, with very obvious changes taking place in the coarse grain industry. Although estimates of barley acreages for 1971-72 are very tenuous at this stage, it appears that there is a further increase in the 1971-72 barley acreage to approximately 6.7 million acres and production could be in excess of 130 million bushels. Generally, conditions in South Australia and Victoria are excellent with above average prospects for the barley crop. Because Queensland and New South Wales only recently received much needed precipitation, the extent of planted acreage is not known. Western Australian producers are complaining of drought conditions but, as it is very early in the season there is ample opportunity for an average size crop to be harvested.

As only a small proportion of the increase in production will be required for local consumption, and presuming the production potential is realized, barley exports should increase. South Australia and Western Australia will continue as the major exporting States. The Australian Barley Board in South Australia and the Grain Pool of Western Australia are responsible for the export marketing of barley in those two States. The results of discussions by New South Wales producers on the formation of a State marketing board will be announced in August. Assuming such an organization is formed in New South Wales, each mainland State will have its own marketing board. With regard to a national marketing board, very little has been done on a formal level and it is highly unlikely that such a board could be formed in the near future. One reason is that the marketing organization in Western Australia is opposed to a national board and it is conducting a public relations campaign in the State to convince farmers of the advantages of the status quo, which encompasses such features as local control, lower administration costs and, naturally, a more competent marketing authority.

There is some degree of co-operation between State boards to prevent excessive competition in overseas markets and to co-ordinate other activities. However, as it is not compulsory to co-operate, a loosely knit association of limited value has developed. Nevertheless, there is a possibility of greater co-ordination of marketing on the eastern coast <u>if</u> New South Wales forms a marketing board.

<u>Oats</u> production in 1970-71 is estimated to have been 91 million bushels, which is 32 per cent more than in 1969-70 but lower than that of 1968-69 and 1966-67. The acreage sown for grain in 1970-71 was 3.9 million acres, about 0.5 million acres more than 1969-70. Oat acreage and production fluctuate widely due to seasonal conditions plus the corresponding requirements for grazing and forage, although there has been a slight upward trend in production over the years.

Large sales of oats to Japan and East Germany, and the more buoyant feed grain market, boosted exports to approximately 25 million bushels in the 1970-71 season (July-June), more than double that of 1969-70. The expected increase in the 1970-71 export level, which exceeds the record 22 million bushels shipped in 1966-67, will increase the value of the 1970-71 exports to approximately $A19 million ($22 million Cdn.) compared with $A7.6 million ($8.8 million Cdn.) in 1969-70.

Total oat acreage for the 1971-72 season is expected to be at a level similar to that in 1970-71 with similar or slightly less area sown for grain. Higher returns for barley in the past season and increased wheat quotas have made oat production less attractive. Precluding any unforeseen circumstance, the oat harvest will possibly be in the vicinity of 90 million bushels. Although domestic consumption of oats is historically highly variable, exports will probably be approximately at similar levels to those in 1970-71.

<u>Marketing arrangements</u>. - Farmer controlled marketing organizations for oats are being contemplated in Australia. New South Wales farmers will decide whether an oat marketing board should be formed in the State over the next few months. The euphemism for high prices, that is, orderly marketing of oats, is being suggested by

most farm organizations in the State, but there is a decided lack of interest shown by farmers. The registration date for growers to participate in a ballot to determine whether a board should be established has been extended. The obvious lack of interest is indicative of the relative importance of the grain in the State. Grain merchants are active in their opposition to a barley marketing board and are opposed in a lesser degree to an oats marketing board.

The Oats Marketing Board in Victoria will appoint the Victorian Oatgrowers' Pool and Marketing Co. Ltd. as receiving, marketing and handling contractors to the Board. The Chairman of the Board stated that other merchants could receive oats on behalf of the Board as contractors and that oat processors would be able to obtain adequate supplies from the Board. However, some producers claim that the role of the Board changed substantially from the proposed role when the referendum was held. The claim is that originally the Board was to have only the right to handle and market export oats with growers allowed to deal directly with merchants for domestic sales, whereas the present role indicates the Victorian Oat Pool, on behalf of the Board, will also control all domestic marketing. The clash over the marketing powers of the Board will not be resolved simply, as there is probably more concern over the role of the Victorian Oat Pool than of the Board.

South Australia is contemplating the formation of an Oat Marketing Board, but has a great deal to do before one could be established. South Australian farm organizations have proposed co-operation and co-ordination of activities between the Victorian Oat Board and the South Australian counterpart when established.

Sorghum. - Sorghum is a relatively new crop which is of major importance to Australian producers of coarse grains. The acreage is concentrated in the States of Queensland and New South Wales, where the summer crop plays a significant role as a lucrative alternative enterprise. Acreage has rocketed in the past few years owing to such factors as restricted wheat acreage, adverse climatic conditions for winter crops and good sorghum prices, which have rapidly influenced cropping patterns.

Preliminary estimates indicate a possible harvest of 45 million bushels in 1971, more than double the size of the 1970 crop. The increase in production can be largely attributed to increased plantings, which rose to 1.5 million acres, and good January and February rains that provided the necessary conditions to obtain a record average yield of over 30 bushels per acre.

The rapid increase in production has resulted in large export shipments with Japan as the major outlet. The 1969-70 (July-June) export level was only 2 million bushels, whereas shipments for the first 10 months of 1970-71 have already amounted to 9.6 million bushels valued at $A11.5 million ($13.3 million Cdn.). Export projections for the full 1970-71 year stand at 22 million bushels.

Other grains. - Maize is only a minor crop in Australia, although acreage is slowly increasing. The 1971 maize harvest is estimated at a record 9.3 million bushels compared with 7.2 million bushels in 1970. Total acreage in New South Wales and Queensland was 215,000 acres, slightly less than in 1970, but summer rains in the first two months of 1971 contributed to record yields. Some areas were flooded due to the heavy rains, but less damage was incurred overall than originally envisaged. Historically, exports of maize are small and variable, although Japanese prices have been very attractive and it is expected that exports could reach 1 million bushels.

Again, with maize being a summer crop, no estimates of future plantings have been made although it is not expected that a major upturn in acreage will occur overall. However, greater interest has been shown by growers in the southern irrigation districts, so that larger acreages can be expected in these localities, generally uplifting average yields.

Optimistic future for coarse grains. - Dr. A.R. Callaghan, Chairman of the Australian Wheat Board forecast a bright future for Australian feed grains in a recent speech. The reason for expressed optimism was the expanding world consumption of feed grains, and, in particular, the increasing importance of Japan in the market. In view of the dynamic feed grain market, Dr. Callaghan indicated that Australia has the potential to play an important role in this sector, being able to grow a wide range of crops.

"This analysis of the situation should bring us face to face with the possibilities of future coarse grain production in Australia. In this context we think in terms of maize, sorghum, barley, oats and feed wheat. The principal factors determining the production of these products are the environmental influences and their alternative profitability, compared with other avenues of production, such as wool, wheat and oilseeds. We have the necessary soil and climatic conditions for the production of all categories of coarse grains, with barley and oats in the temperate winter rainfall regions, and sorghum and maize in the warmer regions where rainfall is uniform or of summer incidence. There has already been a decided increase in barley and sorghum production, but the neglect of maize growing in our summer rainfall region, to me, represents one of the great Australian agricultural enigmas."

The potential of wheat produced specifically as a feed grain was examined, as wheat could have a major influence in feed grain production. The speaker reiterated the Australian Wheat Board's stand against the simple procedure of denaturing milling wheat and emphasized the importance of breeding feed wheat which would have specific characteristics for segregation purposes, presuming criteria of nutrient value, satisfactory yield potential and favourable pricing would be met. In the present context, producers should concentrate on coarse grain production rather than disrupting world trade in milling wheat.

Dr. Callaghan concluded that the present economic difficulties facing agriculture would require substantial structural changes in farming patterns. One change would probably be the increasing importance of coarse grain production, having considerable impact upon the historical production patterns of Australia's wheatlands.

GRAIN SITUATION IN ARGENTINA

The following information relative to the Argentine coarse grains, corn, rye, sorghum and millet is taken from a report from Mr. H.G. Fairfield, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires, under date of August 10, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Conversions to Canadian measures have been made for the convenience of our readers.

New official prices for the 1971-72 coarse grains crop have been established by the Government. No deductions or discounts will be effected on these official prices unless they have been previously authorized, nor the cost of administration (the National Grain Board's marketing costs) will be deducted. The Board could be authorized to pay higher prices than those established, if necessary.

The prices for each 100 kilos of grain, f.o.r. Buenos Aires, compared with the prices for the 1969-70 crop, are as follows:

	1970-71	1971-72
	cents per bushel	
Corn		
Hard, yellow or red, for export, natural or dried ..	83	95
Dent, yellow or red, for export, natural or dried ..	80	91
Semi-dent, for export, natural or dried	–	92
Oats		
Yellow, grade 2, basis 47 kilos per hectolitre (38 pounds per bushel)	36	40
White, grade 2, basis 49 kilos per hectolitre (39 pounds per bushel)	38	42
Barley		
Malting, grade 2, basis 65 kilos per hectolitre (52 pounds per bushel)	63	72
Feed, grade 2, basis 59 kilos per hectolitre (47 pounds per bushel)	53	60
Rye, grade 2, basis 73 kilos per hectolitre (58 pounds per bushel)	62	70
Millet, official type, each 100 kilos (44 pounds) bagged	48	59

The Government has also established new export surcharges on coarse grains. These are as follows:

	Current index values	Export tax	Nat. Grain Board	INTA	Grain elevators Fund	Highway Dept.	Statis-tical tax	Sales tax	Total	Total values
	Cdn. per m.ton	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Cdn. per m. ton
Rye	40	18.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.3	–	23.3	9.30
Barley ..	59	11.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	–	–	–	15.0	8.90
Oats	58	18.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.3	–	23.3	13.59
Corn	58	19.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	–	–	–	23.0	13.41
Millet ..	58	19.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	–	–	–	23.0	13.41
Sorghum .	46	19.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	–	–	–	23.0	10.59

Corn. – Although excessive rainfall throughout the corn belt delayed harvesting operations, corn production has been established at 9.9 million tons (389.7 million bushels) in accordance with the second official estimate issued by the Department of Agriculture. This represents an increase of 6 per cent over the 1969-70 production of 9.4 million tons (368.5 million bushels) and 29 per cent and 56 per cent over the averages of the last five- and ten-year periods, respectively.

Production by province for 1970-71 compared with 1969-70 is as follows:

	1969-70	1970-71
	thousand bushels	
Buenos Aires	146,842	145,661
Santa Fe	108,655	116,135
Cordoba	51,966	67,319
Entre Rios	31,888	33,069
San Luis	8,744	7,322
La Pampa	6,496	2,401
Others	13,893	17,834
Totals	368,484	389,742

There has been a 28 per cent increase in production in areas which were not typically corn producing. This was due to the fact that there is a larger demand for this grain and that the marketing system for corn has been improved.

Some 90 per cent of Argentine exports of corn go to Europe. Of these, 80 per cent is absorbed by the E E.C., the main buyer being Italy with 60 per cent. Argentina hopes to export 4.5 million tons (177,156,000 bushels) to Europe and of these approximately 3.5 million tons (137,788,000 bushels) to the E.E.C. This will not constitute a remote target if the export trend of the past years is followed. In 1966, Argentina exported 3.7 million tons (145,661,000 bushels) to Europe, in 1967, 4.1 million tons (161,408,000 bushels) and in 1970, 4.4 million tons (173,219,000 bushels). Of these 3.3 million (129,914,000 bushels) were exported to the E.E.C., This trend shows that if conditions are favourable, the 4.5 million (177,156,000 bushels) target will be easily reached by Argentina.

Japan has also become an important market for Argentine coarse grains. During the period January-July 1971, some 974,312 tons of corn and sorghum were exported to Japan. Although the Argentine situation vis-à-vis freight is unfavourable if it is compared with other countries, shipping conditions have been improved and Argentine expects to export approximately 300,000 - 500,000 tons (11,810,000 - 19,684,000 bushels) of corn to Japan.

Corn prices were steady and remained at 19.50 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.15 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires. On the Buenos Aires Futures Exchange, corn was quoted at 19.81 pesos ($1.17 per bushel) for September delivery, 20.55 pesos ($1.22 per bushel) for October, 21.54 pesos ($1.28 per bushel) for November and 22.17 pesos ($1.31 per bushel) for December.

Grain sorghum. — The advantages of this grain, its hardness, high yields per hectare, abundant forage of good quality and easy commercialization have stimulated seeding to 3,100,000 hectares (7.7 million acres) in the year 1970-71. This is an increase of 2 per cent over last year and prices are the highest ever.

The third estimate of production stands at 4,660,000 metric tons (183.5 million bushels), down 240,000 tons (9.4 million bushels) from the first estimate and 100,000 tons (3.9 million bushels) from the second.

The reductions were due to frequent rains and frost in some zones. The best of the crops that did not mature properly due to the adverse weather condition were used for silage, the others for grazing.

The 4,660,000 tons (183.5 million bushels) is the highest level ever. It surpasses the previous year by 22 per cent and the previous five- and ten-year averages by 99 per cent and 167 per cent, respectively. It is interesting to note that this is also 410,000 tons (16,141,000 bushels) more than the 1970-71 wheat crop. However, it must be remembered that not all of this will go into commercial channels. A good portion will be fed directly to animals.

Production by province for 1970-71 compared with 1969-70 is as follows:

	1969-70	1970-71
	thousand bushels	
Cordoba	43,305	69,681
Santa Fe	34,171	38,029
Buenos Aires	34,644	36,415
Entre Rios	13,188	15,550
Chaco	10,826	8,425
La Pampa	9,173	6,299
Others	5,078	9,055
Totals	150,385	183,454

Exports of grain sorghum during July amounted to 164,528 tons (6,477,000 bushels). The main buyers were Italy, Spain and Japan.

Prices for sorghum decreased slightly from 17.00 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.01 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires to 16.50 pesos (98 cents per bushel) on August 9.

Millet. - The second estimate of millet production, July 1, has been calculated at 183,000 metric tons (8,069,000 bushels), down 12,000 metric tons (529,000 bushels) from the first estimate of 195,000 metric tons (8,598,000 bushels) released March 29. This figure represents a 46 per cent increase over last year but it is still 5 per cent and 3 per cent lower than the five- and ten-year averages, respectively.

The following table shows production by province for 1970-71 compared with 1969-70:

	1969-70	1970-71
	thousand bushels	
Cordoba	2,734	4,586
Santa Fe	2,319	3,219
La Pampa	269	212
Buenos Aires	190	51
Others	9	2
Totals	5,520	8,069

In spite of the failure of the early millet crop due to lack of moisture, millet production in the province of Cordoba, which accounts for 57 per cent of total production, increased 68 per cent over last year's figure. Argentina exported 7,310 tons (322,000 bushels) of millet during July. The main buyers of this grain are Holland and Spain. Millet prices decreased considerably from 20.00 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.06 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires to 16.70 pesos (88 cents per bushel) on August 9.

Oats, barley and rye. – According to the first estimate of the Department of Agriculture, the area sown to these grains in 1971-72 compared with 1970-71 is as follows:

	1970-71	1971-72
	thousand acres	
Oats	2,533	2,707
Barley	995	1,024
Rye	4,883	4,915

The area sown to these grains is larger than 1970-71 due to very favourable climatic conditions in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Cordoba. Buenos Aires accounts for 74 per cent, 42 per cent and 34 per cent of the areas sown to oats, barley and rye, respectively.

During July, Argentina exported 2,000 tons (130,000 bushels) of oats and 50 tons (2,300 bushels) of barley. There were no exports of rye. The main buyer of oats and barley is Italy.

Prices for oats, barley and rye increased slightly. Oats, barley and rye quoted at 16.90, 19.20 and 16.20 pesos per 100 kilos ($0.61, $0.97 and $0.96 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires in February. On August 9, these prices had increased to 17.50, 19.50 and 17.00 pesos ($0.63, $0.99 and $1.01 per bushel), respectively.

GRAIN SITUATION IN BRITAIN

The following information relative to grain situation in Britain has been extracted from a recent report by Mr. G.D. Cooper, Commercial Officer (Agriculture), London, under date of August 13, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

General Conditions. – Generally dry weather conditions predominated in April, although heavy rain set in during the latter part of the month. Field work proceeded well with the rain helping growth. The long spell of dry weather enabled spring sowing to be completed earlier than usual. The weather in May was warm and sunny, but June was cold and wet with temperatures well below normal; during July, a long warm period assisted growth and cereal crops generally look promising. Foliar diseases, particularly mildew and rust were widespread but varied in severity and good growing conditions and rapid ripening have helped to counteract the worst effects of disease. Yields are not expected to be seriously affected. Spring barley in particular made very satisfactory progress.

Consumption and supplies, 1970-71. — The only change in estimates of consumption and supplies of coarse grains indicated in the last regular statement on cereals market information issued by the Home Grown Cereals Authority was a reduction in imports of 50,000 long tons.

Imports and exports. — Imports of corn as at the end of May 1971 amounted to 2.57 million long tons (102.8 million bushels) compared with 2.78 million long tons (111 million bushels) for the same period of the previous year. Imports of other coarse grain amounted to 951,000 long tons as at the end of May 1971 as against 867,000 long tons for the previous year. Exports of barley to the end of May 1971 were 167,000 long tons (7.8 million bushels) compared with only 10,000 long tons (467,000 bushels) in the previous year and exports of other coarse grains were 122,000 long tons as at the end of May 1971 against only 1,000 long tons in the 1969-70 crop year.

Stocks of grain on farms. — Stocks of barley on farms as at the end of June 1971 were 230,000 long tons (10,733,000 bushels), the same amount as at the end of June 1970. Total stocks as a percentage of total production were 3¼ per cent for 1971 and 2¼ for 1970.

Stocks of oats on farms as at the end of June 1971 were 60,000 long tons (3,953,000 bushels) compared with 70,000 long tons (4,612,000 bushels) as at the end of June 1970. Total stocks as a percentage of total production were 5 per cent for 1971 and 5¾ per cent for 1970.

Forward contract bonus scheme, 1970-71. — Registered contracts for 1970-71 in respect of barley amounted to 25,204, a total tonnage of 1,647,641 (76,890,000 bushels) and a decrease of 33.2 per cent compared with the previous year.

Cereal production, 1971-72. — The Ministry of Agriculture have released the provisional results of the June 1971 Agricultural Census for England and Wales which shows an increase in the acreage sown to barley of 1.4 per cent and an increase in the acreage sown to oats of 1.3 per cent. Details are as follows:

	June 1970 (Final)	March 1971 (Intent.)
Oats ...	4,710,000 acres	4,632,000 acres
Barley .	575,000 acres	573,000 acres

The Home Grown Cereals Authority has made a preliminary estimate of the United Kingdom cereal production in 1971-72 based upon the Ministry of Agriculture's March returns, giving growers' planting intentions for England and Wales. The estimate for the United Kingdom barley and oats acreages during the coming harvest are forecast as follows:

	Actual U.K. June, 1970	Estimated U.K. June, 1971	Difference + Last Year —
Barley	5.5 million acres	5.5 million acres	—
Oats	0.9 million acres	0.9 million acres	—

United Kingdom yields per acre for barley and oats over the last five years have been:

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Barley	28.0	30.1	27.4	28.6	26.6
Oats	24.4	27.0	25.6	27.3	26.2

Applying the lowest and highest figures for yields over the last five years provides an estimate of this year's crop of between 7.3 and 8.3 million long tons (340.7 million and 387.3 million bushels) for barley and 1.1 and 1.2 million long tons (72.5 million and 79.1 million bushels) for oats.

Cereals marketing, 1971-72. - Major changes in Government support policies for cereals and consequently in cereals marketing are imminent and when these come into force, whether on a United Kingdom or Common Market basis, the sources of the grower's total returns for his cereals will be the price he can get in a market protected from low prices foreign supplies by higher Minimum Import Prices. These radical changes will be spread over a transitional period and in this connection the Home Grown Cereals Authority summarized the main points relevant to the 1971-72 cereals year as follows:

(a) the Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme remains in operation

(b) the Exchequer liability for deficiency payments will be restricted by a combination of:
  (i) the increase in minimum import prices
  (ii) the operation of Target Indicator Prices if average market prices are below TIP's

(c) the CDP incentives by which growers have previously obtained specific rewards toward storage costs will not be available in 1971-72. They will be replaced by a seasonal scale of MIP's rising through the year; these must be less certain in their effects than the old incentives

(d) cereals deficiency payments for wheat will be paid on an acreage basis instead of on a tonnage basis. Thus a grower can feed his wheat to his livestock without loss of deficiency payments

(e) the Authority has proposed to Ministers that the contract bonus scheme continues but with ceilings on the total tonnages of wheat and barley which can be registered. The proposed ceilings should be sufficient to cover all applications for registration

(f) the increasing limitations of the Authority's support buying powers under the present and future conditions

(g) the continued need to avoid excessive marketings at harvest time
(h) the importance of using the best possible market information

Forward contracts bonus - scheme, 1971-72. - The Home Grown Cereals Authority forward contract bonus scheme for 1971-72 came into operation on July 1, 1971. This follows the pattern of the previous year in respect of barley, except that there will be a ceiling on total registrations of 2.75 million long tons.

Levies for 1971-72. - A Parliamentary Order has been made providing for a sum of ₤2,496,000 ($6,165,120) to be raised by levies on home grown wheat and barley in the year beginning July 1, 1971; primarily to meet the cost of bonus payments to growers under the Authority's forward contract bonus schemes. The levies will be raised on the acreage of land used for growing wheat and barley and in respect of barley has been fixed at the rate of ₤0.31 (76.6 cents) per acre. Levies will be recovered by deductions from cereal deficiency payments.

Grain usage. - The President of the Compound Animal Feedingstuffs Manufacturers National Association has said that the new marketing system would put a premium on orderly marketing and proper assessment by growers of market information and intelligence. He stated, however, that growers could count on the continued support of feed manufacturers in providing the major outlet for that part of the domestic crops coming on to the market and compounders would try to ensure that the maximum quantity of home grown cereals was used during the coming season. In 1970-71 animal feed manufacturers once again used about 4.0 million long tons of home grown cereals in their mills despite a considerably reduced barley crop.

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), for Canada, Canadian Embassy, Bonn, West Germany, under date of August 10, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Weather conditions. - So far this year, West German farmers have had to contend with very unusual climatic conditions. It is difficult to estimate the damage the extremely changeable weather had done to this year's crop, quantity- and qualitywise. The protracted drought in the spring and the heavy June rainfalls, which caused extensive lodging, will have their consequences.

Crop conditions and outlook. - According to official estimates of 1971 feedgrain acreages the following changes occurred as against 1970.

	1971 acreage	1971 acreage as % of 1970
	'000 hectares	per cent
Winter barley	523	113
Summer barley	1,003	99
Summer mixed grains	363	93
Oats	855	104

West Germany is expecting a good to excellent feed grains crop of 9.8 million metric tons compared with the 8.8 million tons of 1970, including corn. The following crop results are anticipated:

Barley	5,300,000	metric tons
Oats	2,700,000	" "
Summer mixed grain ..	1,200,000	" "
Corn	600,000	" "

Summary of the coarse grains situation. — Disappearance of feed grains barley, oats, corn and millet are as follows:

	August - April	
	1969-70	1970-71
	thousand metric tons	
Farmers' marketings	2,567	2,281
Imports (1)	2,911	5,049
Exports	702	626
Change in stocks	– 94	+ 856
Domestic utilization via the market	4,870	5,848
Food consumption	289	311
Consumed in industry	1,773	1,958
Feed	2,710	3,457
Seed, marketing loss	98	122

(1) Including shipments from East Germany

Farmers' marketings of feed grains from August 1970 to April 1971 at 2,281,000 metric tons were down almost 300,000 metric tons or 11 per cent as compared to the 1969-70 figure.

At the end of May, 1971 stocks of grains kept on farms at 1,750,000 metric tons were 13 per cent smaller than a year ago. Stocks of feed grains only at 997,000 metric tons (excluding corn) were 18 per cent smaller than at the end of May 1970.

The following stocks of feed grains were held by processors, co-operatives and grain traders on June 1, 1971:

	1970	1971
	thousand metric tons	
Barley	592.4	716.5
Oats	97.4	189.8
Corn	159.3	200.9
Other grain prod.	27.8	32.4
Totals, feed grains (grains value) ...	894.3	1,161.8

Total mixed feed production from August 1970 to May 1971, at 8.3 million metric tons was 800,000 metric tons or 10 per cent larger than during the corresponding period of the previous crop year. Again, as in previous months, this is caused by an increased production of feed for swine and poultry.

The utilization of corn and rye sharply increased, whereas the processing of wheat into mixed feeds decreased.

Processing of grain into mixed feeds are as follows:

	August - May	
	1969-70	1970-71
	thousand metric tons	
Wheat	767.5	750.7
Rye	49.1	107.1
Barley	469.9	529.0
Oats	305.3	298.7
Corn, etc..............	1,104.2	1,343.9
Totals, grains	2,696.0	3,029.4

The share of grains within mixed feeds for swine and poultry now accounts for 51.3 per cent as compared to 50.1 per cent in 1969-70. West Germany's consumption of feedstuffs in 1969-70 reached a new record of 50.4 million metric tons (grain value) as against 49.6 million tons in 1968-69. The share of imported feedstuffs in total consumption increased to 17.5 per cent compared to 17.0 per cent in 1968-69, as imports rose to 8.82 million tons. Of the 1969-70 imports, oilseeds accounted for 42 per cent or 3.66 million tons, whereas grains accounted for 35 per cent or 3.06 million tons. Although the share of feedstuffs from foreign resources will increase again in 1970-71 the Association of Mixed Feed Industries is expecting a reversed trend for the years to come as domestic production will increase at a faster rate in the long run.

Imports of feed and industrial grains. — Due to the shortage in home-grown feedstuffs large quantities of feed and industrial grains were again imported. Thus from August 1970 to May 1971 the volume of imports amounted to 5,341,000 metric tons or 166 per cent above the 1969-70 level. While shipments of EEC countries in total imports in absolute figures remained relatively unchanged, their share of the market dropped from 44 per cent to 24 per cent. Thus deliveries from Third countries had to cover the increased need for feedstuffs.

West German Imports of Feed and Industrial Grains(1)
August 1970 - May 1971

Country of origin	Barley	Oats	Total feed grains(2)
	thousand metric tons		
Canada	642	96	740
United States	159	100	1,968
Argentina	—	31	169
Australia	235	127	363
EEC	597	66	1,304
Thereof			
France	511	22	1,087
Netherlands	61	44	122
Belgium and Luxembourg.	25	—	88
Denmark	101	—	101
United Kingdom	79	81	177
Sweden	152	154	306
South Africa	—	—	26
Others	56	10	187
Totals	2,021	664	5,341

(1) Grain value. (2) Includes: barley, oats, corn, millet, meals from feed grains, cereals and corn starch and malt.

The largest supplier, with almost 2 million metric tons, was the U.S. (corn, 1.6 million tons, barley, 0.16 million, and oats, 0.10 million). Second was Canada with 642,000 tons of barley; thereof 100,000 tons brewing barley; 96,000 tons of oats; and small quantities of corn. Australia could also increase considerably her shipments of barley to 235,000 tons, about 180,000 tons being brewing barley as well as some oats.

Trade notes: coarse grains. — German feed barley will supply the domestic market in the first months of the new crop year. The later positions should also remain at a low level because of the large overall production. French barley will greatly determine the development. Comparatively large stocks of imported oats ensure regular supplies on a relatively low price basis. Sufficient old-crop quantities of corn are available from the U.S.A. and France. The large crops expected in the main producer countries combined with the domestic output will cause lower prices in the fall.

Coarse grains: government measures. — West Germany's minister of Agriculture, Herr Ertl, assured that the grain trade would not suffer any loss in the value of stocks of grains following the pegging of the Deutsch Mark. Because of a reduction in the grain price level on account of a revaluation of the DM - with a corresponding reduction in U.S. dollar equivalents of the EEC unit of account - the value of grain held by processors, co-operatives and grain traders would drop by the revaluation rate. In an address to a leading grain importer, Mr. Ertl expressed his desire to set up a common market organization for grain substitutes. According to his opinion the unavoidable raise in prices for feedgrains has caused an increased utilization of feedstuffs which can be imported without any levy or only an insignificant levy. It should be possible to find a solution which could serve the interest of both the exporting countries and the Community. The consumption of oil cakes and meals within the Community had increased from 6.5 million metric tons in 1965 to 10 million tons in 1970. Of the total consumption West Germany's share was 42 per cent.

At the initiative of Mr. Ertl the Brussels Commission agreed to lift the maximum permissible share of shrivelled kernels with winter barley which is offered for intervention from 15 per cent to 25 per cent. This measure proved to be necessary as the share of shrivelled kernels is extremely high due to this year's climatic conditions. On the other hand conditions for intervention have been tightened up.

GRAIN SITUATION IN ITALY

The following account of the current coarse grain and rye situation in Italy has been extracted from a report by Mr. U. Boschetti, Commercial Officer for Canada, Canadian Embassy, Milan, under date of July 15, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Coarse grains situation. — In May the domestic product for maize was offered sparingly and price remained unchanged. The demand came mainly from breeders and feed manufacturers for both vitreous and soft variety. For comparison purposes we have listed the quotations of the domestic product, the Argentina Plate and the US Yellow Corn at the Milan Grain Exchange on June 30, 1971.

Domestic product .... \$Cdn. \$99 - \$101 per metric ton
Argentina Plate .... \$Cdn. \$106 - \$106 per metric ton
US Yellow Corn .... \$Cdn. \$103 - \$1.04 per metric ton

May registered important purchases of corn from Argentina, Brazil and United States for shipments to be effected in the next few months.

In June, the domestic product offers were practically nil. Imports of foreign maize have increased remarkably. This is due mainly to cover requirements of the local market until the new local crop can be completed.

The usual larger suppliers were Argentina and United States. Some transactions were also concluded with France.

As of June, the 1970 domestic production can be considered almost exhausted. Small quantities are left, however, they are being consumed by farmers on the spot pending the new crop which is expected to be good. Imported maize was easily sold at steady prices. The bulk of imports came from the USA and Argentina followed by imports from Brazil, East European Countries and France.

The new crop for barley and oats products has not been offered to the market as yet and consequently there were no transactions in the domestic production. In May there was an active market based on the old crop stocks. The relevant prices were unchanged. Imported barley came mainly from Syria, Morocco, Argentina and France. The latter country also exported to Italy a fairly good quantity of oats.

In June and for the first ten days of July imports registered a decrease as compared to the same period of last year. This is due to the fact that some producing countries like Spain, Morocco and Syria, which have already their new crop on stock, reduced their prices and consequently increased the local demand. However, this appears to be a normal situation for this time of year. It is expected that Italy will resume imports from those countries shortly.

Transactions on domestic oats in June and the first ten days of July were almost nil. The demand was covered by imports from Argentina.

Imports of rye continued to be absolutely negligible due to the high levy to protect bread production from illegal mixing of rye and wheat flour. The local production is almost exhausted and was consumed on spot.

Outlook. — Even if rumours suggest that the local maize crop will be certainly of last year's level, imports will continue to be remarkable, especially for the vitreous quality.

As reported previously, besides the usual suppliers (U.S.A., Argentina) imports from Eastern European countries as well as Brazil will be increased.

It is almost certain that imports of barley from Canada will increase considerably owing to the difficult situation in obtaining supplies from other traditional suppliers. As for oats no notable changes are expected.

No changes in rye are expected. The local crop will certainly cover the domestic demand.

GRAIN SITUATION IN PORTUGAL

The following information relative to the grain situation in Portugal has been extracted from a report by Mr. P.A. Savard, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Lisbon, under date of July 9, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Situation. — After the poor showing of 1969 agricultural production, the 1970 crop year showed considerable improvement in most areas.

Grain production, while satisfactory, was far from meeting requirements, leading to continued and increased imports of wheat and substantial imports of coarse grains, including 25,000 tons of rye and barley from Canada.

Growing consumption of both bread grains and coarse grains indicates an increasing import trend which will vary from year to year according to the out-turn of the domestic crop.

Field crops, while lower than the 10-year average, because of reduced acreage generally showed a better return than in 1969.

Agricultural Production

	10-year average 1960-69	1968-69	1969-70
	thousand bushels		
Wheat	19,805	16,608	18,960
Maize	21,967	21,770	23,070
Rye	6,732	6,574	5,905
Oats	5,706	5,122	4,928
Barley	2,848	2,480	2,480

Better growing conditions have generally prevailed since the beginning of 1970-71 crop year both in the north and the south. With the exception of fruit orchards which suffered some early frost damage, other crops have shown satisfactory progress.

Outlook. — The overall prospects for the grain harvest is encouraging partly as a result of the Government grain policy of encouraging wheat growing in areas better suited to its production. Previously the guaranteed minimum prices for wheat had led to indiscriminate and poor yielding production on land that was not suited to economic wheat exploitation. By reducing the subsidies established by the cereals law on such production and thus encouraging the re-allocation of such acreage to other crops it is hoped that better yields will be achieved.

GRAIN SITUATION IN SWITZERLAND

The following account of the current situation in Switzerland has been extracted from a report by Mr. R.D. Merner, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Canadian Embassy, Berne, under date of July 13, 1971, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Feed grain production goals. — The government has initiated a programme designed to increase the feed grain acreage by 65 per cent between 1968 and 1975. To reach this objective, the government will pay a subsidy of SF 700 per hectare (Cdn. $71 per acre) seeded to feed grain and SF 750 per hectare ($76 per acre) of feed corn. This subsity, which was established in 1967 at SF 375 per hectare ($38 per acre), is proving very effective as indicated by the following acreage increases:

1964	- 121 thousand acres	1968	- 112 thousand acres
1965	- 118 " "	1969	- 138 " "
1966	- 121 " "	1970	- 150 " "
1967	- 115 " "	1971	- 171(1) " "

(1) The estimated total for 1971 represents the acreage submitted by farmers applying to collect the feed grain acreage subsidy. It is expected that the actual area seeded will be closer to 66,000 hectares (163,000 acres).

The five year plan is aiming at a total feed grain acreage of 76,000 hectares (188,000 acres) by 1975 and this will likely be exceeded unless the subsidies are reduced. In addition to the acreage subsidies, the Swiss government provides maximum price protection for feed grain producers. A system of surcharges applies whenever the CIF prices of feed grains threaten to undercut the prices for domestic products. As an example, import surcharges were adjusted on October 1, 1970, and again on July 1, 1971.

The increased surcharges effective July 1 will reverse the downward trend in producer prices. A sampling of feed grain prices is provided in the following table with percentage change over previous year:

Producer Prices for Feed Grains

	May 1969	May 1970		May 1971	
	Cdn. dollars per bushel				
Feed wheat	2.62	3.07	(+17.3)	2.96	(– 3.9)
Barley	2.19	2.54	(+16.3)	2.32	(– 8.5)
Oats	1.60	1.79	(+12.0)	1.59	(–11.3)
Corn	2.89	2.84	(– 1.6)	2.62	(– 7.8)

Source - monthly statistics of the Swiss Farmers Union in Brugg.

Feed grains. — The market for imported feed grains has grown by 29.4 per cent since 1968 to a total of 994,269 metric tons valued at 265 million Swiss francs (Cdn. $66 million). The market should continue to expand in relation to the predicted increases in domestic meat production although larger feed grain acreages will fill part of the new demand. While the market is promising, it is also dependent upon supply and subsidy conditions within the European Economic Community.

During the past two years the E.E.C. subsidies on feed grains have been reduced with the result that Canadian feed barley and oats appeared on the Swiss market in larger quantities. Market planning is difficult under these circumstances but it is expected that the Swiss market for imported feed grains will exceed one million metric tons.

Feed Grain Imports

		1968	1969	1970
			thousand bushels	
Feed wheat	totals	4,503	4,477	7,378
" "	Canada	–	15	49
Barley	totals	18,102	19,468	19,579
"	Canada	–	4	163
Oats	totals	9,866	10,544	10,433
"	Canada	261	595	1,036
Corn	totals	7,072	7,280	8,120
"	Canada	2	1	2
Totals, feed grain		39,543	41,769	45,510
Totals, feed grain Canada ...		263	615	1,250

Source - Swiss Customs Statistics

The importance of imported feed grains to Switzerland is obvious in the accompanying table and also suggests a potential market for other feed stuffs.

Summary. – The "Five Year Plan" covering agricultural production in Switzerland will assist Canadian Exporters to concentrate upon long term marketing programmes. If Canadian agricultural export prices remain competitive exporters can expect to increase sales of wheat, feed grains, feed pellets, oilseeds, processed vegetable oils, and purebred cattle semen. The revaluation of the Swiss Franc by 7 per cent in May 1971, has more than compensated for the floating of the Canadian dollar.

CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS

July 30 — The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade No. 10 announced the Initial Payment Prices for wheat, oats and barley during the 1971-72 crop year.

August 10 — According to a report published by Mr. H.G. Fairfield, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) for Canada, Buenos Aires, although excessive rainfall throughout the corn belt delayed harvesting operations, corn production in Argentina has been established at 9.9 million metric tons (389.7 million bushels) in accordance with the second official estimate issued by the Department of Agriculture.

August 16 According to a report from Mr. R.A. Groundwater, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Melbourne, barley production in Australia for 1970-71 is estimated to have been a record 109 million bushels from an acreage of 5.1 million acres. Barley is becoming one of the most important coarse grains in Australia and will play a larger role in the increasing coarse grains market.

20 Preliminary estimates place carryover stocks of the six major Canadian grains in all North American positions at July 31, 1971 as follows with 1970 totals and the 1961-70 averages in brackets in millions of bushels: wheat, 749.5 (1,008.7, 598.2); oats, 128.9 (141.3, 123.8); barley, 143.0 (200.1, 122.7); rye, 12.4 (10.6, 7.7); flaxseed, 26.5 (6.0, 6.9); and rapeseed, 9.9 (3.6, —).

September 3 Based on conditions at August 15, production of Canada's principal grain crops in 1971 was estimated as follows with 1970 totals and the ten-year 1960-69 averages in brackets, in millions of bushels: all wheat, 507.4 (331.5, 609.5); oats for grain, 361.2 (367.8, 378.1); barley, 642.7 (415.7, 233.4); all rye, 24.6 (22.4, 13.2); flaxseed, 27.0 (48.9, 20.2); and rapeseed, 104.6 (72.2, 17.6).

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