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TABLE OF CONTENTS

S Y M B O L S

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

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

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

WORLD SITUATION

World Corn Production Jumps to New High in 1971

The following account of the world corn situation has been taken from the World Agricultural Production and Trade statistical report, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, under date of December 31, 1971.

World corn production in 1971 is estimated at 293 million metric tons, 16 per cent above last year, on the basis of information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The current estimate is 14 per cent over the 1969 record. World corn area is estimated 4 per cent above that of 1970.

The North American corn crop at 155 million tons, was up 31 per cent. Canada produced 2.7 million tons, up 7 per cent. The United States had a record corn harvest of 141.0 million tons, 35 per cent above 1970 and 17 per cent over the 1967 record. Yields gained 21 per cent under favourable conditions in contrast to the blight and drought problems of last season. Mexican corn production is estimated at a record 9.5 million tons, up 3 per cent.

The West European corn harvest is estimated at 17.2 million tons, up 6 per cent. The EC crop totalled 13.6 million tons, up 7 per cent. France produced a record 8.5 million tons, up 15 per cent on increased area, while Italy had a 4.5-million-ton crop, down 6 per cent because of hot, dry mid-season weather. Spain produced a record 2.0 million tons.

Eastern Europe had a record corn crop estimated at 24.8 million tons, some 4 million tons above 1970. Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania all had sharply better crops, the latter in particular recovering from a poor 1970 season.

Corn production in the Soviet Union is estimated as higher than last year but below the good 1969 outturn.

The 1971 corn harvest in Asia is estimated at 40.2 million tons, down 4 per cent. The Indian crop was 12 per cent lower on reduced yield.

In the Southern Hemisphere, planted area is indicated as lower in both Brazil and Argentina. However, growing conditions have been favourable in these countries as well as in South Africa.

FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

Commercial Supplies

Data recorded up to February 16, 1972 indicate that deliveries of oats have amounted to 15.8 million bushels, some 35 per cent lower than the 24.2 million marketed during the same period a year ago but marketings of barley, at 139.5 million bushels, were 14 per cent above the comparable 1970-71 figure of 122.6 million. In addition to oats and barley, farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 5.7 million bushels of rye up to February 16 this year, compared with the 4.5 million delivered at the same time a year ago.

Total supplies of oats in commercial positions at February 16, 1972 amounted to 28.3 million bushels and represented increases of 24 per cent and 11 per cent,

respectively, from the 22.8 million of the previous year and the 25.4 million of two years ago. Some 16.1 million bushels, were in country elevator positions and this volume was higher than both the comparable stocks of 9.9 million at February 17, 1971 and the 12.6 million at the same date in 1970. Lakehead stocks, at 6.4 million bushels, registered an increase of 52 per cent over the 4.2 million of 1971 but 6 per cent less than the 6.8 million of two years ago. Supplies in Eastern elevators amounted to some 2.7 million bushels compared with 2.8 million the previous year. Oats stocks "in transit rail" (western division) amounted to 2.6 million bushels sharply below the previous year's comparable total of 5.4 million. Total supplies of barley at February 16 this year amounted to 94.4 million bushels, in sharp contrast to both the 69.4 million of a year ago and the 69.6 million of two years ago. Country elevator stocks, at 46.6 million bushels were higher than both the 35.7 million at the corresponding date in 1971 and the 37.4 million in 1970. Stocks of barley at the Canadian Lakehead, totalling some 8.0 million bushels were smaller than both the 14.9 million of the previous year and the 12.1 million of two years ago. The 8.0 million bushels in Eastern elevators represented an increase of 24 per cent over the 6.4 million of 1971 and 7 per cent more than the 7.5 million of two years ago. Supplies of rye in commercial positions at February 16, 1972 amounted to 6.5 million bushels, 26 per cent above the 5.2 million of a year ago and 38 per cent larger than the 4.7 million of two years ago. Stocks at country elevators, at 3.3 million bushels were above the corresponding 1971 total of 2.1 million and the 2.2 million of 1970. Stocks at the Canadian Lakehead, at 1.6 million bushels while unchanged from a year ago were higher than the 1.3 million at the same date in 1970.

Domestic Market — Reflecting an increase of 20 per cent in shipments of oats which more than offset a decrease of 4 per cent in barley, while rye remained unchanged, total shipments of oats, barley and rye to domestic markets up to February 16 this year are placed at some 51.6 million bushels, some 4 per cent above last year's comparable total of 49.7 million. These figures represent shipments to domestic channels from the licensed elevator system and include grains entering the milling and malting industries for subsequent export as processed products.

Exports — Total exports of oats as grain, barley and rye during the first half of the 1971-72 crop year, at 103.0 million bushels, represented a decrease of 4 per cent from the 106.9 million exported during the same period of 1970-71 but sharply above the ten-year (1960-61 — 1969-70) August-January average of 20.6 million bushels. Current crop year exports of the three commodities to January 31, 1972 with figures for the corresponding period of 1970-71 and the ten-year August-January averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows in million bushels: oats, 4.4 (8.2, 3.6); barley, 92.9 (94.6, 14.0); and rye, 5.7 (4.1, 3.0). It is to be noted that exports of oats and barley were lower this year than last while rye registered an increase.

The 4.4 million bushels of Canadian oats as grain exported during the first six months of the 1971-72 crop year were substantially below the August-January 1970-71 total of 8.2 million. Most of the current total was accounted for by shipments to Italy, 1.2 million and Germany West 1.1 million bushels, followed by the Netherlands, 0.8 and United States, 0.7 million. Smaller shipments went to Britain, Switzerland and Venezuela. Exports of Canadian barley, at 929 million bushels, were 2 per cent lower than the previous year's total of 94.6 million. This year's August-January leading markets were as follows, in millions of bushels: Italy, 19.7; Britain, 15.4; Japan, 14.8; Roumania, 6.1; Iraq, 6.0; United States, 5.4 and Iran, 5.0. Smaller shipments went to seventeen other destinations. In addition,

Customs data indicate that the equivalent of some 2.6 million bushels of barley was exported in the form of malt during the first half of the current crop year. Of the 5.7 million bushels of rye exported during August-January 1971-72 Japan was the principal market with 4.5 million bushels, followed by Britain, 0.5 million; Netherlands, 0.3; United States, Philippines and Germany, 0.1 million each.

West Coast Build-up in Grain Vessels Expected

Mr. N.A. Hope, General Director of Grain Transportation for the Canadian Wheat Board made the following announcement on January 17, 1972. "A large carryover in grain export commitments already made for January, is resulting in a build-up of ocean vessels in Vancouver"

Mr. Hope, who is in Vancouver to discuss the situation with grain terminal operators and railway officials, said the build-up is due mainly to the serious delays in the arrival of ocean vessels. The vessel delays, which started in early October, were caused by operating conditions in other parts, particularly the U.S. West Coast, and, in some instances, by poor weather conditions.

"Even though West Coast grain clearances have been at record levels since August 1, the cumulative result of the delays means that a quantity of some 12 million bushels scheduled for export in the last three months will now have to be handled in the coming weeks in addition to what was already a heavy January program," Mr. Hope said.

At the same time, interruptions in rail shipments from country elevators resulting from two derailments and a number of snow slides on CP Rail lines in the last 10 days have seriously reduced grain-car unloads at Vancouver terminals. Railway unloads at Vancouver have averaged 460 cars per day during the 10-day period, well below the desired levels.

Mr. Hope pointed out that a total of over 9,000 railway cars, carrying more than 18 million bushels of grain, are now loaded on the Prairies and enroute to West Coast terminals.

"The probelm is that a large number of the CP Rail cars are east of the snow-slide area, "Mr. Hope said. "I know that the two railways are doing everthing they can to re-route the maximum number of cars, but it will be a number of days before normal operations can be resumed.

"Everyone appreciates the difficulties involved, particularly since the January and February export programs already are very large," Mr. Hope said. "However, we have the assurance of railway officials, terminal operators, labour leaders and harbour officials that everything possible is being done to meet these extraordinary requirements."

Rail Movement Policy

The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade No. 25 under date of January 17, 1972 announced that the Board wishes to clarify the policy for the all-rail movement of No. 5 and lower grade of wheat (including such other grades of wheat of an equivalent initial price), No. 1 Feed and lower grades of oats, and No. 1 Feed and lower grades of barley ex primary elevators to points east of Thunder Bay and to British Columbia for feeding purposes.

Companies who wish to take advantage of this movement should contact the Country Services Division of the Wheat Board.

Companies making such sales and shipments must advise the Board of the number of cars of wheat, oats and barley they wish to ship, the point of origin, and the eastern or western destination. If approved, the Board will enter into a sales contract with the shipper basis the Board's domestic selling price in effect date of booking. Any additional costs involved will be the responsibility of the shipper.

On such sales railway scaled weights and Canadian Grain Commission sample marked certificates will govern as far as Board accounting is concerned. A representative shipper's loading sample of not less than one and one-half pounds in weight contained in a cotton sample bag properly identified by name of shipper, car number and station is to be delivered to the Inspection Division, Canadian Grain Commission, Winnipeg, concurrent with shipment.

Adjustment of carrying charges will be made in accordance with the current Handling Agreement, Schedule "C" paragraph 6b(i).

Requests for cars for such shipments will be handled in the usual way through the Block Shipping System which requires three weeks' notice.

The Canadian Grains Institute Names First Director

On January 4, 1972 the Institute's provisional board of directors announced that Victor Martens, a noted Canadian grain official will be appointed director of the new Canadian Grains Institute.

Mr. Martens, 51, Secretary and Director of Administration for the Canadian Grain Commissiom, will take up his new position in the early part of 1972. As the Chief Executive of the Institute, Mr. Martens will have direct responsibility for the organization of the new Institute, selection of personnel and the development of the Institute's instructional program.

The new Institute, which has already generated considerable interest in international grain trade circles, will provide practical and commercially-oriented courses of instruction to Canadian and foreign participants on the managerial, institutional, economic and technological aspects of the grain industry.

The Institute will occupy three floors in the new Canadian Grain Commission building scheduled for completion in the fall of 1972. Besides modern teaching facilities, the Institute will contain pilot plants for flour milling, baking, feed processing and oilseed crushing. The order for the pilot mill has been placed and some of the equipment is already in Winnipeg, awaiting installation.

Initial Payments for 1972-73 Crop Year

The Honourable Otto Lang, Minister Responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, stated that the initial payments for wheat, barley and oats for the crop year beginning August 1, 1972 were announced on March 1, 1972.

The prices, unchanged from last year with the exception of barley which is increased by five cents a bushel, are: No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat, $1.46 a bushel, No. 3 Canada Western Six-Row Barley, 96 cents a bushel, and No. 2 Canada Western Oats, 60 cents a bushel. All prices are "basis in store", Thunder Bay.

In making this statement, Mr. Lang said, "This continues the practice established by the government for the first time in March 1971 of announcing initial payments in advance of spring seeding."

He said also that the increase in the barley price was "a clear invitiation to farmers to plant enough barley to enable Canada to participate in the world feed grain market in volume and on a continuing basis.

Last year, the announcement of initial payments was combined with a news letter mailed to all Canadian Wheat Board permit holders setting out the prospect for marketings by producers in the current crop year.

"This proved quite successful in helping producers to respond closely in their production planning to market demand," Mr. Lang said. "A similar news letter, setting out prospects for the 1972-73 crop year, is being mailed to all producers in the next few days. It is a difficult business to guess quotas because we have no way of knowing how many acres farmers will seed or assign to the delivery of each crop and it is impossible to be completely accurate in forecasting future sales patterns, but we are providing farmers with the best information we have at this time," the Minister added.

The Canadian Wheat Board assures a minimum total delivery by producers of 505 million bushels of wheat, 260 million bushels of barley, and 13 million bushels of oats in the coming crop year.

Mr. Lang said that these are minimum deliveries and "if sales require increased deliveries, additional quotas will be opened."

Rye, Flaxseed and Rapeseed Quotas Increased

On January 19, 1972, the Canadian Wheat Board announced increases in producer delivery quotas for rye, flaxseed and rapeseed. The changes, which follow, went into effect Tuesday, January 18 and apply to all delivery points within the designated area.

Rye — A seven-bushel increase was authorized, raising the regular rye quota from 13 to 20 bushels per quota acre.

Flaxseed — A two-bushel increase was authorized, raising the regular flaxseed quota from eight to 10 bushels per quota acre.

Rapeseed — A three-bushel increase was authorized, raising the regular rapeseed quota from five to eight bushels per quota acre.

Re Quotas — Oats

The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade No. 5 stated that effective Monday, January 17, 1972 at all delivery points within the designated area an "A" quota for oats is hereby authorized at a level of three(3) bushels per quota acre assigned to oats as shown in the individual producer's permit book.

General Quotas, 1971-72 as at Monday, February 28, 1972
Canadian National Railway Blocks

No.	Name	Wheat (all others)				Durum		Oats		Barley			
		A	B	C	D	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	D
		bushels per quota acre											
01	Winnipeg N. ...	—	2	—		5	5	3		—	5	5	5
03	Winnipeg S. ...	—	2	—		5	5	3		—	5	5	5
05	Winnipeg W. ...	—	2	—		5	5	3		—	5	5	5
07	Brandon N.	—	2	—		5	5	3		—	5	5	5
09	Brandon W.	—	2	—		5	5	3		—	5	5	5
11	Melville	—	2	2(1)		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
13	Dauphin	—	2	—		5	5	3		—	5	5	5
15	Kamsack	—	2	—		5	5	3		—	5	5	5
17	Saskatoon M. ..	—	2	2(1)		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
19	Saskatoon S. ..	—	2	2		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
21	Saskatoon W. ..	—	2	2		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
23	Pr. Albert E. .	—	2	2(1)		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
25	Pr. Albert S. .	—	2	2		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
27	Pr. Albert M. .	—	2	2		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
29	Pr. Albert W. .	—	2	2		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
31	Regina N.	—	2	2(1)		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
33	Regina S.	—	2	2(1)		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
35	Regina W.	—	2	2(1)		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
37	Biggar N.....	—	2	2		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
39	Biggar W.	—	2	2		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
41	Edmonton N. ...	2	2	2		5	5	3		5	5	5	—
43	Edmonton S. ...	—	2	2		5	5	3		5	5	5	—
45	Edmonton W. ...	—	2	2		5	5	3		5	5	5	—
47	Hanna S.	2	2	2		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
49	Hanna W.	—	2	2		5	5	3		5	5	5	—
90	N.A.R. West ...	2	2	2(2)		5	5	3		5	5	5	—
98	G.S.L.	2	2	2(2)		5	5	3		5	5	5	—

(1) The "C" Quota is for wheat grading No. 1 C.W. Red Spring Wheat only.
(2) The "C" Quota is for wheat grading No. 4 Manitoba Northern and higher.

General Quotas 1971-72 as at Monday, February 28, 1972
Canadian Pacific Railway Blocks

No.	Name	Wheat (all others)				Durum		Oats		Barley			
		A	B	C	D	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	D
		bushels per quota acre											
61	Keewatin	—	2	—		5	5	3		—	5	5	5
62	La Riviere	—	2	—		5	5	3		—	5	5	5
63	Carberry	—	2	—		5	5	3		—	5	5	5
64	Brandon	—	2	2(1)		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
71	Weyburn	—	2	2(1)		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
72	Pasqua	—	2	2(1)		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
73	Bulyea	—	2	2(1)		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
74	Bredenbury	—	2	2(1)		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
75	Saskatoon	—	2	2(1)		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
76	Wilkie	—	2	2		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
77	Assiniboia	2	2	2		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
78	Swift Current .	—	2	2		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
79	Outlook	—	2	2		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
81	Medicine Hat ..	2	2	2(2)		5	5	3		—	5	5	—
82	Brooks	2	2	2		5	5	3		5	5	5	—
83	Lethbridge	2	2	2		5	5	3		5	5	5	—
84	Vulcan	2	2	2		5	5	3		5	5	5	—
85	Calgary	—	2	2		5	5	3		5	5	5	—
86	Red Deer	2	2	2		5	5	3		5	5	5	—
87	Edmondon	2	2	2		5	5	3		5	5	5	—
95	N.A.R. East	—	2	2		5	5	3		5	5	5	—
	B.C. Stations ..	2	2	2		5	5	3		5	5	5	—

(1) The "C" Quota is for wheat grading No. 1 C.W. Red Spring Wheat only.

(2) The "C" Quota is for wheat grading No. 4 Manitoba Northern and higher.

General Quotas 1971-72 as at Monday, February 28, 1972

	A	B	C	
	bushels per quota acre			
Hercules Durum	5	5	—	All blocks
Soft White Springs	—	5	5	All blocks
Alberta Red Winter	—	2	—	All blocks
Rye	20	—	—	All blocks
Flaxseed	10	—	—	All blocks
Rapeseed	15(1)	—	—	All blocks

Special Quotas 1971-72 as at Monday, February 28, 1972

Pitic 62	1 carlot (50 assigned acres)	All blocks
Selected Hercules Durum	1 carlot (60 assigned acres)	All blocks
Selected oats	50 bushels per assigned acre	All blocks
Selected barley	50 bushels per assigned acre	All blocks
Rye for distilleries	40 bushels per assigned acre	
Flaxseed for processors	25 bushels per assigned acre	
Rapeseed (low erucic acid)	15 bushels per assigned acre	All blocks
Rapeseed for crushers	20 bushels per assigned acre	
Two-Row barley and Six-Row barley (Olli variety)	Extended to a fourth carlot per assigned acre	All blocks

(1) 7 bushels per quota acre — leading quota to rapeseed crushers only in all blocks.

Millfeed Production Declines but Exports Increase

Production of millfeeds during the first half of the 1971-72 crop year amounted to 337,670 tons, some 4 per cent below the 1970-71 comparable total of 350,654 tons but one per cent above the ten-year average (1960-61 — 1969-70) of 334,699 tons. Exports of millfeeds during the August-January period of the current crop year, at 125,068 tons, were 6 per cent more than the comparable 1970-71 total of 118,186 tons and considerably more than the ten-year average for the period of 56,029 tons. Reflecting the combined effect of a moderate decrease in production and higher exports, and after making an allowance for changes in mill stocks, the amount available to the domestic market during the first half of the 1971-72 crop year amounted to 212,249 tons compared with 229,719 tons during the same period a year ago.

Supply and Distribution of Millfeeds, August-January 1971-72 and 1970-71

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
November	17,748	34,551	2,880	55,179	25,735	31,095
December	16,039	33,400	2,831	52,270	21,531	29,464
January 1972	16,894	32,625	2,652	52,171	16,903	34,792
Totals	109,431	208,407	19,832	337,670	125,068	212,249
Same period 1970-71r	114,325	217,373	18,956	350,654	118,186	229,719

(1) Adjusted for change in mill stocks.

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 the previous 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 last year's figure of 84.3 bushels. Some 97,200,000 bushels of the 1971 crop of grain corn was grown in Ontario while an estimated 10,438,000 were harvested in Quebec and 480,000 in Manitoba. Relatively smaller quantities were produced in other provinces for which estimates are not available.

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

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

Quality of Western Canadian Barley, 1971 Crop

The following information was taken from Crop Bulletin No. 112 "Canadian Barley, 1971" published by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Canadian Grain Commission. These quality data are based on samples of new-crop barley (Six-row grades, Two-row grades, and No. 1 Feed grade) were collected throughout the harvest period and up to October 29, 1971 by which time the major portion of the barley crop had been harvested. Samples included in this survey were selected in direct proportion to the estimated barley production in each of the crop districts in the Prairie Provinces. Good coverage of the 1971 barley crop was achieved. Individual samples of barley were analysed to determine nitrogen content. The residues of the individual samples were then bulked together by grade to provide a composite representing the average of each grade of the new-crop barley. These grade composite samples were then subjected to physical and chemical analyses and to malting tests.

Barley continues to assume an increasingly important role in Western Canadian agriculture. In 1970, partly as a result of a Government program to reduce wheat production, barley acreage exceeded bread wheat acreage and barley production markedly exceeded the abnormally low bread wheat production and established a new barley production record. In 1971 in the absence of Government incentives to influence production, barley production was substantially increased and again barley production (625.5 million bushels) exceeded wheat production (504 million bushels).

A brief summary of the growing conditions and factors governing 1971 barley production is as follows. Moisture conditions in most areas of the Canadian Prairies were generally good in the spring of 1971; the winter's snowfall was normal in most areas, and the melting of the snow in the spring and the subsequent run-off was gradual. Unusually high temperatures were recorded in many areas in the latter part of April and permitted an early start at seeding in some parts of southern Alberta. Cold and wet weather together with snow periodically interrupted seeding throughout May particularly in Manitoba but seeding of the barley crop was almost complete by the end of the first week in June. Rainfall was generally adequate throughout most of the summer but in some areas of southern Manitoba and the Peace River, crops suffered from flooding due to excessive rain. Spraying to control weed growth was severely curtailed in many areas. Hot, dry weather in the latter part of July and early August accelerated the development of both early and late seeded crops. As a result harvesting in the drier areas was well under way in early August with the exception of some of the northerly portions of the Prairies. For the most part, the 1971 barley crop was harvested under virtually ideal conditions.

The 1971 Western Canadian barley crop is estimated by Statistics Canada (formerly the Dominion Bureau of Statistics) to be 625.5 million bushels — a most striking increase from the 391 million bushel crop in 1970. This is the fourth year in succession that prairie barley production has achieved a new record. Barley production in Western Canada for the 10-year period 1961-70 averaged 240 million bushels.

In 1971 farmers in Saskatchewan and Alberta seeded record high acreages to barley; overall across the Prairies, a record 14.6 million acres was devoted to barley. Record high yields per acre were obtained in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The following table gives barley acreage, yield and production figures for the current crop for each of the Prairie Provinces. (Corresponding figures for the 1970 crop are given in parentheses.)

	Seeded acreage million acres	Average yield bushels per acre	Production million bushels
Manitoba	2.2 (1.5)	45.7 (34.0)	100.5 (51.0)
Saskatchewan	6.3 (3.3)	45.2 (43.0)	285.0 (142.0)
Alberta	6.1 (4.7	39.2 (42.1)	240.0 (198.0)
Prairie Provinces	14.6 (9.5)	42.8 (41.2)	625.5 (391.0)

At July 31, 1971, the end of the 1970-71 crop year, Western Canadian farmers were storing over 55 million bushels of barley on the farm. At this same date, it was estimated that there was a further 81 million bushels of barley in transit or in store in country and terminal elevators. During the period August 1 to November 30, 1971, 49,666 carlots of barley were unloaded at malthouses, terminal elevators, etc. Of these, 10.2 per cent graded No. 3 C.W. Six-row and higher, while 6.2 per cent graded No. 3 C.W. Two-row and higher. It should be noted that in 1970 for the first time, Canada exported barley from the northern Manitoba port of Churchill. These barley shipments totalled nearly 5 million bushels. It seems likely that the volume of barley exports from Churchill will increase in the future.

Malting quality. — A very high proportion of the exceptionally large 1971 crop was harvested under near-ideal conditions, but a hot spell in July in the western areas reduced the amount of heavy-grade barley, principally in the two-row barley production area in Alberta. The crop is sound and there are few problems in germination and water sensitivity. On the average, the quality of the new crop is very similar to that of last year's crop, but the ranges in plump barley and in protein content are greater than normal.

Barley and Malt Data for Grade Composite Samples

Grade	Barley					Malt		
	Test weight	Plump barley(1)	1000 K. weight	Nitro-gen	Sacch. act.	Ex. tract	Wort nit.	Sacch. act.
	lb./bu.	%	G.	%	°L.	%	%	°L.
1971 New-Crop Grade Composite Samples								
2 C.W. Six-row	50.0	76.5	34.0	1.95	175	79.1	1.04	124
3 C.W. Six-row	49.5	74.0	33.9	2.05	199	78.6	1.11	131
2 C.W. Two-row	52.0	86.5	37.9	1.78	103	80.4	0.86	84
3 C.W. Two-row	51.8	71.0	37.1	2.02	132	79.6	0.92	93
1 Feed	49.5	70.0	34.5	2.08	194	78.0	1.05	121
1970-71 Crop Year Grade Composite Samples								
2 C.W. Six-row	50.7	77.0	33.3	1.96	179	80.1	1.17	118
3 C.W. Six-row	49.6	75.0	32.9	2.07	206	79.4	1.16	133
2 C.W. Two-row	54.8	82.5	38.9	1.83	109	81.9	0.94	88
3 C.W. Two-row	54.1	80.5	38.4	2.00	127	80.7	0.90	90
1 Feed	49.9	75.0	34.1	2.13	188	78.3	1.13	105

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

The accompanying table contains data on the determinations made on barley and malt of new-crop grades and for composite samples of the grades shipped during the 1970-71 crop year. The two sets of data are not directly comparable in malt properties,

as the new crop will show to better advantage when malted later in the year. Test weights of the new crop are similar to those obtained in the previous crop year, but the 3 C.W. Two-row is low in this characteristic. Percentage plump barley for each of the Six-row grades is similar to the values for last year, but the 3 C.W. Two-row grade is considerably lower in percentage plump barley than last year's crop. The 1 feed grade is also lower in percentage plump barley than for last year's samples. Nitrogen contents are generally similar to those for last year, and barley amylase activities are good and similar to those for the previous crop. Malt extracts are good and are similar to those obtained at this time last year on the 1970 crop. These malt extracts will improve as the barley matures in storage and is malted later in the season. Enzymatic activity of the malts of all grades is good. This season set another new record in barley production. There has been a steady demand from overseas during the past year from traditional two-row barley users for Canadian two-row barley for malting. The quality of other barleys was considerably lower than usual, and the Canadian barley was well received and showed unexpected good properties. Unfortunately, although relatively large amounts of two-row barley were produced this year, it is smaller in kernel size than usual. There is thus considerable difficulty in meeting export criteria for percentage plump barley. Careful and extensive selections are being made, but it is difficult to segregate the plump barley, especially as there is a vigorous demand for barley for feeding in Canada and also for export.

Protein survey. — The survey of the protein content of the 1971 crop barley included 1,754 samples collected by the Grain Research Laboratory from the grain companies and Grain Inspection Division of the Canadian Grain Commission up to October 29, 1971. In keeping with standard practice, the number of new-crop samples collected from each crop district is, insofar as possible, kept in direct proportion to barley production. Excellent coverage of the barley crop from most portions of the growing area was obtained this year. The survey includes the grades Nos. 2 and 3 C.W. Six-row and Two-row together with No. 1 Feed. The number of samples, together with the number of shipping points in each province that they represent, is as follows: Manitoba 257, 162; Saskatchewan 762, 435; and Alberta 735, 326.

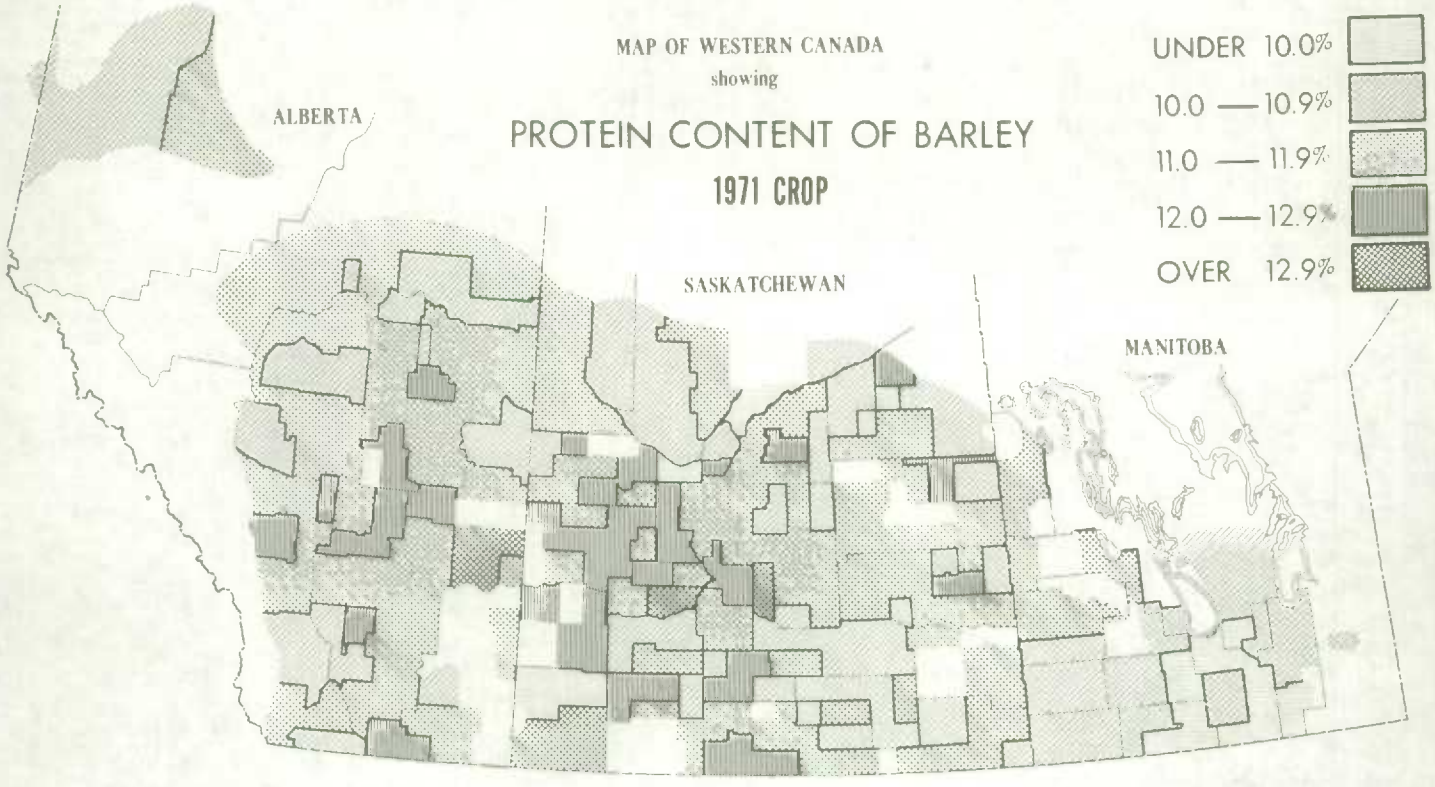


Fig. 1. Map showing distribution of protein content of the 1971 crop of Western Canadian barley.

The previous map shows the distribution of the protein content of the barley samples of the 1971 harvest survey in terms of five ranges of protein content.

The map shows that appreciable portions of the growing areas in Saskatchewan and Alberta produced barley with a protein content averaging 12.0 per cent and higher; Manitoba had no areas with a protein content of that level. Rather large areas in all three provinces produced barley with an average protein content in the ranges 11.0 to 11.9 per cent and 10.0 to 10.9 per cent. Barley from several areas in Manitoba and Saskatchewan had an average protein content of less than 10 per cent.

Visible Supply of Canadian Oats, Barley and Rye, February 16, 1972 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1970 and 1971

Position	1970	1971	1972
	thousand bushels		
OATS			
Primary elevators — Manitoba	2,485	1,668	2,301
Saskatchewan	3,217	3,320	6,122
Alberta	6,883	4,930	7,700
Sub-totals	12,585	9,918	16,123
Process elevators	410	484	464
Interior terminals	8	1	2
Vancouver-New Westminster	114	2	9
Prince Rupert	1	—	14
Churchill	35	5	34
Thunder Bay	6,849	4,238	6,421
In transit rail (western division)	1,300	5,420	2,568
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	1,417	1,607	1,225
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	2,150	1,153	1,434
Storage afloat	504	—	—
In transit rail (eastern division)	19	—	—
Totals	25,392	22,828	28,294

Visible Supply of Canadian Oats, Barley and Rye, February 16, 1972 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1970 and 1971 — Concluded

Position	1970	1971	1972
	thousand bushels		
BARLEY			
Primary elevators — Manitoba	1,752	2,037	5,033
Saskatchewan	8,941	8,868	16,897
Alberta	26,719	24,756	24,707
Sub-totals	37,412	35,661	46,637
Process elevators	72	79	2,294
Interior terminals	2,421	2,800	955
Vancouver-New Westminster	3,528	1,130	1,515
Victoria	—	3	4
Prince Rupert	1	—	—
Churchill	—	—	171
Thunder Bay	12,059	14,945	8,014
In transit rail (western division)	3,820	3,968	8,480
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	3,659	1,895	1,292
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	3,819	4,551	6,720
Storage afloat	2,740	3,324	17,943
In transit rail (eastern division)	79	—	338
United States ports	—	1,084	—
Totals	69,610	69,440	94,363
RYE			
Primary elevators — Manitoba	415	441	760
Saskatchewan	1,373	1,108	1,844
Alberta	442	506	722
Sub-totals	2,230	2,055	3,326
Process elevators	31	19	53
Interior terminals	1	1	3
Vancouver-New Westminster	210	379	361
Prince Rupert	—	—	53
Thunder Bay	1,329	1,569	1,650
In transit rail (western division)	319	459	482
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	193	225	236
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	184	258	377
Unites States ports	226	219	—
Totals	4,723	5,184	6,541

Farmers' Marketings of Oats, Barley and Rye

Total marketings of oats, barley and rye in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to February 16 amounted to 161.0 million bushels, some 6 per cent above the comparable 1970-71 total of 151.2 million and in sharp contrast to the ten-year (1960-61 — 1969-70) average for this period of 72.7 million bushels. This year's August 1, 1971 — February 16, 1972 total consisted of barley, 87 per cent; oats, 10 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				thousand bushels			
August 1 —								
November 17, 1971	3,107	3,225	1,087	7,420	18,695	47,969	27,939	94,602
24	276	616	189	1,081	961	2,238	3,842	7,042
December 1	226	467	147	840	796	2,116	2,982	5,894
8	284	579	188	1,051	865	1,650	2,744	5,259
15	148	766	151	1,065	868	1,898	1,523	4,288
22	196	235	39	470	321	699	1,011	2,030
29	173	119	102	394	226	633	1,227	2,086
January 5, 1972	117	36	84	237	87	167	1,081	1,335
12	141	425	89	655	154	533	1,777	2,464
19	192	54	98	344	222	360	620	1,202
26	255	156	150	561	783	997	496	2,276
February 2	212	60	75	346	451	549	537	1,537
9	241	184	246	671	1,302	1,893	2,146	5,340
16	383	125	156	664	914	1,767	1,439	4,120
Totals	5,952	7,048	2,800	15,799	26,644	63,468	49,363	139,475
Similar period 1970-71	6,699	10,624	6,858	24,180	14,278	46,441	61,852	122,571
10-year average similar period 1960-61 — 1969-70	8,429	6,470	6,356	21,256	6,706	15,433	25,404	47,542

Period or week ending	Rye			
	thousand bushels			
August 1 —				
November 17, 1971	686	1,797	605	3,089
24	34	79	34	147
December 1	24	76	34	134
8	31	83	40	154
15	36	59	21	116
22	92	232	54	378
29	52	116	23	190
January 5, 1972	46	123	34	203
12	49	136	48	233
19	20	45	17	82
26	26	70	19	114
February 2	35	70	23	128
9	100	223	94	417
16	97	162	89	348
Totals	1,328	3,271	1,135	5,735
Similar period 1970-71	928	2,435	1,132	4,494
10-year average similar period 1960-61 — 1969-70	1,017	2,003	883	3,904

(1) Includes receipts at primary, process and terminal elevators.

Grading of Crops, 1971-72

The total number of cars of oats, barley and rye inspected by the Canadian Grain Commission during the first six months of the 1971-72 crop year amounted to 66,330 cars 7 per cent above the 61,988 cars of these grains inspected during the comparable 1970-71 crop year. Inspection of barley, at 56,932 cars accounted for 86 per cent of the August-January 1971-72 total, with the remainder consisting of 6,496 cars of oats (10 per cent); and 2,902 cars of rye (4 per cent).

Percentages of the three grains falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs" and "Damps") during the first half of 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, 95.7 (89.7, 82.2); barley, 1 Feed or higher, 86.7 (81.4, 70.4); and rye, 3 C.W. or higher, 94.2 (92.1, 83.1).

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

Grain and grade	Crop year		August-January			
	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	19	0.3	85	1.3
Ex. 3 C.W.	2.6	4.8	226	3.4	631	9.7
3 C.W.	23.5	17.1	1,048	15.7	2,449	37.7
Ex. 1 Feed	15.2	13.0	769	11.5	585	9.0
1 Feed	40.6	56.2	3,928	58.8	2,469	38.0
2 Feed	4.3	4.7	387	5.8	169	2.6
3 Feed	0.9	1.0	90	1.3	20	0.3
Mixed Feed(3)	0.4	0.9	50	0.7	19	0.3
Tough(3, 4)	10.1	0.4	38	0.6	34	0.5
Damp(3, 5)	0.8	—	—	—	—	—
Rejected(3)	0.6	0.5	52	0.8	21	0.3
All Others	0.6	0.7	74	1.1	14	0.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	6,681	100.0	6,496	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			19,460,000		19,183,000	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Grain and grade	Crop year		August — January			
	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	145	0.3	291	0.5
3 C.W. Six-Row	14.1	11.2	4,931	9.3	6,089	10.7
1 C.W. Two-Row	(2)	(2)	2	(2)	—	—
2 C.W. Two-Row	0.8	0.7	278	0.5	504	0.9
3 C.W. Two-Row	4.6	5.5	2,851	5.4	3,372	5.9
1 Feed	49.3	66.2	34,930	65.9	39,112	68.7
2 Feed	11.7	11.6	6,891	13.0	5,347	9.4
3 Feed	1.2	1.0	656	1.2	471	0.8
Tough(3, 6)	14.6	3.1	2,137	4.0	1,608	2.8
Damp(3, 5)	1.6	(2)	21	(2)	82	0.1
Rejected(3)	0.4	0.1	99	0.2	36	0.1
All Others	0.1	0.1	61	0.1	20	(2)
Totals	100.0	100.0	53,002	100.0	56,932	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			123,249,000		136,216,000	
RYE						
1 C.W.	0.4	0.2	6	0.3	—	—
2 C.W.	45.7	47.1	1,099	47.7	1,318	45.4
3 C.W.	37.0	45.8	1,016	44.1	1,417	48.8
4 C.W.	3.1	2.2	64	2.8	59	2.0
Ergoty	2.5	2.0	30	1.3	61	2.1
Tough(3, 4)	11.0	2.7	89	3.9	41	1.4
Damp(3, 5)	0.2	—	—	—	2	0.1
Rejected(3)	0.1	(2)	—	—	3	0.1
All Others	0.1	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)
Totals	100.0	100.0	2,305	100.0	2,902	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			4,633,000		5,998,000	

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

Inspection of Corn August-January

The following data, based on Canadian Grain Commission's inspection of Eastern corn, indicate that some 65.7 per cent of the August 1971-January 1972 inspections have been recorded in the grades No. 1 to No. 3 C.E. compared with 70.5 per cent in the same months of the preceding crop year. Extra Dry grades accounted for some 33.1 per cent of the total inspections, as against the comparable 1970-71 figure of 28.2 per cent. The categories Tough, Damp and Moist amounted to 0.7 per cent of the current inspection of Eastern corn, compared with last year's comparable total of 0.9 per cent. In addition, a total of 4 cars of corn were inspected in the Western division as against 6 cars last year. The breakdown by individual grades is unavailable.

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

Grade	August-January 1970-71		August-January 1971-72	
	bushels	per cent	bushels	per cent
No. 1 C.E.	2,365,009	26.3	967,057	15.5
No. 2 C.E.	3,677,311	40.9	2,995,088	48.1
No. 3 C.E.	296,190	3.3	129,398	2.1
No. 4 C.E.	22,000	0.2	16,000	0.2
No. 5 C.E.	11,500	0.1	13,203	0.2
Ex. Dry (1)	2,536,869	28.2	2,059,714	33.1
Tough (1)	46,000	0.5	18,000	0.3
Damp (1)	24,000	0.3	4,000	0.1
Moist (1)	6,000	0.1	20,000	0.3
Sample C.E.	2,829	(2)	4,000	0.1
Totals	8,987,708	100.0	6,226,460	100.0

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

Corn Prices

The buying average price of No. 2 Yellow corn f.o.b. Chatham increased to $1.08 per bushel in November to $1.20 in December and $1.21 in January 1972. At the same time the price of corn No. 3 Yellow at Chicago registered a decline to $1.04 per bushel in November but increased to $1.19 during both December and January.

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	1.30	1.21	1.49	1.13
October	1.25	1.32	1.06	1.18	1.37	1.07
November	1.30	1.30	1.08	1.15	1.39	1.04
December	1.30	1.42	1.20	1.16	1.51	1.19
January	1.32	1.49	1.21	1.23	1.56	1.19
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. track Chicago; U.S. dollars.

1971 Season of Navigation Closed at Lakehead

The 1971 season of navigation at the Canadian Lakehead, which opened on April 10, closed on December 29. The six major grains loaded during the 1971 season amounted to a volume of 545.5 million bushels and represented a 16 per cent increase over the 471.6 million shipped during the 1970 season. Shipments of wheat, at 313.3 million bushels accounted for 57 per cent of the current total; oats, 5 per cent; barley, 31 per cent; rye, 1 per cent; flaxseed and rapeseed, 3 per cent each.

From the beginning of the current crop year to the close of navigation total vessel shipments of the six grains out of the Lakehead amounted to 316.5 million bushels, 17 per cent more than the comparable 1970 total of 271.3 million. During the period under review, shipments of wheat, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed moved in larger volumes this year than last while oats was the only grain registering a decline from the previous year.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from Thunder Bay

Season of Navigation 1960-71

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
			thousand bushels				
1960	184,480	27,100	54,981	3,645	8,421	—	278,627
1961	243,777	23,784	46,255	4,284	8,002	—	326,102
1962	182,915	22,923	29,735	6,123	7,965	—	249,660
1963	251,087	42,479	43,702	3,725	7,359	—	348,351
1964	349,300	33,559	42,711	4,922	9,513	59	440,064
1965	300,934	46,058	46,344	4,203	11,041	1,337	409,918
1966	392,367	33,104	45,010	8,512	14,258	1,250	494,500
1967	238,928	37,169	67,793	5,505	10,669	929	360,994
1968	185,291	21,095	31,458	3,061	5,718	622	247,245
1969	172,180	20,960	57,135	2,092	8,747	2,172	263,287
1970	274,362	28,024	144,983	3,542	12,722	7,921	471,554
1971[P]	312,296	26,811	167,709	4,794	17,801	16,101	545,511
August 1 to Close of Navigation							
1970	153,244	15,717	89,413	1,721	6,257	4,933	271,286
1971[P]	181,624	14,815	101,049	2,708	9,401	6,860	316,457

Rail Shipments from Thunder Bay

Rail movement of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed from the Lakehead during the first half of the current crop year amounted to 8,361,000 bushels some 7 per cent above the comparable 1970-71 total of 7,845,000 bushels.

Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Thunder Bay

August-January 1971-72 and 1970-71

Year	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
November	158	462	306	17	—	—	943
December	193	788	476	17	—	26	1,501
January 1972	1,421	1,091	985	11	70	9	3,586
Totals	2,277	3,423	2,438	60	96	67	8,361
Same period 1970-71	1,624	2,550	2,568	454	485	164	7,845

Shipments under Feed Grain Assistance Regulations

Claims filed for payment up to January 31, 1972 represent the movement of 49.7 million bushels of wheat, oats, barley, rye and corn from the Prairie Provinces and Eastern Canada under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act during the August-January period of the current crop year. These shipments were about 6 per cent below the 52.8 million at the comparable period a year ago.

Data on the movement of screenings and millfeeds under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act indicate that 71,645 tons and 211,005 tons, respectively, were shipped during the August-January period of the current crop year. Data on these shipments during the first six months of 1970-71 place shipments of screenings at 64,118 tons and millfeeds at 228,854 tons.

The bulk of all livestock feed shipments went to destinations in Ontario and Quebec with the two provinces accounting for a combined 68 per cent of wheat, 77 per cent of oats, 74 per cent of barley, 97 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, 1971 — January 31, 1972 and Comparable Period 1970-71

Province	Western						Eastern	
	Wheat(1)	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screenings	Millfeeds	Wheat	Corn (2)
	'000 bushels				tons		'000 bushels	
Newfoundland	429	415	208	—	—	2,531	—	5
Prince Edward Island	91	167	371	—	—	1,503	—	66
Nova Scotia	1,160	899	1,138	—	350	6,201	—	489
New Brunswick	503	577	724	1	—	4,899	—	262
Quebec	7,097	8,399	11,751	18	10,940	108,472	—	—
Ontario	1,952	3,742	3,055	12	55,618	72,256	—	—
British Columbia	1,987	1,516	2,639	—	4,737	15,143	—	35
Totals	13,219	15,716	19,885	31	71,645	211,005	—	857
Same period 1970-71	18,007	12,899	21,519	49	64,118	228,854	9	313

(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	November 1971	December 1971	January 1972	August — January	
				1971-72	1970-71
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	29,200
Germany, West	—	—	—	1,096,832	5,418,345
Italy	—	—	—	1,218,824	669,816
Netherlands	132,225	269,922	—	800,136	1,024,439
Sub-totals	132,225	269,922	—	3,115,792	7,141,800
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	250,353	39,529	—	289,882	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	137,694
Switzerland	132,423	53,985	—	186,408	437,598
Sub-totals	382,776	93,514	—	476,290	575,292
Totals	515,001	363,436	—	3,592,082	7,717,092
Western Hemisphere					
Venezuela	—	—	60,226	60,226	—
United States(2)	67,523	147,354	241,850	701,502	376,027
Totals	67,523	147,354	302,076	761,728	376,027
Sub-totals, all countries	582,524	510,790	302,076	4,353,810	8,093,119
Seed oats(3)	1,412	3,482	14,303	19,282	108,914
Totals, all countries	583,936	514,272	316,379	4,373,092	8,202,033

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

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

Destination	November 1971	December 1971	January 1972	August – January 1971-72	August – January 1970-71[r]
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	215,834	175,000	–	390,834	2,108,686
Germany, West	1,980,466	147,000	–	4,139,966	20,261,075
Italy	3,800,639	667,240	2,758,373	19,742,670	19,220,511
Netherlands	–	–	668,425	1,109,226	4,975,026
Sub-totals	5,996,939	989,240	3,426,798	25,382,696	46,565,298
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	6,607,431	–	–	15,387,782	14,657,119
Iceland	–	–	–	69,767	–
Ireland	–	–	–	511,000	1,158,260
Norway	–	–	–	–	882,000
Portugal	–	–	–	542,280	420,000
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	20,983
Sub-totals	6,607,431	–	–	16,510,829	17,138,362
Totals	12,604,370	989,240	3,426,798	41,893,525	63,703,660
Eastern Europe					
Roumania	1,652,162	214,176	–	6,127,513	–
Poland	–	–	–	3,737,474	1,503,000
Yugoslavia	–	–	–	2,744,981	–
Totals	1,652,162	214,176	–	12,609,968	1,503,000
Africa					
Algeria	460,834	505,249	–	1,451,479	–
Asia					
Cyprus	–	–	–	275,575	547,011
Iran	–	–	–	5,009,808	–
Iraq	980,000	1,878,427	914,667	5,989,994	–
Israel	–	1,339,333	–	4,157,993	2,696,000
Japan	4,499,112	1,493,313	–	14,759,479	15,642,297
Korea, North	48,226	–	–	48,226	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	68,894	–
Philippines	–	147,000	–	294,000	–
Syria	72,338	–	–	72,338	2,204,904
Taiwan	–	118,067	675,159	908,493	3,141,846
Totals	5,599,676	4,976,140	1,589,826	31,584,800	24,232,058
Western Hemisphere					
Colombia	–	–	–	–	511,972
Panama	–	–	–	–	93,333
Peru	–	–	–	–	148,087
Venezuela	1,190	–	–	1,190	–
United States(2)	3,230,728	455,476	117,833	5,395,100	4,401,891
Totals	3,231,918	455,476	117,833	5,396,290	5,155,283
Totals, all countries	23,548,960	7,140,281	5,134,457	92,936,062	94,594,001

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

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

	November 1971	December 1971	January 1972	August — January 1971-72	August — January 1970-71
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	38,000	—	—	38,000	—
Germany, West	—	—	—	84,000	—
Netherlands	319,000	—	—	319,000	505,228
Sub-totals	357,000	—	—	441,000	505,228
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	242,418	—	95,000	484,418	518,657
Sub-total	242,418	—	95,000	484,418	518,657
Totals	599,418	—	95,000	925,418	1,023,885
Africa					
South Africa	—	—	—	25,735	—
Asia					
Japan	311,225	804,400	570,210	4,534,160	2,585,199
Philippines	—	20,000	—	104,000	—
Totals	311,225	824,400	570,210	4,638,160	2,585,199
Western Hemisphere					
United States(2)	—	—	—	142,000	461,590
Totals, all countries	910,643	824,400	665,210	5,731,313	4,070,674

(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.

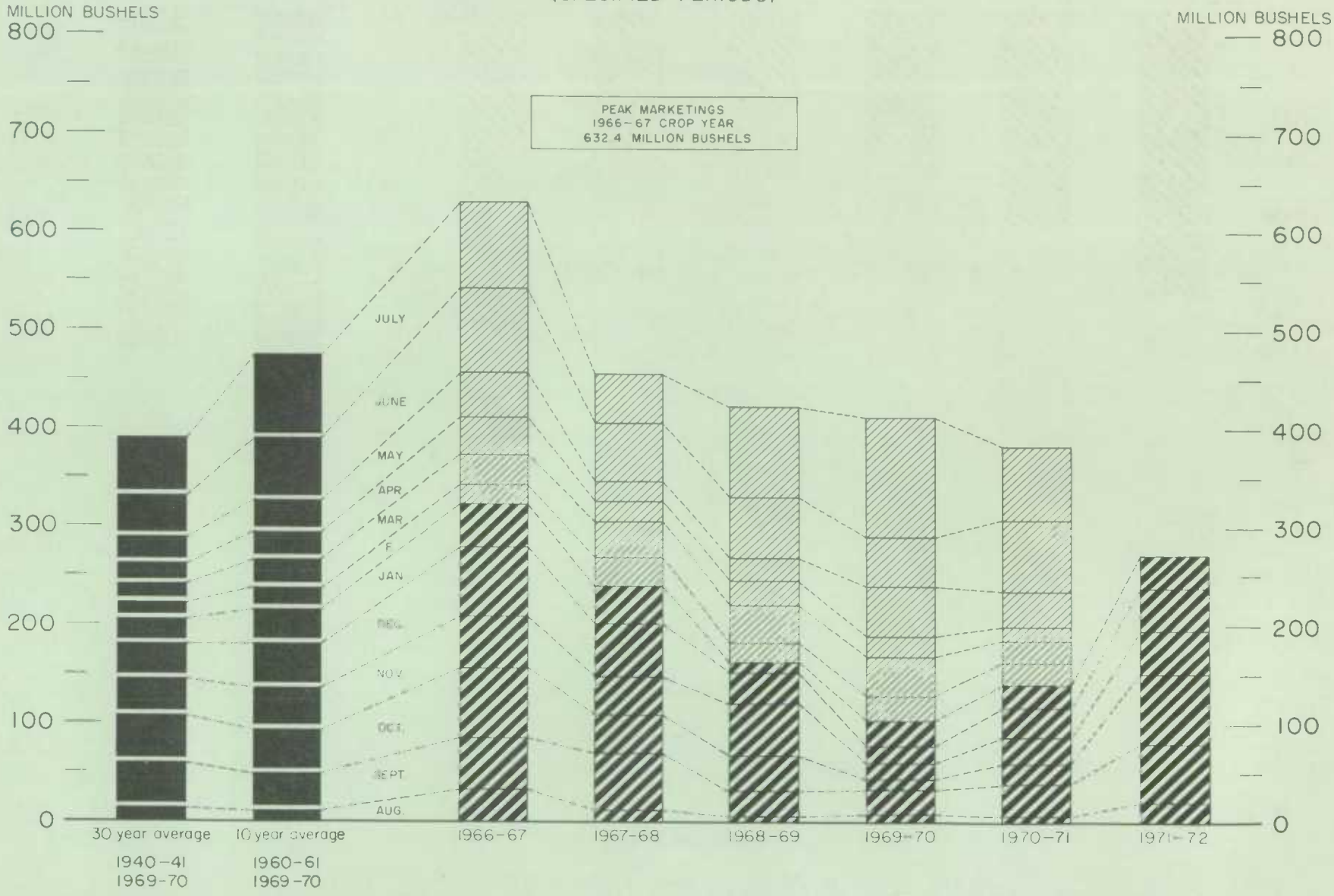
Customs Exports of Canadian Oatmeal and Rolled Oats(1) 1971-72 and 1970-71

Destination	November 1971	December 1971	January 1972	August — January	
				1971-72	1970-71
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	131	—	—	131	82
Asia					
Malaysia	—	—	—	82	—
Western Hemisphere					
Bahamas	—	—	519	825	531
Barbados	—	27	328	5,169	421
Bermuda	104	120	405	798	736
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	3,279	4,519
Haiti	—	—	—	—	49
Honduras	—	—	—	—	820
Leeward and Windward Is.	700	366	284	3,984	4,163
Peru	—	—	—	—	3,552
St. Pierre and Miquelon	—	—	60	60	55
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	—	192
Totals	804	513	1,596	14,115	15,038
Totals, all countries ...	935	513	1,596	14,328	15,120

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

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

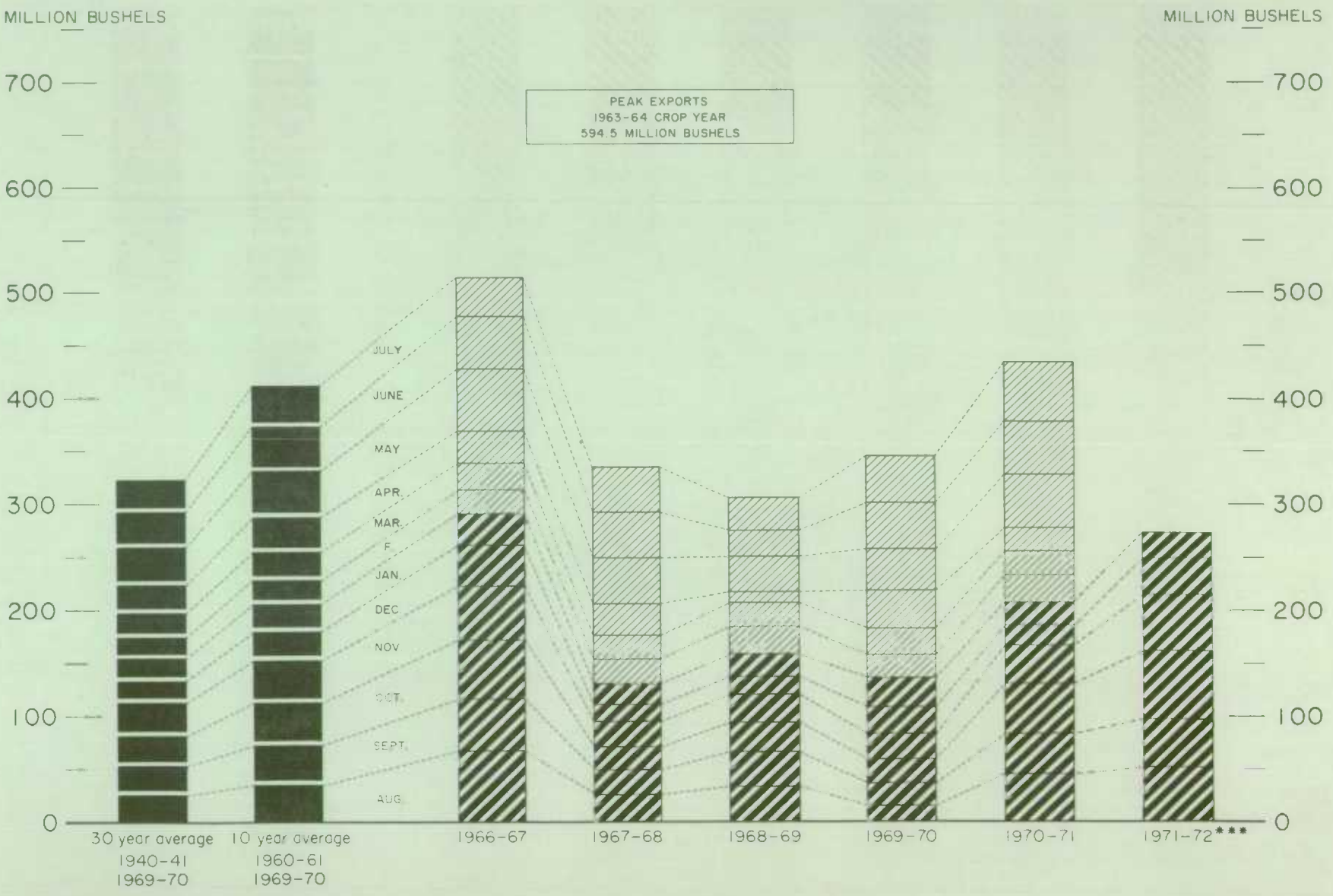
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division Statistics Canada

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT* AND WHEAT FLOUR**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



*Beginning with 1955-56 includes seed wheat.

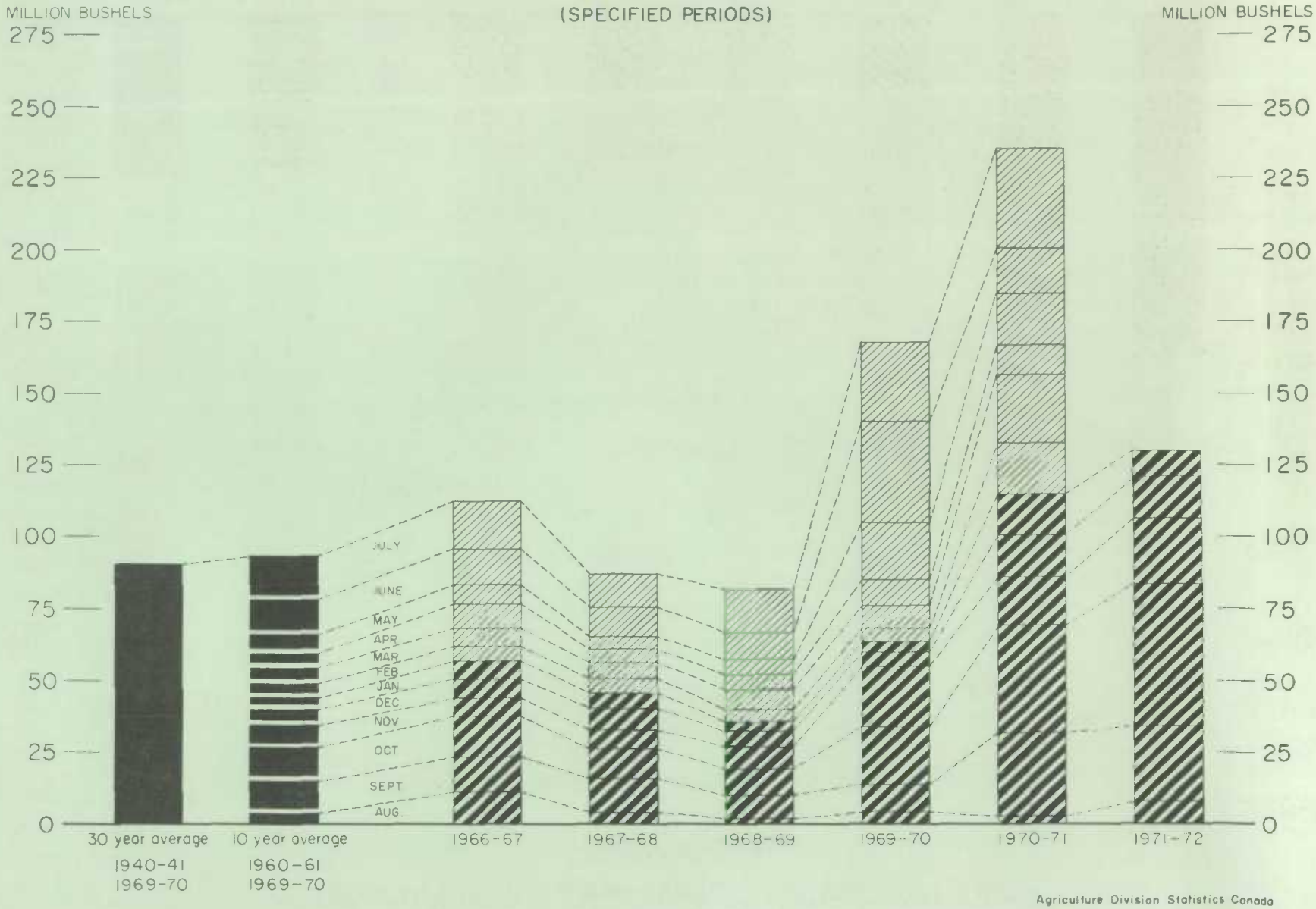
**In terms of wheat equivalent.

***Preliminary.

Agriculture Division Statistics Canada

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF BARLEY, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

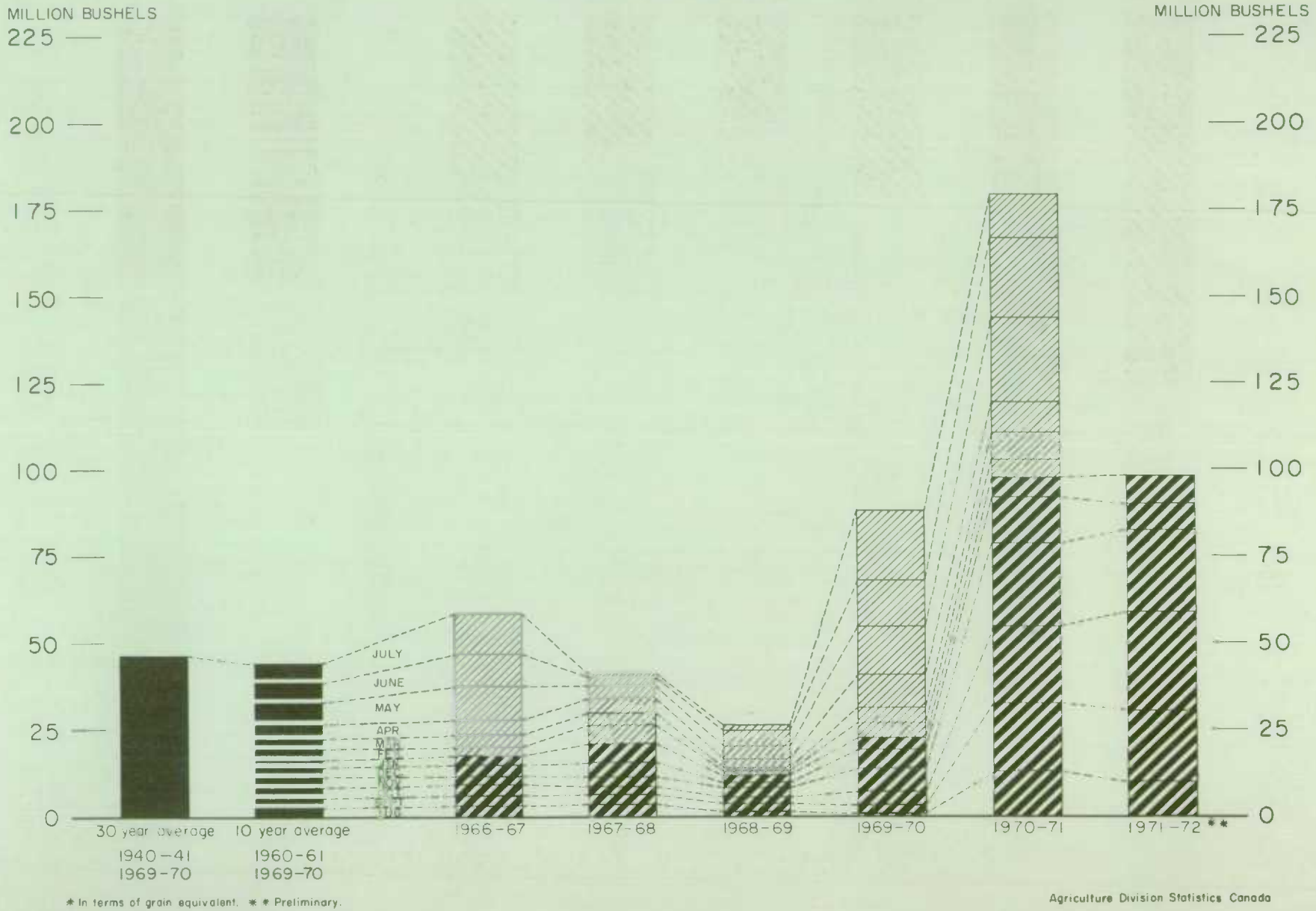


Agriculture Division Statistics Canada

IV

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

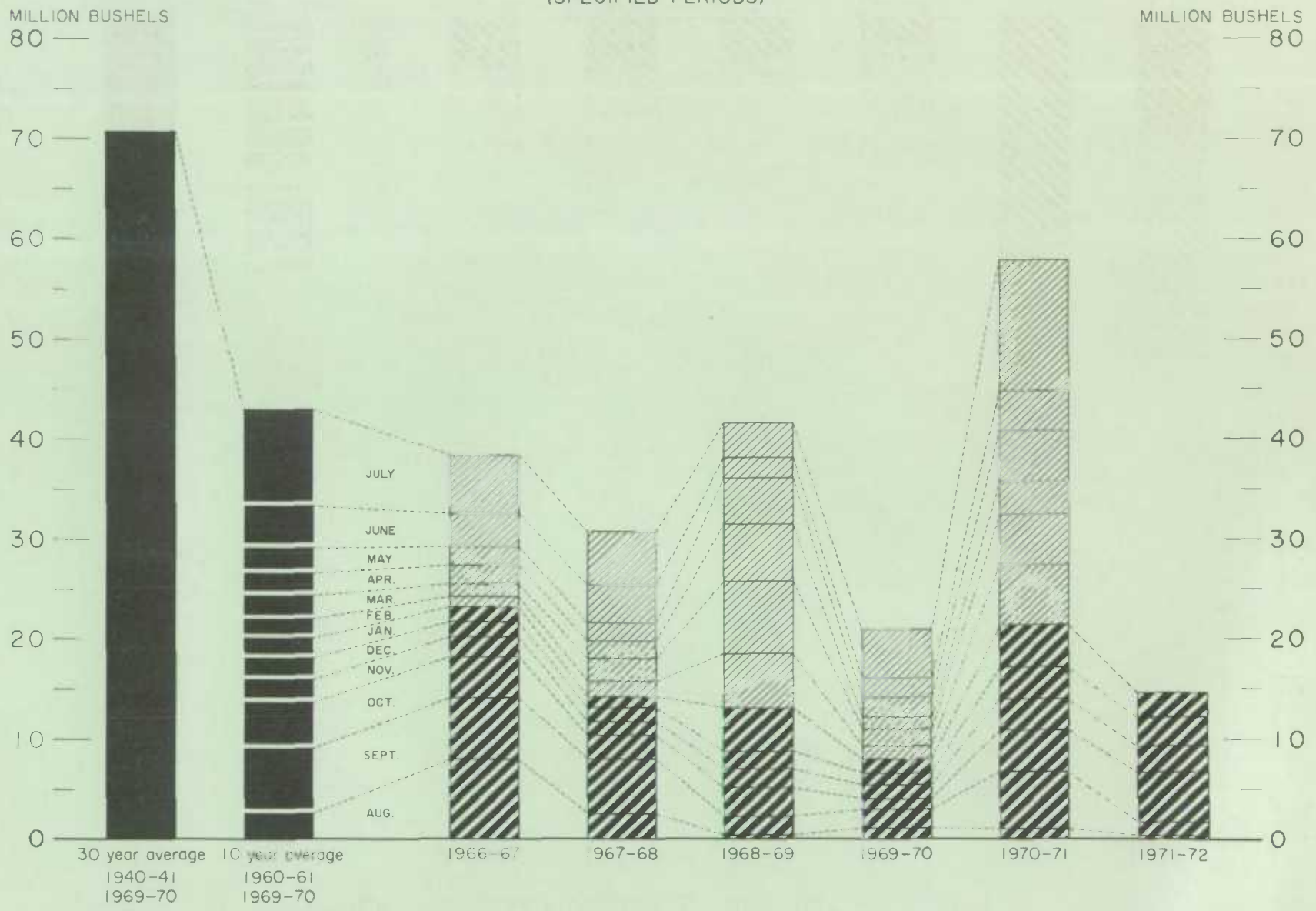


* In terms of grain equivalent. ** Preliminary.

Agriculture Division Statistics Canada

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

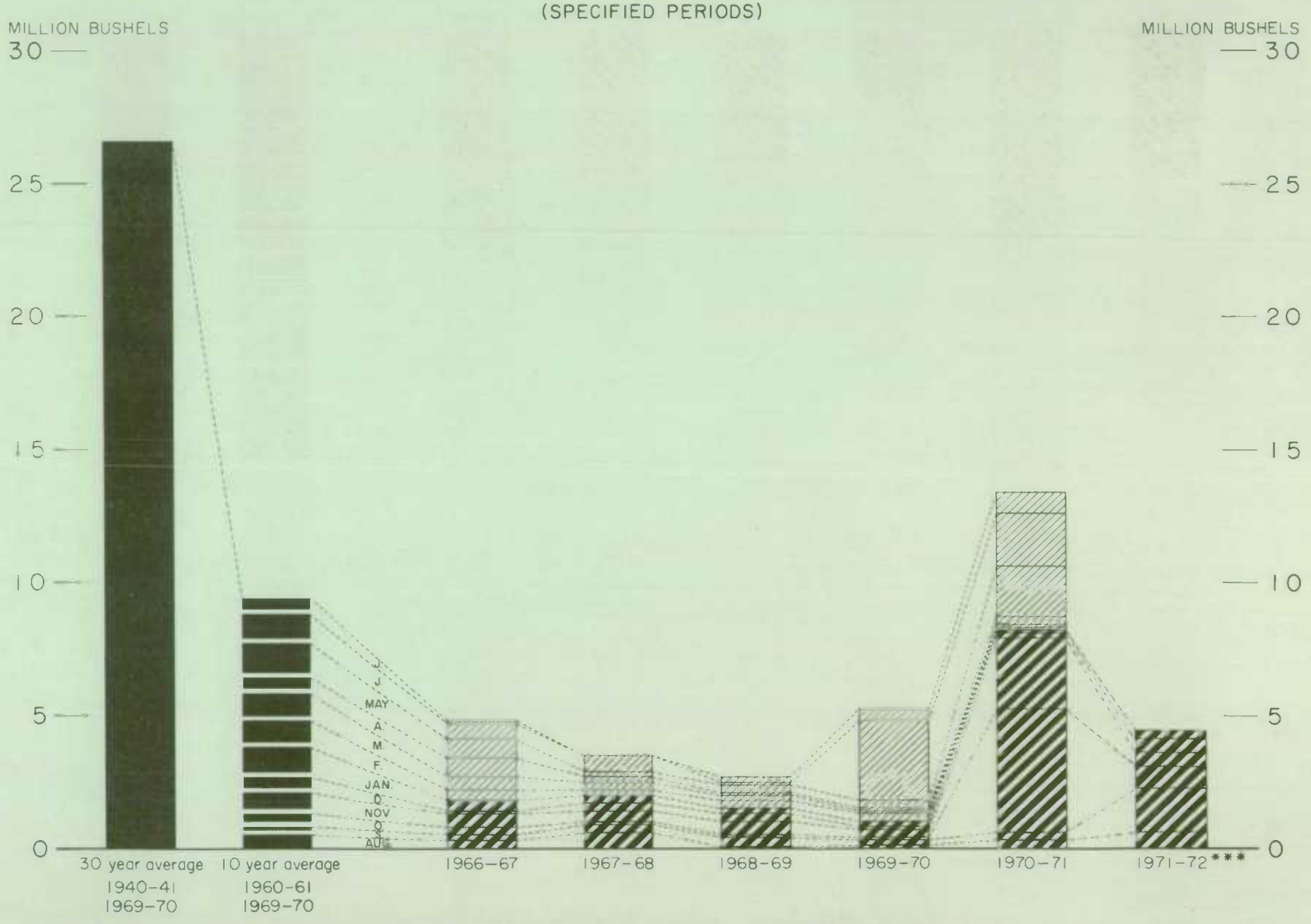
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division Statistics Canada

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS* AND OAT PRODUCTS**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



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

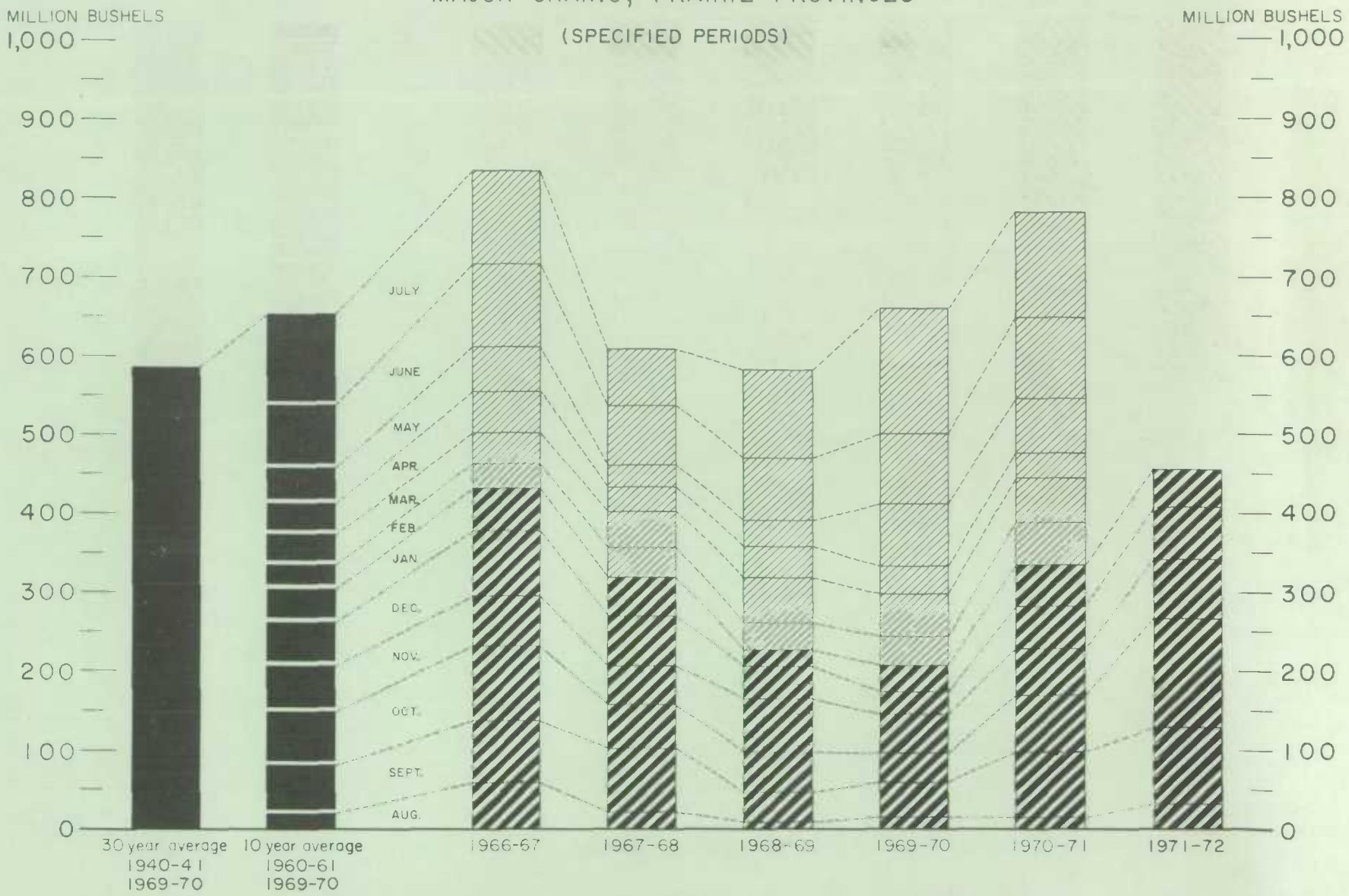
**In terms of grain equivalent.

***Preliminary.

Agriculture Division Statistics Canada

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

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

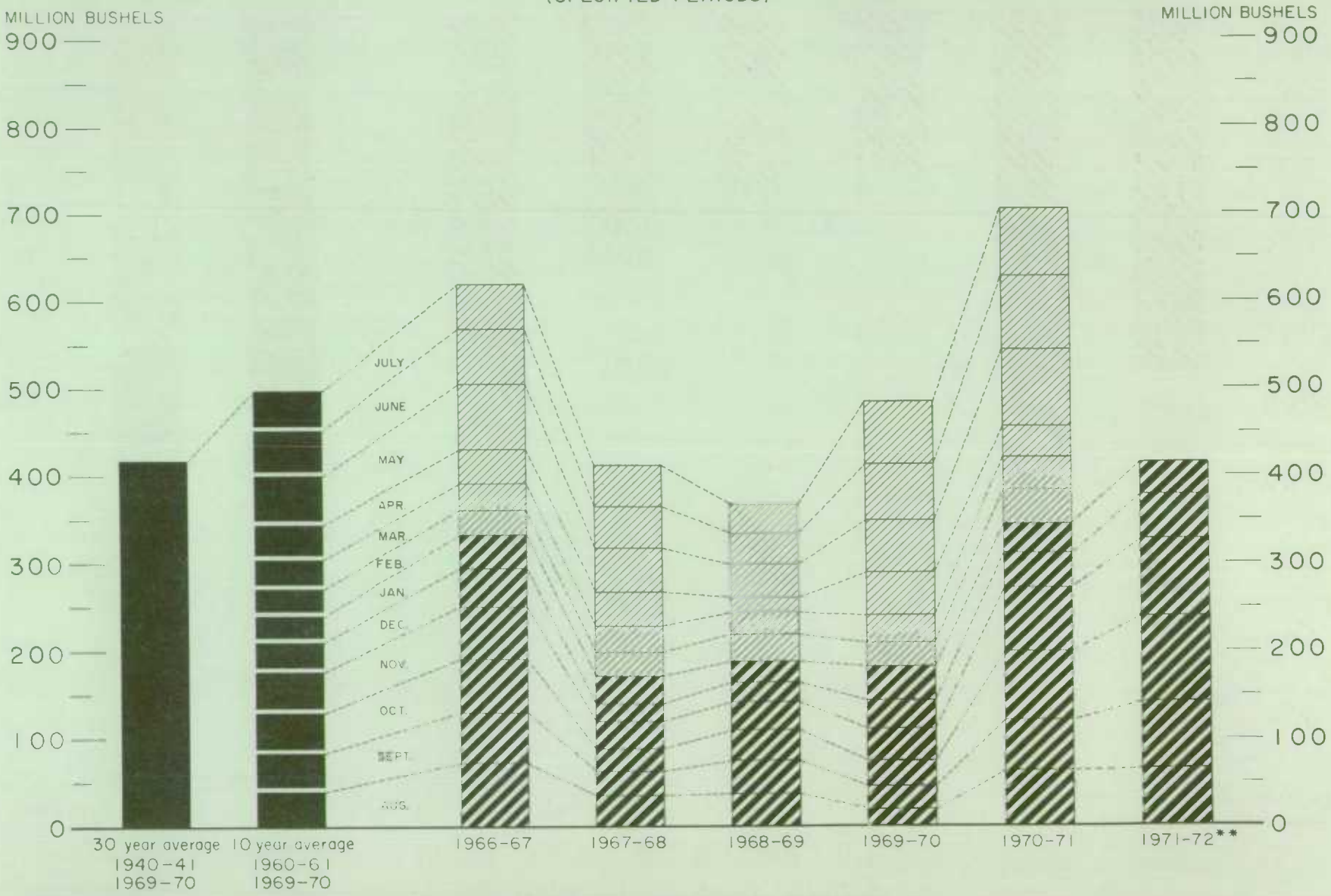


* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and from 1960-61 rapeseed

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

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

Destination	November 1971	December 1971	January 1972	August – January	
				1971-72	1970-71
			bushels		
Western Europe					
Britain	–	–	–	174,267	124,444
Africa					
Ghana	–	6,111	–	24,444	9,166
Asia					
Ceylon	–	–	–	–	20,789
Hong Kong	–	–	–	12,222	–
Japan	202,125	135,039	94,875	910,513	1,036,827
Philippines	191,339	–	12,222	283,006	314,800
Totals	393,464	135,039	107,097	1,205,741	1,372,416
Oceania					
U.S. Oceania	–	–	611	611	–
Western Hemisphere					
Barbados	2,489	2,489	–	7,467	7,467
Brazil	–	–	85,556	119,167	146,667
Costa Rica	12,222	7,639	7,639	55,000	53,167
Dominican Republic	7,553	13,664	23,881	81,421	71,756
El Salvador	–	–	12,222	70,553	91,941
Guatemala	–	9,167	–	9,167	39,723
Guyana	–	–	–	–	36
Honduras	–	7,333	–	36,666	29,333
Jamaica	27,744	26,355	–	119,782	147,416
Leeward and Windward Is.	–	986	–	986	69
Nicaragua	–	15,278	12,222	51,944	69,999
Panama	–	–	–	27,500	40,486
Peru	–	–	–	120,694	70,278
Puerto Rico	–	8,067	24,200	94,784	123,017
Venezuela	42,778	44,653	30,556	160,765	387,430
United States	32,139	65,750	64,319	237,633	307,150
Totals	124,925	201,381	260,595	1,193,529	1,585,935
Totals, all countries	518,389	342,531	368,303	2,598,592	3,091,961

(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 declined in November, remained constant in December and in January 1972 climbed to its highest level since July 1970. The monthly average return from hogs (basis Index 100 dressed weight at Winnipeg) declined only slightly, from a level of $24.98 per hundredweight in October to $24.89 per hundredweight in November while at the same time the cost of a bushel of barley (basis No. 1 Feed in store Thunder Bay) increased to $1.01 1/2 per bushel in November from $0.99 7/8 in October. In December, with the average return from hogs increasing to $25.22 per hundredweight, this rise was offset by higher costs for barley at $1.03 per bushel. In January, the average return from hogs increased to $27.41 per hundredweight while the cost of feed barley remained unchanged at $1.03 per bushel. On the basis of these price changes, the index was calculated at 19.7 points in both November and December and increased to a level of 21.4 in January.

Hog-Barley Ratio (1) 1967-72 by Months

Month	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
January	17.8	16.0	23.9	29.8	13.7	21.4
February	18.8	16.3	25.0	29.8	14.5	
March	18.0	16.2	25.6	26.7	13.5	
April	17.1	15.7	24.6	23.8	13.7	
May	18.8	18.4	27.2	23.7	14.7	
June	18.3	19.1	30.1	22.7	14.5	
July	16.6	20.4	30.0	21.4	16.2	
August	17.0	23.4	30.7	19.7	19.3	
September	17.6	23.8	31.8	17.8	20.3	
October	17.4	22.7	30.1	15.8	20.2	
November	16.4	23.4	29.1	15.5	19.7	
December	16.7	23.5	30.0	14.4	19.7	

(1) For the period to December 1968 this ratio is based on the number of bushels of No. 1 Feed barley equivalent in price to 100 lbs of grade B hog at Winnipeg. Commencing in January 1969 the ratio is based on the number of bushels of No. 1 Feed barley equivalent in price to the value of 100 lbs of Index 100 hog.

Feed and Livestock Price Indices — The index of feed prices declined from a level of 212.0 points in October to 209.2 in November due to lower prices for hay. In December the index declined again to 206.1 points due to a decrease in the price of hay as well as Western oats. In January the index climbed to 217.2 points due to higher prices for hay, bran, Ontario corn, western oats and rye.

The animal products index increased from a level of 355.2 in October to 364.1 in November due to higher prices for eggs and steers on both Eastern and Western markets, for calves and cheese milk in the East and for raw wool and butterfat in the West. The index increased again in December to a level of 371.7 on higher prices for eggs, calves and steers on both Eastern and Western markets, for hogs in the East and lambs in the West. In January the index climbed to 375.2 and reflected higher prices for lambs, raw wool and steers on both Eastern and Western markets, for hogs in the East and for calves in the West.

Index Numbers of Feed Prices and Prices of Farm Animals and Farm Animal Products by Months 1969-72 (1935-39 = 100)

Month	1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal
January	268.9	343.0	220.1	364.9	231.7	337.4	217.2	375.2
February	269.0	345.5	225.7	374.5	234.7	347.6		
March	263.6	344.8	224.8	371.2	232.6	345.8		
April	261.2	352.8	224.0	360.7	228.3	345.6		
May	256.3	371.7	218.7	363.3	225.4	349.9		
June	255.5	381.7	215.6	352.7	229.0	349.5		
July	248.6	371.6	213.9	348.8	227.0	350.0		
August	214.7	361.7	217.2	342.9	216.5	352.0		
September	213.1	360.2	224.1	342.5	209.8	354.1		
October	212.6	352.3	224.4	335.1	212.0	355.2		
November	213.8	352.1	222.1	337.4	209.2	364.1		
December	216 5	357.9	226.6	334.0	206.1	371.7		

Canadian Wheat Board Monthly Average Cash Grain Prices, Crop Year 1971-72
Basis in Store Thunder Bay

Grain and grade	November 1971	December 1971	January 1972
	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.	65/4	64/2	66
Ex. 3 C.W.	63/2	61/4	63/2
3 C.W.	63	61/2	63
Ex. 1 Feed	63	61/2	63
1 Feed	62	60/2	62
2 Feed	59	57/2	59
3 Feed	56	54/2	56
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	115/4	115/4	115/4
2 C.W. Six-Row	115/4	115/4	115/4
3 C.W. Six-Row	113/4	113/4	113/4
1 C.W. Two-Row	113/4	113/4	113/7
2 C.W. Two-Row	113/4	113/4	113/7
3 C.W. Two-Row	111/4	111/4	111/7
1 Feed	101/4	103	103
2 Feed	99/7	101/4	101/4
3 Feed	96/7	98/4	98/4

(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	November 1971	December 1971	January 1972
	cents and eighths per bushel		
Oats			
Domestic and export:			
2 C.W.	65/2	63/5	63/3
Ex. 3 C.W.	62/3	60/5	61/2
3 C.W.	62/3	60/5	61/2
Ex. 1 Feed	62/3	60/5	61/2
1 Feed	61/4	59/2	60/6
2 Feed	58/4	56/2	57/6
3 Feed	55/4	53/2	54/6
Barley			
Domestic and export:			
1 C.W. Six-Row	104/2	106/3	103/4
2 C.W. Six-Row	104/2	106/3	103/4
3 C.W. Six-Row	102/2	104/3	102/4
1 C.W. Two-Row	104/2	106/3	103/4
2 C.W. Two-Row	102/2	104/3	102/4
3 C.W. Two-Row	101/2	102/6	102/4
1 Feed	101/2	102/6	102/4
2 Feed	99/4	101	101
3 Feed	96/4	98	98
Rye			
Producers', domestic and export prices:			
2 C.W.	94/2	95/2	99/2
3 C.W.	89/2	89/4	89/2
4 C.W.	68/4	68	67/7
Ergoty	61/4	61	59/7
Flaxseed			
Producers', domestic and export prices:			
1 C.W.	238/4	236/3	248/7
2 C.W.	233/4	231/3	243/5
3 C.W.	209/5	207/3	219/3
Rapeseed			
No. 1 Canada	250/2	238/3	228
No. 2 Canada	235	223/3	212/3

UNITED STATES SITUATION

Summary of the Feed Situation

The following summary of the feed situation in the United States has been taken from the February 7, 1972 issue of The Feed Situation published by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Farmers planned to reduce feed grain acreage to about 122 million acres this year, 6 million less than in 1971, according to a January 1 survey. Prospective U.S. corn acreage (adjusted for States not reporting) was 71 million acres, about 4 per cent less than was planted last year, but well above the USDA target of 63 million. Farmers planned to reduce sorghum acreage 7 per cent, barley 9 per cent and oats about 4 per cent.

With a normal growing season, these plantings would produce a U.S. feed grain crop of around 195 million tons (including a corn crop of around 5.3 billion bushels). This would be somewhat above projected 1972-73 requirements, causing a further increase in carryover.

Because the January 1 planting intentions indicated feed grain acreage in excess of requirements, the Secretary of Agriculture announced February 2 a new feed grain set-aside option. Under the new option, corn producers, after setting aside the required 25 per cent to participate, will be able to earn 80 cents per bushel for setting aside an additional 10 per cent of their base. For sorghum, the payment will be 76 cents per bushel. To earn these higher payment rates, the producer will agree that for each additional acre set aside, his 1972 plantings of corn and grain sorghum will be reduced by 2 acres below his 1971 acreage. Thus, 1 acre would be set aside and held out of production; the second acre would be held out of corn-grain sorghum production, with the freed acreage available for planting to other crops not subject to quota restrictions. In addition, producers may offer an additional 5 per cent of their corn-grain sorghum base at these higher rates which may be accepted at the option of the Secretary. All previously announced provisions of the program are still available. There is no extra option for barley producers.

Domestic feed grain disappearance this year is now forecast about 6 per cent above the 1970-71 volume; October-December's domestic use rose 9 per cent above that quarter the previous year as extremely heavy disappearance of corn more than offset declines in other feed grains. Little change is forecast in numbers of grain consuming livestock to be fed in 1971-72, but with higher prices for livestock and products relative to feed prices, feeding per animal is heavier.

Feed grain exports for 1971-72 are estimated at close to 21 million tons, about the same as last year. Large U.S. supplies at competitive prices and the sales to Russia are plus factors. But final outcome will depend on size of feed grain crops in Southern Hemisphere countries and the resolution of U.S. dock worker disputes. Because of dock strikes and transportation bottlenecks, exports in October-December were off about 1 million tons.

Domestic use and exports of feed grains in 1971-72 will likely rise about 5 per cent from last year's 174 million tons. Although this rise somewhat cushions the effect of the 47-million-ton increase in the 1971 crop, it is not enough to prevent a sizeable increase of some 22 million tons in the carryover (to 55 million).

Corn use this season likely will increase to 4.9 billion bushels. Domestic consumption, projected at 4.3 billion, would be up 10 per cent and exports, at around 600 million, up 15 per cent. However, the 1971 crop totalled 5 1/2 billion bushels, so the corn carryover will increase.

With heavy loan activity, prices of all feed grains have strengthened since their seasonal lows. However, corn, sorghum, and oats in January were well below their high levels of last year. Running near last year's comparatively high price, barley shows considerable strength. With feed grain prices near or above the loan rates, further advances may be tempered by large supplies on hand and loan redemptions. While developments in 1972 crops will be important this spring and summer, prices will not be as sensitive to crop prospects as in 1971 when carryover was the smallest in recent years.

Soybean meal feeding was off 9 per cent in October-December. Sluggish demand last fall and rising prices this winter have curtailed usage. Feeding in 1971-72 probably will fall a bit below last year's 13.5 million tons. Last November, soybean meal prices averaged $4 a ton below a year earlier, but prices rose $9 from November to January, to around $2 above January 1971.

Prospective Plantings for 1972

A report released on January 27, 1972 by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture stated that acreage of fall seeded oats plus intended spring plantings as reported by growers in 33 States about January 1 is expected to total 20.8 million acres. This is 4 per cent less than the 21.7 million acres seeded a year earlier and 14 per cent below the 24.1 million acres planted for harvest in 1970. Seedings in the 33 survey States accounted for 98.6 per cent of the oat acreage planted for harvest in 1971 in the 42 States included in the estimating program.

Acreage cutbacks are indicated for all areas except the South Central States where increases are expected in Texas and Arkansas. In the North Central States, which accounted for 71 per cent of the 1971 acreage, a decrease of 6 per cent is indicated.

Condition of fall seedings is generally good and prospects appear favourable for seeding spring oats.

Acreage seeded to barley last fall plus intended plantings this spring in 32 survey States total 9.7 million acres, 9 per cent less than last year. The 32 States surveyed accounted for nearly 97 per cent of the Nation's barley acreage in 1971.

North Dakota, the leading barley State, indicates a 4 per cent increase in plantings. However, in Montana, the second largest producer, and California, the No. 3 State, growers plan to cut seeded acreage 8 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively. These three States accounted for about half of the Nation's barley acreage. The Western and South Central Regions indicate sharp declines in plantings while the other regions show no change or only slight reductions from last year.

New Feed Grain Option Aimed at Increasing Set Aside of Acreage in 1972

On February 2, 1972 Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz of the United States Department of Agriculture gave farmers a new option under the 1972 feed grain program which will give them larger payments for set aside of feed grain acreage. All previously-announced provisions of the program are still available. The offering of the new option follows

indications of larger than expected 1972 feed grain plantings, particularly corn, as reported in a January 1 survey of farmers' intentions released during the last week of January.

"This added option will make the set-aside program more effective in protecting feed grain farm income this year," said Secretary Butz. The Secretary went on to say, "We are determined to provide the kind of program that will give producers the widest possible latitude in participation choices while enabling them to keep feed grain production within reasonable limits."

Under the new option, corn producers, after setting aside the 25 per cent of their feed grain base to qualify them to earn their basic payment, will be able to earn an increased rate of payment on additional set-aside — 80 cents per bushel on an added 10 per cent of their base. For sorghum, the payment will be increased to 76 cents per bushel. To qualify for the higher payment rate under this new provision, the producer will agree that for each acre of additional set aside, his 1972 plantings of corn-grain sorghum will be reduced by two acres below his 1971 corn-grain sorghum acreage. Thus, one acre would be set aside and held out of all production and the second acre would be held out of corn-grain sorghum production but could be planted to any crop not subject to other program restrictions. In addition, producers may offer an additional 5 per cent of their corn-grain sorghum base at the same rate which may be accepted at the option of the Secretary.

As originally announced for the 1972 program, producers can qualify for a payment of 52 cents per bushel for corn and 42 cents per bushel for grain sorghum, for a 10 per cent extra voluntary set aside. This will continue to be available. They will also be eligible as announced October 18, 1971, for another 5 or 10 per cent at this same rate with the Department announcing in late March whether any of this will be accepted.

If a producer uses the new additional set-aside option offered on February 2, he will forego any additional set-aside options for corn-sorghum or barley. The set-aside payment rates are based on a farm's established per acre yield. There is no extra option for barley producers. Their program in unchanged from that originally announced. Signups for participation in the 1972 program will begin Thursday, February 3 and will continue through March 10. Concurrently, producers of wheat and of cotton will be signing up for their programs.

USDA is urging producers to work closely with their Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) county office to be sure the land, certified as 1972 set-aside acreage, is eligible and represents average cropland when compared with the land on which they are planting the crop. Compliance reporters will be paying particular attention to these requirements as well as measuring the certified acreage when they spot check farms in 1972. Measurement service, which is available from ASCS offices for a nominal fee, can assure a farmer that his designated acreage meets all requirements for acceptable set-aside.

The second report on the 1972 Feed Grain Program Signup dated February 24 stated in part that during the first 10 1/2 days of a five weeks' signup for participation in the 1972 Feed Grain Program, 396,018 corn, sorghum and barley producing farms have been enrolled.

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 February 5, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Production. — Australian coarse grain production in 1970-71 is estimated at a record 5.5 million tons, which is more than double the output of the early sixties and 50 per cent greater than the 1969-70 crop. Acreage has also increased sharply from an annual average of 7 million acres in the period between 1966 and 1968 to 10.7 million acres in 1970-71. Most of the increase in 1970-71 was due to substantial growth in barley and grain sorghum production although the production of maize and oats also increased.

This unprecedented growth of the coarse grain industries has been brought about by the interaction of a number of factors, such as the continuing operation of delivery quotas and the consequent marked reduction in wheat acreage, favourable seasonal conditions in many grain growing areas, and the relatively favourable market prospects for most coarse grains on world markets.

One of the striking features of the Australian grains industries over the last three years has been the marked expansion in the acreage and output of the summer grains, grain sorghum and maize. During this period grain sorghum production tripled. However, this expansion has not been at the expense of other coarse grains. Barley output has increased sharply, especially in Western Australia.

In 1970-71 a record 5.1 million acres were planted to barley, Australia's second most important grain. Production reached a record 109 million bushels compared with 36 million bushels in 1967-68. The growth of the Australian barley industry is highlighted by the trends in barley plantings. After averaging about 2.6 million acres throughout the sixties acreage has almost doubled over the last three years.

Production has been rapidly expanded in the past few years largely as a result of production controls placed on wheat. Production in the 1971-72 season should reach a record 128 million bushels from an estimated 6.2 million acres. As harvesting has been completed in all States, firm estimates should become available shortly. Estimates of production and acreage by State are provided in the following table:

Estimated Barley Production and Acreage 1971-72

State	Estimated acreage	Estimated average yield	Estimated production	Estimated deliveries
	million acres	bushels per acre	million bushels	
Queensland	0.4	27.5	11.0	7.0
New South Wales	0.8	18.8	15.0	—
Victoria	0.8	18.8	15.0	11.0
South Australia	1.9	23.2	44.0	36.0
Western Australia	2.3	18.6	43.0	38.0
Totals	6.2	20.6	128.0	92.0

Oats was the only coarse grain in Australia in 1970-71 not to set a new harvest record. Plantings were only slightly above the average of the 1960's but production increased by 30 per cent to 91 million bushels from 3.9 million acres, which is still below the record crop of 107 million bushels in 1966-67.

Oat production in Australia in 1971-72 should be in the vicinity of 70.5 million bushels, substantially lower than in previous years. A major reduction in oat production was in New South Wales where only 10 million bushels are expected in comparison with a production figure of 22 million bushels in 1970-71.

Oat Production and Acreage in Australia, 1971-72

State	Production	Acreage
	million bushels	million acres
Queensland	0.5	0.3
New South Wales	10.0	0.7
Victoria	25.0	0.9
South Australia	10.0	0.5
Western Australia	25.0	1.2
Totals	70.5	3.6

Plantings of grain sorghum in 1970-71 were an estimated 1.5 million acres, compared with 0.9 million acres in 1969-70 and an average of 0.5 million acres over the last ten years. Production growth has been even more striking and in 1970-71 the crop yielded 47.4 million bushels compared with 18.1 million bushels in 1969-70. Although maize has become a more popular crop in recent years, plantings in 1970-71 of 213,000 acres were still below those in the pre-World War II period when they reached 300,000 acres. Nevertheless, yields are now much higher, largely as a result of improved varieties and extensive irrigation, and consequently production has expanded and in 1970-71 was a record 9.3 million bushels.

Disposal. — Although the domestic market for coarse grains, especially to the pig and poultry industries, has expanded strongly over the last ten years the most important and fastest growing outlet for Australian coarse grains has been on overseas markets. In 1970-71 a relatively high volume of Australian coarse grains was available for export following improved harvests in 1969-70 and 1970-71. This favourable supply position was complemented by strong demand at satisfactory prices for coarse grains on overseas markets. As a result total Australian shipments increased dramatically from 0.9 million tons in 1969-70 to a record 2.4 million tons in 1970-71.

Barley exports in 1970-71 expanded to a record level of 49.6 million bushels from 28.3 million bushels in 1969-70 and an average of 19.2 million bushels over the past ten years. Exports to the United Kingdom, Australia's largest market for barley, registered a further increase, while shipments to Taiwan, Japan and EEC also rose sharply.

Oats shipments also rose to a record level in 1970-71 reaching 30.6 million bushels as against 12.6 million bushels in the previous year. Shipments to Japan, Australia's major market, doubled while exports to East Germany and the EEC increased sharply.

Grain sorghum shipments, which averaged only 1 million bushels over the past ten years, rose sharply from 1.9 million bushels in 1969-70 to a record of 19.0 million bushels in 1970-71; Japan was again the chief market. Maize exports are relatively small, although shipments have increased over the last few years.

Growers returns. — The improvement in prices for coarse grain in the Alexandria Market in Sydney (the only local market for which a price series is available) after mid-1970, was a reflection of the upturn of world prices resulting from a tight world supply position for coarse grains. In 1969-70 barley growers delivering to the various boards received between 85 cents and $A1.10 (Cdn. $1.02 and $1.32) per bushel, and the higher domestic and world prices in 1970-71 are expected to result in increased unit returns for barley producers in 1970-71. Evidence of this is that barley growers delivering to the various marketing boards in the 1970-71 season received increased first advance payments. Sorghum growers delivering to the various marketing organizations in 1970-71 have received much higher returns than in the previous year. Returns are estimated to be at least 80 cents (96 cents) per bushel.

Outlook. — Total Australian coarse grain exports in 1971-72 are expected to be similar to the previous year's level, although there will be a greater dependence on the competitive Japanese market and prices will be lower. In part, the reduced barley imports by Western Europe in 1971-72 will make the large and expanding Australian barley industry more dependent on the Japanese market than in earlier years. Canada, our main competitor on the Japanese market, also registered a record crop in 1971.

During 1971-72 there was an increase in the world supply and consequently export availabilities of maize and sorghum. Maize production in the United States not only recovered from the effects of the corn blight but reached a record level, while sorghum production also reached a new high. Increased exportable supplied from the United States, the largest exporter of maize and sorghum, and other major exporting countries is expected to result in increased competition for Australian exports in world markets.

Coarse Grain Prices in Australia

Wheat for Feed	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Canadian dollars per bushel		
Basic Price			
F.A.Q. bulk, f.o.r. ports	1.80	1.86	1.92
For year commencing December 1(1)	1.72	1.74	1.79
Barley	**Jan. 29/71**	**Jan. 21/72**	**Jan. 28/72**
Australian Barley Board Home consumption prices (bagged)			
Malting (2 Row)	1.84	1.92	1.92
(2 Row) No. 3 grade	1.74	1.82	1.82
Malting (6 Row)	1.72	1.80	1.80
Feed (2 Row) No. 4 grade	1.48	1.28	1.28
(6 Row) No. 4 grade	1.42	1.22	1.22
Oats			
Melbourne — Milling	0.73	0.74	0.74
Feed	0.71	0.72	0.72

(1) Wheat for manufacture of flour for industrial use and wheat for stockfeed where purchaser undertakes to buy all his requirements for the season from the Australian Wheat Board.

Coarse Grain Prices in Australia — Concluded

Maize (Bulk)	Jan. 6/71	Dec. 22/71	Jan. 5/72
	Canadian dollars per bushel		
Sydney	N.A.	1.68	1.68
Sorghum	Canadian dollars per ton		
Sydney	N.A.	50.38 to 51.58	50.38 to 51.58

Source: "Grain Market News", Marketing Division, Department of Primary Industry, Canberra.

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 February 1, 1972 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.

General. — At the beginning of November it appeared that Argentina was headed for a record crop year. But the weather since then has played havoc with these expectations.

From the middle of November to the end of the month temperatures were extremely high. Then in December temperatures dropped to the point where frost damaged crops in some areas. Winds and hail damage was also reported. Since December there has been little rain and temperatures have been high.

In November the trade was talking about 21.5 million tons of wheat, corn and sorghum combined. Now they are thinking in terms of 15 million tons.

Export taxes on grain have been increased again, although at the same time a 0.45 pesos (9 cents) tax per dollar has been removed. The increases are as follows:

Bread wheat and durums	from 17 per cent	to 24 per cent
Corn, millet and grain sorghum	from 19 "	to 25 "
Birdseed, guinea corn and sunflowerseed oil	from 19 "	to 25 "
Barley	from 11 "	to 19 "
Oats, rye and cooked linseed oil	from 18 "	to 24 "
Crude linseed, peanuts, cotton and rapeseed oils	from 22 "	to 27 "
Cotton, sunflowerseed, linseed, peanuts and rapeseed expellers, cakes, meals and pellets	from 22 "	to 27 "

Corn. — Official estimates of this year's corn crop are not yet available. However the trade estimates the crop at roughly 7.0 million metric tons (275.6 million bushels), a decrease of 2.9 million tons (114.2 million bushels) from last year.

Although seeded area is probably down slightly, the decrease was almost entirely due to bad weather conditions which resulted in reduced yields. The major factor was dry weather throughout December and January but frost, wind and hail also contributed.

As there is only about 500,000 tons (19,684,000 bushels) of last year's corn available for export, the exports in 1972 will be down drastically in comparison to 1971 exports of 6.0 million tons (236,207,000 bushels).

Prices for hard red and/or yellow corn closed on February 9 at 25.00 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.28 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires and for dented red and/or yellow corn at 22.00 pesos ($1.13 per bushel); at Bahia Blanca they closed at 24.00 pesos and 21.20 pesos ($1.23 and $1.09 per bushel), respectively.

On the Futures Market corn was quoted at 25.85 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.32 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires for March delivery; 25.82 pesos ($1.32 per bushel) for April; 26.80 pesos ($1.37 per bushel) for May and 27.80 pesos ($1.42 per bushel) for June.

Sorghum. — The sorghum situation is not much better. Wet weather hampered seeding and the dry weather in December and January will adversely affect the yields. As with corn there are no official production estimates to date but the trade are guessing at not more than 3.0 million metric tons (118.1 million bushels), a considerable decrease from last year's 4.7 million tons (185.0 million bushels). Stocks are down to about 150,000 tons (5,905,000 bushels) meaning that exports in 1972 will be nowhere near 1971 exports of 2.3 million tons (90,546,000 bushels).

Sorghum was quoted on February 9 at 22.00 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.13 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires and at 21.60 pesos ($1.11 per bushel) at Bahia Blanca.

Millet. — There are still no official estimates of this year's millet crop. However, the area which has been planted has been affected by the dry weather, so that the 1971-72 crop will likely be less than the 1970-71 crop of 183,000 tons (8.1 million bushels).

Oats, barley and rye. — The first estimate of production dated December 21 is as follows:

	Production		Increase
	1970-71	1971-72	
	thousand bushels		per cent
Oats	23,343	29,179	+ 25.0
Barley	16,856	24,113	+ 43.1
Rye	4,744	9,842	+ 107.5

The second estimate which should be released shortly will probably indicate some reduction due to dry weather conditions in December.

On February 9, oats were quoted at 18.00 pesos (56 cents per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires per 100 kilos and at 17.90 pesos (56 cents per bushel) f.o.r. Bahia Blanca; malting barley at 24.20 pesos ($1.06 per bushel) both f.o.r. Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca; forage barley at 23.20 pesos ($1.02 per bushel) also both f.o.r. Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca; and rye at 29.00 pesos ($1.49 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires and 28.00 pesos ($1.43 per bushel) f.o.r. Bahia Blanca.

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 February 14, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

General conditions. — There was generally mild, dry and sunny weather during October and consequently conditions were favourable for field work. Somewhat extreme conditions prevailed in November with particularly extended periods of sunshine but also gales and outbreaks of snow and sleet. Cultivations and sowings proceeded rapidly and virtually all land intended for winter cereals had been drilled by the end of the month. December conditions were also reasonably temperate although a colder spell developed at the month end. Dull, cold weather at the beginning of January was followed by changeable conditions with rain and showers but some sunny spells. Generally mild conditions have prevailed since, interspersed with short cold spells. Autumn sown crops are well forward with germination slow at first but recent emergence unusually rapid. There were some reports of mildew on barley, severe in some places.

Production 1971-72. — Yield estimates relating to the 1971 harvest have now been issued by the Government authorities responsible for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. For the United Kingdom as a whole, barley production is provisionally estimated at 8,443,000 long tons (394.3 million bushels) compared with 7,411,000 long tons (346.1 million bushels) in the previous crop year. Production of oats is assessed at 1,347,000 long tons (88.6 million bushels) compared with 1,197,000 long tons (78.8 million bushels) in the previous year.

Production of Coarse Grains 1970-71 and 1971-72

	Acreage		Yield		Production	
	1970-71	1971-72[p]	1970-71	1971-72[p]	1970-71	1971-72[p]
	thousand acres		bushels per acre		thousand bushels	
England and Wales						
Barley	4,710	4,740	60.3	67.8	284,700	322,100
Oats	572	581	87.5	103.0	49,900	59,800
Scotland						
Barley	708	775	76.2	80.9	54,000	62,800
Oats	309	277	84.2	94.8	26,100	26,200
Northern Ireland						
Barley	124	144	58.9	65.0	7,300	9,400
Oats	45	39	62.8	67.8	2,800	2,600
Totals, United Kingdom						
Barley	5,542	5,659	62.2	69.2	346,100	394,300
Oats	926	897	85.2	98.7	78,800	88,600

Consumption and supplies. — Revised estimates of consumption and supplies of home grown and imported coarse grains in 1971-72 issued by the Home Grown Cereals Authority and giving the position as at the end of November indicate that the principal changes are a reduction of 50,000 long tons in the requirement of coarse grains for animal feed i.e. from 10,200,000 long tons to 10,150,000 long tons attributed mainly to continuing mild weather and a reduction of coarse grain exports by 50,000 long tons to 600,000 long tons. Total consumption is provisionally estimated at 13,900,000 long tons compared with 12,975,000 long tons in 1970-71 against estimated supplies of 13,950,000 long tons for 1971-72 and 12,857,000 long tons for 1970-71.

Stocks of grain on farms. — Stocks of coarse grains on farms as at the end of December, 1971 totalled 3,440,000 long tons (160.6 million bushels) of barley compared with 2,280,000 long tons (106.5 million bushels) at the end of December 1970. Stocks of oats as at the end of December, 1971 amounted to 780,000 (51.4 million bushels) compared with 550,000 long tons (36.2 million bushels) at the same time in 1970. Total stocks as a percentage of total production were, barley 42 per cent for 1971 against 31 per cent for 1970, oats 60 per cent for 1971 against 48 per cent for 1970. This increase emphasises the extent to which farmers have been witholding grain from the market because of low prices.

Corn production. — Following a further successful season, corn production in the United Kingdom seems destined to become well established but despite this success, farmers have been warned to proceed with caution. The benefits of the crop are considerable but it is considered that more development is required; in this connection there have been approaches for Government subsidy aid to assist development prior to Britain becoming a full member of the E.E.C. Some observers consider that domestically produced corn will then play a major part in the cereal production pattern of the United Kingdom.

Intervention agency. — accession to the E.E.C. — The cereals support system within the Common Market requires each country to have an intervention agency which must buy soft wheat, durum wheat, barley, rye and corn at pre-determined prices as long as the grain meets certain minimum quantity and quality requirements. Similarly subsidies, which currently run at around £5-£6.00 ($13.05 to $15.66) per long ton, are available for denaturing wheat or rye providing various quality requirements are met.

The British Government therefore announced that an intervention agency was to be established under the control of the Agricultural Ministers to take general responsibility for the various intervention arrangements which will be applied under the Common Agricultural Policy of the E.E.C. Subsequently, the setting up of an Intervention Board to cover all agricultural products has been announced as one of the main provisions of the recently published European Communities Bill.(1) This Bill is the basis of the new legislation programme necessary for British entry into the E.E.C. The Board will make use of the Home Grown Cereals Authority for administration of intervention and other functions. Concern is, however, growing in the United Kingdom grain and compounding trades that marketing arrangements for cereals will not be complete by the beginning of January 1973, when Britain begins the three year transition period of E.E.C. entry. If marketing and intervention arrangements are not by that date they may not be able to claim form FEOGA, the E.E.C. Guidance and Guarantee Fund, to which Britain will be contributing from the beginning of 1973. The arrangements which are affected by FEOGA payments are intervention buying,

(1) European Communities Bill — No. SBN 10 306872 4

denaturing payments on wheat or rye and export restitutions.

Centralized grain storage. — The potential advantages of centralized grain storage have gained emphasis with Britain's accession to the E.E.C. The marketing of grain in the Common Market countries has for a long time been geared to centralized bulk storage and this method has facilitated the operation of E.E.C. intervention buying. The shortage of suitable off-farm grain storage for storing intervention stocks of grain could present a particular problem for the U.K.

The Home Grown Cereals Authority considered that the economic, technical and commercial aspects of centralized storage deserved detailed investigation and therefore in collaboration with other interested organizations, i.e. East Kent Cereal Growers Ltd., Eastern Counties Farmers Ltd. and the British Association of Grain, Seed, Feed and Agricultural Merchants, it commissioned three feasibility studies. Two are related to a particular area, namely Kent and East Anglia and the third deals with the broader implications on a United Kingdom basis.

Substantial grant aid was provided by the Central Council for Agricultural and Horticultural Co-operation for the first two studies and by the Agricultural Market Development Executive Committee for the third. The reports of the Kent and East Anglian studies have already been published and the report on the United Kingdom issue is expected in the near future.

Grain markets. — The domestic grain market is tending to become firmer with developing interest in forward delivery of the 1971 crop. The import market for cereals has remained quiet with little change in price levels. The Home Grown Cereals Authority's ex-farm guide price for feed barley is announced at £22.75 per long ton ($1.27 per bushel) for February/March delivery.

GRAIN SITUATION IN INDIA

The following account of the current grain situation in India has been extracted from a report by Mr. T.V. Subramanian, Commercial Officer, Canadian High Commission New Delhi, India under date of February 7, 1972, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Introduction. — One thing that clearly emerges from the present state of Indian agriculture is that this country has ceased to be a major market for cereals. Riding the crest of a successful Green Revolution, India is producing wheat and rice in substantial quantities and so, dependence on imports has ceased; as for coarse grains, India rarely, if ever, imported these.

General background. — India is evidently poised to reap another very good crop. Indications are that the current crop year (ending June 1972) would result in an all time high harvest of over 110 million tons of foodgrains. This is better than the 107.8 million tons in 1970-71 - in itself a record and 8.5 per cent higher than the 99.5 million tons a year before.

Evidently, the agricultural revolution is keeping up its momentum and the output has surpassed all expectations. For instance, when the Fourth Five Year Plan (which ends on March 31, 1974) was formulated, the planners had envisaged a 5 per cent annual growth rate for agriculture. However, the Planning Commission in a "mid-term Plan Appraisal" on December 23, 1971 has noted with satisfaction that, contrary to this

projection, the farm output index rose by as much as 7 per cent in 1969-70 and kept about the same growth rate for 1970-71 as well.

The surge in farm output has, in no small measure, been helped by monsoons which have been good for the sixth successive year. Officials have described this winter's rains as "widespread and timely" and forecasters feel that this favourable factor in itself should result in a rabi (spring) harvest of not less than 44 million tons. The earlier khariff (fall/winter) crops have already yielded an estimated 69 million tons.

India is therefore not talking of food shortages any more. Instead, the reference these days is to the "problems of plenty" as the outturn from farms is so much that the present national storage capacity of 6.4 million tons has proven far too inadequate, and the Planning Commission has urged raising the capacity to a level of 9 to 12 million tons expeditiously. The Food Corporation of India, which had so far been straining to accumulate the targetted 5 million tons of grains (mostly wheat) for "buffer stock" operation has now so much of wheat at its disposal that it is obliged to frantically offload it on the market at a rate which has already begun to depress prices. To help function effectively in its new role as a seller, the Corporation is setting up a chain of 300 sales depots which is sure to depress prices further to a level of $11.48 per quintal as aginst the present $14.00.

In the light of the above, it is not surprising that India is now regarding itself "self-sufficient" in foodgrains production and does not have to depend on imports any more. Already, as of January 1, 1972, India has stopped "concessional" imports of grains. At the same time, it is getting ready to export 150,000 tons to neighbouring Bangla Desh as a part of its aid in rehabilitating that new country.

Coarse grains. — India grows a large variety of coarse grains, generally referred to as millets of which there are eleven major species. These are of significant importance to Indian agriculture and accounted for 27.66 million tons or 28 per cent of all foodgrains produced in 1970-71.

Of the eleven species, three are of significance: sorgum (jowar), bajra (spiked millet), and maize (corn). Output of these in 1970-71 was of the order of 23.6 million tons or 86 per cent of the total coarse grain production.

The bulk of these millets do not enter markets at all, nor are they imported. Coarse grains, therefore, are of no commercial significance for this study.

Indian research institutions have developed hybrid varieties of corn, sorgum and millet which have proved suitable for Indian conditions. Indians are not big corn consumers and so, the increased output as a result of hybrid corn has brought about a general marketable surplus and thus depressed prices; this is proving a disincentive to the farmers. Sorgum production has been limited by pests but millet suffers from no limitations.

General policy of development and subsidies. — India is not subsidizing the production of grains although it does so the sale of cereals to the consumers. One important incentive for production, however, is the complete exemption from income tax of farm incomes.

Another measure by which India supports the farmers is by extending guaranteed prices. These are of two types: (1) "support prices" (at which the government

guarantees to buy all grains offered to it for sale by farmers) and (2) "procurement prices" (which are higher than the support prices but unlike them do not imply an undertaking to buy all grains offered). Wheat, sorgum, spiked millet, finger millet (ragi) and corn are among the eleven products which come under the purview of the support schemes. The prices for these products are announced from time to time.

In September 1970, Indian Government established a National Commission on Agriculture to make a comprehensive review of agriculture and recommend programmes and policies to accelerate the growth of Indian agriculture. Some reports have already been received by the Government, but the final report will be ready only in about two years. The Commission's conclusions and recommendations should provide guidelines for consolidating Indian agriculture development during the current decade. Till then, India will merely carry on with the existing developmental programmes such as High Yielding Varities of Seeds Programe (HYP); the Multiple Croping Schemes and supplying the various inputs and establishing infrastructure.

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 Dr. R.B. Rossing, Commercial Officer (Agriculture), Canadian Embassy, Bonn, West Germany, under date of February 14, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Weather conditions. — West German farmers' autumn-sown crops continued to do well under relatively favourable weather conditions. The state of the crops in early December was officially rated as very good and better than last year. The sub-soil water level is, however, still quite low and continues to give rise to grave concern. The January (December) rainfalls were also only 30 (85) per cent of the norm in the north and as little as 35 (50) per cent in the south. The last time the monthly precipitation average was exceeded was in June 1971.

Summary of the Coarse Grains Situation, August-October

	Barley		Oats		Corn	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
	thousand bushels					
Available production	211,780	257,249	225,777	267,146	19,330	22,676
Change in stocks	+ 164,932	+ 203,099	+ 188,688	+ 223,637	+ 18,621	+ 24,369
Exports	3,812	3,628	324	648	4,252	3,268
Imports	25,399	17,591	11,088	3,566	28,069	32,045
Domestic utilization	68,435	68,113	47,853	46,426	24,526	27,085
Seed	3,858	4,041	—	65	—	—
Feed	42,898	40,418	45,972	44,481	17,873	19,251
Loss	413	459	65	65	118	118
Industrial consumption	20,898	22,873	—	—	3,819	5,078
Food	367	322	1,816	1,816	2,716	2,638

Farmers' marketings of barley, oats and corn from August to December 1971 of 2,230,000 metric tons were up 370,000 tons or 20 per cent as against 1970.

At the end of November 1971 total stocks of grains held on farms at 10,276,000 metric tons were 17 per cent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of feed and industrial grains at 6,076,000 tons were 12 per cent larger than at the end of November 1970.

	Barley			Oats & mixed spring grains			Corn		
	1970	1971	Change	1970	1971	Change	1970	1971	Change
	1,000 metric tons		per cent	1,000 metric tons		per cent	1,000 metric tons		per cent
Stocks (December 1) ..	2,388	2,631	+ 10	2,669	3,037	+ 14	350	408	+ 17
Crop	4,754	5,774	+ 21	3,590	4,247	+ 18	500	594	+ 19
Per cent of crop	50	46		74	72		70	69	

The following stocks of feed grains were held by processors, co-operatives and grain traders on December 1.

	1970	1971	Change
	thousand metric tons		per cent
Barley	1,168.9	1,280.7	+ 9.4
Oats	205.3	288.2	+ 40.4
Corn	261.8	299.1	+ 14.1
Other grain prod.	43.3	35.3	- 18.4
Total feed grains (Grain equivalent)	1,679.3	1,903.3	+ 13.2

Total mixed feed production from August to November 1971 of 3,268,000 metric tons was only slightly above the previous year's figure of 3,243,000 tons. While mixed feeds for cattle increased by 7 per cent, the mixtures for swine and poultry were down 43,000 tons or almost 2 per cent.

The processing of grains into mixed feeds declined as against 1970 by about 2.4 per cent to 1.2 million metric tons.

	August-November		
	1970	1971	Change
	thousand metric tons		per cent
Wheat	361.8	305.0	- 16
Rye	44.9	26.0	- 42
Barley	220.9	239.8	+ 9
Oats	127.8	131.7	+ 3
Corn	506.1	519.9	+ 3
Other	3.3	11.9	+ 160
Totals, grains	1,264.8	1,234.3	- 2

The share of grains in total mixed feeds dropped from 39 per cent to 37.8 per cent due to the smaller volume of feeds for poultry and swine with a relatively large grain content and the expansion of low-grain mixtures for cattle.

Prices and interventions. — Although the volume of the 1971 grain crop exceeded the 1970 crop results by more than 20 per cent producers' prices for feed grains during the first quarter of the 1971-72 crop grain increased slightly. The producers' prices index for grain of standard quality was 83.2 (1961-62 to 1962-63 = 100) as compared to 82.8 for the corresponding period of the previous crop year. This, however, resulted mainly from the raising of the intervention prices. Because of a high demand prices for brewing barley and rye exceeded the previous year's level. Due to increased intervention prices a marked reduction in prices for wheat, feed barley and oats was avoided. The pressure on grain prices was eased by the activity of the Import and Storage Agency for Grains and Feedstuffs which took up the following grain quantities from August 1971 to the end of January 1972 as compared to the previous year's figures: rye 195,000 metric tons (7,677,000 bushels), 105,000 tons (4,134,000 bushels); barley 340,000 tons (15,616,000 bushels), 67,000 tons (3,077,000 bushels). During the same period approximately 930,000 metric tons (34,171,000 bushels) of wheat were registered for denaturing to feed wheat.

Imports and exports of coarse grains. — Imports of feed and industrial grains into Germany showed a decline of 143,000 metric tons or 7 per cent as compared to the August-November period of the previous crop year, while shipments from the U.S.A. of 900,000 tons were an increase of 130,000 tons with corn being almost 90 per cent of deliveries. Canada's share in the import market was substantially reduced from 14.7 per cent to 2.6 per cent. Because of the bumper 1971 crop in Germany with barley production (+ 21 per cent) and oat production (+ 22 per cent) being markedly higher than 1970 figures - imports of feedgrains from Canada dropped sharply, barley by 218,000 metric tons (10,013,000 bushels) and oats by 22,000 tons (1,427,000 bushels). Due to the excellent crop in other countries of the EEC import from these countries were up 160,000 metric tons.

Coarse grains: policy measures. — The Import and Storage Agency plans to make German rye available from the federal reserve in regions where, in their opinion, free-market forces cannot meet the demand unless there were to be a substantial increase in prices.

West German Imports of Feed and Industrial Grains, August-November

	Barley,		Oats	
	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72
	thousand bushels			
Canada	11,719	1,700	2,076	663
U.S.A.	337	1,037	2,883	626
Argentina	—	—	1,279	—
Australia	560	804	731	360
EEC	12,350	12,676	2,462	2,185
France	9,412	10,578	942	745
Netherlands	2,229	1,629	1,514	1,440
Bleu	708	469	6	—
Denmark	2,696	2,199	—	—
U.K.	1,532	96	3,930	—
Sweden	1,844	1,547	2,738	1,194
Others	1,302	271	262	4
Totals	32,340	20,328	16,359	5,031

GRAIN SITUATION IN ITALY

The following account of the current coarse grain and rye situation in Italy has been extracted from a report by Mr. U. Boschetti, Commercial Officer, Canadian Embassy, Milan, under date of February 15, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

1971 general situation, production. — On the basis of the official data published by Associazione Granaria, Milan, (the Italian Grain Association), we are now in a position to indicate the provisional figures for the 1971 coarse grain crop. For comparison purposes this data is shown together with the final figures for 1970.

	Area		Yield per acre		Production	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
	thousand acres		bushels		thousand bushels	
Corn	2,534	2,366	73.5	74.3	186,131	175,927
Barley	444	451	32.5	37.4	14,449	16,861
Oats	747	714	42.3	45.4	31,500	32,472
Rye	87	72	30.9	29.6	2,697	2,146

Comments, corn. — The table shows that corn production was around 4,468,800 metric tons (175.9 million bushels) in 1971, a decrease of about six per cent compared with 1970. While the 1969 and 1970 crop can be registered as "record crops" for Italy, the 1971 crop, even if a good one, in 1968 the production was about 4,000,000 metric tons (157.5 million bushels), it should be considered at a normal level.

On the other hand, the hectares seeded were 958,000 (2.4 million acres), a decrease of 6.6 per cent as compared with 1970 while the average yield was 4.66 metric tons per hectare (74.3 bushels per acre), which is comparable to the yield obtained in 1970.

The overall production should be split in 3,941,500 metric tons (155.2 million bushels) of "hybrid" corn and 508,500 tons (20.0 million bushels) of "local" corn (home varieties). Two factors are responsible for the reduction in production: a) the reduction of investments on the part of farmers and b) the adverse climate situation which was characterized by a persistent draught during the summer months damaging the planting almost in all production areas. In fact, up to April, crop estimates had been favourable, as weather was exceptionally good.

By examining separately the production of the two different varieties (hybrid and local) the picture is not different from that of last year: the local variety has shown a good yield, due particularly to the giving up of the so-called "marginal soil" (i.e. those less productive), whereas the hybrid variety registered a decrease owing to the adverse climatic conditions and the presence of some diseases which have partly compromised the final result in many areas of Northern and Central Italy. In summary, the final result would have been better (more or less at the same level of 1970) had climatic conditions been favourable.

Barley, oats and rye. — Barley production increased in 1971 by 52,500 metric tons (2.4 million bushels) which is 16 per cent more than 1970. The seeded area at 182,461 hectares (451,000 acres) increased by 1.8 per cent while the average yield was about 14 per cent more than 1970.

The use of more hectares (acres) was due to various factors, including considerable climatic adaptability, reduced water requirements and higher benefits obtained during the last marketing campaigns. However, the situation seems to be changing rather quickly as the various Italian planting areas are now spreading from Northern to Central Italy.

Oats production increased in 1971 by 3.4 per cent. The 1971 crop of 500,800 metric tons (32.5 million bushels) was harvested on an area of 288,891 hectares (714,000 acres) a decrease of 4.5 per cent as compared to 1970. The remarkable production increase is attributable to a higher yield as compared to last year's from 1.61 metric tons per hectare (42.3 bushels per acre) to 1.73 metric tons per hectare (45.4 bushels per acre.) This was mainly due to favourable climatic conditions. In fact yields obtained in Southern Italy and Sicily compensated for a slight decrease per hectare (acre) in Northern Italy where storms in May and June did not provide optimum weather conditions.

The acreage reduction of 13,000 hectares (33,000 acres) confirms the trend of Italian farmers to turn towards corn as a more profitable crop.

Rye production in 1971 at 54,500 metric tons (2.4 million bushels) showed a decrease of 20.4 per cent as compared to 1970. The 29,244 hectares (72,000 acres) utilized indicated a decrease of 17.2 per cent as compared to 1970. The yield was 1.86 metric tons per hectare (29.6 bushels per acre) compared with 1.94 metric tons (30.9 bushels per acre) in 1970.

This grain, has never had an important role in the Italian agricultural economy.

Imports. — The following table shown the estimated import figures for 1971. For comparison purposes this data is shown together with 1970.

	1970	1971
	thousand bushels	
Coarse grains		
Corn	169,847	171,681
Barley	45,486	56,463
Oats	13,144	15,308
Rye	20	8

As for corn, the table shows for 1971 an import increase compared to 1970 of 46,601 metric tons (1,834,000 bushels). However, this increase does not involve any special reason but should be considered as a normal variation in the overall figure. As far as exporting countries are concerned, it should be noted that the relevant supplies were obviously affected by the various crop results achieved during the years 1969-70. This explains the increase of supplies from Argentina. A decrease has occurred in imports from U.S.A. It is known in fact, that last year's U.S. production was lower than average. Imports from France remained more or less at the same level.

Barley imports registered an increase of about 24.1 per cent as compared to those of last year. This increase was due to a larger quantity imported from Canada which constituted 50 per cent of the total barley imports. Shipments from USA and Argentina have also increased. Imports from France registered a reduction because of the well-known decrease in production during the crop year 1969-70.

Oats imports increased by 14.8 per cent as compared to 1970. Rye imports are insignificant.

Yearly average prices for imported grains. — The following table shows the average prices which have been paid by Italian importers of coarse grains during 1971. For comparison purposes this data is shown together with that of 1970. These prices are landed prices Milan, in Canadian dollars per bushel, in bulk, local taxes and other expenses included.

Foreign Grains Imported

	1970	1971
	Canadian dollars per bushel	
Corn:		
Plate quality	2.60	2.63
South African quality	2.64	—
U.S. Yellow Corn	2.53	2.59
Barley	2.11	2.27
Oats	1.45	1.48

Situation November-January 1971-72, corn. — During the three months indicated the sales of the new crop were rather active. The quality of the local product appeared to be very good especially the hybrid variety.

In November 1971 and January 1972 imports continued at a remarkable pace while in December 1971, only few transactions were concluded. The usual suppliers of corn to Italy were Argentina and the U.S.A.. However, some transactions of smaller importance were also concluded with Brazil.

For comparison purposes we indicate here below the quotations of the domestic product, the Argentina Plate, the U.S. Yellow Corn and the Brazilian corn at the Milan Grain Exchange.

	January 31, 1971	October 31, 1971	January 31, 1972
	Canadian dollars per bushel		
Domestic	2.47	3.05	2.56
Plata	2.62	2.52	2.75
Yellow corn	2.52	2.46	2.64
Brazil	—	2.46	2.67

The above prices are landed prices, in bulk, local taxes and other expenses not included.

Barley and oats. — In November and December 1971, the local crop did not have an active market. January 1972, saw the first sales of the local crop on the various Italian markets. As for barley imports, they continued to be very active from the traditional supplying countries (including Canada). The trend of reduced imports from France continues to be in force. Oats imports were negligible during November and December 1971. In January 1972, there was a revival for oats from Argentina and Australia.

Rye. — The general situation for this grain remains unchanged. The local production of 54,500 metric tons (2.1 million bushels), even if inferior to the

expected 70,000 metric tons (2.8 million bushels) will certainly cover local consumptions which is only used for seeding and feeding purposes. The import certificates released during the period November - December 1971 and January 1972 were nil.

Summary corn. — Italy's corn production, averaging about 4,500,000 metric tons (177.2 million bushels) yearly represents approximately 50 per cent of its requirements. It is estimated that 85 per cent of this 50 per cent, refers to "hard" maize. Consequently, the ever increasing consumption of corn, especially for feeding purposes forces Italian customers to book considerable quantities of foreign corn with the traditional supplying countries: Argentina and the U.S.A.. Imports from France will depend upon the crop situation of that country. Should this be scarce or the export price too high, Italy will certainly be supplied from other countries, such as Brazil and to a smaller extent, Yugoslavia.

As previously reported imports of soft corn, both because of a decrease in human consumption and because of a good local crop, will continue to decline.

Barley and oats. — In 1971 imports of barley from Canada amounted to some 36.7 million bushels. Some supplying countries such as Morocco, Bulgaria and Roumania had poor crops. USSR exports to Italy continued to be very important. As for oats, shipments of Canadian oats to Italy in 1971 totalled some 3.2 million bushels.

Rye. — The local crop will certainly cover the domestic demand. No imports of importance are expected.

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 March 1, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Crops. — The Ministry of Agriculture has recently released its provisional figures for the 1970-71 crop year production. Comparison with the previous year's acreage and production statistics, appear in the following table.

	Area			Production		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
	thousand acres			thousand bushels		
Crops						
Barley	7,059	7,235	6,590	434,123	367,847	411,020
Corn	2,924	3,678	4,041	225,302	292,110	345,296
Oats	2,102	1,974	2,053	149,718	134,221	164,567
Rye	380	351	316	12,165	11,889	11,377
Mixed grains	492	444	524	27,190	22,438	30,228
Sorghum	136	128	138	7,913	6,614	9,133
Buckwheat	42	40	35	1,010	873	781
Rice	57	54	52	4,654	4,948	3,870

The main points to note are:

- an 8.84 per cent decrease in barley sowings with an 11.73 per cent increase in production.
- a 9.87 per cent increase in corn sowings with an 18.20 per cent increase in production.
- a 4.00 per cent increase in oats sowings with a 22.60 per cent increase in production.

The 1971 year saw a decrease in barley acreage, although production increased. For corn, both acreage and production increased, although the increase is not as great as last year. For oats, we notice a cessation of the trend towards lower acreages and production.

Climatic conditions were propitious for corn harvesting during last October, so that corn crops were mature 15 days earlier, and harvested with a lower moisture content than usually.

Supply disposition for barley. — For the first five months of the 1971-72 crop year farm deliveries reached 1,899,600 metric tons (87,247,000 bushels), i.e. almost the same figure as last year. Utilizations for malting, at 290,000 tons (13,319,000 bushels) exceeded last year's figure of 271,000 tons (12,447,000 bushels) by 19,000 tons (873,000 bushels). Use for animal feed, at 284,200 metric tons (13,053,000 bushels) are lower by 94,900 tons (4,359,000 bushels) compared with last year over the same period of 379,100 tons (17,412,000 bushels). Other domestic utilizations appear lower by half. On the other hand, total exports reached 1,653,000 tons (75,921,000 bushels) i.e. 830,800 tons (38,158,000 bushels) more than last year's 822,200 tons (37,763,000 bushels).

Supply and disposition for corn. — Farm deliveries reached for the August-December period 4,989,200 metric tons (196,414,000 bushels), i.e. 1,031,500 tons (40,608,000 bushels) more than last year, with the highest marketings occurring in October and corresponding with the harvest time. Use for animal feed increased from 655,700 tons (25,814,000 bushels) last year to 843,500 tons (33,207,000 bushels) on January 1, 1972, i.e. 187,800 tons (7,393,000 bushels) more.

Imports. — As usual, only a few tons of barley and oats were imported, while corn imports, during the first five months of the 1971-72 crop year, registered a substantial decrease from 253,043 tons (9,962,000 bushels) last year to 191,471 tons (7,538,000 bushels), i.e. 61,572 tons (2,424,000 bushels) less. It might be interesting to observe an important reduction of 91,353 tons (3,596,000 bushels) for imports from the USA, while imports from Argentina reached 32,248 tons (1,270,000 bushels), i.e. a 140 per cent increase compared with last year.

Exports — barley. — The increased barley exports do not look attributable to an increased demand from the EEC of 653,271 tons (30,004,000 bushels) in 1971, compared with 621,944 tons (28,565,000 bushels) in 1970, but rather to greater exports to the third countries 998,098 tons (45,842,000 bsshels), in 1971 in contrast to 188,627 tons (8,663,000 bushels) last year, especially to East European Countries, Lybia and Near East Asia Countries. The outlook for total barley exports indicates a rise to 1,550,000 tons (71,190,000 bushels), compared with 1,300,000 tons (59,708,000 bushels) estimated on September.

Corn. — Corn exports increased from 871,424 metric tons (34,306,000 bushels) in 1970 to 1,420,272 tons (55,913,000 bushels) this year, i.e. 63 per cent more. Contrary to the barley case, corn exports to the EEC increased sharply, with 1,347,994 tons (53,068,000 bushels), in contrast to only 552,614 tons (21,755,000 bushels) last year. Exports to third countries, decreased from 348,810 tons (13,732,000 bushels) to 72,278 tons (2,845,000 bushels). On January 26, ONIC Permanent Committee recommended French traders to diversify corn exports rather than to concentrate to the EEC markets.

The outlook for corn exports indicates that shipments to the EEC should increase to 3,375,000 tons (132,867,000 bushels), compared with 2,400,000 tons (94,483,000 bushels) estimated on September.

Oats. — Total oats exports reached 61,995 metric tons (4,020,000 bushels) on January 1, 1972, of which 44,771 tons (2,903,000 bushels) went to the EEC, and 16,387 tons (1,063,000 bushels) to Switzerland.

CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS

December 29 — The 1971 season of navigation closed at the Canadian Lakehead. Total volume of the six major grains amounted to 545.5 million bushels and represented an increase of 16 per cent over the previous year. Vessel shipments of the individual grains were as follows, in millions of bushels: wheat, 312.3; oats, 26.8; barley, 167.7; rye, 4.8; flaxseed 17.8; and rapeseed 16.1.

31 — According to World Agricultural Production and Trade published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.D.A., world corn production in 1971 is estimated at a new high of 293 million metric tons, 16 per cent above last year. The current estimate is 14 per cent over the 1969 record. World corn area is estimated 4 per cent above that of 1970.

February 5 — A report received from Mr. R.A. Groundwater, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Melbourne, stated that Australian coarse grain production in 1970-71 is estimated at a record 5.5 million tons, more than double the output of the early sixties and 50 per cent greater than the 1969-70 crop.

7 — According to the February issue of the Feed Situation published by the Economics Research Service, U.S.D.A., United States farmers planned to reduce feed grain acreage to about 122 million acres this year, 6 million less than in 1971, according to January 1 survey.

24 — The U.S.D.A. announced its sales policy for the marketing year beginning in 1972 to facilitate advance market planning for grains and soybeans.

March 1 — The Honourable Otto Lang, Minister Responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, announced the initial payments for wheat, barley and oats for the crop year beginning August 1, 1972. The prices, unchanged from last year with the exception of barley which is increased by 5 cents per bushel.