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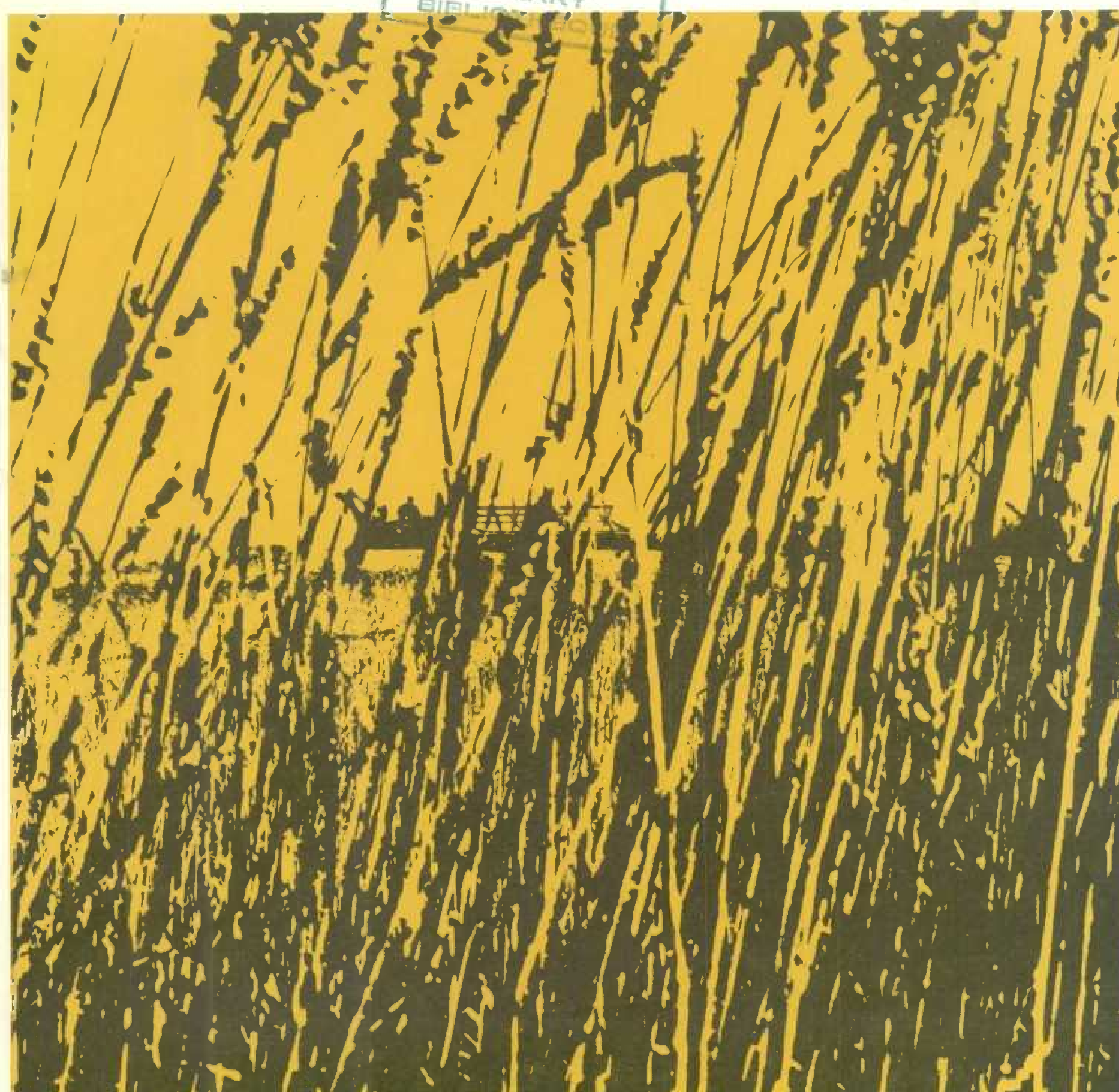
# Coarse grains review

NOVEMBER 1971





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STATISTICS CANADA
Agriculture Division
Crops Section

# COARSE GRAINS REVIEW

## NOVEMBER 1971

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

December 1971
5502-504

Price: 75 cents
$3.00 a year

Vol. 31—No. 1



Information Canada
Ottawa

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## S Y M B O L S

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

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

## WORLD SITUATION

World Feed Grains Situation and Outlook — The following is taken from a report on the world feed situation as prepared by the Economics Branch of the Canada Department of Agriculture, for the Canadian Agricultural Outlook Conference, November 22 and 23, 1971.

Feed grains situation 1970-71. — World production of feed grains in 1970-71 is estimated to be moderately lower than in 1969-70, largely because of smaller crops in North America and Western Europe. Corn production was lower by two per cent from 1969-70; barley and sorghum production were virtually unchanged and oat production down by two per cent.

World corn production in 1970-71 was estimated at 242 million metric tons, only 4.5 million tons below the record of the previous year. United States production was down by 12 million tons to 104 million tons. The EEC, in total, and particularly France, had increased corn production, although barley production was lower. East Europe, apart from Bulgaria, had generally lower corn production. The U.S.S.R. increased its production by one million tons to 10.9 million tons.

World barley production was 116 million tons in 1970-71. Increases from the U.S.S.R., Canada and Australia, were balanced by reduced production, particularly in France, Italy, Denmark, Argentina and the U.S.A. Production of oats in 1970-71, at 50.5 million tons, was lower by more than one million tons than the 1969-70 figure of 51.8 million. All main producing oat areas had reduced production, although Africa, Asia and Oceania had slightly higher oats production.

International trade in coarse grains, not including wheat, in crop year 1970-71, exceeded the 40.5 million tons which was the record achieved in 1966-67. The year 1970-71 was marked by increases in livestock numbers in Eastern and Western Europe but by smaller domestic crops in the EEC, the UK, Poland and other European countries. Trade was particularly heavy in late months of 1970, but the rate of shipments fell off in the early months of 1971. World trade for the crop year at the end of May was higher in all coarse grains except corn. The decline in corn reflects the lower supplies and exports from the United States. World barley trade in 1970-71, however, was about 20 per cent higher than the year before. Canada has been the world's biggest exporter, with France sharply lower than in the two previous years. The volume of trade in oats was up more than any other feed grain on a percentage basis, although in total the trade in oats was only about one third that of barley.

World stocks of feed grains at the end of May 1971 were well below previous year's levels. Stocks of corn at the end of April 1971 were down ten million tons or 13 per cent from the previous year. Stocks of barley were reported down in all exporting countries except Australia. Stocks of sorghum were down by one sixth. Stocks of oats on the other hand were higher. Barley production is sharply higher in the northern hemisphere in 1971. Corn production will also be sharply higher with the record U.S. crop reaching nearly 5.3 billion bushels (134 million metric tons).

Export prices of U.S. corn reached record levels for recent years in early 1971, although some levelling off occurred later as good crops became available from the southern hemisphere. Sorghum prices reacted similarly. Export prices of barley and oats also rose sharply. As the crop year advanced, however, prices were reduced with prospects for sharply increased production for 1971-72.

Rye situation 1970-71. — World rye production in 1970 was lower by four per cent from the 1969 level of 26.9 million metric tons. World acreage was higher in 1970 by four per cent but average yields were lower than in 1969.

The world's largest producer, the U.S.S.R. increased production from 9.8 to 12 million metric tons, but other main producers had decreases. Poland's crop was reduced by 30 per cent to 5.7 million metric tons. West Germany was lower by about 10 per cent to 2.7 million metric tons and East Germany had a six per cent reduction to 1.45 million metric tons. Canada and the United States had production increases of 35 per cent and 22 per cent, respectively. Acreages for Canada and United States combined were up only 10 per cent but yields were sharply higher. In the Argentine the 1970 crop was less than one third the crop of 1969.

World trade in rye recovered somewhat in the latter part of 1970 and the 1970 calendar year had somewhat greater rye exports than the three previous calendar years. In early months of 1971 exports were greater than for similar months in 1970. A sharp increase occurred in shipments into Japan and some western European countries.

Feed grain outlook. — Stocks of feed grain in the main exporting countries at July 31, 1971, were appreciably smaller than a year earlier. Stocks of corn, barley and sorghum have all been running substantially lower while stocks of oats and rye were only slightly higher. In the United States, where two thirds of the world's corn supplies originate, stocks of corn at the end of September were expected to be down by more than 30 per cent to about 700 million bushels (17.8 million metric tons). By July 1, 1971 in the U.S., large stock declines had also occurred in barley and sorghum, although oats stocks were a little higher. Rye stocks in the United States totalled 27.9 million bushels (0.7 million metric tons) on July 1, 1971, up by 31 per cent and were the largest for that date since 1944. Holdings of barley were lower in the main exporting countries, including Canada and France. In sorghum, a larger crop in Argentina increased stocks there and partially offset the United States decline.

While world carryover stocks of feed grains were down, world production is up sharply. Total supplies of feed grains in the hands of main exporters are likely to equal last year's supplies. Of major significance, is the United States corn crop estimated at October 1, at 5.4 billion bushels (137.2 million metric tons), an increase of 1,280 million bushels (32.5 million metric tons) or 31 per cent over last year's blight stricken crop, and 814 million bushels (20.7 million metric tons) or 19 per cent over 1969. The U.S. already had 700 million bushels, thus U.S. corn supplies are the largest on record at 6.1 billion bushels (154.9 million metric tons). In the EEC, the corn crop is forecast to increase slightly to about 500 million bushels (12.7 million metric tons). Supplies are heavier than normal in South Africa and Argentina.

In barley, a considerable production increase in Northern Hemisphere countries is expected in 1971-72. Production of barley in the United States is estimated at 470 million bushels (10.2 million metric tons), up 14 per cent from 1970 and 11 per cent above 1969. Supplies in total are about 20 million bushels (0.4 million metric tons), less than last year. In the EEC, barley production is expected to be higher by 90 million bushels (2.0 million metric tons) to about 735 million bushels (16 million metric tons), with much of the increase in Germany. In the United Kingdom, an increase is expected to 8.4 million tons (386 million bushels). The more plentiful barley supplies could result in less feed wheat use in parts of Europe.

Oat acreage in 1971 in North America and Europe appears to have continued its downward trend. In the United States, harvested acreage was down nearly three million acres, but with good yields production is estimated at 885 million bushels (13.6 million metric tons), down by only 25 million bushels from 1970. Total supplies are about equal to a year ago. In the EEC, acreage was down from last year, but yields and production are estimated to be higher.

World rye acreage in 1971 was higher than in the previous year. United States production increased by 14 million (0.4 million metric tons) to 52 million bushels (1.3 million metric tons). The EEC acreage remained about the same as in 1970. Increased production by one-third is expected in Poland. World production is likely to exceed last year's production, although USSR data are not yet available.

Trade volume in 1971-72 for feed grains is likely to remain about even or turn down slightly after climbing sharply in crop year 1970-71 from about 40 million to an estimated 44 million tons. A major factor affecting world trade is the prospect of greater supplies in Europe.

Prices for feed grains on world markets are not likely to reach the levels of last year because of the very large availabilities of United States corn and Canadian barley. Competition for markets will be keener. Barley prices have declined in recent months more than prices of wheat, thus barley could replace some wheat in feeds.

Canadian production of feed grains (barley, oats, corn and mixed grains), in 1971, totalled 24.9 million metric tons, more than 25 per cent higher than in 1970. Most of this increase was in barley which was higher by 5.2 million tons. Minor production increases occurred in each of the other feed grain. Feed grains used by livestock in 1971-72 are expected to reach 18.6 million metric tons, slightly above last year's level. A less than two per cent increase is expected in the number of grain consuming animal units. The feeding rate is expected to be about the same as last year.

Probable total feed grain supplies are 33.6 million tons. Canadians will feed 18.6 million tons, domestically use two million tons for food, seed, and industrial use and export 4.6 million tons. Carryover of feed grains will likely run to over eight million metric tons — some 60 per cent above last year.

Feed grain requirements throughout the world will continue to rise at least over the next year or two as demand continues to rise for livestock products. Decreases in cattle and poultry numbers in some countries in West Europe have occurred, but hog numbers have increased, and the interrupted upward trend in all livestock numbers will likely continue. Sharp increases have occurred in all livestock populations in the USSR and to a lesser extent in Eastern Europe. In Japan, the other main feed market area, consumption of meat is rising, but still far below North American levels. Japan is more limited in its ability to produce feed grain than Europe.

The unexpected quick resurgence of United States corn production coupled with greater production and self-sufficiency among a number of consuming countries, have presented difficulties in the further expansion of Canadian feed grain exports in 1971-72. Nevertheless, indications from forward sales point to a slightly higher level of exports than last year's 180 million bushels. For 1972-73, the U.S. corn production picture is not yet clear and uncertainties still face the industry. The U.S.D.A. has announced policies which should result in a cutback in corn production for next year. To meet the competition for world markets from U.S. corn, prices for Canadian feed grains throughout 1971-72 at least are likely to be weaker than for last year.

## CANADIAN SITUATION

Canadian Feed Grains Situation and Outlook

The following is taken from a report on the Canadian feed situation as prepared by the Economics Branch of the Canada Department of Agriculture, for the Canadian Agricultural Outlook Conference, November 22 and 23, 1971.

Feed grains situation, 1970-71. — In 1970-71 Canada produced 21.3 million tons of feed grains, an increase over 1969-70 of nearly ten per cent. Stocks of barley and oats rose to nearly 7.2 million tons, only about 200,000 tons over the previous year, but well above year earlier levels. Total supplies of feed grains, at nearly 28.5 million tons, were about eight per cent higher than in the previous year.

With the world shortage of corn, exports of barley reached unprecedented levels — twice as high as the previous year. Oats exports at 200,000 tons (12 million bushels) were of some importance for the first time in several years. With increased livestock population it appears that figures soon to be available will confirm the expectation that animal concentrates fed in Canada in 1970-71 will exceed the previous year's total of 18.8 million tons.

In 1970-71 feed grain production in the Maritimes, with poor weather conditions, decreased by over 20 per cent to 227,000 tons. Total tonnage of feed grains and other feeds moving into the Maritimes for the 1970-71 crop year, under feed freight assistance, amounted to 372 thousand tons. Quebec's feed grain production was slightly higher in 1970-71 at 877 thousand tons. Quebec's feed imports in 1970-71 amounted to 1,433 thousand tons. Ontario's feed grain production was higher by nearly 800 thousand tons in 1970-71 at 4,976 thousand tons, with imports only a small fraction of production at 800 thousand tons. British Columbia's production fell slightly to 182 thousand tons and feed grains imported from the prairies were double that amount at 373 thousand tons.

Quantities of both barley and oats for 1970-71, moving under feed freight assistance, were lower than in 1969-70, particularly barley which was reduced by 17 per cent to 96 thousand tons. Oats were down less than four per cent to 473 thousand tons.

Barley supplies in Canada for the 1970-71 crop year were again a record at 617 million bushels, with a carryover of 202 million and production of 416 million. This represents a seven per cent increase from last year.

The price of barley throughout the crop year was generally well above the price throughout 1969-70. Prices increased from $1.10 in August 1970 (No. 1 feed basis Thunder Bay) to $1.28 in February, but fell back in April to $1.14 and were in that range for the rest of the crop year. In the second week of August 1971, prices of the same grade had fallen back to $1.04, and by September 22 were 99 cents.

Exports of barley in 1970-71 reached 172.4 million bushels — easily a Canadian record — compared with 88 million last crop year. Farmers' marketings were up by 60 million bushels from last year to 230 million.

Domestic supplies of oats in 1970-71 amounted to 510 million bushels, only slightly higher than the 500 million of the previous year. Carryover was slightly higher than the previous year at 142 million bushels but production was slightly lower.

Exports of oats reached 13 million bushels, more than double exports of the previous year and the highest since 1965-66. Farmers' marketings through the Wheat Board were up from 21 million bushels in 1969-70 to 55 in 1970-71.

Oat prices reacted similarly to barley prices, starting the crop year with a climb upward in September to 87 cents (No. 1 Feed Oats, in store Thunder Bay). However by the end of the crop year the price at 71 cents per bushel was only equal to the price for the same month in 1970, and by September 22 was at 61 cents.

The 1970 grain corn production increased 37 per cent over the 1969 crop, to 100 million bushels. Acreage increased by 138 thousand to 1,335 thousand acres and yield increased by 9 bushels to 84 bushels per acre. With stocks of about 4 million bushels and estimated imports expected to be down to little more than 11 million bushels for the crop year, total supply was 115 million bushels. Imports in the past few years have been running in the neighbourhood of 30 million bushels.

The area sowed to corn in Ontario increased in 1970 by 180,000 acres. Ontario's production was more than 90 per cent of total corn production with 93.5 million bushels. Quebec had a small but steadily increasing production which reached 6.7 million bushels in 1970. Manitoba grew 140 thousand bushels.

Corn prices, on a monthly average basis, were about four cents per bushel higher in 1970-71 than in the previous year, the high in January being at $1.49 per bushel. In May 1971 some decline occurred but there was some recovery in June and July. In the second week of August following reductions in U.S. prices, Canadian prices were down to $1.29, and by September 22 were at $1.23 (basis track, shipping point).

Acreage and Production of Feed Grains, 1971

Acreage of barley in 1971 was up 51 per cent to a record 15.2 million acres. The biggest increase was in Saskatchewan where acreage rose from 3.3 to 6.3 acres. Alberta increased acreage by 1.4 million to 6.1 million and Manitoba from 1.5 to 2.2 million acres.

Acreage planted to oats (including sizeable quantities expected to be used only for forage) declined by 300 thousand acres in 1970 compared with 1969. Saskatchewan and Alberta had decreased acreages but Manitoba acreage increased by 200 thousand. Ontario and Quebec had reductions.

Acreage of Ontario grain corn in 1971 increased by 100 thousand to 1.2 million acres. Quebec's acreage increased by over 30,000 acres to 125 thousand. Manitoba's acreage is estimated at 10 thousand acres compared with 3.5 thousand in 1970.

First forecast of barley production for 1971 are for a total crop of 643 million bushels, some 50 per cent over last year's record crop of 416 million bushels. Total stocks to start the year are down by 58 million bushels to 143 million, but total supplies are up by 170 million to 786 million.

Oat production is forecast at 361 million bushels down by 7 million bushels from 1970 and lower than many years in the past two or three decades. A slight reduction of 13 million bushels in stocks reduces stock levels to 129 million bushels, so that total supplies at 490 million are slightly below last year's levels and levels of years in the early 1960's. Corn production, while not officially estimated by Statistics Canada appears to have suffered somewhat from drought and the larger acreage this year may result in little if any increase in production.

Alberta lost its position as No. 1 barley producer among the provinces, but its production was increased by 47 million bushels to 198 million. The main increase was in Saskatchewan where production in 1971 was up almost double to 275 million bushels. Manitoba increased its output from 51 to 93 million bushels. In Eastern Canada, Ontario increased its production by 3.1 million to over 20 million bushels; Quebec increased slightly to over one million bushels and the three Maritime provinces were higher with Prince Edward Island at 878 thousand, Nova Scotia at 258 thousand and New Brunswick at 259 thousand bushels. British Columbia had a small increase; 6.7 million bushels.

Oats for grain in 1971 were grown on larger or similar acreages in all provinces except for Alberta and Ontario. Yields in the prairies were lower than last year but higher than normal. Alberta with 51 bushels to the acre decreased its production by 28 million to 89 million bushels. Saskatchewan with 106 million bushels had four million bushels less than in 1970 on ten thousand more acres. Manitoba's production increased by 23 million bushels to 76 million. In Ontario oat production for grain was five million bushels lower than in 1970, at 39 million bushels and mixed grain decreased by two million bushels to 51.4 million bushels. In Quebec oat production was up by three million bushels to 37.7 million bushels. Prince Edward Island's production moved higher to 4.1 million bushels; Nova Scotia was unchanged at 1.1 million and New Brunswick's production increased to 2.9 million bushels. British Columbia's production increased by 80 per cent to 5.5 million bushels.

Rye situation 1970-71. — Canada increased its total rye production in 1970 to 22.4 million bushels, an increase of 33 per cent over 1969. Stocks of rye to start the year were the highest in recent years at 10.6 million bushels. Total supplies were 33 million bushels compared with 25 million for 1969 and were the highest since 1955-56. Saskatchewan grew nearly half the total with 10.1 million bushels; Alberta and Manitoba had 4.75 and 4.2 million, respectively. Ontario grew 1.7 million bushels.

Exports of rye, while still not as significant as exports of some other grains, almost tripled in 1970-71 to 8.9 million bushels. More than half the exports have been to Japan. Farmers' marketings of rye in the 1970-71 crop year were over 11 million bushels, more than 25 per cent higher than the previous year, but still equal to only about one half of total production.

Disposal, under the feed freight assistance program, was a little higher in 1970-71 than the previous year at 2,409 tons.

Rye prices which had been under $1.00 (for 2 CW rye, basis in store Thunder Bay) increased in September 1970 in keeping with those of other feed grains, but also followed the reduction in other feed grains in July 1971. The average of monthly prices for 1970-71 at $1.09 per bushel was barely about the average for 1969-70 and compared with prices of $1.28 or $1.27 for the two previous five year periods. The price in the second week of August 1971 was down to 98 cents per bushel, and at September 22, was 92 cents per bushel.

Rye acreage in 1971 increased by 80,000 acres over 1970 to almost 1.1 million, of which almost one million were fall rye. This is the highest acreage since 1953-54. Production is forecast to be 25.3 million bushels compared to 22.4 million last year.

Feed grain outlook. — Sizeable increased exports of barley in 1970-71 led to a reduction in stocks by July 31, 1971 to about 143 million bushels (3.1 million metric tons) compared to 200 million (4.4 million metric tons) on July 31, 1970. However, with production up by 240 million bushels (5.2 million metric tons) to 655 million bushels (14.3 million metric tons) total supplies of barley reached a record level of 798 million bushels (17.4 million metric tons).

Barley prices (No 1 Feed, basis in store Thunder Bay) in 1970-71 were well above those of the previous year, with monthly averages of $1.20 compared to $1.02 the previous year. Late in the crop year, however, with prospects of a very large U.S. corn crop and a very large barley crop, prices started to decline particularly after the middle of July, and in the early months of 1971-72 the price was just under $1.00 per bushel.

On the domestic market, with the change in price relationships with wheat, barley utilization should remain about the same in 1971-72 as in 1970-71. Barley for malting uses up to 20 million bushels a year, and during the last crop year over seven million bushels went into malt for export. Barley from Eastern Canada will have to be competitive with U.S. corn and with the Canadian corn crop. As a result some decline could occur in Eastern Canada. Use of barley should increase in the prairie feed lots relative to wheat. Total domestic use of barley may not exceed that of last year however, because hog number increases will likely slow down and eventually numbers will decline. By the end of 1972 and in early 1973, domestic barley utilization with an again expanding hop population is likely to increase again.

Barley exports, despite the difficult competitive situation in 1971-72, are nevertheless expected to equal or exceed exports in 1970-71, and to greatly exceed exports of any earlier years. Sizeable forward sales have already been made. Price levels throughout the crop year are likely to remain lower than in 1970-71. While many aspects of the world situation in 1972-73 are uncertain at present, Canada's ability to export sizeable quantities this crop year indicates that, as long as barley is price competitive, a high sales level is likely in 1972-73 as well.

To start the 1972-73 crop year, there will be a record carryover of barley, about 300 million bushels, compared to a previous high of 200 million in the past two years. The year's level is not inappropriate in terms of the current export picture. Part of last year's increased acreage went into building up the level of stocks and since a further build-up is not needed some reduction in acreage would likely still meet requirements. However, total requirements for 1972-73 will likely be from 475 to 525 million bushels. Exports could possibly be at the same level as this year and domestic consumption could run to 300 million bushels or more. As further information becomes available, a more precise evaluation could be made towards the spring of 1972.

Oat production in Canada in 1971-72 has been estimated by Statistics Canada in November at 377 million bushels, up about 3 per cent over last year. A small stock reduction of 12 million bushels occured from the previous year. The total supply, 506 million bushels, is about equal to the average supply, over a period of years, which has been available.

Domestic use of oats in Canada in 1970-71 appears to have increased slightly although shipments under freight assistance were down slightly to 472.6 thousand tons (24 million bushels). Feeding of oats tends to occur largely on farms where oats are grown and in 1970-71 farmers' marketings through the Wheat Board were only 55 million bushels, although well above the 21 million of the previous year. The supply of oats is thus largely within the control of farmers and their individual operations.

Exports of oats in 1970-71 increased threefold to 13 million bushels and for the first three months in 1971-72 were just about three million bushels. Exports are not expected to be higher than 12 million bushels in 1971-72 and the domestic market will remain the only substantial area of disposition.

Asking prices of oats (No. 1 Feed, Thunder Bay) were over 80 cents per bushel for seven months in 1970-71 but fell by the end of the crop year to about 70 cents and by mid-October to about 60 cents. With the heavy supplies of feed grain available in North America, it is doubtful if a price rise can be anticipated.

Oats will continue to have a role particularly in on-farm feeding throughout all areas of Canada. However, during the last year its importance in the expanding feed grain industry declined, relative to barley, and this trend is likely to continue.

With no appreciable expansion in sight for exports or for domestic use an acreage in oats of about seven million in 1972, as was planted this year, should provide supplies to cover both export and domestic needs next year.

Canadian corn production, at 108 million bushels according to the Statistics Canada November 1971 estimate, was above the production in 1970. Carryover in commercial positions was very small, but probably several million bushels were still on farms to start the crop year. Imports in 1970-71 at 12.7 million bushels were only about 45 per cent of the previous years' imports. However, the longer term trend away from U.S. imports should continue since Canadian production has been more widespread and indications are that production will continue to increase.

In 1971, corn acreage was higher by 139,000 acres to 1,335 thousand acres, but yields were down by 4 per cent to 81.0 bushels per acre due to drought. The growth in production is expected to resume in 1972.

Prices of corn in the United States had fallen to near loan levels by mid-October, but were showing mild improvement in the third week. Prices of Canadian corn closely follow the prices of U.S. corn and have been falling, particularly since the end of September. At October 22, the price of No. 2 corn f.o.b. Chatham was $1.01 per bushel. Prices are likely to remain low for the next two or three months, but with normal small seasonal gains later on in the crop year, when U.S. supplies are less pressing and prices reflect storage charges.

Canada's production of rye at 24.8 million bushels was higher by two million bushels in 1971 over 1970. Stocks were also up on July 31, 1971 by 1.7 million bushels to 12.4 million. Production was up in Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1971. Manitoba's acreage of rye was lower than in 1970.

The relatively poor European crops gave Canada an opportunity to export more rye than usual and in 1970-71 some 8.9 million bushels were exported, compared to 3.8 million in 1969-70 and 4.2 million in 1968-69. A relatively steady amount, slightly under three million bushels, has been used for industrial purposes in the last few years. Livestock have consumed most of the rest of domestic usage — 11.8 million bushels in 1970-71.

It is very doubtful that rye exports in 1971-72 will match 1970-71's exports because European sales will likely be down. Overseas clearances from August 1, to October 31, were nevertheless 3.3 million bushels compared to 1.2 million for the same period in 1970-71. There could also be less domestic feeding of rye to livestock with the greater availability of barley.

Stocks of rye will likely increase to about 17.5 million bushels to start the next crop year.

The price of rye in 1970-71 (No. 2 C.W. basis in store Thunder Bay) improved, particularly from January through June of 1971. In June, the average of daily prices was $1.17, but by July, in face of the heavy feed grain crops expected in North America, the average of daily prices fell to $1.04. By mid-October, the average price was about 95 cents per bushel. While this price may be seasonally low, the amount of recovery later on in the crop year is likely to be limited. It does not appear that marketing prospects warrant seeding more acreage than .75 million as compared to 1.1 million in 1971.

Forage Crops Production of tame hay in Canada in 1971 including clover and alfalfa is currently placed at 27.8 million tons, some 2 per cent less than last year's record out-turn of 28.3 million but 20 per cent above the ten-year (1960-69) average of 23.1 million tons.

Production of fodder corn, which is mostly in Eastern Canada, is placed at 9.4 million tons in 1971, some one per cent below last year's 9.5 million tons but 58 per cent above the ten-year average of 5.9 million tons. Fall pastures were generally good in most regions and, as a result, supplementary fall feeding was not extensive this season.

Exports of Oats, Barley and Rye August-October 1971 Total exports of oats, barley and rye during the first quarter of the 1971-72 crop year amounted to 63.4 million bushels, 6 per cent above the August-October 1970 total of 59.7 million and considerably more than the ten-year (1960-69) average exports for the period of 9.9 million bushels. Current crop year exports of the three grains to October 31, 1971 with figures for the corresponding period of 1970 and the ten-year August-October averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows, in millions of bushels: oats, 3.0 (5.2, 1.3); barley, 57.1 (53.4, 7.2); and rye, 3.3 (1.2, 1.5).

During the first three months of the 1971-72 crop year the markets for Canadian oats were Italy, 1.2 million; Netherlands, 0.9 million; Germany West, 0.6 million; and United States, 0.2 million. Exports of Canadian barley during the period under review reached an all-time high of 57.1 million bushels. Italy was Canada's number one market for this grain with imports of 12.5 million bushels followed by Britain and Japan, with 8.8 million each. Smaller shipments went to Iran, 5.0 million; Roumania, 4.3 million; Poland, 3.7 million; Israel, 2.8 million; Yugoslavia, 2.7 million; Iraq, 2.5 million; Germany West, 2.0 million; and United States, 1.6 million bushels. In addition, Customs exports of Canadian malt in terms of barley during the August-October period of 1971 were equivalent to 1.4 million bushels. The leading market for the 3.3 million bushels of Canadian rye exported during the first three months of current crop year was Japan with 2.8 million bushels.

Special Steps Continued to Help Speed Up Grain Shipments A press release issued by the Grain Transportation Committee under date of October 8, 1971 stated that special measures instituted last spring to speed up grain shipments will be continued until the close up of navigation to help Canada's grain handling and transportation industry to carry out the biggest fall shipping program ever established in this country, the Grain Transportation Committee said.

From 475 to 500 million bushels of grain will be shipped from country elevators during the five-month period from August 1 to December 31, 1971. This is an increase of over 100 million bushels over actual country elevator shipments during the same period last year.

The unprecedented level of country elevator shipments is the result of the large forward sales of wheat and barley that have been made by the Canadian Wheat Board. To ensure that country elevator stocks of the required grain are adequate to maintain shipments at the maximum levels, grain producers are urged to take full advantage of their delivery opportunities.

The Grain Transportation Committee, made up of senior officers from the grain handling companies, the two major railways, the Canadian Grain Commission and the Canadian Wheat Board, urged that every effort be made to ensure that the special steps that have been taken to speed up grain shipments be carried out effectively. These steps include:

A requirement that country elevator managers load railway cars on Saturday when properly notified under the policy that has been established. This provision was introduced to maintain a more even flow of rail shipments and overcome the irregular arrival of railway cars at terminals that occur when terminals unload cars on the basis of a six-day week, when railways operate on a seven-day week and country elevators load cars on a five-day basis. Individual elevator managers, however, will not be asked to be available for loading on Saturdays more than three times between September 1 and the close of Lakehead navigation.

A car-pooling system in port areas under which rail cars carrying wheat and barley are distributed among terminal elevators in accordance with the maximum rated through-put capacity of each of the terminals. It has brought about a significant increase in the quantity of grain handled at Vancouver and Thunder Bay.

Members of the Committee emphasized that these measures are necessary to enable the grain handling and transportation system to move the record quantities of grain needed to meet all sales commitments this winter and early next spring.

"The ability to move more grain to overseas and domestic markets than ever before automatically results in expanded delivery opportunities for producers," the Committee said in its statement. "The record in grain exports last crop year, totalling approximately 700 million bushels, could not have been achieved without the introduction of such special measures as Saturday loading. The benefits to western producers and the entire economy of Western Canada is readily apparent".

More than 310 million bushels of grain will be moved to Thunder Bay terminals between August 1 and December 18, 1971 and about 140 million bushels will be shipped to West Coast ports during the five months ending December 31, 1971. Country shipments to Churchill will reach approximately 25 million bushels by the end of the present shipping season and shipments to western mills are expected to reach approximately 22 million bushels during the August-December period.

The shipping program sets specific terminal unload rates for the five-month period. The program calls for unloads of 8,500 cars per week at Thunder Bay and 3,500 cars per week at West Coast ports.

<u>New Record Set for Churchill Movement</u> On October 20, 1971 the Canadian Wheat Board announced that a new export record for the Port of Churchill was set on October 19, 1971 when the 17,000-ton Hallendrecht cleared with about 600,000 bushels of wheat in her holds.

Bound for Rotterdam, the Hallendrecht was the last vessel to load export grain at Churchill this year and brought total grain clearances to a new high of approximately 25.5 million bushels for the season. The previous record of 24.7 million bushels was set in 1965.

A total of 36 vessels were involved in the Churchill movement this year. Starting with the Tamworth which cleared the port August 7, twelve of these vessels were bound for the United Kingdom, 11 to India, five to Belgium, four to Holland, two to Italy and one each to Norway and Iraq. A coastal vessel, due at Churchill today, will pick up the screenings which accumulated during this year's operations.

A total of 4.9 million bushels of barley were cleared through Churchill this year. This was the first time a second grain was involved in the Churchill movement and as a result of the experiment, it is the intention of the Wheat Board to move substantial quantities of barley through the northern port next year.

"With the short season that we have at the port, the Churchill movement always required a lot of careful planning and close co-ordination between the country elevator companies, Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Grain Commission and government terminals", said C.A. Gusberti, the Wheat Board's General Director of Sales. "Yet, despite the added problem of handling barley through the terminal, we had no difficulty in meeting our sales commitments at the Port".

More than 12,200 carlots of grain were required for the Churchill movement this year. Wheat stocks in the terminal will reach just over one million bushels when the last grain cars arrive at Churchill in a few days. The balance needed to fill the terminal will be moved early next summer when the exact kinds and quantities of grain needed for shipment at the start of the 1972 season will be known.

"It is essential to ensure that the grain in the terminal at the start of a new season is the kind and grade of grain that is needed when the first vessels arrive", said Mr. Gusberti. "This is particularly important now that Canada's wheat grades are being sold on a protein basis. Unless we gear rail shipments to Churchill to the arrival of vessels, it would be virtually impossible to maintain shipments through this port at a maximum level".

<u>Export Sales will Boost Barley Quotas</u> On November 2, 1971 the Canadian Wheat Board announced that the large export sales of barley that have been made by the Canadian Wheat Board in recent weeks will mean that producer deliveries of this grain will be much higher than predicted a few months ago, G.N. Vogel, Chief Commissioner, said.

With the current outlook in export shipments and domestic sales, Mr. Vogel said, it is anticipated that producers will be able to deliver from 20 to 25 bushels of barley per quota acre before the end of the present crop year.

"In previous years large numbers of producers have not delivered their full barley quotas", Mr. Vogel said. "If this were to happen again, we would have to terminate quotas and introduce new ones to bring the quantities of barley required to meet our sales commitments into the elevator system".

The bright outlook for producer delivery opportunities follows the harvesting of the biggest barley crop in Canadian history. According to recent estimates by Statistics Canada, prairie producers harvested a record 613 million bushels of barley this year.

With the continuing increase in Prairie livestock production, substantial quantities of this year's barley crop will be required for on farm feeding purposes. The results of a recent Wheat Board survey show that approximately 386 million bushels of barley now on farms is available for delivery to country elevators. Heavy producer deliveries will be required throughout the winter months to build up the stocks needed for the spring shipping program.

Provisional Board for Grains Institute Appointed

On November 12, 1971 a joint press release from the Canadian Wheat Board and The Canadian Grain Commission stated that the appointment of the provisional board of directors for the new Canadian Grains Institute was announced by the Canadian Wheat Board and the Canadian Grain Commission.

The new Grains Institute, with provision for approximately 60 Canadian and foreign participants, will provide practical courses on every aspect of grain marketing, handling, transportation and processing, with the view to promote the increased utilization of Canadian grain abroad.

C.L. Shuttleworth, Assistant Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Grain Commission, was appointed chairman of the provisional board and R.L. Kristjanson, Commissioner of the Wheat Board, was appointed co-chairman.

Other members of the five-member board are: J. McNaught, member of the Grains Group, Ottawa; Dr. J. Hlynka, Assistant Director, Grain Research Laboratory, of the Canadian Grain Commission; and S.D. Kilimnik, Special Assistant to the Executive Director, the Canadian Wheat Board. Mr. Kilimnik will act as secretary for the Grains Institute Board.

The new board will have the responsibility to establish the general policies for the Grains Institute. One of its first tasks will be the selection and appointment of a permanent Institute Director. Advertisements for the position will be placed in the major newspapers across Canada within a few days.

The new Institute will be located in the Canadian Grain Commission's new building that is presently under construction on Main Street, just south of Portage Avenue. In addition to classroom facilities and teaching laboratories, the new Institute will have facilities to demonstrate commercial milling and baking processes, oilseeds extraction methods and feed processing techniques.

1971 Record Production of Shelled Corn

The 1971 crop of shelled corn in Canada amounted to a record 108.1 million bushels, 7 per cent higher than the 100.9 million harvested last year and more than double the 10-year average of 53.2 million. The average yield of 81.0 bushels per acre was 4 per cent below the previous year's figure of 84.3 but 5 per cent above the ten-year average of 77.5

Continued on page 61

Special Quotas 1971-72

as at Monday, November 15, 1971

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hercules Durum | 5 bushels per assigned acre | All delivery points |
| Selected Hercules Durum | 1 carlot (60 assigned acres) | All delivery points |
| Soft White Spring | 5 bushels per assigned acre | All delivery points |
| Alberta Red Winter | 2 bushels per assigned acre | All delivery points |
| Selected Oats | 50 bushels per assigned acre | All delivery points |
| Selected Barley | 50 bushels per assigned acre | All delivery points |
| Rye | 8 bushels per assigned acre | All delivery points |
| Rye for distilleries | 25 bushels per assigned acre | |
| Flaxseed | 5 bushels per assigned acre | All delivery points |
| Flaxseed for processors | 15 bushels per assigned acre | |
| Rapeseed | 5 bushels per assigned acre | All delivery points |
| Rapeseed (Low Erucic Acid) | 10 bushels per assigned acre | All delivery points |
| Rapeseed for crushers | 20 bushels per assigned acre | |

General Quotas, 1971-72 as at Monday, November 15, 1971
Canadian National Railway Blocks

| No. | Name | Wheat (all others) A | B | C | D | Durum A | B | Oats A | B | Barley A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | bushels per quota acre | | | | | | | | | | |
| 01 | Winnipeg N. ... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 03 | Winnipeg S. ... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 05 | Winnipeg W. ... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 07 | Brandon N. .... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 09 | Brandon W. .... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 11 | Melville ...... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 13 | Dauphin ....... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 15 | Kamsack ....... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 17 | Saskatoon M. .. | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 19 | Saskatoon S. .. | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 21 | Saskatoon W. .. | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 23 | Pr. Albert E. . | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 25 | Pr. Albert S. . | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 27 | Pr. Albert M... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 29 | Pr. Albert W. . | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 31 | Regina N. ..... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 33 | Regina S. ..... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 35 | Regina W. ..... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 37 | Biggar N. ..... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | |
| 39 | Biggar W. ..... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | |
| 41 | Edmonton N. ... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | |
| 43 | Edmonton S. ... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | |
| 45 | Edmonton W. ... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | |
| 47 | Hanna S. ...... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | |
| 49 | Hanna W. ...... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | |
| 90 | N.A.R. West ... | 2 | — | | | 5 | | | | 5 | — | |
| 98 | G.S.L. ........ | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | |

(1) On Friday, December 10, 1971 at all delivery points within the noted blocks the "A" Quota for Barley will be terminated.

General Quotas, 1971-72 as at Monday, November 15, 1971
Canadian Pacific Railway Blocks

| No. | Name | Wheat (all others) A | B | C | D | Durum A | B | Oats A | B | Barley A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | bushels per quota acre | | | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | Keewatin ........ | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 62 | La Riviere ...... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 63 | Carberry ........ | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 64 | Brandon ......... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 71 | Weyburn ......... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 72 | Pasqua .......... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 73 | Bulyea .......... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 74 | Bredenbury ...... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 75 | Saskatoon ....... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 76 | Wilkie .......... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 77 | Assiniboia ...... | 2 | — | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 78 | Swift Current ... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 79 | Outlook ......... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5(1) | 5 | |
| 81 | Medicine Hat .... | 2 | — | | | 5 | | | | 5 | — | |
| 82 | Brooks .......... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | |
| 83 | Lethbridge ...... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | |
| 84 | Vulcan .......... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | |
| 85 | Calgary ......... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | |
| 86 | Red Deer ........ | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | |
| 87 | Edmonton ........ | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | |
| 95 | N.A.R. East ..... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | |
| | B.C. Stations ... | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | |

(1) On Friday, December 10, 1971 at all delivery points within the noted blocks the "A" Quota for Barley will be terminated.

Feed Concentrate Balance, Numbers of Animal Units and Feed per Unit, Canada
Crop Years, August 1 - July 31

| Item | Average 1959-60 to 1963-64 | Average 1964-65 to 1968-69 | 1969-70 r | 1970-71 p | 1971-72(1) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | million tons | | |
| Supply | | | | | |
| Stocks beginning crop year(2) | 4.6 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 5.7 |
| Production of feed grains: | | | | | |
| corn | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| oats | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| barley | 4.4 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 15.7 |
| mixed grain and buckwheat | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Totals, production | 13.3 | 15.7 | 19.4 | 21.3 | 27.5 |
| Imports of feed grains | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Wheat and rye fed | 1.7 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| By-product feeds fed | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Totals, supply | 21.6 | 24.7 | 32.2 | 32.9 | 37.3 |
| Utilization | | | | | |
| Concentrates fed(3) | | | | | |
| corn | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| oats | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| barley | 2.8 | 4.0 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| mixed grain and buckwheat | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| wheat and rye | 1.7 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| oilseed cake and meal | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| animal protein feeds | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| other by-product feeds | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Totals, concentrates fed | 14.1 | 16.5 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 20.5 |
| Feed grains for seed, human food and industry | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Exports | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 5.1 |
| Totals, utilization | 16.9 | 19.5 | 24.9 | 27.2 | 27.8 |
| Stocks at end of crop year(2) | 4.7 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 5.7 | 9.3 |
| Supply and utilization per animal unit | | | | | |
| Total supply (million tons) | 21.6 | 24.7 | 32.2 | 32.9 | 37.3 |
| Concentrates fed (million tons) | 14.1 | 16.5 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 20.5 |
| Grain-consuming animal units, June 1 (million) | 15.9 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 18.9 | 19.2 |
| Supply per animal unit (tons) | 1.36 | 1.47 | 1.89 | 1.74 | 1.94 |
| Concentrates fed per animal unit (tons) | .89 | .98 | 1.21 | 1.08 | 1.07 |

(1) Preliminary estimates based on production as of October 20 and forecasts of utilization and exports.
(2) Total stocks of oats and barley and commercial stocks of corn only.
(3) Total quantities fed in Canada, including domestically produced and imported grains and by-product feeds.

Note: Due to rounding the sums of individual items may not agree exactly with the totals.

Millfeeds During the 1970-71 crop year, production of Canadian millfeeds amounted to 672,686 tons. This was a decrease of 4 per cent from the 1969-70 production of 703,959 tons but slightly above the ten-year (1959-60 — 1968-69) average of 671,760 tons. In 1970-71 exports, at 235,436 tons increased by 10 per cent over the 1969-70 total of 213,579 tons and were sharply above the ten-year average of 87,058 tons.

Due to the decline in production combined with the rise in exports, domestic utilization of millfeeds for 1970-71 was 12 per cent below 1969-70 and 26 per cent less than the (1959-60 — 1968-69) average of 584,990 tons, after making allowances for changes in mill stocks. In 1970-71 the major export markets for millfeeds were United States, 145,707 tons and Japan, 88,540 tons. Substantially smaller shipments went to the Netherlands, Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica, Guyana, Malaysia, Singapore, Greece, South Africa, Mozambique, Leeward and Windward Islands and St. Pierre and Miquelon.

During the first three months of the 1971-72 crop year, preliminary data indicate that production of millfeeds, at 178,050 tons, was slightly below the 180,732 tons produced during the corresponding period in 1970-71. During the August — October period of the current crop year, exports amounted to 60,899 tons, 7 per cent below the 65,247 tons exported during the same months in 1970. For the period under review, apparent domestic disappearance (excluding any allowance for imports) was 116,898 tons compared with last year's August-October level of 115,207 tons.

Production and Exports of Canadian Millfeeds, 1949-50 — 1970-71

| Crop year | Production | Imports | Exports | Apparent domestic disappearance(1) | Exports as % of production |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | tons | | | | per cent |
| 1949-50 ............... | 691,812 | 4,681 | 55,394 | 643,257 | 8.0 |
| 1950-51 ............... | 852,053 | 4,192 | 235,301 | 623,046 | 27.6 |
| 1951-52 ............... | 829,301 | 3,518 | 258,342 | 573,080 | 31.2 |
| 1952-53 ............... | 810,480 | 1,571 | 264,950 | 549,391 | 32.7 |
| 1953-54 ............... | 678,456 | 1,457 | 186,214 | 494,522 | 27.4 |
| 1954-55 ............... | 696,450 | 4,363 | 129,310 | 568,384 | 18.6 |
| 1955-56 ............... | 703,376 | 11,392 | 111,660 | 599,878 | 15.9 |
| 1956-57 ............... | 641,885 | 5,855 | 111,943 | 540,289 | 17.4 |
| 1957-58 ............... | 688,706 | 1,912 | 110,359 | 582,828 | 16.0 |
| 1958-59 ............... | 663,191 | 3,373 | 52,303 | 611,194 | 7.9 |
| 1959-60 ............... | 683,915 | 1,563 | 63,128 | 619,379 | 9.2 |
| 1960-61 ............... | 668,201 | 770 | 59,501 | 614,822 | 8.9 |
| 1961-62 ............... | 650,496 | 800 | 36,423 | 614,358 | 5.6 |
| 1962-63 ............... | 574,966 | 1,122 | 58,122 | 519,150 | 10.1 |
| 1963-64 ............... | 812,741 | (2) | 198,223 | 608,189 | 24.4 |
| 1964-65 ............... | 646,928 | (2) | 95,143 | 558,715 | 14.7 |
| 1965-66 ............... | 724,425 | (2) | 112,420 | 610,166 | 15.5 |
| 1966-67 ............... | 667,140 | (2) | 101,817 | 567,524 | 15.3 |
| 1967-68 ............... | 640,278 | (2) | 52,485 | 586,220 | 8.2 |
| 1968-69 ............... | 648,505 | (2) | 93,319 | 551,381 | 14.4 |
| 1969-70 ............... | 703,959 | (2) | 213,579 | 495,273 | 30.3 |
| 1970-71 ............... | 672,686 | (2) | 235,436 | 435,277 | 35.0 |

(1) Adjusted for change in mill stocks.
(2) Beginning with 1963-64 imports of millfeeds are no longer classified as a separate commodity.

Supply and Distribution of Millfeeds, August-October 1971 and 1970

| Month | Production | | | | Exports | Apparent Domestic disappearance(1) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bran | Shorts | Middlings | Total | | |
| | tons | | | | | |
| August 1971 ........ | 19,542 | 33,350 | 3,757 | 56,649 | 22,233 | 35,521 |
| September .......... | 19,431 | 36,862 | 4,049 | 60,342 | 14,778 | 44,664 |
| October ............ | 19,777 | 37,619 | 3,663 | 61,059 | 23,888 | 36,713 |
| Totals .......... | 58,750 | 107,831 | 11,469 | 178,050 | 60,899 | 116,898 |
| Same period 1970[r] .. | 58,580 | 112,768 | 9,384 | 180,732 | 65,247 | 115,207 |

(1) Adjusted for change in mill stocks.

November Estimate of 1971 Production of Canada's Principal Grain Crops

Canada's 1971 wheat crop now estimated at 523.7 million bushels, is 58 per cent above last year's 331.5 million bushels but 14 per cent below the ten-year average of 609.5 million bushels. The increase in production compared with last year is due to a 2 per cent increase in yields and a 54 per cent increase in seeded acreage. The average yield at 27.2 bushels per acre is 24 per cent above the ten-year (1960-69) average of 22.0 bushels per acre. This year's all Canada crop of spring wheat, including durum, is estimated at 509.7 million bushels compared with the 1970 crop of 315.9 million and the ten-year average of 593.3 million bushels. Ontario's winter wheat crop is estimated at 14.0 million bushels, a decrease of 10 per cent from last year's crop of 15.6 million.

Production of oats for grain in 1971 is estimated at 377.2 million bushels, 3 per cent above last year's 367.8 million but slightly below the 1960-69 average of 378.1 million. The indicated average yield for Canada as a whole is a record 53.0 bushels per acre compared with 51.5 in 1970 and the ten-year average of 44.5 bushels. The 1971 barley crop is estimated at a record 654.8 million bushels, 58 per cent above last year's 415.7 million and 181 per cent above the 1960-69 average of 233.4 million. The indicated average yield for Canada as a whole is a record 43.1 bushels per acre. The combined production of fall and spring rye is now estimated at 24.8 million bushels, some 10 per cent above the 1970 crop of 22.4 million and 88 per cent above the ten-year average of 13.2 million bushels. Average yields, estimated at 22.6 bushels per acre, are 2 per cent above the 1970 average of 22.1 bushels and 20 per cent above the ten-year average of 18.9 bushels per acre. Canada's 1971 crop of mixed grains, grown principally in Eastern Canada, is estimated at a record 102.8 million bushels, up 4 per cent from the 98.6 million produced in 1970 and some 38 per cent higher than the 1960-69 average production of 74.6 million bushels. The indicated average yield for all Canada at a record 51.7 bushels per acre is 2 per cent higher than the 50.8 bushels obtained in 1970 and 10 per cent above the ten-year average of 46.8 bushels per acre. Production of corn for grain in 1971 at a record 108.1 million bushels, is 7 per cent above last year's crop of 100.9 million and 103 per cent larger than the ten-year average of 53.2 million bushels. The average yield of 81.0 bushels per acre is 4 per cent below that of last year but 5 per cent above the ten-year average of 77.5 bushels.

November Estimate of the 1971 Production of Grain Crops
Canada and Prairie Provinces, Compared with 1970

| Crop | Area | | Yield per acre | | Production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1970 | 1971 | 1970 | 1971(1) | 1970 | 1971(1) |
| | acres | | bushels | | bushels | |
| CANADA | | | | | | |
| Winter wheat | 355,000 | 339,000 | 43.9 | 41.3 | 15,584,000 | 14,001,000 |
| Spring wheat(2) | 12,129,000 | 18,889,000 | 26.0 | 27.0 | 315,935,000 | 509,692,000 |
| All wheat | 12,484,000 | 19,228,000 | 26.6 | 27.2 | 331,519,000 | 523,693,000 |
| Oats for grain | 7,149,000 | 7,110,000r | 51.5 | 53.0 | 367,850,000 | 377,154,000 |
| Barley | 10,042,900 | 15,206,500 | 41.4 | 43.1 | 415,704,000 | 654,822,000 |
| Fall rye | 875,700 | 972,000 | 22.6 | 23.2 | 19,800,000 | 22,535,000 |
| Spring rye | 139,000 | 124,000 | 18.9 | 18.0 | 2,627,000 | 2,228,000 |
| All rye | 1,014,700 | 1,096,000 | 22.1 | 22.6 | 22,427,000 | 24,763,000 |
| Mixed grains | 1,939,800 | 1,988,600 | 50.8 | 51.7 | 98,573,000 | 102,792,000 |
| Corn for grain | 1,196,900 | 1,335,000 | 84.3 | 81.0 | 100,925,000 | 108,118,000 |
| Buckwheat | 151,800 | 103,400 | 18.7 | 20.6 | 2,833,000 | 2,125,000 |
| Peas, dry | 86,400 | 75,900 | 18.9 | 24.2 | 1,631,000 | 1,833,000 |
| Beans, dry | 82,000 | 95,100 | 22.6 | 25.7 | 1,857,000 | 2,444,000 |
| Flaxseed | 3,368,300 | 2,010,500 | 14.5 | 12.8 | 48,932,000 | 25,659,000 |
| Soybeans | 335,000 | 360,000 | 31.0 | 28.0 | 10,385,000 | 10,080,000 |
| Rapeseed | 4,050,000 | 5,475,000 | 17.8 | 18.0 | 72,200,000 | 98,500,000 |

(1) As indicated on basis of conditions on or about October 20.
(2) Includes durum wheat.
Note: All estimates are field-run basis.

Feed Grain Supplies Per Animal Unit

As in previous crop years, presentation of the Canadian feed grain supply picture for the current crop year provides a comparison between total potential feed grain supplies per grain-consuming animal unit and the estimated net amounts actually available per grain-consuming animal unit. The gross supply of feed grains available for any one crop year, as shown in Table 1, includes the total production of the various feed grains (oats, barley, mixed grains, rye, corn and buckwheat) converted to tons and bulked together, plus carryover stocks of oats, barley, rye and carryover of corn in commercial positions at the beginning of the crop year. Allowance is also made for anticipated imports. In these calculations wheat is not included as a feed grain.

TABLE 1. Total Potential Feed Grain Supplies(1) Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit

| Crop year | Gross supply feed grain(2) | Grain-consuming animal units(3) | Gross supply per grain-consuming animal unit |
|---|---|---|---|
| | thousand tons | thousands | tons |
| 1960-61 .................. | 19,301 | 15,322 | 1.26 |
| 1961-62 .................. | 15,695 | 16,033 | 0.98 |
| 1962-63 .................. | 19,055 | 15,485 | 1.23 |
| 1963-64 .................. | 21,319 | 15,903 | 1.34 |
| 1964-65 .................. | 19,921 | 16,775 | 1.19 |
| 1965-66 .................. | 21,270 | 16,427 | 1.29 |
| 1966-67 .................. | 23,205 | 16,633 | 1.40 |
| 1967-68 .................. | 21,422 | 17,311 | 1.24 |
| 1968-69 .................. | 24,252 | 16,709 | 1.45 |
| 1969-70 .................. | 28,038 | 17,030 | 1.65 |
| 10-year average 1960-61 — 1969-70 | 21,348 | 16,363 | 1.30 |
| 1970-71[r] .................. | 29,891 | 18,892 | 1.58 |
| 1971-72[p] .................. | 34,610 | 19,191 | 1.80 |

(1) Excluding wheat.
(2) Includes production of oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat and mixed grains together with carryover stocks of oats, barley, rye and commercial stocks of corn and import allowances.
(3) A grain-consuming animal unit is the equivalent in consumption of grain of one average milk cow in a year, weighted as follows: horses, 0.5; milk cows, 1.0; other cattle, 0.51; hogs, 0.87; sheep, 0.04; and poultry, 0.045. Calculations of the number of grain-consuming animal units for a particular crop year are based on the estimated livestock population as at June 1 immediately preceding that crop year.
(4) Based on November estimate of production of 1971 field crops.

Total supplies of Canadian feed grains in the crop year 1971-72 are estimated to be some 16 per cent more than in 1970-71 due to an increase in opening stocks of rye, as well as larger production of oats, barley, rye, corn and mixed grains. Current crop year supplies of oats, consisting of the August 1 carryover of 128.9 million bushels and this year's crop of 377.2 million, are placed at some 506.1 million bushels and represent a slight decline from last year's total of 509.2 million. Supplies of barley, at a record 797.8 million bushels, consist of a carryover of 143.0 million and an all-time high crop of 654.8 million, are 30 per cent above the 1970-71 total of 615.8 million bushels.

Supplies of rye, at 37.1 million bushels are 12 per cent more than the 1970-71 total of 33.1 million due to increases in both carryover stocks and production. This year's record crop of mixed grains was estimated at 102.8 million bushels compared with the 98.6 million harvested in 1970. Production of grain corn in 1971 is estimated at a record 108.1 million bushels, 7 per cent larger than last year's crop of 100.9 million. Gross supplies of feed grain are estimated at an all-time high of 34.6 million tons compared with last year's 29.9 million, and 62 per cent above the ten-year (1960-61 — 1969-70) average of 21.3 million tons. Grain-consuming animal units increased by 2 per cent, from 18.9 million at June 1, 1970 to 19.2 million in 1971. However, the increase in feed grain supplies more than offset the rise in animal units, and as a result, gross supplies per grain-consuming animal unit are placed at 1.80 tons compared with 1.58 tons a year ago and the recent ten-year average of 1.30 tons.

TABLE 2. Net Supply of Feed Grain Available Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit

| Crop year | Net supply feed grain | Grain-consuming animal units | Net supply per grain-consuming animal unit |
|---|---|---|---|
| | thousand tons | thousands | tons |
| 1960-61 ...................... | 16,373 | 15,322 | 1.07 |
| 1961-62 ...................... | 12,823 | 16,033 | 0.80 |
| 1962-63 ...................... | 16,356 | 15,485 | 1.06 |
| 1963-64 ...................... | 18,005 | 15,903 | 1.13 |
| 1964-65 ...................... | 16,803 | 16,775 | 1.00 |
| 1065-66 ...................... | 17,972 | 16,427 | 1.09 |
| 1966-67 ...................... | 19,456 | 16,633 | 1.17 |
| 1967-68 ...................... | 18,212 | 17,311 | 1.05 |
| 1968-69 ...................... | 21,371 | 16,709 | 1.28 |
| 1969-70[r] ...................... | 23,538 | 17,030 | 1.38 |
| 10-year average 1960-61 — 1969-70 ........ | 18,091 | 16,363 | 1.10 |
| 1970-71[r] ...................... | 22,705 | 18,892 | 1.20 |
| 1971-72[p] ...................... | 26,999 | 19,191 | 1.41 |

While it is recognized that the method just outlined has value in determining the gross quantities of feed grains available for the Canadian livestock feeding program, a more realistic picture can be presented after substracting estimated amounts used for purposes other than animal feeding. In the compilations in Table 2, net supplies have been calculated by deducting exports, seed requirements and other domestic non-feed uses from gross supplies as set out in Table 1. For the 1971-72 crop year these items have been estimated in arriving at the net supply position. As in Table 1, wheat used for feeding purposes has been omitted from the calculations. Net supplies are estimated to be 27.0 million tons, 19 per cent more than the 1970-71 total of 22.7 million and 49 per cent larger than the ten-year average of 18.1 million tons. The net 1971-72 supplies per grain-consuming animal unit are estimated at 1.41 tons, 18 per cent more than the 1970-71 level of 1.20 tons and sharply above the recent ten-year average of 1.10 tons.

Grain consumed in 1970-71. — In arriving at the actual amount of grain consumed per animal unit during a particular crop year, quantities of wheat fed are included in the calculations. The estimate of total feed grain consumption as shown in Table 3 is, therefore, the net supply set forth in Table 2 less the year-end carryover of feed grains, plus wheat fed. The amount consumed per animal unit in 1970-71 was estimated at 0.99 tons, 11 per cent below the 1.11 tons fed in 1969-70 but 13 per cent more than the ten-year average of 0.88 tons.

TABLE 3. Grain Consumed Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit

| Crop year | Amount consumed | Grain-consuming animal units | Amount consumed per grain-consuming animal unit |
|---|---|---|---|
| | thousand tons | thousands | tons |
| 1960-61 .................... | 13,284 | 15,322 | 0.87 |
| 1961-62 .................... | 11,079 | 16,033 | 0.69 |
| 1962-63 .................... | 12,759 | 15,485 | 0.82 |
| 1963-64 .................... | 13,430 | 15,903 | 0.84 |
| 1964-65 .................... | 13,490 | 16,775 | 0.80 |
| 1965-66 .................... | 14,585 | 16,427 | 0.89 |
| 1966-67 .................... | 15,645 | 16,633 | 0.94 |
| 1967-68 .................... | 15,406 | 17,311 | 0.89 |
| 1968-69 .................... | 15,837 | 16,709 | 0.95 |
| 1969-70[r] .................... | 18,895 | 17,030 | 1.11 |
| 10-year average 1960-61 — 1969-70 ..... | 14,441 | 16,363 | 0.88 |
| 1970-71[p] .................... | 18,610 | 18,892 | 0.99 |

Farmers' Marketings of Oats, Barley and Rye — Total marketings of oats, barley and rye in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to November 17 amounted to 105.1 million bushels, 7 per cent over the comparable 1970 total of 97.9 million and sharpely above the ten-year (1960-69) average for this period of 49.3 million bushels This year's August 1 - November 17 total consisted of barley, 90 per cent; oats, 7 per cent; and rye, 3 per cent.

Farmers' Marketings(1) of Oats, Barley and Rye in the Prairie Provinces, 1971-72 with Comparisons

| Period or week ending | Oats | | | | Barley | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | Total | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | Total |
| | thousand bushels | | | | | | | |
| August 11, 1971 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 4 | 8 | — | 11 |
| 18 | 12 | 7 | — | 19 | 18 | 307 | 1 | 326 |
| 25 | 14 | 7 | 17 | 38 | 497 | 768 | 333 | 1,598 |
| September 1 | 41 | 23 | 69 | 133 | 1,336 | 2,449 | 1,918 | 5,702 |
| 8 | 60 | 12 | 19 | 92 | 1,253 | 2,633 | 1,975 | 5,861 |
| 15 | 113 | 54 | 39 | 206 | 1,129 | 3,419 | 3,278 | 7,827 |
| 22 | 257 | 204 | 46 | 508 | 1,394 | 2,791 | 2,612 | 6,798 |
| 29 | 393 | 249 | 50 | 692 | 1,305 | 2,586 | 2,341 | 6,231 |
| October 6 | 410 | 439 | 70 | 918 | 2,701 | 7,255 | 2,243 | 12,199 |
| 13 | 459 | 371 | 76 | 906 | 2,369 | 5,714 | 2,838 | 10,921 |
| 20 | 426 | 565 | 213 | 1,204 | 1,730 | 4,930 | 2,601 | 9,262 |
| 27 | 375 | 518 | 190 | 1,083 | 1,639 | 6,096 | 2,082 | 9,817 |
| November 3 | 205 | 367 | 120 | 692 | 1,401 | 3,787 | 1,552 | 6,739 |
| 10 | 170 | 210 | 61 | 441 | 908 | 2,869 | 1,604 | 5,381 |
| 17 | 170 | 198 | 118 | 486 | 1,010 | 2,356 | 2,561 | 5,927 |
| Totals | 3,107 | 3,225 | 1,087 | 7,420 | 18,695 | 47,969 | 27,939 | 94,602 |
| Similar period 1970 | 4,234 | 5,145 | 3,727 | 13,105 | 10,485 | 30,501 | 40,731 | 81,717 |
| 10-year average similar period 1960-69 | 6,000 | 4,904 | 4,148 | 15,053 | 4,668 | 11,358 | 15,599 | 31,626 |

| Period or week ending | Rye | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | Total |
| August 11, 1971 | (2) | 9 | (2) | 10 |
| 18 | 16 | 139 | 2 | 157 |
| 25 | 208 | 380 | 156 | 744 |
| September 1 | 158 | 293 | 85 | 537 |
| 8 | 35 | 110 | 23 | 168 |
| 15 | 17 | 76 | 42 | 135 |
| 22 | 25 | 66 | 20 | 111 |
| 29 | 7 | 30 | 11 | 48 |
| October 6 | 20 | 84 | 12 | 117 |
| 13 | 16 | 33 | 28 | 76 |
| 20 | 9 | 18 | 41 | 68 |
| 27 | 53 | 212 | 62 | 327 |
| November 3 | 45 | 169 | 38 | 252 |
| 10 | 36 | 103 | 42 | 180 |
| 17 | 43 | 75 | 42 | 159 |
| Totals | 686 | 1,797 | 605 | 3,089 |
| Similar period 1970 | 607 | 1,621 | 819 | 3,047 |
| 10-year average, similar period 1960-69 | 750 | 1,316 | 574 | 2,640 |

(1) Includes receipts at primary, process and interior terminal elevators.
(2) Less than 500 bushels.

Visible Supply of Canadian Oats, Barley and Rye, November 17, 1971 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1969 and 1970

| Position | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | thousand bushels | | |
| **Oats** | | | |
| Primary elevators — Manitoba | 5,700 | 1,079 | 2,191 |
| Saskatchewan | 4,800 | 1,697 | 6,492 |
| Alberta | 6,997 | 5,079 | 8,470 |
| Sub-totals | 17,497 | 7,855 | 17,153 |
| Process elevators | 241 | 582 | 650 |
| Interior terminals | 8 | 1 | 20 |
| Vancouver-New Westminster | 164 | 18 | 1 |
| Prince Rupert | 1 | 1 | — |
| Churchill | 35 | — | — |
| Thunder Bay | 3,392 | 2,757 | 5,889 |
| In transit rail (western division) | 924 | 3,595 | 296 |
| Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports | 2,513 | 1,488 | 1,832 |
| Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports | 2,644 | 1,601 | 1,826 |
| In transit lake | 1,257 | 516 | 905 |
| In transit rail (eastern division) | 15 | — | 84 |
| Totals | 28,691 | 18,414 | 28,656 |
| **Barley** | | | |
| Primary elevators — Manitoba | 2,698 | 1,388 | 2,548 |
| Saskatchewan | 11,622 | 6,226 | 11,040 |
| Alberta | 28,538 | 28,005 | 25,103 |
| Sub-totals | 42,858 | 35,619 | 38,691 |
| Process elevators | 75 | 69 | 2,674 |
| Interior terminals | 2,646 | 2,736 | 725 |
| Vancouver-New Westminster | 3,306 | 5,087 | 1,534 |
| Victoria | — | 3 | 3 |
| Prince Rupert | 3 | 1 | — |
| Churchill | — | — | 185 |
| Thunder Bay | 12,133 | 13,741 | 22,242 |
| In transit rail (western division) | 5,504 | 5,164 | 6,008 |
| Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports | 4,278 | 1,714 | 1,407 |
| Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports | 3,806 | 10,576 | 8,300 |
| In transit lake | 2,589 | 1,939 | 6,025 |
| Totals | 77,198 | 76,649 | 87,794 |
| **Rye** | | | |
| Primary elevators — Manitoba | 243 | 318 | 480 |
| Saskatchewan | 643 | 1,132 | 1,559 |
| Alberta | 245 | 507 | 721 |
| Sub-totals | 1,131 | 1,957 | 2,760 |
| Process elevators | 27 | 26 | 54 |
| Interior terminals | 2 | 3 | — |
| Vancouver-New Westminster | 304 | 730 | 982 |
| Thunder Bay | 892 | 2,504 | 1,200 |
| In transit rail (western division) | 419 | 441 | 202 |
| Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports | 337 | 402 | 351 |
| Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports | 244 | 496 | 471 |
| In transit lake | — | 357 | — |
| In transit rail (eastern division) | — | — | 2 |
| United States ports | 202 | 267 | — |
| Totals | 3,558 | 7,183 | 6,022 |

Grading of Crops, 1971-72 The total number of cars of oats, barley and rye inspected by the Canadian Grain Commission during the first three months of the 1971-72 crop year amounted to 41,879 cars 9 per cent above the 38,355 cars of these grains inspected during the comparable 1970-71 crop year. Inspection of barley, at 36,160 cars accounted for 86 per cent of the August-October 1971 total, with the remainder consisting of 3,737 cars of oats (9 per cent); and 1,982 cars of rye (5 per cent).

Percentages of the three grains falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs" and "Damps") during the first quarter of the 1971-72 crop year were all higher than the comparable data for 1970-71 and the five-year August-July (1965-66-1969-70) averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows: oats, 1 Feed or higher, 94.9 (88.7, 82.2); barley, 1 Feed or higher, 87.0 (79.6, 70.4); and rye, 3 C.W. or higher, 94.4 (90.9, 83.1).

Gradings of Oats, Barley and Rye Inspected(1), August-October 1971-72 with Comparisons

| Grain and grade | Crop year | | August-October | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1965-66 / 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1970-71 | | 1971-72 | |
| | per cent | | cars | per cent | cars | per cent |
| OATS | | | | | | |
| 2 C.W. ............. | 0.3 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.1 | 35 | 0.9 |
| Ex. 3 C.W. ......... | 2.6 | 4.8 | 74 | 1.8 | 257 | 6.9 |
| 3 C.W. ............. | 23.5 | 17.1 | 572 | 13.9 | 1,071 | 28.7 |
| Ex. 1 Feed ......... | 15.2 | 13.0 | 422 | 10.2 | 337 | 9.0 |
| 1 Feed ............. | 40.6 | 56.2 | 2,581 | 62.7 | 1,847 | 49.4 |
| 2 Feed ............. | 4.3 | 4.7 | 257 | 6.2 | 127 | 3.4 |
| 3 Feed ............. | 0.9 | 1.0 | 59 | 1.4 | 18 | 0.5 |
| Mixed Feed(3) ....... | 0.4 | 0.9 | 31 | 0.8 | 10 | 0.3 |
| Tough(3, 4) ......... | 10.1 | 0.4 | 23 | 0.6 | 10 | 0.3 |
| Damp(3, 5) .......... | 0.8 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rejected(3) ......... | 0.6 | 0.5 | 40 | 1.0 | 16 | 0.4 |
| All Others .......... | 0.6 | 0.7 | 56 | 1.4 | 9 | 0.2 |
| Totals ........... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 4,118 | 100.0 | 3,737 | 100.0 |
| Bushel equivalent (approximately) ..... | | | 11,994,000 | | 10,936,000 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Gradings of Oats, Barley and Rye Inspected(1), August-October 1971-72 with Comparisons — Concluded

| Grain and grade | Crop year | | August — October | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1965-66 / 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1970-71 | | 1971-72 | |
| | per cent | | cars | per cent | cars | per cent |
| BARLEY | | | | | | |
| 1 C.W. Six-Row ...... | (2) | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2 C.W. Six-Row ...... | 1.6 | 0.3 | 70 | 0.2 | 125 | 0.3 |
| 3 C.W. Six-Row ...... | 14.1 | 11.2 | 2,748 | 8.4 | 3,318 | 9.2 |
| 1 C.W. Two-Row ...... | (2) | (2) | 2 | (2) | — | — |
| 2 C.W. Two-Row ...... | 0.8 | 0.7 | 124 | 0.4 | 284 | 0.8 |
| 3 C.W. Two-Row ...... | 4.6 | 5.5 | 1,665 | 5.1 | 2,005 | 5.5 |
| 1 Feed .............. | 49.3 | 66.2 | 21,411 | 65.5 | 25,743 | 71.2 |
| 2 Feed .............. | 11.7 | 11.6 | 4,540 | 13.9 | 3,528 | 9.8 |
| 3 Feed .............. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 448 | 1.4 | 301 | 0.8 |
| Tough(3, 6) ......... | 14.6 | 3.1 | 1,512 | 4.6 | 802 | 2.2 |
| Damp(3, 5) .......... | 1.6 | (2) | 18 | 0.1 | 16 | (2) |
| Rejected(3) ......... | 0.4 | 0.1 | 79 | 0.2 | 26 | 0.1 |
| All Others .......... | 0.1 | 0.1 | 53 | 0.2 | 12 | (2) |
| Totals ........... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 32,670 | 100.0 | 36,160 | 100.0 |
| Bushel equivalent (approximately) ..... | | | 76,214,000 | | 86,924,000 | |
| RYE | | | | | | |
| 1 C.W. .............. | 0.4 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.3 | — | — |
| 2 C.W. .............. | 45.7 | 47.1 | 760 | 48.5 | 876 | 44.2 |
| 3 C.W. .............. | 37.0 | 45.8 | 660 | 42.1 | 995 | 50.2 |
| 4 C.W. .............. | 3.1 | 2.2 | 47 | 3.0 | 40 | 2.0 |
| Ergoty .............. | 2.5 | 2.0 | 19 | 1.2 | 48 | 2.4 |
| Tough(3, 4) ......... | 11.0 | 2.7 | 77 | 4.9 | 22 | 1.1 |
| Damp(3, 5) .......... | 0.2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rejected(3) ......... | 0.1 | (2) | — | — | 1 | 0.1 |
| All Others .......... | 0.1 | (2) | — | — | — | — |
| Totals ........... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,567 | 100.0 | 1,982 | 100.0 |
| Bushel equivalent (approximately) ..... | | | 3,183,000 | | 4,149,000 | |

(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

Lake shipments of the six major grains out of Lakehead terminals from the beginning of the 1971 navigation season to November 17 amounted to 453.2 million bushels, an increase of 14 per cent over the 399.2 million shipped during the corresponding period of 1970. In 1971 the season of navigation opened on April 10 while the 1970 season opened on April 8. Lake shipments of wheat, at 259.9 million bushels were 11 per cent above the 1970 comparable figure of 230.3 million and accounted for 57 per cent of the current total. Shipments of wheat, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed were higher than their comparable 1970 totals while oats was the only grain registering a decrease.

Combined lake shipments of the six major grains from August 1 to November 17 of the current crop year, amounted to 224.2 million bushels 13 per cent above the 1970 figure of 199.0 million. With the exception of oats each of the remaining five grains were at higher levels this year than last.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from Thunder Bay, from the Opening of Navigation to November 17, 1971 and to Approximately the Same Date 1960-70

| Year | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | thousand bushels | | | |
| 1960 ............ | 158,533 | 24,013 | 45,568 | 3,515 | 8,129 | — | 239,757 |
| 1961 ............ | 198,540 | 22,593 | 38,835 | 4,210 | 7,240 | — | 271,419 |
| 1962 ............ | 136,172 | 19,762 | 23,972 | 5,084 | 6,980 | — | 191,971 |
| 1963 ............ | 194,919 | 38,053 | 34,587 | 3,575 | 6,058 | — | 277,191 |
| 1964 ............ | 309,006 | 30,826 | 36,397 | 4,922 | 8,718 | 59 | 389,930 |
| 1965 ............ | 252,455 | 41,850 | 35,996 | 3,939 | 9,725 | 911 | 344,877 |
| 1966 ............ | 334,173 | 27,930 | 38,200 | 7,758 | 12,582 | 1,099 | 421,743 |
| 1967 ............ | 196,806 | 32,159 | 59,360 | 5,505 | 9,491 | 862 | 304,183 |
| 1968 ............ | 156,077 | 17,573 | 26,185 | 2,414 | 4,872 | 326 | 207,447 |
| 1969 ............ | 131,935 | 17,831 | 44,639 | 1,904 | 7,413 | 1,674 | 205,396 |
| 1970 ............ | 230,329 | 25,284 | 124,144 | 3,022 | 10,877 | 5,568 | 399,223 |
| 1971 ............ | 259,872 | 23,590 | 137,550 | 4,437 | 14,479 | 13,310 | 453,238 |
| | | | | August 1 to November 17 | | | |
| 1970 ............ | 109,211 | 12,978 | 68,573 | 1,201 | 4,412 | 2,579 | 198,954 |
| 1971 ............ | 129,201 | 11,594 | 70,891 | 2,351 | 6,079 | 4,069 | 224,184 |

Rail Shipments from Thunder Bay

Rail movement of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed from the Lakehead during the first three months of the current crop year amounted to 2,330 thousand bushels, slightly above the comparable 1970 total of 2,233 thousand bushels.

Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Thunder Bay, August-October 1971 and 1970

| Month | Wheat | Oats | Barley | Rye | Flaxseed | Rapeseed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | thousand bushels | | | |
| August 1971 ..... | 181 | 442 | 233 | 6 | — | 31 | 894 |
| September ....... | 196 | 352 | 205 | 6 | 24 | — | 783 |
| October ......... | 128 | 287 | 233 | 2 | 2 | — | 653 |
| Totals ........ | 506 | 1,081 | 672 | 15 | 26 | 31 | 2,330 |
| Same period 1970 | 591 | 745 | 679 | 23 | 162 | 33 | 2,233 |

Shipments Under Feed Grain Assistance Regulations

Claims filed for payment up to October 31, 1971 represent the movement of 24.2 million bushels of wheat, oats, barley, rye and corn from the Prairie Provinces and Eastern Canada under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act during the August-October period of the current crop year. These shipments were about 11 per cent less than the 27.2 million at the comparable period a year ago.

Data on the movement of screenings and millfeeds under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act indicate that 36,503 tons and 103,088 tons, respectively, were shipped during the August-October period of the current crop year. Data on these shipments during the first three months of 1970 place shipments of screenings at 31,494 tons and millfeeds at 116,802 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 69 per cent of wheat, 78 per cent of oats, 77 per cent of barley, 100 per cent of rye, 93 per cent of screenings and 86 per cent of millfeeds.

Provincial Distribution of Shipments under the Feed Grain Assistance Regulations
August 1 - October 31, 1971 and 1970

| Province | Western | | | | | | Eastern | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat(1) | Oats | Barley | Rye | Screenings | Millfeeds | Wheat | Corn(2) |
| | thousand bushels | | | | tons | | thousand bushels | |
| Newfoundland ........ | 180 | 238 | 11 | — | — | 1,148 | — | 2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 29 | 94 | 245 | — | — | 880 | — | 22 |
| Nova Scotia ......... | 630 | 425 | 507 | — | 100 | 2,597 | — | 160 |
| New Brunswick ....... | 285 | 296 | 342 | — | — | 2,710 | — | 118 |
| Quebec .............. | 3,563 | 4,218 | 5,616 | 10 | 2,707 | 53,395 | — | — |
| Ontario ............. | 939 | 1,897 | 1,707 | 3 | 31,290 | 35,713 | — | — |
| British Columbia .... | 873 | 627 | 1,136 | — | 2,406 | 6,645 | — | 4 |
| Totals ............ | 6,500 | 7,794 | 9,565 | 13 | 36,503 | 103,088 | — | 306 |
| Same period 1970 ... | 9,885 | 6,509 | 10,677 | 12 | 31,494 | 116,802 | 6 | 140 |

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

Exports of Canadian Oats(1) 1971-72 and 1970-71

| Destination | August 1971 | September 1971 | October 1971 | August — October 1971-72 | August — October 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | bushels | | |
| Western Europe | | | | | |
| EEC: | | | | | |
| Belgium and Luxembourg ..... | — | — | — | — | 29,200 |
| Germany, West .............. | — | — | 630,056 | 630,056 | 3,400,931 |
| Italy ...................... | 427,834 | 790,990 | — | 1,218,824 | 669,816 |
| Netherlands ................ | 46,118 | 818,647 | — | 864,765 | 459,180 |
| Sub-totals ............... | 473,952 | 1,609,637 | 630,056 | 2,713,645 | 4,559,127 |
| Other Western Europe: | | | | | |
| Switzerland ................ | — | — | — | — | 437,598 |
| Sub-totals ............... | — | — | — | — | 437,598 |
| Totals ................. | 473,952 | 1,609,637 | 630,056 | 2,713,645 | 4,996,725 |
| Western Hemisphere | | | | | |
| United States(2) ............ | 127,582 | 62,430 | 54,763 | 244,775 | 168,202 |
| Sub-totals, all countries .. | 601,534 | 1,672,067 | 684,819 | 2,958,420 | 5,164,927 |
| Seed oats(3) .................. | — | — | 85 | 85 | — |
| Totals, all countries .... | 601,534 | 1,672,067 | 684,904 | 2,958,505 | 5,164,927 |

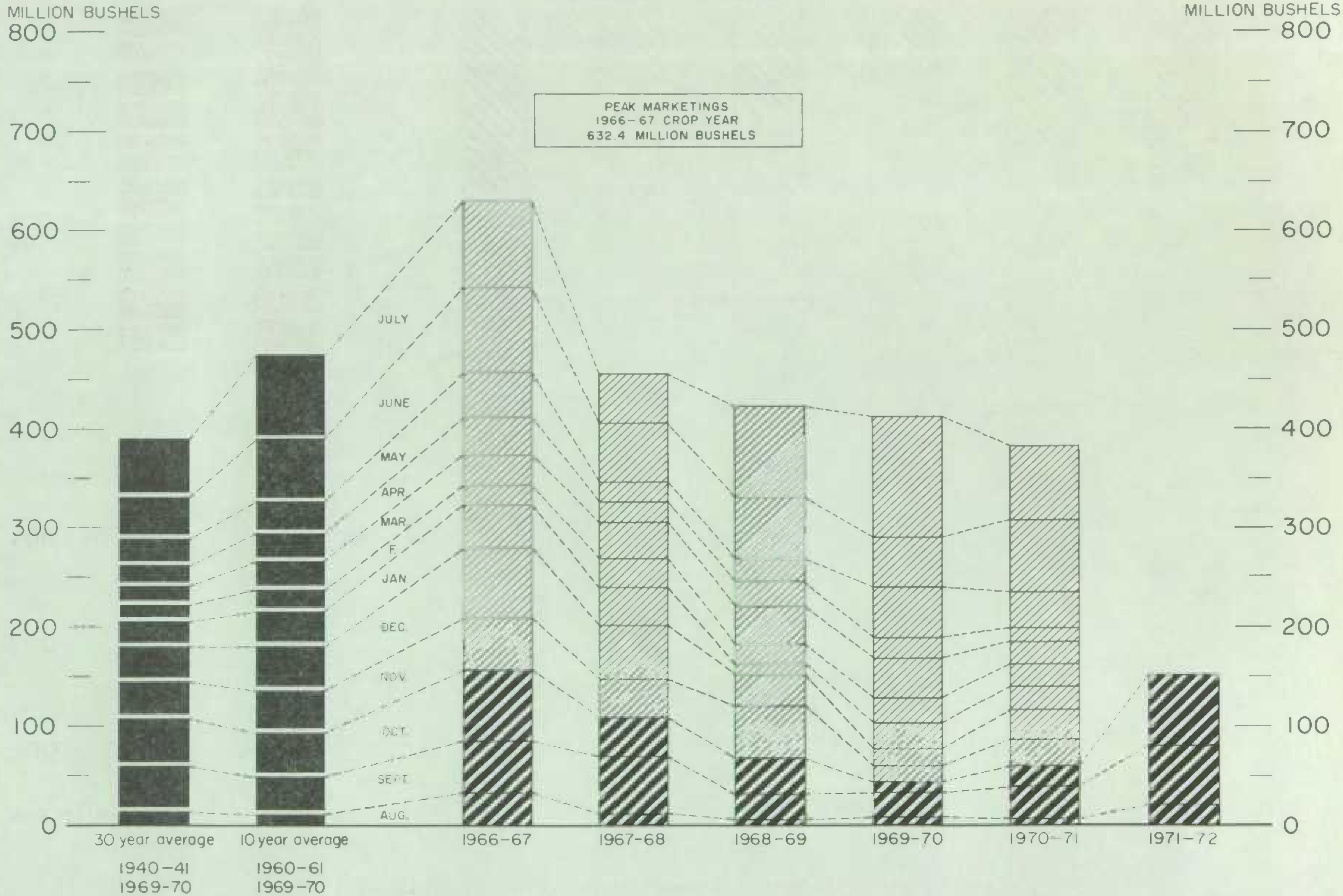
(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Canadian Grain Commission, for all countries except the United States.

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

(3) Customs exports.

# FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

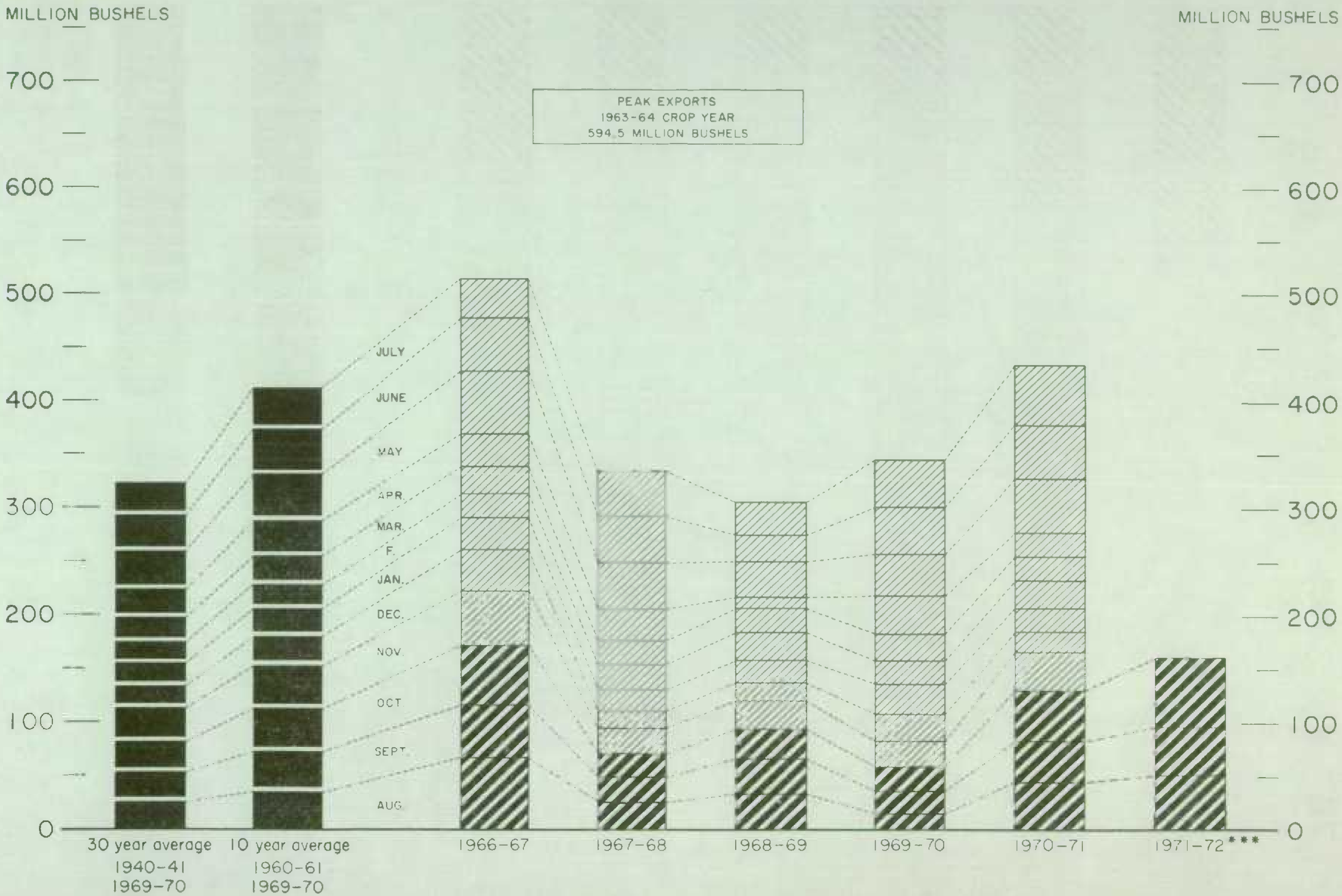
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)




Agriculture Division Statistics Canada

# EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT* AND WHEAT FLOUR**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)




*Beginning with 1955-56 includes seed wheat.

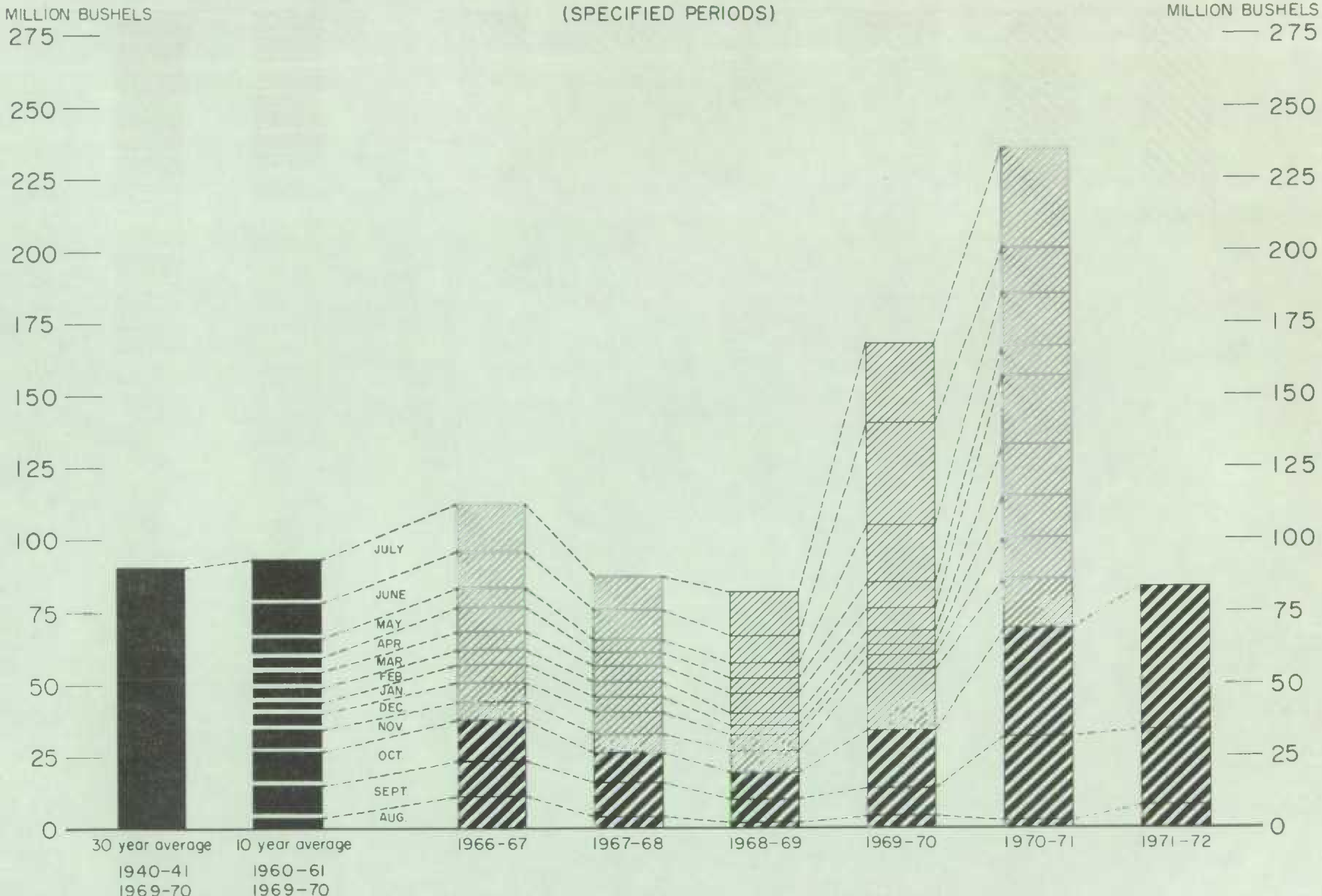
**In terms of wheat equivalent.

***Preliminary.

Agriculture Division Statistics Canada

# FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF BARLEY, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

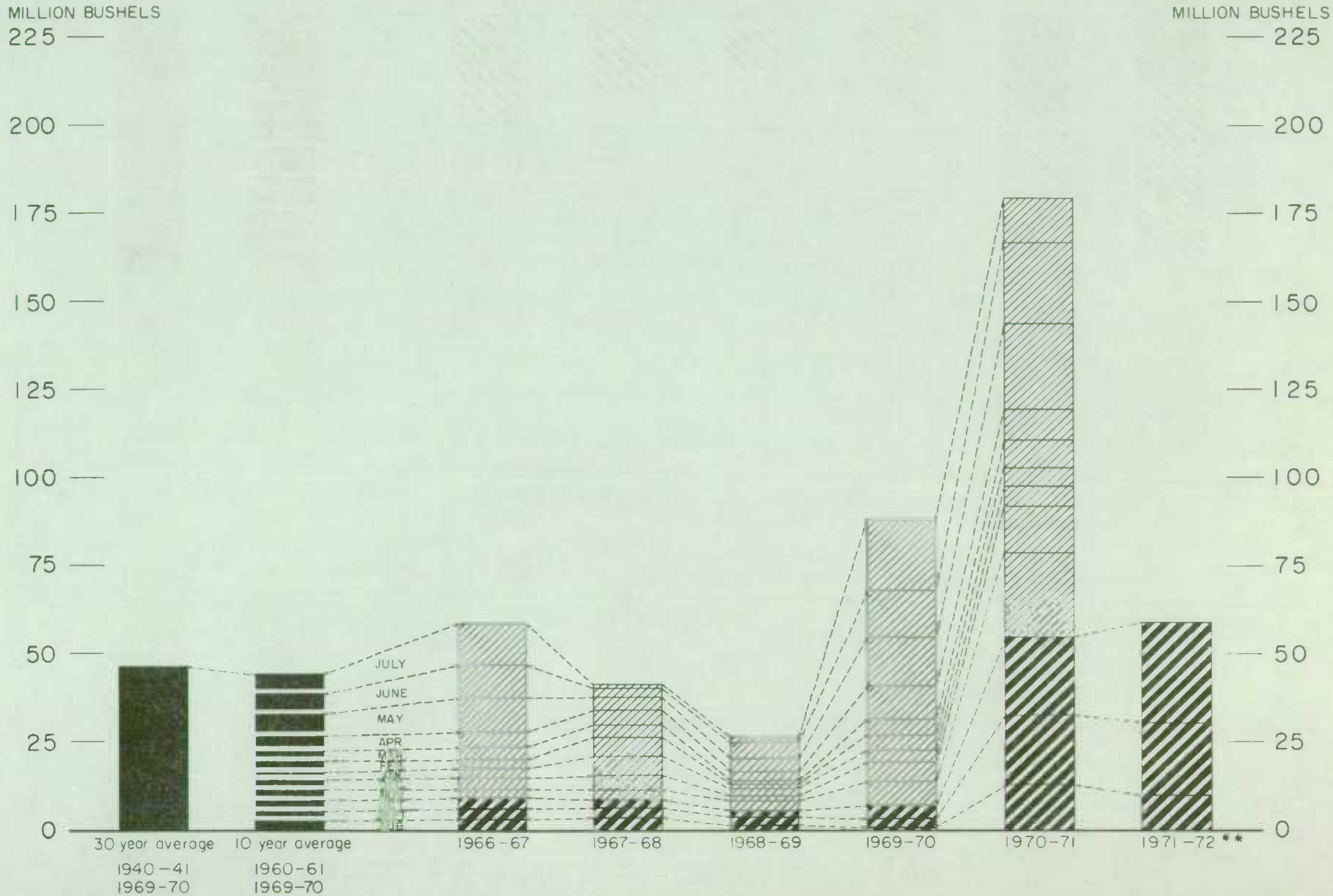



Agriculture Division Statistics Canada

IV

# EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

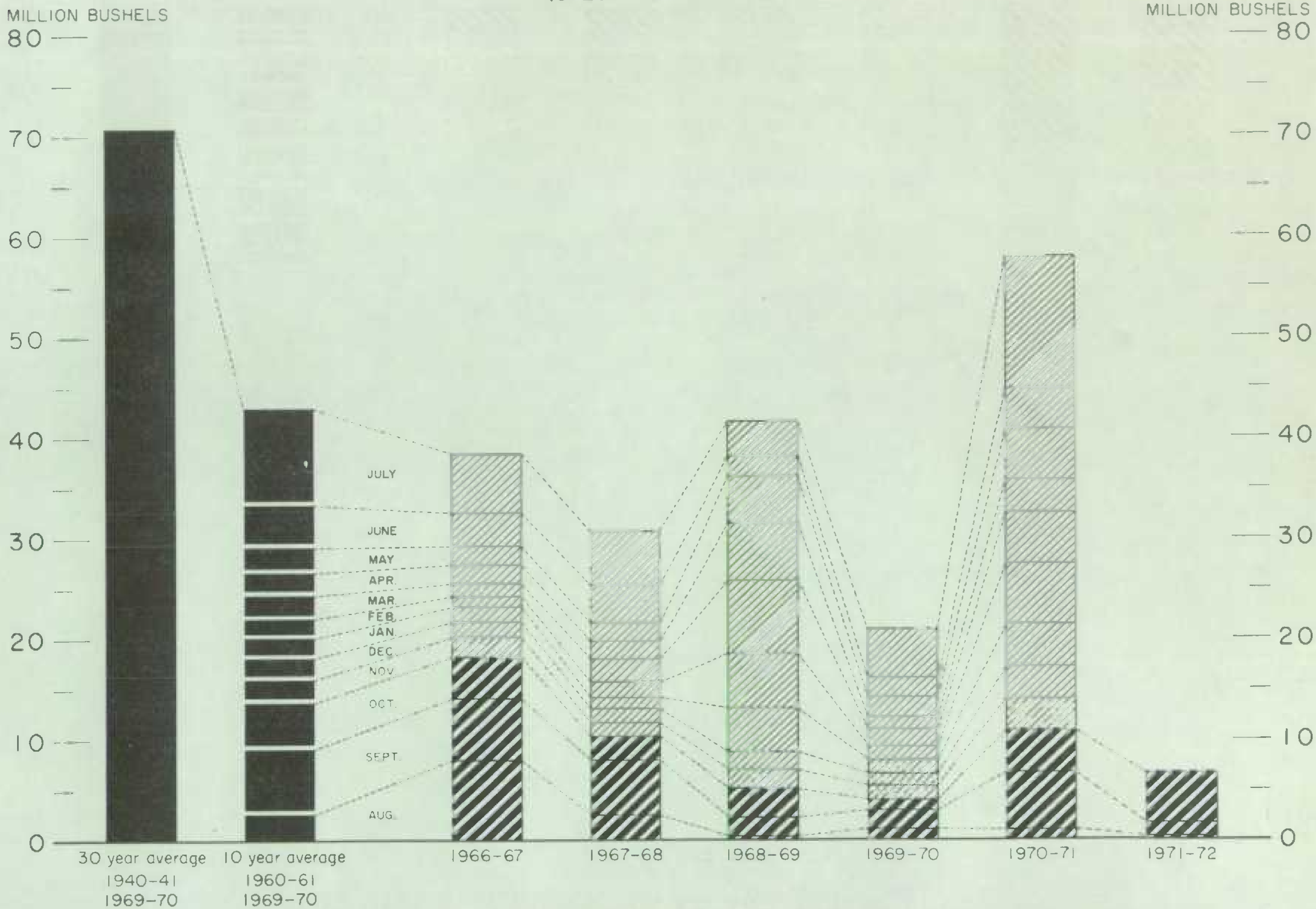



* In terms of grain equivalent ** Preliminary.

Agriculture Division Statistics Canada

# FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

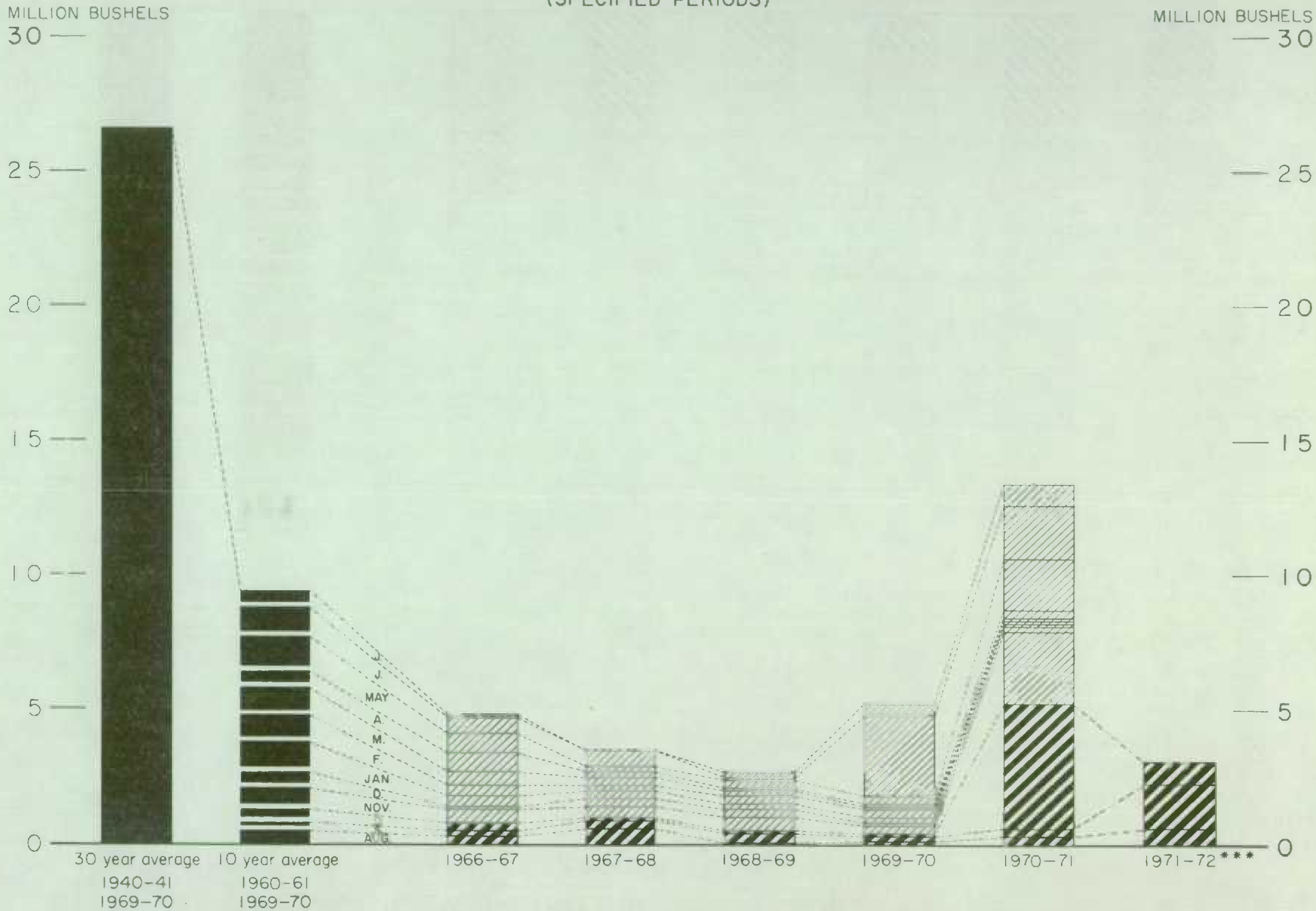
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)




Agriculture Division Statistics Canada

# EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS* AND OAT PRODUCTS**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

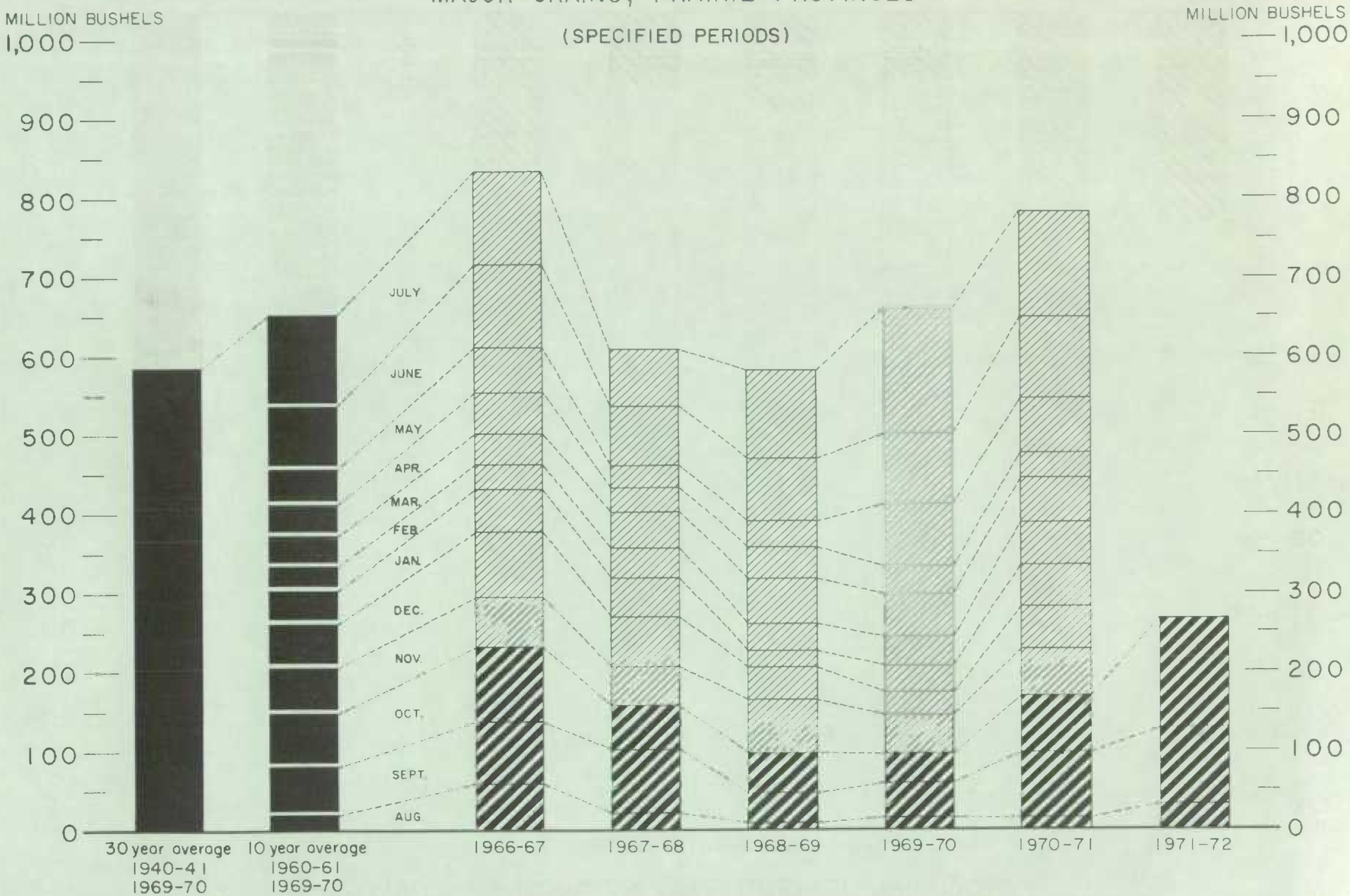



*Beginning with 1960-61 includes relatively small quantity of seed oats. **In terms of grain equivalent ***Preliminary

Agriculture Division Statistics Canada

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

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

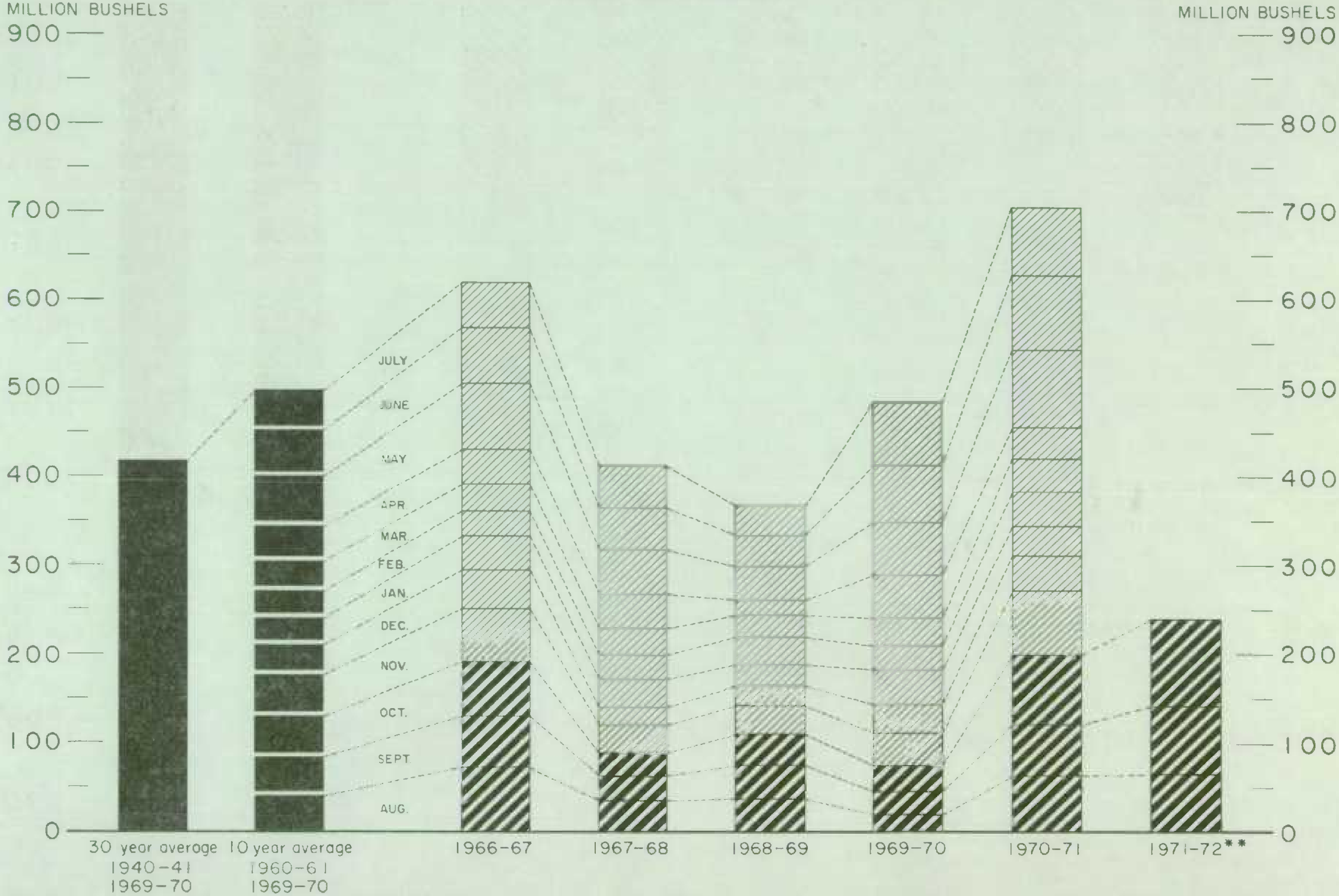



* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and from 1960-61 rapeseed.

Agriculture Division Statistics Canada

# 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 Statistics Canada

Exports of Canadian Barley(1) 1971-72 and 1970-71

| Destination | August 1971 | September 1971 | October 1971 | August — October 1971-72 | August — October 1970-71r |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | bushels | | |
| Western Europe | | | | | |
| EEC: | | | | | |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | — | — | — | — | 1,530,382 |
| Germany, West | — | 973,233 | 1,039,267 | 2,012,500 | 10,258,235 |
| Italy | — | 4,583,265 | 7,933,153 | 12,516,418 | 10,760,245 |
| Netherlands | — | — | 440,801 | 440,801 | 804,490 |
| Sub-totals | — | 5,556,498 | 9,413,221 | 14,969,719 | 23,353,352 |
| Other Western Europe: | | | | | |
| Britain | 2,013,666 | 2,640,108 | 4,126,577 | 8,780,351 | 7,523,209 |
| Iceland | — | — | 69,767 | 69,767 | — |
| Ireland | 511,000 | — | — | 511,000 | 1,158,260 |
| Portugal | — | — | 542,280 | 542,280 | — |
| Switzerland | — | — | — | — | 20,983 |
| Sub-totals | 2,524,666 | 2,640,108 | 4,738,624 | 9,903,398 | 8,702,452 |
| Totals | 2,524,666 | 8,196,606 | 14,151,845 | 24,873,117 | 32,055,804 |
| Eastern Europe | | | | | |
| Roumania | — | 2,980,675 | 1,280,500 | 4,261,175 | — |
| Poland | 1,073,307 | — | 2,664,167 | 3,737,474 | 1,503,000 |
| Yugoslavia | — | 2,744,981 | — | 2,744,981 | — |
| Totals | 1,073,307 | 5,725,656 | 3,944,667 | 10,743,630 | 1,503,000 |
| Africa | | | | | |
| Algeria | — | — | 485,396 | 485,396 | — |
| Asia | | | | | |
| Cyprus | — | 275,575 | — | 275,575 | — |
| Iran | 1,273,402 | 2,285,496 | 1,450,910 | 5,009,808 | — |
| Iraq | — | 1,040,900 | 1,176,000 | 2,216,900 | — |
| Israel | 1,407,000 | — | 1,411,660 | 2,818,660 | 1,310,000 |
| Japan | 3,130,191 | 2,662,981 | 2,973,882 | 8,767,054 | 8,825,062 |
| Korea South | — | — | 68,894 | 68,894 | — |
| Philippines | — | 147,000 | — | 147,000 | — |
| Syria | — | — | — | — | 2,204,904 |
| Taiwan | — | — | 115,267 | 115,267 | 2,991,926 |
| Totals | 5,810,593 | 6,411,952 | 7,196,613 | 19,419,158 | 15,331,892 |
| Western Hemisphere | | | | | |
| Colombia | — | — | — | — | 511,972 |
| Panama | — | — | — | — | 93,333 |
| United States(2) | 114,333 | 163,058 | 1,313,672 | 1,591,063 | 3,908,247 |
| Totals | 114,333 | 163,058 | 1,313,672 | 1,591,063 | 4,513,552 |
| Totals, all countries | 9,522,899 | 20,497,272 | 27,092,193 | 57,112,364 | 53,404,248 |

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Canadian Grain Commission, for all conntries 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) 1971-72 and 1970-71

| Destination | August 1971 | September 1971 | October 1971 | August — October 1971-72 | August — October 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | bushels | | |
| Western Europe | | | | | |
| EEC: | | | | | |
| Germany, West .............. | — | — | 84,000 | 84,000 | — |
| Netherlands ................ | — | — | — | — | 284,081 |
| Sub-totals .............. | — | — | 84,000 | 84,000 | 284,081 |
| Other Western Europe: | | | | | |
| Britain ................... | 147,000 | — | — | 147,000 | — |
| Sub-totals .............. | 147,000 | — | — | 147,000 | — |
| Totals ................ | 147,000 | — | 84,000 | 231,000 | 284,081 |
| Africa | | | | | |
| South Africa ................ | 25,735 | — | — | 25,735 | — |
| Asia | | | | | |
| Japan ........................ | 848,607 | 939,916 | 1,059,802 | 2,848,325 | 867,372 |
| Philippines ................. | — | 84,000 | — | 84,000 | — |
| Totals ..................... | 848,607 | 1,023,916 | 1,059,802 | 2,932,325 | 867,372 |
| Western Hemisphere | | | | | |
| United States(2) ............ | — | 142,000 | — | 142,000 | — |
| Totals, all countries | 1,021,342 | 1,165,916 | 1,143,802 | 3,331,060 | 1,151,453 |

(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) 1971-72 and 1970-71

| Destination | August 1971 | September 1971 | October 1971 | August — October 1971-72 | August — October 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | bushels | | |
| **Western Europe** | | | | | |
| EEC: | | | | | |
| Belgium and Luxembourg ..... | — | — | — | — | 82 |
| **Asia** | | | | | |
| Malaysia .................... | 82 | — | — | 82 | — |
| **Western Hemisphere** | | | | | |
| Bahamas .................... | 98 | 208 | — | 306 | — |
| Barbados .................... | — | 153 | 4,661 | 4,814 | — |
| Bermuda .................... | — | 65 | 104 | 169 | 147 |
| Dominican Republic .......... | — | — | 3,279 | 3,279 | 3,421 |
| Haiti ........................ | — | — | — | — | 49 |
| Honduras .................... | — | — | — | — | 820 |
| Leeward and Windward Is. ..... | 1,077 | 470 | 1,087 | 2,634 | 748 |
| Peru ........................ | — | — | — | — | 3,552 |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon ...... | — | — | — | — | 55 |
| Totals .................... | 1,175 | 896 | 9,131 | 11,202 | 8,792 |
| Totals, all countries .... | 1,257 | 896 | 9,131 | 11,284 | 8,874 |

(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) 1971-72 and 1970-71

| Destination | August 1971 | September 1971 | October 1971 | August — October 1971-72 | August — October 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | bushels | | |
| Western Europe | | | | | |
| Britain | — | 174,267 | — | 174,267 | — |
| Africa | | | | | |
| Ghana | — | — | 18,333 | 18,333 | 9,166 |
| Asia | | | | | |
| Ceylon | — | — | — | — | 3,111 |
| Hong Kong | 6,111 | — | 6,111 | 12,222 | — |
| Japan | 105,908 | 258,969 | 113,597 | 478,474 | 351,492 |
| Philippines | 36,667 | 42,778 | — | 79,445 | 238,411 |
| Totals | 148,686 | 301,747 | 119,708 | 570,141 | 593,014 |
| Western Hemisphere | | | | | |
| Barbados | — | — | 2,489 | 2,489 | 4,978 |
| Brazil | — | 33,611 | — | 33,611 | 61,111 |
| Costa Rica | 15,278 | 4,583 | 7,639 | 27,500 | 25,514 |
| Dominican Republic | 15,106 | 6,111 | 15,106 | 36,323 | 62,314 |
| El Salvador | — | 36,667 | 21,664 | 58,331 | 36,666 |
| Guatemala | — | — | — | — | 36,667 |
| Guyana | — | — | — | — | 36 |
| Honduras | — | — | 29,333 | 29,333 | 7,333 |
| Jamaica | 25,055 | 15,572 | 25,056 | 65,683 | 88,654 |
| Leeward and Windward Is. | — | — | — | — | 69 |
| Nicaragua | 12,222 | 12,222 | — | 24,444 | 27,222 |
| Panama | 12,222 | — | 15,278 | 27,500 | 28,264 |
| Peru | — | 67,222 | 53,472 | 120,694 | — |
| Puerto Rico | 14,117 | 48,400 | — | 62,517 | 34,284 |
| Venezuela | 12,222 | — | 30,556 | 42,778 | 132,611 |
| United States | 37,236 | 12,995 | 25,194 | 75,425 | 206,872 |
| Totals | 143,458 | 237,383 | 225,787 | 606,628 | 752,595 |
| Totals, all countries | 292,144 | 713,397 | 363,828 | 1,369,369 | 1,354,775 |

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

Hog-Barley Ratio The hog-barley ratio moved upward in August to 19.3 points from the July figure of 16.2. The increase was the result of a rise in hog prices of $1.58 per hundredweight from the July price of $23.14 per hundredweight to $24.72 in August (basis Index 100 hog dressed weight at Winnipeg) combined with a decrease of 11 1/8 cents per bushel in the price of barley from $1.14 cents per bushel in July to $1.02 7/8 per bushel in August (basis No. 1 Feed barley in store Thunder Bay). Hog prices increased in September to $25.12 per hundredweight while barley prices dropped by 3 1/8 cents to 99 3/4 cents per bushel causing the hog-barley ratio to increase to 20.3 points. The ratio fell slightly in October to a level of 20.2 as a result of a fall in hog price levels to $24.98 per hundredweight and a small rise in the barley price to 99 7/8 cents per bushel for October.

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 | 19.3 |
| September | 19.5 | 17.6 | 23.8 | 31.8 | 17.8 | 20.3 |
| October | 18.5 | 17.4 | 22.7 | 30.1 | 15.8 | 20.2 |
| 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 dropped from a level of 227.0 in July to 216.5 in August, reflecting lower prices for hay, barley, corn, Eastern and Western oats and rye as well as wheat. The decrease continued into September, declining to 209.8 on the strength of lower prices for all grains. The index rose to 212.0 in October, based on higher prices for hay and Western rye. In August the animal products index advanced to 352.0 from 350.0 in July on higher prices for eggs and hogs on both Eastern and Western markets, and for fluid milk in the East. In September the animal products index advanced to 354.1 points on higher prices for eggs, cheesemilk, raw wool, butterfat and fluid milk on both Eastern and Western markets and for hogs in the West. The October index also recorded an advance to 355.2 due to higher prices for hogs, cheesemilk and calves on the Eastern market and for lambs in the west.

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

| Month | 1968 | | 1969 | | 1970 | | 1971 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feed | Animal | Feed | Animal | Feed | Animal | Feed | Animal |
| January | 251.9 | 316.3 | 268.9 | 343.0 | 220.1 | 364.9 | 231.7 | 337.4 |
| February | 253.0 | 315.4 | 269.0 | 345.5 | 225.7 | 374.5 | 234.7 | 347.6 |
| 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 |
| 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 | 216.5 | 352.0 |
| September | 261.5 | 343.8 | 213.1 | 360.2 | 224.1 | 342.5 | 209.8 | 354.1 |
| October | 260.8 | 339.0 | 212.6 | 352.3 | 224.4 | 335.1 | 212.0 | 355.2 |
| 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 Canadian Grain Commission's inspection of Eastern corn, indicate that some 34.7 per cent of the August-October 1971 inspections have been recorded in the grades No. 1 to No. 3 C.E. sharply below the 62.2 per cent in the comparable three months of the preceding crop year. Extra Dry grades accounted for some 61.8 per cent of the total inspections, as against the comparable 1970 figure of 36.0 per cent. The categories Tough, Damp, and Moist amounted to 1.5 per cent of the current inspection of Eastern corn, as against last year's comparable total of 1.3 per cent. In addition, a total of 4 cars of corn were inspected in the Western Division unchanged from last year. The breakdown by individual grades is unavailable.

Grading of Yellow Corn Inspected in the Eastern Division
August-October 1971-72 and 1970-71

| Grade | August - October 1970-71 | | August - October 1971-72 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | bushels | per cent | bushels | per cent |
| No. 1 C.E. .... | 1,058,002 | 26.5 | 105,100 | 8.3 |
| No. 2 C E. .... | 1,290,638 | 32.3 | 271,466 | 21.4 |
| No. 3 C.E. .... | 136,135 | 3.4 | 63,398 | 5.0 |
| No. 4 C.E. .... | 18,000 | 0.5 | 8,000 | 0.6 |
| No. 5 C.E. .... | 5,500 | 0.1 | 13,203 | 1.0 |
| Ex. Dry(1) .... | 1,438,695 | 36.0 | 783,148 | 61.8 |
| Tough(1) ...... | 24,000 | 0.6 | 2,000 | 0.2 |
| Damp(1) ....... | 22,000 | 0.6 | — | — |
| Moist(1) ...... | 2,000 | 0.1 | 16,000 | 1.3 |
| Sample C.E. ... | — | — | 4,000 | 0.3 |
| Totals ...... | 3,994,970 | 100.0 | 1,266,315 | 100.0 |

(1) All varieties and grades.

Corn Prices The buying average price of No. 2 Yellow corn f.o.b. Chatham declined from $1.44 per bushel in July to $1.33 in August, $1.29 during September and $1.06 in October. At the same time the price of corn No. 3 Yellow at Chicago also registered decreases from the $1.45 per bushel in July, $1.26 in August, $1.13 in September and $1.07 per bushel in October.

Monthly and Yearly Average Corn Prices 1969-70 — 1971-72

| Month | Corn No. 2 Yellow(1), Chatham | | | Corn No. 3 Yellow(2), Chicago | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
| | dollars per bushel | | | | | |
| August ..... | 1.54 | 1.40 | 1.33 | 1.26 | 1.43 | 1.26 |
| September .. | 1.43 | 1.44 | 1.29 | 1.21 | 1.49 | 1.13 |
| October .... | 1.25 | 1.32 | 1.06 | 1.18 | 1.37 | 1.07 |
| November ... | 1.30 | 1.30 | | 1.15 | 1.39 | |
| December ... | 1.30 | 1.38 | | 1.16 | 1.51 | |
| January .... | 1.32 | 1.49 | | 1.23 | 1.56 | |
| February ... | 1.34 | 1.48 | | 1.23 | 1.55 | |
| March ...... | 1.35 | 1.45 | | 1.21 | 1.52 | |
| April ...... | 1.33 | 1.40 | | 1.25 | 1.48 | |
| May ........ | 1.40 | 1.37 | | 1.29 | 1.49 | |
| June ....... | 1.42 | 1.44 | | 1.34 | 1.54 | |
| July ....... | 1.42 | 1.44 | | 1.35 | 1.45 | |
| Yearly av. | 1.37 | 1.41 | | 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. truck Chicago; U.S. dollars.

Initial Payments to Producers

The Canadian Wheat Board Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1971-1562 of the 29th day of July 1971 extend Parts III and IV of the Canadian Wheat Board Act to oats and barley for the crop year commencing on the 1st day of August, 1971 and ending on the 31st day of July, 1972, and fix the sum certain per bushel to be paid for oats of the grade No. 2 Canada Western at sixty cents and the sum certain per bushel to be paid for barley of the grade No. 3 Canada Western Six Row at ninety-one cents, in both cases basis in store Thunder Bay;

And whereas the Canadian Wheat Board has fixed the sums per bushel basis in store Thunder Bay set out in the Schedule as the sums certain to be paid to producers selling and delivering to the Board oats and barley of the grades set out in the Schedule for the said crop year.

Canadian Wheat Board Price List for Specified Grades of Oats, Crop Year 1971-72
(In Carload Lots, Basis in Store Thunder Bay)
Effective August 1, 1971

| Grade | Straight | Tough | Damp |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | cents per bushel | |
| No. 1 Canada Western | 60 | 57 | 52 |
| No. 2 Canada Western | 60 | 57 | 52 |
| No. Extra 3 Canada Western | 57 | 54 | 49 |
| No. 3 Canada Western | 57 | 54 | 49 |
| Extra No. 1 Feed | 57 | 54 | 49 |
| No. 1 Feed | 55 | 52 | 47 |
| No. 2 Feed | 50 | 47 | 42 |
| No. 3 Feed | 46 | 43 | 38 |

Canadian Wheat Board Price List for Specified Grades of Barley, Crop Year 1971-72
(In Carload Lots, Basis in Store Thunder Bay)
Effective August 1, 1971

| Grade | Straight | Tough | Damp |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | cents per bushel | |
| No. 1 Canada Western Six-Row | 93 | 89 | 83 |
| No. 2 Canada Western Six-Row | 93 | 89 | 83 |
| No. 3 Canada Western Six-Row | 91 | 87 | 81 |
| No. 1 Canada Western Two-Row | 86 | 82 | 76 |
| No. 2 Canada Western Two-Row | 86 | 82 | 76 |
| No. 3 Canada Western Two-Row | 83 | 79 | 73 |
| No. 1 Feed | 81 | 77 | 71 |
| No. 2 Feed | 78 | 74 | 68 |
| No. 3 Feed | 73 | 69 | 63 |

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

| Grain and grade | August 1971 | September 1971 | October 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. | 67/5 | 65/3 | 65/2 |
| Ex. 3 C.W. | 64/7 | 62/5 | 62/4 |
| 3 C.W. | 64/5 | 62/3 | 62/2 |
| Ex. 1 Feed | 64/5 | 62/3 | 62/2 |
| 1 Feed | 63/1 | 61/2 | 61/2 |
| 2 Feed | 60/1 | 58/2 | 58/2 |
| 3 Feed | 57/1 | 55/2 | 55/2 |
| 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 | 114/6 | 110/5 | 112/3 |
| 2 C.W. Six-Row | 114/6 | 110/5 | 112/3 |
| 3 C.W. Six-Row | 112/6 | 108/5 | 110/3 |
| 1 C.W. Two-Row | 112/6 | 108/5 | 110/3 |
| 2 C.W. Two-Row | 112/6 | 108/5 | 110/3 |
| 3 C.W. Two-Row | 110/6 | 106/5 | 108/3 |
| 1 Feed | 102/7 | 99/6 | 99/7 |
| 2 Feed | 100/7 | 97/6 | 97/7 |
| 3 Feed | 97/7 | 94/6 | 94/7 |

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

Winnipeg Grain Exchange Monthly Average Cash Grain Prices, Crop Year 1971-72
Basis in Store Thunder Bay

| Grain and grade | August 1971 | September 1971 | October 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | cents and eighths per bushel | | |
| **Oats** | | | |
| Domestic and export: | | | |
| 2 C.W. | 66/6 | 64/7 | 65 |
| Ex. 3 C.W. | 64/1 | 61/7 | 62 |
| 3 C.W. | 63/7 | 61/7 | 62 |
| Ex. 1 Feed | 63/7 | 61/7 | 62 |
| 1 Feed | 62/7 | 60/5 | 60/4 |
| 2 Feed | 59/7 | 57/6 | 57/4 |
| 3 Feed | 56/7 | 54/5 | 54/4 |
| **Barley** | | | |
| Domestic and export: | | | |
| 1 C.W. Six-Row | 105/3 | 102/7 | 103/2 |
| 2 C.W. Six-Row | 105/3 | 102/7 | 103/2 |
| 3 C.W. Six-Row | 103/4 | 100/7 | 101/2 |
| 1 C.W. Two-Row | 105/3 | 102/7 | 103/2 |
| 2 C.W. Two-Row | 103/4 | 100/7 | 101/2 |
| 3 C.W. Two-Row | 102/4 | 99/1 | 99/4 |
| 1 Feed | 102/4 | 99/1 | 99/4 |
| 2 Feed | 100/4 | 97/1 | 97/4 |
| 3 Feed | 96/4 | 94/1 | 94/4 |
| **Rye** | | | |
| Producers', domestic and export prices: | | | |
| 2 C.W. | 93 | 89 | 94/2 |
| 3 C.W. | 83/7 | 84 | 89/5 |
| 4 C.W. | 70 | 64/5 | 69/3 |
| Ergoty | 66/1 | 60/5 | 64 |
| **Flaxseed** | | | |
| Producers', domestic and export prices: | | | |
| 1 C.W. | 234/6 | 226/7 | 243/2 |
| 2 C.W. | 229/7 | 221/7 | 238/2 |
| 3 C.W. | 209/1 | 199 | 214/2 |
| **Rapeseed** | | | |
| No. 1 Canada | 273/7 | 248/2 | 255/4 |
| No. 2 Canada | 259/2 | 233/2 | 240/4 |

**Secretary Hardin Announces 1972 Feed Grain Program and Soybean Loan Level**

Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin announced on October 18, 1971 a feed grain program for 1972 designed to increase farm income and reduce carryover stocks. The new program raises the feed grain set-aside to 25 per cent of the base (20 per cent this year), boosts set-aside payments (40 cents per bushel for corn from 32 cents this year), brings barley into the feed grain program, adjusts loan levels for grain sorghum and barley (consistent with the feeding value of corn), extends farm stored grain reseal provisions, and offers farmers two new options to set aside additional acreage beyond the minimum qualifying 25 per cent. The program is designed to achieve a feed grain set-aside of at least 38 million acres in 1972 compared with 18.2 million acres this year. The program continues corn loan levels at $1.08 (No. 2 basis) and the guarantee at $1.35 per bushel. The soybean loan level will be maintained at $2.25 per bushel.

The feed grain program will work this way:

1. During sign-up, starting January 17, a farmer can decide whether to set aside a minimum 25 per cent of his feed grain base acreage to qualify for loans and payments.

Loans will be $1.08 per bushel for corn (No. 2 basis), the same as in 1971; $1.79 per hundredweight for grain sorghum ($1.73 in 1971); 86 cents per bushel for barley (81 cents in 1971); and 54 cents and 89 cents per bushel, respectively, for oats and rye (the same as in 1971). Set-aside payments will be 40 cents per bushel for corn, 32 cents per bushel for barley, and 38 cents per bushel for grain sorghum. These are paid on the established farm yield times one-half the barley, corn, or grain sorghum base. Payments in 1972 will again be made to farmers as soon as possible after July 1.

2. At sign-up time, the farmer can agree to set aside an additional amount of acreage, up to 10 per cent of his corn or grain sorghum base and up to 20 per cent of his barley base. The government will accept this additional voluntary acreage set-aside at sign-up time and will make set-aside payments for corn of 52 cents per bushel times the established farm yield on the additional voluntary set-aside acreage. Set-aside payments for barley will be 42 cents per bushel and for grain sorghum 49 cents per bushel, also figured on the established farm yield times the additional voluntary set-aside acreage.

3. Also at sign-up time, the farmer may offer to set aside still another 5 per cent or 10 per cent of his corn or grain sorghum base acreage. The Secretary of Agriculture will announce by mid-March, whether to accept any of the additional acreage. This will give the Secretary greater flexibility in reducing acreage to make the program most effective. Set-aside payment rates will be the same for this additional voluntary set-aside as under option No. 2 above.

Payments to farmers under options No. 2 and No. 3 will also be made as soon as possible after July 1.

The 1972 program offers flexibility greater than the 1971 program, both to the farmer and to the USDA, Secretary Hardin said. "The farmer is allowed to plant whatever crop he wishes on that part of his farm not in set-aside or conserving base. Soybeans have been added to the list of crops which may be planted to protect the feed grain base or wheat allotment."

The various options in the feed grain program for 1972 will help offset this year's record feed grain production, Secretary Hardin said. "In 1971 farmers took advantage of exceptionally favourable early planting conditions, and increased their corn plantings by 11 per cent in anticipation of heavy damage from Southern Corn Leaf

Blight, which had cut 1970 corn production. Although the blight infection was widespread by mid-summer this year, one of the coolest and driest Augusts on record in the Corn Belt arrested the blight during the most critical growing period and turned a possible crop disaster into a record harvest. "The feed grain program will give farmers maximum freedom to choose how much acreage they will plant in 1972 and what they plant. At the same time, it permits the Department of Agriculture to exercise a choice in adjusting the program ahead of planting to make it the most effective for farmers".

Secretary Hardin further announced that again next year, farmers will receive set-aside payments as soon as possible after July 1. "Early payments have become part and parcel of our farm programs", Hardin said. "They have proved a benefit to the farmer and the agricultural economy by helping the farmer meet production expenses, and with the commodity loan, market his product in an orderly manner."

By making it possible for farmers to plant crops in terms of market potential and productive capacity, while retaining program benefits, producers are able to plan their farm operations for the best possible return on their investment, the Secretary pointed out. Participants in the 1972 feed grain program will be guaranteed a national average of $1.35 per bushel on the production from one-half of their corn base, the same as in 1971, and $2.29 per hundredweight on one-half of the farm's grain sorghum base. Producers will be guaranteed $1.10 per bushel on one-half of their barley base. In another action to promote the orderly marketing of wheat and feed grains, farmers have been given the option of extending their loans on farm-stored commodities beyond the regular maturity dates. In the case of corn, loans on the 1969, 1970 and 1971 crops in farm storage are extended to May 31, 1973. Loans are extended through the 1972-73 storage period on the 1968 through 1971 crops of wheat, barley and oats under farm storage reseal programs. Loans are extended through the 1972-73 storage period on the 1969, 1970 and 1971 crops of grain sorghum under farm storage reseal programs. Because of the close relationship between feed grains and soybeans the Secretary also announced that the loan level for 1972-crop soybeans will be at a national average of $2.25 per bushel, No. 1 grade, 12.8-13.0 per cent moisture. Because of the limited supply of soybeans for the current 1971-72 marketing year and relatively strong prospective prices, there will be no reseal program for the 1971-crop soybeans.

Set-aside payments for a farm will be determined by multiplying one-half the feed grain base times the farm yield times the payment per bushel. As in 1971, participants in the 1972 set-aside program will receive the full payment regardless of what they plant on their acreage, except for quota crops. However, the 1970 Act provides that farmers who plant less than 45 per cent of their feed grain base in 1972 to feed grain, wheat or soybeans, will have their 1973 base reduced by the amount of the underplanting, up to 20 per cent of the base. If no feed grain or authorized substitute crops are planted for three consecutive years, the entire base is removed from the farm. All base acreage lost by farms will be placed in a national pool for reallocation to other farms which plant feed grain. Having met the set-aside and conserving base acreage requirements for feed grain, however, a producer may plant as much feed grain acreage as he wishes, or as much of any other crop not restricted by quota.

Acreage which is not planted due to a natural disaster or a condition beyond the control of the producer will be considered planted to feed grain to preserve the base, and any producer who makes a set-aside but elects to receive no payment will not suffer loss of base. As in the 1971 program, a producer may participate in the 1972 feed grain program on any farm or all farms in which he has an interest. The Agricultural Act of 1970 limits feed grain payments to any person to $55,000. The limitation of payments provision does not apply to loans or to sales of eligible feed grain to Commodity Credit Corporation.

## 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 October 18, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Barley — production and crop conditions. — Barley production is expected to increase to approximately 126 million bushels in 1971-72 from an acreage of 6.6 million acres. The estimates appear to be somewhat optimistic at this stage but as there is a definite upward trend in barley production in Australia, the estimates seem plausible. Acreage and production figures are shown in the following table: —

Barley Acreage and Production for 1970-71 and 1971-72

| State | Acreage | | Production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
| | million acres | | million bushels | |
| Queensland .......... | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 7.0 |
| New South Wales ..... | 0.8 | 0.8 | 19.8 | 15.0 |
| Victoria ............ | 0.7 | 0.8 | 14.7 | 16.0 |
| South Australia ..... | 1.7 | 2.2 | 33.3 | 45.0 |
| Western Australia ... | 1.7 | 2.4 | 36.4 | 43.0 |
| Totals ........... | 5.1 | 6.6 | 106.2 | 126.0 |

Queensland barley acreage will be substantially less than intended due to dry conditions at the initial stages of the season. The estimated planted acreage is approximately 400,000 acres which nevertheless constitutes a large acreage exceeding previous plantings except in 1968-69 and 1969-70. Historical data exhibits a general upward trend in barley productions, although sorghum has eclipsed barley as the major coarse grain in the State.

Queensland crops made good progress under favourable conditions in August and early September, although hot, dry weather in late September and early October could depress expected yields. The bulk of the crop was planted late and the sub-optimal weather will probably be detrimental to the production of malting barley. The crop will be largely used for domestic purposes with a small proportion shipped interstate for manufacturing if the crop is of reasonable quality.

New South Wales had not had a favourable season, curtailing plantings in the autumn. The abnormal weather patterns during the past few months have not been conducive for good yields. A few barley growing regions expect average crops but the overall prospects are not good at the present time. The bulk of the barley will be used domestically with substantial quantities being shipped interstate to Victoria for the malting trade.

Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia have all had good growing seasons with excellent crop prospects. Of the three, South Australia has experienced a near optimal season with an above average crop expected. Victoria has had reasonably good rains throughout the season, although there are a few areas which have required additional precipitation. The overall situation is good and average to above average crops are expected. Both States market the barley through a two State board, the Australian Barley Board, with large quantities being surplus to domestic requirements, especially in South Australia where the majority of the barley is grown.

Excellent precipitation in September throughout the barley growing areas of Western Australia has virtually guaranteed a good barley crop in the State. The timing of the rain was important as it provides an excellent finish to the season. Late spring weather is usually dry and warm which is perfect for the ripening of the crop. Barley acreage has increased dramatically in Western Australia, with the introduction of wheat quotas. Good prices in 1970-71 have no doubt contributed to the large acreage planted this season. As the crop has been one of the best alternatives to wheat, the forecast depression in returns to barley should not seriously affect future acreages as few other crops are available. The probable increase in wheat acreage in 1972-73 will reduce the barley acreage, nevertheless, Western Australia will remain a major producer of barley along with South Australia.

The barley harvest, although dependent upon the planting dates, usually begins in October in Queensland and New South Wales finishing in December, while farmers in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia generally begin harvesting in early November and complete the operation in January — again this depends upon varieties, seasonal conditions, district and time of planting.

Exports. — Exports of barley set a record in 1970-71 with a total of 49,504,000 bushels shipped to various destinations with an f.o.b. value of $A50,821,000 ($59,222,000 Cdn.), slightly more than $A1.00 ($1.17 Cdn.) per bushel. Approximately one quarter of the shipments were of malting barley at an average f.o.b. price of slightly less than $A1.30 ($1.51 Cdn.) per bushel.

The four major markets were the U.K., Taiwan, Japan and Germany accounting for approximately 80 per cent of total barley exports. The major shift in markets from 1969-70 was the emergence of Germany as an important destination, increasing purchases by approximately a factor of seven, whereas Italy became a relatively minor market. Both Taiwan and Japan increased purchases significantly in 1970-71 over previous years.

Australian Exports of Barley by Destination

| Destination | 1969-70 | 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|
| | thousand bushels | |
| Europe | | |
| United Kingdom | 7,703 | 11,180 |
| EEC - Belgium-Luxembourg | — | — |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 1,244 | 8,460 |
| Italy | 4,172 | 835 |
| Netherlands | — | 881 |
| Denmark | — | — |
| Norway | — | 148 |
| Spain | — | — |
| Poland | — | — |

For footnotes see end of table.

Australian Exports of Barley by Destination — Concluded

| Destination | 1969-70 | 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|
| | thousand bushels | |
| **America** | | |
| United States of America | 137 | — |
| Peru | — | — |
| **Asia** | | |
| Bahrain Island | 43 | 74 |
| Kuwait | 129 | 966 |
| Qatar | 48 | 144 |
| Saudi Arabia | 397 | 683 |
| Other Arabian States | 158 | 756 |
| Lebanon | — | — |
| Israel | — | — |
| Japan | 5,769 | 9,907 |
| Hong Kong | 9 | — |
| China Rep. of (Taiwan) | 4,290 | 10,070 |
| Pakistan | — | — |
| Korea, Rep. of | 24 | — |
| **Africa** | | |
| South Africa, Rep. of | 345 | 870 |
| Rhodesia | — | — |
| Mozambique | 16 | — |
| Others | 3,778(1) | 4,530 |
| Totals, all countries | 28,262 | 49,504 |

(1) Includes Thailand 369,000 bushels.

Barley — New South Wales Barley Board. — A barley board is to be established in New South Wales in accordance with the demands of barley producers in the State, who voted in favour of such a move at a recent referendum. The result of the poll indicated that 61 per cent of the farmers wanted a board, which is a clear majority, but certainly not an overwhelming opinion. The board is likely to be constituted before the end of 1971 although the 1971-72 crop will not be handled by the new organization. All subsequent crops will be marketed by the board.

The formation of a so called "orderly marketing" authority in New South Wales will result in all barley on mainland Australia being marketed through some form of marketing board.

The next step envisaged by primary producer organizations is the creation of a national barley marketing board followed by a national coarse grain marketing board or, as has been suggested, the marketing to be done by the Australian Wheat Board. The former is feasible within a few years presuming there is some rationale from an economic viewpoint. The formation of a coarse grain board could only be achieved in the distant future, unless unforeseen, but substantial forces exist to bring farmers, marketing organizations and States together.

Barley Pool second advance. — The Western Australia Barley Marketing Board has made a second advance of 10 cents per bushel on all grades of barley delivered to the 1970-71 pool. The total payments to date are as follows: — 2 row manufacturing - A.90 cents ($1.05 Cdn.) per bushel; 2 row feed - A.66 cents (77 cents Cdn.) per bushel; 6 row beecher - A.62 cents (72 cents Cdn.) per bushel. The payments are all less growers' individual freight deductions.

Oats — production and crop conditions. — Oat production is difficult to estimate owing to the multi-purpose nature of the crop. The preliminary estimate of production in 1970-71 was approximately 90 million bushels and, although 1971-72 acreage appears to exceed the 1970-71 figure, production should be approximately the same as in 1970-71 for the present season estimate of acreages may well include plantings which will not be harvested.

Oat Acreage and Production for 1971-72

| State | Acreage | | Production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
| | million acres | | million bushels | |
| New South Wales ............ | 1.0 | 0.6(1) | 24.8 | 12.0 |
| Victoria .................... | 1.0 | 1.3(2) | 27.0 | 28.0 |
| South Australia ............ | 0.5 | 0.5 | 8.4 | 9.0 |
| Western Australia .......... | 1.3 | 2.4 | 28.8 | 40.0 |
| Totals .................... | 3.8 | 4.8 | 89.0 | 89.0 |

(1) Estimated acreage sown for grain. Total sown acreage is estimated to be 1.2 million acres.
(2) Estimated acreage sown for all purposes.

As statistics regarding domestic utilization of oats are essentially unavailable, it is difficult to predict quantities available for export.

Climatic conditions have been relatively favourable for the production of oats in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia where adequate moisture has been received. There are naturally regions in each State that have either received too little or too much rain, but on the balance good yields are expected. Victorian conditions have been spotty with dry conditions reducing expected yields in some areas, although excellent and even excess moisture has been received in others.

The New South Wales total acreage of oats is substantially less than in 1970-71 and poor growing conditions have been experienced in many areas. Production has consequently been adversely affected. As indicated earlier, it is difficult to predict quantities of oats available for either the domestic or export market. As farmers growing oats as a cash crop have had good conditions, the poor conditions may not alter the quantities available as only in years when excellent yields prevail do many of these farmers offer their crop for sale.

Exports. — Export of oats in 1970-71 (July-June) was 30,639,000 bushels which is a substantial increase over past years.

## Australian Exports of Oats by Destination

| Destination | 1969-70 | 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|
| | thousand bushels | |
| **Europe** | | |
| United Kingdom | 506 | 484 |
| EEC — Belgium-Luxembourg | — | — |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 2,537 | 4,656 |
| Netherlands | 2,242 | 3,300 |
| Italy | 1,393 | 4,493 |
| Denmark | — | — |
| Norway | — | — |
| **Asia** | | |
| Bahrain Is. (Nil) | — | — |
| Other Arabian States | 32 | — |
| Israel | 20 | — |
| Hong Kong | 43 | 46 |
| India | 39 | — |
| Japan | 4,721 | 10,593 |
| Malaysia | 425 | 306 |
| Singapore | 122 | 104 |
| Philippines | 12 | — |
| **America** | | |
| Ecuador | 5 | 55 |
| United States | 4 | — |
| Peru | — | — |
| **Africa** | | |
| South Africa, Rep. of | — | 216 |
| Rhodesia | — | — |
| Mauritius | 15 | — |
| Mozambique | 64 | 93 |
| **Oceania** | | |
| New Zealand | 43 | — |
| Others | 30 (3) | 6,293 |
| Totals, all countries | 12,256 | 30,639 |

(1) Includes Okinawa 17,000 bushels.

The major market was Japan followed by Italy, Germany and the Netherlands respectively. The Japanese market is expected to remain a major outlet for Australian exports of oats with Victoria playing a major role in this market. The increase in quantity sold to Japan is not startling in percentage terms, but a good steady increase has taken place in this market.

Oats Board for New South Wales. — Results of a referendum for a producer controlled oats marketing board should be known in a few weeks. The farm organizations supporting the formation of a board are optimistic that the vote will be favourable resulting in all coarse grains in the State being handled by commodity marketing boards. Polls for both sorghum and barley have been successful during 1971, and it is probable that the referendum for an oats board will be favourable. The only board to market this seasons crops will be the sorghum board as ample lead time was available to formalize a functional organization.

With the exception of maize, all coarse grains will be marketed under the umbrella of various marketing organizations in future years, so it appears a logical step to combine the various commodities under a general board for efficient handling and marketing. Such a move is being contemplated in New South Wales, although consensus by producers growing the different crops may not be quickly forthcoming and once leaders have established themselves in positions of power and prestige on such boards, it will be increasingly difficult for a simple transition.

Sorghum. — The greatest interest in the coarse grains has centred on sorghum, even though barley still remains the single most important coarse grain. The reason is that sorghum is grown in New South Wales and Queensland, where droughts have reduced wheat acreage, but excellent summer conditions in past years have given rise to a spectacular growth in acreage and production of the crop.

It is generally expected that the upward trend in production will continue, although the rate of growth will be basically governed by export markets and in particular Japan. The consensus is that feed grain markets will continue to expand, and as Australia will be a small supplier in the world market there is considerable optimism for continuing expansion of the crop in the two States.

Estimated sorghum production for 1971-72 in Queenland was 31,360,000 bushels from 1.08 million acres, while preliminary production estimates in New South Wales put the crop at 19 million bushels from 440,000 acres. Total exports in 1970-71 (July-June) were approximately 19 million bushels — almost exclusively shipped to Japan with further shipments from the 1971-72 crop expected. Total exports from the crop are expected to be in the vicinity of 25 million bushels. The value of sorghum exports was $A23,767,000 some ($27,696,000 Cdn.) in the 1971-72 period.

Acreage is expected to increase in both Queensland and New South Wales, as early conditions were adverse for the planting of wheat. An increase of 20 per cent in acreage is likely, although dependent upon seasonal conditions. Crops in some areas were planted as early as August, with planting to continue until December. Sufficient soil moisture is available in most areas, although good summer rains will be necessary to obtain yields comparable to those of last year.

Maize. — Maize remains a minor crop in Australia but is taking on greater importance in Queensland and New South Wales as an alternative summer crop. Approximately 8.5 million bushels were harvested during 1971 in the two States from a combined acreage of 215,000 acres. Overall yields in New South Wales were less than expected as early flooding and poor harvesting conditions in many areas depressed yields. Good crops were obtained in southern areas of New South Wales, although plantings were on a minor scale.

Grain quality in Queensland was adversely affected by excessively wet conditions throughout March and April. The average yield was 33.8 bushels per acre, considered satisfactory by most growers.

Exports in 1971-72 were nearly 900,000 bushels for an f.O.b. value of $A1.2 million ($1,398,000 Cdn.) with the bulk of the shipments to Japan. The toal acreage for 1971-72 has not been estimated as yet as all plantings have not yet been made, although it is unlikely that a significantly greater acreage will be sown.

## 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 November 9, 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.

The Department of Agriculture announced October 21 a further increase in prices for coarse grains for the 1971-72 crop. The following is a comparison with the prices established in May 1971.

| | May 1971 | October 1971 |
|---|---|---|
| | Cdn. cents per bushel f.o.r. Buenos Aires | |
| Corn, hard | 83 | 92 |
| Corn, dent | 80 | 88 |
| Sorghum | 67 | 74 |
| Millet | 47 | 52 |

There have been no changes in oats, barley and rye prices.

When these prices were published, producers stated that this increase of 10 per cent over May prices will not cover the increase in production costs and the recent devaluation of the Argentine peso amounting to 21 per cent.

The third estimate of corn production released September 21 is 9,930,000 metric tons (390.9 million bushels). This is 6 per cent higher than the 1969-70 production figure of 9,360,000 metric tons (368.5 million bushels).

The first estimate of area sown to corn dated October 14 is 4,850,000 hectares (12.0 million acres). At the time of the estimate approximately 20 per cent of the area had been seeded. This represents a decrease of 3 per cent with respect to 1970-71 but an increase of 6 per cent and 18 per cent over the average for the past five- and ten-year periods, respectively.

The estimated by province are as follows:

| | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|---|---|---|
| | thousand acres | |
| Buenos Aires | 3,809 | 3,334 |
| Santa Fe | 2,692 | 2,865 |
| Cordoba | 2,091 | 2,186 |
| Entre Rios | 1,393 | 1,331 |
| La Pampa | 674 | 667 |
| San Luis | 685 | 655 |
| Others | 989 | 941 |
| Totals | 12,333 | 11,980 |

As only 20 per cent of the province of Buenos Aires has been sown because of wet weather and the desire on the part of many producers to maintain their pastures as long as possible, future adjustments of considerable importance may have to be made in the estimate.

At the end of October corn prices closed at 20.00 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.03 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires and at 19.50 pesos ($1.01 per bushel) at Bahia Blanca. the Futures Exchange corn was quoted at 20.04 pesos ($1.03 per bushel) for November delivery, 20.56 pesos ($1.06 per bushel) for December, 21.20 pesos ($1.09 per bushel) for January and 21.30 pesos ($1.10 per bushel) for April delivery.

Oats, barley and rye. — The second estimate for the area sown to oats, barley (not including malting barley) and rye were issued September 1 and are as follows:

| | 1970-71 | 1st estimate 1971-72 | 2nd estimate 1971-72 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | thousand acres | |
| Oats | 2,532 | 2,707 | 2,492 |
| Barley | 993 | 1,025 | 1,013 |
| Rye | 4,881 | 4,915 | 5,352 |

The estimate for rye is up considerably over the first estimate as some producers planted rye instead of wheat due to wet weather conditions.

A significant portion of these crops are used for grazing. The following table will serve as a guide for a rough estimate of potential production.

Averages for Period 1965-66 — 1969-70

| | Area sown | Not Harvested | % | Harvested | Yield per Hectare harvested | Production |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | thousand acres | | | thousand acres | bushels per acre | thousand bushels |
| Oats | 2,905 | 1,858 | 64.0 | 1,047 | 32.6 | 34,022 |
| Barley | 2,305 | 1,176 | 51.0 | 1,129 | 20.8 | 23,479 |
| Rye | 5,778 | 4,568 | 79.1 | 1,210 | 10.4 | 12,629 |

On October 27, oats, forage barley and rye were quoted at 16.90, 19.20 and 16.80 pesos per 100 kilos (53 cents, 85 cents and 87 cents per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires. At Bahia Blanca they were quoted at 15.70, 18.70 and 16.60 pesos (49 cents, 83 cents and 86 cents per bushel.).

Malting barley. — The Department of Agriculture published the estimate of malting barley area for 1971-72 at 450,000 hectares (1.1 million acres). This is a 10 per cent increase over last year's area but a decrease of 12 per cent and 24 per cent from the averages of the last five- and ten-year periods, respectively. The province of Buenos Aires accounts for 80 per cent of total seeded area.

Area seeded to malting barley for 1971-72 compared with 1970-71 is as follows:

| | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|---|---|---|
| | thousand acres | |
| Buenos Aires | 776 | 885 |
| La Pampa | 129 | 124 |
| Cordoba | 64 | 64 |
| Santa Fe | 35 | 30 |
| Others | 10 | 9 |
| Totals | 1,013 | 1,112 |

Malting barley was quoted at 20.20 pesos per 100 kilos (89 cents per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires and at 19.70 pesos (87 cents per bushel) at Bahia Blanca at the end of October.

Grain sorghum. — In accordance with the first estimate issued by the Department of Agriculture, the area seeded to grain sorghum will be 3,250,000 hectares (8.0 million acres) compared to 3,121,600 hectares (7.7 million acres) sown last year. This figure reflects seeding intentions only, and if favourable climatic conditions prevail during the seeding period, this area could be increased.

The following table shows area seeded to this grain for 1971-72 compared with 1970-71:

| | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|---|---|---|
| | thousand acres | |
| Cordoba | 2,395 | 2,482 |
| Santa Fe | 1,803 | 1,828 |
| Buenos Aires | 1,461 | 1,556 |
| La Pampa | 812 | 857 |
| Entre Rios | 479 | 516 |
| Chaco | 404 | 454 |
| Others | 356 | 333 |
| Totals | 7,710 | 8,028 |

Sorghum was quoted at 18.70 pesos per 100 kilos (97 cents per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires and at 17.80 pesos (92 cents per bushel) at Bahia Blanca at the end of October.

Millet. — The first estimate of seeding is not expected until January and there have been no changes in the production figures reported in our previous report.

Millet was quoted at 18.50 pesos per 100 kilos (86 cents per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires at the end of October.

## GRAIN SITUATION IN BRITAIN

The following information relative to grain situation in Britain has been extracted from a report by Mr. G.D. Cooper, Commercial Officer, (Agriculture) London, under date of November 12, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

General Conditions. — Dull and unsettled weather conditions prevailed during August with intermittant rain and thunderstorms delaying harvesting and damaging cereal crops. Cloud and high humidity encouraged the growth of grass and roots but helped the spread of mould on cereals. Spring barley was particularly affected by early attacks of mildew and brown rust. September was predominently dry and enabled the grain harvest to be completed under excellent conditions but the quality of the grain was variable with widespread reports of samples showing thin and shrivelled grain. There was little sprouting. Winter barley was harvested early and in reasonably good conditions but spring crops were damaged with broken heads resulting in shedding and consequent loss of grain. Some crops of oats were affected by mildew and laid by storms. Wild oats were particularly prevalent among all cereals.

Fine dry weather assisted autumn cultivations and the sowing of winter grain.

Production and yields. — The Ministry of Agriculture has now issued their estimates of yields for England and Wales as at the end of September. The official estimates for Scotland and Northern Ireland are not yet available but by taking into account the historical relationships between yields in England and Wales and those for Scotland and Northern Ireland, provisional estimates for United Kingdom production have been made by the Home Grown Cereals Authority of 8.5 million long tons (396.7 million bushels) for barley, an increase of 1.1 million long tons (51.3 million bushels) over last year and of 1.3 million (85.6 million bushels) of oats, an increase of 0.1 million long tons (6.6 million bushels) over last year. These are based on the estimates of yields for England and Wales provided by the Ministry of 29.7 long cwts. (69.2 bushels) per acre for barley and 31.2 long cwt. (102.6 bushels) per acre for oats.

The final results of the June census for England and Wales just released show that the barley acreage is up by 30,000 acres to 4,740,000 acres. The acreage of oats has increased to 581,000 acres compared with 575,000 acres last year and the acreage of maize for threshing now stands at 3,000 acres compared with only 1,000 as at June, 1970. Mixed grain for threshing and rye for threshing were estimated at 118,000 acres and 16,000 acres, respectively, compared with 165,000 acres for mixed grain and 11,000 acres for rye in 1970.

Consumption and supplies. — The Ministry of Agriculture has issued information as at the end of August relating to the disposal and stocks of home grown coarse grains. These comprise information on intake by processors, exports and imports. Processors cumulative intake of coarse grains in thousand long tons:

| | 1970-71 | 1971-72 (Provisional) |
|---|---|---|
| Barley | | |
| Maltsters by distillers ........................ | 191 | 210 |
| By other processors ........................ | 377 | 276 |
| Other coarse grains | | |
| By processors ................................ | 36 | 32 |

Stocks of grain on farms. — Stocks of grain on farms in Great Britain as at the end of June, 1971 amounted to 230,000 long tons (10,733,000 bushels) of barley and 60,000 long tons (3,953,000 bushels) of oats, compared with a similar amount of barley as at the end of June 1970, and 70,000 long tons (4,612,000 bushels) of oats. Total stocks as percentages of total production were 3 1/4 per cent and 5 per cent for barley and oats, respectively compared with 2 3/4 per cent for barley and 5 3/4 for oats in 1970.

Cereals deficiency payments. — The total cost of the United Kingdom cereals deficiency payments for the 1970-71 crop year is expected to amount to £3.7 million ($9.25) million for oats and mixed grain. £1.08 million acres of oats and mixed grain qualify for a deficiency payment of £0.1413 (35 ¢) per long cwt. equal to £3.433 ($8.58) per acre assessed on a guaranteed price of £1.3920 ($3.48) per long cwt. and an average market price of £1.2503 ($3.13) per long cwt. As the guaranteed price for barley is £1.400 per long cwt. ($1.50 per bushel) and the average market price was £1.4364 per long cwt. ($1.54 per bushel) which is higher than the guaranteed price, no deficiency payments will be made.

The average market price for rye of £1.2433 per long cwt. ($1.55 per bushel) exceeded the guaranteed price of £1.0790 per long cwt. ($1.35 per bushel), therefore no deficiency payment will be made. A quantity of 7,000 long tons (280,000 bushels) was certified.

Corn production. — A report'Economics of Grain Maize (Corn) Production'(1) by the Wye College, Maize (Corn) Unit, just published details the hazards and rewards of producing a grain maize and the future prospects for the crop and concludes that in the hands of the more committed growers profitability is likely to be good. The report which was grant aided by the Home Grown Cereals Authority comprises a survey of 21 farms in East Kent and East Suffolk and is something of an interim report as the scale of corn growing last year was too limited to provide the breadth of information needed for a proper prospective of the crop's potentialities and problems. The survey shows that two in five growers produce more than 35 long cwts. (70 bushels) of dried corn per acre giving margins of £33.50 ($83.75) per acre. There was, however, a considerable variation in yields on farms ranging from 13.6 long cwts. (27.2 bushels) to 50 long cwts. (100 bushels) per acre. The survey confirms the fact that corn growing requires a very high standard of husbandry and with such higher production costs compared with conventional cereal crops a good level of management is essential if the crop is to be profitable. The survey shows that at prices to be expected this year the break-even point is 27-28 long cwt. per acre.

Grain marketing. — Uncertainty among farmers as to the disposal of their grain and at what price is emphasized by the slow rate at which contracts are being registered under the Authority's Forward Contract Bonus Scheme. The Scheme offers incentives for spreading sales throughout the season but the amount of grain registered is substantially below the level of recent years. The quantity of barley registered up to September 7, 1971 totalled 110,864 long tons (5,174,000 bushels) compared with 423,030 long tons (19,741,000 bushels) at the same time last year. The Home Grown Cereals Authority suggest that this situation may be a combination of factors such as the relatively protracted harvest, sellers and buyers feeling their way in the new marketing environment and the extraordinary price rises of last year being still in seller' minds.

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(1) Economics of Grain Maize Production — J.D. Syres, Wye College Maize Unit.

The British Association of Seed and Agricultural Merchants which represents some 1,400 merchants in the United Kingdom has called for the Government to reveal its intentions for the operation of a Cereals Intervention Authority if the United Kingdom enters the Common Market. BASAM also calls for a means if financing the expansion of agriculture in view of high prices in the Community. BASAM contends that as agricultural merchants provide an important source of credit for British farmers their members will need even greater cash resources in the future to meet their requirements and that there is a strong case for the Government to make funds available to all sectors of the industry.

National Farmers' Union members are currently looking at the possibility of a Cereals Marketing Board. They are of the opinion that the changes in the Cereals Deficiency Payment Scheme will place far more burden on farmers to obtain as much of their return from the market with entry into the E.E.C. and they consider that there is an imperative need for producers to strengthen their position in the market.

Grain markets. — An easier trend is evident in the domestic grain markets with little interest in deliveries of feed barley before February. February and March positions are valued at £24.50 per long ton ($1.31 per bushel). Trade in malting barley also continued quiet with values between £25.00 and £30.00 per long ton ($1.34 to $1.61 per bushel) dependent on quality.

The Home Grown Cereals Authority ex-farm guide prices for feed barleys are announced at £22.50 per long ton ($1.20 per bushel) for November delivery and £22.75 per long ton ($1.22 per bushel) for December delivery.

## FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY QUARTERLY GRAIN REPORT

The following account of the current grain situation in the Federal Republic of Germany has been extracted from a report supplied by Mr. R.B. Rossing, Commercial Officer (Agriculture), Canadian Embassy, Bonn, West Germany, under date of November 20, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Weather conditions. — Due to favourable weather conditions winter cultivations show a good growth. This applies to rapeseed particularly. As a result of the extremely dry weather, farmers in West Germany have made very good progress so far with their autumn field work.

Planting intentions for 1972. — The first surveys lead us to expect again increased acreages of winter cultivations for 1972, i.e. 4 per cent for winter wheat, 12 per cent for winter barley, and 12 per cent for winter rapeseed. The area seeded to winter rye does not show any marked change.

Summary of the coarse grains situation. — Farmers' marketings of feed grains from August 1970 to July 1971 at 2,389,000 metric tons were down 275,000 tons or 10 per cent as against 1969-70.

The following carryover stocks were held by processors, c-operatives, and grain traders on August 1, 1971.

| | 1970 | 1971 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| | thousand metric tons | | per cent |
| Barley | 449.7 | 647.4 | + 44 |
| Oats | 82.3 | 140.2 | + 70 |
| Corn | 172.9 | 110.3 | − 36 |
| Other grain products | 50.7 | 42.5 | − 16 |
| Totals, feed grains (grain value) | 755.6 | 940.4 | + 24 |

Disappearance of Feed Grains (Barley, Oats and Corn)

| | Barley | | Oats | | Corn | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 |
| | thousand bushels | | | | | |
| Farmers' sales | 97,416 | 86,622 | 28,465 | 22,954 | 4,094 | 5,866 |
| Imports | 77,896 | 121,758 | 23,408 | 54,013 | 85,783 | 113,340 |
| Totals, supplies | 175,312 | 208,380 | 51,873 | 76,967 | 89,877 | 119,206 |
| Less exports | 41,750 | 21,311 | 1,297 | 2,658 | 9,960 | 20,708 |
| Change in stocks | − 21,357 | + 6,476 | − 4,215 | + 3,631 | − 3,189 | − 591 |
| Totals, available supplies | 154,919 | 180,594 | 54,791 | 70,677 | 83,106 | 99,089 |
| Domestic utilization: | | | | | | |
| Food, seed and loss | 5,374 | 5,833 | 10,245 | 9,532 | 10,275 | 12,007 |
| Feed | 54,931 | 75,508 | 44,546 | 61,145 | 59,367 | 69,839 |
| Industrial consumption | 94,614 | 99,253 | − | − | 13,464 | 17,243 |
| Totals, disposition | 154,919 | 180,594 | 54,791 | 70,677 | 83,106 | 99,089 |

The processing of grain into mixed feeds in 1970-71 increased by 400,000 metric tons or 11 per cent. Particularly the share of corn rose — by 300,000 metric tons (11,810,000 bushels), whereas the utilization of wheat declined by 100,000 metric tons (3,674,000 bushels). The share of grains in mixed feeds again slightly increased from 36.5 per cent to 37.5 per cent in 1970-71.

Processing of Grain into Mixed Feeds

| | August — July 1969-70 | August — July 1970-71 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| | thousand metric tons | | per cent |
| Wheat .......... | 977.0 | 877.7 | — 10.2 |
| Rye ............ | 61.6 | 119.8 | + 94.5 |
| Barley ......... | 569.7 | 666.2 | + 16.8 |
| Oats ........... | 365.4 | 360.7 | — 1.3 |
| Corn, etc. ..... | 1,333.2 | 1,650.4 | + 24.1 |
| Totals, grains. | 3,306.9 | 3,674.8 | + 11.0 |

Decline of grain prices following the DM-revaluation. — During 1970-71 grain prices with the exception of brewing barley declined due to the revaluation of the Deutschmark. Market prices(1) at the major commodities exchanges amounted to

| | |
|---|---|
| DM 35.85 ($10.80 Cdn.) for rye | — 0.2 per cent |
| DM 34.60 ($10.42 Cdn.) for feed barley | — 3.5 per cent |
| DM 33.15 ($9.98 Cdn.) for oats | — 3.9 per cent |
| DM 43.35 ($13.06 Cdn.) for brewing barley | + 14.0 per cent |

(1) excluding value-added tax

The price reduction against 1969-70 was chiefly caused by the reduction in intervention prices induced by the DM-revaluation.

Imports and exports of coarse grains. — Imports of feed and industrial grains into Germany showed a tremendous rise in 1970-71. While imports of total feed grains increased by 2.1 million metric tons, imports of oats more than doubled. Barley imports also showed a marked rise with + 826,000 tons ( + 37,938,000 bushels) corresponding to a growth rate of 58 per cent. Due to the shortage in feedstuffs imports from EEC countries slightly dropped whereas shipments from the major grain producing countries with the exception of Argentina sharply increased. Leading supplier was the U.S.A. which covered more than 35 per cent of the import needs mainly with corn. The EEC share in total imports declined from 44 per cent in 1969-70 to 27 per cent in 1970-71. Canada's share with about 840,000 tons amounted to 14 per cent of total imports.

As a result of the shortfall in feeds, exports declined from 1,186,000 tons in 1969-70 to 882,000 tons in 1970-71.

Trade notes. — Interest for feed barley is small due to large supplies from the domestic crop. Since levies cannot be prefixed at present, cheap imported barley is not available. French corn dominates the markets from November onwards and is also affected by increasing freight rates. Only small lots of Plate corn are on offer at a high price.

The interest for oats with a higher natural weight has improved lately. Sorghum and feed rye tend steady with small supplies.

Malting barley: German consumers are reserved in view of ample supplies. The CIF price of French malting barley was slightly higher because of the very firm barge freights.

Feed grains: government measures. — Until the end of October, 1971 the following quantities of grain were taken over by the Import and Storage Agency for Grains and Feedstuffs:

| | August — September | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
| | thousand bushels | |
| Barley | 3,031 | 15,524 |
| Rye | 1,811 | 5,275 |

As of mid-October about 470,000 metric tons (17,269,000 bushels) of wheat were registered for utilization as feed wheat.

Coarse grains: 1971-72 crop year and outlook. — During the first two months — August and September — of the current crop year West Germany's farmers have marketed about 800,000 metric tons more of grain than during the preceding period of time. In total 4.97 million tons were sold as against 4.16 million tons the previous year.

Farmers' Marketings, August-September

| | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|---|---|---|
| | thousand bushels | |
| Wheat | 77,896 | 95,900 |
| Rye | 26,770 | 29,526 |
| Barley | 56,034 | 62,464 |
| Oats | 9,726 | 14,913 |

Imports of feed grains during August-September 1971 show an 18 per cent decline against 1970. Due to the higher domestic crop — plus 1.0 million tons of barley — imports of barley show even a decline of 31 per cent. The same trend applies to imports of oats.

1971 Crop Results of Second Official Forecast

| | Area | | Yield per acre | | Production | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1970 | 1971 | 1970 | 1971 | 1970 | 1971 |
| | '000 hectares | | quintals per hectare | | '000 metric tons | |
| Winter rye .......... | 835 | 835 | 31.1 | 35.3 | 2,594 | 2,944 |
| Summer rye .......... | 30 | 33 | 23.6 | 30.3 | 71 | 99 |
| Winter mixed grains . | 38 | 40 | 32.0 | 37.8 | 120 | 151 |
| Winter barley ....... | 462 | 516 | 39.3 | 42.0 | 1,815 | 2,167 |
| Summer barley ....... | 1,013 | 978 | 29.0 | 36.4 | 2,939 | 3,561 |
| Oats ................ | 825 | 836 | 30.1 | 36.3 | 2,484 | 3,039 |
| Summer mixed grains . | 389 | 345 | 28.5 | 35.4 | 1,106 | 1,221 |
| Total grains (incl. wheat) ... | 5,085 | 5,131 | 33.0 | 39.6 | 16,791 | 20,343 |

West German Imports of Feed and Industrial Grains

August — July

| Country of production | 1969-70 | | | 1970-71 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barley | Oats | Total feedgrains(1) | Barley | Oats | Total feedgrains(1) |
| | | | metric tons | | | |
| Canada ....... | 83.652 | 30.779 | 118.152 | 737.167 | 101.916 | 841.281 |
| U.S.A. ....... | 15.823 | — | 1,387.005 | 199.397 | 100.098 | 2,200.943 |
| Argentina .... | 3.956 | 24.617 | 243.097 | — | 31.034 | 265.250 |
| Australia .... | 48.942 | 69.669 | 119.111 | 249.516 | 171.724 | 422.356 |
| EEC .......... | 924.748 | 148.798 | 1,685.171 | 666.127 | 79,891 | 1,590.018 |
| Denmark ...... | 247.170 | 24.457 | 271.760 | 101.233 | — | 101.339 |
| U.K. ......... | 11.651 | 6.666 | 30.601 | 80.709 | 80.533 | 182.186 |
| Sweden ....... | 20.600 | 17.805 | 38.405 | 163.520 | 212.247 | 375.770 |
| South Africa . | — | — | 20.487 | — | — | 34.740 |
| Others ....... | 71.864 | 14.034 | 188.681 | 56.692 | 11.316 | 195.716 |
| Totals ..... | 1,428.406 | 336.825 | 4,102.470 | 2,254.361 | 788.759 | 6,209.599 |

(1) grain value; includes also corn, milocorn, sorghum, and malt.

## GRAIN SITUATION IN FRANCE

The following information relative to the French grain situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. G.W. Doucet, Commercial Secretary, (Agriculture) Canadian Embassy, Paris, under date of November 10, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Weather and crops. — Weather conditions have been quite variable during August, several sunny days being followed by storms. Temperatures were largely normal throughout the late summer period, although the rain that did occur was quite violent, especially in the latter part of August. This weather is expected to reduce the quality of the soft wheat significantly. Yields vary across the country, being very low in the South West and very high in the North.

Durum wheat yields are normal. Soft wheat deliveries during the 1971-72 crop year are expected to reach 11,800,000 metric tons (433.6 million bushels), while durum deliveries may reach 450,000 (16.5 million bushels), representing an upward revision by ONIC for soft wheat and no change for durum.

Barley. — Barley production in the 1971-72 crop year is now expected to exceed 9 million metric tons (413.4 million bushels), an upward revision by 250,000 metric tons (11.5 million bushels) over 1970-71. Barley deliveries will be between 5.1 and 5.3 million metric tons (234.2 million and 243.4 million bushels), or roughly similar to 1970-71.

Corn. — Corn production is now estimated at 8,274,290 metric tons (325.7 million bushels), with deliveries anticipated to reach 6.6 — 7.0 million tons (259.8 million to 275.6 million bushels). Deliveries are expected to be 10 per cent higher than in the last crop year, e.g. 6.2 vs. 6.6 — 7.0 million tons (240.1 million vs. 259.8 million — 275.6 million bushels).

Supply-disposition for barley. — In the first two months of the current campaign, French sales to the E.E.C. reached 314,000 metric tons (14,422,000 bushels), with the volume of certificates approaching 2 million tons (91,858,000 bushels). The exportable surplus, therefore, appears to be covered by export contracts. Exports to third countries have reached 325,000 tons (14,927,000 bushels).

Sales to malting industries have been 112,000 tons (5,144,000 bushels) while feed barley accounts for 128,000 (5,879,000 bushels).

Total deliveries up to October 1 are 3,647,000 tons (167,504,000 bushels), and stocks in all positions at that time were 3,111,000 tons (142,886,000 bushels).

Corn supply-disposition. — The corn campaign has just begun, and sales to the E.E.C. are not yet significant. Over 300,000 metric tons (11,810,000 bushels) of corn have already been utilized as animal feed, but other utilization is not yet significant.

With deliveries of only 378,000 tons (14,881,000 bushels) and imports of 105,000 tons (4,134,000 bushels), total stocks in all positions on October 1 were 524,000 tons (20,629,000 bushels).

Prices. — In the last few weeks, the world market has tended toward conditions completely unexpected — a rapid increase in prices (more than 10 per cent in 6 weeks), largely resulting from demand in Eastern Europe and Asia. As a result, French officials have assessed prices as being artificially high and have proposed to put back on the market a first release of 125,000 metric tons (5,741,000 bushels) of barley removed when barley prices approached their intervention levels earlier this year.

Corn prices are considered to be at "an equilibrium level", just enough to bring forward enough corn to meet internal E.E.C. needs without the need to export to third countries.

Continued from page 16

bushels. Some 10,438,000 bushels of this grain were produced in Quebec, 480,000 bushels in Manitoba and the remainder consisted of relatively small quantities in other provinces for which estimates are not available.

Acreage, Yield and Production of Shelled Corn, 1970 and 1971

| Province | Acreage 1970 | Acreage 1971 | Yield per acre 1970r | Yield per acre 1971 | Production 1970r | Production 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | acres | | bushels | | thousand bushels | |
| Quebec .......... | 93,400 | 125,000 | 78.0 | 83.5 | 7,285,000 | 10,438,000 |
| Ontario ......... | 1,100,000 | 1,200,000 | 85.0 | 81.0 | 93,500,000 | 97,200,000 |
| Manitoba ........ | 3,500 | 10,000 | 40.0 | 48.0 | 140,000 | 480,000 |
| Totals ........ | 1,196,900 | 1,335,000 | 84.3 | 81.0 | 100,925,000 | 108,118,000 |

CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS

September 30 According to World Agricultural Production and Trade, published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.D.A., world barley production in 1971, is estimated at a record 127.4 million metric tons (5,852 million bushels), 11 per cent above 1970. World oats production in 1971 is estimated at 52.3 million tons (3,177 million bushels), up 4 per cent over the previous crop.

October 18 According to a report received from Mr. R.A. Groundwater, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Melbourne, barley production in Australia is expected to increase to approximately 126 million bushels in 1971-72 from an acreage of 6.6 million acres. The 1971-72 acreage of oats appears to exceed the 1970-71 figure and production should be approximately the same as the 89.0 million bushels harvested in 1970-71. The greatest interest in coarse grains has centered on sorghum, even though barley still remains the single most important coarse grain.

November 9 A report received from Mr. H.G. Fairfield, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires, stated that the first estimate of area sown to corn in Argentina for 1971-72 dated October 14 is 4.8 million hectares (12.0 million acres), 3 per cent lower than the previous year. The third estimate of the 1971 corn production released on September 21 is 9.9 million metric tons (390.9 million bushels) an increase of 6 per cent over 1970.

18 Based on conditions at October 20, production of Canada's principal grain crops in 1971 was estimated as follows, in millions of bushels, with 1970 figures in brackets: all wheat, 523.7 (331.5); oats for grain, 377.2 (367.8); barley, 654.8 (415.7); mixed grains, 102.8 (98.6); corn for grain, 108.1 (100.9); all rye, 24.8 (22.4); flaxseed, 25.7 (48.9); rapeseed, 98.5 (72.2); and soybeans, 10.1 (10.4).