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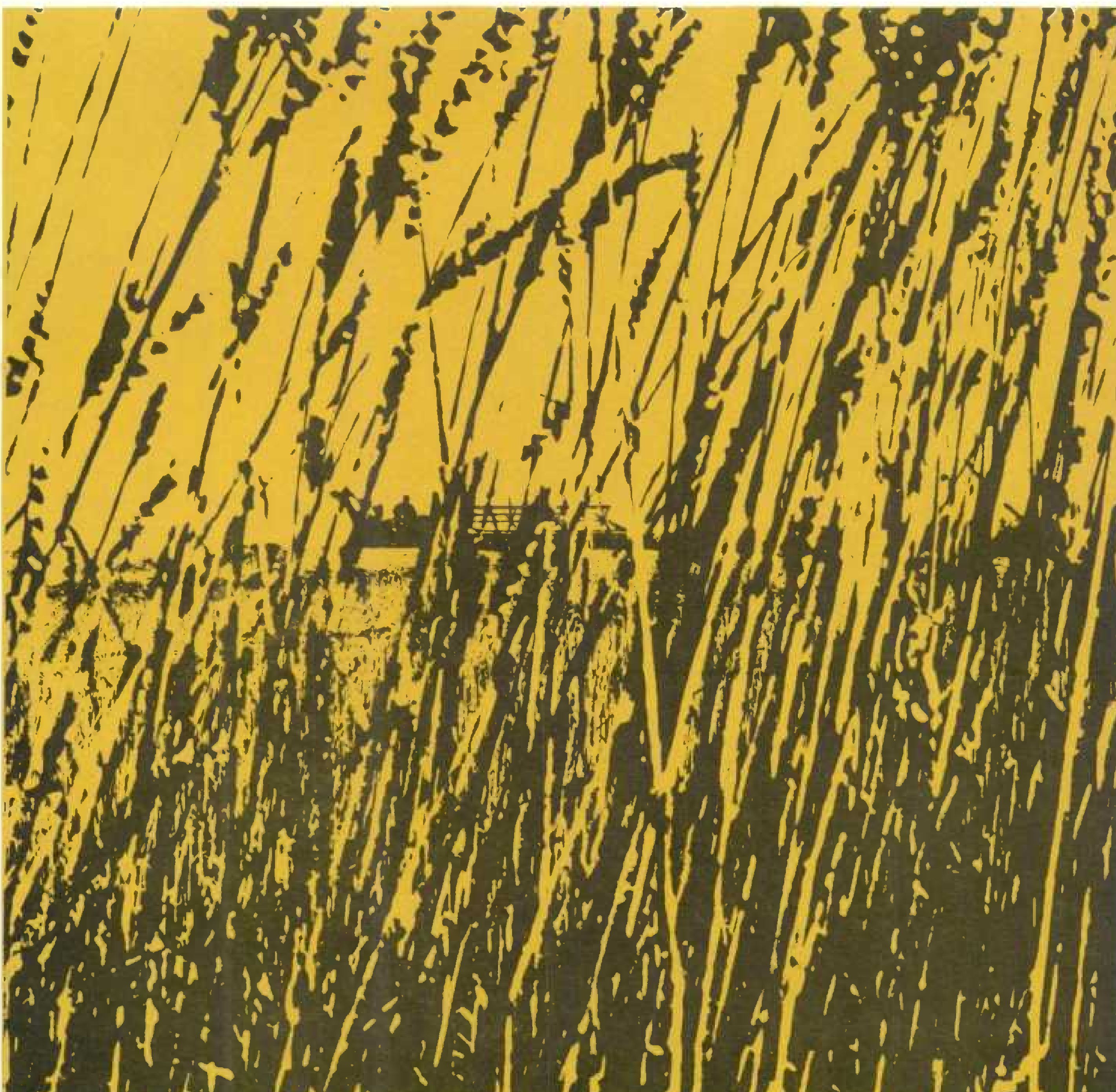
Coarse grains review

NOVEMBER 1972



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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 Feed Grains Summary, Situation and Outlook

The following is taken from a report on the World Feed Situation as prepared by the Economics Branch of the Canada Department of Agriculture, for the Canadian Agricultural Outlook Conference, November 20 and 21, 1972.

Summary. — World production of coarse grains in 1971-72 increased very sharply over 1970-71. The exceptionally high level of 650 million metric tons(1) was up by 70 million tons or 12 per cent from the previous year. Most of the increase occurred in the United States where production was higher by nearly 30 per cent over 1970-71, but almost all other regions were higher except the USSR and the Far East. All main coarse grain crops were larger, but the largest increase was in corn followed by barley.

Feed grains situation 1971-72. — World stocks to start the year were lower than usual following the poor U.S. corn crop in 1970, with corn down by eight million and barley three million metric tons from the year before. World corn production was estimated at 12.0 billion bushels (305 MMT) compared to 10.2 billion bushels (260 MMT) in 1970-71. Out of total world production in 1971-72 the United States produced almost half, at 141 MMT (5.54 billion bushels) compared to 104 MMT (4.1 billion bushels) in blight stricken 1970. E.E.C. countries continued the production increase which has been going on for several years. France increased production by 12 per cent; Italy decreased slightly. Eastern European countries including the USSR had increases from eight to 18 per cent over the previous year. In South America the Argentine crop was down by nearly 40 per cent, but Brazil was higher and more than double the Argentine production.

World barley production at 6.9 billion bushels (151 MMT) was up by about eight per cent from the 6.4 billion bushels (140 MMT) in 1970-71. Canada had the biggest increase with production rising from 416 to 602 million bushels (9 to 13 MMT). The United States also increased production to over 459 from 409 million bushels (10 MMT from 8.9 MMT). The E.E.C. increased production 16 per cent to 739 million bushels (16.1 MMT). Other countries in Western and Eastern Europe had increases. Australian production was up nearly 30 per cent to 142 million bushels (3.1 MMT). The USSR did not change much from 1970-71.

World production of oats was up by about 125 million bushels (1.8 MMT) in 1970-71 to 3.9 billion bushels (57.3 MMT). North American and Australian production was slightly lower but some increases occurred in the E.E.C. and most other Western Europe countries.

International trade in coarse grains in 1971-72 has likely exceeded the previous year's exports of about 41 MMT. With continued strong demand for feed grains, trade in corn has been particularly strong in 1971-72. The United States estimated exports at 700 million bushels from or nearly 18 MMT. Some 13.6 MMT had been shipped in the first nine months of the crop year. French shipments of corn to other E.E.C. countries for the same nine months were also running well above recent years. In barley, trade has been nearly one-third heavier than in 1970-71 with France and Canada the two main exporters, but with sizeable gains by Australia as well.

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(1) 1 metric ton = 2204.6 pounds.

Export shipments of oats and rye during the first nine months in 1971-72 were running slightly behind year-earlier levels with Canada and Australia down in oats and the United States down in rye.

Prices on world markets for feed grains were depressed in early months of 1971-72, compared with 12 months earlier, as world supplies were much heavier. In the second half of the year, with growing demand from Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R., prices strengthened.

Total world stocks of feed grains late in the crop year on May 31, 1972 were nevertheless about 181 MMT, or 11 per cent, greater than a year earlier. This is largely due to the record U.S. corn crop in 1971 which resulted in supplies of almost 6.4 billion bushels. Corn carryover in the U.S. almost doubled to over 1.1 billion bushels, on September 1, 1972 but holdings of all other feed grains were higher as well.

Feed grains outlook — summary. — The international feed grain market has strengthened significantly in keeping with the unusual demand for grain that has developed. Prices have risen substantially and should remain at higher levels. Export demand for barley is also strong and appears likely to exceed the supplies moving forward. Barley production was down in Canada by 63 million bushels (1.4 MMT) and oats was lower by 83 million (1.3 MMT) in 1972 based on Statistics Canada's third crop estimate in November. With carryover supplies at reasonable levels the lower production will result in reduced feed grain exports. Barley exports are likely to be 150-175 million bushels (3.3-3.8 MMT) in 1972-73 compared with 230 million (5.0 MMT) in 1971-72, notwithstanding the buoyant international market.

Situation 1972-73. — World feed grain stocks in the hands of the five main exporters at the start of the 1972-73 crop year were 68.7 million metric tons(1), more than 50 per cent higher than 12 months earlier. Three-quarters of this, 51 million metric tons, was in the United States where there was an increased carryover from the previous year of 20 million metric tons, largely in corn. Canada's carryover, largely in barley was 9.2 million metric tons. EEC stocks declined five per cent to 4.3 million metric tons. In Australia, barley stocks built up slightly to give total feed grain stocks of 2.5 million metric tons.

World feed grain production cannot be fully assessed for 1972. In the United States, October estimates forecast production of all feed grains to be lower than in 1971. Corn production by October estimates was 5,265 billion bushels (133.7 MMT) compared with 5.5 billion (139.7 MMT) last year. Sorghum production is down by 40 million bushels to 854 million. Oats is down 140 million bushels (2.2 MMT) to 730 million (11.3 MMT) rye is down 20 million (0.5 MMT) to 31 million (0.8 MMT) and barley is down 45 million (1.0 MMT) to 418 million bushels (9.1 MMT). The feed grain supply of 237 million metric tons is slightly below last year's record. Canadian production of oats is down 83 million bushels (1.3 MMT) barley is down 63 million bushels (1.4 MMT) and corn is down 11 million bushels (0.3 MMT). In the EEC the upward trend in grain corn production continues. The corn estimate of 15.3 million metric tons is ahead of the 13.8 million metric tons of last year. Barley production in the EEC at 799 million bushels (17.4 MMT) is higher by 60 million bushels (1.3 MMT) than last year's production on the same acreage. In the Argentine, the third estimate of the corn crop taken off in early 1972 was 232 million bushels

(1) 1 metric ton = 2204.6 pounds.

(5.9 MMT) compared to 390 million bushels (9.9 MMT) in 1971. Prospects for the 1973 crop were initially poor. In the USSR all cereal production has been seriously affected by weather conditions. Poor conditions at harvest time have affected yields in some other Eastern European countries. The expansion of feed grain production is considered essential by the USSR for the increased livestock program they have undertaken. This program with emphasis on increased corn production has apparently been set back by weather conditions and could be substantially short of the hoped for goal. In Australia, very dry conditions have prevailed in recent months.

In spite of the decline in production in the main exporting countries their total supplies in 1972-73 may be no less than in 1971-72 due to the larger stocks. Exportable supplies are at high levels.

World production of feed grain in recent years has been approximately 47 per cent corn, 23 per cent barley, 16 per cent sorghum and millets, 9 per cent oats and 5 per cent rye. Exports have been 60 per cent corn, 20 per cent barley, 15 per cent sorghum, 5 per cent between oats and rye. It would appear that in 1972 corn will become more important in trade. The 1972-73 trade volume in feed seems likely to be above the volume of the past two years. The United States expects exports to increase 5 to 10 per cent above the 27 million short tons of 1971-72. Some seven million tons of corn, also some barley and sorghum are expected to be shipped to the USSR. While the EEC is a net exporter of barley, they are a net importer of corn. Demand is expected to remain high in the USSR and also in some other parts of Europe and in Japan. Domestic feeding in the United States is expected to use more coarse grains this year but perhaps less wheat. In many countries increasing livestock populations indicate increased feed needs.

Prices for feed grains on world markets would have been expected to remain at about the relatively low levels of last year, but the unexpected increase in world demand in early 1972-73 has brought about price increases to levels well above those of last year. U.S. corn prices in early October were 20 to 25 cents higher than in October 1971. Oat prices were ten to 15 cents higher and sorghum and barley prices were also considerably higher in most markets. Since the demand for 1972-73 is not clear, the price for the rest of the year remains uncertain. Even if there are no further large requirements, prices will likely remain at levels above last year.

Canadian production of feed grains (barley, oats, corn and mixed grains) in 1972 totalled 22.8 million short tons (20.7 MMT) down 13 per cent from the 26.3 million tons (23.8 MMT) from the 1971 record crop, but still almost 30 per cent more than the 1965-66 to 1969-70 average. Barley production decreased by nearly 2.0 million tons (1.8 MMT) from 1971 and oats by 1.1 million tons (1.0 MMT), while corn and mixed grains had smaller production decreases. The largest reduction was in Saskatchewan where feed grain production fell by 29 per cent to 5.8 million tons. With stocks at 6.8 million tons, total feed supplies were just over 29.9 million tons compared to 32.8 million in 1971-72.

Feed grain consumption in Canada in 1972-73 may not differ significantly from 1971-72, because, although cattle and poultry utilization will be higher, the upward movement in hog populations will not occur before the 1973-74 crop year.

With barley exports lower and other feed grain exports unlikely to change, the level of carryover will be about the same as last year.

The trend in feed grain is for higher prices since the large world supplies are coupled with larger demand.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Canadian Feed Grain Summary, Situation and Outlook

The following is taken from a report on the Canadian Feed Situation as prepared by the Economics Branch of the Canada Department of Agriculture, for the Canadian Agricultural Outlook Conference, November 20 and 21, 1972.

Summary. — In 1971-72 Canada produced 26.3 million short tons (23.9 MMT) of feed grains, higher by nearly 25 per cent from the 21.3 million tons (19.3 MMT) in 1970-71 and more than 50 per cent above the previous five-year average. Stocks of both barley and oats to start the crop year were down from the previous year with barley at 3,463 thousand (3,142 thousand MT) and oats at 2,131 thousand short tons (1,933 thousand MT) for a total of 5,594 (5,075 thousand MT). Total supplies for the year 1971-72 were nearly 32 million tons (29 MMT) compared to about 28.2 million (25.6 MMT) in 1970-71. However, prices were rising at year-end due to shortages in Eastern Europe and the USSR.

Feed grains situation 1971-72. — Exports of barley reached the all-time record of 231 million bushels (5.029 MMT) about 50 million bushels (1.1 MMT) higher than in 1970-71. Oats exports decreased to 10.5 million bushels (162 thousand MT) from 13.4 million bushels (207 thousand MT). Barley disappearance increased about 25 million bushels due mainly to an increase in livestock feeding.

In 1971-72 feed grain production in British Columbia increased fairly sharply from 182,000 (165 TMT)(1) in 1970-71 to 273,000 short tons (248 TMT). Feed grains imported from the Prairie decreased by 15,000 tons (14 thousand MT) to 358,000 tons (325 TMT). In the Maritimes production in 1971-72 was very slightly higher at 232,000 tons (210 TMT), but feed freight assisted shipments were nevertheless higher at 389,000 tons (353 TMT) compared to 372,000 (337 TMT) the previous year. Quebec production was higher by about 13 per cent to 1,030 thousand tons (934 TMT) and shipments under assistance were down to 1,405 thousand (1,275 TMT) from 1,433 thousand tons (1,300 TMT). Ontario's production was 5 per cent higher at 5,237 thousand tons (4,751 TMT). Imports declined for the second year in a row to 610,000 tons (553 TMT), little more than 10 per cent of requirements.

Quantities of barley shipped under feed freight assistance in 1971-72 declined from 1970-71 levels by nine per cent to 884 thousand tons (802 TMT). Feed wheat declined by over 20 per cent to 756 thousand tons (686 TMT), but still was second most important grain in the program. Oats shipments increased by over 15 per cent to 544 thousand tons (494 TMT). Millfeeds were down by eight per cent to 402 thousand tons (365 TMT) and screenings increased slightly. Some 45 thousand tons (41 TMT) of corn were moved to the Maritimes from Ontario compared with 18 thousand (16 TMT) the previous year.

Apart from the ordinary feed grains farmers grow sizeable quantities of mixed grains, largely for consumption on farms where grown. The total quantity in 1971 was up six million to 107 million bushels only a little below total corn production. Slightly over half the total was grown in Ontario with all provinces having part of the remainder.

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(1) TMT — thousand metric tons.

Barley supplies in Canada set a new record in 1971-72 with a record production of 602 million (13.1 MMT) and stocks at 144 million (3.1 MMT) for a total of 746 million bushels (16.2 MMT). This is an increase over 1970-71 by 11 per cent.

The price of barley in 1971-72 averaged only $1.04 for No. 1 feed, basis in store Thunder Bay, compared with $1.20 in 1970-71 when prices had been high as a result of the poor U.S. corn crop. With the bumper crop and lower U.S. feed prices in 1971-72 Canadian feed grain prices also fell back. However, late in the crop year prices improved somewhat with the prospect of heavy demand for grain in East Europe and the U.S.S.R. and July prices averaged $1.09 with August prices in 1972 rising to $1.14

Exports of barley increased to 231 million bushels (5.0 MMT) in 1971-72 compared to 180 million (3.9 MMT) in 1970-71 and the previous five-year average of only 50 million bushels (1.1 MMT). Farmer's marketings of barley in 1971-72 increased by 56 million (1.2 MMT) to 295 million bushels (6.4 MMT).

Oat supplies in 1971-72 were about 490 million bushels (7.6 MMT), some 20 million (0.3 MMT) was down about four million and stocks to start the year were down by 16 million bushels (0.2 MMT) from year-earlier levels.

Oat exports were a little lower in 1971-72 at 10.5 million bushels (0.2 MMT) compared with over 13 million (0.2 MMT) in 1970-71. Farmers' marketings through the Wheat Board were only 32 million bushels (0.5 MMT) compared to 58 million (0.9 MMT) in 1970-71.

Oat prices in 1971-72 averaged (monthly averages) 62.6 cents per bushel, No. 1 feed, (basis in store Thunder Bay) compared to 78.2 cents in 1970-71. As with barley, prices were improving by the end of the crop year reaching 66.5 cents in July and then climbing to 70.1 cents in August 1972.

Grain corn production in Canada in 1971-72 was a record 116 million bushels (2.9 MMT), an increase of 16 per cent over 1970-71. Acreage increased by 75,000 to 1.4 million acres. Yields at 82 bushels per acre were a little below the previous year's yield of 84.3. Imports for the year, now about one-third of the imports a few years ago, did not quite reach 12 million bushels (0.3 MMT). However, with a small carryover, total supplies were close to 130 million bushels (3.3 MMT), a record supply for Canada and 12 to 15 million (0.3 to 0.4 MMT) greater than in 1970-71.

Ontario increased its corn acreage in 1971 by 160,000 acres to 1,263,000 acres, Quebec increased by 45,000 acres to 138,000. Manitoba had a large proportional growth to 9,100 acres from 3,500 in 1970.

Corn prices re-acted similarly to prices of other feed and monthly average prices were $1.20 (No. 2 on track Chatham, Ontario) compared with $1.41 for 1970-71. Some recovery occurred in the last months of the crop year with prices averaging $1.22.

Feed grain outlook 1972-73. — Although exports of barley in 1971-72 increased to a record 230 million bushels (5.0 MMT) stocks on July 31, 1972 were 194 million bushels (4.2 MMT) compared to 144 million (3.1 MMT) on July 31, 1971. With production down by 63 million bushels (1.3 MMT) to 518 million bushels (11.3 MMT) total supplies of barley dropped from last year's record level of 746 million bushels to 712 million bushels (16.2 to 15.5 MMT).

Barley prices (No. 1 Feed, basis in store in Thunder Bay) in 1971-72 were well below those of the previous year, with monthly averages of $1.03 1/2 compared to $1.20 the previous year. Late in the crop year, however, prices started to increase, particularly after the middle of July, and by mid-October of 1972-73 the price had risen to $1.20 per bushel. Prices appear likely to continue at higher levels than last year in keeping with the overall strength of the world market.

On the domestic market, barley utilization should remain about the same in 1972-73 as in 1971-72. Barley for malting uses about 20 million bushels (0.4 MMT) a year, and during the last crop year over six million bushels (0.1 MMT) of this amount went into malt for export. With the prospect of lower production of corn for grain and poor local crops, a 20 per cent increase in western barley use could occur in Eastern Canada. Use of barley relative to wheat should increase in the prairie feedlots. Domestic use of barley may not greatly exceed that of last year however, because hog numbers are expected to decrease until July 1973. By the end of 1973 and in early 1974, domestic barley utilization is likely to increase because of expanding hog population.

A strong export market for feed grains offers the prospects of maintaining a high level of Canadian export. However, lower production in 1972 with normal carryover supplies on hand will result in reduced export movement, possibly no more than 150 million bushels (3.3 MMT). The feed grain market appears likely to continue strong through this crop year and higher sales levels are possible if quantities are available.

In the 1973-74 crop year domestic consumption could be 325 million bushels (7.1 MMT) or more and exports might be higher than this year. It is likely that a greater acreage than that which yielded 518 million bushels (11.3 MMT) this year would be required. In addition it would seem desirable to offset the 70 million bushel (1.5 MMT) reduction in oat stocks with additional barley to keep the total feed grain supplies at adequate levels. While the situation will become clearer as the crop year progresses, it appears at this time that an increase in barley acreage, referred to in a later section of this report would be desirable.

Oat stocks to start the year 1972-73 were 118 million bushels (1.8 MMT), down by seven million from the previous year. Production in 1972 estimates was 300 million bushels (4.6 MMT) compared to 363 million(5.6 MMT) in 1971. The supply of 418 million bushels (6.5 MMT) is well below recent averages of about 500 million bushels (7.7 MMT).

Exports of oats in 1971-72 decreased by about 3 million bushels to 10.5 million (0.2 MMT). It is not likely that a situation will rise in 1973-74 that would lead to increased exports of oats.

Domestic use of oats will probably decrease further with the lower supplies available, although shipments under feed freight assistance increased slightly in 1971-72. Farmers marketings through the Wheat Board were only 32 million bushels (0.5 MMT) compared to 58 million (0.9 MMT) the previous year.

Asking prices for oats (No. 1 Feed, Thunder Bay) averaged 62.6 cents per bushel in 1971-72 but increased by the end of the crop year to about 66.5 cents and by mid-October 1972, were around 82 cents. Oat prices will likely remain well above last year's level.

Oats acreage in 1972 was almost 800,000 acres below 1971, continuing the downward trend which has been going on for many years. At 1972 yields and prices, barley is strongly favoured over oats. With the growing of oats largely a matter of meeting local farm needs and no particular expansion in sight for export or domestic use, it would appear that the same or a slightly lower acreage of oats for grain to be referred to later should provide adequate supplies.

Canadian corn production at 104 million bushels (2.7 MMT) according to the November 1972 Statistics Canada estimate is down by 11 million bushels (0.3 MMT) from 1971. This figure may be high as more corn than anticipated in Eastern Ontario and Quebec may have been cut for ensilage. Carryover in commercial positions to start the year was only about two million bushels but possibly four million more were on farms. Supplies are likely to be appreciably lower than last year. Imports in 1971-72 were down to around 12 million bushels (0.3 MMT) and are not likely to return in the near future to the levels of 30 million bushels (0.8 MMT) or more of a few years ago.

Corn acreage decreased by 93 thousand acres in 1972 to 1.3 million acres. The decrease was at least partly due to poor weather at planting time and some switch to soybeans. Given normal planting weather growth in production is likely to resume next year.

Prices of corn in the United States averaged $1.18 in 1971-72 but by July 1972 had reached $1.26 (No. 3 Yellow, Chicago). With the prospective large world requirements, prices rose by the end of September to about $1.40. In early October some falling back occurred with December futures in mid-October at $1.33. Canadian prices followed a similar course falling back a few cents in mid-October from earlier levels. Developments in the feed grain export situation are not as clear as with wheat, but prices of corn like other feed grains are likely to remain well above last year's levels for some months to come.

Canada's rye production in 1972 was down by nearly 40 per cent to 13.5 million bushels (0.3 MMT) from 21.9 million (0.6 MMT) in 1971. Stocks were up by nearly three million to 15.5 million bushels (0.4 MMT) but supplies were down about five million bushels.

Canada's exports were slightly higher in 1971-72 at 10.8 million bushels (0.3 MMT) compared to 8.9 million bushels (0.2 MMT) in 1970-71, but there seems little reason to expect any particular change in exports in the 1972-73 crop year.

Prices of rye (2CW, Lakehead) in 1971-72 averaged about 99 cents a bushel but increased as feed grains did in August. By October 15 prices were about $1.22 and like feed grains seem likely to remain at levels well above last year's.

In 1972 rye acreage dropped a little farther than hoped for to 635,000 acres. It would appear that production from a slightly higher acreage would stabilize supply and disposition for the next crop year.

Forage Crops Production of tame hay in Canada in 1972 including clover and alfalfa is currently placed at 23.9 million tons, some 3 per cent less than last year's out-turn of 24.7 million.

Production of fodder corn, which is mostly in Eastern Canada, is placed at 10.4 million tons in 1972 compared with last year's record production of 10.4 million tons. Fall pastures were generally good in most regions and, as a result, supplementary fall feeding was not extensive this season.

Exports of Oats, Barley and Rye August-October 1972

Total exports of oats, barley and rye during the first quarter of the 1972-73 crop year amounted to 49.1 million bushels, 23 per cent below the August-October 1971 total of 63.4 million and considerably more than the ten-year (1961-70) average exports for the period of 14.9 million bushels. Current crop year exports of the three grains to October 31, 1972 with figures for the corresponding period of 1971 and the ten-year August-October averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows, in millions of bushels: oats, 2.2 (3.0, 1.7); barley, 44.5 (57.1, 11.7); and rye, 2.4 (3.3, 1.5).

During the first three months of the 1972-73 crop year the markets for Canadian oats were United States, 1.1 million; Netherlands, 0.7 million; Ireland, 0.2 million; Venezuela and Belgium and Luxembourg, 0.1 million each; and Britain 0.04 million. Exports of Canadian barley during the period under review amounted to 44.5 million bushels. Italy was Canada's number one market for this grain with imports of 13.9 million bushels followed by Japan, with 7.9 million. Other shipments taking more than one million bushels were: Britain, 5.4; United States, 4.3; Israel, 2.7; Poland, 1.9; Netherlands, 1.7; West Germany, 1.5; and Hungary, 1.2.

In addition, Customs exports of Canadian malt in terms of barley during the August-October period of 1972 were equivalent to 1.8 million bushels. The leading market for the 2.4 million bushels of Canadian rye exported during the first three months of current crop year was Japan with 1.8 million bushels.

Wheat Board Opens Brussels Office

On December 11, 1972 the Canadian Wheat Board announced that it will open a new office in Brussels, the administrative center of the European Economic Community.

Dr. H.F. Bjarnason, formerly General Director of Market Analysis and Development, has been appointed to head up the new office as the Wheat Board's representative in Brussels. Dr. Bjarnason will take up his new post on January 1, 1973.

The new office is being opened in Brussels at this time because of the scheduled entry of the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland into the European Economic Community. One of the principle functions of the Brussels office will be to establish and maintain close contacts with E.E.C. officials and assess the implications of any changes in E.E.C. policies and regulations which could affect Canadian grain sales to the enlarged Community.

"The United Kingdom and other countries in the enlarged community are major customers for Prairie grains and we want to be sure that we are doing everything possible to maintain and expand our markets in Europe," said G.N. Vogel, Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board.

The new office will also enable the Wheat Board to maintain more regular contacts with grain industry officials in other European countries, Mr. Vogel said. "The expansion of the E.E.C. could result in changes in traditional trading patterns," Mr. Vogel said, "and it is important that we are fully aware of the implications and opportunities for Canadian grain sales involved in any changes that take place." Opening of the office in Brussels means that the Wheat Board will have permanent representatives in three key market areas for Canadian grain. The Wheat Board also maintains offices in Tokyo, Japan, and London, England.

Mailing Started on Adjustment Payments

On November 28, 1972 the Canadian Wheat Board announced that it has started mailing $47.3 million in price adjustment payments to Prairie grain producers. The payments go to producers who sold wheat, oats and barley to the Board during the current crop year before the initial prices were raised on October 16, 1972. Initial prices are the prices a producer receives when he delivers grain to an elevator. On October 16, the Government of Canada increased initial prices by 30¢ a bushel on wheat, 10¢ a bushel on oats and 9¢ a bushel on barley. The adjustment payments now going out to producers who delivered grain between August 1, 1972 and October 15, 1972 will bring their initial payments up to the present level. Payments are being made from the Wheat Board pool account for each grain and reflect the rise in grain prices which has taken place.

Adjustment cheques for wheat totalling $43.8 million will go to 137,335 producers. Barley adjustment payments total $2.97 million to 58,304 producers and oat cheques total $570,000 to 9,541 producers. Producers will receive more than one payment if they have shipped more than one kind of grain during the first 11 weeks of the crop year.

On a provincial basis, 120,596 cheques will go to Saskatchewan producers, 47,234 cheques will go to Manitoba and 37,350 cheques will go to Alberta.

Mailing of the cheques will be carried out during the period November 22 to December 13 with the wheat cheques going out first, then those for barley and concluding with the oat payments. Producers should all receive their adjustment payments before the end of December.

Delivery Quota — Oats

The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas — Oats No. 9 under date of October 20, 1972 stated in part that effective Monday, October 30, 1972 at all delivery points within the designated area the Board authorizes; the "D" quota for Oats previously approved for the delivery of Oats grading Extra No. 1 Feed and higher is now extended to include all grades of Oats.

In Instructions No. 10 the Board stated in part that effective Monday, October 30, 1972 at all delivery points within the designated area the Board authorizes; an "E" quota of twenty (20) bushels per quota acre of Oats as shown in the producer's permit book for Oats grading Extra No. 1 Feed and higher only.

Delivery Quota — Barley The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas — Selected Barley No. 4 under date of October 6, 1972 stated in part that to meet requirements for further supplies of barley for specialty markets, effective immediately provisions as outlined in Instructions to the Trade re Quotas — Selected Barley No. 1 issued July 20, 1972, are now extended to a second carlot, provided shipments are confined to six-row barley and provided the producer had assigned sufficient quota acres to selected barley.

In Instructions No. 2, under date of October 20, the Board stated in part that effective Monday, October 30, 1972 at all delivery points within the designated area a "B" quota for barley is hereby authorized at a level of five(5) bushels per quota acre assigned to barley as shown in the individual producer's permit book.

1972 Production of Grain Corn The 1972 crop of grain corn in Canada amounted to 104.6 million bushels, 10 per cent lower than the 116.0 million harvested last year. The average yield of 79.4 bushels per acre was 3 per cent below the previous year's figure of 82.2. With the exception of 700,000 bushels produced in Manitoba and 9,380,000 bushels in Quebec, with small quantities in other provinces, for which estimates are not available, all of this year's crop of grain corn was grown in Ontario.

Acreage Yield and Production of Grain Corn, 1971 and 1972

Province	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1971	1972	1971 r	1972	1971 r	1972
	acres		bushels		thousand bushels	
Quebec	138,000	140,000	95.9	67.0	13,234	9,380
Ontario	1,263,000	1,164,000	81.0	81.2	102,303	94,517
Manitoba	9,100	13,000	48.4	53.8	440	700
Totals	1,410,100	1,317,000	82.2	79.4	115,977	104,597

General Quotas 1972-73 as at Monday, November 20, 1972

bushels per quota acre

		A	B	
Alberta Red Winter		2(1)	2	All blocks
Soft White Spring		5		All blocks
Rye	8			All blocks
Flaxseed	9			All blocks
Rapeseed (low erucic acid)	6			All blocks
Rapeseed (other)	6			All blocks

Special Quotas 1972-73 as at Monday, November 20, 1972

Selected Soft White Spring Wheat	Rail — 1 carlot (40 assigned acres) Truck — 50 bushels per assigned acre	All blocks
Selected Pitic 62	1 carlot (50 assigned acres)	All blocks
Selected Oats(2)	Rail — second carlot (60 assigned acres) Truck — 50 bushels per assigned acre	All blocks
Rye for Distilleries	25 bushels per assigned quota acre	
Flaxseed for Processors	15 bushels per assigned quota acre	
Rapeseed for Crushers	20 bushels per assigned quota acre	

Selected Barley

Two - Row Barley	Extended to third carlot	All blocks
Six - Row Barley (all varieties)	Extended to second carlot	All blocks
Six - Row Barley (galt variety)	Extended to any additional carlots	All blocks

(1) Effective Friday, December 8, 1972 at all delivery points within the designated area the "A" quota for Alberta Red Winter wheat is hereby cancelled.

(2) For oats grading No. 1 Feed and higher only.

General Quotas 1972-73 as at Monday, Nov. 20, 1972 Canadian National Railway Blocks

No.	Name	Oats					Barley			
		A(1)	B(1)	C(2)	D	E(3)	A	B	C	D
		bushels per quota acre								
01	Winnipeg N. ...	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
03	Winnipeg S. ...	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
05	Winnipeg W. ...	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
07	Brandon N.	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
09	Brandon W.	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
11	Melville	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
13	Dauphin	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
15	Kamsack	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
17	Saskatoon M. ..	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
19	Saskatoon S. ..	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
21	Saskatoon W. ..	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
23	Saskatoon N. ..	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
25	Pr. Albert E. .	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
27	Pr. Albert S. .	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
29	Pr. Albert W. .	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
31	Saskatoon E. ..	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
33	Regina S.	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
35	Regina W.	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
37	Biggar N.	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
39	Biggar W.	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
41	Edmonton N. ...	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
43	Edmonton S. ...	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
45	Edmonton W. ...	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
47	Hanna S.	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
49	Hanna W.	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
90	NAR West	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
98	G.S.L.	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5

(1) Effective Friday, November 17, 1972 at all delivery points within the designated area the A & B quota for oats is hereby cancelled.

(2) Effective Friday, December 8, 1972 at all delivery points within the designated area the "C" quota for oats is hereby cancelled.

(3) For oats grading Extra No. 1 Feed and higher grades only.

General Quotas 1972-73 as at Monday, Nov. 20, 1972 Canadian Pacific Railway Blocks

No.	Name	Oats A(1)	Oats B(1)	Oats C(2)	Oats D	Oats E(3)	Barley A	Barley B	Barley C	Barley D
		bushels per quota acre								
61	Keewatin	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
62	La Riviere	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
63	Carberry	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
64	Brandon	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
71	Weyburn	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
72	Pasqua	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
73	Bulyea	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
74	Bredenbury	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
75	Saskatoon	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
76	Wilkie	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
77	Assiniboia	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
78	Swift Current .	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
79	Outlook	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
81	Medicine Hat ..	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
82	Brooks	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
83	Lethbridge	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
84	Vulcan	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
85	Calgary	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
86	Red Deer	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
87	Edmonton	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
95	N.A.R. East ...	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5
	B.C. Stations ..	5	5	5	15	20	5	5	5	5

(1) Effective Friday, November 17, 1972 at all delivery points within the designated area the A & B quota for oats is hereby cancelled.

(2) Effective Friday, December 8, 1972 at all delivery points within the designated area the "C" quota for oats is hereby cancelled.

(3) For oats grading Extra No. 1 Feed and higher grades only.

Millfeeds During the 1971-72 crop year, production of Canadian millfeeds amounted to 653,396 tons. This was a decrease of 3 per cent from both the 1970-71 production of 672,686 tons and the ten-year (1960-61 — 1969-70) average of 673,764 tons. In 1971-72 exports, at 243,820 tons increased by 4 per cent over the 1970-71 total of 235,436 tons and were sharply above the ten-year average of 102,103 tons.

Due to the decline in production combined with the rise in exports, domestic utilization of millfeeds for 1971-72 at 409,187 tons, was 6 per cent below 1970-71 and 29 per cent less than the (1960-61 — 1969-70) average of 572,580 tons, after making allowances for changes in mill stocks. In 1971-72 the major export markets for millfeeds were United States, 143,045 tons, Japan 65,921 tons and the Netherlands, 32,452 tons. Substantially smaller shipments went to Britain, Jamaica, Barbados, South Africa, Bermuda, Leeward and Windward Islands, Greece, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Guyana, Netherlands Antilles and Haiti.

During the first three months of the 1972-73 crop year, preliminary data indicate that production of millfeeds, at 175,862 tons, was slightly below the 178,054 tons produced during the corresponding period in 1971-72. During the August — October period of the current crop year, exports amounted to 79,168 tons, 30 per cent above the 60,899 tons exported during the same months in 1971. For the period under review, apparent domestic disappearance (excluding any allowance for imports) was 96,945 tons compared with last year's August-October level of 116,902 tons.

Production and Exports of Canadian Millfeeds, 1950-51 — 1971-72

Crop year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent domestic disappearance(1)	Exports as % of production
			tons		per cent
1950-51	852,053	4,192	235,301	623,046	27.6
1951-52	829,301	3,518	258,342	573,080	31.2
1952-53	810,480	1,571	264,950	549,391	32.7
1953-54	678,456	1,457	186,214	494,522	27.4
1954-55	696,450	4,363	129,310	568,384	18.6
1955-56	703,376	11,392	111,660	599,878	15.9
1956-57	641,885	5,855	111,943	540,289	17.4
1957-58	688,706	1,912	110,359	582,828	16.0
1958-59	663,191	3,373	52,303	611,194	7.9
1959-60	683,915	1,563	63,128	619,379	9.2
1960-61	668,201	770	59,501	614,822	8.9
1961-62	650,496	800	36,423	614,358	5.6
1962-63	574,966	1,122	58,122	519,150	10.1
1963-64	812,741	(2)	198,223	608,189	24.4
1964-65	646,928	(2)	95,143	558,715	14.7
1965-66	724,425	(2)	112,420	610,166	15.5
1966-67	667,140	(2)	101,817	567,524	15.3
1967-68	640,278	(2)	52,485	586,220	8.2
1968-69	648,505	(2)	93,319	551,381	14.4
1969-70	703,959	(2)	213,579	495,273	30.3
1970-71	672,686	(2)	235,436	435,277	35.0
1971-72	653,396	(2)	243,820	409,187	37.3

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

Supply and Distribution of Millfeeds, August-October 1972 and 1971

Month	Production	Exports	Apparent Domestic disappearance(1)
		tons	
August 1972	56,049	14,713	38,876
September	57,274	19,489	38,448
October	62,539	44,966	19,621
Totals	175,862	79,168	96,945
Same period 1971[r]	178,054	60,899	116,902

(1) Adjusted for change in mill stocks.

<u>November Estimate of 1972 Production of Canada's Principal Grain Crops</u>

Canada's 1972 wheat crop, now estimated at 533.3 million bushels is one per cent above last year's 529.6 million bushels. The increase in production compared with last year is due to a 10 per cent increase in acreage while yields decreased by 8 per cent. The indicated average yield is 25.0 bushels per acre. This year's all Canada crop of spring wheat, including durum, is estimated at 517.4 million bushels compared with the 1971 crop of 515.5 million. Ontario's <u>winter wheat</u> crop is estimated at 15.9 million bushels, an increase of 13 per cent from last year's crop of 14.1 million.

Production of oats for grain in 1972 is estimated at 300.2 million bushels, 17 per cent below last year's 363.5 million. Production in the Prairie Provinces is estimated at 238.0 million. The indicated average yield for Canada as a whole is 49.2 bushels per acre compared with 53.2 in 1971. The 1972 barley crop is estimated at 518.4 million bushels, 14 per cent below last year's record of 601.6 million bushels. The indicated average yield for Canada as a whole is 41.4 bushels per acre. The combined production of fall and spring rye is now estimated at 13.5 million bushels, some 38 per cent below the 1971 crop of 21.9 million. Average yields, estimated at 21.3 bushels per acre, are 7 per cent below the 1971 average of 22.9 bushels. Canada's 1972 crop of mixed grains, grown principally in Eastern Canada, is estimated at 104.3 million bushels, down 3 per cent from the 107.1 million produced in 1971. The indicated average yield for all Canada at 50.5 bushels per acre is 3 per cent lower than the 52.1 bushels obtained in 1971. Production of corn for grain in 1972 at 104.6 million bushels, is 10 per cent below last year's crop of 116.0 million. The average yield of 79.4 bushels per acre is 3 per cent below that of last year.

November Estimate of the 1972 Production of Grain Crops, Canada
Compared with 1971

Crop	Area		Yield per acre		Production	
	1971	1972	1971	1972(1)	1971	1972(1)
CANADA	acres		bushels		bushels	
Winter wheat	341,000	365,000	41.3	43.5	14,083,000	15,878,000
Spring wheat(2) ...	19,065,700	20,984,700	27.0	24.7	515,469,000	517,410,000
All wheat	19,406,700	21,349,700 r	27.3	25.0	529,552,000	533,288,000
Oats for grain	6,830,900	6,104,000	53.2	49.2	363,479,000	300,208,000
Barley	13,980,500	12,510,900	43.0	41.4	601,628,000	518,413,000
Fall rye	906,300	593,000	23.2	21.6	21,005,000	12,784,000
Spring rye	50,700	41,500	17.9	17.8	910,000	740,000
All rye	957,000	634,500	22.9	21.3	21,915,000	13,524,000
Mixed grains	2,054,800	2,064,900	52.1	50.5	107,078,000	104,285,000
Corn for grain	1,410,100	1,317,000	82.2	79.4	115,977,000	104,597,000
Buckwheat	113,100	102,800	21.2	16.6	2,395,000	1,711,000
Peas, dry	80,800	67,600	23.8	23.5	1,927,000	1,587,000
Beans, dry	113,200	134,200	25.7	23.7	2,911,000	3,183,000
Flaxseed	1,763,300	1,421,000	12.7	13.4	22,321,000	19,017,000
Soybeans	367,000	405,000	28.0	29.0	10,276,000	11,745,000
Rapeseed	5,306,000	3,270,000	17.9	17.5	95,000,000	57,300,000

(1) As indicated on basis of conditions on or about October 25.

(2) Includes durum wheat.

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

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

Crop year	Gross supply feed grain(2)	Grain-consuming animal units(3)	Gross supply per grain-consuming animal unit
	thousand tons	thousands	tons
1961-62	15,695	16,033	0.98
1962-63	19,055	15,485	1.23
1963-64	21,319	15,903	1.34
1964-65	19,921	16,775	1.19
1965-66	21,270	16,427	1.29
1966-67	23,205	16,633	1.40
1967-68	21,422	17,311	1.24
1968-69	24,252	16,709	1.45
1969-70	28,038	17,030	1.65
1970-71	29,891	18,892	1.58
10-year average 1961-62 — 1970-71 ..	22,407	16,720	1.34
1971-72[r]	33,873	19,191	1.77
1972-73[p]	30,885	19,026	1.62

(1) Excluding wheat.
(2) Includes production of oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat and mixed grains together with carryover stocks of oats, barley, rye and commercial stocks of corn and import allowances.
(3) A grain-consuming animal unit is the equivalent in consumption of grain of one average milk cow in a year, weighted as follows: horses, 0.5; milk cows, 1.0; other cattle, 0.51; hogs, 0.87; sheep, 0.04; and poultry, 0.045. Calculations of the number of grain-consuming animal units for a particular crop year are based on the estimated livestock population as at June 1 immediately preceding that crop year.
(4) Based on November estimate of production of 1972 field crops.

Total supplies of Canadian feed grains in the crop year 1972-73 are estimated to be some 9 per cent less than in 1971-72 due to a decrease in opening stocks of oats, as well as smaller production of oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat and mixed grains. Current crop year supplies of oats, consisting of the August 1 carryover of 118.3 million bushels and this year's crop of 300.2 million, are placed at some 418.5 million bushels and represent a 14 per cent decline from last year's total of 488.9 million. Supplies of barley, at 712.4 million bushels, consist of a carryover of 194.0 million and a crop of 518.4 million, are 4 per cent below the 1971-72 record total of 745.9 million bushels.

Supplies of rye, at 29.0 million bushels are 16 per cent less than the 1971-72 total of 34.7 million due to a decrease in production which more than offset an increase in carryover stocks. This year's crop of mixed grains was estimated at 104.3 million bushels compared with the record 107.1 million harvested in 1971. Production of grain corn in 1972 is estimated at 104.6 million bushels, 10 per cent lower than last year's high level crop of 116.0 million. Gross supplies of feed grain are estimated at 30.9 million tons compared with last year's record 33.9 million, and 38 per cent above the ten-year (1961-62 — 1970-71) average of 22.4 million tons. Grain-consuming animal units decreased slightly from 19.2 million at June 1, 1971 to 19.0 million in 1972. The decrease in feed grain supplies more than offset the decline in animal units, as a result, gross supplies per grain-consuming animal declined from 1.77 tons in 1971-72 to 1.62 tons in 1972-73 but are still well above the ten-year average of 1.34 tons.

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

Crop year	Net supply feed grain	Grain-consuming animal units	Net supply per grain-consuming animal unit
	thousand tons	thousands	tons
1961-62	12,823	16,033	0.80
1962-63	16,356	15,485	1.06
1963-64	18,005	15,903	1.13
1964-65	16,803	16,775	1.00
1965-66	17,972	16,427	1.09
1966-67	19,456	16,633	1.17
1967-68	18,212	17,311	1.05
1968-69	21,371	16,709	1.28
1969-70	23,538	17,030	1.38
1970-71	22,683 r	18,892	1.20
10-year average 1961-62 — 1970-71	18,722	16,720	1.12
1971-72 r	25,425	19,191	1.32
1972-73 p	24,177	19,026	1.27

While it is recognized that the method just outlined has value in determining the gross quantities of feed grains available for the Canadian livestock feeding program, a more realistic picture can be presented after subtracting estimated amounts used for purposes other than animal feeding. In the compilations in Table 2, net supplies have been calculated by deducting exports, seed requirements and other domestic non-feed uses from gross supplies as set out in Table 1. For the 1972-73 crop year these items have been estimated in arriving at the net supply position. As in Table 1, wheat used for feeding purposes has been omitted from the calculations. Net supplies are estimated to be 24.2 million tons, 5 per cent less than the 1971-72 total of 25.4 million but 29 per cent larger than the ten-year average of 18.7 million tons. The net 1972-73 supplies per grain-consuming animal unit are estimated at 1.27 tons, 4 per cent below the 1971-72 level of 1.32 tons but 13 per cent above the recent ten-year average of 1.12 tons.

Grain consumed in 1971-72. — In arriving at the actual amount of grain consumed per animal unit during a particular crop year, quantities of wheat fed are included in the calculations. The estimate of total feed grain consumption as shown in Table 3 is, therefore, the net supply set forth in Table 2 less the year-end carryover of feed grains, plus wheat fed. The amount consumed per animal unit in 1971-72 was estimated at 1.06 tons, an increase of 5 per cent over the 1.01 tons fed in 1970-71 and 19 per cent more than the ten-year average of 0.89 tons.

TABLE 3. Grain Consumed Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit

Crop year	Amount consumed	Grain-consuming animal units	Amount consumed per grain-consuming animal unit
	thousand tons	thousands	tons
1961-62	11,079	16,033	0.69
1962-63	12,759	15,485	0.82
1963-64	13,430	15,903	0.84
1964-65	13,490	16,775	0.80
1965-66	14,585	16,427	0.89
1966-67	15,957[r]	16,633	0.96[r]
1967-68	15,094[r]	17,311	0.87[r]
1968-69	15,837	16,709	0.95
1969-70	18,895	17,030	1.11
1970-71[r]	19,062	18,892	1.01
10-year average 1961-62 — 1970-71	15,019	16,720	0.89
1971—72[p]	20,433	19,191	1.06

Farmers' Marketings of Oats, Barley and Rye

Total marketings of oats, barley and rye in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to November 15 amounted to 78.7 million bushels, 75 per cent below the comparable 1971 total of 105.1 million but sharply above the ten-year (1969-70) average for this period of 53.0 million bushels. This year's August 1-November 15 total consisted of barley, 81 per cent; oats, 17 per cent; and rye, 2 per cent.

Farmers' Marketings(1) of Oats, Barley and Rye in the Prairie Provinces, 1972-73 with Comparisons

Period or week ending	Oats				Barley			
	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
	thousand bushels							
August 9,1972	9	15	11	35	1	164	25	191
16	5	6	17	28	35	140	47	222
23	227	59	28	315	949	516	287	1,751
30	295	86	78	459	960	1,194	577	2,731
September 6	391	103	89	583	1,877	1,799	1,085	4,761
13	346	78	85	510	1,371	1,970	1,348	4,690
20	435	113	139	688	1,248	2,303	1,594	5,145
27	502	101	105	707	650	1,304	1,418	3,372
October 4	430	132	55	618	589	942	1,211	2,742
11	623	235	290	1,147	474	1,340	2,258	4,072
18	656	321	455	1,432	563	1,943	3,424	5,930
25	755	465	611	1,831	475	1,602	3,883	5,960
November 1	716	345	349	1,411	789	1,650	2,814	5,252
8	1,029	466	267	1,763	2,264	3,794	2,247	8,305
15	979	423	407	1,809	1,784	2,815	3,716	8,314
Totals	7,399	2,949	2,985	13,333	14,031	23,476	25,933	63,440
Similar period 1971	3,107	3,225	1,087	7,420	18,695	47,969	27,939	94,602
10-year average similar period 1961-70	5,716	4,628	3,983	14,326	5,011	12,811	18,029	35,851

	Rye			
August 9,1972	1	43	17	60
16	5	80	23	108
23	120	89	56	265
30	77	141	66	284
September 6	48	88	64	200
13	21	55	53	129
20	(2)	58	44	102
27	3	41	39	83
October 4	7	37	35	79
11	10	21	15	46
18	11	47	69	128
25	24	48	37	110
November 1	11	40	43	94
8	16	35	39	90
15	15	16	105	136
Totals	370	838	705	1,914
Similar period 1971	686	1,797	605	3,089
10-year average, similar period 1961-70	768	1,391	623	2,782

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

Visible Supply of Canadian Oats, Barley and Rye, November 15, 1972 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1970 and 1971

Position	1970	1971	1972
	thousand bushels		
Oats			
Primary elevators — Manitoba	1,079	2,191	3,428
Saskatchewan	1,697	6,492	2,869
Alberta	5,079	8,470	4,397
Sub-totals	7,855	17,153	10,694
Process elevators	582	650	155
Interior terminals	1	20	11
Vancouver-New Westminster	18	1	3
Prince Rupert	1	—	—
Thunder Bay	2,757	5,889	3,384
In transit rail (western division)	3,595	296	2,433
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	1,488	1,832	3,232
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	1,601	1,826	2,268
In transit lake	516	905	1,551
In transit rail (eastern division)	—	84	351
Totals	18,414	28,656	24,082
Barley			
Primary elevators — Manitoba	1,388	2,548	8,308
Saskatchewan	6,226	11,040	13,221
Alberta	28,005	25,103	27,914
Sub-totals	35,619	38,691	49,443
Process elevators	69	2,674	2,322
Interior terminals	2,736	725	3,129
Vancouver-New Westminster	5,087	1,534	2,043
Victoria	3	3	4
Prince Rupert	1	—	—
Churchill	—	185	219
Thunder Bay	13,741	22,242	10,536
In transit rail (western division)	5,164	6,008	2,397
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	1,714	1,407	2,202
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	10,576	8,300	10,359
In transit lake	1,939	6,025	2,774
In transit rail (eastern division)	—	—	6
Totals	76,649	87,794	85,434
Rye			
Primary elevators — Manitoba	318	480	397
Saskatchewan	1,132	1,559	2,867
Alberta	507	721	1,449
Sub-totals	1,957	2,760	4,713
Process elevators	26	54	75
Interior terminals	3	—	—
Vancouver-New Westminster	730	982	1,078
Prince Rupert	—	—	1
Thunder Bay	2,504	1,200	2,061
In transit rail (western division)	441	202	577
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	402	351	374
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	496	471	230
In transit lake	357	—	—
In transit rail (eastern division)	—	2	—
United States ports	267	—	—
Totals	7,183	6,022	9,109

Grading of Crops, 1972-73 The total number of cars of oats, barley and rye inspected by the Canadian Grain Commission during the first three months of the 1972-73 crop year amounted to 28,585 cars 32 per cent below the 41,879 cars of these grains inspected during the comparable 1971-72 crop year. Inspection of barley, at 21,894 cars accounted for 77 per cent of the August-October 1972 total, with the remainder consisting of 4,838 cars of oats (17 per cent); and 1,853 cars of rye (6 per cent).

Percentages of the three grains falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs" and "Damps") during the first quarter of the 1972-73 crop year with comparable data for 1971-72 and the five-year August-July (1966-67-1970-71) averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows: oats, 1 Feed or higher, 92.4 (94.9, 82.6); barley, 1 Feed or higher, 88.7 (87.0, 74.0); and rye, 3 C.W. or higher, 95.7 (94.4, 85.4).

Gradings of Oats, Barley and Rye Inspected(1)
August-October 1972-73 with Comparisons

Grain and grade	Crop year		August-October			
	Average 1966-67 / 1970-71	1971-72	1971-72		1972-73	
	per cent		cars	per cent	cars	per cent
OATS						
2 C.W.	0.4	0.9	35	0.9	19	0.4
Ex. 3 C.W.	3.4	7.0	257	6.9	76	1.6
3 C.W.	21.3	30.7	1,071	28.7	927	19.2
Ex. 1 Feed	14.1	10.1	337	9.0	734	15.2
1 Feed	43.4	45.5	1,847	49.4	2,708	56.0
2 Feed	4.7	3.9	127	3.4	278	5.7
3 Feed	1.0	0.4	18	0.5	49	1.0
Mixed Feed(3)	0.5	0.4	10	0.3	17	0.4
Tough(3, 4)	8.9	0.6	10	0.3	8	0.2
Damp(3, 5)	0.8	—	—	—	—	—
Rejected(3)	0.6	0.3	16	0.4	12	0.2
All Others	0.7	0.3	9	0.2	10	0.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	3,737	100.0	4,838	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			10,936,000		14,778,000	

See footnotes at end of table.

Gradings of Oats, Barley and Rye Inspected(1), August-October 1972-73 with Comparisons — Concluded

Grain and grade	Crop year: Average 1966-67 / 1970-71	Crop year: 1971-72	August-October 1971-72		August-October 1972-73	
	per cent		cars	per cent	cars	per cent
BARLEY						
2 C.W. Six-Row	1.5	0.5	125	0.3	105	0.5
3 C.W. Six-Row	13.6	12.7	3,318	9.2	2,725	12.4
1 C.W. Two-Row	—	(2)	—	—	—	—
2 C.W. Two-Row	0.8	1.0	284	0.8	68	0.3
3 C.W. Two-Row	5.0	6.0	2,005	5.5	1,972	9.0
1 Feed	53.1	68.8	25,743	71.2	14,559	66.5
2 Feed	12.6	8.0	3,528	9.8	1,804	8.2
3 Feed	1.3	0.7	301	0.8	186	0.8
Tough(3, 6)	10.1	2.2	802	2.2	444	2.0
Damp(3, 5)	1.4	0.1	16	(2)	4	(2)
Rejected(3)	0.4	0.1	26	0.1	17	0.1
All Others	0.1	(2)	12	(2)	10	0.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	36,160	100.0	21,894	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			86,924,000		53,045,000	
RYE						
1 C.W.	0.4	—	—	—	1	0.1
2 C.W.	47.8	43.4	876	44.2	738	39.8
3 C.W.	37.2	51.0	995	50.2	1,034	55.8
4 C.W.	3.2	1.8	40	2.0	31	1.7
Ergoty	2.3	2.1	48	2.4	32	1.7
Tough(3, 4)	8.7	1.5	22	1.1	12	0.6
Damp(3, 5)	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—
Rejected(3)	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	5	0.3
All Others	0.1	(2)	—	—	—	—
Totals	100.0	100.0	1,982	100.0	1,853	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			4,149,000		4,024,000	

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

Lake Shipments from Thunder Bay

Lake shipments of the six major grains out of Lakehead terminals from the beginning of the 1972 navigation season to November 15 amounted to 488.3 million bushels, an increase of 8 per cent over the 453.2 million shipped during the corresponding period of 1971. In 1972 the season of navigation opened on April 14 while the 1971 season opened on April 10. Lake shipments of wheat, at 286.5 million bushels were 10 per cent above the 1971 comparable figure of 259.9 million and accounted for 59 per cent of the current total. Shipments of wheat, oats, barley and rapeseed were higher than their comparable 1971 totals while rye and flaxseed registered a decrease.

Combined lake shipments of the six major grains from August 1 to November 15 of the current crop year, amounted to 229.1 million bushels, 2 per cent above the 1971 figure of 224.2 million. Wheat, oats and rapeseed were shipped in larger volume this year than last, while the remainder was lower.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from Thunder Bay, from the Opening of Navigation to November 15 1972 and to Approximately the Same Date 1961-71

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
				thousand bushels			
1961	198,540	22,593	38,835	4,210	7,240	—	271,419
1962	136,172	19,762	23,972	5,084	6,980	—	191,971
1963	184,293	37,346	31,571	3,091	5,441	—	261,743
1964	309,006	30,826	36,397	4,922	8,718	59	389,930
1965	252,455	41,850	35,996	3,939	9,725	911	344,877
1966	334,173	27,930	38,200	7,758	12,582	1,099	421,743
1967	196,806	32,159	59,360	5,505	9,491	862	304,183
1968	150,977	16,375	25,709	2,414	4,636	326	200,437
1969	128,998	16,759	42,621	1,877	7,259	1,178	198,691
1970	230,329	25,284	124,144	3,022	10,877	5,568	399,223
1971	259,872	23,590	137,550	4,437	14,479	13,310	453,238
1972	286,460	26,256	143,639	3,985	12,168	15,820	488,328
				August 1 to November 15			
1971	129,201	11,594	70,891	2,351	6,079	4,069	224,184
1972	152,117	13,943	48,195	1,638	5,096	8,068	229,056

Rail Shipments from Thunder Bay

Rail movement of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed from the Lakehead during the first three months of the current crop year amounted to 3,745,000 bushels, sharply above the comparable 1971 total of 2,330,000 bushels.

Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Thunder Bay, August-October 1972 and 1971

Month	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
				thousand bushels			
August 1972 ...	209	817	208	6	—	—	1,240
September	193	889	230	14	65	—	1,391
October	97	764	244	9	—	—	1,115
Totals	499	2,470	682	29	65	—	3,745
Same period 1971	506	1,081	672	15	26	31	2,330

Shipments Under Feed Grain Assistance Regulations

Claims filed for payment up to October 31, 1972 represent the movement of 25.5 million bushels of wheat, oats, barley, rye and corn from the Prairie Provinces and Eastern Canada under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act during the August-October period of the current crop year. These shipments were about 6 per cent more than the 24.2 million at the comparable period a year ago.

Data on the movement of screenings and millfeeds under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act indicate that 32,377 tons and 95,121 tons, respectively, were shipped during the August-October period of the current crop year. Data on these shipments during the first three months of 1971 place shipments of screenings at 36,503 tons and millfeeds at 103,088 tons.

The bulk of all livestock feed shipments with the exception of rye, screenings and eastern corn went to destinations in Quebec with this province accounting for 57 per cent of wheat, 58 per cent of oats, 64 per cent of barley, and 51 per cent of millfeeds.

Provincial Distribution of Shipments under the Feed Grain Assistance Regulations
August 1 — October 31, 1972 and 1971

Province	Western						Eastern
	Wheat(1)	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screen-ings	Mill-feeds	Corn(2)
	thousand bushels				tons		thousand bushels
Newfoundland	203	19	106	—	—	—	6
Prince Edward Island .	60	156	143	—	550	632	24
Nova Scotia	645	373	374	—	840	2,100	178
New Brunswick	310	280	229	—	200	1,498	99
Quebec	4,492	5,167	5,344	4	1,909	48,246	—
Ontario	1,034	2,279	1,019	10	28,212	34,299	—
British Columbia	1,115	696	1,177	—	666	8,346	—
Totals	7,860	8,970	8,391	14	32,377	95,121	308
Same period 1971	6,500	7,794	9,565	13	36,503	103,088	306

(1) Includes shipments of sample feed grains.

(2) Includes Manitoba corn shipped into British Columbia in 1971.

Exports of Canadian Oats(1) 1972-73 and 1971-72

Destination	August 1972	September 1972	October 1972	August — October 1972-73	August — October 1971-72[r]
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg ...	—	93,460	—	93,460	—
Germany, West	—	—	—	—	1,138,288
Italy	—	—	—	—	1,218,824
Netherlands	76,094	249,035	341,931	667,060	356,533
Sub-totals	76,094	342,495	341,931	760,520	2,713,645
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	—	—	43,900	43,900	—
Ireland	—	—	222,646	222,646	—
Sub-totals	—	—	266,546	266,546	—
Totals	76,094	342,495	608,477	1,027,066	—
Western Hemisphere					
Venezuela	—	—	103,300	103,300	—
United States(2)	246,205	350,265	518,201	1,114,671	244,775
Totals	246,205	350,265	621,501	1,217,971	244,755
Sub-totals, all countries ..	322,299	692,760	1,229,978	2,245,037	2,958,420
Seed oats(3)	—	—	—	—	85
Totals, all countries ..	322,299	692,760	1,229,978	2,245,037	2,958,505

(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) 1972-73 and 1971-72

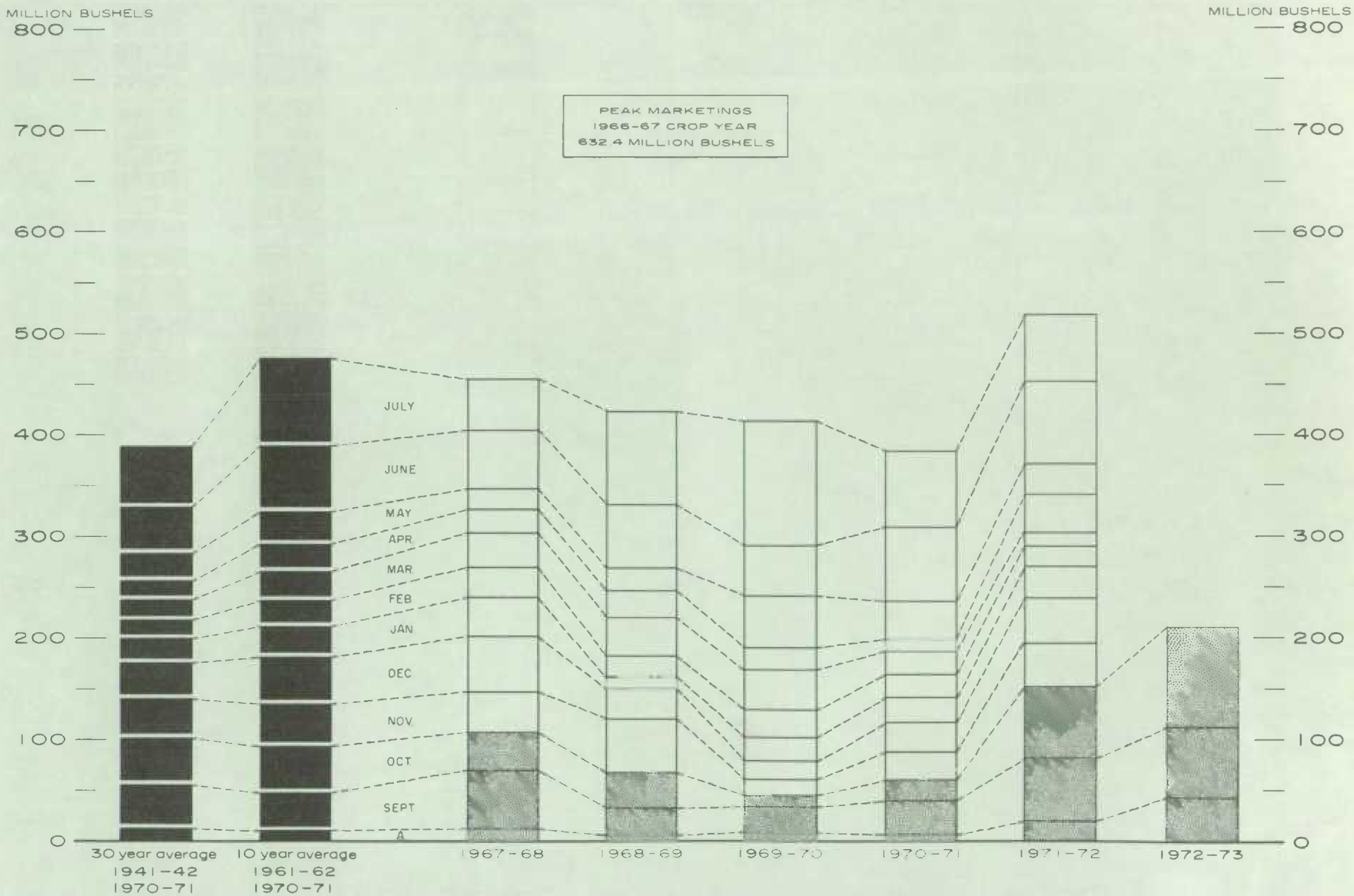
Destination	August 1972	September 1972	October 1972	August — October 1972-73	August — October 1971-72r
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	129,266	—	—	129,266	—
Germany, West	—	—	1,540,000	1,540,000	2,012,500
Italy	4,880,781	2,238,146	6,799,005	13,917,932	12,516,418
Netherlands	312,666	19,600	1,417,000	1,749,266	440,801
Sub-totals	5,322,713	2,257,746	9,756,005	17,336,464	14,969,719
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	2,368,995	1,437,380	1,624,861	5,431,236	8,780,351
Iceland	—	—	—	—	69,767
Ireland	—	—	—	—	511,000
Portugal	567,000	—	—	567,000	542,280
Switzerland	24,500	—	—	24,500	—
Sub-totals	2,960,495	1,437,380	1,624,861	6,022,736	9,903,398
Totals	8,283,208	3,695,126	11,380,866	23,359,200	24,873,117
Eastern Europe					
Albania	—	943,495	—	943,495	—
Hungary	1,165,733	—	—	1,165,733	—
Roumania	—	—	—	—	4,261,175
Poland	466,934	1,470,000	—	1,936,934	3,737,474
USSR (Russia)	—	—	499,800	499,800	—
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	2,744,981
Totals	1,632,667	2,413,495	499,800	4,545,962	10,743,630
Africa					
Algeria	—	—	—	—	485,396
Libya	—	620,667	—	620,667	—
Totals	—	620,667	—	620,667	485,396
Asia					
Cyprus	—	146,973	—	146,973	275,575
Iran	—	—	—	—	5,009,808
Iraq	—	—	—	—	2,216,900
Israel	—	1,360,737	1,328,600	2,689,337	2,818,660
Japan	955,791	3,929,797	3,051,200	7,936,788	8,914,054
Korea South	—	—	—	—	68,894
Taiwan	675,197	—	—	675,197	115,267
Totals	1,630,988	5,437,507	4,379,800	11,448,295	19,419,158
Western Hemisphere					
Peru	183,717	—	—	183,717	—
United States(2)	633,646	897,090	2,789,584	4,320,320	1,591,063
Totals	817,363	897,090	2,789,584	4,504,037	1,591,063
Totals, all countries	12,364,226	13,063,885	19,050,050	44,478,161	57,112,364

(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.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

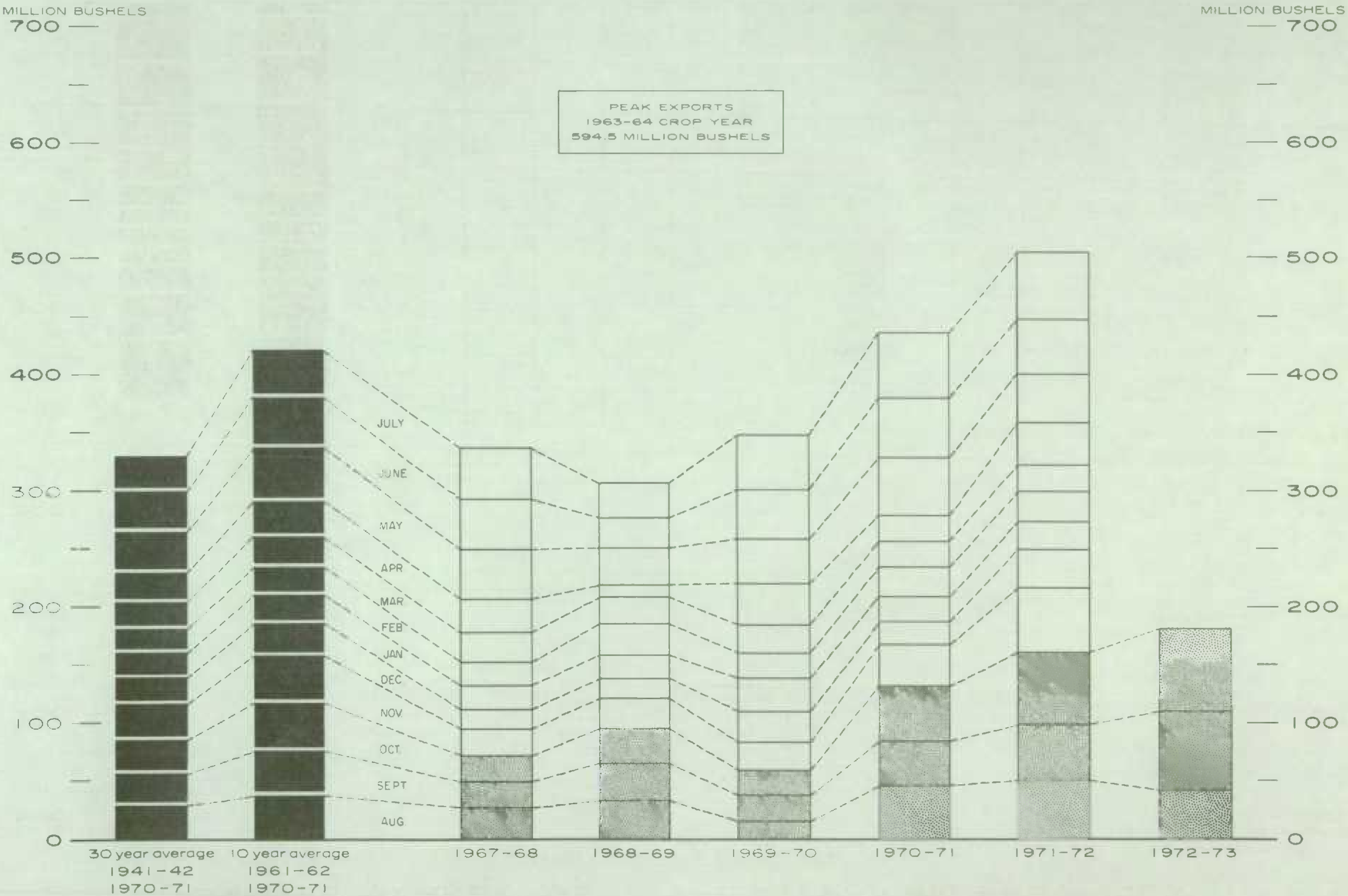
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT* AND WHEAT FLOUR**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

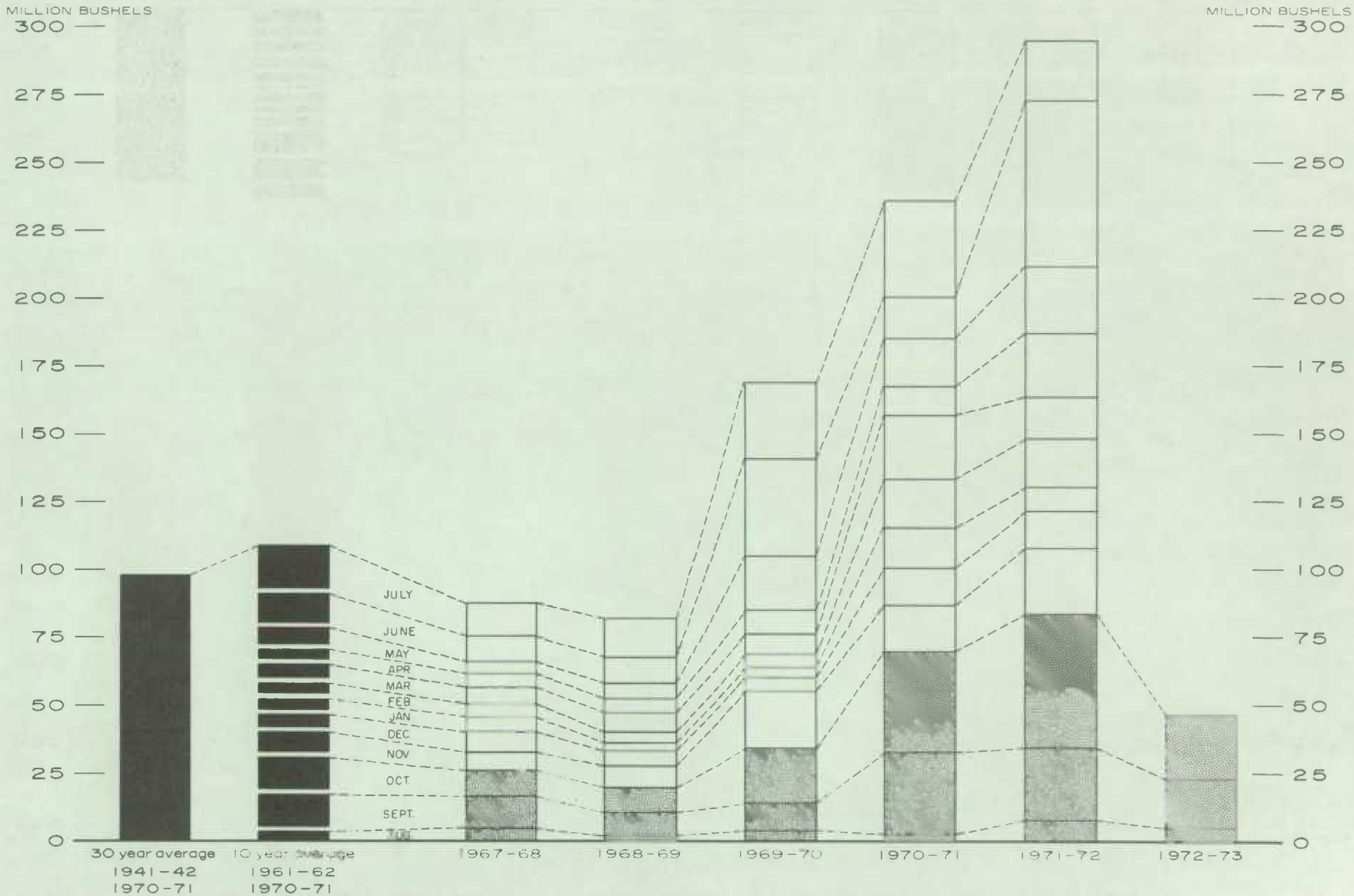


* Beginning with 1955-56 includes seed wheat.

** In terms of wheat equivalent.

Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

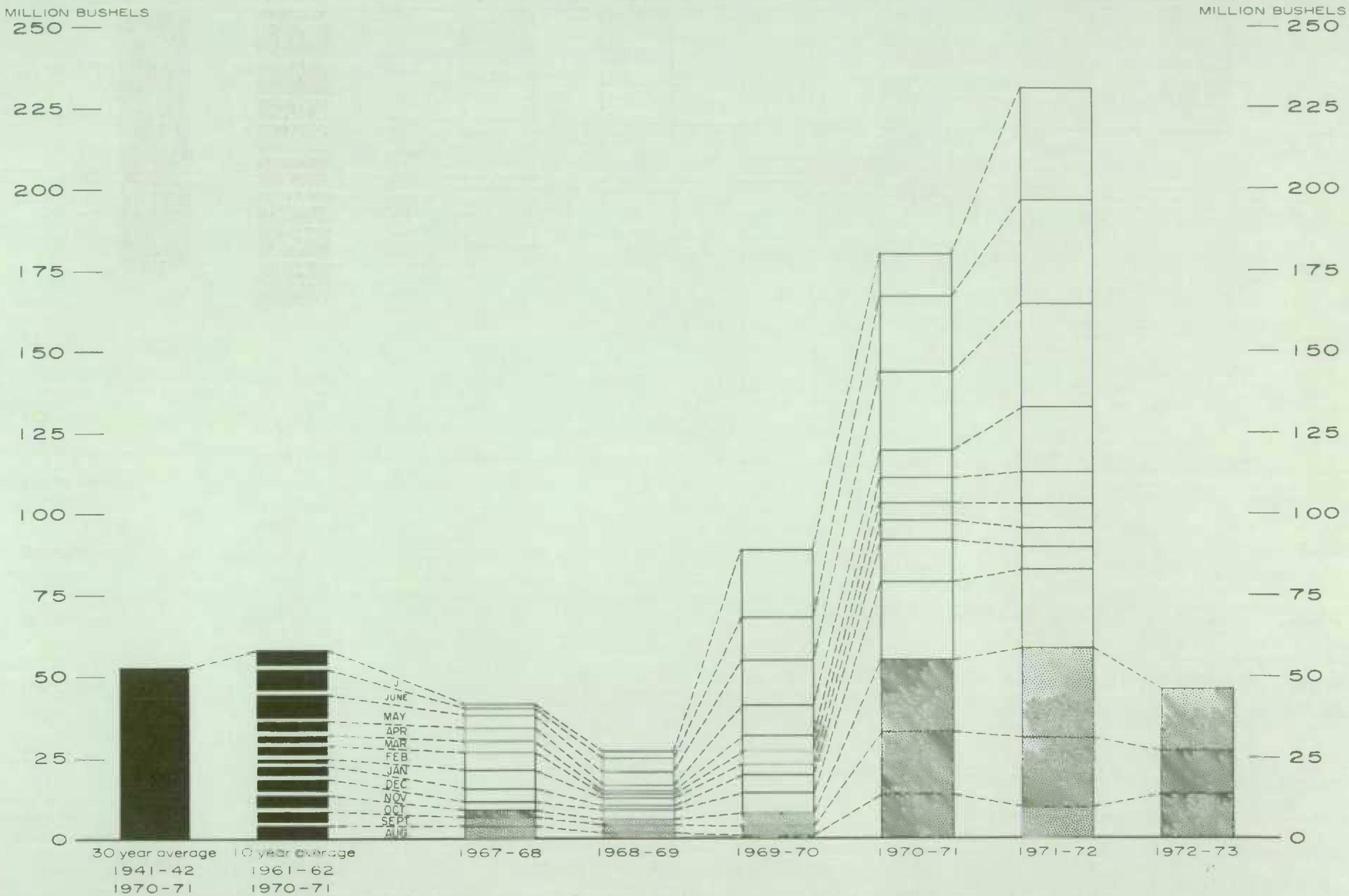
FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF BARLEY, PRAIRIE PROVINCES
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

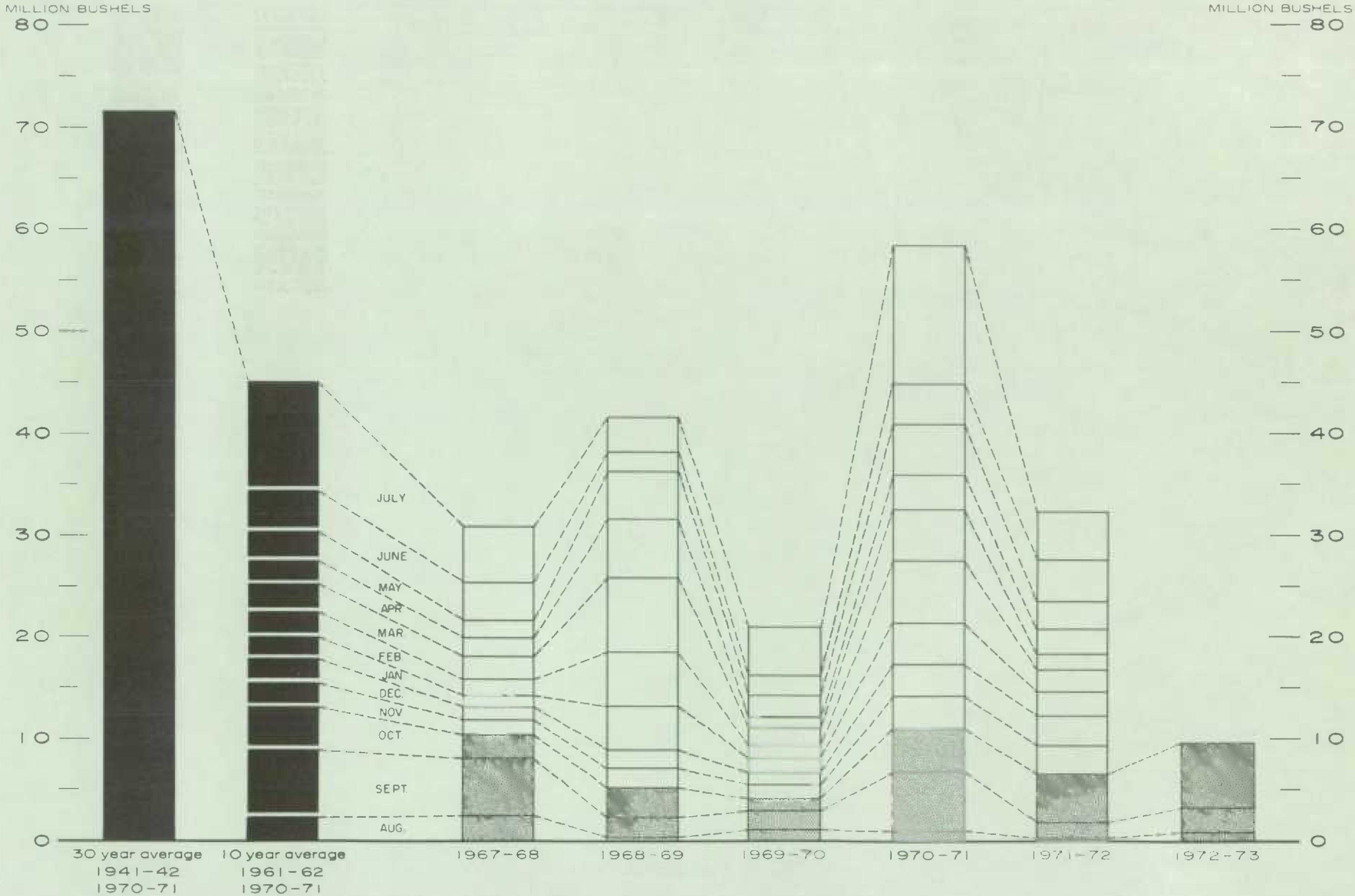


*In terms of grain equivalent.

Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

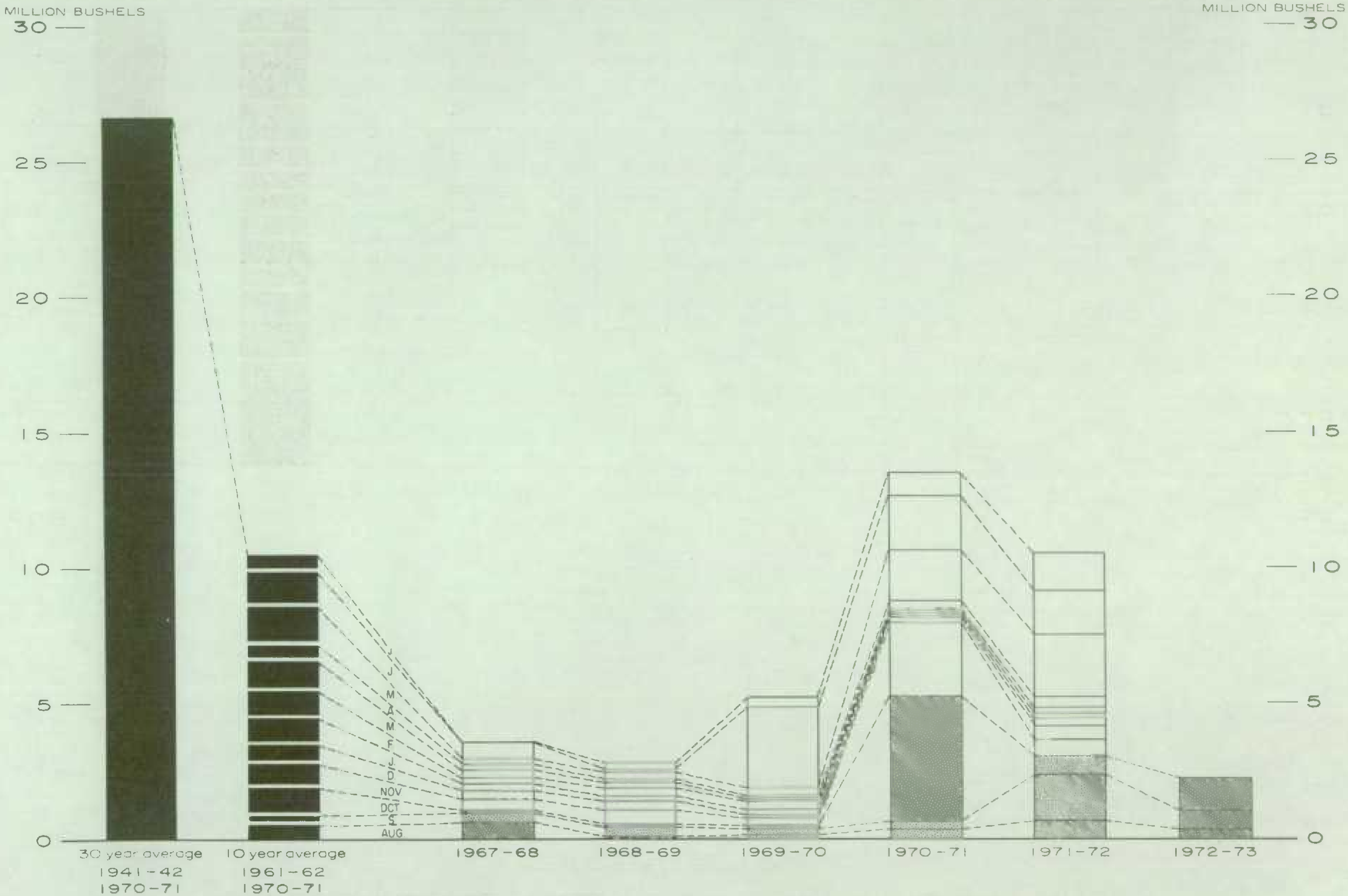
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS* AND OAT PRODUCTS**

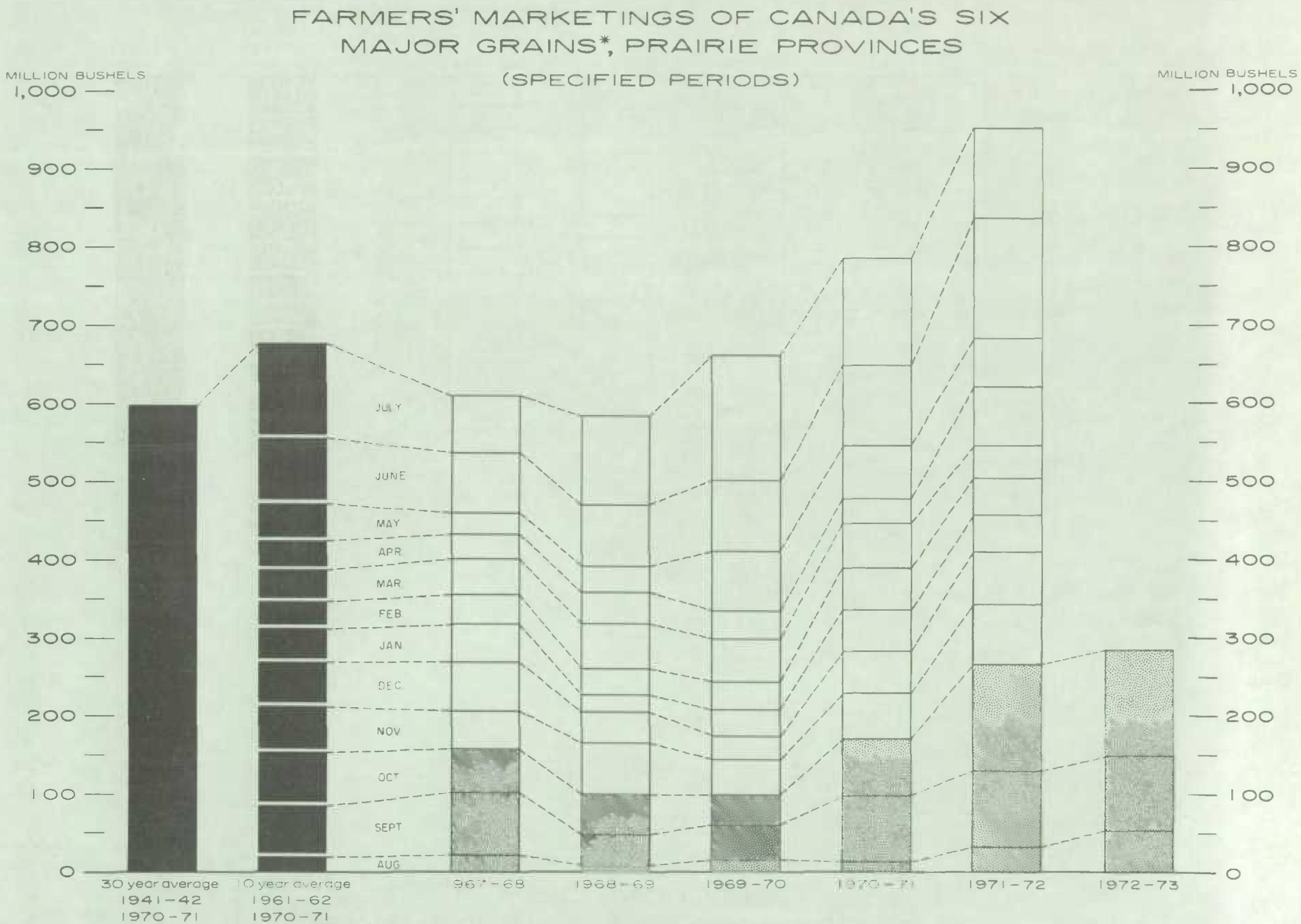
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



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

**In terms of grain equivalent.

Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

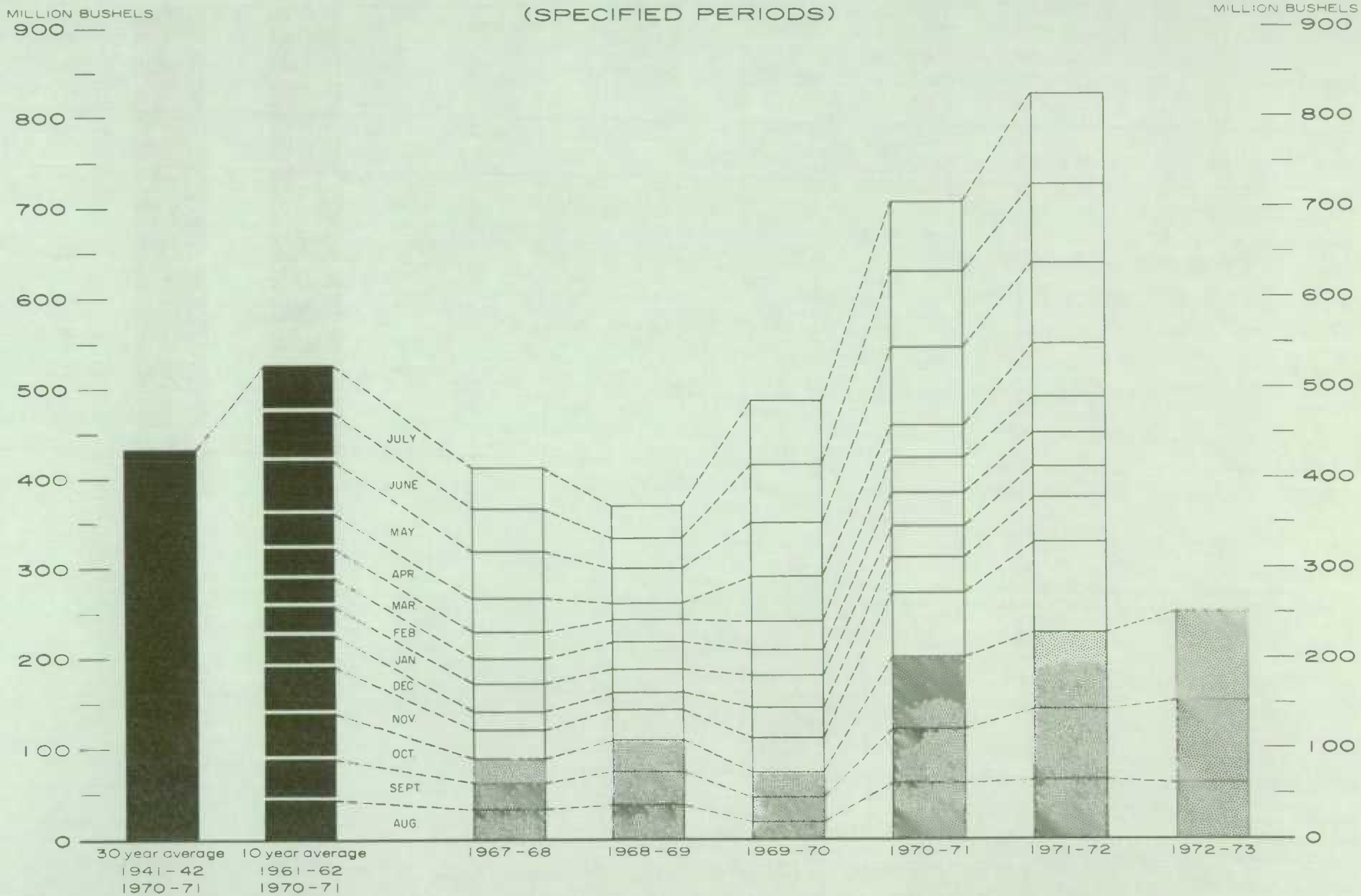


*Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and from 1960-61 rapeseed.

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.

Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

Exports of Canadian Rye(1) 1972-73 and 1971-72

Destination	August 1972	September 1972	October 1972	August — October 1972-73	August — October 1971-72
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg....	28,000	—	—	28,000	—
Germany, West	—	—	—	—	84,000
Netherlands	67,823	44,400	138,000	250,223	—
Sub-totals	95,823	44,400	138,000	278,223	84,000
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	73,464	—	107,047	180,511	147,000
Sub-totals	73,464	—	107,047	180,511	147,000
Totals	169,287	44,400	245,047	458,734	231,000
Africa					
South Africa	—	—	—	—	25,735
Asia					
Japan	61,200	1,014,611	734,540	1,810,351	2,848,325
Philippines	—	—	84,000	84,000	84,000
Totals	61,200	1,014,611	818,540	1,894,351	2,932,325
Western Hemisphere					
United States(2)	—	—	—	—	142,000
Totals, all countries ..	230,487	1,059,011	1,063,587	2,353,085	3,331,060

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

Customs Exports of Canadian Oatmeal and Rolled Oats(1) 1972-73 and 1971-72

Destination	August 1972	September 1972	October 1972	August — October 1972-73	August — October 1971-72
			bushels		
Asia					
Malaysia	—	—	—	—	82
Thailand	87	—	—	87	—
Totals	87	—	—	87	82
Western Hemisphere					
Bahamas	—	—	—	—	306
Barbados	—	148	93	241	4,814
Bermuda	93	71	202	366	169
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	3,279
Leeward and Windward Is.	776	912	449	2,137	2,634
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	27	27	—
Totals	869	1,131	771	2,771	11,202
Totals, all countries	956	1,131	771	2,858	11,284

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

Customs Exports of Canadian Malt(1) 1972-73 and 1971-72

Destination	August 1972	September 1972	October 1972	August — October 1972-73	August — October 1971-72
			bushels		
Western Europe					
Britain	—	—	2,239	2,239	174,267
Africa					
Ghana	—	—	12,250	12,250	18,333
Asia					
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	12,222
Japan	657,450	138,875	433,855	1,230,180	478,474
Korea, South	30,619	—	—	30,619	—
Philippines	36,667	—	48,889	85,556	79,445
Totals	724,736	138,875	482,744	1,346,355	570,141
Western Hemisphere					
Barbados	2,489	—	—	2,489	2,489
Brazil	—	—	—	—	33,611
Costa Rica	15,278	—	—	15,278	27,500
Dominican Republic	18,333	9,167	18,333	45,833	36,323
El Salvador	42,778	—	—	42,778	58,331
Guatemala	3,083	—	—	3,083	—
Honduras	9,778	—	—	9,778	29,333
Jamaica	39,770	6,294	—	46,064	65,683
Leeward and Windward Is.	—	14	—	14	—
Nicaragua	—	—	—	—	24,444
Panama	15,278	—	—	15,278	27,500
Peru	—	—	48,889	48,889	120,694
Puerto Rico	14,922	7,261	34,308	56,491	62,517
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	1,667	1,667	—
Venezuela	—	48,889	—	48,889	42,778
United States	49,361	33,472	24,339	107,172	75,425
Totals	211,070	105,097	127,536	443,703	606,628
Totals, all countries	935,806	243,972	624,769	1,804,547	1,369,369

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

Hog-Barley Ratio The hog-barley ratio moved slightly downward in August to 25.2 points from the July figure of 25.3. This decrease reflected an increase in the price of barley from $1.09 1/2 per bushel in July to $1.14 3/4 in August (basis No. 1 Feed in store Thunder Bay) which more than offset a rise in the price of hogs (basis Index 100 hog dressed weight at Winnipeg) from $34.72 per hundredweight in July to $36.29 in August. In September, the index again declined with feed barley prices rising to $1.22 1/8 per bushel and more than offsetting the increase in average returns from hogs which rose to $39.19 per hundredweight. In October the index increased to 25.6 points due to another rise in hog prices to a level of $38.93 per hundredweight while the cost of a bushel of feed barley declined to $1.21.

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	23.8
March	18.0	16.2	25.6	26.7	13.5	23.4
April	17.1	15.7	24.6	23.8	13.7	23.2
May	18.8	18.4	27.2	23.7	14.7	23.9
June	18.3	19.1	30.1	22.7	14.5	24.6
July	16.6	20.4	30.0	21.4	16.2	25.3
August	17.0	23.4	30.7	19.7	19.3	25.2
September	17.6	23.8	31.8	17.8	20.3	24.9
October	17.4	22.7	30.1	15.8	20.2	25.6
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 live hog in Winnipeg. Commencing in January 1969 the ratio is based on the value of 100 lbs of Index 100 live hog. The ratio is based on both hog and barley prices at Winnipeg.

Feed and Livestock Price Indices The index of feed prices rose from a level of 219.7 in July to 220.8 in August, reflecting higher prices for bran and shorts at Toronto, barley, corn,Western oats and rye as well as feed wheat. The increase continued into September to 221.9 on the strength of higher prices for all grains. The index climbed to 236.4 in October, based on higher prices for shorts at Toronto, Ontario barley, Eastern and Western oats, Western rye and feed wheat. In August, a decrease of 0.7 per cent to 401.8 from 404.8 in the animal products index reflected lower prices for lamb, calves and steers on both Eastern and Western markets and for butterfat in the West. In September, a decrease of 2.9 per cent to 390.2 from 401.8 in the animal products index reflected lower prices for lambs and steers on both Eastern and Western markets, for hogs and raw wool in the East and for calves in the West. Higher prices were shown for eggs on both markets, and for hogs and raw wool in the West. In October, the animal products index advanced 0.6 per cent to 392.6 from 390.2 on higher prices for raw wool, lambs, hogs and fluid milk on both markets 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	336.3	217.2	375.2
February	269.0	345.5	225.7	374.5	234.7	348.7	215.5	384.1
March	263.6	344.8	224.8	371.2	232.6	345.7	218.5	388.8
April	261.2	352.8	224.0	360.7	228.3	346.2	221.2	384.3
May	256.3	371.7	218.7	363.3	225.4	349.9	216.4	398.8
June	255.5	381.7	215.6	352.7	229.0	349.6	217.9	402.1
July	248.6	371.6	213.9	348.8	227.0	350.0	219.7	404.8
August	214.7	361.7	217.2	342.9	216.5	352.0	220.8	401.8
September	213.1	360.2	224.1	342.5	209.8	355.1	221.9	390.2
October	212.6	352.3	224.4	335.1	212.0	355.2	236.4	392.6
November	213.8	352.1	222.1	337.4	209.2	364.1		
December	216 5	357.9	226.6	334.0	206.1	371.5		

Inspection of Corn The following data, based on Canadian Grain Commission's inspection of Eastern corn, indicate that some 45.8 per cent of the August-October 1972 inspections have been recorded in the grades No. 1 to No. 3 C.E. above the 34.7 per cent in the comparable three months of the preceding crop year. Extra Dry grades accounted for some 52.8 per cent of the total inspections, as against the comparable 1971 figure of 61.8 per cent. The categories Tough and Moist amounted to 1.0 per cent of the current inspection of Eastern corn, as against last year's comparable total of 1.5 per cent. In addition, a total of 3 cars of corn were inspected in the Western Division compared with 4 cars the previous year. The breakdown by individual grades is unavailable.

Grading of Yellow Corn Inspected in the Eastern Division
August-October 1972-73 and 1971-72

Grade	August-October 1971-72		August-October 1972-73	
	bushels	per cent	bushels	per cent
No. 1 C.E.	105,100	8.3	624,329	33.7
No. 2 C.E.	271,466	21.4	77,000	4.2
No. 3 C.E.	63,398	5.0	146,171	7.9
No. 4 C.E.	8,000	0.6	6,000	0.3
No. 5 C.E.	13,203	1.0	2,000	0.1
Ex. Dry(1)	783,148	61.8	979,096	52.8
Tough(1)	2,000	0.2	18,000	1.0
Moist(1)	16,000	1.3	—	—
Sample C.E.	4,000	0.3	2,000	0.1
Totals	1,266,315	100.0	1,854,596	100.0

(1) All varieties and grades.

Corn Prices The buying average price of No. 2 Yellow corn f.o.b. Chatham increased from $1.22 per bushel in July to $1.32 in August, $1.46 during September but declined to $1.31 in October. During August 1972, the price of corn No. 3 Yellow at Chicago, at $1.26 was unchanged from July climbed to $1.37 in September but decreased to $1.29 in October.

Monthly and Yearly Average Corn Prices 1970-71 — 1972-73

Month	Corn No. 2 Yellow(1) Chatham			Corn No. 3 Yellow(2) Chicago		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	dollars per bushel					
August	1.40	1.33	132	1.43	1.26	1.26
September	1.44	1.30	146	1.49	1.13	1.37
October	1.32	1.06	131	1.37	1.07	1.29
November	1.30	1.08		1.39	1.04	
December	1.38	1.20		1.51	1.19	
January	1.49	1.21		1.56	1.19	
February	1.48	1.16		1.55	1.18	
March	1.45	1.16		1.52	1.19	
April	1.40	1.19		1.48	1.23	
May	1.37	1.21		1.49	1.25	
June	1.44	1.22		1.54	1.22	
July	1.44	1.22		1.45	1.26	
Yearly average	1.41	1.20		1.48	1.18	

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

Initial Prices 1972-73 Crop Year — New Basis — Oats and Barley

The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade Re: Coarse Grains No. 10 under date of October 13, 1972 stated that with further reference to Instructions to the Trade Re: Coarse Grains Nos. 8 and 9 issued October 12, 1972, showing the carlot prices for oats and barley in store Thunder Bay or Vancouver which become effective Monday, October 16, 1972.

Canadian Wheat Board Price List for Specified Grades of Oats, Crop Year 1972-73
(In Carload Lots, Basis in Store Thunder Bay or Vancouver)
Effective October 16, 1972

Grade	Straight	Tough	Damp
		cents per bushel	
No. 1 Canada Western	70	67	62
No. 2 Canada Western	70	67	62
No. Extra 3 Canada Western	67	64	59
No. 3 Canada Western	67	64	59
Extra No. 1 Feed	66	63	58
No. 1 Feed	65	62	57
No. 2 Feed	60	57	52
No. 3 Feed	56	53	48

Canadian Wheat Board Price List for Specified Grades of Barley, Crop Year 1972-73
(In Carload Lots, Basis in Store Thunder Bay or Vancouver)
Effective October 16, 1972

Grade	Straight	Tough	Damp
		cents per bushel	
No. 1 Canada Western Six-Row	107	103	97
No. 2 Canada Western Six-Row	107	103	97
No. 3 Canada Western Six-Row	105	101	95
No. 1 Canada Western Two-Row	103	99	93
No. 2 Canada Western Two-Row	103	99	93
No. 3 Canada Western Two-Row	101	97	91
No. 1 Feed	95	91	85
No. 2 Feed	92	88	82
No. 3 Feed	87	83	77

Canadian Wheat Board Monthly Average Cash Grain Prices, Crop Year 1972-73
Basis in Store Thunder Bay

Grain and grade	August 1972	September 1972	October 1972(1)	
	cents and eighths per bushel			
Oats				
Initial payment to producers:				
2 C.W.	60	60	60	70
Ex. 3 C.W.	57	57	57	67
3 C.W.	57	57	57	67
Ex. 1 Feed	56	56	56	66
1 Feed	55	55	55	65
2 Feed	50	50	50	60
3 Feed	46	46	46	56
Domestic and export(2):				
2 C.W.	75/5	83/7	86/2	
Ex. 3 C.W.	72/7	81/1	83/4	
3 C.W.	72/5	80/7	83/2	
Ex. 1 Feed	72/1	80/3	82/6	
1 Feed	70/5	79/2	81/4	
2 Feed	67/5	76/2	78/4	
3 Feed	64/5	73/2	75/4	
Barley				
Initial payment to producers:				
1 C.W. Six-Row	98	98	98	107
2 C.W. Six-Row	98	98	98	107
3 C.W. Six-Row	96	96	96	105
1 C.W. Two-Row	94	94	94	103
2 C.W. Two-Row	94	94	94	103
3 C.W. Two-Row	92	92	92	101
1 Feed	86	86	86	95
2 Feed	83	83	83	92
3 Feed	78	78	78	87
Domestic and export(2):				
1 C.W. Six-Row	129	140/3	148/1	
2 C.W. Six-Row	129	140/3	148/1	
3 C.W. Six-Row	127	138/3	146/1	
1 C.W. Two-Row	129	140/3	148/1	
2 C.W. Two-Row	129	140/3	148/1	
3 C.W. Two-Row	127	138/3	146/1	
1 Feed	114/6	122/1	121	
2 Feed	113/2	120/5	119/4	
3 Feed	110/2	117/5	116/4	

(1) New basis — effective October 16, 1972.
(2) For local sales and for spot sales subject to confirmation.

Winnipeg Grain Exchange Monthly Average Cash Grain Prices, Crop Year 1972-73
Basis in Store Thunder Bay

Grain and grade	August 1972	September 1972	October 1972
	cents and eighths per bushel		
Oats			
Domestic and export:			
2 C.W.	74/4	83/1	85/4
Ex. 3 C.W.	72/7	80/7	83/1
3 C.W.	72/5	80/5	83/1
Ex. 1 Feed	71/6	80/1	82/4
1 Feed	70/1	78/6	80
2 Feed	67/1	75/6	78
3 Feed	64/1	72/6	74/7
Barley			
Domestic and export:			
1 C.W. Six-Row	117/2	125/1	124/3
2 C.W. Six-Row	117/2	125/1	124/3
3 C.W. Six-Row	115/2	123/1	122/3
1 C.W. Two-Row	117/2	125/1	124/3
2 C.W. Two-Row	115/2	123/1	122/3
3 C.W. Two-Row	114/1	121/6	120/4
1 Feed	114/1	121/6	120/4
2 Feed	112/5	120/1	118/6
3 Feed	109/5	117/1	115/6
Rye			
Producers', domestic and export prices:			
2 C.W.	108/6	118/7	121/3
3 C.W.	103/4	113/4	116/3
4 C.W.	80/1	89/1	91/4
Ergoty	71/1	80/1	82/4
Flaxseed			
Producers', domestic and export prices:			
1 C.W.	305/7	325/4	357/7
2 C.W.	300	319/7	351/7
3 C.W.	273/3	294/3	326/7
Rapeseed			
No. 1 Canada	244/7	253/3	256/1
No. 2 Canada	227/6	237/7	241/1

UNITED STATES SITUATION

Summary of the Feed Situation — The following summary of the Feed Situation in the United States, released on November 20, 1972 by the United States Department of Agriculture stated that the feed grain situation for 1972-73 includes an ample supply, prospects for increases in domestic consumption and exports, a modest drop in the season-end carryover, and stronger prices. Exports, the key to the feed grain outlook, will have a major impact on disappearance and prices over the next few months. Protein feed prices will continue high because of tight supplies and strong demand throughout the world. Hay supplies in most areas are adequate, but strong demand will keep prices high.

Supplies of the four feed grains total 246 million tons, a little more than last year's large volume. The increased carryover of old-crop grain offsets reduced production this fall. Projected use exceeds the November 1 crop forecast of 198 million tons, resulting in about a 4 million ton drop in carryover at the end of the current marketing year to around 44 million tons.

Corn supplies total a record 6.5 billion bushels, 5 per cent larger than last year. With continued strong feed demand from more livestock, domestic use probably will gain 5 per cent. Exports are projected at 1 billion bushels, or roughly 200 million above last year's total. Total use, estimated at 5.5 billion bushels, will exceed output, lowering the carryover next October 1 to around 1 billion bushels. Prices this fall are well above low levels of a year ago and will continue strong into winter. The mid-November corn price of $1.34 at Chicago was about 30 cents a bushel above the low level of a year before. Prices through the first half of November were influenced by prolonged wet weather which delayed harvest in much of the Midwest. Through mid-November, about half of the 1972 corn crop in the Corn Belt had been harvested, compared with about four-fifths normally. Prices this winter and spring will continue to be sensitive to the final outcome of the crop, export developments, and 1973 prospective plantings reports in January and March.

Grain sorghum supplies, about 1 billion bushels, are near those of recent years. Increased cattle feeding in the Southwest plus high wheat prices point to a sizeable increase in domestic use of sorghum in 1972-73. Exports may about match last year's 123 million bushels. The prospective carryover next October 1 will be in the area of 150 million bushels, about the same as a year earlier. Strong demand will hold prices above the 1971-72 level of $1.86 per cwt. Domestic use of oats may about match last season. Exports probably will fall sharply as world oat production and demand continue to wane. Farm prices of oats in October were 67¢ a bushel, 13¢ over the loan and the highest in more than 15 years. Beginning supplies on July 1 totalled 1.3 billion bushels, 8 per cent less than the year before.

Barley's domestic use for the entire season will about match last year's 408 million bushels. Exports may drop sharply from last year's 51 million bushels, which included shipments of 27 million to the Soviet Union. Barley production outside the United States is down about 2 per cent from last year's record level. Farm prices of barley soared to $1.14 a bushel in mid-October, the highest for that month since the Korean War. Starting supplies last July were 602 million bushels, down 5 per cent from a year earlier.

Feed concentrate supplies (feed grains, wheat feeding, and by-product feeds) for October-September 1972-73 total 287 million tons, 2 per cent above last year's high level and 15 per cent above the 1965-69 average. With 1-2 per cent more grain consuming animal units and continued heavy feeding rates, concentrate feeding will probably slightly exceed last year's record 190 million tons despite the likelihood of sharply reduced wheat feeding.

Protein feed supplies will increase about a million tons to 21 million tons because of big gains in soybean and cottonseed meals. However, total supplies will fall short of increased requirements as U.S. soybeans for crushing and Peruvian fish meal are in tight supply. High prices are likely most of the season.

Hay supplies total a record 160 million tons, 4 per cent above last year's big supply. Production generally increased except in the North Atlantic States where the crop was reduced by tropical storm Agnes. Strong demand indicates continuation of comparatively high prices.

GRAIN SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA

The following information relative to the Australian grain situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. C.V. Hiltz, Third Secretary (Agriculture) for Canada, Canberra, under date of November 8, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Barley — Production and crop conditions. — Barley production for 1972-73 is expected to be 100 million bushels from an acreage of 5.9 million acres. This estimate of production would appear to be somewhat optimistic as it is based on information available at the beginning of September. Drought conditions persisted up until the end of October and crop prospects have deteriorated rapidly. An appreciable acreage of barley sown for grain was grazed and then allowed to recover for a light grain crop. Recent rains have stabilized crop prospects but they have come too late to be of much benefit. Comparison of acreage and production figures for the past three seasons are shown in the following table:

Year	Acreage million acres	Production million bushels
1972-73	5.9	100.0
1971-72	6.4	136.6
1970-71	4.9	103.7
1969-70	3.8	74.9

Queensland barley acreage is substantially less than the 440,000 acres intended due to the lack of sufficient planting rains early in the season. Acreage is now estimated at 170,000 acres part of which was planted under irrigation. Last year's acreage was 390,000 acres which produced a crop of 246,000 tons (11.3 million bushels). Production prospects are generally poor in Queensland because of the prolonged dry spell and well below average yields per acre are anticipated. Crops with the best prospects are not expected to average more than 18 bushels per acre. Hail and floods caused damage in some areas in early November further reducing prospects. The second advance was paid in early October on deliveries to the 1971-72 Pool. Advances were paid at the rate of 33 cents a bushel for selected seed, 23 cents a bushel for malting grade, 14.5 cents a bushel for milling grade and 9.5 cents a bushel for feed barley.

In New South Wales barley acreage is estimated to be one million acres, slightly up on last year's record area of 950,000 acres. With the continuation of drought conditions into October, crop prospects are only fair and total production will certainly be less than last year. It is unlikely that the State will have an exportable surplus this year. The New South Wales Barley Board seems to be concentrating on

Japan as an export market. They have had several delegations visiting Japan and have made arrangements to send samples of this year's crop for testing purposes. The results of these tests will be used by the Board as an aid in making variety recommendations for sowing in 1973 and 1974.

As in the other States, Victoria and South Australia are also affected by the drought conditions. Latest estimates indicate 8 to 10 million bushels for Victoria and 20 million bushels for South Australia. Last year's production was estimated at 15 and 44 million bushels, respectively. Cool weather early in the season helped the crop in these two States but with the advance of warmer weather later, crop conditions slipped back appreciably. The Board has disposed of last year's record receipts of 50 million bushels and with a much smaller harvest this year it will need every available bushel to hold established markets. While the amount of the first advance to be paid for the 1972-73 crop has not been announced as yet, there is little doubt that it will be appreciably higher than last year's advance which will be a further incentive to get growers to deliver as much as possible to the Board.

Total payments for the 1971-72 barley pool are as follows:

	Victoria		South Australia	
	Bulk	Bagged	Bulk	Bagged
	cents per bushel, less freight			
Two-Rowed Malting Grade	87	—	79	82
" " No. 3 "	77	80	71	74
" " No. 4 "	71	74	66	69
" " No. 5 "	66	—	61	64
Six-Rowed Malting Grade	—		61	—
" " No. 4 "	61	—	56	59
" " No. 5 "	—	—	51	54

It is estimated that there will be a residual value of approximately 14 cents per bushel for distribution to Victoria growers and 10 cents per bushel to South Australian growers who delivered to the 1971-72 pool.

Western Australia had the brightest picture for this crop year early in the season. Planting conditions were ideal and adequate rains were received. However, drought conditions gradually moved into the State and the outlook at present is not quite so optimistic. It is estimated that 1.9 million acres will be harvested with an average yield of about 17 bushels per acre giving an overall production of about 30 million bushels. Last year's production was about 43 million bushels from 2.4 million acres. Part of this acreage reduction can be attributed to the increase in wheat quotas in the State. It is also expected that more barley will be retained on farms this year for seed and fodder. A third payment advance of 10 cents a bushel was made on two-row manufacturing, two-row feed and six-row Beecher delivered to the 1971-72 pool. This brought total payments to date to 80 cents for two-row manufacturing and 70 cents for two-row feed and six-row Beecher, less individual railage deductions.

Barley outlook. — There is a large potential indeed, for increased barley production in Australia both from the use of higher-yielding varieties and from increased acreages. This production however must be geared to market needs.

While the domestic livestock feedgrain market is not likely to expand as rapidly as it has been doing, there is a potential for expanding the proportion of this market which is applied by barley. This will largely depend on efforts to develop barley varieties with desirable feed qualities. Growth of the domestic market for malting barley will depend mainly on the export market for Australian malt. This market should continue to expand although if malting industries are set up in importing countries, their demand is likely to be for malting barley rather than for malt.

Oats — Production and crop conditions. — Total oats production in Australia will be the lowest in many years this season. Although part of this can be attributed to this year's increase in wheat quotas, the drought conditions are the major cause. Those crops which were grazed with the intention of letting them recover have recovered poorly. Comparison of acreage and production figures for the latest 3 years are shown in the following table:

Year	Acreage million acres	Production million bushels
1972-73	2.1	36.0
1971-72	3.2	70.4
1970-71	3.8	88.9
1969-70	3.4	68.7

It is unlikely that Australia will have much of an export surplus of oats this season. Comparison of quantities and values of oat exports for the latest three years are shown in the following table:

Year	Volume of exports million bushels	Value of exports million dolars
1972-73	5.0	3.8
1971-72	18.1	12.4
1970-71	30.6	23.8
1969-70	12.1	7.6

Western Australian oats advances. — A third advance of 6 cents per bushel has been paid for oats delivered into the 1971-72 season Pool. This brought the total payments to date to 46 cents per bushel.

New South Wales Oats Marketing Board. — The new Oats Marketing Board for New South Wales is going to have very little work to do this year because of the poor crop in the State. It is estimated that production for the State will only reach about 7 million bushels. Last year's oat harvest was 10 million bushels and 25 million bushels the previous year.

Because of the oats shortage the Board will not conduct a domestic or export pool for the 1972-73 crop. The Board will defer the establishment of its own administrative, handling and marketing organization. Instead, it has engaged a private company on a contractual basis to handle the administration of this year's crop. The scheme is expected to minimize the operational costs to growers to 1 cent per bushel.

Sorghum — production for 1972-73. — High interest in sorghum as a substitute for wheat continues and interest in coarse grains seems to be centered on this crop. This is due mainly to continued drought reduced wheat acreage and this year is no exception. Much of the land reserved for wheat this year was not planted and some of the acreage planted was grazed out. Now that good rains have come to New South Wales and Queensland planting conditions will be ideal. It is expected that sorghum acreage this year will be the longest on record.

There has been little difficulty in disposing of last year's crop and there is considerable optimism that the same will apply to the 1972-73 crop. It is also expected that prices will at least be as good as those paid for the 1971 crop when the Marketing Board paid $43.88 per ton less freight.

In its September estimates the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated that 1.4 million acres would be planted to sorghum for 1972-73 to produce a crop of 36 million bushels. However, seasonal conditions became worse and it is now expected that final acreage figures will be higher than this. With the prospects for a big increase in wheat acreage for 1973-74 some growers will probably summer-fallow instead of putting their ground into sorghum which will prevent a spectacular increase in acreage.

A comparison of sorghum acreage, production and exports for the past three years is shown in the following table:

Year	Acreage million acres	Production million bushels	Exports million bushels
1972-73(1)	1.4	36.0	30.0
1971-72	1.6	40.5	36.3
1970-71	1.4	47.7	19.0
1969-70	0.9	20.1	2.0

(1) Estimated by B.A.E. as at September 1, 1972.

It should be kept in mind, that estimates for 1972-73 were made in September and it is now felt that these estimates will have to be revised upwards to a significant degree.

Outlook for sorghum. — Grain sorghum production has increased dramatically in Australia since 1968-69. A wide range of factors has contributed to this increase — the most important being (a) diversification into grain sorghum in response to wheat quotas and low wool prices, and (b) an increase in domestic feedgrain requirements from the rapidly increasing cattle, pork and poultry meat industries.

The domestic market for grain sorghum is virtually confined to the feedgrain needs of the intensive livestock industries. These needs should continue to increase as the industries expand but greater usage of feedwheat and lower priced oats and barley should more than satisfy these needs, and the domestic utilization of grain sorghum is expected to continue to decline.

By far the most important and fastest growing outlet has been the export market. In 1971-72 some 86 per cent of production was exported — of this 99 per cent went to Japan. This market is expected to continue expanding by 7 - 10 per cent annually resulting in an import requirement in 1975 of 6 million to 7 million tons.

Maize — 1972 harvest. — Harvesting finished in Queensland in August and preliminary estimates indicate that a crop of 3.7 million bushels was harvested from an estimated 110,000 acres. The 1971 result was 4.1 million bushels from 127,800 acres. Crops harvested in 1972 varied widely with yields from 33 to 120 bushels per acre. The average for the State was probably about 40 bushels per acre.

Final harvesting of the New South Wales maize crops during August produced generally disappointing results in contrast to the exceptionally good early harvest in inland areas. However, average yield for the State was about 61 bushels per acre with a total harvest of about 5.5 million bushels.

Current crop situation — 1972-73. — Although maize is becoming more important as an alternate summer crop in Queensland and New South Wales it is still of minor importance. Plantings over the past few years have been around the 200,000 acre mark and it is thought that acreage will be about the same this year. Latest estimates indicate a crop of 211,000 acres will be sown.

Soil preparation was limited in September and October because of dry weather but now that rains have come planting activity should increase. Up until now planting was limited to favour coastal areas which had received rain and to inland irrigation areas. Indications are that early plantings of irrigated maize will be heavier than in years past. Germinations to date appear to have been good.

The following table shows this year's estimated acreage and production as compared to past years:

Year	Acreage	Production
	thousand acres	million bushels
1972-73	211	8.0
1971-72	195	9.2
1970-71	211	8.3
1969-70	197	7.5

As maize production in Australia is normally only slightly above local requirements only small quantities have been exported, mainly to New Zealand and Japan. However, with increased production in New South Wales in 1970, some 40,000 tons were exported from that State to Japan.

GRAIN SITUATION IN ARGENTINA

The following information relative to the Argentine coarse grains, corn, rye, sorghum and millet is taken from a report from Mr. H.G. Fairfield, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires, under date of November 16, 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.

Corn. — As expected, the area seeded to corn this year (1972-73), decreased in comparison to last year from 4,439,200 to 4,320,000 hectares (10,965,000 to 10,670,000 acres). In 1970-71, 4,993,000 hectares (12,333,000 acres) were planted to corn.

The following table shows area seeded to corn by province for 1972-73 compared with 1971-72:

	1971-72	1972-73
	thousand acres	
Buenos Aires	3,304	3,115
Santa Fe	2,902	2,519
Cordoba	1,716	2,174
Entre Rios	1,241	998
San Luis	604	651
La Pampa	340	420
Others	857	794
Totals	10,965	10,670

So far weather conditions have been good but it will be a month or so before trade estimates of production will begin to materialize. Assuming the average area harvested in 1952-71 of 78.7 per cent and the average yield for the same period of 1.87 metric tons per hectare (30 bushels per acre), production would be 6,180,000 metric tons (243.3 million bushels). With domestic demand running at about 4,500,000 tons (177.2 million bushels), some 1,680,000 tons (66.1 million bushels) would be available for export.

The index prices, the price at which export and other taxes are calculated, have been raised from \$65.00 U.S. to \$70.00 U.S. (\$1.62 to \$1.75 per bushel Cdn.). Total taxes have remained at 35.3 per cent. As well, the minimum price has been increased for the crop year 1972-73 to 40 pesos per 100 kilos (\$2.00 per bushel) from 33 pesos (\$1.65 per bushel) which was the price established in July of this year. On November 15, hard red and/or yellow corn closed at 42.50 pesos per 100 kilos (\$2.13 per bushel) and dented red and/or yellow corn at 39.00 pesos (\$1.95 per bushel), f.o.r. Buenos Aires. At Bahia Blanca they closed at 41.50 and 36.00 pesos (\$2.08 and \$1.80 per bushel), respectively. On the Buenos Aires Futures Exchange corn was quoted at 44.00 pesos (\$2.20 per bushel) for December delivery; 46.50 pesos (\$2.33 per bushel) for January; no quotation for March and 46.20 pesos (\$2.31 per bushel) for April.

Sorghum. — To date there have been no estimates for area seeded to sorghum for the year 1972-73. These will be reported separately when released. As with corn the index price has been raised from \$54.00 U.S. to \$58.00 U.S. per ton (\$1.35 to \$1.45 per bushel Cdn.). Total tax has remained constant at 35.3 per cent. The minimum price for sorghum has also been raised from the July price of 29.00 pesos (\$1.45 per bushel) to the new price of 32.00 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.60 per bushel). Sorghum was quoted on November 15 at 33.00 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.65 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires and at 29.00 pesos (\$1.45 per bushel) at Bahia Blanca.

Oats, barley and rye. — The second estimate for areas seeded shows an increase in each grain except rye, in comparison to the first estimate.

	1971-72	1st estimate 1972-73	2nd estimate 1972-73
		thousand acres	
Oats	2,712	2,845	2,964
Forage barley	1,102	1,191	1,396
Malting barley	1,203	—	1,383
Rye	5,439	6,027	5,804

Index prices for oats and barley have been increased. Oats from 45 to 55 pesos ($1.37 to $1.67 per bushel Cdn.) and barley from 57 to 68 pesos per 100 kilos ($2.44 to $2.91 per bushel). Rye has remained at 39 pesos ($1.95 per bushel).

Prices at November 15 were as follows:

	f.o.r. Buenos Aires	f.o.r. Bahia Blanca
	Canadian dollars per bushel	
Yellow oats	.94	.94
Malting barley	1.54	1.52
Forage barley	1.50	1.48
Rye	1.90	1.80

Millet. — The first estimate of millet area has not as yet been released. The index value for millet has been increased from $64.00 U.S. to $89.00 U.S. per ton ($1.43 to $1.99 per bushel Cdn.). Total taxes have remained at 35.3 per cent. The minimum price has not been increased and on November 15 it closed at 44.50 pesos per 100 kilos ($1.99 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires.

GRAIN SITUATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following information relative to grain situation in the United Kingdom has been extracted from a report by Mr. G.D. Cooper, Commercial Officer, (Agriculture) London, under date of November 13, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

General condititions. — The rather cold, wet weather prevalent in early July was followed by a warm, dry period with heavy rain. Unsettled weather continued into August but during the latter half of the month conditions were dry with prolonged periods of sunshine, enabling the harvest to proceed well. September was a particularly dry month with little rain and the harvest was completed under nearly ideal conditions.

The quality of barley and oats was generally good and there was very little sprouting.

Production and yield. — Final results of the June 1972 census for England and Wales, which have just been issued, show barley and oats acreages as follows: barley, 4,706,000 acres compared with 4,740,000 acres as at June 1971, and oats, 515,000 acres compared with 581,000 acres as at June 1971.

Provisional estimates of U.K. production of coarse grains have been made by the Home Grown Cereals Authority of 9.2 million long tons (429.3 million bushels) for barley and 1.2 million long tons (79.1 million bushels) for oats, compared with barley production for 1971 of 8.4 million long tons (392.0 million bushels) and oats of 1.3 million long tons (85.6 million bushels).

Coarse Grains — Yield Estimates (England and Wales)

	1971 Final estimate bushels per acre	1972 End September bushels per acre	3 Year Average 1969-71 Final estimate bushels per acre
Barley	67.6	74.6	64.8
Oats	102.0	107.6	95.4

Consumption and supplies. — The Ministry of Agriculture has issued information as at the end of August relating to the disposal of home grown coarse grains and on imports.

Disposal of Home-Grown Coarse Grains
Processors Cumulative Intake of Coarse Grains
position at end August 1972

	1971-72		1972-73 Provisional	
	'000 long tons	million bushels	'000 long tons	million bushels
Barley				
By Maltsters/distillers	210	9.8	209	9.76
By other processors	277(1)	12.9	313	14.6
Other coarse grains				
By processors	28	—	44	—

Imports of Coarse Grains
position at end August 1972

	'000 long tons	million bushels	'000 long tons	million bushels
Corn	498	19.9	382	15.3
Other coarse grains	230	—	155	—

(1) Provender millers and compounders.

Stocks of grain on farms. — Stocks of coarse grains on farms in Great Britain as at the end of June 1972 were: barley 250,000 long tons (11.7 million bushels), compared with 230,000 long tons (10.7 million bushels) as at the end of June 1971, and oats 100,000 long tons (6.6 million bushels) compared with 60,000 long tons (4.0 million bushels) as at the end of June 1971. Total stocks as percentages of total production were 3 per cent and 7 1/2 per cent for barley and oats, respectively, compared with 3 1/4 per cent for barley and 5 per cent for oats in 1971.

Cereals deficiency payments. — The total cost of the U.K. cereal deficiency payment for barley for the 1971-72 crop year is expected to be Ł33.1 million ($77.8 million) and for oats Ł11.1 million ($26.1 million). The guaranteed price for barley under the deficiency payment scheme was Ł1.45 per long cwt. ($1.46 per bu.) and the average market price realized for barley during the year was Ł1.2260 per long cwt. ($1.24 per bu.). Producers are therefore eligible for a deficiency payment of Ł0.2240 per long cwt. ($0.22 per bu.), Ł5.89 ($13.84) per acre .

Similarly the guaranteed price for oats and mixed grain was Ł1.44 ($3.38) per long cwt. and the average market price realized was Ł1.0075 ($2.37) per long cwt., making producers eligible for a deficiency payment of Ł0.4325 ($1.02) per long cwt., Ł11.07 ($26.01) per acre .

A Home Grown Cereals Authority levy of Ł0.31 ($0.73) per acre has been deducted from the first of the advance payments made on barley.

The average market price for rye of Ł1.2973 per long cwt. ($1.52 per bu.) exceeded the guaranteed price of Ł1.08 per long cwt. ($1.27 per bu.), therefore no deficiency payment will be made.

Target indicator prices. — The Ministry of Agriculture has announced that for the crop year 1972-73 the target indicator price for barley has been determined at Ł1.155 per long cwt. ($1.16 per bu.) This level is derived from the cost at which imported supplies can enter the country by the deduction of amounts reflecting the variation in costs applicable to home grown and imported barley. It is therefore the minimum price which home producers collectively should be able to attain under stable market conditions. The target indicator price for 1971-72 was Ł1.09 per long cwt. ($1.10 per bu.).

Home grown cereals — surplus predicted. — In a recent address the Chairman of the Home-Grown Cereals Authority predicted that with considerably increased profitability in cereal growing, once the United Kingdom enters the Common Market output could increase to possibly 15,500,000 long tons by 1975, but because of higher prices demand from compounders would decrease and there could be a net decrease in consumption of cereals of between 1,750,000 and 3,000,000 long tons compared with 1970.

A recent report by the Economic Development committee for Agriculture(1) also stated that net margins on cereal production could increase by 100 per cent when Britain joins the EEC and cereal production as a result is likely to increase to a surplus between now and 1978. The report stresses that if a surplus does arise it will be necessary to buy into intervention to maintain the market price and subject to the final system adopted for the United Kingdom, this would in turn create a demand for an increase in off-farm storage capacity.

(1) U.K. Farming and the Common Market: Cereals — The National Economic Development Office.

The report also stresses that while there is scope to replace imports from third countries with between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 long tons of home-grown grain any attempts to replace imports with home production can only succeed if the marketing organization is capable of providing the quantity and quality of grain which is required at the time and place that it is needed.

Grain markets. — A much better trading inquiry was recently evident in the domestic grain markets with fairly substantial price rises for feed barley which was sold at £30.25 per long ton ($1.52 per bu.) for November delivery. Further forward positions showed little change with a steady trading interest. There was little interest in imported grains.

The Home Grown Cereals Authority ex-farm guide price for feed barley for November and December delivery was announced at £27.50 per long ton ($1.38 per bu.).

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 November 15, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

General. — The provisional figures for the 1972 wheat crop have been tentatively confirmed by the Italian Grain Association as follows:

Soft wheat	242,506,000	bushels
Durum wheat	95,533,000	"

Although these figures remain to be confirmed by the Italian Bureau of Statistics, they are considered to be fairly accurate. Last Spring was rather cold and rainy both in Northern and Southern Italy, causing very poor crops for both varieties. Our February report (1973) will indicate the final figures. The Italian Grain Association reports the following figures for other types of grains:

Corn	198,166,000	bushels
Barley	17,706,000	"
Oats	30,261,000	"
Rye	1,968,000	"

This year's production, compared to that of 1971, gives the following variations:

Corn	+ 7.8	per cent
Barley	+ 3.5	" "
Oats	— 4.4	" "
Rye	— 8.8	" "

The remarkable production of corn is explained by a general improvement of the average yield per hectare which has reached the figure of 5.22 metric tons (83.2 bushels per acre) as against 4.78 metric tons per hectare (76.2 bushels per acre) in 1971. The total acreage seeded has in fact decreased 16,326 hectares (40,000 acres) compared to that of 1971 and, therefore, the estimated crop figure would mean a new production record. The previous one was established in 1970 with a production of 4,750,000 metric tons (187.0 million bushels). The climatic conditions which negatively affected the wheat crop, played a favourable role for the vegetative development of corn allowing for the good results both in quantity produced and in yield per acre.

As for the production of the two varieties (domestic and hybrid), it should be noted that the planting of the hybrid variety has further developed in Northern Italy with a consequent decrease in the utilized acreage for the domestic type of some 17,000 hectares (42,000 acres) less. It is estimated that in the course of the next three years, the North of Italy will produce this variety exclusively.

As far as barley is concerned, the small increase was due both to improvement of the yield per acre, 2.05 per cent as opposed to 2.01 per cent in 1971, and to a larger acreage utilized. The profitable results obtained by farmers during the previous marketing campaign have induced some of them to seed larger acreages to this grain.

The lower production of oats and rye has been caused by a reduction in the acreage utilized. This attitude is explained by results for both grains in the past year and the convenience of increased imports from abroad. The 1971 official statistics of imports for the four grains are shown below together with those of the years 1969 and 1970.

Coarse Grain Imports

Grain	1969	1970	1971
		thousand bushels	
Corn	169,960	165,982	177,748
Main suppliers:			
U.S.A.	57,451	35,509	44,567
Argentina	82,772	88,300	107,918
Brazil	16,638	16,538	17,243
Rumania	—	12,922	—
Yugoslavia	—	7,101	—
Barley	48,455	44,301	55,781
Main suppliers:			
France	17,579	4,084	4,343
Argentina	8,624	3,756	—
Spain	6,126	1,133	—
Syria	—	6,137	—
USSR	—	3,462	5,599
Australia	—	2,263	—
Canada	—	18,089	32,762
U.S.A.	—	—	8,217
Oats	16,328	10,729	14,467
Main suppliers:			
Argentina	8,100	3,987	6,157
Australia	3,566	2,563	4,747
Sweden	1,542	790	—
South Africa	787	—	—
Spain	—	2,942	—
U.S.A.	—	—	1,245
Canada	—	—	1,941
Rye	13	13	5
Totals, grains imported	234,756	221,025	248,001

Situation, August-October 1972. — The corn transactions for both domestic and imported products were practically nil during August. In September and October, there have been some offers of the local varieties while imports began to register some substantial landings. Imported corn from South Africa and the U.S.A. increased by 1 per cent as compared to imports made from the same countries during the previous quarter.

The Milan Grain Market registered in September the following prices for imported corn:

Plata	Canadian	$113.00 per metric ton
South Africa	"	$113.00 " " "
U.S.A.	"	$112.00 " " "

All the above prices are for landed goods in bulk — customs duty paid.

As usual, the largest quantities were imported from Argentina, followed by the U.S.A. and Brazil.

Since domestic production of barley and oats was not available in early August, demand was covered by imports of both grains. In September and October there were limited sales of domestic produce. Considerable amounts of barley were negotiated on our markets both for local consumption and for shipment to other countries. The main transactions were made with Canada, U.S.A. and Argentina. Imports of oats continued from Spain, Sweden, Argentina and Canada.

There are no changes in the general situation of rye. Although local production at 50,000 metric tons (1,968,000 bushels) is lower than last year's 70,000 metric tons (2,756,000 bushels) it appears to be sufficient to cover the local requirements. No significant imports have been made so far.

Summary. — Here are the prospects for each product for the balance of 1972 and January 1973:

Contrary to the previous report estimates the local corn crop appears to be larger than expected. However, imports will be higher than those for the same period in 1971 and especially of the feed grade. Good quantities have already been booked for shipment from the traditional supplying countries such as Argentina, U.S.A. and Brazil. It is estimated that imports for the soft-corn variety will be almost nil.

The ever mounting needs of the feed industry for barley and oats in Italy will cause an increase in imports of barley. There are still good prospects for the Canadian producers of feed grade barley. The slight increase in 1972 of the local crop cannot obviously cover the requirements of the Italian industry.

Imports of oats will also be increased. It is estimated that in the next three months Canadian oats should be affected favourably.

The rye situation remains unchanged. Imports will be practically nil.

GRAIN SITUATION IN JAPAN

The following account of the current coarse grain situation in Japan has been extracted from a report by Mr. W.K. Robertson, Commercial Secretary (Agriculture), Canadian Embassy, Tokyo, under date of November 20, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Domestic production. — Combined together, the production of wheat, barley, and naked barley in Japan has continued to decline commensurate with parallel reduction of the total planted area to 330,000 hectares (812,000 acres) in 1971 from 455,000 hectares (1,119,000 acres) allocated for the previous year. This signifies that the domestic supply source has been curtailed to about one third level of what was available in 1965.

Barley and naked barley. — Supply and demand statistics issued by the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture clearly shows that the consumption of barley has stabilized at the level of 1,700,000 metric tons (78,080,000 bushels) per annum. The total consumption for 1971 was about the same compared to the previous year as listed in the following table.

Utilization Breakdown for Barley and Naked Barley

	Human food	Feed	Processing	Seed	Total
		thousand bushels			
1965	28,935	30,543	16,259	919	77,528
1966	27,603	31,829	17,223	873	78,401
1967	26,731	33,850	17,453	1,010	79,871
1968	24,251	33,896	18,923	826	78,631
1969	19,015	36,054	22,184	643	78,493
1970	13,641	39,729	23,286	459	77,391

It becomes apparent from a further analysis of the chart that feed utilization increased by 10 per cent, usage for processing purposes rose by 5 per cent, and conversely human consumption decreased by a large margin of 28 per cent, confirming the continued decline of the grains for that purpose. Therefore, the shares of utilization for feed soared from 46 per cent to 51 per cent, and for processing purposes increased from 28 per cent to 30 per cent whereas for human consumption it suffered a loss from 24 per cent to 18 per cent.

Production Record for Barley and Naked Barley

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
		thousand acres			
Acreage					
Barley	511	467	430	361	279
Naked barley ..	358	314	269	198	126
		thousand bushels			
Production					
Barley	30,910	29,395	24,710	19,198	16,718
Naked barley ..	16,489	17,499	12,585	7,119	6,384

Government control and imports. — The following charts delineate the Government Control records of import statistics for wheat and barley:

Imports of Government Controlled Grain for Feed Purpose

Imports of Wheat for Feed Purposes

	Canada	U.S.A.	Australia	Total
		thousand metric tons		
1967	256	470	507	1,233
1968	114	328	658	1,100
1969	22	416	685	1,141(1)
1970	—	630	645	1,275
1971	52	524	719	1,285

(1) Includes Bulgaria and France.

Imports of Barley for Feed Purposes

	Canada	France	Australia	Total
		thousand metric tons		
1967	351	—	111	573(1)
1968	156	362	112	630
1969	133	401	95	629
1970	609	88	168	865
1971	529	—	257	786

(1) Includes U.S.A. barley.

Corn and grain sorghum are predominant over other feed grains in this market. However, of the approximately 800,000 tons (36,743,000 bushels) of barley imported, Canada had 67 per cent of the market versus 33 per cent from Australia. It is interesting to note that Canadian barley is preferred to that from Australia, despite of a slightly higher price for the former. For instance in recent months, Australian barley was priced at ¥23,180 per metric ton ($1.62 per bushel Cdn.) versus ¥ 23,800 per ton ($1.66 per bushel) for Canadian variety.

Outlook. — In October, the Ministry of Agriculture came out with a ten-year-range projection for agricultural products.

The consumption of feed grains will increase in direct relation with the increment of livestock numbers as well as the diminishing supply of local grains. Since the self-sufficiency levels for wheat and barley will not change by 1982, and the projected percentage increase of livestock and poultry population will be substantial and one can safely expect that the feed grain consumption will grow commensurate with the growth of the livestock industry. The total feed grain requirement today is 16,000,000 metric tons and by 1982 it is expected to be 29,000,000 metric tons.

Implications of Japan — U.S. trade conference. — The Food Agency is planning to undertake emergency import of feed, including maize and kaoliang, from the United States on the basis of agreement reached at the Japan-U.S. trade talks held at the Hakone hot springs, near Tokyo, last July.

It is feared, however, that the amount of feed purchased may be drastically less than the 350,000 tons agreed upon between the two countries because of the recent sharp rise of the grain market.

At the Hakone meeting, Japan and the U.S. reached agreement on Japan's emergency purchase of 350,000 tons of feed, valued at $21 million, and 75,000 tons of wheat worth $5 million.

In respect to wheat, it has become certain that Japan will be able to import more than the 75,000 tons (2,756,000 bushels) agreed upon since the amount originally scheduled to be purchased from Australia has been cut due to the poor harvest in that country.

As for the 350,000 tons of feed, however, prices have been rising sharply since around last August.

If Japan is to purchase all of the amount promised, it is feared that the payments made for the feed will drastically surpass the $21 million originally expected to be spent.

The Food Agency had set aside reserve funds of ¥8 billion (approx. $26 million) from the feed account of the Foodstuff Control Special Account.

However, it is being forced to use nearly one half of the reserve funds for purchases made ordinarily due to the sharp rise of the grain market.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY QUARTERLY GRAIN REPORT

The following account of the current grain situation in the Federal Republic of Germany has been extracted from a report supplied by Mr. K. Schmitz, Commercial Officer (Agriculture), Canadian Embassy, Bonn, West Germany, under date of November 14, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Planting intentions for 1973. — Total acreage of winter grains will hardly change during this current crop year. The winter barley acreage is expected to be up by 7 per cent, compared with the 1971 figures including all parts of Germany. Winter wheat will increase by 1 per cent only, whereof Lower Saxony has the largest share. Winter rye seems to decrease more and more (-8 per cent) with Northrhine-Westfalia, Rhineland-Palatinate and Bavaria having the largest reduction. The present results show a growth rate of 12 per cent for the rapeseed acreage, which is comparable to the 1972 figures. Northrhine-Westfalia is up by 24 per cent and Sleswick-Holstein by 17 per cent.

Farmers' Marketings of Coarse Grains August-July

	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn
		thousand metric tons		
1971-72(1)	1,224.5	2,274.3	491.3	231.2
1970-71	1,100.8	2,116.3	353.2	148.8
1969-70	1,148.4	2,075.6	439.3	103.9
1968-69	1,292.3	1,884.0	493.7	61.9

(1) Preliminary figures.

The following stocks were held by processors, co-operatives and traders on September 1, 1972 with figures for same date last year in brackets:

Rye	644.4	(689.8)	thousand metric tons
Barley	1,553.1	(1,599.4)	" " "
Oats	173.9	(234.0)	" " "
Corn	138.1	(144.5)	" " "

The use of grain in mixed feed increased again during the 1971-72 crop year from 3,306,900 metric tons in 1969-70 over 3,674,800 tons in 1970-71 up to 3,749,400 tons this year. In detail the processing of grain into mixed feed was as follows:

August-July	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn	Other	Total
			thousand metric tons				
1971-72	917.9	87.8	664.5	396.0	1,663.4	19.8	3,749.4
1970-71	877,7	119.8	662.2	360.7	1,604.3	46.1	3,674.8
1969-70	977.0	61.6	569.7	365.4	1,304.3	28.9	3,306.9

At the same time the total production of mixed feed increased continuously, but the rate of growth is smaller than one year before:

1969-70	9,043,000	metric tons
1970-71	9,800,400	metric tons
1971-72	10,367,800	metric tons

Import and export of coarse grains. — The import of all coarse grains sharply decreased compared with last year's figures. The 1971-72 total import of 4,907,281 metric tons reflects a decrease of 1,302,318 tons from the 1970-71 period. This reduction is exclusively to the debit of third countries (4,619,581 tons in 1970-71 — 2,518,567 tons in 1971-72) while EEC countries enlarged their share both in absolute and relative terms (1,590,018 tons in 1970-71 against 2,388,714 tons in 1971-72). During the 1970-71 crop year imports from Canada still amounted to 841,281 tons compared with 307,763 tons in 1971-72.

1972 — Final Crop Results

	Acreage			Production		
	Average 1966-71	1971	1972	Average 1966-71	1971	1972
	thousand hectares			thousand metric tons		
Winter rye	895	830	812	2,852	2,928	2,821
Summer rye	32	35	31	87	104	96
Totals, rye	927	865	843	2,939	3,032	2,917
Mixed winter grain...........	42	41	36	141	156	128
Winter barley	433	524	567	1,766	2,200	2,393
Summer barley	949	981	982	3,106	3,574	3,604
Totals, barley	1,382	1,505	1,549	4,872	5,774	5,997
Oats	822	836	807	2,742	3,037	2,887
Mixed summer grain...........	387	342	324	1,244	1,210	1,143
Feed & industrial grain	2,591	2,683	2,680	8,858	10,021	10,027
Totals, grain (without corn, wheat incl.).	5,026	5,133	5,185	17,830	20,351	19,680
Corn	71	116	118	352	594	590
Total grain (corn incl.) ...	5,097	5,250	5,303	18,182	20,945	20,270

On the total grain growing acreage in 1971-72, the bread grains held 47 per cent of 2.51 million hectares whereas the share of feed industrial grain including corn amounted to 2.80 million hectares (=53 per cent). Thus the acreage of bread grains increased by 2.2 per cent against one year before, whereas the growing of feed and industrial grain nearly stagnated.

The average yield per hectare of all grains was down by 4.3 per cent (38.2 quintals per hectare) compared with the absolute record result of 1971, but is still 7 per cent above the long time average.

The total production of 20.27 million metric tons is 3.2 per cent below last year's figure, but exceeds the 1966-71 average by 11.5 per cent.

Because of temporarily bad weather conditions the rye quality is lower than last year. The share of rye which cannot be used as bread grain, because of its amylosis content, is far above the 1971 result. The quality of brewing barley is partially impaired by relatively high protein contents and small kernels. Other grains also had a larger share of immature kernels than in previous years.

Outlook. — On October 19, 1972 the "Subassociation of the feed compounding industry", which represents about 200 plants for mixed feed compounding with a total turnover of 5.6 million metric tons in 1971, held its annual meeting. The chairman Mr. Burckhardt announced the fodder costs for animal production would increase substantially in the very near future. Besides the shortage of protein-feeds in the present market situation he mentioned that feed imports from the EEC and third countries would be required for the animal production in the Federal Republic of Germany at a value of 24 billion DM ($7.4 billion Cdn.) and that sufficient attention would not be paid to this requirement. Failing to obtain these imports would lead to diminished proceeds for agriculture amounting to 5 billion DM ($1.5 billion Cdn.). Raising the import prices would entail an increase in production costs of the same amount.

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

Supply and disposition. — Total farm deliveries of barley reached 5,219,000 metric tons (239.7 million bushels) by the end of the 1971-72 crop year. Total domestic disposition was 1,590,300 tons (73.0 million bushels), while 3,948,800 tons (181.4 million bushels) were exported. The carryover was placed at 110,300 tons (5.1 million bushels).

At the completion of the crop year, total farm deliveries of corn rose to 7,173,200 metric tons (282.4 million bushels) compared with 6,224,100 tons (245.0 million bushels) in 1970-71. Total domestic disposition was 3,506,000 tons (138.0 million bushels) while total exports were placed at 3,726,500 tons (146.7 million bushels) in contrast to 3,562,300 tons (140.2 million bushels) exported in 1970-71. Stocks of corn to be carried over reached 1,000,900 tons (39.4 million bushels) and were higher than the 723,900 tons (28.5 million bushels) reported in August 1971.

External trade. — Imports of barley and oats, at 14,504 metric tons (666,000 bushels) and 162 tons (11,000 bushels), respectively, were higher than for the 1970-71 crop year where the figures were respectively 9,899 tons (455,000 bushels) and 6 tons (400 bushels). Imports from Canada were lower for barley 374 tons (17,000 bushels) compared with 6,488 tons (298,000 bushels), in 1970-71, while Canada supplied 10 tons (648 bushels) of oats to France in 1971-72.

On the other hand, corn imports were reduced from 498,760 tons (19,635,000 bushels) for 1970-71 to 302,298 tons (11,901,000 bushels) in 1971-72. Main suppliers were the United States, Argentina and Mexico, while only 127 tons (5,000 bushels) were imported from Canada, in contrast to 240 tons (9,000 bushels) for 1970-71.

Total barley exports from France increased from 1,911,265 metric tons (87,783,000 bushels) in 1970-71 to 3,948,853 tons (181,368,000 bushels) in 1971-72. Sales of barley to the EEC members amounted to 1,275,557 tons (58,585,000 bushels) compared to 870,103 tons (39,963,000 bushels) in 1970-71, while exports to Third Countries increased from 1,041,162 tons (47,820,000 bushels) in 1970-71 to 2,673,296 tons (122,782,000 bushels) in 1971-72. Main buyers in 1971-72 were as follows with 1970-71 figures in brackets: Poland with 796,680 tons (9,129), U.S.S.R. with 484,346 tons (nil), Switzerland with 353,808 (315,624), Hungary with 230,541 (39,453), Libya with 122,748 (100,734), and Czechoslovakia with 92,091 (nil).

Total corn exports were placed at 3,726,466 metric tons (146,703,000 bushels) compared with 3,561,727 tons (140,218,000 bushels) in 1970-71. Exports to the EEC partners increased from 2,128,625 tons in 1970-71, to 3,628,328 tons in 1971-72. Sales to third countries dropped considerably in 1971-72, as the three main buyers were: Switzerland with 28,470 tons (139,338 tons in 1970-71), Spain with 16,301 tons (284,510), and U.K. with 12,386 (564,682) tons.

Total oats exports were up in 1971-72, with 197,300 tons compared with 69,300 tons exported last crop year. Some 175,238 tons went to the EEC, while Switzerland bought 20,907 tons.

1972-73 crop year. — Farm marketings reached 4,317,500 metric tons (198,299,000 bushels) on October 1, 1972, in contrast to 3,647,300 tons (167,518,000 bushels) last year over the same period. For the first two months, total domestic disposition of 364,700 tons is higher than the 307,000 tons used last year over the same period, while the 501,500 tons exported were lower than last year's figure of 623,300 tons. Stocks on October 1, 1972 reached 3,562,700 tons in contrast to 3,132,900 tons a year earlier.

As harvesting of corn had hardly begun by October 15, 1972, farm deliveries for these first two months were weak, reaching only 16,800 tons in contrast to 377,800 tons delivered last year in the comparable period. However, total domestic disposition was placed at 510,500 tons, compared with 450,900 tons for August and September 1971. Exports were 274,800 tons, approximately the same as last year. Stocks on October 1, 1972, at 297,000 tons were below the 523,500 tons available on October 1, 1971.

While there were no imports of barley and oats in August and September 1971, some 1,102 and 117 tons, respectively, were imported during these first two months in 1972. Corn imports, at 64,648 tons continued to be lower than a year earlier, when 104,800 tons had been imported. Having delivered 21,902 tons, South Africa appears to be a new supplier to France.

For the August and September period, exports of barley amounted to 501,564 tons, 336,857 tons to the EEC members, and 164,706 tons to Third Countries. Last year, figures for the same period, were, respectively, 623,300, 307,400 and 315,900 tons. French sales to the EEC continued to increase, while the reduction vis à vis Third Countries was 151,194 tons from last year. Switzerland, Eastern European Countries and Chile appear to be the key buyers.

Exports of corn totalled 274,752 tons, of which 269,804 tons went to the EEC partners, and only 4,948 tons to Third Countries.

Oats exports were placed at 45,210 tons of which 43,947 tons to the EEC, and only 1,263 to Third Countries. Last year's figures over the same period were 32,000 tons, 18,500 tons and 13,500 tons, respectively.

Market. — On October 1, 1972, 69 per cent of barley had been already delivered. Out of this good quality barley, an appreciable percentage would be usable for breweries, but there is no prospect for higher disposition in animal feeding.

A new malting plant, with a 40,000 metric ton per year capacity, will be installed in 1974, by the Grande Malterie du Berry, and located on the new harbour of Metz (Eastern part of France)

Due to the high moisture content forecasts for immediate deliveries of corn, the Central Council of ONIC settled a schedule of drying costs, increasing from 48.80 francs per metric ton of corn with 40 per cent moisture to 56.00 francs per ton of corn with 44.99 per cent moisture.

1972 crop outlook. — On the basis of conditions at September 1, 1972 estimates of winter-sown and spring-sown principal grains were as follows:

Area, Yield and Production, September 1

Major coarse grains	Area		Yield		Production	
	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971
	thousand hectares		metric tons per hectare		thousand metric tons	
Winter						
Rye	125.2	128.4	2.5	2.2	314.8	288.7
Barley	477.0	392.1	4.2	3.7	2,019.2	1,449.4
Oats	137.7	135.8	2.9	2.7	402.3	363.3
Spring						
Barley	2,162.0	2,276.0	3.7	3.3	7,971.0	7,504.6
Oats	623.9	695.1	3.2	3.1	1,989.3	2,175.3
Corn(1)	1,920.0	1,635.9	5.1	5.4	9,720.1	8,770.8
Totals						
Barley	2,639.0	2,668.1	3.8	3.4	9,990.2	8,949.6
Oats	761.6	830.9	3.1	3.1	2,391.6	2,538.6

(1) October 1, 1972.

CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS

September	30	According to World Agricultural Production and Trade, published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.D.A., world barley production in 1972, is estimated at 128 million metric tons (5,870 million bushels), 2 per cent below the 1971 record and 15 per cent over the 1966-70 average. World barley area was up 4 per cent. The 1972 world oat harvest is estimated at 49 million tons (3,177 million bushels), down 10 per cent for the year and 3 per cent below the 1966-70 average.
November	8	According to a report received from Mr. C.V. Hiltz, Third Secretary (Agriculture) Canberra, barley production in Australia for 1972-73 is expected to be 100 million bushels from an acreage of 5.9 million acres. The 1972-73 acreage of oats will be the lowest in many years. Although part of this can be attributed to this year's increase in wheat quotas, the drought conditions are the major cause. High interest in sorghum, as a substitute for wheat continues and interest in coarse grains seems to be centered on this crop.
	16	A report received from Mr. H.G. Fairfield, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires, stated that as expected, the area seeded to corn in Argentina in 1972-73 decreased in comparison to last year from 4,439,200 to 4,320,000 hectares (10,965,000 to 10,670,000 acres). In 1970-71, some 4,993,000 hectares (12,333,000 acres) were planted to corn.
	24	Based on conditions on or about October 25, production of Canada's principal grain crops in 1972 was estimated as follows, in millions of bushels, with 1971 figures in brackets: all wheat, 533.3 (529.6); oats for grain, 300.2 (363.5); barley, 518.4 (601.6); mixed grains, 104.3 (107.1); corn for grain, 104.6 (116.0); all rye, 13.5 (21.9); flaxseed, 19.0 (22.3); rapeseed, 57.3 (95.0); and soybeans, 11.7 (10.3).
	28	The Canadian Wheat Board announced that it has started mailing $47.3 million in price adjustment payments to Prairie grain producers. The payments go to producers who sold wheat, oats and barley to the Board during the current crop year before the initial prices were raised on October 16, 1972.