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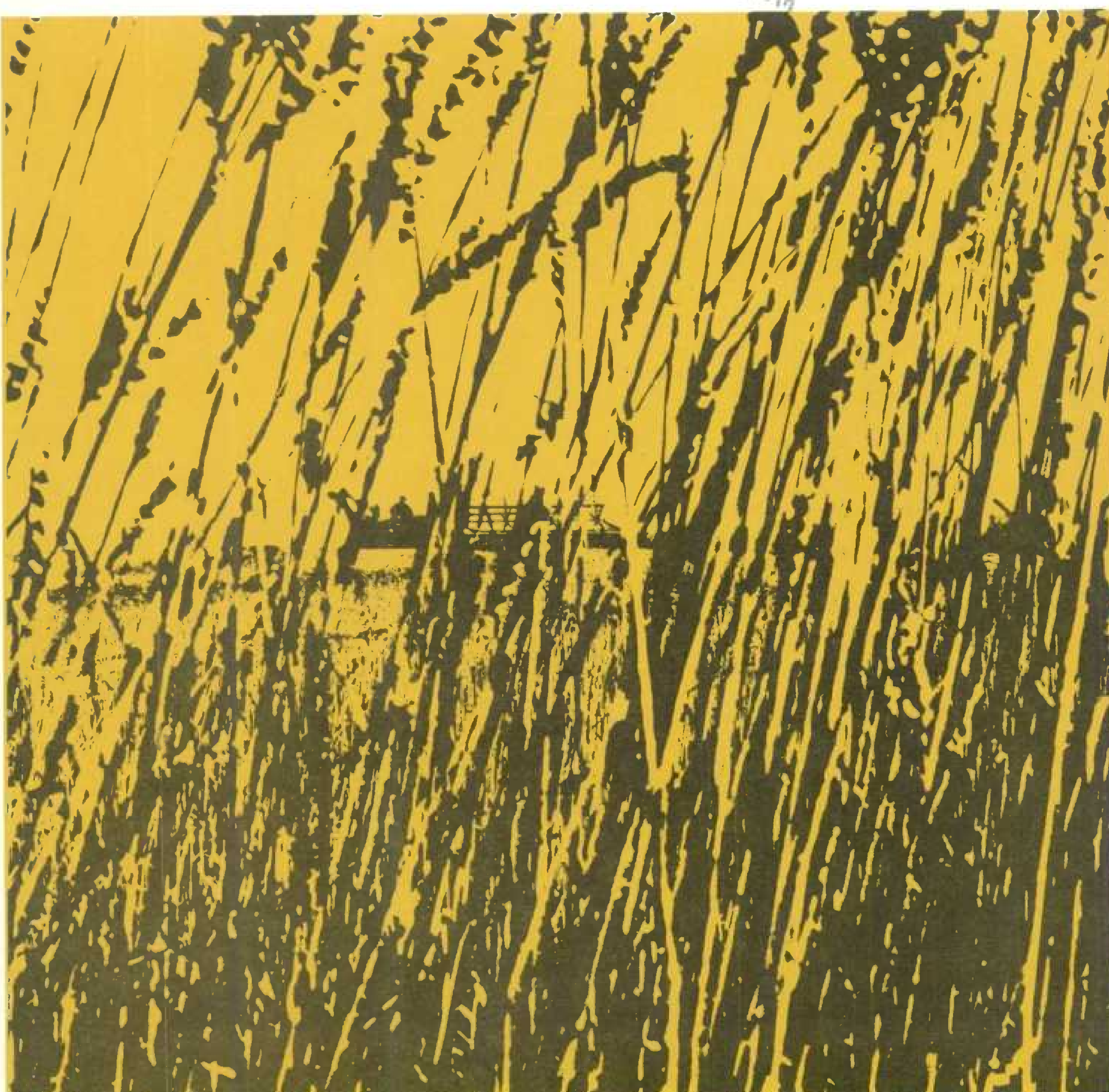
Coarse grains review

MAY 1973



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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

The following account of the world barley, oats and corn production has been taken from the World Agricultural Production and Trade statistical report, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, under date of March 31, 1973.

Barley Production Near Record — World barley production in 1972 is estimated at 129.9 million tons, less than 1 per cent under the 1971 record. World barley area was up 5 per cent, at 76 million hectares, largely a result of replanting of winterkilled wheat areas in the Soviet Union.

Soviet barley production gained 1.3 million tons, at 29.9 million, and the West European harvest was up 1.4 million tons, at 42.9

The Canadian harvest, at 11.3 million tons, declined 1.8 million and the U.S. crop of 9.2 million was down 0.9 million. The Australian crop dropped 45 percent to 1.7 million tons.

Barley outturns were relatively unchanged in Eastern Europe and Asia, but there were moderate gains in South America and Africa.

Oat Production Below Average — World oat production in 1972 is estimated at 48.5 million tons, 12 per cent below 1971, although only 7 per cent below the 1966-70 average. World area was down 4 per cent.

The North American oat crop dropped 20 per cent, to 14.8 million tons, as area declined 13 per cent. The U.S. crop, at 10.1 million tons was off 21 per cent, while the Canadian crop dropped 17 per cent.

The West European oat harvest was down 1.4 million tons at 14.1 million, mostly because of the reduction in area. The Soviet crop is estimated to have been 10 per cent below 1971 with reduced yield

Corn Production Second of Record — The 1972 world corn harvest is estimated at 285 million tons, 2 per cent below the 1971 record. Total corn area was 3 per lower at 107 million hectares.

The North American corn crop was down 3 million tons at 153.2 million. The U.S. crop at 141 million tons was 2 per cent below the 1971 record, although 14 per cent over the earlier high in 1967. Harvested area in the United States declined 11 per cent. However, U.S. yield gained 10 per cent over the 1971 high, at 60.8 quintals per hectare (96.9 bushels per acre).

The South American corn harvest is estimated 3.5 million tons higher at 25.4 million, a 9.6 million-ton Argentine crop accounting for the increase.

Corn production in Western Europe gained only slightly, but the East European crop was up nearly 3 million tons, at 26.3 million. The USSR planted 26 percent larger area and production gained about a third.

Drought in the southern part of Africa reduced the continental crop by an estimated 6.1 million tons to a total of 17 million. Production in South Africa is expected to be about half that of a year ago.

In Asia, declines were general with production estimated at 35.1 million tons, 12 per cent below the 1971 total.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Commercial Supplies   Data recorded up to May 16, 1973 indicate that deliveries of oats have amounted to 24.8 million bushels, 11 per cent more than the 22.3 million at the same period a year ago while marketings of barley, at 167.7 million bushels, were 17 per cent below the comparable 1971-72 figure of 202.1 million. In addition to oats and barley, farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 5.2 million bushels of rye up to May 16 this year, as against the 8.8 million delivered at the same time a year ago.

Total supplies of oats in commercial positions at May 16, 1973 amounted to 16.7 million bushels and represented a decrease of 27 per cent from the 23.0 million of the previous year and were 44 per cent lower than the 29.8 million of two years ago. Some 4.8 million bushels, were in primary elevator positions and this volume was sharply below both the comparable stocks of 14.6 million at May 17, 1972 and the 13.8 million at the same date in 1971. Lakehead stocks accounted for 4.2 million bushels, some 21 per cent larger than the 3.4 million of 1972 but represented a decline of 39 per cent from the 6.8 million two years ago, while supplies in Eastern elevators amounted to some 3.0 million bushels compared with 2.6 million the previous year. Oats stocks "in transit rail" (western division) amounted to 3.0 million bushels sharply above the previous year's comparable total of 1.3 million.

Total commercial supplies of barley at May 16 this year amounted to 91.2 million bushels, slightly above the 90.8 million of a year ago and 13 per cent more than the 80.4 million of two years ago. Primary elevator stocks, at 43.7 million bushels were below both the 47.6 million of a year ago and the 48.2 million in 1971. Stocks of barley at the Canadian Lakehead, totalling some 19.8 million bushels were larger than both the 17.5 million of the previous year and the 13.1 million of two years ago. The 10.9 million bushels in Eastern elevators were in sharp contrast to the 4.6 million of 1972 and the 4.1 million of 1971.

Supplies of rye in commercial positions at May 16, 1973 amounted to 6.8 million bushels, a decline of 6 per cent from the 7.2 million at May 17, 1972 but 23 per cent above the 5.5 million of two years ago. Stocks at primary elevators, at 3.5 million bushels, were 10 per cent lower than the corresponding 1972 figure of 3.9 million. Canadian Lakehead stocks at 2.2 million bushels registered an increase over those of the previous two years.

Domestic Market   Shipments of oats, barley and rye to domestic markets up to May 16 this year are placed at some 97.6 million bushels, 17 per cent above last year's comparable total of 83.2 million. Increases were recorded for the movement of oats and barley while those of rye were unchanged. These figures represent shipments to domestic channels from the licensed elevator system and include grains entering the milling and malting industries for subsequent export as processed products.

Exports   Total exports of oats, barley and rye during the first three-quarters of the 1972-73 crop year, at 119.0 million bushels, represented a 15 per cent decrease from the 140.6 million exported during the same period of 1971-72, but considerably more than the ten-year (1961-62 — 1970-71) August—April average of 43.2 million bushels. Current crop year exports of the three commodities to April 30, 1973 with figures for the corresponding period of 1971-72 and the ten-year August-April averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows in million bushels: oats, 5.3 (5.0 , 6.8); barley, 106.8 (128.4 , 31.9); and rye, 6.8 (7.2 , 4.5). It will be noted that exports of barley and rye were lower than those of a year ago while oats increased.

The 5.3 million bushels of Canadian oats exported during the first nine months of the 1972-73 crop year were 7 per cent over the 1971-72 August-April total of 5.0 million. Most of the current total was accounted for by shipments of 3.5 million bushels to the United States. Smaller shipments went to Netherlands, Venezuela, Switzerland, Ireland, Belgium and Luxembourg and Britain. Exports of Canadian barley, at 106.8 million bushels, declined by 17 per cent from the previous year's total of 128.4 million. This year's August-April leading markets were as follows, in millions of bushels: Italy, 31.7; Japan, 28.6; U.S.S.R. (Russia), 11.5; Britain, 9.8; United States, 9.1; Israel, 4.8; Germany West, 3.3; Poland, 1.9; Libya, 1.4; Hungary, 1.2; and Cyprus, 1.0. In addition, Customs data indicate that the equivalent of some 5.7 million bushels of barley was exported in the form of malt during the first three-quarters of the current crop year. Of the 6.8 million bushels of rye exported during August-April 1972-73 Japan was the principal market with 5.0 million bushels followed by Chile, 0.8 million; Britain, 0.4 million; and Netherlands and Belgium and Luxembourg, 0.2 million each.

Wheat Board Announces Wheat and Barley Sale to U.S.S.R. On April 9, 1973 the Canadian Wheat Board announced the sale of wheat and barley to the U.S.S.R.

The wheat contract covers a total of 1.5 million metric tons (approximately 58 million bushels) and will consist of a variety of grades of spring wheat and durums. The barley sale amounts to 500,000 metric tons (approximately 24 million bushels).

The shipment of these grains will be made from Pacific Coast ports, Churchill and eastern Canadian ports during the period April through October 1973. The sale was negotiated with V/O Exportkhleb the Soviet grain trading corporation.

Shipments against these contracts will be from supplies currently available in Canada and will require the heavy volume movement of western grains to be maintained throughtout the current crop year.

Wheat Board Opens all Grain Delivery Quotas On June 4, 1973 the Canadian Wheat Board removed the last quota restrictions on Prairie grain deliveries by opening quotas for wheat and barley in all remaining shipping blocks. The extension of the open quotas goes into effect immediately.

A total of 13 shipping blocks were involved in the Wheat Board's last quota change in the present crop year. The blocks affected are Brandon West, Melville, Kamsack, Regina South, Regina West, Keewatin, La Riviere, Carberry, Brandon CP, Weyburn, Pasqua, Bulyea and Bredenbury.

The opening of the wheat and barley quotas in the remaining shipping blocks means that deliveries of all Prairie grains are now on an open quota. This is the first time open quotas for all grains have been possible since July 18, 1966. It is also the earliest date that quotas have been declared open within a crop year since 1961-62 when all delivery points were placed on an open quota on April 12, 1962.

Weather and Crops A Telegraphic Crop Report, published by Statistics Canada on June 6, 1973 summarized crop conditions in each of the Prairie Provinces as follows:

Wet weather in Manitoba has delayed seeding; approximately 70 to 95 per cent of the intended acreage has now been planted in most districts. Early crops have emerged with excellent germination reported moisture supplies being good to excellent. Wild oats are proving to be a major problem and farmers are obliged to reseed some fields. Grasshoppers are hatching in many districts but there has been no serious damage to date. Flea-beetles are occuring on rapeseed crops with some spraying being undertaken. Forage crop growth is much improved.

Seeding is practically completed in Saskatchewan the southwest three-quarters of the grain belt while approximately 80 per cent was completed elsewhere. Rain this past weekend in the eastern two-thirds of the province improved moisture conditions but will delay completion of seeding. The western part of the province is dry with a desperate need for rain in the southwest. Grasshoppers are mainly confined to the southwest and control measures are progressing.

Moisture conditions throughout Alberta remain favourable except in the eastern region and the southeast corner of the province. Recent showers in the southwest section have improved conditions there but general rains are still required for early-seeded crops to maintain pastures. Widespread rains May 26 to 28 delayed seeding in central and northern Alberta. However, the moisture improved germination of seeded crops and added to moisture reserves. Provincially over 80 per cent of the planting intentions have been achieved and most seeding should be completed by June 10. Wild oat growth is prevalent, especially on early-seeded crops. Pastures in most regions remain in good to excellent condition.

Millfeeds Production of millfeeds, during the first three-quarters of the 1972-73 crop year amounted to 487,016 tons, representing a slight decline from the previous year's total of 493,128 tons and 4 per cent below the ten-year (1961-62 — 1970-71) August-April average of 508,975 tons. Exports of millfeeds at 185,687 tons were 3 per cent more than the comparable 1971-72 figure of 180,783 tons and almost doubled the ten-year average of 93,158 tons. The combined effect of a small decrease in production coupled with larger exports, and after making an allowance for change in mill stocks resulted in 302,670 tons being available to the domestic market during the first nine months of the current crop year compared with 310,245 tons a year ago.

Supply and Distribution of Millfeeds, August — April 1972-73 and 1971-72

Month	Production	Exports	Apparent domestic disappearnce(1)
		tons	
August 1972	56,094	14,713	38,921
September	57,274	19,489	38,448
October	62,539	44,966	19,621
November	56,012	16,479	40,447
December	44,428	21,955	22,890
January 1973	53,594	24,925	26,804
February	49,315	11,766	40,586
March	58,134	22,168	33,196
April	49,626	9,226	41,757
Totals	487,016	185,687	302,670
Same period 1971-72[r]	493,128	180,783	310,245

(1) Adjusted for change in mill stocks.

General Quotas 1972-73 as at Monday, May 14, 1973

		A	B	C	D	E	F	
			bushels per quota acre					
Alberta Red Winter			2(1)	2(1)	2(1)	3	Open(2)	All blocks
Soft White Spring		5(3)	5(3)	5	15	Open(2)		All blocks
Rye	Open							All blocks
Flaxseed	Open							All blocks
Rapeseed (Low erucic acid)	Open							All blocks
Rapeseed (others)	Open							All blocks

Special Quotas as at Monday, May 14, 1973

Selected Soft White Spring wheat	Open quota delivery	All blocks
Selected Pitic 62	1 carlot (50 assigned acres)	All blocks
Selected oats(4)	Rail — second carlot (60 assigned acres) Truck — 50 bushels per assigned acre	All blocks
Rye for distilleries	Open quota delivery	All blocks
Flaxseed for processors ..	Open quota delivery	
Rapeseed for crushers	Open quota delivery	All blocks
Selected barley		
Two-Row barley	Extended to any additional carlot	All blocks
Six-Row barley (all varieties)	Extended to second carlot	All blocks
Six-Row barley (galt variety)	Extended to any additional carlot	All blocks

(1) The "B", "C" and "D" quota for Alberta Red Winter wheat will terminate on May 18, 1973.

(2) Quotas for Soft White Spring and Alberta Red Winter are open in the same blocks only as wheat (all others).

(3) The "A" and "B" quota for Soft White Spring wheat will terminate on May 18, 1973.

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

General Quotas 1972-73 as at Monday, May 14, 1973, Canadian National Railway Blocks

No.	Name	Oats			Barley					
		E(1)	F(1)	H	A(2)	B(2)	C(2)	D(2)	E	F
					bushels per quota acre					
01	Winnipeg N.	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
03	Winnipeg S. ...	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
05	Winnipeg W. ...	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
07	Brandon N.	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
09	Brandon W.	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
11	Melville	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
13	Dauphin	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
15	Kamsack	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
17	Saskatoon M. ..	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
19	Saskatoon S. ..	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
21	Saskatoon W. ..	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
23	Saskatoon N. ..	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
25	Pr. Albert E.	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
27	Pr. Albert S.	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
29	Pr. Albert W.	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
31	Saskatoon E. ..	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
33	Regina S.	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
35	Regina W.	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
37	Biggar N.	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
39	Biggar W.	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
41	Edmonton N. ...	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
43	Edmonton S. ...	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
45	Edmonton W. ...	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
47	Hanna S.	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
49	Hanna W.	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
90	Nar West	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
98	G.S.L.	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open

(1) The "E" and "F" quota for oats will terminate on May 18, 1973.
(2) The "A", "B", "C" and "D" quota for barley will terminate on May 18, 1973.

General Quotas 1972-73 as at Monday, May 14, 1973, Canadian Pacific Railway Blocks

No.	Name	Oats			Barley					
		E(1)	F(1)	H	A(2)	B(2)	C(2)	D(2)	E	F
		bushels per quota acre								
61	Keewatin	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
62	LaRiviere	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
63	Carberry	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
64	Brandon	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
71	Weyburn	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
72	Pasqua	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
73	Bulyea	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
74	Bredenbury	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
75	Saskatoon	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
76	Wilkie	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
77	Assiniboia	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
78	Swift Current	20	20	—	5	5	5	5	10	—
79	Outlook	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
81	Medicine Hat	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
82	Brooks	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
83	Lethbridge	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
84	Vulcan	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
85	Calgary	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
86	Red Deer	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
87	Edmonton	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
95	N.A.R. East ...	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open
	B.C. Stations	20	20	Open	5	5	5	5	10	Open

(1) The "E" and "F" quota for oats will terminate on May 18, 1973.
(2) The "A", "B", "C" and "D" quota for barley will terminate on May 18, 1973.

Farm Stocks at March 31, 1973 Stocks of the principal grains held on farms in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) at March 31, 1973 were estimated at 905.6 million bushels compared with 1,126.0 million in 1972 according to a survey conducted by Statistics Canada. Average farm stocks for the 1963-72 period were 951.1 million bushels. This year's March 31 farm stocks of grain in millions of bushels, with last year's totals and the ten-year averages, respectively, in brackets, are estimated as follows: wheat, 411.0 (584.0, 516.4); oats, 176.0 (200.0, 217.0); barley, 302.0 (311.5, 198.8); rye, 9.1 (13.4, 8.9): and flaxseed, 7.5 (17.0, 9.9). The highest level of farm stocks at March 31, in millions of bushels, with the year of the record in brackets, was as follows: wheat, 806.9 (1970); oats, 362.1 (1943); barley, 352.5 (1970); rye, 19.5 (1954); and flaxseed, 27.0 (1971).

Rapeseed. — An estimated total of 51.9 million bushels of rapeseed was in all positions at the end of March 1973 of which 22.0 million were held on farms. The comparable figures for March 31, 1972 were total stocks 68.4 million bushels and farm held stocks of 50.0 million.

The Prairie Provinces, Canada's major grain producing area, accounted for the bulk of this year's March 31 farm stocks ranging from 77 per cent of the oats to 93 per cent or more of the other five grains. Farm stocks in these provinces, in millions of bushels, and as percentages of total Canadian farm stocks, respectively, were wheat, 400.0 (97 p.c.); oats, 136.0 (77 p.c.); barley, 382.0 (93 p.c.); rye, 8.5 (93 p.c.); flaxseed, 7.5 (100 p.c.); and rapeseed, 22.0 (100 p.c.).

It should be noted that farm-held grain stocks at the end of March include amounts to be used as seed for the 1973 crop as well as quantities required for livestock and poultry feed during the remaining four months of the crop year, leaving the balance to be divided between deliveries and July 31 carryover stocks.

Stocks of Principal Grains on Farms in the Prairie Provinces
March 31, 1973 with Comparisons

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
			thousand bushels			
Average 1935-39	45,955	61,266	13,999	1,145	168	
Average 1940-44	177,650	152,527	58,696	5,274	1,663	
Average 1946-49	122,740	118,920	50,520	2,285	2,063	
Average 1950-54	249,800	173,940	111,500	8,626	2,252	
Average 1955-59	412,500	179,600	139,400	11,860	6,276	
1960	382,000	135,000	146,000	6,600	8,900	
1961	417,000	147,000	131,000	7,900	6,000	
1962	229,000	81,000	65,000	4,000	5,000	
1963	275,000	171,000	91,000	3,000	4,300	
1964	426,000	200,000	133,000	6,300	6,400	
Average 1960-64	345,800	146,800	113,200	5,560	6,120	
1965	376,000	143,000	114,000	6,500	5,200	
1966	445,000	160,000	117,000	8,200	8,700	
1967	527,000	150,000	170,000	7,700	10,800	
1968	445,000	106,000	160,000	5,600	3,700	
1969	613,000	127,000	231,000	9,800	5,200	
Average 1965-69	481,200	137,200	158,400	7,560	6,720	
1970	800,000	240,000	331,000	10,500	10,400	
1971	620,000	220,000	240,000	16,000	27,000	
1972	575,000	155,000	290,000	13,000	17,000	50,000
1973	400,000	136,000	282,000	8,500	7,500	22,000

Intended Acreage of Principal Grain Crops and Summerfallow in Canada* 1973

On the basis of farmers' intentions at March 15 the acreage seeded to all classes of wheat will be 24.3 million acres, an increase of 14 per cent over the 1972 area. Prospective plantings of spring wheat including durum, of 23.9 million acres are up 14 per cent from the 1972 acreage. Durum wheat acreage is expected to decrease by 17 per cent and if the acreage intentions are carried out, Prairie farmers will plant 2,630,000 acres to this crop compared with 3,160,000 grown in 1972. Spring wheat acreage excluding durum may total 21.3 million in 1973. The 380,000 acres seeded to winter wheat in Ontario last fall was some 25,000 acres less than the 405,000 acres sown in the fall of 1971. The area harvested in 1972 was estimated at 365,000 acres.

The intended acreage of oats at 7.7 million acres, is 8 per cent above that of last year. It should be noted that the estimates for the Prairie Provinces include acreage to be seeded to oats for all purposes, not just oats for grain. Prospective barley acreage is placed at 12.7 million acres, up 2 per cent from a year earlier. Mixed grains acreage intentions of 2.1 million acres is one per cent above last year. Corn for grain grown mainly in Ontario but including commercial acreages in Quebec and Manitoba, may be sown on 1,392,000 acres, 6 per cent above last year's 1,317,000 acres. The area intended for spring rye in 1973, placed at 46,500 acres, is 12 per cent above last year's level. With the acreage seeded to fall rye last autumn being 549,400 acres down 7 per cent from the previous year's harvested acreage the combined acreage of fall and spring rye is placed at 595,900 acres, 6 per cent less than last season. Intended flaxseed acreage at 1.7 million acres this year is 17 per cent above that of 1972. The bulk of the flaxseed is planted in the Prairie Provinces. In Manitoba the intended increase is 18 per cent, in Saskatchewan 10 per cent and in Alberta 41 per cent. Present indications point to a total acreage of 3.2 million acres of rapeseed this year, 2 per cent less than in 1972. Rapeseed acreage compared with last year is unchanged in Manitoba, 3 per cent down in Saskatchewan and unchanged in Alberta. Intended soybean acreage of 440,000 acres all of which is grown in Ontario is 9 per cent greater than last year.

Intended Acreages of Principal Grain Crops and Summerfallow, Canada* at March 15, 1973 Compared with Estimated Acreages, 1970-1972

Crop	Seeded Area (1)			Intended Area, 1973	
	1970	1971r	1972r	Area	as % of 1972
Canada		acres		acres	per cent
Winter wheat (2)	355,000	341,000	365,000	380,000r	104
Spring wheat (3)	12,129,000	19,065,700	20,984,700	23,889,700	114
All wheat	12,484,000	19,406,700	21,349,700	24,269,700	114
Oats for grain (4)	8,389,000	7,823,900	7,144,000	7,740,000	108
Barley	10,042,900	13,980,500	12,510,900	12,739,900	102
Fall rye (5)	875,700	906,300	593,000	549,400	93
Spring rye	139,000	50,700	41,500	46,500	112
All rye	1,014,700	957,000	634,500	595,900	94
Flaxseed	3,368,300	1,763,300	1,421,000	1,660,000	117
Mixed grains	1,939,800	2,054,800	2,064,900	2,077,000	101
Corn for grain (6)	1,196,900	1,410,100	1,317,000	1,392,000	106
Soybeans (7)	335,000	367,000	405,000	440,000	109
Rapeseed (8)	4,050,000	5,306,000	3,270,000	3,220,000	98
Summerfallow (8)	36,900,000	26,224,000	29,000,000	25,700,000	89

* Excluding Newfoundland for which data are not available.
(1) Except for summerfallow.
(2) Seeded in the fall of the preceding year; Ontario only.
(3) All spring wheat including durum, as well as relatively small acreages of winter wheat in all provinces other than Ontario.
(4) Includes oats for grain and for hay in the Prairie Provinces.
(5) Seeded in the fall of the preceding year; includes small acreages of spring rye in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.
(6) Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba only; small acreages are grown in other provinces.
(7) Ontario only; estimate for Manitoba not available.
(8) Prairie Provinces only.

Farmers' Marketings of Oats, Barley and Rye — Total marketings of oats, barley and rye in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to May 16 amounted to 197.8 million bushels, 15 per cent below the comparable 1971-72 total of 233.3 million and considerably more than the ten-year (1961-62 — 1970 1971) average for this period of 109.6 million bushels. This year's August 1, 1972 — May 16, 1973 total consisted of barley, 85 per cent; oats, 12 per cent; and rye, 3 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				thousand bushels			
August 1, 1972 —								
February 14, 1973	10,061	5,092	5,079	20,232	28,707	53,551	48,762	131,020
21	28	33	53	114	284	281	661	1,226
28	68	116	177	360	512	979	1,627	3,118
March 7	109	237	235	581	442	752	1,129	2,324
14	84	149	208	442	443	725	1,327	2,495
21	117	178	178	473	471	681	1,072	2,224
28	141	145	279	564	356	529	1,195	2,080
April 4	174	200	210	583	308	624	750	1,683
11	133	145	162	440	399	963	912	2,274
18	60	72	81	213	600	1,285	949	2,835
25	45	34	53	131	872	1,403	807	3.082
May 2	68	50	81	199	1,280	1,860	1,535	4,674
9	56	75	136	267	930	2,874	1,622	5,426
16	53	54	118	225	537	1,478	1,231	3,245
Totals	11,197	6,579	7,050	24,827	36,141	67,985	63,580	167,706
Similar period 1971-72	8,498	9,003	4,821	22,322	38,477	96,610	67,060	202,148
10-year average similar period 1961-62 — 1970-71	11,040	9,116	9,179	29,335	9,673	24,145	41,171	74,989

Period or week ending	Rye			
	thousand bushels			
August 1, 1972 —				
February 14, 1973	741	2,099	1,602	4,442
21	5	3	14	22
28	3	12	25	40
March 7	26	10	56	92
14	9	37	39	85
21	9	31	14	54
28	12	8	32	52
April 4	8	17	31	56
11	11	27	12	50
18	8	54	41	103
25	8	18	13	39
May 2	12	36	20	68
9	9	51	16	76
16	8	29	18	55
Totals	868	2,431	1,935	5,234
Similar period 1971-72	1,937	4,919	1,960	8,816
10- year average similar period 1961-62 — 1970-71	1,302	2,811	1,197	5,310

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

Visible Supply of Canadian Oats, Barley and Rye, May 16,1973 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1971 and 1972

Position	1971	1972	1973
		thousand bushels	
OATS			
Primary elevators — Manitoba	2,085	2,265	1,016
Saskatchewan	4,716	5,670	1,201
Alberta	6,981	6,697	2,561
Sub-totals	13,782	14,632	4,778
Process elevators	383	254	219
Interior terminals	3	1	102
Vancouver-New Westminster	9	17	—
Churchill	5	34	46
Thunder Bay	6,801	3,442	4,151
In transit rail (western division)	6,335	1,337	2,986
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	928	830	1,643
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	1,379	1,756	1,394
In transit lake	197	523	849
In transit rail (eastern division)	—	193	544
Totals	29,822	23,019	16,712
BARLEY			
Primary elevators — Manitoba	2,797	5,998	7,117
Saskatchewan	16,538	22,378	14,479
Alberta	28,827	19,204	22,110
Sub-totals	48,162	47,580	43,706
Process elevators	70	2,019	2,293
Interior terminals	2,963	3,119	4,521
Vancouver-New Westminster	976	1,417	2,578
Victoria	3	7	4
Churchill	—	171	246
Thunder Bay	13,123	17,476	19,803
In transit rail (western division)	5,306	6,314	5,830
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	935	625	2,137
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	3,136	3,933	8,774
In transit lake	5,714	8,157	1,176
In transit rail (eastern division)	16	—	121
Totals	80,404	90,818	91,189
RYE			
Primary elevators — Manitoba	407	756	497
Saskatchewan	1,287	2,268	2,068
Alberta	574	832	893
Sub-totals	2,268	3,856	3,458
Process elevators	23	47	107
Interior terminals	—	3	1
Vancouver-New Westminster	401	677	242
Prince Rupert	—	1	1
Thunder Bay	1,827	1,717	2,158
In transit rail (western division)	377	432	468
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	160	115	230
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	278	240	134
In transit lake	—	116	—
United States ports	190	—	—
Totals	5,524	7,204	6,799

Grading of Crops, 1972-73 The total number of cars of oats, barley and rye inspected by the Canadian Grain Commission during the first nine months of the 1972-73 crop year amounted to 75,506 cars, 14 per cent below the 88,139 cars of these grains inspected during the comparable 1971-72 crop year. Inspection of barley, at 61,259 cars accounted for 81 per cent of the August 1972-April 1973 total, with the remainder consisting of 10,234 cars of oats (14 per cent); and 4,013 cars of rye (5 per cent).

Percentages of the three grains falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs"and"Damps") during the first three-quarters 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, 93.1 (95.1, 82.6); barley, 1 Feed or higher, 84.8 (87.6, 74.0); and rye, 3 C.W. or higher, 94.9 (94.0, 85.4).

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

Grain and grade	Crop year		August-April			
	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	95	1.2	26	0.3
Ex. 3 C.W.	3.4	7.0	740	9.1	148	1.4
3 C.W.	21.3	30.7	2,883	35.4	2,582	25.2
Ex. 1 Feed	14.1	10.1	768	9.4	1,776	17.4
1 Feed	43.4	45.5	3,252	40.0	4,995	48.8
2 Feed	4.7	3.9	252	3.1	486	4.7
3 Feed	1.0	0.4	28	0.3	80	0.8
Mixed Feed(3)	0.5	0.4	24	0.3	43	0.4
Tough(3,4)	8.9	0.6	54	0.7	52	0.5
Damp(3,5)	0.8	—	—	—	—	—
Rejected(3)	0.6	0.3	23	0.3	27	0.3
All Others	0.7	0.3	19	0.2	19	0.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	8,138	100.0	10,234	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			24,208,000		31,265,000	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Grain and grade	Crop year: Average 1966-67 1970-71	Crop year: 1971-72	August-April 1971-72		August-April 1972-73	
	per cent		cars	per cent	cars	per cent
BARLEY						
2 C.W. Six-Row	1.5	0.5	407	0.5	175	0.3
3 C.W. Six-Row	13.6	12.7	8,429	11.1	6,660	10.9
1 C.W. Two-Row	—	(2)	3	(2)	—	—
2 C.W. Two-Row	0.8	1.0	825	1.1	164	0.3
3 C.W. Two-Row	5.0	6.0	4,982	6.6	5,460	8.9
1 Feed	53.1	68.8	51,859	68.3	39,447	64.4
2 Feed	12.6	8.0	6,564	8.7	3,454	5.6
3 Feed	1.3	0.7	547	0.7	331	0.5
Tough(3,6)	10.1	2.2	2,138	2.8	5,349	8.7
Damp(3,5)	1.4	0.1	88	0.1	154	0.3
Rejected(3)	0.4	0.1	49	0.1	46	0.1
All Others	0.1	(2)	28	(2)	19	(2)
Totals	100.0	100.0	75,919	100.0	61,259	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			180,903,000		150,224.000	
RYE						
1 C.W.	0.4	—	—	—	8	0.2
2 C.W.	47.8	43.4	1,860	45.6	1,965	49.0
3 C.W.	37.2	51.0	1,977	48.4	1,834	45.7
4 C.W.	3.2	1.8	89	2.2	73	1.8
Ergoty	2.3	2.1	86	2.1	55	1.4
Tough(3,4)	8.7	1.5	60	1.5	60	1.5
Damp(3,5)................	0.2	0.1	4	0.1	1	(2)
Rejected(3)	0.1	0.1	4	0.1	16	0.4
All Others	0.1	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)
Totals	100.0	100.0	4,081	100.0	4,013	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			8,381,000		8,736,000	

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

Inspection of Corn August - April The following data, based on the Canadian Grain Commission's inspection of Eastern corn, indicate that some 62 per cent of the August 1972-April 1973 inspections have been recorded in the grades No. 1 to No. 3 C.E., little changed from the 63 per cent in the same months of the preceding crop year. Extra Dry grades accounted for some 32 per cent of the total inspections, as against the comparable 1971-72 figure of 35 per cent. The categories Tough, Damp, Moist and Wet amounted to 2 per cent of the current inspection of Eastern corn compared with last year's comparable total of one per cent.

In addition, a total of 26 car of corn were inspected in the Western Division during August-April 1972-73, compared with 27 cars last year. The breakdown by individual grades is unavailable

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

Grade	August - April 1971-72		August - April 1972-73	
	bushels	per cent	bushels	per cent
No. 1 C.E.	1,289,057	16.0	624,329	16.6
No. 2 C.E.	3,431,430	42.6	963,544	25.6
No. 3 C.E.	355,481	4.4	741,174	19.7
No. 4 C.E.	18,000	0.2	147,431	3.9
No. 5 C.E.	13,203	0.2	14,000	0.4
Ex. Dry(1)	2,850,714	35.4	1,219,096	32.3
Tough(1)	76,000	0.9	44,000	1.2
Damp(1)	4,000	(2)	2,000	0.1
Moist(1)	20,000	0.2	4,000	0 1
Wet(1)	-	-	2,000	0.1
Sample C.E.	4,000	(2)	8,000	0.2
Totals	8,061,885	100.0	3,769,574	100.0

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

Corn Prices The buying average price of No. 2 Yellow corn f.o.b. Chatham rose steadily during the February-April period of 1973 from $1,65 per bushel in January to $1.66 in February, $1.73 in March and $1.77 per bushel in April. At the same time the price of corn No. 3 Yellow at Chicago also climbed from $1.53 in January to $1.54 in February, $1.56 in March and closed at $1.61 in April.

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	140	1.39	1.04	1.30
December	1.38	1.20	157	1.51	1.19	1.54
January	1.49	1.21	165	1.56	1.19	1.53
February	1.48	1.16	166	1.55	1.18	1.54
March	1.45	1.16	173	1.52	1.19	1.56
April	1.40	1.19	177	1.48	1.23	1.61
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.

Lake Shipments from Thunder Bay — Total shipments of the six major grains out of Lakehead terminals from the opening of navigation to May 16 this year amounted to 72.6 million bushels, 8 per cent more than the corresponding 1972 figure of 67.4 million. In 1973, the season of navigation opened on March 30 while the 1972 season opened on April 14. Shipments of wheat, at 49.3 million bushels, were 53 per cent above the previous year's comparable figure of 32.2 million and accounted for 68 per cent of the current total as compared to 48 per cent of the total six grains at the same date a year ago.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from the Opening of Navigation to May 16, 1973 and to Approximately the Same Date 1962 to 1972

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
				thousand bushels			
1962	25,519	2,549	4,115	81	337	—	32,601
1963	22,659	8,957	3,771	193	1,355	—	36,934
1964	50,659	5,068	5,788	996	1,428	—	63,938
1965	37,702	6,918	5,639	603	1,850	383	53,094
1966	76,867	6,135	7,253	2,761	2,616	472	96,104
1967	50,868	7,188	12,404	1,250	2,006	463	74,178
1968	34,466	2,556	2,851	344	1,350	174	41,741
1969	29,984	2,883	6,352	415	1,030	—	40,663
1970	34,724	4,383	12,777	1,093	2,683	2,187	57,848
1971	30,148	4,617	22,723	253	3,310	4,021	65,072
1972	32,221	5,327	22,797	417	3,156	3,479	67,397
1973	49,325	4,139	17,211	257	911	745	72,587

Rail Shipments from Thunder Bay — Rail movement of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed from the Lakehead during the first three-quarters of the current crop year amounted to 28.3 million bushels, 14 per cent above the comparable 1971-72 total of 24.8 million.

Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Thunder Bay, August - April 1972-73 and 1971-72

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
November	313	828	287	13	8	—	1,449
December	339	1,140	481	2	77	—	2,040
January 1973	625	1,907	6,463	15	136	—	9,146
February	1,027	1,568	4,301	13	—	—	6,909
March	650	1,275	1,274	4	—	—	3,204
April	251	887	609	26	16	—	1,789
Totals	3,705	10,077	14,098	101	301	—	28,283
Same period 1971-72	6,659	7,711	9,913	135	301	93	24,812

<u>Shipments under Feed Grain Assistance Regulations</u> Claims filed for payment up to April 30, 1973 represent the movement of 82,210 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-April period of the current crop year. These shipments were about 15 per cent above the 71,779 million at the comparable period a year ago.

Data on the movement of screenings and millfeeds under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act indicate that 90,226 tons and 290,781 tons, respectively, were shipped during the August-April period of the current crop year. Data on these shipments during the first nine months of 1971-72 place shipments of screenings at 95,949 tons and millfeeds at 307,312 tons.

The bulk of livestock feed shipments went to destinations in Quebec and Ontario with these two provinces accounting for a combined 81 per cent of oats, 74 per cent of barley, 100 per cent of rye, and 86 per cent of millfeeds, while Quebec and British Columbia accounted for 68 per cent of the wheat total and Nova Scotia and Ontario accounted for 93 per cent of screenings.

Provincial Distribution of Shipments under the Feed Grain Assistance Regulations
August 1, 1972 — April 31, 1973 and Comparable Period 1971-72

Province	Western						Eastern
	Wheat(1)	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screen-ings	Mill-feeds	Corn(2)
	'000 bushels				tons		'000 bushels
Newfoundland	570	256	277	—	—	613	11
Prince Edward Island	165	297	580	—	550	1,981	83
Nova Scotia	2,138	1,218	1,408	—	7,740	7,710	482
New Brunswick	994	896	989	—	1,390	4,503	291
Quebec	12,160	15,012	17,333	11	3,518	142,303	—
Ontario	3,626	7,693	4,953	58	76,036	108,674	—
British Columbia ..	3,688	2,593	4,400	—	992	24,997	26
Totals	23,343	27,965	29,940	69	90,226	290,781	893
Same period 1971-72	18,386	23,337	28,679	70	95,949	307,312	1,307

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

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

Destination	February 1973	March 1973	April 1973	August — April 1972-73	August — April 1971-72
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg ...	—	—	—	93,460	—
Germany, West	—	—	—	—	1,138,288
Italy	—	—	—	—	1,355,530
Netherlands	—	85,344	—	707,585	758,680
Sub-totals	—	85,344	—	801,045	3,252,498
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	—	—	—	76,841	289,882
Ireland	—	—	—	222,646	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	318,212	186,408
Sub-totals	—	—	—	617,699	476,290
Totals	—	85,344	—	1,418,744	3,728,788
Western Hemisphere					
Venezuela	—	—	66,396	465,085	133,075
United States(2)	311,790	231,531	254,669	3,465,657	1,151,269
Totals	311,790	231,531	321,065	3,930,742	1,284,344
Sub- totals, all countries ...	311,790	316,875	321,065	5,349,486	5,013,132
Seed oats (3)	85,324	39,691	21,515	162,442	185,825
Totals, all countries	397,114	356,566	342,580	5,511,928	5,198,957

(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	February 1973	March 1973	April 1973	August — April 1972-73	August — April 1971-72r
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	—	—	129,266	390,834
Britain (2)	—	512,842	—	623,246	—
Germany, West	—	—	—	3,266,667	6,690,699
Italy	2,496,034	2,252,702	551,798	31,658,165	33,479,314
Netherlands	—	157,360	—	642,758	1,070,801
Sub-totals	2,496,034	2,922,904	551,798	36,320,102	41,631,648
Other Western Europe:					
Britain(2)	—	—	—	9,216,337	20,125,944
Iceland	—	—	—	—	69,767
Ireland	—	—	—	—	511,000
Portugal	—	—	—	567,000	542,280
Switzerland	—	—	—	90,000	690,000
Sub-totals	—	—	—	9,873,337	21,938,991
Totals	2,496,034	2,922,904	551,798	46,193,439	63,570,639
Eastern Europe					
Hungary	—	—	—	1,165,733	—
Poland	—	—	—	1,936,934	3,737,474
Roumania	—	—	—	—	8,952,782
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	829,313	789,133	7,952,835	11,477,848	—
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	2,744,981
Totals	829,313	789,133	7,952,835	14,580,515	15,435,237
Africa					
Algeria	—	—	—	—	2,373,146
Libya	—	—	—	1,401,507	—
Totals	—	—	—	1,401,507	2,373,146
Asia					
Cyprus	—	—	—	1,042,135	275,575
Iran	—	—	—	—	5,009,808
Iraq	—	—	—	—	5,989,994
Israel	—	803,161	—	4,822,498	6,790,655
Japan	5,138,967	1,456,102	3,333,879	28,589,827	20,523,851
Korea, North	—	—	—	—	48,226
Korea, South	—	—	—	—	68,894
Philippines	—	—	—	—	269,500
Syria	—	—	—	—	72,338
Taiwan	—	—	—	675,197	1,501,393
Totals	5,138,967	2,259,263	3,333,879	35,129,657	40,550,234
Western Hemisphere					
Ecuador	—	—	—	—	252,610
Peru	—	—	—	367,434	224,893
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	1,190
United States(3)	—	4,634	1,832,841	9,140,064	5,959,244
Totals	—	4,634	1,832,841	9,507,498	6,437,937
Totals, all countries	8,464,314	5,975,934	13,671,353	106,812,616	128,367,193

(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) Commencing January 1, 1973 Britain became a member of the European Economic Community. (3) Compiled from returns of Canadian elevator licensees and shippers and advice from American grain correspondents.

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

Destination	February 1973	March 1973	April 1973	August — April 1972-73	August — April 1971-72
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	—	—	186,239	38,000
Britain (2)	—	—	—	21,600	—
Germany, West	—	—	—	—	84,000
Netherlands	—	—	—	211,984	383,200
Sub-totals	—	—	—	419,823	505,200
Other Western Europe:					
Britain(2)	—	—	—	370,744	531,018
Sub-totals	—	—	—	370,744	531,018
Totals	—	—	—	790,567	1,036,218
Africa					
South Africa	—	—	—	43,200	65,735
Asia					
Hong Kong	44,000	—	—	44,000	—
Japan	603,014	557,409	634,665	4,960,040	5,675,049
Philippines	—	—	—	94,800	310,000
Singapore	—	—	—	20,000	—
Totals	647,014	557,409	634,665	5,118,840	5,985,049
Oceania					
Australia	—	57,600	—	57,600	—
Western Hemisphere					
Chile	67,531	—	—	797,600	—
United States(3)	—	—	—	—	142,000
Totals	67,531	57,600	—	855,200	142,000
Totals, all countries ...	714,545	615,009	634,665	6,807,807	7,229,002

(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) Commencing January 1, 1973 Britain became a member of the European Economic Community.

(3) Compiled 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	February 1973	March 1973	April 1973	August-April 1972-73	August-April 1971-72
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg...	—	—	—	131	131
Germany, West	132	—	—	372	793
Totals	132	—	—	503	924
Africa					
Liberia	—	6	—	6	—
Asia					
Malaysia	—	—	—	—	82
Thailand	—	—	—	87	—
Totals	—	—	—	87	82
Western Hemisphere					
Bahamas	273	219	—	727	1,060
Barbados	—	27	—	749	5,278
Bermuda	272	273	—	1,923	1,103
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	3,279
Haiti	—	—	—	—	82
Leeward and Windward Is.	246	880	924	5,684	7,181
St. Pierre and Miquelon	—	—	—	82	158
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	38	103	—
United States	—	1,956	2,049	4,005	4,372
Totals	791	3,355	3,011	13,273	22,513
Totals, all countries	923	3,361	3,011	13,869	23,519

(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	February 1973	March 1973	April 1973	August — April 1972-73	August — April 1971-72[r]
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Netherlands	—	—	—	61	—
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	—	—	—	188,906	174,267
Totals	—	—	—	188,967	174,267
Africa					
Ghana	—	—	—	12,250	27,508
Asia					
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	18,333
Japan	403,908	309,022	457,308	3,270,993	1,602,038
Korea, South	—	—	—	30,619	—
Philippines	—	30,556	51,944	180,278	386,895
Totals	403,908	339,578	509,252	3,481,890	2,007,266
Oceania					
U.S. Oceania	—	—	—	—	611
Western Hemisphere					
Barbados	2,489	2,489	2,489	19,912	12,445
Brazil	—	—	—	122,222	217,167
Costa Rica	—	—	—	38,195	84,028
Dominican Republic	—	9,167	—	99,580	81,421
El Salvador	—	30,556	18,333	146,881	158,144
Guatemala	—	—	—	6,366	21,389
Honduras	—	7,333	7,333	56,222	46,444
Jamaica	—	92,861	—	265,764	170,826
Leeward and Windward Is....	—	—	—	14	986
Nicaragua	—	18,333	12,222	54,999	82,499
Panama	—	—	15,278	67,223	58,056
Peru	—	—	—	110,000	272,854
Puerto Rico	16,133	—	12,100	175,474	138,226
Trinidad and Tobago	1,667	2,170	2,170	9,480	—
Venezuela	—	72,108	—	372,838	212,709
United States	33,611	65,850	86,806	427,834	472,186
Totals	53,900	300,867	156,731	1,973,004	2,029,380
Totals, all countries ..	457,808	640,445	665,983	5,656,111	4,239,032

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

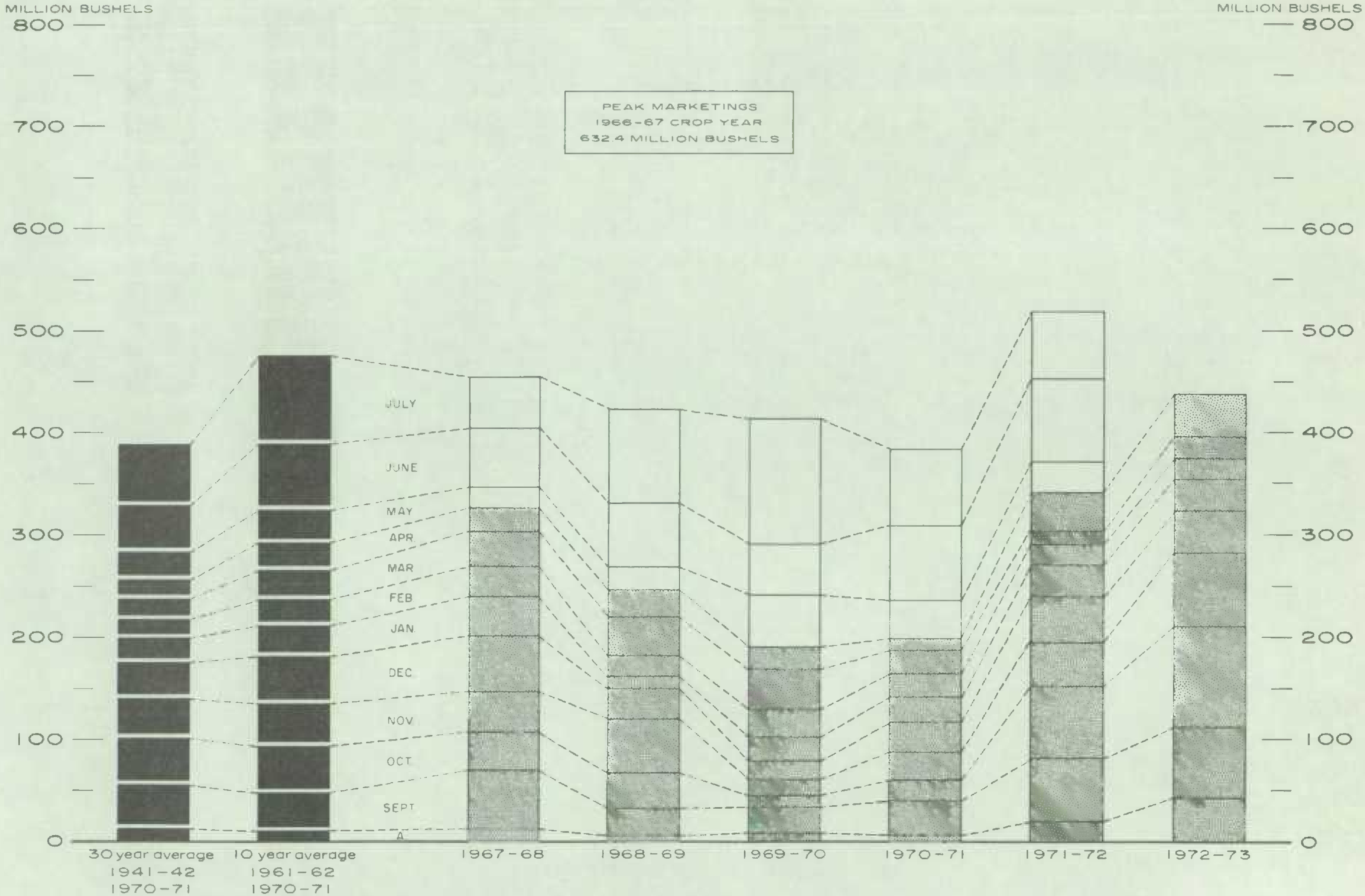
Canadian Wheat Board Monthly Average Cash Grain Prices, Crop Year 1972-73
Basis in Store Thunder Bay

Grain and grade	February 1973	March 1973	April 1973
	cents and eighths per bushel		
Oats			
Initial payment to producers:			
2 C.W.	70	70	70
Ex. 3 C.W.	67	67	67
3 C.W.	67	67	67
Ex. 1 Feed	66	66	66
1 Feed	65	65	65
2 Feed	60	60	60
3 Feed	56	56	56
Domestic and export(1):			
2 C.W.	121	117/7	115/5
Ex. 3 C.W.	118/5	116/1	113/6
3 C.W.	118/3	115/7	113/4
Ex. 1 Feed	118/2	115/3	113
1 Feed	117	114/1	111/6
2 Feed	114	111/1	108/6
3 Feed	111	108/1	105/6
Barley			
Initial payment to producers:			
1 C.W. Six-Row	107	107	107
2 C.W. Six-Row	107	107	107
3 C.W. Six-Row	105	105	105
1 C.W. Two-Row	103	103	103
2 C.W. Two-Row	103	103	103
3 C.W. Two-Row	101	101	101
1 Feed	95	95	95
2 Feed	92	92	92
3 Feed	87	87	87
Domestic and export(1):			
1 C.W. Six-Row	177/6	176/5	181/6
2 C.W. Six-Row	177/6	176/5	181/6
3 C.W. Six-Row	175/6	174/5	179/6
1 C.W. Two-Row	177/6	176/5	181/6
2 C.W. Two-Row	177/6	176/5	181/6
3 C.W. Two-Row	175/6	174/5	179/6
1 Feed	145/3	145/1	151/2
2 Feed	143/7	143/5	149/6
3 Feed	140/7	140/5	146/6

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

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

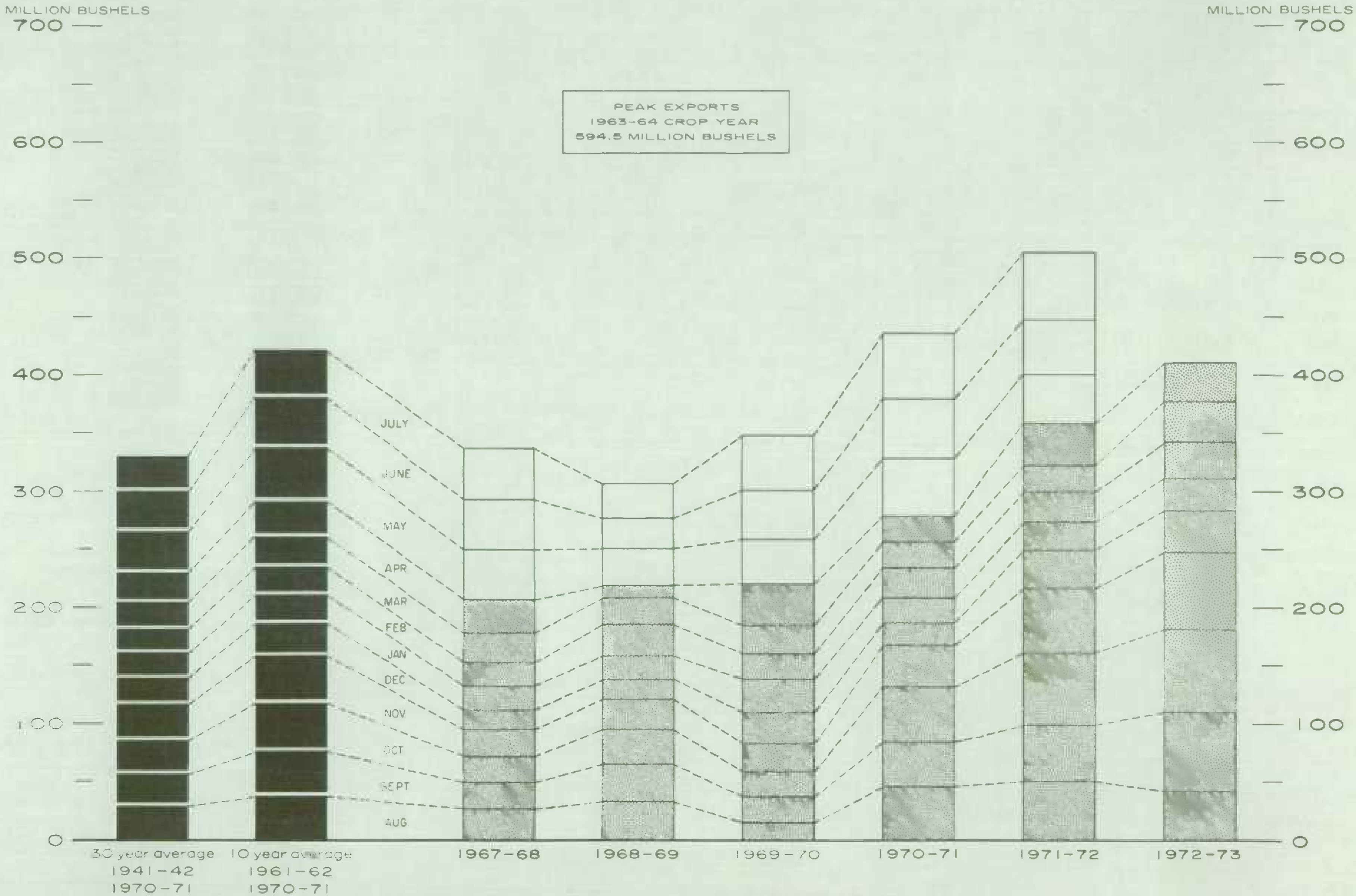
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT* AND WHEAT FLOUR**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

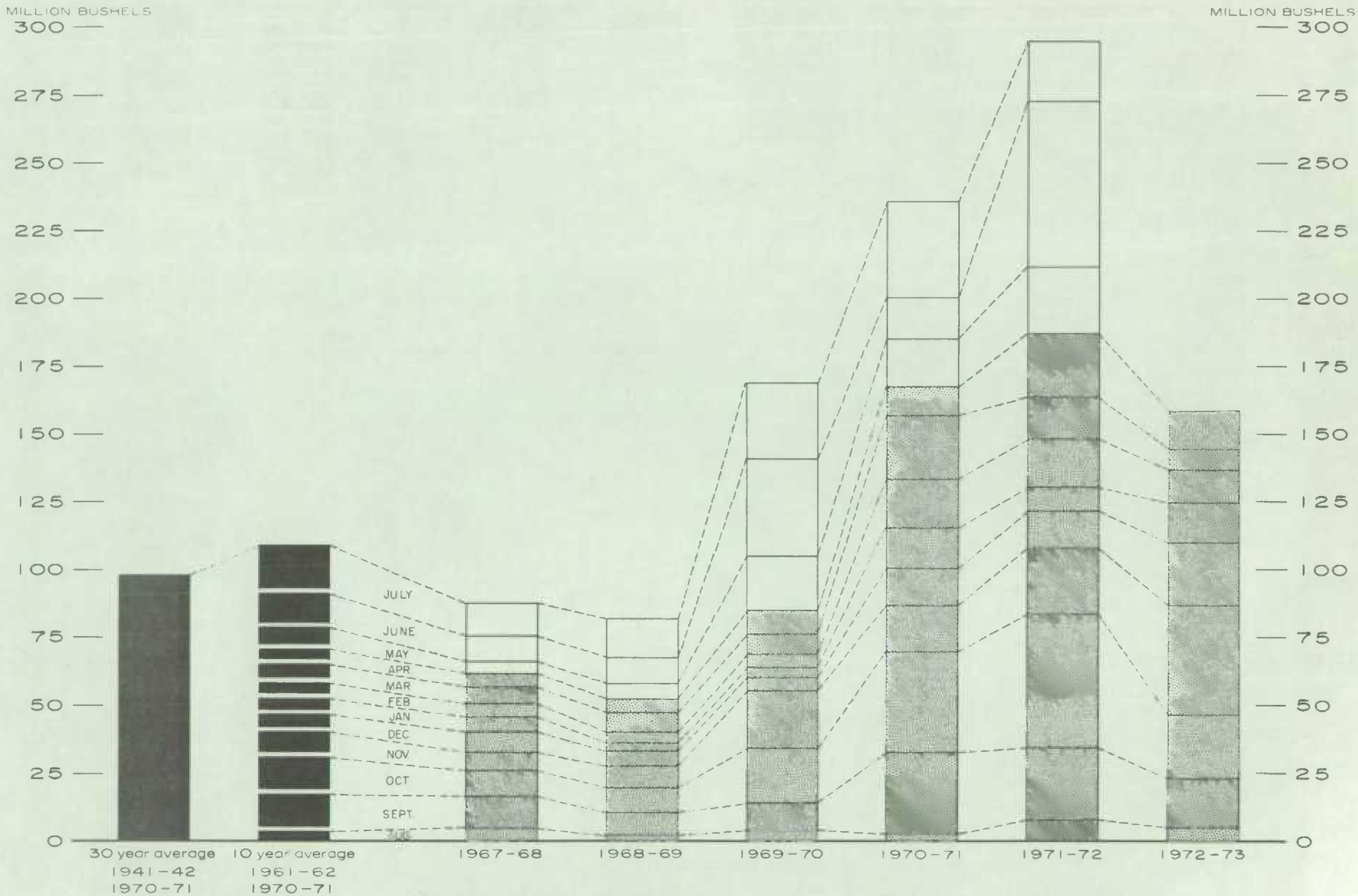


* Beginning with 1955-56 includes seed wheat.

** In terms of wheat equivalent.

Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

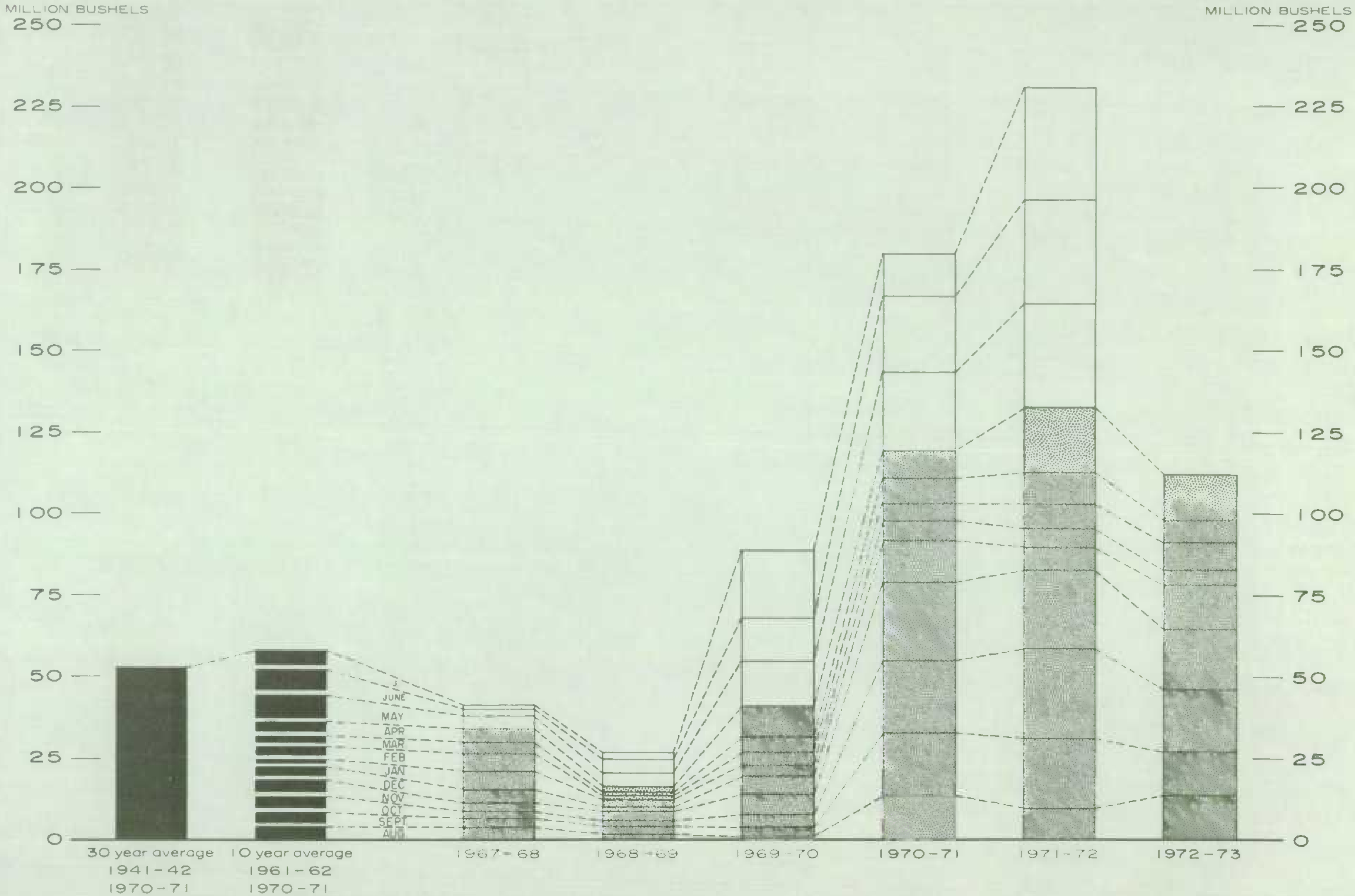
FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF BARLEY, PRAIRIE PROVINCES
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

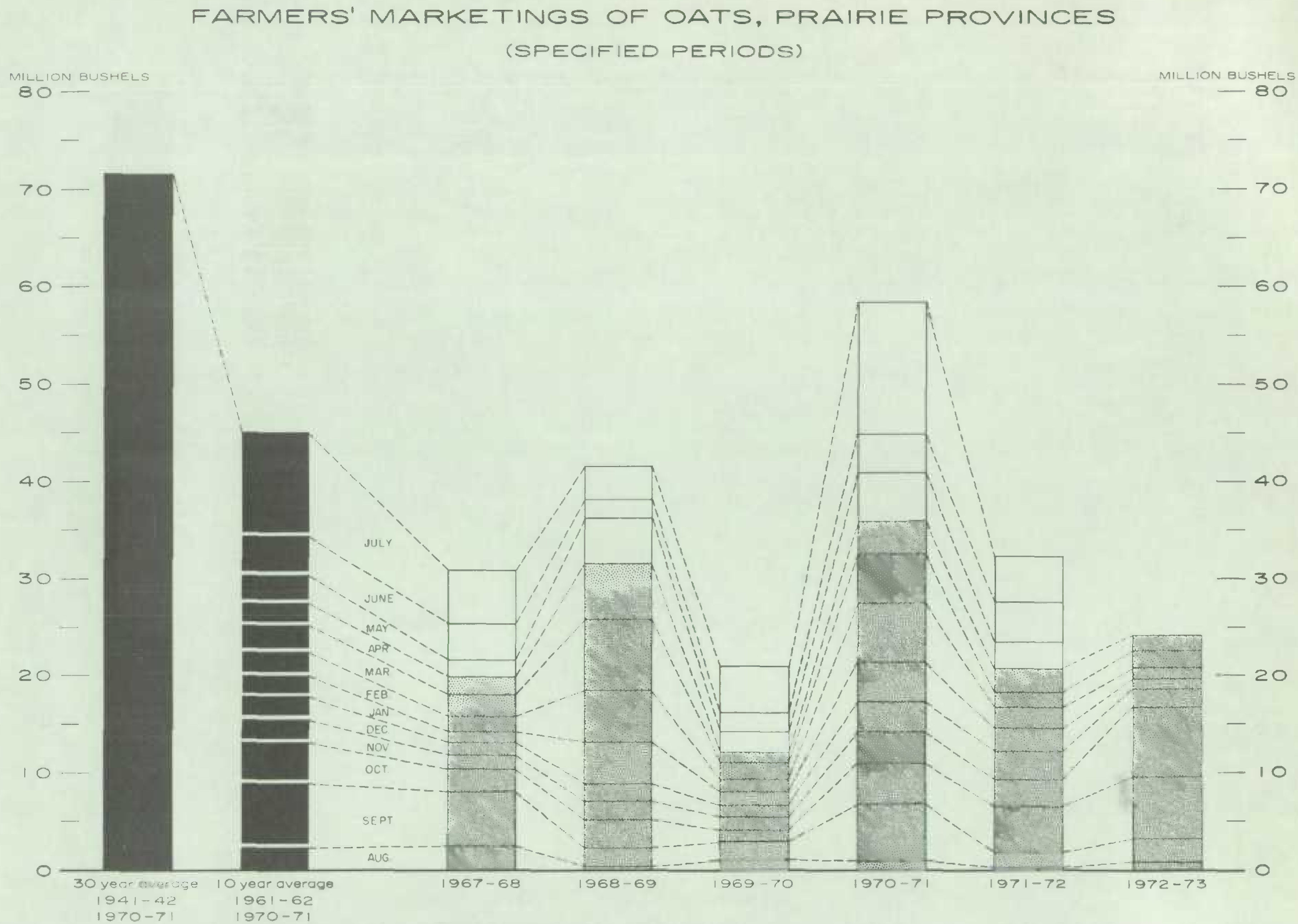
EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



*In terms of grain equivalent.

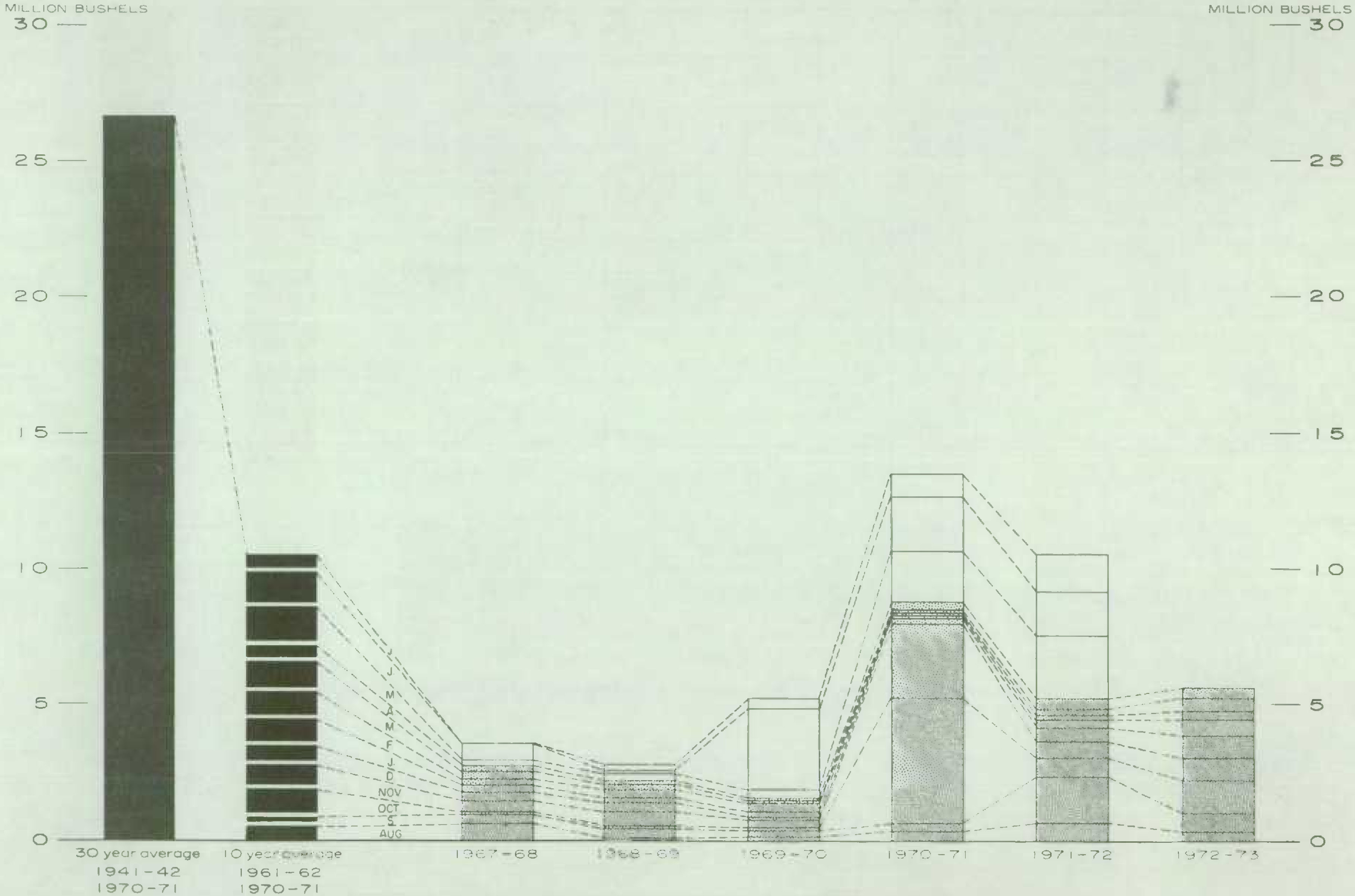
Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada



Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN OATS* AND OAT PRODUCTS**

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



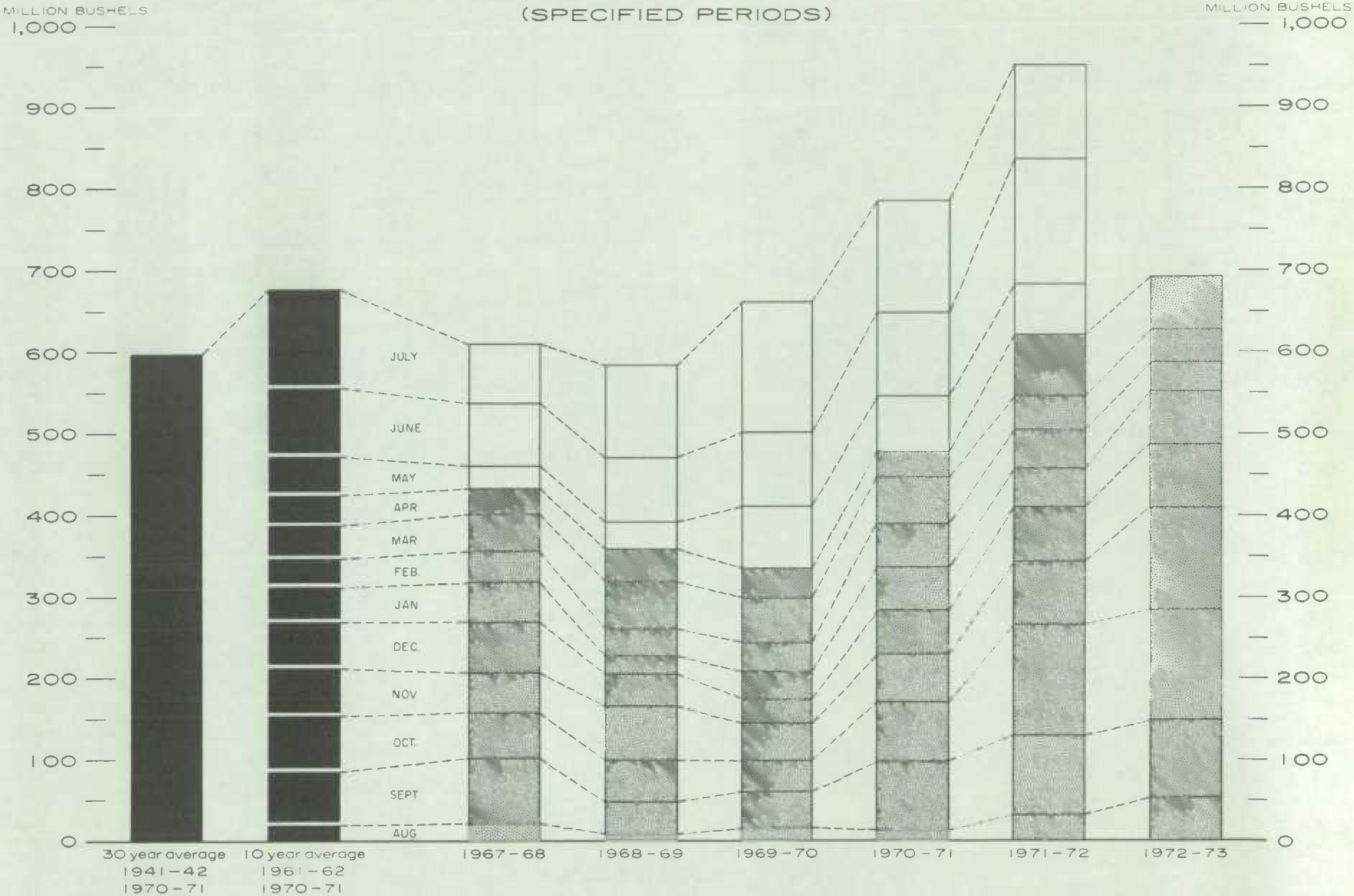
*Beginning with 1960-61 includes relatively small quantity of seed oats.

**In terms of grain equivalent.

Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

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

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

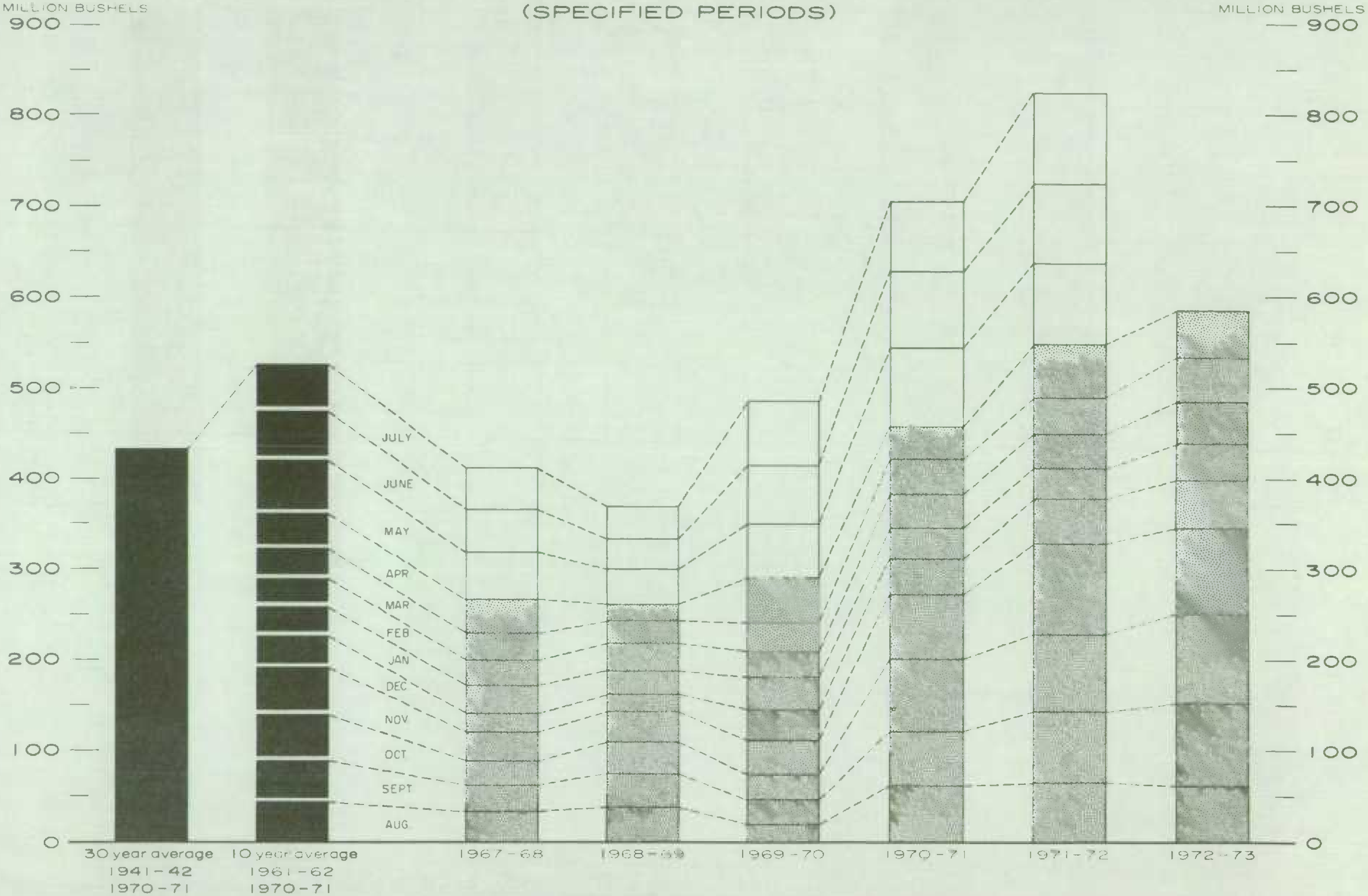


* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and from 1960-61 rapeseed.

Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

EXPORTS OF CANADA'S SIX MAJOR GRAINS AND PRODUCTS*

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



* Wheat, seed wheat and wheat flour; oats, seed oats and oatmeal and rolled oats; barley and malt; rye; flaxseed and from 1960-61 rapeseed.

Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

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

Grain and grade	February 1973	March 1973	April 1973
	cents and eighths per bushel		
Oats			
Domestic and export:			
2 C.W.	120/1	117/1	115/1
Ex. 3 C.W.	118/4	115/1	112/4
3 C.W.	118/3	114/7	112/3
Ex. 1 Feed	118/2	114/7	112/3
1 Feed	117	113/2	110/6
2 Feed	114	110/2	107/6
3 Feed	111	107/2	104/6
Barley			
Domestic and export:			
1 C.W. Six-Row	147/2	147/5	154/5
2 C.W. Six-Row	147/2	147/5	154/5
3 C.W. Six-Row	147/2	146/4	151/5
1 C.W. Two-Row	147/2	147/5	154/5
2 C.W. Two-Row	147/2	146/6	152/5
3 C.W. Two-Row	145/2	144/6	150/6
1 Feed	144/6	144/2	150/2
2 Feed	143/2	142/6	148/4
3 Feed	140/2	139/6	145/4
Rye			
Producers', domestic and export prices:			
2 C.W.	158/5	143/2	152
3 C.W.	150/3	136/2	146/2
4 C.W.	136/4	121/3	130/1
Ergoty	127/4	112/3	121/1
Flaxseed			
Producers', domestic and export prices:			
1 C.W.	535/6	483/3	478
2 C.W.	517/6	474	471/7
3 C.W.	496/4	451/4	443/4
Rapeseed			
No. 1 Canada	374/4	361	376/2
No. 2 Canada	352/6	342/7	359/6

UNITED STATES SITUATION

Summary of the Feed Situation — The following summary of the feed situation in the United States has been taken from the April 6, 1973 issue of The Feed Situation published by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Although farmers usually do not deviate much from their March 1 plans for planting feed grains, they may register a significant increase in actual plantings this year. USDA changed the feed grain program on March 26. This will free about 13 1/2 million acres for production of grains and other crops. About 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 million of this acreage may be planted to corn, with a smaller increase in other feed grains. With normal yields, this would produce about 10 million more tons of feed grains than indicated on March 1.

The March 1 prospective plantings report indicated 122 million acres to be planted to feed grains this year. This was about the same as indicated on January 1. Production from this area would have been approximately 209 million tons, 5 per cent more than in 1972, but less than the anticipated needs for the 1973-74 marketing season.

Sharply expanding beef cattle and hog inventories will boost grain consuming animal units in 1973-74 by around 4 per cent, adding to domestic feed requirements. And exports may increase from the 33 million tons forecast for 1972-73. With carrying at a relatively low level, the tight supply situation would have continued for 1973-74 and stocks would have fallen further. The aim of the program change is to increase production to help meet demand.

The program change lowers the 25 per cent set-aside to 10 per cent for farmers enrolled in that option. Farmers enrolled in the zero set-aside option will not be able to shift to the 10 per cent option. Payments for participation under both options remain unchanged from those announced at enrollment time.

The March prospective plantings report indicated corn acreage at 71.6 million acres, 7 per cent above 1972. That could have given a crop of about 5.8 billion bushels, 4 per cent above 1972. Intended sorghum acreage of 18.6 million acres would be up 6 per cent from 1972 and would have produced a crop of 831 million bushels, little changed from 1972 and 5 per cent below 1971.

Feed buyers are paying the highest prices ever for ingredients this year, although wholesale prices have dropped since early March. Some low-quality feed grains are available at sharply discounted prices. Most of the higher costs are those of protein feeds which are in tight supply throughout the world. However, with prospective soybean plantings of 54 million acres, 7 million more than in 1972, feed buyers can look for lower feed costs this fall, barring an abnormal growing season.

Meanwhile, for the near-term, protein feed supplies continue tight and prices remain high. Although soybean meal prices at Decatur have dropped some from the record $235-per-ton mark established on March 7, they are still much higher than the $91 level of last year. Prices will remain sensitive to weather and international developments.

The latest estimate of the 1972 corn crop was 5,553 million bushels, 79 million more than the previous estimate, and only 2 per cent under the record set in 1971. The growing season was especially favorable. Despite the notoriously wet fall, the record average yield of 96.9 bushels was 8.8 bushels more than the previous high in 1971. Domestic consumption during 1972-73 is now forecast at 4.8 billion bushels, around 425 million more than in 1971-72 and 100 million above the estimate in February. This revision reflects additional disappearance for October-December 1972 (stemming from the increased crop estimate) plus anticipated use of more corn in lieu of high-protein feeds. Also, the increase in use reflects the need to feed more corn of low quality . There have been reports of substantial quality problems with late-harvested corn. The export forecast remains at a billion bushels. These estimates suggest a carryover of about 875 million bushels this October 1, sharply below a year earlier.

Market prices of corn have been fairly stable since December, ranging mostly between \$1.50 and \$1.60 a bushel at Chicago. Prices during the next few weeks could ease downward but stay above year-earlier levels because of continued strong export demand. A sizable volume of grain will be moving into the market as all loans expire and CCC sells its grain. Sorghum, oat, and barley prices already have receded from winter highs and are moving toward a more normal relationship to corn prices.

1973-Crop Barley County Loan and Purchase Rates Announced by USDA

On May 25, 1973 county loan and purchase schedules for eligible 1973-crop barley as issued by the United States Department of Agriculture reflect the national average loan rate of 86 cents per bushel announced December 11, 1972. No changes have been made in the county rates as compared to those for the 1972 crop, except for increases in Alaska.

Record Enrollment Reported for 1973 Feed Grain Program

On April 6, 1973 the United States Department of Agriculture stated that for the third year in a row, the number of farms enrolled in the feed grain program has set a record, according to a final signup report. The final report, which covers the February 5-March 16 signup period shows 1,852,274 farms enrolled. This compares with 1,773,888 signups in 1972 and 1,759,315 farms enrolled in 1971.

Base acreage on enrolled farms also reached a new high for 1973, totalling 113 million acres, about 4 1/2 per cent more than the previous record of 108 million acres set last year. Enrolled farms represent 62 per cent of the 2,990,199 eligible feed grain producing farms, and 87 per cent of 129,966,672 acres of total feed grain base.

Of the 113,035,453 acres of feed grain base on enrolled farms, 76,431,863 acres are corn base, 21,460,829 acres represent grain sorghum, and 15,142,761 acres are barley base, all of which are new record enrollments. The 1973 bases compare with the previous record levels set in 1972 of 73,040,194 acres for corn, 21,227,619 acres for grain sorghum, and 14,010,796 acres for barley.

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 May 10, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Australian potential for feed grains. — Australia has all the potential to gain a share of the growing markets for feed grains. Forecasts by the A.N.Z. Bank indicate that production of coarse grains in Australia should continue to increase, being at times an alternative to wheat and wool. In a summary on the outlook for coarse grains the bank said that Australia had the necessary soil and climatic conditions for their production. These conditions suited barley and oats in the temperate rainfall regions and sorghum and maize in the warmer regions where rainfall is uniform or of summer incidence or irrigation water is available.

The report said barley and sorghum production had increased in Australia but maize output had been neglected. Output of oats had also increased but it was likely that in some areas there could be a swing from oats to barley because of the low profits from oats compared with most other crops. Export prospects of barley and sorghum seem good according to the bank's forecast but prospects for oats seem less certain since exports of this crop depend largely on West European production. Because of their diverse uses, it is extremely difficult to analyze the factors influencing demand for coarse grains. However, the bank said, as real incomes increase throughout the world, consumption of meat, dairy products and eggs will increase and this, in turn, will increase the use of coarse grains for livestock feed.

The prices of coarse grains are fairly closely related to one another since they are easily interchangeable when used for feeding livestock. However, some short-term changes in the relative prices of coarse grains may occur in response to changes in the demand and supply situation because the different grains are not perfectly substitutable. The Australian Overseas Trade Department also feels that there is great potential for Australia to gain a larger share of the world's coarse grain market. It feels that the brightest prospect for coarse grain exports is Japan, especially for maize and sorghum and to a lesser extent, barley. The Department feels that Japan is showing greater interest in Australia as a supplier of maize and sorghum following production shortfalls in the U.S., the traditional supplier and in addition they feel that the Japanese wish to further diversify sources of supply. However, Australia will have to demonstrate that she can maintain a stable supply at competitive prices if she wants to gain a major share of the Japanese market.

Barley. — Except for the 1967-68 drought season, Australia barley production has increased markedly over the past ten years. The main barley producing State is South Australia, with Western Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales alternating with one another mainly because of seasonal conditions. In 1971-72, South Australia produced approximately 46.8 million bushels of barley or about 30 per cent of Australia's total.

Barley plantings in recent years have risen considerably. Acreage in 1971-72 was more than double the average for the five years to 1970. All States except Queensland have shared in the increase in plantings, that State being affected more by adverse seasonal conditions. The factors contributing to the rapid rise in area planted to barley have included the following:

(a) Continued use of wheat delivery quotas;
(b) Lateness of rains suitable for wheat plantings;

(c) Relatively favourable export market prospects;
(d) Low wool prices which caused diversification into coarse grains;
(e) An increase in domestic feedgrain requirements from the rapidly expanding meat industries;
(f) Barley is usually the highest yielder among the winter cereals;
(g) 2-row barley is a dual-purpose grain.

Acreage and Production figures for the past five years are shown in the following table:

Season	Acreage	Production
	million acres	million bushels
1968-69	3.3	72.5
1969-70	3.7	74.8
1970-71	5.0	103.5
1971-72P	6.4	136.7
1972-73(1)	5.1	73.2

(1) B.A.E. estimates

As shown in the table the 1972-73 crop suffered badly from the drought. Both area and yield were lower than in 1971-72 with production about 46 per cent lower. Deliveries to marketing boards also fell off as there was a tendency for producers to hold additional supplies on farms to supplement animal feeding. As a result, available supplies for export are limited. Because of this there is some concern that barley markets may have suffered to some extent and consequently producers are being encouraged to grow more barley and not swing completely to wheat for the coming season.

As yet there are no estimates of planting intentions for the 1973-74 crop year, but acreage should surpass that of last year as a result of recent rains. Widespread rains were received over most cereal growing areas in early February which restored soil moisture in the main and good rains during the past two weeks have made planting conditions ideal. In fact, planting conditions are better at present than they have been for a number of years. If present conditions continue, then acreage will definitely surpass that of last year. Sowings have started in parts of Queensland and New South Wales and will begin shortly in other States.

Oats. — As with barley, the 1972-73 oat crop suffered badly from the very dry growing conditions. Latest estimates put the crop at 31 million bushels which is the lowest for a number of years and is a drop of about 55 per cent over the 1971-72 crop. Stocks were tightly held on producer's farms for stock feed and as a result only 5.4 million bushels are expected to be exported; the lowest for many years.

The following table shows acreage and production estimates for the latest five years:

Season	Acreage	Production
	million acres	million bushels
1968-69	4.2	94.3
1969-70	3.4	68.7
1970-71	3.8	88.9
1971-72P	3.1	70.6
1972-73(1)	2.2	31.0

(1) B.A.E. estimates.

As with barley, there are no estimates of planting intentions available for oats, as yet, and it will be extremely difficult to estimate what the final outcome will be. Currently oats are selling for approximately A$1.10 per bushel compared with 65 cents per bushel at this time last year which will no doubt be some incentive to plant oats. However, there seems to be the thought that oats will suffer to wheat and barley which is causing concern to the oats marketing boards who are encouraging producers to at least hold previous acreages. Since planting conditions are ideal over much of the cereal growing areas there are good possibilities that acreages could be increased slightly although the increase would not be drastic.

Sorghum. — Due to the dry spell which occurred during March, the estimated record sorghum acreage of 1.75 million acres was not reached. Current estimates place the crop at 1.5 million acres. Of this, it is estimated that Queensland has 1.03 million acres and New South Wales 0.47 million acres. Had the rains in early February not come, the estimate would have been much worse. In Central Queensland alone these rains boosted crop estimates from 92,000 tons to 135,000 tons. Total production is estimated at 37.9 million bushels which is about 17 per cent less than last year's 45.1 million bushels.

Sorghum Acreage and Production 1972-73

State	Acreage	Production
	million acres	million bushels
Queensland	1.03	25.7
N.S.W.	0.47	12.2
Totals	1.50	37.9

Dryland yields have varied from 1/4 ton to over two (2) tons per acre while irrigated crops yielded as high as 3.5 tons per acre although the average for irrigated crops is estimated at 2.25 tons per acre. The total picture could change to some extent because of the recent rains which could help the very late sown crops still to be harvested.

The sorghum crop was one of the first to suffer following the U.S. dollar devaluation and the appreciation of the Japanese yen in terms of gross returns. This was at the time when the Australian crop was just starting to be harvested and prospects were very good. In early February sorghum was realizing about A$70 ($99.00 Cdn.) per ton but following these currency realignments, the price dropped to about A$50 ($71.00 Cdn.) per ton. Consequently grower returns from No. 2 pool onward will be appreciably lower than from No. 1 pool.

Maize. — Harvesting of the main Australian maize crop is now under way and it is expected that the total 1972-73 crop will reach 8.5 million bushels from 191,000 acres planted. Some crops are still showing the effects of excess water received in early February where severe weed competition and nutrient deficiencies resulted. Probably the single biggest problem experienced during this growing season has been the incidence of leaf blight which has caused yield reductions of up to 90 per cent in some cases. However, average yields should be in the area of 45 bushels per acre.

Grain Prices in Australia(1)

	1971-72	1972-73
	Canadian dollars per bushel	
Barley		
Australian Barley Board home consumption prices (bulk):		
Malting (2 Row)	2.10	2.10
(2 Row) No. 3 grade	1.98	1.98
	April 21,1972	April 19, 1973
Feed (2 Row) No. 4 grade	1.35	2.05
(6 Row) No. 4 grade	1.27	2.00
Oats		
Melbourne — milling	.95	1.61
feed	.92	1.56
	April 12, 1972	April 4, 1973
Maize — bulk		
Sydney	1.63-1.64	2.10-2.12
Sorghum		
Sydney — per ton	55.23-56.64	67.97

(1) Grain Market News, Vol. 15, April 24, 1973.

GRAIN SITUATION IN BRITAIN

The following information relative to grain situation in Britain has been extracted from a report by Mr. G.D. Cooper, Commercial Officer, (Agriculture) London, under date of May 16, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. All values in Canadian dollars converted at £1 = Canadian $2,4792.

General conditions. — Generally mild dry weather prevailed in February broken only by a short cold spell in mid-month. Conditions in March were ideal for field-work and spring sowing with unusually dry weather, mild by day but with cold nights and frequent ground frosts which assisted seed bed preparation. April continued generally dry but cool and night frosts kept soil temperatures down delaying plant growth. Autumn sown crops were somewhat less forward than usual but were generally healthy. There was some evidence of mildew on barley. Although spring sowings were completed earlier than usual, germination and subsequent growth was somewhat slow.

Production. — The Ministry of Agriculture have issued forecasts of cereal acreages in England and Wales based on the December 1972 sample survey for the 1973 crop. The area for barley is estimated at 4.6 million acres compared to 4.7 million acres in 1972; and that for oats and mixed grain at 0.6 million acres, the same as the previous year.

Consumption and supplies. — Estimates of consumption and supplies of homegrown and imported coarse grains in 1972-73 issued by the Home-Grown Cereals Authority and giving the position as at end February, show an increase of 100,000 long tons in the estimated imports of coarse grains to 4.05 million long tons. The estimated consumption for animal feed is similarly increased by 100,000 long tons to 10.5 million long tons.

There has been a significant change in the level of intake of barley by compounders which up to the end of January had been progressively higher compared with the previous year. In February, however, barley intake by compounders was substantially lower this year than last. This was, however, virtually offset by increased intake of barley by maltsters in February.

Imports. — The cumulative imports of coarse grains for the period July-February remained on a par with the previous year. Forward commitments are notified at 900,000 long tons for delivery during March-June 1973, a decrease of 302,000 long tons or 25 per cent compared with the same period of the previous year. The balance of import requirements is estimated at 300,000 long tons compared with 250,000 long tons as at the end of February 1972.

Stocks of grain on farms. — Stocks of coarse grains on farms in Great Britain as at the end of March 1973 were: barley 1.84 million long tons (85,867,000 bushels) compared with 1.68 million long tons (78,400,000 bushels) as at end of March 1972, and oats 280,000 long tons (18,447,000 bushels) compared with 370,000 long tons (24,376,000 bushels) as at the end of March 1972. Total stocks as percentages of total production were 21 per cent and 23 per cent for barley and oats, respectively, compared with 20 per cent for barley and 29 per cent for oats for the previous year.

Cereals deficiency payments. — The Agricultural Departments have announced that an advance deficiency payment of Sterling £2.30 (Cdn. $5.73) per acre will be made on oats and mixed grain harvested in 1972. The latest estimates of average market prices obtained by all growers in the U.K. confirm its previous indication that no advance payments can be made on barley harvested in 1972. However, a payment may be due at the end of the cereal year.

Guarantee arrangements for cereals. — Two orders laid before Parliament and effective July 1, 1973 amend arrangements for guarantee payments to cereal growers. The effect of the first of these orders will be:

1. The abolition of target indicator prices for wheat and barley so that in future cereal deficiency payments will be based simply on the difference between the guaranteed price and the average price realised by growers for the cereal concerned.
2. The definition of the cereals year will be changed to bring it into line with that in use under the Common Agricultural Policy by starting on August 1, 1974, and subsequent years; to effect the transition, the 1973-74 cereals year will run from July 1, 1973, to July 31, 1974.
3. Guaranteed prices and average realised prices will be expressed in terms of long tons instead of long cwts.

The second order removes the requirement to retain records relating to acreages sown and cereals sown in periods before June 30, 1971. Both these amending orders delete references to rye due to the removal of rye from the guarantee arrangements.

Annual review of Agriculture 1973. — This year's Annual Review was the first to be held since the United Kingdom joined the European Communities and this development has inevitably had a considerable effect on the form and scope of the Review The Review conclusions, therefore, no longer relate solely to the determination of guaranteed prices in the U.K. but will also contribute towards the formulation of policy in respect of price-fixing under the Common Agricultural Policy and of other aspects of the Community support system.

With regard to cereals in general, the Review states that the cereals acreage harvested in 1972 almost equalled the high level of 1971 (9.4 million acres). Wheat yields were below the record level achieved in 1971 but good growing conditions for barley and oats resulted in yields well above that year. Total production of all cereals in expected to be at a record level of about 15.25 million long tons. The extra grain available from the 1972 harvest should be sufficient to meet a large part of the increased requirements for animal feedingstuffs. Assuming average weather, yields of barley and oats in 1973 are expected to be lower than the record levels of 1972. The 1973 cereals harvest may therefore be lower in total.

As the Review is now set on a wider context, details of guarantee determinations were realised separately and the guarantee prices for barley was subsequently announced at £ Sterling 33.20 ($82.00 Cdn.) per long ton for the 1973-74 marketing year, an increase of £2 ($5.00 Cdn.) on 1972-73 and that for oats at £32 ($79.00 Cdn.) per long ton, an increase of £1.80 ($4.50 Cdn.) on the previous year.

Common agricultural policy for 1973-74. — The EEC Council of Ministers have arrived at an agreement on the new levels of the common prices for 1973-74. The changes are as follows:

	Increase over 1972-73	Price for 1973-74
	per cent	Canadian dollars per long ton
Barley target price	+ 1.0	$123.00
Basic intervention	+ 1.0	113.00
Rye target price	+ 6.5	131.00
Corn target price	+ 1.0	120.00

The changes relate to the Community's "institutional" prices, i.e. the levels at which the Community mechanisms operate. They do not necessarily imply a similar change in market or producer prices. There is to be a further 1 per cent increase in these cereal prices for those countries whose currencies have not appreciated when all members states take part in the joint float. The figures are based on the Council's announcement and may require minor corrections. These cereal prices will not, of course, apply directly to the U.K., where they will be reduced to take account of transitional arrangements.

Monetary compensatory amounts. — Agreement was reached in February on the introduction of monetary compensatory amounts(1) for the U.K. The new system is designed to offset the further downward floating of the pound Sterling below the recently agreed reference rate (i.e. £1 = 2.1644 U.A.). It takes the form of additional refunds on exports from most other Community countries to the U.K. and reductions in import levies on imports into the U.K. from third countries. This system will thus reduce U.K. prices by eliminating the effect of sterling weakness in increasing import prices.

However, it has recently been agreed that each country should operate its own monetary compensatory amounts on intracommunity trade, i.e. instead of the U.K. monetary amounts being applied by most other member states on a net basis, the amounts will be paid as a subsidy on U.K. imports or charged as a levy on U.K. exports. In trade with third countries the system will operate very much as at present except that where the monetary compensatory amount is larger than the export refund, an export levy will be charged. The date on which the new arrangements will come into force has yet to be announced.

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(1) Monetary CAs are applied on intra-community trade and on trade with third countries when currencies diverge by more than certain amount from fixed parities (real of reference). There is a weekly assessment of currency values by the Commission to determine the values to apply in the following week. These assessed currency rates are used to determine a basic monetary CA for each commodity, for each member state whose currency has moved sufficiently from its parity value. Coefficients are established which together with the appropriate basis monetary CAs and the accession CAs are used to calculate the actual amount which should be paid or refunded in trade between any pair of member states or between any member state and third countries.

Grain Markets. — There has been a significantly increased interest in barley recently with prices in the region of £ Sterling 35.50 per long ton (Cdn. $1.89 per bushel). The imported market for coarse grains was generally quiet.

GRAIN SITUATION IN ITALY

The following account of the current coarse grain situation in Italy has been extracted from a report by Mr. U. Boschetti, Commercial Officer, Canadian Embassy, Milan, under date of May 15, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

General. — The main event of this quarter of 1973 is the agreement reached on May 1 amongst the Ministers of Agriculture of the nine country members of the European Economic Community in respect to prices for agricultural products for 1973-74. As for wheat and other grains, the indicative price will be as follows:

Soft wheat	Canadian $	114.94	per	metric	ton
Hard wheat	" "	133.93	"	"	"
Maize	" "	102.77	"	"	"
Barley	" "	105.29	"	"	"
Rye	" "	106.50	"	"	"
Oats	Unchanged.				

As for Italy in particular, it has been decided that during the next marketing crop year a reduction of $1.50 per metric ton on the import levy (by sea) on feed grains will be authorized; consequently, the levy will be $6.00 per metric ton as of August 1, 1973. For comparison purpose, the threshold price for grains on imports from Third Countries is indicated below:

Soft wheat	Canadian $	126.28	per	metric	ton
Hard wheat	" "	146.42	"	"	"
Maize	" "	110.78	"	"	"
Barley	" "	113.34	"	"	"

Rye	Canadian $	116.55	per	metric	ton
Oats	" "	106.96	"	"	"

Quarterly-situation - February-April 1973 — Maize. — During the three months indicated, sales of the new crop were quite active. The hybrid quality, in particular which appears to be of a high quality, had a very active market. Imports of this grain, which in January were at a standstill, continued at a remarkable pace from the traditional supplying countries.

Below are quotations for the foreign qualities, all for consumption purposes, at the Milan Grain Exchange on May 1, 1973 value added tax and packing not included in bulk -

Plate	Canadian $	125.00	per	metric	ton
South Africa	" "	118.33	"	"	"
US Yellow corn	" "	121.66	"	"	"

Barley and oats. — The domestic production for both products was scarce on the market, as it is consumed almost entirely by producers and breeders. Imports of barley arrived mainly from France, the USSR, Syria and Canada.

As for oats, fairly good transactions were concluded for imports from Spain, Sweden, Argentina and Canada. Below are quotations for the imported products, all for feed purposes, at the Milan Grain Exchange on May 1, 1973, value added tax and packing not included in bulk:

Barley	Canadian $	118.30	per	metric	ton
Oats	" "	119.10	"	"	"

Rye. — The general market situation for this grain is unchanged. The local production was practically nil with 49,700 metric tons (1,929,000 bushels) as opposed to 54,500 metric tons (2,146,000 bushels) a year ago. Domestic stocks are small and supplies on the market are almost exclusively for seed and feed purposes. The levy, as shown here, remains at a prohibitive level and hinders any transactions with foreign countries.

Summary. — Here are the prospects for each product for the period May-July 1973:

Maize. — The 1972 crop, which showed a total of 5,033,700 metric tons (198,166,000 bushels) was higher by 564,900 metric tons (22,239,000 bushels) than in 1971. As reported before, the 1973 crop represents a production record, also considering the fact that the vitreous quality in this figure accounts for more than 80 per cent. However, the local production is not sufficient to cover the ever-increasing consumption (mainly for livestock production). Consequently, it is expected that imports will be active during this quarter, not only from the usual suppliers but also from Eastern European countries and Brazil.

Barley and oats. — The domestic crop for barley showed in 1972 a figure of 385,000 metric tons (17,683,000 bushels) slightly higher than that of 1971 of 367,100 metric tons (16,861,000 bushels). It is estimated that, in order to cover local requirements 1,000,000 metric tons (45,929,000 bushels) of barley should be imported. It is expected that a large share of this will be imported from Canada as well as from the traditional supplying countries. As for oats, the 1973 crop is 466,000 metric tons (30,255,000 bushels) which is slightly lower than the 500,800 metric tons (32,472,000 bushels) in 1971. It is estimated that a further 250,000 metric tons (16,210,000 bushels) will be imported in order to cover requirements. It is also hoped that a share of this will be bought from Canada.

Rye. — The situation for this grain remains unchanged. The domestic production has been entirely sold and is sufficient to cover local requirements. Imports continue to be negligible due to the high levy to protect against illegal mixing of rye and wheat flour.

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 May 14, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Summary of the Coarse Grains Situation, August - January

	Rye		Barley		Oats		Corn	
	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
	thousand metric tons							
Available production	3,092	2,954	5,601	5,817	4,120	3,909	576	547
Change in stocks(1)	+ 1,601	+ 1,277	+ 2,759	+ 3,007	+ 2,196	+ 2,060	+ 546	+ 416
Export	36	207	253	284	30	57	224	260
Import(2)	39	74	842	773	123	281	1,601	1,603
Domestic utilization	1,494	1,544	3,431	3,299	2,017	2,073	1,407	1,474
Seed	140	124	88	91	—	—	—	—
Feed	776	839	2,184	2,115	1,959	2,019	1,015	1,057
Loss	10	10	22	22	1	1	5	8
Industrial consumption	22	18	1,123	1,057	—	—	254	262
Food consumption(3)	546	553	14	14	57	53	133	147

(1) On key day August 1, only old crop grain was considered.
(2) Imports from GDR included.
(3) In grain value.

Farmers' Marketing of Coarse Grains, August-February

	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn
	thousand metric tons			
1970-71	939.8	1,624.3	271.9	110.6
1971-72	1,103.7	1,878.3	369.8	196.5
1972-73	1,155.0	2,243.1	362.4	115.5

The following stocks of coarse grains were held by processors, traders and co-operatives on March 1, (stocks in small mills not included):

	1972	1973
	thousand metric tons	
Rye and rye flour (1)	439.6	486.8
Barley	882.5	1,157.5
Oats	188.9	182.6
Corn	267.7	208.5
Corn starch	14.9	11.3

(1) In grain value.

The utilization of grain in mixed feed at a total of 2,262,500 metric tons for the August - February period 1972-73 is still above last year's 2,136,200 tons and a breakdown by grain species indicates that mainly wheat, rye and oats enlarged their share as a component in mixed feed, while at the same time less barley and corn were used:

	August - February	
	1971-72	1972-73
	thousand metric tons	
Wheat	518.7	680.1
Rye	53.0	67.2
Barley	398.8	385.2
Oats	221.9	227.5
Corn	928.3	898.0
Totals, incl. others	2,136.2	2,262.5

The total production of mixed feed at a volume of 6,295,200 metric tons during the August-February period 1972-73 increased remarkably, compared with 5,917,800 tons a year before. The largest rate of growth is with mixed feed for horses (+ 58 per cent) as they become again very wide-spread in Germany. The following specifies the production, broken down by animals.

Production of Mixed Feed

	August - February	
	1971-72	1972-73
	thousand metric tons	
Horses	14.5	22.9
Cattle, except calves	1,426.1	1,752.6
Calves	169.2	192.3
Hog......................................	2,087.7	2,144.1
Meat poultry	353.2	388.2
Other poultry	1,744.9	1,678.6
Totals	5,917.8	6,295.2

Market review and outlook. — A somewhat better demand for feed-barley is still being met with adequate supplies. Offers originating from domestic production as well as from EEC and third countries are at an attractive level. Interest in old-crop malting-barley is rather small. Some transactions in French barley have been done, however, the local trade termed activity "undeveloped". Offers in high-quality feed oats are small; Scandinavian old-crop is no longer available and USA oats are unlikely to arrive earlier than mid-May. The lower qualities also tend steady to firm, because Plate arrivals are running to an end and large supplies from EEC countries are no longer available. Scandinavia will most likely sell no industrial oats so that European requirements will have to be covered by USA supplies until the new harvest starts.

The local trade expects that supplies of feed maize are likely to decrease during the forthcoming weeks, as loading problems persist in the United States. Business in Plate maize is small at steady prices and the market for new-crop tends rather quiet. South Africa has stopped the export of white industrial maize, but no alternative origins are currently offered. After a temporary decline, corngluten advanced again in Rotterdam. Because of reported shipment problems in the United States, supplies were not adequate.

The low forecast of US soybean reserves, the discontinuance of the Peruvian fish meal production, the most recent Mississippi flooding and a "Force Majeure" status for USA soymeal are the reasons for another price boom for all protein feedstuffs. These more or less unexpected circumstances caused a price development in a way that many compounders could not cover their protein requirements for the forthcoming summer months. The market seems to have become very much a sellers' market and symptoms of unsecurity are increasing.

Growing conditions. — According to official reports winter grains are at a better stage of growth than last year at this time, as a result of a mild winter. The period of intensive growing started as early as February. Winter killing was extremely small this year and is even below the record 1971-72 crop year. Except for two short cold periods at the end of October and in the second half of November the weather was favourable and mild. Fall cultivations started early and winter grains were well developed.

The lack of rainfalls which has lasted for nearly 2 years now is continuing. In the central country, the total winter precipitation was below 50 millimeters and only in Southern Germany and the coast areas were 100 mm exceeded. On an all-German average winter precipitations did not reach 60 per cent of the long term average. Rainfalls during the first half of April have slightly increased the soil moisture.

Low temperatures in April retarded the germination of spring cultivations, which were about two weeks ahead in early March, but have lost now the advantage.

GRAIN SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The following information relative to the South African grain situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. M.A. Brault, Trade Commissioner, Johannesburg, under date of May 9, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

South Africa had another drought year in 1972-73. Coming after two years of record agricultural production, the drought seemed much more severe than it, in fact was: South Africa's agricultural past year, which everyone was hoping would be another one of surplus, can probably now be described as an average one.

The maize crop was affected by the drought and South Africa will probably have very little available for export: already, price rises have been announced. On the other hand, the country, for the second year in succession, has a surplus of wheat. South Africa, normally a wheat importing country, consumes annually 14 million bags of wheat. She now finds herself in the position of having produced 3 million bags in excess of her requirements last year and some 4 million bags too much this year. It is now believed that some of this wheat will be used as stock feed in place of maize, which can be exported at very favourable prices: South African wheat cannot be economically exported: it is not of a high quality, and considering Government subsidies paid to producers, South Africa could only export at a substantial loss. She will however export to neighbouring countries.

GRAIN SITUATION IN REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The following account of the current grain situation in South Korea has been extracted from a report by Mr. W.K. Robertson, Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) Tokyo, under date of May 2, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Rice production, the main agricultural crop in South Korea, declined slightly in 1972 from approximately 4 million tons to 3.5 million tons. This caused a reduction in the growth rate of the agriculture forestry and fisheries sector from 3.3 per cent in 1971 to 2.9 per cent in 1972. Poorer weather conditions in 1972 created the problem.

A comparison with 1971 production levels indicates some reduction in other agricultural crops, but increases in livestock population were significant.

	Production	
	1971	1972
	metric tons	
Rice	3,957,000	3,500,000
Wheat	362,000	241,317
Barley	1,866,123	1,970,562
Corn	61,000	54,000
Soybean	222,000	224,000
Meat - Beef	39,484	42,390
Pork	80,800	92,599
Poultry	49,997	54,266
	head	
Cattle - Native Korean	1,248,061	1,305,529
Dairy cattle	30,009	32,750
Beef cattle	2,865	3,803
Swine	1,332,513	1,391,390
Poultry	26,000,000	30,400,000

Imports of agricultural products were up in all major commodities except soybeans. Wheat imports were 1.9 million tons, up 26 per cent over 1971. Approximately 60 per cent of these imports were under P.L. 480 financing from the U.S.A.

Rice imports totalled 495,000 tons, all but 9,000 tons of which came from the U.S.A. Corn imports totalled 396,000 metric tons, an increase of 11 per cent over 1971. Soybean imports were down 57 per cent from 53,297 metric tons in 1971 to 38,640 tons in 1972.

Agricultural production goals have been set for 1973 as follows:

Rice	4.15 million metric tons
Barley	2.38 million metric tons
Swine	1,542,000 head (increase of 6 per cent)
Dairy cattle..........	45,000 head (increase of 22 per cent)
Milk products	101,000 metric tons (increase of 27 per cent)
Native cattle	1,378 million head (increase of 7 per cent)
Beef production	48,181 metric tons (increase of 9.3 per cent)

GRAIN SITUATION IN INDIA

The following account of the current grain situation in India has been extracted from a report by Mr. R.C. Kamo, Commercial Officer, Canadian High Commission New Delhi, India under date of May 10, 1973, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

During the crop year July 1970 — June 1971, the Government of India proudly announced the achievement of 'self-sufficiency' in foodgrain production and stated that there would be no further foodgrain imports. Indeed, they were confronted with the problem of plenty and even initiated export market development efforts. Their optimism was buoyed by five successive years of good to excellent monsoon rains as a result of which the production of foodgrains had progressively increased from the level of 95.1 million tons in 1967-68 to 108.4 million tons in 1970-71. India's so called 'Green Revolution' and 'self-sufficiency' during the crop year under report i.e. July 1971 — June 1972 seemed illusory as the total production of foodgrains was estimated at 104.7 million tons representing a decline of about 3.5 per cent over the preceding year. The total production of foodgrains during the current crop year 1972-73 is expected to decline further into the range of 95 to 100 million tons due to unfavourable weather conditions in several parts of the country.

Highly erratic and scanty rainfall and the prevalence of drought conditions led the Government of India to import 2 million tons of foodgrains on commercial basis (1.5 million tons of wheat and 0.5 million tons of milo). It is expected that Government of India might have to import additional quantities of wheat during 1973-74.

In addition to the above imports, Government of India contracted for the import of about 60,000 tons of edible oils on commercial basis. An additional quantity of about 40,000 tons of edible oils is expected to be purchased shortly.

Crop production . — The production of maize during 1971-72 is estimated at 5 million tons as against 7.5 million tons during the corresponding year. Bajra (spiked millet) is one of the principal millets of India. The production of bajra has moved down to 5.4 million tons in 1971-72 from 8 million tons in 1970-71. Barley Ragi, and several other grains are also grown in India. Barley accounted for 2.5 million tons in 1971-72 as against 2.8 million tons during 1970-71 and the production of ragi is estimated at 2.2 million tons in 1971-72 reflecting no change over the corresponding period.

Pulses are an important source of protein, and therefore, close consideration is being given to bringing about substantial increases in their production. Pulses comprise about ten per cent of the total grain and pulse output in India. Pulses consist primarily of chickpeas, pigeonpeas, black and green peas and cowpeas. In 1971-72 the production of pulses is estimated at 11.1 million metric tons as against 11.8 million tons during 1970-71.

The following table gives a breakdown of foodgrain production during the past five years:

Production of Foodgrains

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71(1)	1971-72
			million tons		
Rice	37.6	39.8	40.4	42.2	42.7
Wheat	16.5	18.7	20.1	23.8	26.5
Other cereals	28.9	25.1	27.3	30.6	24.4
Totals, cereals	83.0	83.6	87.8	96.6	93.6
Totals, pulses	12.1	10.4	11.7	11.8	11.1
Totals, foodgrains	95.1	94.0	99.5	108.4	104.7
Index number of foodgrains production with the triennium ending 1961-62 = 100 as base.	-	115.7	123.5	133.9	130.9

(1) Partially revised estimates.

Emergency Agricultural Production Programme (EAPP).— As a result of severe drought and substantial damage to crops in many parts of the country, the Government of India took up an Emergency Agricultural Production Programme (EAPP) for increasing the production of Rabi (spring) and summer crops. Special allocations of financial assistance to the tune of 1,520 million rupees were made available to the State Governments to enable them to take up quick maturing minor irrigation programmes. The programmes undertaken by the States envisage energization of about 160,000 tube-wells/pumpsets, construction of about 2,000 state deep tube-wells, about 65,000 shallow tube-wells and implementation of about 5,000 lift irrigation projects, etc. In addition, there was a provision for short-term loans for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. As a result of EAPP and the beneficial rains received during Rabi sowings, the prospects of making up for past losses have brightened considerably.

GRAIN SITUATION IN ARGENTINA

The following information relative to the grain situation in Argentina has been extracted from a report by Mr. H.G. Fairfield, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) for Canada, Buenos Aires, under dates of March 26 and May 2, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The second estimate of oats, barley and rye production for 1972-73 at 566,000, 880,000 and 690,000 tons (36,700,000, 40,418,000 and 27,164,000 bushels), respectively, shows a general increase over last year.

Production by province for 1972-73 compared with 1971-72 is as follows:

	1971-72	1972-73
	thousand bushels	
Oats		
Buenos Aires	29,179	33,717
Entre Rios	765	1,070
Cordoba	227	772
La Pampa	201	629
Santa Fe	285	370
Others	143	143
Totals	30,800	36,700
Barley		
Buenos Aires	20,774	32,656
La Pampa	1,901	3,766
Cordoba	1,511	2,724
Santa Fe	873	928
Others	340	344
Totals	25,399	40,418
Rye		
Buenos Aires	6,614	14,684
La Pampa	2,335	6,220
Cordoba	732	5,685
Santa Fe	289	394
Others	108	181
Totals	10,078	27,164

The first estimate of millet production for 1972-73 has been established at 174,000 metric tons, (7,672,000 bushels) an increase of 65 per cent over last year.

The following table shows production by province for 1972-73 compared with 1971-72:

	1971-72	1972-73
	thousand bushels	
Cordoba	2,884	4,850
Santa Fe	1,411	2,072
La Pampa	4	485
Buenos Aires	331	265
Totals	4,630	7,672

The second estimate of area seeded to corn for 1972-73 has been published by the Department of Agriculture at 4,350,000 hectares (10,744,000 acres). This is a decrease of 2 per cent from 1971-72.

The first estimate of corn production has been established at 9,800,000 metric tons (385,805,000 bushels) an increase of 27 per cent over last year.

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

	Acreage		Production	
	1971-72	1972-73(1)	1971-72	1972-73(2)
	thousand acres		thousand bushels	
Buenos Aires	3,304	3,211	98,813	155,503
Santa Fe	2,902	2,544	81,492	116,135
Cordoba	1,716	2,075	15,353	66,925
Entre Rios	1,241	840	23,621	18,503
La Pampa	340	625	921	8,267
San Luis	604	651	2,362	7,118
Others	857	799	8,133	13,354
Totals	10,965	10,744	230,696	385,805

(1) Second estimate
(2) First estimate

Grain sorghum area has been estimated at 2,890,000 hectares (7,138,000 acres). This is an increase of 5 per cent over last year.

The Department of Agriculture published the estimate of grain sorghum production at 4.9 million metric tons, (192,903,000 bushels) an increase of 108 per cent over last year.

The following table shows acreage and production by province for 1972-73 compared with 1971-72:

	Acreage		Production	
	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
	thousand acres		thousand bushels	
Cordoba	2,083	2,421	18,149	64,957
Santa Fe	1,828	1,754	23,227	43,305
Buenos Aires ..	1,191	1,334	24,211	36,612
La Pampa	523	558	787	15,353
Entre Rios	472	427	11,456	12,204
Chaco	357	219	6,574	9,251
Others	360	426	8,503	11,220
Totals	6,815	7,138	92,908	192,903

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 May 30, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Supply-dispostion.— With large amounts of barley, delivered during January, at 390,500 metric tons (17,935,000 bushels) and February at 391,600 tons (17,986,000 bushels) total farm deliveries reached 5,401,500 tons (248,087,000 bushels) on March 1, 1973, in contrast to 4,869,800 tons (223,666,000 bushels) last year. For the first seven months of the current trade crop year, total disposition remained lower than last year, with 3,137,300 tons (144,094,000 bushels) compared with 3,519,600 tons (161,652,000 bushels).

While total domestic disposition declined from 1,019,800 tons (46,839,000 bushels) last year to 1,003,200 tons (46,076,000 bushels), barley sold to animal feed companies decreased from 361,700 tons (16,613,000 bushels) to 301,400 tons (13,843,000 bushels). Total exports were also down, with 2,134,100 tons (98,018,000 bushels) compared with 2,555,900 tons (117,390,000 bushels) a year ago. Stocks on March 1, 1973 amounted to 2,377,400 tons (109,192,000 bushels) as against 1,713,300 tons (78,690,000 bushels) on March 1, 1972.

January and February marketings brought the total deliveries of corn to 4,800,900 metric tons (189,001,000 bushels) on March 1, 1973. This compares with the last year figure of 5,292,100 tons (208,339,000 bushels). With 2,072,100 tons (81,574,000 bushels), domestic disposition was placed at about the same level as last year while total exports declined from 2,428,400 tons (95,601,000 bushels) last year to only 1,615,600 tons (63,603,000 bushels) on March 1, 1973 registering a decrease of 812,800 tons (31,998,000 bushels) from a year ago. Stocks on March 1, 1973 were placed at 2,267,600 tons (89,271,000 bushels), compared with 2,173,900 tons (85,582,000 bushels) on March 1, 1972.

External trade.— For the first seven months of the current crop year the three main coarse grains imports were lower than they were a year earlier. This is especially true for corn, as the imports declined from 215,626 metric tons (8,489,000 bushels) to 153,780 tons (6,054,000 bushels) on March 1, 1973. Main corn suppliers remained the U.S. with 119,325 tons (4,698,000 bushels) compared with 141,673 tons (5,577,000 bushels) last crop year; South Africa which has already exported to France 21,913 tons (863,000 bushels)of corn, compared with no shipments a year ago, and Argentina shipped 9,701 tons (382,000 bushels) in contrast to 58,227 tons (2,292,000 bushels) a year previous.

For the August-February period, french exports of barley declined from 2,554,202 metric tons (117,312,000 bushels) to 2,134,149 tons (98,020,000 bushels). During the first seven months of the current crop year exports to the enlarged EEC were 866,082 tons (39,778,000 bushels) compared with 895,852 tons (41,146,000 bushels) a year ago while exports to Third Countries on March 1, 1973 at 1,268,066 tons (58,241,000 bushels) compared with 1,658,349 tons (76,167,000 bushels) a year earlier. Among those Third Countries key buyers ordered as follows: USSR(Russia), 429,013 tons (19,704,000 bushels); Switzerland, 295,933 tons (13,592,000 bushels); Hungary, 271,817 tons (12,484,000 bushels); and Poland 136,242 tons (6,257,000 bushels).

Corn exports on March 1,1973 totalled 1,616,159 metric tons (63,625,000 bushels) below the 2,053,203 tons (80,830,000 bushels) on March 1, 1972. Total sales to the enlarged EEC declined from 1,981,656 tons (78,014,000 bushels) to 1,587,920 tons (62,513,000 bushels). This global reduction affects mostly the Five partners of France in the original Community, which bought 419,420 tons (16,512,000 bushels) less, 1,551,564 tons (61,082,000 bushels) compared with 1,970,985 tons (77,594,000 bushels), while sales development to the New Three Members was going well with 36,355 tons (1,431,000 bushels) as against 10,671 tons (420,000 bushels). Purchases from Third Countries also declined to 28,238 tons (1,112,000 bushels) in contrast to 71,546 tons (2,817,000 bushels) a year ago.

Oats exports were placed at 164,417 metric tons (10,661,000 bushels) of which 161,360 tons (10,463,000 bushels) went to the EEC (Six), compared with last year figures of 80,537 and 61,174 tons (5,222,000 and 3,967,000 bushels), respectively. Despite this very good development of total and especially European sales, exports to Third Countries went down to 3,056 tons (198,000 bushels), in contrast to 19,363 (1,256,000 bushels) a year ago.

Market.— Estimated sales of barley to the enlarged Community increased from 1.3 million metric tons (59,708,000 bushels) to 1.45 million tons (66,597,000 bushels). Taking into account the 2.59 million tons (118,957,000 bushels) on April 1, 1973, there might be a 500,000 tons (22,965,000 bushels) surplus with some risks of intervention. ONIC was fearing these difficulties for the barley market because of the lack of domestic and export opportunities. The press announced during the beginning of April that the surplus might be lightened by a 500,000 tons (22,965,000 bushels) purchase from USSR, 300,000 tons (13,779,000 bushels) shipped during 1972-73, and 200,000 tons (9,186,000 bushels) for 1973-74, and a possible sale to Poland of 100,000 to 200,000 tons (4,593,000 to 9,186,000 bushels). ONIC Permanent Committee, on the March 28 and April 25 meetings was asking the EEC for a compensatory allowance for barley remaining in the stocks at the end of the crop year, as it is already granted for other grains: this allowance would represent the difference between the target price in force during the last month of the crop year, say July, and the target price established for the first month of the new crop year, say August. Before the establishment of the new prices, ONIC disputed the opportunity for increasing the price of barley, and wished a better increase for corn price.

On April 1, 1973, 5 million tons (196,840,000 bushels) of corn have been delivered, while the total estimate reached 6.5 million tons (255,891,000 bushels). Forecasted sales to the EEC amountea to 2.55 million tons (100,388,000 bushels) and 1.8 million tons (70,862,000 bushels) have already been exported on April 1, 1973, despite the difficulty met for sales to U.K. The Italian 7.5 UC per metric ton derogation applied upon forage grains and specially corn imported by this country, will be resorb in 5 years, with 1.5 UC less every year, whereas the AGPM (General Association of Corn Producers) was requiring an immediate and complete cutting out.

	Area		Yield		Production	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
	thousand acres		bushels per acre		thousand bushels	
Rye	317	316	37	41	11,562	13,023
Barley	6,597	6,605	61	73	409,206	478,853
Oats	2,052	1,883	81	84	164,723	159,736
Corn	4,057	4,636	88	73	352,480	338,418

Crops.— The April 1,1973 estimates, as they cover both winter and spring coarse grains seedings are as follows:

	April			Differences 1973 over 1972	
	1971	1972	1973		
	thousand acres			'000 acres	per cent
Winter coarse grains					
Rye	337	302	311	+10	+3.2
Barley	865	1,125	1,340	+215	+19.2
Oats	320	320	338	+19	+6.0
Spring coarse grains					
Barley	4,172	4,461	4,313	−149	−3.3
Oats	1,104	1,401	1,066	−334	−23.9
Mixed grains	326	375	383	+8	+2.1
Totals, coarse grains	7,124	7,984	7,752	−232	−2.9

Total cultivated areas with barley would reach 2,288,500 hectares (5,653,000 acres) on April 1,1973, while the estimate amounted to 2,261,500 hectares (5,586,000 acres) on April 1, 1972. For winter barley acreage, the increase was representing 87,200 hectares (215,000 acres) or 19.2 per cent more. For spring barley, 80 per cent of the forecasted seedings were completed, so that there was a 60,200 hectares (149,000 bushels) decline, i.e. 3.3 per cent less.

Spring barley had a very irregular sprouting because of the March dryness and low temperatures.

Cultivated areas with oats increased from 696,700 to 568,600 hectares (1,721,000 to 1,404,000 acres on April 1, 1973, i.e. a 128,100 hectares (316,000 bushels) decline.

Cultivated areas with corn would probably increase, but it is still to early to give any estimate dealing with seedings. March climatic conditions were particularly favourable for soils preparation.

CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAINS EVENT

March 30 The 1973 season of navigation opened at the Canadian Lakehead with the arrival of the Scott Misener.

April 9 The Canadian Wheat Board announced the sale of wheat and barley to the U.S.S.R. (Russia). The wheat contract covers a total of 1.5 million metric tons (approximately 58 million bushels) and will consist of a variety of grades of spring wheat and durums. The barley sale amounts to 500,000 metric tons (approximately 24 million bushels).

18 Stocks of the six principal grains held on farms in Canada (exluding Newfoundland) at March 31, 1973 were estimated as follows, in millions of bushels with 1972 figures in brackets: wheat, 411.0(584.0); oats, 176.0 (200.0); barley, 302.0 (311.5); rye, 9.1 (13.4); flaxseed, 7.5 (17.0); and rapeseed, 22.0 (50.0).

June 4 The Canadian Wheat Board removed the last quota restrictions on Prairie grain deliveries by opening quotas for wheat and barley in all remaining shipping blocks. The extension of the open quota goes into effect immediately.