

# Coarse grains review

NOVEMBER 1973





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## COARSE GRAINS REVIEW

NOVEMBER 1973

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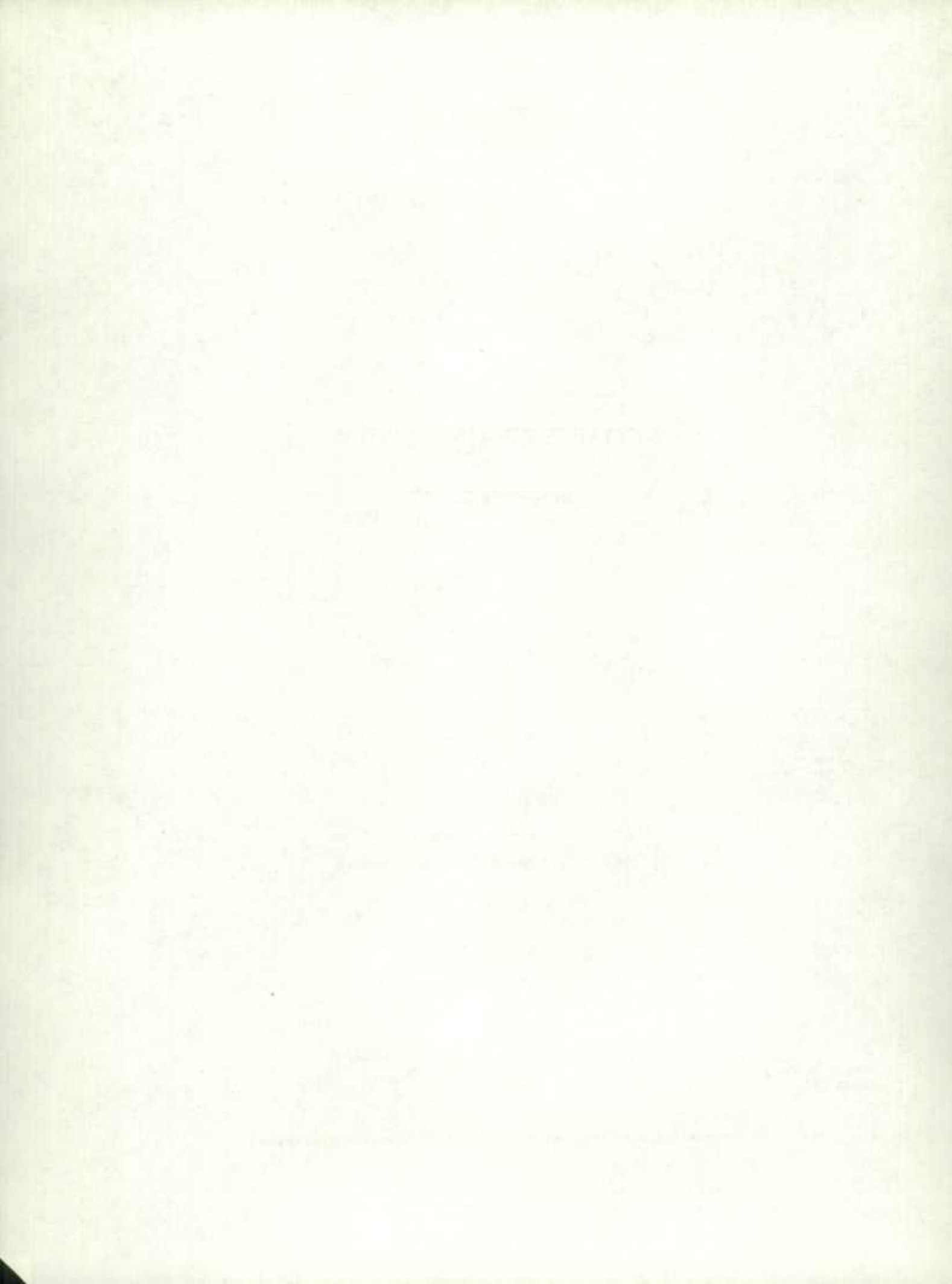
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### WORLD SITUATION

Record World Barley      According to a November 1973, Foreign Agriculture Circular,  
Crop in 1973;      United States Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural  
Oats also Gain      Service world barley production is expected to exceed 147  
million metric tons in 1973 — about 6 per cent above the  
previous 1972 record year.

In 1973 the Russian barley area is estimated to have increased by 700,000 hectares totalling about 28 million hectares. The total area is now over 7 million hectares above the average area harvested during the 5-year period 1967-71. Russian barley production this year is expected to total 47 million metric tons.

Barley production is also up in Eastern Europe by about 5.5 per cent, compared with 1972. Poland accounted for nearly all of this increase as its barley production rose to an estimated 3.3 million metric tons — 16.5 per cent above 1972.

The enlarged European Community (EC) is expected to produce a little less barley in 1973. An increase in West German barley output (+5 per cent) offset reduced production in the United Kingdom (-3.5 per cent) and Denmark (-5 per cent). Lower barley yields on about the same area were recorded in both the United Kingdom and Denmark.

Barley production in Africa and Asia is estimated to be down by about 2.4 million metric tons this year. Lower production is reported for Morocco, Turkey, Iraq, and Syria.

Canadian barley production fell an estimated 8 per cent in 1973 to 10.3 million metric tons. Reduced yields and area harvested were the main reasons for the drop in production.

Production of barley in the United States is expected to register a small increase this year — totalling about 9.3 million metric tons or about 1.5 per cent above 1972.

Beginning with the current report, which is the first world-summary estimate for the 1973 world grain crop, production estimates for the USSR are expressed in terms of gross weight, the same as official Soviet data.

World oats production is expected to reach almost 55 million tons in 1973 or 4 million tons more than last year. Nearly all of the increase is accounted for by larger Soviet production. USSR oat production is estimated at 17.5 million metric tons — 3.5 million above the 1972 level. The oat area in the Soviet Union is expected to total 12.5 million hectares this year — 1.1 million hectares more than in 1972.

Canada also registered an increase in oat production. Latest reports indicate that the Canadian oat area increased about 9.7 per cent this year and production totalled about 5.0 million metric tons. U.S. oat production is expected to increase only slightly in 1973 to 10.2 million metric tons, despite a 6.5 per cent increase in area.

Oat production in both Eastern and Western Europe, Africa, and South America declined in 1973. Production in Oceania recovered this year and Australia is expecting an oat crop of about 1.7 million tons or almost a million tons more than in 1972.



Beginning with the current report, which is the first world-summary estimate for the 1973 world grain crop, production estimates for the USSR are expressed in terms of gross weight, the same as official Soviet data.

#### CANADIAN SITUATION

<u>Exports of Oats,</u> <u>Barley and Rye</u> <u>August-October 1973</u>	Total exports of oats, barley and rye during the first quarter of the 1973-74 crop year amounted to 36.4 million bushels, 26 per cent below the August-October 1972 total of 49.1 million but considerably more than the ten-year (1962-71) average exports for the period of 18.0 million bushels. Current crop year exports of the three grains to October 31, 1973 with figures for the corresponding period of 1972 and the ten-year August-October averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows, in millions of bushels: oats, 0.1 (2.2, 2.0); barley, 33.8 (44.5, 16.1); and rye, 2.5 (2.4, 1.7).
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During the first three months of the 1973-74 crop year the markets for Canadian oats were Venezuela with imports of 71.4 million bushels and United States with 26.2 million. Exports of Canadian barley during the period under review amounted to 33.8 million bushels. Italy was Canada's number one market for this grain with imports of 7.6 million bushels followed by Japan, with 6.1 million. Other shipments taking more than one million bushels were: U.S.S.R. (Russia), 5.5; Poland, 3.4; United States, 2.4; Israel, 2.2; and Iran, 1.8.

In addition, Customs exports of Canadian malt in terms of barley during the August-October period of 1973 were equivalent to 1.6 million bushels. The leading markets for the 2.5 million bushels of Canadian rye exported during the first three months of current crop year were Japan and Roumania with 1.2 million bushels each.

<u>Wheat Board</u> <u>Announces</u> <u>1972-73 Final Payments</u>	On November 6, 1973 the Canadian Wheat Board announced final payments averaging 47.45 cent per bushel on wheat, 51.63 cents per bushel on barley and 40.80 cents per bushel on oats for producer deliveries during the 1972-73 crop year, were announced today by the Canadian Wheat Board.
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Mailing of the 352,403 cheques involved in the final payment, along with a pamphlet giving producers a breakdown of the Wheat Board's 1972-73 Pool Accounts, will start next week.

The final payments on grain delivered to the Wheat Board during the 1972-73 crop year involves the distribution of over \$374 million. This is the net amount still owing to producers from the sale of their grain by the Wheat Board in Canadian and overseas markets. The payment for wheat also includes funds received from the Government of Canada under the provisions of the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act.

The 1972-73 final payments, together with the higher initial prices received at country elevators, will give producers the highest cash return on grain since World War II. As shown in the pamphlet accompanying each cheque, the realized price on grain delivered during the 1972-73 crop year averaged \$2.25 per bushel for wheat, \$1.52 for barley and \$1.10 on oats. Marketing charges, covering freight, handling, carrying costs, and the Wheat Board's administrative costs, are deducted from these totals to give producers their net return.



Final payment cheques are mailed separately for wheat, barley and oats. Mailing will take about three to four weeks to complete. The total payment each producer receives depends on the quantities and grades of grain he delivered during the crop year.

Final Payments on 1972-73  
Oats and Barley Pool Accounts

On November 7, 1973 The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instruction to the Trade Re: Coarse Grains No. 6 stated that the Canadian Wheat Board announces the details of the final payments on oats and barley delivered to the Board during the crop year 1972-73. The Board will commence issuing final payment cheques to barley producers immediately following the issuing of the final wheat cheques. Cheques to oats producers will be issued immediately after completion of the barley payment.

In 1972-73 producers delivered 26,034,728.7 bushels of oats, and 195,234,006.4 bushels of barley to the Board. The total amounts of the final payments to be distributed to producers are \$10,622,044.72 for oats, and \$100,799,792.61 for barley.

These final payments will be made on the basis of Board records. For this reason it has not been necessary for producers to forward their 1972-73 certificates to the Board. These certificates are not required by the Board and may be retained by producers for their own records.

The final payments on oats and barley are being made on a grade basis as prescribed in the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

Latest Domestic Feed  
Grain Prices Announced

On December 3, 1973 the Canadian Wheat Board stated that changes in domestic selling prices for Prairie feed grains were announced today as a result of the latest survey of "off-Board" prices carried out by the Agricultural Products Board.

The prices, established under the provisions of the federal government's new feed grains policy, will go into effect immediately. The domestic prices, basis Thunder Bay or Vancouver, are as follows:

No. 3 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat .....	\$3.63 3/4 per bushel;
No. 1 Feed Barley .....	\$2.37 5/8 per bushel;
No. 1 Feed Oats .....	\$1.47 1/2 per bushel.

Under the provisions of the new federal policy, the Wheat Board's domestic selling prices for Prairie feed grains are adjusted in accordance with the latest survey of "off-Board" prices carried out by the Agricultural Products Board. The surveys, determining the weighted-average price of feed grains purchased by Prairie feed mills, feed lots, hog operators and poultry and egg producers, are carried out every two weeks.

The "off-Board" prices established by the latest survey carried out by the Agricultural Products Board were as follows (prices from the survey two weeks ago are shown in brackets):

Wheat, \$3.21 1/2 per bushel (\$3.25 3/8); barley, \$2.09 per bushel (\$2.04); and, oats, \$1.24 per bushel (\$1.23 1/2).

Shipments of High Moisture  
Grain is Held up Because of  
Serious Transportation Delays

this year as possible.

On November 1 the Canadian Wheat Board announced that grain producers in northern areas of the three Prairie provinces are being asked to dry as much of the high-moisture grain harvested

A recent survey carried out by the Canadian Wheat Board showed that at least 150 million bushels of Prairie grain were harvested in a tough and damp condition and because of serious transportation delays the bulk of this grain will have to be dried by farmers themselves.

C.W. Gibbings, Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board, said that with the critical grain car shortage only limited quantities of high-moisture grain can be moved to terminals for drying before the close of navigation.

"Rail shipments from country elevators are now about 75 million bushels behind schedule," Mr. Gibbings said, "and almost every available railway car is required to move the grain actually needed to meet sales commitments this fall and winter."

Mr. Gibbings said that everything possible would be done to get as much of the tough and damp grain moved as possible but the problem is that the bulk of the high-moisture grain is not the kind and grade now needed at export terminals.

"The export terminals are already scrambling for every available bushel to load waiting vessels and any further delays that would result with a large movement of high-moisture grain could jeopardize our export contracts," Mr. Gibbings said.

Delays in grain shipments have also contributed towards congestion in country elevators. As a result, total grain deliveries by producers are now over 60 million bushels below those on the same date last year.

"Lack of elevator space has imposed a hardship to many farmers, particularly those who had to harvest their crops in a tough and damp condition," Mr. Gibbings said. "However, if our transportation requirements can be met, we expect that producers will still be able to deliver all their available grain before the end of the present crop year."

The Wheat Board survey showed that as much as 70 per cent of this year's crop was harvested in a high-moisture condition in some northern areas. A breakdown by grains shows that nearly 90 million bushels of wheat, 50 million bushels of barley and 10 million bushels of oats were harvested in a tough and damp condition.

Because of the critical transportation situation, shipments of high-moisture grain will be restricted to those kinds of grains that are needed to meet sales commitments. As a result shipments of high-moisture grains will be confined to oats and barley to Thunder Bay, wheat and barley to Vancouver and wheat only to Prince Rupert.



**Millfeeds** During the 1972-73 crop year, production of Canadian millfeeds amounted to 650,246 tons, slightly below the 653,396 tons in 1971-72 and 4 per cent less than the ten-year (1961-62 - 1970-71) average of 674,212 tons. In 1972-73 exports, at 246,416 tons increased by one per cent over the 1971-72 total of 243,820 tons and were sharply above the ten-year average of 119,697 tons. Due to the decline in production combined with the rise in exports, domestic utilizations of millfeeds for 1972-73 at 404,435 tons, was one per cent below the 1971-72 total of 409,187 tons and 27 per cent less than the (1961-62 - 1970-71) average of 554,625 tons, after making allowances for changes in mill stocks. In 1972-73 the major export markets for millfeeds were United States, 118,210 tons; the Netherlands, 91,443; Japan, 20,360; and Belgium and Luxembourg, 12,673 tons. Substantially smaller shipments went to Britain, Bermuda, Jamaica, Barbados, Leeward and Windward Islands and Guyana.

During the first three months of the 1973-74 crop year, preliminary data indicate that production of millfeeds, at 185,703 tons, was 6 per cent more than the 175,897 tons produced during the corresponding period in 1972-73. During the August-October period of the current crop year, exports amounted to 61,938 tons, 22 per cent below the 79,168 tons exported during the same months in 1972. For the period under review, apparent domestic disappearance (excluding any allowance for imports) was 122,997 tons as against last year's August-October level of 96,980 tons.

Production and Exports of Canadian Millfeeds, 1965-66 - 1972-73

Crop year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent domestic disappearance(1)	Exports as % of production
			tons		per cent
1965-66 .....	724,425	(2)	112,420	610,166	15.5
1966-67 .....	667,140	(2)	101,817	567,524	15.3
1967-68 .....	640,278	(2)	52,485	586,220	8.2
1968-69 .....	648,505	(2)	93,319	551,381	14.4
1969-70 .....	703,959	(2)	213,579	495,273	30.3
1970-71 .....	672,686	(2)	235,436	435,277	35.0
1971-72 .....	653,396	(2)	243,820	409,187	37.3
1972-73 .....	650,246	(2)	246,416	404,435	37.9

(1) Adjusted for change in mill stocks.

(2) Imports of millfeeds are no longer classified as a separate commodity.

Supply and Distribution of Millfeeds, August-October 1973 and 1972

Month	Production	Exports	Apparent domestic disappearance(1)
		tons	
August 1973 .....	64,434	24,343	31,630
September .....	60,075	9,765	53,557
October .....	61,194	27,830	37,810
Total .....	185,703	61,938	122,997
Same period 1972 <sup>r</sup> .....	175,897	79,168	96,980

(1) Adjusted for change in mill stocks.

November Estimate of  
1973 Production of  
Canada's Principal  
Grain Crops

Canada's 1973 wheat crop now estimated at 628.7 million bushels, is 18 per cent above last year's 533.3 million bushels and 2 per cent above the ten-year average of 614.2 million bushels. The increase in production compared with last year is due to a 2 per cent increase in yields and a 16 per cent increase in seeded acreage. The average yield at 25.4 bushels per acre is 7 per cent above the ten-year (1962-71) average of 23.8 bushels per acre. This year's all Canada crop of spring wheat, including durum, is estimated at 613.9 million bushels compared with the 1972 crop of 517.4 million and the ten-year average of 598.8 million bushels. Ontario's winter wheat crop is estimated at 14.8 million bushels, a decrease of 7 per cent from last year's crop of 15.9 million.

Production of oats for grain in 1973 is estimated at 326.9 million bushels, 9 per cent above last year's 300.2 million but below the 1962-71 average of 378.6 million. Production in the Prairie Provinces is estimated at 273.0 million. The indicated average yield for Canada as a whole is 48.8 bushels per acre compared with 49.2 in 1972 and the ten-year average of 47.3 bushels. The 1973 barley crop is estimated at 474.6 million bushels, 8 per cent below last year's revised 518.3 million but 57 per cent above the 1962-71 average of 303.0 million. The indicated average yield for Canada as a whole is 39.7 bushels per acre. The combined production of fall and spring rye is now estimated at 14.3 million bushels, some 6 per cent above the 1972 crop of 13.5 million but 7 per cent below the ten-year average of 15.4 million bushels. Average yields, estimated at 22.5 bushels per acre, are 6 per cent above the 1972 average of 21.3 bushels and 10 per cent above the ten-year average of 20.4 bushels per acre. The 1973 crop of mixed grains, grown principally in Eastern Canada, is estimated at 97.0 million bushels, down 7 per cent from the 104.3 million produced in 1972 but some 16 per cent higher than the 1962-71 average production of 83.4 million bushels. The indicated average yield for all Canada at 48.5 bushels per acre is 4 per cent lower than the 50.5 bushels obtained in 1972 and one per cent below the ten-year average of 48.9 bushels per acre. Production of corn for grain in 1973 at 108.9 million bushels, is 9 per cent above last year's revised crop of 99.5 million and 52 per cent larger than the ten-year average of 71.8 million bushels. The average yield of 84.7 bushels per acre is 13 per cent above that of last year and 5 per cent above the ten-year average of 80.6.

November Estimate of 1973 Production of Grain Crops, Canada, Compared 1972

Crop	Area		Yield per acre		Production	
	1972	1973	1972	1973(1)	1972	1973(1)
	acres		bushels			
<u>CANADA</u>						
Winter wheat ....	365,000	375,000	43.5	39.5	15,878,000	14,812,000
Spring wheat(2) ..	20,984,700	24,385,700	24.7	25.2	517,410,000	613,926,000
All wheat .....	21,349,700	24,760,700	25.0	25.4	533,288,000	628,738,000
Oats for grain ..	6,104,000	6,698,000	49.2	48.8	300,208,000	326,880,000
Barley for grain	12,508,900 <sup>r</sup>	11,958,200	41.4	39.7	518,316,000 <sup>r</sup>	474,570,000
Fall rye .....	593,000	591,500	21.6	22.9	12,784,000	13,517,000
Spring rye .....	41,500	42,000	17.8	18.2	740,000	765,000
All rye .....	634,500	633,500	21.3	22.5	13,524,000	14,282,000
Mixed grains ....	2,064,900	2,001,500	50.5	48.5	104,285,000	97,013,000
Corn for grain ..	1,327,000	1,286,000	75.0 <sup>r</sup>	84.7	99,538,000 <sup>r</sup>	108,941,000
Buckwheat .....	102,800	89,000	16.6	12.7	1,711,000	1,129,000
Flaxseed .....	1,321,000	1,450,000	13.3	13.4	17,617,000	19,400,000
Soybeans .....	405,000	470,000	34.0	31.0	13,770,000	14,570,000
Rapeseed .....	3,270,000	3,150,000	17.5	16.9	57,300,000	53,200,000

(1) As indicated on basis of conditions on or about October 22.

(2) Includes durum wheat.



Acreage Yield and Production of Grain Corn,  
1972 and 1973

Province	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1972	1973	1972 <sup>r</sup>	1973	1972 <sup>r</sup>	1973
	acres		bushels		thousand bushels	
Quebec .....	114,000	95,000	67.0	73.8	7,638	7,011
Ontario .....	1,200,000	1,175,000	76.0 <sup>r</sup>	86.0	91,200 <sup>r</sup>	101,050
Manitoba .....	13,000	16,000	53.8	55.0	700	880
Total .....	1,327,000	1,286,000	75.0 <sup>r</sup>	84.7	99,538 <sup>r</sup>	108,941

General Quotas 1973-74 as at Monday, November 19, 1973  
bushels per quota acre

Alberta Red Winter	$\frac{A}{5}$	All blocks
Soft White Spring	5	All blocks
Rye	20	All blocks
Flaxseed	15	All blocks
Rapeseed (other)	15	All blocks

Special Quotas 1973-74 as at Monday, November 19, 1973

Selected Soft White Spring wheat	Rail — 1 carlot (40 assigned acres) Truck — 50 bushels per assigned acre	All blocks
Selected oats	Rail — 1 carlot (60 assigned acres) Truck — 50 bushels per assigned acre	All blocks
Rye for distilleries	30 bushels per assigned quota acre	All blocks
Flaxseed for processors	20 bushels per assigned quota acre	All blocks
Rapeseed (low erucic acid)		
Rapeseed for crushers	25 bushels per assigned quota acre	All blocks
Two-Row barley	Extended to any additional carlots	All blocks
Six-Row barley	Extended to a second carlot	All blocks

General Quotas 1973-74 as at Monday, November 19, 1973 Canadian National Railway Blocks

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

General Quotas 1973-74 as at Monday, November 19, 1973 Canadian Pacific Railway Blocks

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

Feed Grain Supplies  
Per Animal Unit

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

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

Crop year	Gross supply feed grain(2)	Grain-consuming animal units(3)	Gross supply per grain-consuming animal unit
	thousand tons	thousands	tons
1962-63 .....	19,055	15,485	1.23
1963-64 .....	21,319	15,903	1.34
1964-65 .....	19,921	16,775	1.19
1965-66 .....	21,270	16,427	1.29
1966-67 .....	23,205	16,633	1.40
1967-68 <sup>r</sup> .....	21,577	17,215	1.25
1968-69 <sup>r</sup> .....	24,205	16,771	1.44
1969-70 <sup>r</sup> .....	27,532	17,116	1.61
1970-71 <sup>r</sup> .....	29,712	18,879	1.57
1971-72 <sup>r</sup> .....	33,240	19,251	1.73
10-year average 1962-63 — 1971-72 <sup>r</sup> .	24,104	17,046	1.41
1972-73 <sup>r</sup> .....	31,331	19,037	1.65
1973-74 <sup>p</sup> .....	30,106	19,098	1.58

(1) Excluding wheat.

(2) Includes production of oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat and mixed grains together with carryover stocks of oats, barley, rye and commercial stocks of corn and import allowances.

(3) A grain-consuming animal unit is the equivalent in consumption of grain of one average milk cow in a year, weighted as follows: horses, 0.5; milk cows, 1.0; other cattle, 0.51; hogs, 0.87; sheep, 0.04; and poultry, 0.045. Calculations of the number of grain-consuming animal units for a particular crop year are based on the estimated livestock population as at June 1 immediately preceding that crop year.

(4) Based on November estimate of production of 1973 field crops.



Total supplies of Canadian feed grains in the crop year 1973-74 are estimated to be some 3 per cent less than in 1972-73 due to a decrease in opening stocks of oats, barley and rye, as well as smaller production of barley, buckwheat and mixed grains. Current crop year supplies of oats, consisting of the August 1 carryover of 79.5 million bushels and this year's crop of 326.9 million, are placed at some 406.4 million bushels and represent a 3 per cent decline from last year's total of 418.5 million. Supplies of barley, at 665.7 million bushels, consist of a carryover of 191.1 million and a crop of 474.6 million, are 7 per cent below the 1972-73 total of 714.2 million bushels.

Supplies of rye, at 24.6 million bushels are 16 per cent less than the 1972-73 total of 29.3 million due to a decrease in carryover stocks which more than offset an increase in production. This year's crop of mixed grains was estimated at 97.0 million bushels compared with the 104.3 million harvested in 1972. Production of grain corn in 1973 is estimated at 108.9 million bushels, 9 per cent more than last year's crop of 99.5 million. Gross supplies of feed grain are estimated at 30.1 million tons compared with last year's 31.3 million, but 25 per cent above the ten-year (1962-63 - 1971-72) average of 24.1 million tons. Grain-consuming animal units increased slightly from 19.0 million at June 1, 1972 to 19.1 million in 1973. The decrease in feed grain supplies more than offset a small increase in animal units, as a result, gross supplies per grain-consuming animal declined from 1.65 tons in 1972-73 to 1.58 tons in 1973-74 but are still well above the ten-year average of 1.41 tons.

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

Crop year	Net supply feed grain	Grain- consuming animal units	Net supply per grain-consuming animal unit
	thousand tons	thousands	tons
1962-63 .....	16,356	15,485	1.06
1963-64 .....	18,005	15,903	1.13
1964-65 .....	16,803	16,775	1.00
1965-66 .....	17,972	16,427	1.09
1966-67 <sup>r</sup> .....	19,460	16,633	1.17
1967-68 <sup>r</sup> .....	18,375	17,215	1.07
1968-69 <sup>r</sup> .....	21,341	16,771	1.27
1969-70 <sup>r</sup> .....	23,054	17,116	1.35
1970-71 <sup>r</sup> .....	22,503	18,879	1.19
1971-72 <sup>r</sup> .....	24,818	19,251	1.29
10-year average 1962-63 - 1971-72 <sup>r</sup> .....	19,869	17,046	1.17
1972-73 <sup>r</sup> .....	24,657	19,037	1.30
1973-74 <sup>p</sup> .....	23,938	19,098	1.25

While it is recognized that the method just outlined has value in determining the gross quantities of feed grains available for the Canadian livestock feeding program, a more realistic picture can be presented after subtracting estimated amounts used for purposes other than animal feeding. In the compilations in Table 2, net supplies have been calculated by deducting exports, seed requirements and other domestic non-feed uses from gross supplies as set out in Table 1. For the 1973-74 crop year these items have been estimated in arriving at the net supply position. As in Table 1, wheat used for feeding purposes has been omitted from the calculations. Net supplies are estimated to be 23.9 million tons, 3 per cent less than the 1972-73 total of 24.7 million but 20 per cent larger than the ten-year average of 19.9 million tons. The net 1973-74 supplies per grain-consuming animal unit are estimated at 1.25 tons, 4 per cent below the 1972-73 level of 1.30 tons but 7 per cent above the recent ten-year average of 1.17 tons.

Grain consumed in 1972-73. — In arriving at the actual amount of grain consumed per animal unit during a particular crop year, quantities of wheat fed are included in the calculations. The estimate of total feed grain consumption as shown in Table 3 is, therefore, the net supply set forth in Table 2 less the year-end carryover of feed grains, plus wheat fed. The amount consumed per animal unit in 1972-73 was estimated at 1.08 tons, an increase of 4 per cent over the 1.04 tons fed in 1971-72 and 16 per cent more than the ten-year average of 0.93 tons.

TABLE 3. Grain Consumed Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit

Crop year	Amount consumed	Grain- consuming animal units	Amount consumed per grain-consuming animal unit
	thousand tons	thousands	tons
1962-63 .....	12,759	15,485	0.82
1963-64 .....	13,430	15,903	0.84
1964-65 .....	13,490	16,775	0.80
1965-66 .....	14,585	16,427	0.89
1966-67 <sup>r</sup> .....	15,799	16,633	0.95
1967-68 <sup>r</sup> .....	15,125	17,215	0.88
1968-69 <sup>r</sup> .....	16,068	16,771	0.96
1969-70 <sup>r</sup> .....	17,764	17,116	1.04
1970-71 <sup>r</sup> .....	18,879	18,879	1.00
1971-72 <sup>r</sup> .....	19,941	19,251	1.04
10-year average 1962-63 — 1971-72 <sup>r</sup> ....	15,784	17,046	0.93
1972-73 <sup>P</sup> .....	20,475	19,037	1.08

Farmers' Marketings  
of Oats, Barley and Rye

Total marketing of oats, barley and rye in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to November 14 amounted to 74.9 million bushels, 5 per cent below the comparable 1972 total of 78.7 million but 27 per cent above the ten-year (1962-71) average for this period of 58.8 million bushels. This year's August 1-November 14 total consisted of barley, 80 per cent; oats, 16 per cent; and rye, 4 per cent.

Farmers' Marketings(1) of Oats, Barley and Rye in the Prairie Provinces, 1973-74 with Comparisons

Period or week ending		Oats				Barley			
		Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
thousand bushels									
August	8, 1973	—	1	—	1	3	35	—	38
	15	6	9	—	15	19	23	2	44
	22	821	64	174	1,059	3,176	869	828	4,873
	29	499	228	17	744	995	1,897	578	3,470
September	5	476	146	133	755	1,090	1,936	1,262	4,288
	12	665	277	221	1,163	777	2,420	2,214	5,410
	19	289	230	189	708	832	2,174	1,743	4,748
	26	279	282	460	1,021	721	2,021	3,082	5,824
October	3	320	209	115	644	1,038	2,038	786	3,862
	10	291	256	486	1,033	848	2,316	1,806	4,970
	17	276	191	539	1,007	768	2,209	2,283	5,259
	24	457	220	558	1,234	1,059	1,835	2,227	5,121
	31	283	216	454	953	786	1,702	2,177	4,666
November	7	419	210	293	922	785	1,277	1,946	4,008
	14	292	152	156	600	619	1,230	1,423	3,272
Total		5,374	2,690	3,794	11,858	13,516	23,982	22,356	59,853
Similar period 1972		7,399	2,948	2,985	13,333	14,031	23,476	25,933	63,440
10-year average similar period 1962-71		5,817	4,741	3,152	13,710	6,477	16,697	18,950	42,123

		Rye			
August	8, 1973	(2)	33	16	49
	15	7	77	9	93
	22	419	353	616	1,389
	29	166	162	301	628
September	5	19	99	51	169
	12	14	39	79	132
	19	17	29	85	131
	26	14	60	171	245
October	3	10	32	12	54
	10	4	18	45	67
	17	4	21	35	60
	24	9	19	54	82
	31	3	17	27	47
November	7	3	7	20	31
	14	4	1	12	18
Total		694	965	1,535	3,194
Similar period 1972		370	838	705	1,914
10-year average, similar period 1962-71		802	1,531	630	2,962

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

(2) Less than 500 bushels.



Visible Supply of Canadian Oats, Barley and Rye, November 14, 1973 Compared with  
Approximately the Same Date, 1971 and 1972

Position	1971	1972	1973
thousand bushels			
<u>Oats</u>			
Primary elevators — Manitoba .....	2,191	3,428	3,767
Saskatchewan .....	6,492	2,869	3,054
Alberta .....	8,470	4,397	5,957
Sub-total .....	17,153	10,694	12,778
Process elevators .....	650	155	187
Interior terminals .....	20	11	111
Vancouver-New Westminster .....	1	3	—
Thunder Bay .....	5,889	3,384	2,036
In transit rail (western division) .....	296	2,433	1,147
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports .....	1,832	3,232	1,360
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports .....	1,826	2,268	534
In transit lake .....	905	1,551	201
In transit rail (eastern division) .....	84	351	515
Total .....	28,656	24,082	18,869
<u>Barley</u>			
Primary elevators — Manitoba .....	2,548	8,308	15,258
Saskatchewan .....	11,040	13,221	29,196
Alberta .....	25,103	27,914	35,557
Sub-total .....	38,691	49,443	80,011
Process elevators .....	2,674	2,322	2,096
Interior terminals .....	725	3,129	814
Vancouver-New Westminster .....	1,534	2,043	2,671
Victoria .....	3	4	—
Churchill .....	185	219	592
Thunder Bay .....	22,242	10,536	6,323
In transit rail (western division) .....	6,008	2,397	10,627
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports .....	1,407	2,202	1,761
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports .....	8,300	10,359	5,264
In transit lake .....	6,025	2,774	3,759
In transit rail (eastern division) .....	—	6	169
Total .....	87,794	85,434	114,087
<u>Rye</u>			
Primary elevators — Manitoba .....	480	397	763
Saskatchewan .....	1,559	2,867	2,551
Alberta .....	721	1,449	2,065
Sub-total .....	2,760	4,713	5,379
Process elevators .....	54	75	105
Interior terminals .....	—	—	46
Vancouver-New Westminster .....	982	1,078	804
Prince Rupert .....	—	1	—
Thunder Bay .....	1,200	2,061	1,444
In transit rail (western division) .....	202	577	404
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports .....	351	374	361
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports .....	471	230	210
In transit lake .....	—	—	120
In transit rail (eastern division) .....	2	—	2
Total .....	6,022	9,109	8,875



Grading of  
Crops, 1973-74

The total number of cars of oats, barley and rye inspected by the Canadian Grain Commission during the first three months of the 1973-74 crop year amounted to 21,569 cars 25 per cent below the 28,585 cars of these grains inspected during the comparable months in 1972-73. Inspection of barley, at 18,549 cars accounted for 86 per cent of the August-October 1973 total, with the remainder consisting of 1,900 cars of oats (9 per cent); and 1,120 cars of rye (5 per cent).

Percentages of the three grains falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs" and "Damps") during the first quarter of the 1973-74 crop year with comparable data for 1972-73 and the five-year August-July (1967-68 - 1971-72) averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows: oats, 1 Feed or higher, 92.0(92.4, 83.4); barley, 1 Feed or higher, 84.4(88.7, 77.3); and rye, 3 C.W. or higher, 95.5(95.7, 87.2).

Gradings of Oats, Barley and Rye Inspected(1)  
August-October 1973-74 with Comparisons

Grain and grade	Crop Year		August-October				
	Average	1972-73	1972-73	1973-74			
	1967-68			cars	per cent	cars	per cent
	1971-72						
<u>OATS</u>							
2 C.W. ....	0.5	0.2	19	0.4	4	0.2	
Ex. 3 C.W. ....	4.6	1.4	76	1.6	9	0.5	
3 C.W. ....	21.3	24.3	927	19.2	386	20.3	
Ex. 1 Feed ....	12.2	17.4	734	15.2	293	15.4	
1 Feed ....	44.8	48.9	2,708	56.0	1,056	55.6	
2 Feed ....	4.6	4.8	278	5.7	95	5.0	
3 Feed ....	1.0	0.9	49	1.0	23	1.2	
Mixed Feed(3)	0.5	0.5	17	0.4	1	0.1	
Tough(3,4) ....	8.2	0.8	8	0.2	21	1.1	
Damp(3,5) ....	0.8	(2)	—	—	—	—	
Rejected(3) ...	0.6	0.3	12	0.2	2	0.1	
All Others ....	0.7	0.5	10	0.2	10	0.5	
Total .....	100.0	100.0	4,838	100.0	1,900	100.0	

Bushel equivalent  
(approximately)

14,778,000

6,178,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Gradings of Oats, Barley and Rye Inspected(1), August-October  
1973-74 with Comparisons — Concluded

Grain and grade	Crop year		August-October			
	Average		1972-73		1973-74	
	1967-68		1972-73		1973-74	
	1971072					
	per cent		cars	per cent	cars	per cent
<u>BARLEY</u>						
1 C.W. Six-Row .....	(2)	(2)	—	—	35	0.2
2 C.W. Six-Row .....	1.6	0.3	105	0.5	1,613	8.7
3 C.W. Six-Row .....	12.2	10.7	2,725	12.4	—	—
1 C.W. Two-Row .....	(2)	—	—	—	35	0.2
2 C.W. Two-Row .....	0.9	0.2	68	0.3	1,204	6.5
3 C.W. Two-Row .....	5.2	8.0	1,972	9.0	—	—
1 Feed .....	57.4	65.4	14,559	66.5	12,767	68.8
2 Feed .....	12.0	5.3	1,804	8.2	927	5.0
3 Feed .....	1.2	0.5	186	0.8	95	0.5
Tough(3, 6) .....	7.5	9.2	444	2.0	1,837	9.9
Damp(3, 5) .....	1.4	0.2	4	(2)	13	0.1
Rejected(3) .....	0.4	0.1	17	0.1	14	0.1
All Others .....	0.1	(2)	10	0.1	9	0.1
Total .....	100.0	100.0	21,894	100.0	18,549	100.0

Bushel equivalent  
(approximately) ..... 53,045,000 46,152,000

RYE

1 C.W. ....	0.4	0.2	1	0.1	4	0.4
2 C.W. ....	49.0	49.9	738	39.8	693	61.9
3 C.W. ....	37.8	44.9	1,034	55.8	372	33.2
4 C.W. ....	3.3	1.8	31	1.7	16	1.4
Ergoty .....	1.7	1.3	32	1.7	12	1.1
Tough(3, 4) .....	7.5	1.5	12	0.6	23	2.1
Damp(3, 5) .....	0.2	(2)	—	—	—	—
Rejected(3) .....	0.1	0.3	5	0.3	—	—
All Others .....	0.1	(2)	—	—	—	—
Total .....	100.0	100.0	1,853	100.0	1,120	100.0

Bushel equivalent  
(approximately) ..... 4,024,000 2,537,000

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

Lake Shipments from Thunder Bay Lake shipments of the six major grains out of Lakehead terminals from the beginning of the 1973 navigation season to November 14 amounted to 363.5 million bushels, a decrease of 26 per cent from the 488.3 million shipped during the corresponding period of 1972. In 1973 the season of navigation opened on March 30 while the 1972 season opened on April 14. Lake shipments of wheat, at 245.3 million bushels were 14 per cent below the 1972 comparable figure of 286.5 million and accounted for 67 per cent of the current total.

Combined lake shipments of the six major grains from August 1 to November 14 of the current crop year, amounted to 159.4 million bushels, 30 per cent less than the 1972 figure of 229.1 million. With the exception of rye each of the other five grains registered a decline.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from Thunder Bay, from the Opening of Navigation to November 14, 1973 and to Approximately the Same Date 1962-72

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
thousand bushels							
1962 .....	136,172	19,762	23,972	5,084	6,980	—	191,971
1963 .....	184,293	37,346	31,571	3,091	5,441	—	261,743
1964 .....	302,907	30,029	35,813	4,902	8,166	59	381,876
1965 .....	252,455	41,850	35,996	3,939	9,725	911	344,877
1966 .....	334,173	27,930	38,200	7,758	12,582	1,099	421,743
1967 .....	196,806	32,159	59,360	5,505	9,491	862	304,183
1968 .....	150,977	16,375	25,709	2,414	4,636	326	200,437
1969 .....	128,998	16,759	42,621	1,877	7,259	1,178	198,691
1970 .....	222,591	23,550	120,418	2,506	9,979	5,016	384,059
1971 .....	259,872	23,590	137,550	4,437	14,479	13,310	453,238
1972 .....	286,460	26,256	143,639	3,985	12,168	15,820	488,328
1973 .....	245,261	14,242	81,905	2,811	9,028	10,268	363,515
August 1 to November 14							
1972 .....	152,117	13,943	48,195	1,638	5,096	8,068	229,056
1973 .....	107,100	6,339	36,445	2,112	3,124	4,273	159,393

Rail Shipments from Thunder Bay Rail movement of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed from the Lakehead during the first three months of the current crop year amounted to 2,478,000 bushels, 34 per cent below the comparable 1972 total of 3,745,000 bushels.

Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Thunder Bay, August-October 1973 and 1972

Month	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
thousand bushels							
August 1973 ...	147	171	171	2	—	99	591
September .....	199	267	283	4	—	45	797
October .....	205	400	422	14	—	47	1,089
Total .....	552	838	876	21	—	191	2,478
Same period							
1972 .....	499	2,470	682	29	65	—	3,745



Shipments Under Feed  
Grain Assistance  
Regulations

Claims filed for payment up to October 31, 1973 represent the movement of 23.4 million bushels of wheat, oats, barley, rye and corn from the Prairie Provinces and Eastern Canada under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act during the August-

October period of the current crop year. These shipments were about 7 per cent less than the 25.2 million at the comparable period a year ago.

Data on the movement of screenings and millfeeds under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act indicate that 31,658 tons and 94,021 tons, respectively, were shipped during the August-October period of the current crop year. Data on these shipments during the first three months of 1972 place shipments of screenings at 32,377 tons and millfeeds at 95,121 tons.

The bulk of all livestock feed shipments with the exception of rye, screenings and eastern corn went to destinations in Quebec with this province accounting for 49 per cent of wheat, 57 per cent of oats, 64 per cent of barley, and 50 per cent of millfeeds.

Provincial Distribution of Shipments under the Feed Grain Assistance Regulations  
August 1 — October 31, 1973 and 1972

Province	Western					Eastern	
	Wheat(1)	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screen- ings	Mill- feeds	Corn
	thousand bushels				tons	thousand bushels	
Newfoundland .....	163	16	98	—	—	991	1
Prince Edward Island	45	47	195	—	—	434	8
Nova Scotia .....	801	276	325	—	849	2,579	73
New Brunswick .....	292	124	255	—	615	1,409	50
Quebec .....	4,027	3,460	5,840	2	341	46,624	—
Ontario .....	1,770	1,713	1,489	4	29,728	37,046	—
British Columbia ...	1,078	424	969	—	125	4,938	—
Total .....	8,175	6,060	9,171	6	31,658	94,021	131
Same period 1972 ...	7,860	8,970	8,391	14	32,377	95,121	308

(1) Includes shipments of sample feed grains.



Exports of Canadian Oats(1) 1973-74 and 1972-73

Destination	August 1973	September 1973	October 1973	August — October	
				1973-74	1972-73
bushels					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg ...	—	—	—	—	93,460
Britain .....	—	—	—	—	43,900
Ireland .....	—	—	—	—	222,646
Netherlands .....	—	—	—	—	348,848
Sub-total .....	—	—	—	—	708,854
Other Western Europe:					
Switzerland .....	—	—	—	—	318,212
Sub-total .....	—	—	—	—	318,212
Total .....	—	—	—	—	1,027,066
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
Venezuela .....	—	71,358	—	71,358	103,300
United States(2) .....	5,000	10,587	10,588	26,175	1,114,671
Total .....	5,000	81,945	10,588	97,533	1,217,971
Sub-total, all countries .....	5,000	81,945	10,588	97,533	2,245,037
Seed oats (3) .....	—	1,059	—	1,059	—
Total, all countries .....	5,000	83,004	10,588	98,592	2,245,037

(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.

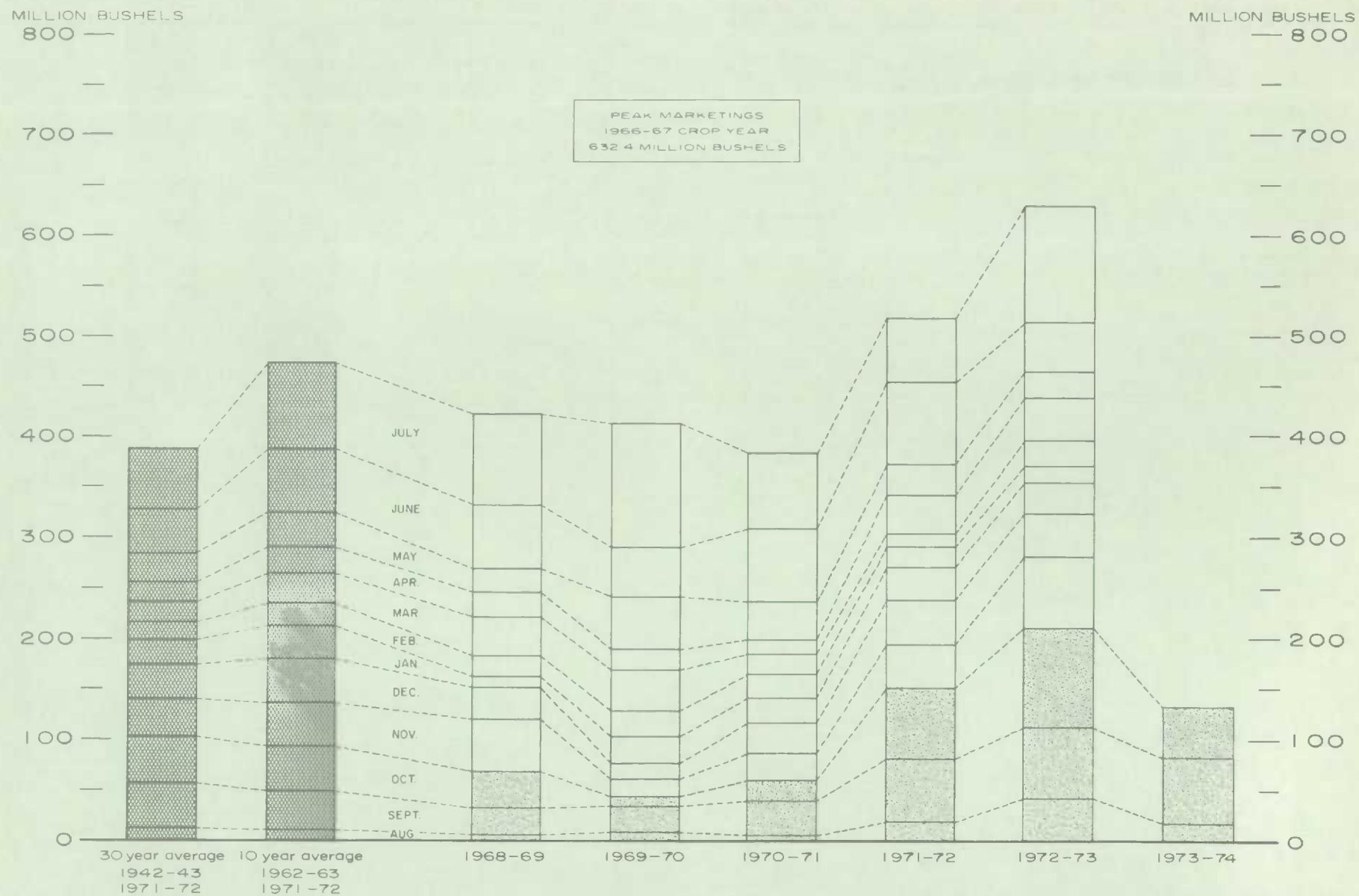
Exports of Canadian Barley(1) 1973-74 and 1972-73

Destination	August	September	October	August — October	
	1973	1973	1973	1973-74	1972-73 <sup>r</sup>
bushels					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	—	746,760	—	746,760	129,266
Britain .....	280,000	254,721	—	534,721	6,166,236
Germany, West .....	—	—	260,490	260,490	2,275,000
Italy .....	3,236,867	3,286,528	1,088,416	7,611,811	14,808,427
Netherlands .....	—	—	—	—	332,266
Sub-total .....	3,516,867	4,288,009	1,348,906	9,153,782	23,711,195
Other Western Europe:					
Portugal .....	—	—	—	—	567,000
Switzerland .....	—	—	—	—	24,500
Sub-total .....	—	—	—	—	591,500
Total .....	3,516,867	4,288,009	1,348,906	9,153,782	24,302,695
<u>Eastern Europe</u>					
Germany, East .....	—	—	857,500	857,500	—
Hungary .....	—	—	708,633	708,633	1,165,733
Poland .....	618,380	1,666,000	1,094,733	3,379,113	1,936,934
U.S.S.R. (Russia) .....	2,371,769	1,070,252	2,105,320	5,547,341	499,800
Total .....	2,990,149	2,736,252	4,766,186	10,492,587	3,602,467
<u>Africa</u>					
Libya .....	—	—	—	—	620,667
Morocco .....	535,555	—	—	535,555	—
Total .....	535,555	—	—	535,555	620,667
<u>Asia</u>					
Cyprus .....	—	—	—	—	146,973
Iran .....	—	—	1,844,267	1,844,267	—
Israel .....	—	828,300	1,419,700	2,248,000	2,689,337
Japan .....	2,592,940	2,361,333	1,142,186	6,096,459	7,936,788
Taiwan .....	—	—	—	—	675,197
Turkey .....	—	—	839,860	839,860	—
Total .....	2,592,940	3,189,633	5,246,013	11,028,586	11,448,295
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
Peru .....	—	—	183,717	183,717	183,717
United States(2) .....	451,778	816,082	1,116,729	2,384,589	4,320,320
Total .....	451,778	816,082	1,300,446	2,568,306	4,504,037
Total, all countries .....	10,087,289	11,029,976	12,661,551	33,778,816	44,478,161

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

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

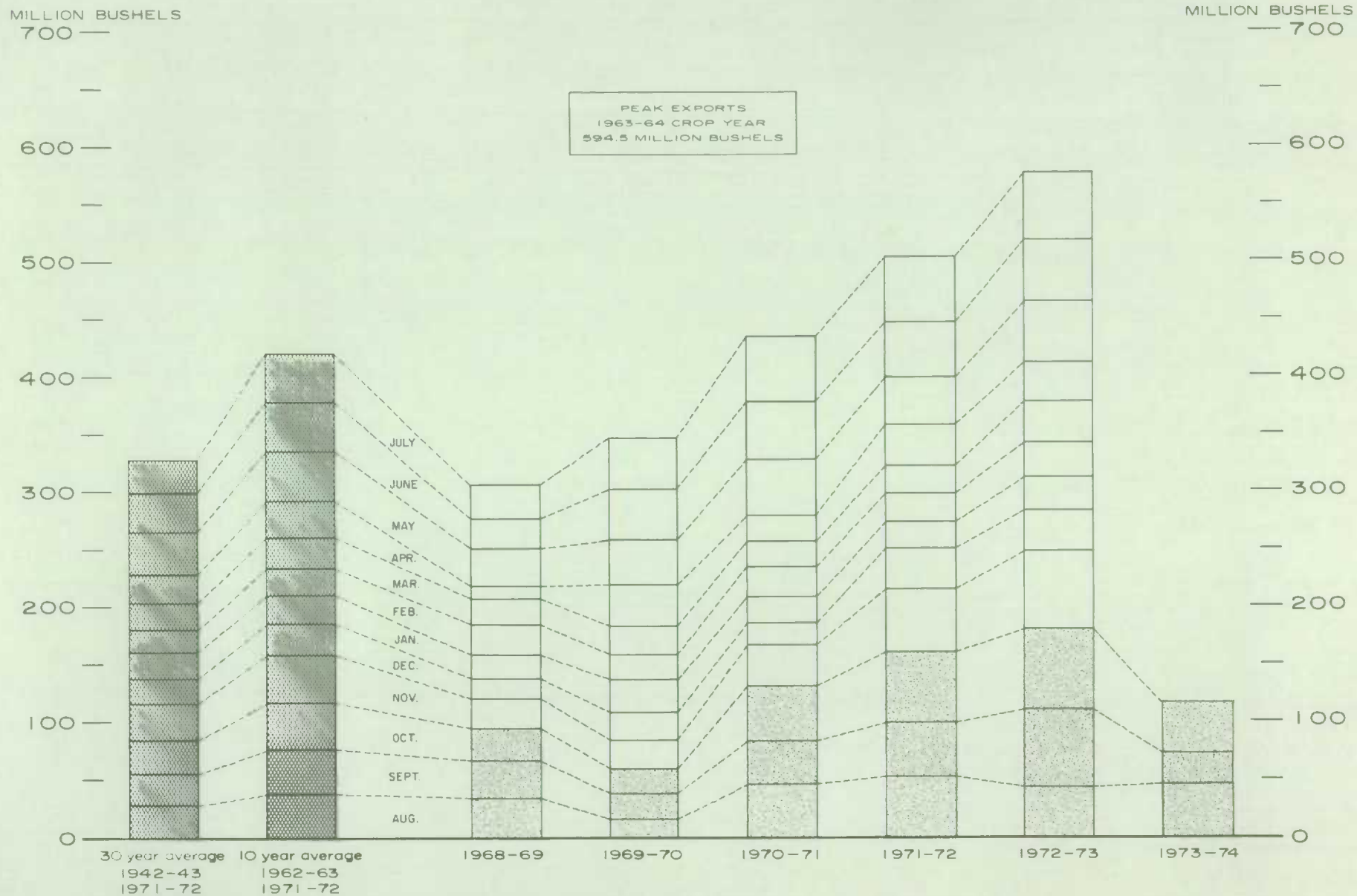
# FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF WHEAT, PRAIRIE PROVINCES (SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

# II

## 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)

MILLION BUSHEL

350 —

MILLION BUSHEL

350 —

300 —

300 —

250 —

250 —

200 —

200 —

150 —

150 —

100 —

100 —

50 —

50 —

0

0

30 year average  
1942-43  
1971-72

10 year average  
1962-63  
1971-72

JULY  
JUNE  
MAY  
APR  
MAR  
FEB  
DEC  
NOV  
OCT  
SEPT  
AUG

1968-69

1969-70

1970-71

1971-72

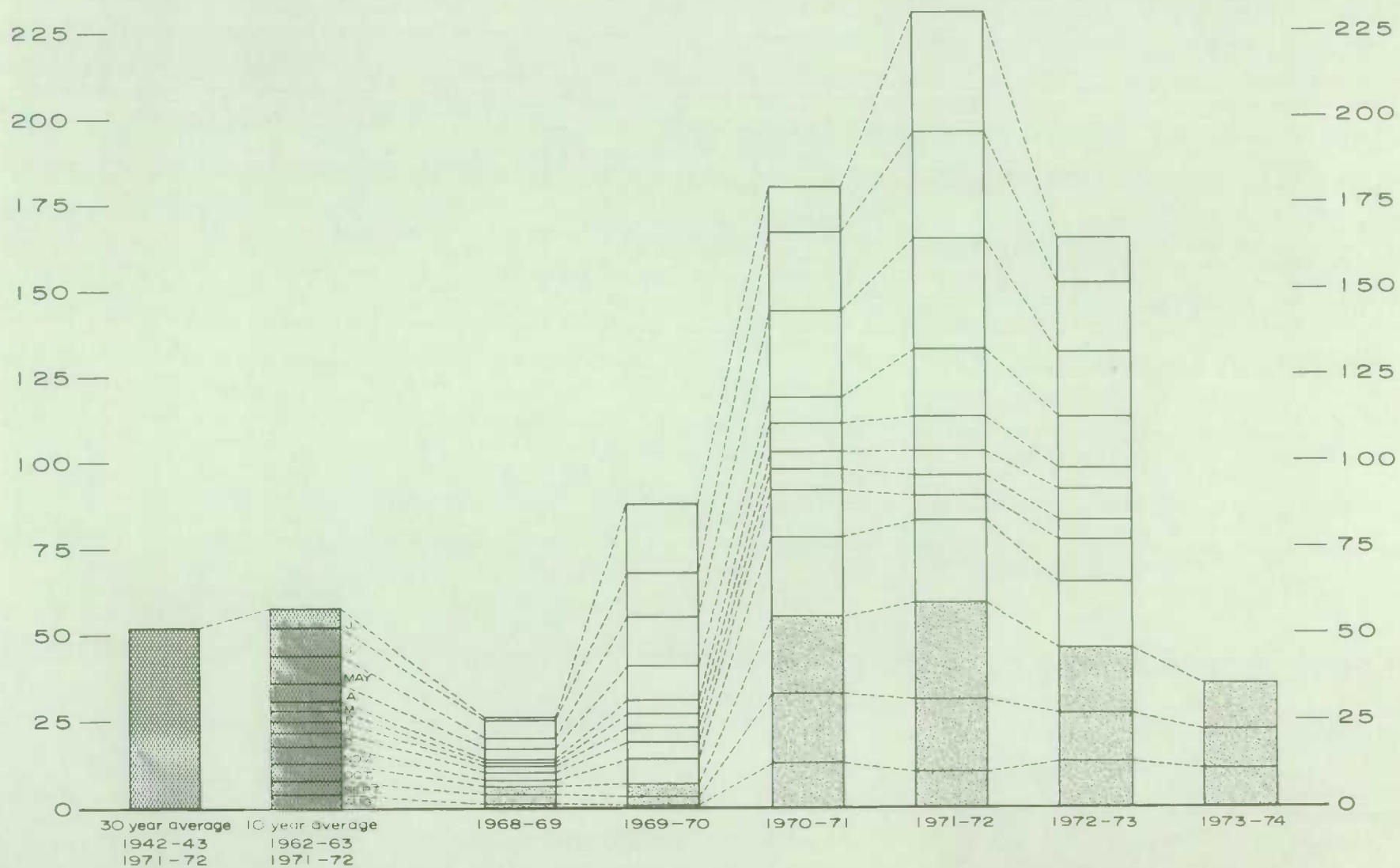
1972-73

1973-74

# EXPORTS OF CANADIAN BARLEY AND BARLEY PRODUCTS\* (SPECIFIED PERIODS)

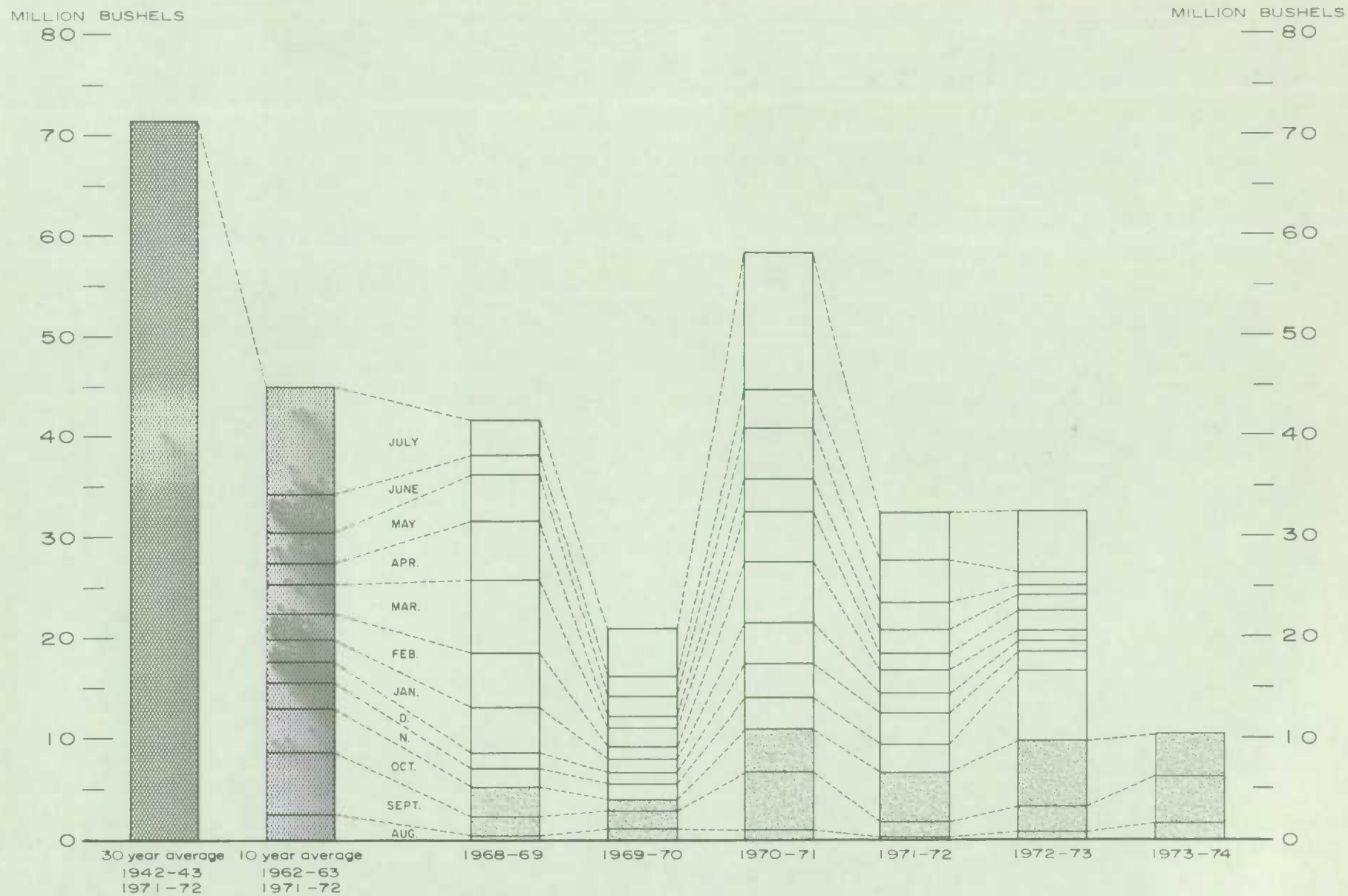
MILLION BUSHELS  
250 —

MILLION BUSHELS  
— 250



\*In terms of grain equivalent.

# FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES (SPECIFIED PERIODS)





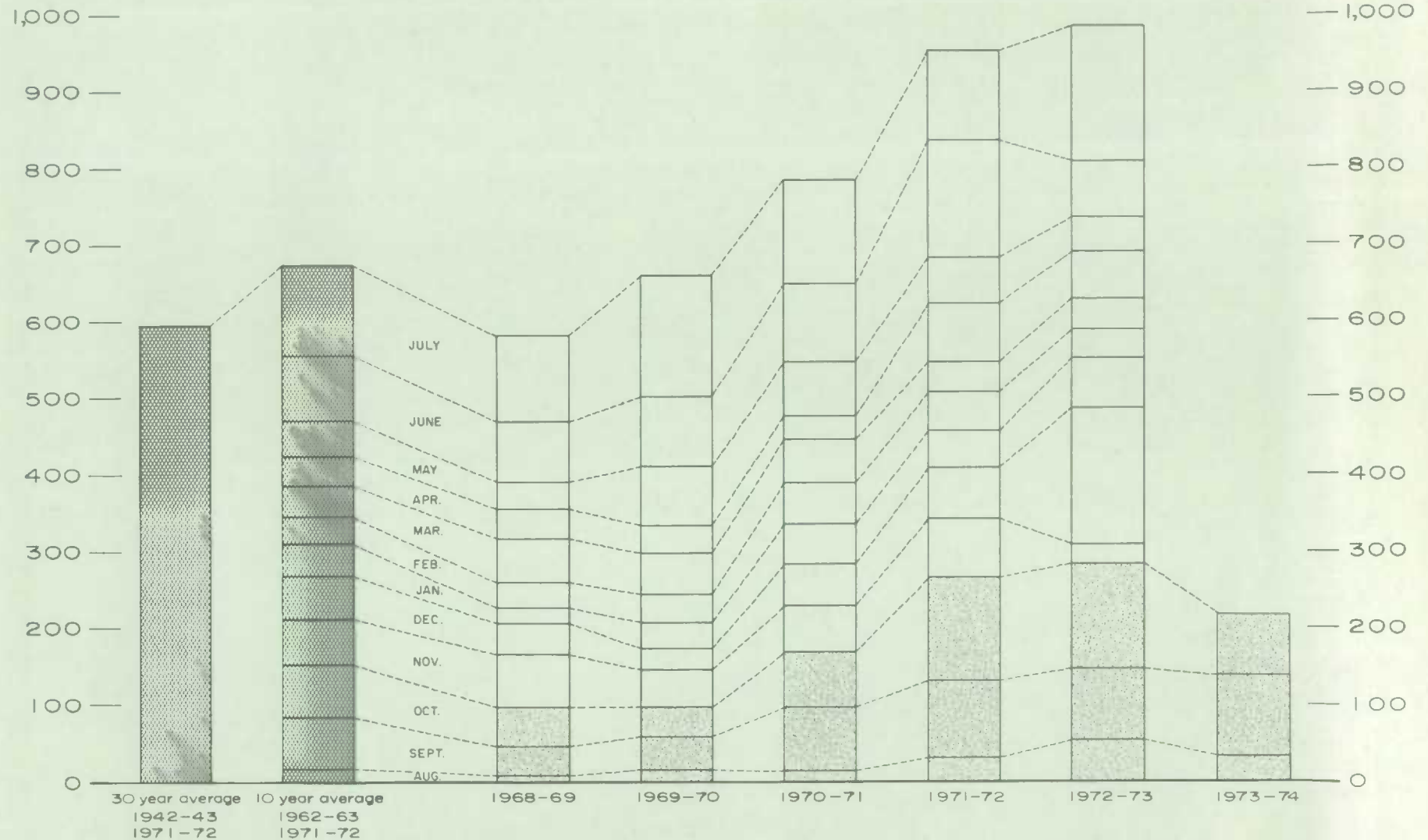


# FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF CANADA'S SIX MAJOR GRAINS\*, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

MILLION BUSHELS  
1,100 —

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHELS  
— 1,100



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

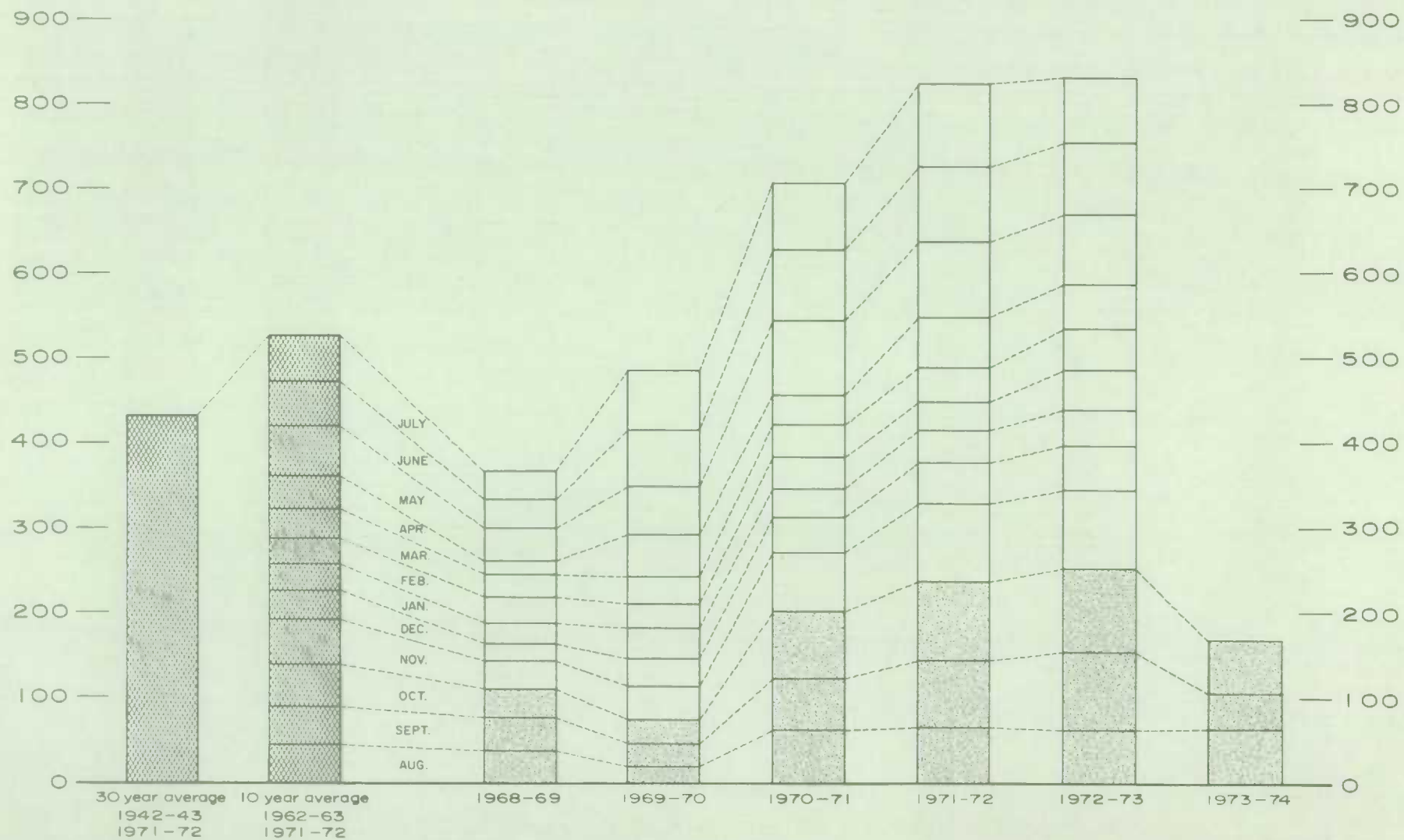
Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

# EXPORTS OF CANADA'S SIX MAJOR GRAINS AND PRODUCTS\*

MILLION BUSHELS  
1,000 —

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHELS  
1,000 —



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



Exports of Canadian Rye(1) 1973-74 and 1972-73

Destination	August 1973	September 1973	October 1973	August - October	
				1973-74	1972-73
bushels					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	—	—	—	—	66,239
Britain .....	—	—	—	—	180,511
Netherlands .....	—	—	60,000	60,000	211,984
Total .....	—	—	60,000	60,000	458,734
<u>Eastern Europe</u>					
Roumania .....	—	590,280	645,801	1,236,081	—
<u>Asia</u>					
Japan .....	283,787	270,112	632,308	1,186,207	1,810,351
Philippines .....	—	—	—	—	84,000
Total .....	283,787	270,112	632,308	1,186,207	1,894,351
Total, all countries ...	283,787	860,392	1,338,109	2,482,288	2,353,085

(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.

Customs Exports of Canadian Oatmeal and Rolled Oats(1) 1973-74 and 1972-73

Destination	August 1973	September 1973	October 1973	August - October	
				1973-74	1972-73
bushels					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
EEC:					
Germany, West .....	—	49	—	49	—
<u>Asia</u>					
Thailand .....	—	—	—	—	87
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
Bahamas .....	44	—	—	44	—
Barbados .....	—	213	—	213	241
Bermuda .....	71	27	—	98	366
Leeward and Windward Is. ....	—	700	628	1,328	2,137
Trinidad and Tobago .....	—	—	49	49	27
Total .....	115	940	677	1,732	2,771
Total, all countries .....	115	989	677	1,781	2,858

(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) 1973-74 and 1972-73

Destination	August	September	October	August — October	
	1973	1973	1973	1973-74	1972-73
bushels					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
Britain .....	—	—	—	—	2,239
<u>Africa</u>					
Ghana .....	—	—	—	—	12,250
<u>Asia</u>					
Japan .....	287,722	18,372	304,789	610,883	1,230,180
Korea, South .....	—	—	—	—	30,619
Philippines .....	—	—	43,389	43,389	85,556
Total .....	287,722	18,372	348,178	654,272	1,346,355
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
Barbados .....	4,978	—	2,489	7,467	2,489
Costa Rica .....	15,278	—	30,555	45,833	15,278
Dominican Republic .....	42,778	18,333	9,167	70,278	45,833
El Salvador .....	18,589	—	36,667	55,256	42,778
Guatemala .....	—	—	—	—	3,083
Honduras .....	29,333	—	9,167	38,500	9,778
Jamaica .....	89,322	15,947	80,583	185,852	46,064
Leeward and Windward Is.	—	—	—	—	14
Nicaragua .....	42,778	—	—	42,778	—
Panama .....	—	—	—	—	15,278
Peru .....	—	244,956	—	244,956	48,889
Puerto Rico .....	—	—	—	—	56,491
Trinidad and Tobago .....	—	—	—	—	1,667
Venezuela .....	85,556	—	97,778	183,334	48,889
United States .....	4,305	44,145	8,658	57,108	107,172
Total .....	332,917	323,381	275,064	931,362	443,703
Total, all countries	620,639	341,753	623,242	1,585,634	1,804,547

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

Inspection of Corn The following data, based on Canadian Grain Commission's inspection of Eastern corn, indicate that some 54.6 per cent of the August-October 1973 inspections have been recorded in the grades No. 1 to No. 3 C.E. above the 45.8 per cent in the comparable three months of the preceding crop year. Extra Dry grades accounted for some 41.9 per cent of the total inspections, as against the comparable 1972 figure of 52.5 per cent. Tough grades amounted to 0.4 per cent of the current inspection of Eastern corn, as against last year's comparable total of 1.0 per cent. In addition, a total of 45 cars of corn were inspected in the Western Division compared with 3 cars the previous year. The breakdown by individual grades is unavailable.

Grading of Yellow Corn Inspected in the Eastern Division  
August-October 1973-74 and 1972-73

Grade	August-October		August-October	
	1972-73		1973-74	
	bushels	per cent	bushels	per cent
No. 1 C.E. ....	624,329	33.7	42,000	3.8
No. 2 C.E. ....	77,000	4.2	386,115	34.6
No. 3 C.E. ....	146,171	7.9	180,900	16.2
No. 4 C.E. ....	6,000	0.3	12,000	1.1
No. 5 C.E. ....	2,000	0.1	6,000	0.5
Ex. Dry(1) ....	979,096	52.8	467,736	41.9
Tough(1) ....	18,000	1.0	4,000	0.4
Sample C.E. ....	2,000	0.1	10,000	1.0
Sample C.E. Musty Odour ....	—	—	2,000	0.2
Sample C.E. Acct. Heated ....	—	—	6,000	0.5
Total .....	1,854,596	100.0	1,116,751	100.0

(1) All varieties and grades.

Corn Prices The buying average price of No. 2 Yellow corn f.o.b. Chatham increased from \$2.63 a bushel in July to \$2.86 in August, declined to \$2.43 in September and to \$2.38 in October. During August 1973, the price of corn No. 3 Yellow at Chicago, at \$2.88 dropped to \$2.45 in September and to \$2.34 in October.

Monthly and Yearly Average Corn Prices 1971-72 — 1973-74

Month	Corn No. 2 Yellow(1)			Corn No. 3 Yellow(2)		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	dollars per bushel					
August .....	1.33	1.32	2.86	1.26	1.26	2.88
September .....	1.30	1.46	2.43	1.13	1.37	2.45
October .....	1.06	1.31	2.38	1.07	1.29	2.34
November .....	1.08	1.40		1.04	1.30	
December .....	1.20	1.57		1.19	1.54	
January .....	1.21	1.65		1.19	1.53	
February .....	1.16	1.66		1.18	1.54	
March .....	1.16	1.73		1.19	1.56	
April .....	1.19	1.78		1.23	1.61	
May .....	1.21	1.94		1.25	1.98 <sup>r</sup>	
June .....	1.22	2.54		1.22	2.38 <sup>r</sup>	
July .....	1.22	2.63		1.26	2.49 <sup>r</sup>	
Yearly average .....	1.20	1.75		1.18	1.65 <sup>r</sup>	

(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.



High Protein Feeds Total estimated supplies of high protein feeds available to Canadian feeders in 1972 were placed at 1,433,200 tons. On the basis of preliminary data, this amount is slightly above the 1971 total of 1,394,900 tons. Protein supplies of vegetable origin were estimated at 1,116,900 tons and accounted for 78 per cent of the total feed supplies in 1972 unchanged from the previous year. Available supplies of high protein feeds derived from animal sources were placed at 316,300 tons reflecting a 2 per cent increase over the 1971 total of 309,800 tons.

In arriving at available supplies of various vegetable oil meals and fish meal as shown in the table below, imports of the various items were added to production and exports were deducted. No adjustments have been made for year-end stocks as data were not available. Available supplies of other feeds are determined by reports from brewers, distillers, maltsters and firms manufacturing prepared stock and poultry feeds.

Production in 1972 of soybean oil meal, the major single component of Canadian high protein feeds amounted to 526,900 tons which represents a decrease of 5 per cent from the comparable 1971 total of 556,900 tons. Supplementing the 1972 production were imports of 244,900 tons, some 16,000 tons more than in 1971 or 7 per cent. Exports of soybean oil meal in 1972 amounting to 97,000 tons were 26 per cent below the 1971 figure of 132,000 tons. The total supplies available for domestic requirements in 1972 amounting to 674,000 tons increased by 3 per cent over the 1971 figure of 653,000 tons, due to the combined effect of reduced production and larger imports. The 56,000 tons of linseed oil meal produced in 1972 was 7 per cent more than the comparable 1971 figure of 52,000 tons. There were no imports of linseed oil meal in 1972. Exports of linseed oil meal for 1972 amounted to 20,000 tons, 41 per cent above the 14,000 tons in 1971. Reflecting increased production and greater exports, total available supplies in 1972 amounted to 37,000 tons and as a result the available supplies decreased by 5 per cent. Production of rapeseed meal amounted to 192,000 tons and exceeded the 1971 figure of 143,000 tons by 34 per cent. Total supplies of other oil meal combined with gluten feed and brewers' and distillers' dried grains and malt sprouts amounted to 262,000 tons reflecting an increase of 2 per cent over the 1971 figure of 256,000 tons.

The rise which occurred in supplies of protein feeds of animal origin, from 310,000 tons in 1971 to 316,000 in 1972 resulted from a substantial gain in fishmeal which more than offset a decline in packing house-by-products. The increase in fishmeal supplies was due to a decrease in production which was more than offset by larger imports and a decrease in exports. As a result, net estimated supplies available to the domestic market amounted to 45,100 tons in contrast to 34,000 tons in 1971. Available supplies of packing house by-products were placed at 253,000 tons, some 4,500 tons less than the previous year.

Available Supplies of High Protein Feed in 1972 with Comparative Figures for 1971 and 1970

	1970	1971 <sup>r</sup>	1972(1)
	tons		
Linseed oil meal .....	34,700	38,500	36,600
Soybean oil meal .....	684,800	653,400	674,300
Rapeseed oil meal .....	116,200	137,600	144,500
Malt sprouts, gluten feed, brewers' and distillers' dried grains and other oil meals(2) .....	260,400	255,600	261,500
Total, vegetable protein .....	1,096,100	1,085,100	1,116,900
Fishmeal .....	43,800	34,100	45,100
Packing house by-products .....	245,600	257,800	253,300
Skim milk, buttermilk & whey powders .....	17,600	17,900	17,900
Total animal protein .....	307,000	309,800	316,300
Total, protein supplies .....	1,403,100	1,394,900	1,433,200

(1) Preliminary and partly estimated.

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

Canadian Wheat Board Monthly Average Cash Grain Prices, Crop Year 1973-74  
Basis in Store Thunder Bay

Grain and grade	August 1973	September 1973	October 1973
cents and eighths per bushel			
<u>Oats</u>			
Initial payment to producers:			
2 C.W. ....	110	110	110
Ex. 3 C.W. ....	107	107	107
3 C.W. ....	107	107	107
Ex. 1 Feed ....	106	106	106
1 Feed ....	105	105	105
2 Feed ....	100	100	100
3 Feed ....	96	96	96
Domestic and export(1):			
2 C.W. ....	168/5	150/1	152/7
Ex. 3 C.W. ....	166/1	147/5	150/3
3 C.W. ....	165/7	147/3	150
Ex. 1 Feed ....	165/5	147/1	145/5
1 Feed ....	164/5	146/1	144/5
2 Feed ....	161/5	143/1	141/5
3 Feed ....	158/5	140/1	138/5
<u>Barley</u>			
Initial payment to producers:			
1 C.W. Six-Row ....	152	152	152
2 C.W. Six-Row ....	150	150	150
1 C.W. Two-Row ....	152	152	152
2 C.W. Two-Row ....	150	150	150
1 Feed ....	140	140	140
2 Feed ....	137	137	137
3 Feed ....	132	132	132
Domestic and export(1):			
1 C.W. Six-Row ....	317/5	325	319/4
2 C.W. Six-Row ....	315/5	323	317/4
1 C.W. Two-Row ....	321	330	331/3
2 C.W. Two-Row ....	319	328	329/3
1 Feed ....	250/4	223/4	221/2
2 Feed ....	248/7	222	219/6
3 Feed ....	245/7	219	216/6

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

Winnipeg Commodity Exchange Monthly Average Cash Grain Prices, Crop Year 1973-74  
Basis in Store Thunder Bay

Grain and grade	August 1973	September 1973	October 1973
cents and eighths per bushel			
<u>Oats</u>			
Domestic and export:			
2 C.W. ....	167/5	149/1	152/6
Ex. 3 C.W. ....	165/3	147/1	150/3
3 C.W. ....	165/3	147/1	150/3
Ex. 1 Feed ....	165/1	146/6	150/2
1 Feed ....	164	145/5	148/7
2 Feed ....	161	142/5	145/7
3 Feed ....	158	139/5	142/7
<u>Barley</u>			
Domestic and export:			
1 C.W. Six-Row ....	254	227	225/2
2 C.W. Six-Row ....	251	224	222/2
1 C.W. Two-Row ....	254	227	225/2
2 C.W. Two-Row ....	251	224	222/2
1 Feed ....	250/2	223/2	221/3
2 Feed ....	248/6	221/6	219/2
3 Feed ....	245/6	218/6	216/2
<u>Rye</u>			
Producers', domestic and export prices:			
2 C.W. ....	285/7	325/6	277/4
3 C.W. ....	272/6	324	270/3
4 C.W. ....	261	298/7	255/1
Ergoty ....	256	293/7	250/1
<u>Flaxseed</u>			
Producers', domestic and export prices:			
1 C.W. ....	878/7	885/6	898/6
2 C.W. ....	863/2	873/7	892/2
3 C.W. ....	844/4	842	860/3
<u>Rapeseed</u>			
No. 1 Canada ....	649/7	536/4	493/7
No. 2 Canada ....	622/2	516	478/7



UNITED STATES SITUATION

A report released on November 9, 1973 by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture stated as follows:

Corn for Grain      Production of corn for grain is forecast at a record 5,678 million bushels, 1 per cent less than the October forecast, but 2 per cent more than last year and 1 per cent more than 1971. Average yield is forecast at 92.4 bushels per acre, second only to the record high, 96.9 bushels in 1972. Acreage for grain harvest, at 61.5 million acres is unchanged from the October 1 estimate and 7 per cent larger than last year.

Harvest of the Nation's corn crop was nearly three-fifths complete as of November 4, well ahead of a year earlier, when it was just over two-fifths completed. Combining began in the western Corn Belt about mid-September but rains and floods prevented any significant progress until about mid-October. Favourable weather during the last half of October and early November let farmers move well ahead of 1972 progress, except in Kansas and Missouri where harvest still lagged several days behind last year. Harvest in the eastern Corn Belt progressed well during October and by November 4 was about 60 per cent complete. This compared with 30 per cent harvested by the same date last year and the average of 54 per cent. The Southern corn harvest was 79 per cent complete versus 68 per cent a year earlier.

Sorghum Grain      A record-high sorghum grain production is forecast, 971 million bushels, 18 per cent above last year and 11 per cent above the previous record, 1971. Prospective production declined 3 per cent from October 1, resulting from heavy rains in the Central Plains. Yield is expected to average 61.2 bushels per acre, highest on record.

The heavy rains contributed to reduced sorghum grain production prospects in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. In some areas the crop was badly weathered with molded heads and sprouted kernels which caused shattering during combining. Low spots were flooded, further lowering prospects. In Texas, the leading sorghum grain State, the production forecast was unchanged from a month earlier. Prospects were up in Colorado and New Mexico.

By early November, harvest averaged more than three-fourths complete in the 7 State area of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Missouri—which account for 91 per cent of the 1973 acreage. Among these States, harvest ranged from 43 per cent complete in Colorado to 95 per cent complete in Nebraska. Overall, harvest ran far ahead of last year.

Changes from the November 1 production forecast to the final estimate have averaged 27 million bushels during the past decade—ranging from 7 to 74 million bushels. In 7 of these years, the November 1 forecast was above the final by an average of 28 million bushels and 3 times it was below by an average of 25 million bushels.

Summary of the Feed Situation      The following summary of the Feed Situation in the United States, released on November 21, 1973 by the United States Department of Agriculture stated that a tight supply and demand situation dominates the outlook for feed grains. The supply for 1973-74 totals 240 million tons, 3 per cent below 1972-73. Production, forecast at 208 million tons, is 8 million more than last year, but carryover of old grain into the marketing year was down a third to 32 million tons.

A further decline in carryover is likely at the end of 1973-74. Total disappearance, projected at 212 million tons, will exceed production. Domestic use may not quite match last year's 173 million tons if high feed costs reduce feeding rates and offset an expected 2 per cent increase in livestock numbers. Foreign demand, projected at 40 million (short) tons, continues exceptionally strong.

Corn production is forecast at a record 5.7 billion bushels. Plus carryover of old crop corn gives a supply of 6.4 billion bushels 4 per cent smaller than last year. Production is short of expected use, for the second consecutive year, causing another probable reduction in the carryover to about 625 million bushels next October. The tight supply plus high prices, strong exports, and some shift back to soybean meal feeding probably will bring a modest drop in domestic use. Export demand is projected at 1.1 billion bushels, down about 10 per cent from the 1972-73 record.

Corn prices (Chicago) in mid-November were around \$2.50 a bushel, about \$1.20 above a year earlier. With tight supplies and strong demand farmers' prices into next spring may average about \$1 a bushel above the \$1.32 national average for that period last year. However, prices next spring will be influenced by acreage prospects, weather, and the world supply-demand situation.

The sorghum supply for 1973-74 shows the only increase among the feed grains. At 1 billion bushels it is 8 per cent above last year and the largest since 1965-66. The larger supply makes more feed available for domestic and export needs and indicates a carryover of around 100 million bushels next October 1, up about a fourth from a year earlier.

Domestic use of oats in 1973-74 may decline for the fourth consecutive year to around 746 million bushels. Domestic use was off 15 per cent in July-September. Barley's domestic use in 1973-74 probably will be close to last year's 383 million bushels. Exports may increase about a fifth from last year's 66 million bushels.

Despite a record soybean crop nearly a fourth above last year's record, domestic feeding of high-protein feeds in 1973-74 likely will make only a 6 per cent gain to around 19.7 million tons. An 8 per cent increase is forecast for domestic feeding of soybean meal; prices could average about a third below last season's \$230 per tons at Decatur. Combined supplies of other proteins may be down slightly.

World production of feed grains in 1973-74 is a record 582 million metric tons, 7 per cent above a year earlier and 3 per cent above the previous peak 2 years earlier. But depleted carryover stocks in major grain exporting nations make supplies barely adequate for 1973-74 requirements and carryover stocks at the end of the season will be down to the lowest level in more than 15 years.

During 1968-72, world feed grain consumption rose at a rate of 19 million tons yearly; U.S. consumption rose about 6 million annually. In the past 5 years, world feed grain production has lagged increasing world demand, reflected in rising exports and prices.

Larger feed grain crops in 1974-75 would soften prices, help keep countries with limited purchasing power in world grain markets, and provide increased assurance of food security. The 1974 U.S. feed grain crop is projected to increase by 20 million short tons mainly because of increased acreage in prospect. Domestic needs may be up as much as 9 million, but exports may decline 3 million.



GRAIN SITUATION IN ARGENTINA

The following information relative to the Argentine coarse grains, corn, rye, sorghum and millet is taken from a report from Mr. R.F. Place, Commercial Officer, (Agriculture) Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires, under date of November 9, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Conversions to Canadian measures have been made for the convenience of our readers. Currency conversions rate £1 Sterling equals \$2.44 Canadian.

Corn. - The first estimate of area seeded to corn for 1973-74 was recently published by the Department of Agriculture at 4,215,000 hectares (10.4 million acres). This is a reduction of one per cent from the previous year.

Area seeded by province for 1973-74 compared with 1972-73 is as follows:

	<u>1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>
	thousand acres	
Buenos Aires .....	3,173	3,384
Santa Fe .....	2,448	2,124
Cordoba .....	2,017	2,050
Entre Rios .....	839	847
San Luis .....	651	659
La Pampa .....	625	632
Others .....	747	714
Total .....	<u>10,500</u>	<u>10,411</u>

This estimate was probably made under difficult conditions since a dry period that lasted for two months prior to the first week in October caused tremendous delays in the high yield zones and presupposed a smaller area, while the abundant rainfall that followed changed the picture completely but probably did not increase sowings until well into the season. As a result of these problems, the authorities have stated that their forecast basically represents the area farmers intend to devote to corn.

Based on seed sales, extraordinarily high during the early weeks of the season and intensified following the rain, private circles put the area under this crop at a possible 4.6 million hectares (11.4 million acres) which would mean an increase of around 8.2 per cent on the official figure and one of 3.6 per cent on one year ago.

It is obvious that all of this increased area sown must have taken place or still is underway, when the season is far advanced, so it formally constitutes tardy sowings which, generally precarious as regards germination, may offer little resistance to the high temperatures and strong sun of the first weeks of summer.

On the other hand, considering that these tardy sowings have taken place this year in the areas bearing the highest yields, on farms employing first class techniques and that the humidity of the soil after the rain must have allowed for working under ideal conditions, it is quite probable that the plants will take hold sufficiently well to set up sufficient defence against the anticipated change in the weather. So far, the first estimate is poor in itself and in the area involved but great hopes are attached to the results of the late sowings.

During September corn exports amounted to 356,674 tons (14,142,000 bushels). There has been a noticeable drop in corn exports during September, a decline which seems to have been caused by slackening demand from Italy. This sharp decline in corn shipments in September however is not a symptom of a later drop in the same proportion. On the contrary, export circles assume that October and November will hold to approximately the same as September, that there may be a slight decrease in December and that the volume will begin to climb again as from January. There are presumably some 1.2 million tons (47,241,000 bushels) uncommitted sufficient to cover exports of 300,000 tons (11,810,000 bushels) per month in October through January, or prior to the start of shipments from the coming harvest. Corn will probably close the calendar year with over 4.2 million tons (165,345,000 bushels) compared with last year's 3.1 million tons (122,040,000 bushels), but will unfortunately be a long way from the 6.1 million tons (240,144,000 bushels) shipped in 1971.

The volume and value of corn exports in the first three quarters of 1973 were as follows:

1st quarter		2nd quarter		3rd quarter	
Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
'000 bushels	Cdn.\$	'000 bushels	Cdn.\$	'000 bushels	Cdn.\$
12,447	26,000,000	55,288	114,900,000	67,422	183,000,000

At the end of September the government set the new minimum prices for the 1973-74 crop at:

Hard corn .....	65.00 pesos per 100 kilos (\$3.30 per bushel Cdn.)
Dent corn .....	61.00 pesos per 100 kilos (\$3.09 " " " )
Semi-dent corn .....	63.00 pesos per 100 kilos (\$3.19 " " " )

On November 8 red and/or yellow hard corn was quoted at 55.00 pesos per 100 kilos (\$2.79 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires and red and/or yellow dent at 50.50 pesos per 100 kilos (\$2.56 per bushel).

On the Futures Exchange corn was quoted at 57.46 pesos (\$2.91 per bushel) for December delivery and 59.70 pesos for January (\$3.03 per bushel).

Grain sorghum .— On October 25 the Department of Agriculture published the first estimate of area seeded to grain sorghum for 1973-74 at 2,942,000 hectares (7,267,000 acres). This is a decrease of 1 per cent on the 1972-73 area of 2,974,400 hectares (7,347,000 acres) and only 84 per cent of the 3,100,000 hectares (7.7 million acres) sown in 1970-71.



Area seeded by province for 1973-74 compared with 1972-73 is as follows:

	<u>1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>
	thousand acres	
Cordoba .....	2,579	2,643
Santa Fe .....	1,729	1,571
Buenos Aires .....	1,288	1,193
La Pampa .....	650	718
Entre Rios .....	428	453
Others .....	672	688
Total .....	7,347	7,267

The delay in sowings caused by the drought in August and September is probably less important here than in the case of corn, but even so there is no doubt that conditions were changing rapidly around October 25 when the estimate was released, and much more so during the preceding days when the necessary information was being compiled.

Officialdom has announced a promotional campaign designed to stimulate grain sorghum production for the upcoming agricultural season. A target planted area of 3.5 million hectares (8.6 million acres) has been set of which 2.7 million hectares (6.7 million acres) would be harvested. The plan expects a yield of 2.4 tons per hectare (38 bushels per acre) to be harvested, which would ensure a total production of 6.5 million tons (255.9 million bushels) of sorghum as from the 1974-75 crop.

Sorghum exports were high in September due to shipments for India where it is used as a bread grain. Exports of this grain during October and November are expected to fluctuate around 230,000 tons (9,055,000 bushels) per month, after which they should fall off until the middle of the first quarter of next year. Sorghum should account for 2.2 million tons (86,609,000 bushels) as against only 617,360 tons (24,304,000 bushels) in 1972. The volume and value of grain sorghum exports in the first three quarters of 1973 were as follows:

<u>1st quarter</u>		<u>2nd quarter</u>		<u>3rd quarter</u>	
Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
'000 bushels	Cdn.\$	'000 bushels	Cdn.\$	'000 bushels	Cdn.\$
4,522	8,100,000	26,808	47,800,000	30,614	73,200,000

On November 8 grain sorghum was quoted at 52.00 pesos per 100 kilos (\$2.64 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires. The minimum price for grain sorghum was published at the end of September at 55.00 pesos per 100 kilos (\$2.79 per bushel).

Millet. — Adverse weather conditions have delayed the preparation of the soil for sowing to this grain. As a result no official estimates on area seeded have yet been published although the trade reports that the area will probably be somewhat lower than last year's 260,000 hectares (642,000 acres), partially due to the government's intense promotion of soybean plantings.

Millet has also experienced the decreasing trend in Argentine cereal exports during the month of September. Exports amounted to 13,640 tons (601,000 bushels), making up a total of 109,960 tons (4,848,000 bushels) during the period January-September.

On November 8, millet was quoted at 40.00 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.81 per bushel) f.o.r. Buenos Aires. The official minimum price for 1973-74 crop published at the end of September has been set at 40.00 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.81 per bushel).

Oats, barley and rye . - The Department of Agriculture has announced the slightest of increases of area sown to oats for 1973-74. The latest estimate stands at 1,212,500 hectares (3.0 million acres) which is practically the same as for the previous year. Recent rainfall has helped towards a rapid recovery of this crop which has been showing rather poorly due to the traditional grazing practices coupled with particularly intense aphid infections requiring repeated spraying. New strains recently introduced, such as Sure Grain and Strigosa, have nevertheless proved more resistant to this year's virulent attacks.

Rye plantations on which the latest estimate for this season stood at 2,476,000 hectares (6.1 million acres), 2.3 per cent down from last year, have been grazed rather intensily and are only now finishing flowering and beginning to show a head.

Forage barley which the latest estimate places at 583,000 hectares, (1.4 million acres) 1 per cent over last year's area, is also rather late in maturing. Also recent good weather can be expected to help greatly to develop a harvest slightly higher than last year.

During September Argentina exported 7,821 tons (507,00 bushels ) of oats, 5,284 tons (243,000 bushels) of barley and 31,924 tons (1,257,000 bushels) of rye. Total exports for the period January-September were: oats, 161,400 tons (10,465,000 bushels); barley, 138,741 tons (6,372,000 bushels); and rye, 66,247 tons (2,608,000 bushels).

On November 8, oats, barley and rye were quoted at:

Yellow oats .....	47.00	pesos per 100 kilos	(\$1.45 per bushel Cdn.)		
Malting barley .....	40.00	"	"	(\$1.74	" " )
Forage barley .....	35.00	"	"	(\$1.52	" " )
Rye .....	45.00	"	"	(\$2.28	" " )

#### GRAIN SITUATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following information relative to grain situation in the United Kingdom has been extracted from a report by Mr. G.D. Cooper, Commercial Officer, (Agriculture) London, under date of November 6, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

General conditions . - Frequent heavy rain occurred during July with temperatures below average and sunshine less than normal. There was widespread lodging particularly of winter-sown crops and mildew was rife. During August the weather improved considerably being mainly hot and dry and providing ideal conditions for harvesting. Some 80 per cent of the cereals crops had been harvested by the end of August compared to just over 50 per cent at the same time last year. This fine weather continued into September until mid-month, when cooler weather prevailed with heavy rain and strong winds, similar conditions predominating during October. The initial dry sunny period, however, enabled completion of the cereals harvest in almost all areas and earlier than usual. Autumn field work was also well advanced. The quality of grain was generally good with the exception of thin and shrivelled grain in lodged crops. There were very few reports of sprouting grain.



Production and yields .- Provisional results of the June 1973 census for the United Kingdom indicate a barley acreage of 5,652,000 acres compared with 5,653,000 acres of the previous year. The acreage in oats is down by 85,000 acres to 692,000 acres or 11 per cent. Other cereal crops, i.e. mixed grains, rye and corn are also down by 34,000 acres to 137,000. The end of September yield estimate of barley for England and Wales is announced at 31.9 long cwts. (74 bushels) per acre compared with 31.4 long cwts. (73 bushels) per acre which was the final estimate for 1972. The yield estimate for oats is indicated marginally down at 32.6 long cwts. (107 bushels) per acre compared with a final estimate of 32.7 long cwts. (108 bushels) per acre for 1972. The three-year average estimates for 1970-72 were recorded at 28.8 and 30.1 long cwts. (70 and 99 bushels) per acre for barley and oats, respectively. Taking into account estimates for Scotland and Northern Ireland the barley crop is expected to be around 9.1 million long tons (424.7 million bushels) and oats and mixed grains 1.3 million long tons. Last year's record total for all cereal crops of 15.25 million long tons therefore seems likely to be surpassed.

Consumption and supplies . - Statistics relating to the cumulative intake of barley by maltsters, distillers and other processors from July 1, 1973, to the end of August 1973 indicate that the pattern of off-take continues to show an increase on the comparable period of the previous year. Intake of other coarse grains by processors also shows a similar trend.

Imports of corn on July 1, 1973 to the end of August 1973 are recorded at 635,000 long tons (25.4 million bushels) compared with 382,000 long tons (15.3 million bushels) for the same period last year. Imports of other coarse grains are down at 65,000 long tons compared with 155,000 long tons the previous year.

Forward commitments of coarse grains notified up to September 14, 1973, for delivery between September 1 and the end of June 1974 are 784,000 long tons, a reduction of 820,000 long tons (51 per cent).

Stocks of coarse grains of farms . - Stocks of coarse grains on farms in Great Britain as at the end of June 1973 were barley 490,000 long tons compared with 250,000 long tons as at the end of June 1972. Total stocks as percentages of total production were 5 1/2 per cent and 5 3/4 per cent for barley and oats, respectively, compared with 3 per cent for barley and 7 1/2 per cent for oats for the previous year.

Deficiency payments . - Total cost of the UK cereals deficiency payment for barley for the 1972-73 crop year is expected to be £6 million (\$14.64 million) and for oats and mixed grains £4.8 million (\$11.71 million). The guaranteed price for barley under the deficiency payment scheme was £1.56 per long cwt (\$1.63 per bushel) and the average market price realised for barley during the year was £1.5206 per long cwt (\$1.59 per bushel). Producers are therefore eligible for a deficiency payment of £0.0394 per long cwt. (\$0.4 per bushel), £1.08 (\$2.64) per acre. A Home-Grown Cereals Authority levy of £0.08 (\$0.2 per acre) will be deducted from the barley payment now due.

Similarly the guaranteed prices for oats and mixed grains was £1.51 (\$3.68) per long cwt. and the average market price realised was £1.3130 (\$3.20) per long cwt. making producers eligible for a deficiency payment of £0.1970 (\$0.48 per long cwt, £5.30 (\$12.93) per acre. An advance payment of £2.30 (\$5.61) per acre has been made in respect of oats and mixed grains, leaving a payment outstanding of £3 (\$7.32) per acre.

The acreages qualifying for deficiency payment were: barley 5.61 million acres and oats and mixed grains, 90,000 acres.

As the average market price for rye of £1.3227 per long cwt. (\$1.61 per bushel) exceeded the guaranteed price of £1.08 per long cwt. (\$1.32 per bushel), no deficiency payment will be made.

Extension of prefixation period . - The EEC has now increased the levy prefixations period for cereals and cereal products from 30 to 60 days. This extension has been welcomed by grain traders as a step towards easing trading conditions which they say have been severely restricted by the lack of a realistic prefixation period. This affected the United Kingdom, in particular where trading has traditionally been on a long term forward contract basis.

#### GRAIN SITUATION IN INDIA

The following account of the current grain situation in India has been extracted from a report by Mr. A.T. Eyton, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian High Commission New Delhi, India under date of November 26, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Coarse grains. - India grows a large variety of coarse grains, generally referred to as millets. There are eleven species of these millets. These are of significant importance to Indian agriculture as they represent over twenty per cent of the total foodgrains production in the country. Jowar (sorghum), Bajra (spiked millet), Maize (corn), Barley and Ragi (finger Millet) are the major coarse grains out of the eleven species.

According to provisional official estimates, there is a decline of about 11.7 per cent in the area under jowar (sorghum or milo) during 1972-73 as compared to the previous year. The area under jowar during 1972-73 is estimated to be about 14,810,700 hectares as compared to 16,777,000 hectares during the previous year and is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time of the crop in the major jowar producing areas.

The production of jowar during 1972-73 has declined to 6,442,500 metric tons from 7,721,900 tons during 1971-72. This represents 16.6 per cent decline over the last year. Bulk of the decline in the production of jowar is ascribable partly due to shrinkage in area under the crop and partly due to prolonged drought conditions during the growing time of the crop in the major jowar producing States.

The official estimates put the total production of maize (corn) during 1972-73 at 6,206,000 metric tons as against 5,100,500 metric tons during the previous year. It shows sizeably increase in its production viz. 21.7 per cent over the last year. During the year 1972-73, the area under this crop has also increased by about 1 per cent i.e., from 5,667,600 hectares during 1971-72 to 5,725,500 hectares during 1972-73. The increase in production of maize during 1972-73 is attributed to comparatively favourable weather conditions during the growth period of the crop and increase in yield rates.



The production of barley during 1972-73 has declined by 9.7 per cent over the last year. The total output during 1972-73 is expected to be around 2,326,900 metric tons as against 2,577,000 tons during the year 1971-72. There is about 2 per cent decline in the area during 1972-73 under barley over the last year. It is estimated that the area under barley during 1972-73 is 2,405,900 hectares as against 2,455,300 hectares during 1971-72. The decrease in area is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time of the crop in the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Rajasthan.

The decline in the production of barley during 1972-73 has been recorded generally by the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh and is ascribable partly to shrinkage in area and partly to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of grain formation.

#### GRAIN SITUATION IN ITALY

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

Summary . — These are the prospects for each product for the balance of 1973 and January 1974. As previously reported, the local corn crop registered a record production. However, it is estimated that about 4,000,000 metric tons will be imported next year from the traditional suppliers.

During the period December 1973 and January-February 1974, some important shipments are expected so as to finally conclude contracts made during the running year. The main supplier of these shipments will be U.S.A., Argentina and France in this order.

The ever-mounting need of the feed industry barley and oats, in Italy, will cause an increase in imports of barley. There are still good prospects for Canadian producers of feed grade barley. Should favourable price conditions continue, Canada will strengthen its position of leading supplier of this grain to Italy. Imports of oats will also be increased. It is estimated that in the next three months, Canadian oats should be affected favourably.

The general market situation for rye remain unchanged. Local production even if smaller than that of the past year, is estimated to be sufficient and supplies will be almost exclusively for seeding and feed purposes. The tariff of levies from Third Countries remains prohibitive and this hinders any possible transaction with exporting countries.

The 1972 official statistics of imports for the four grains are shown in the following page together with those of 1971:

Coarse Grain Imports

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
	metric tons	
<u>Corn</u>	<u>4,515,048</u>	<u>4,841,970</u>
Main suppliers:		
U.S.A. ....	1,132,067	2,230,031
Argentina ....	2,741,263	2,058,139
Brazil ....	437,984	—
France ....	—	110,846
<u>Barley</u>	<u>1,214,505</u>	<u>1,247,839</u>
Main suppliers:		
France ....	94,561	72,629
Argentina ....	—	91,845
U.S.S.R. ....	121,910	—
Australia ....	—	153,129
Canada ....	713,314	848,457
U.S.A. ....	178,905	—
<u>Oats</u>	<u>223,120</u>	<u>184,426</u>
Main suppliers:		
Argentina ....	94,948	41,621
Australia ....	73,210	23,547
U.S.A. ....	19,207	—
Canada ....	29,932	35,352
France ....	—	49,538
<u>Rye</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>2,237</u>
Total grains imported .....	<u>5,952,803</u>	<u>6,276,472</u>

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

Planting intentions for 1974 . — According to the recently published data on the intended fall-sowing acreage no remarkable change in comparison to 1972 may be expected. Acreage under winter barley will be extended by 8 per cent and under winter wheat by 2 per cent. This year's growing area of winter rape will be up by 4 per cent while land under winter-rye is forecasted to be 2 per cent below the 1972 figures.

Farmers' marketing of coarse grains August-July

	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Corn</u>
		thousand metric tons		
1972-73(1).....	1,273.8	2,736.5	451.8	142.9
1971-72 .....	1,225.2	2,274.8	491.3	231.2
1970-71 .....	1,100.8	2,116.3	353.2	148.8
1969-70 .....	1,148.4	2,075.6	439.3	103.9

(1) Preliminary figures.

The following stocks were held by processors, traders and co-operatives, excluding stocks in small mills, breweries and malting plants, on September 1:

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
	thousand metric tons	
Rye .....	644.5	628.7
Rye flour .....	21.0	19.7
Total rye in grain equivalent	670.7	653.3
Barley .....	1,553.1	1,652.5
Oats .....	123.9	207.9
Corn .....	138.1	289.4

The use of grain in mixed feeds during the 1972-73 crop year at a total of 4,038,400 metric tons was remarkably higher than during the same period a year before at 3,749,400 tons.

The following is a breakdown by grain species for August-July:

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Corn</u>	<u>Others &amp; Total</u>
			thousand metric tons			
1972-73 .....	1,251.7	116.3	699.6	380.3	1,582.0	4,038.4
1971-72 .....	917.9	87.8	664.5	396.0	1,663.4	3,749.4
1970-71 .....	817.7	119.8	662.2	360.7	1,604.3	3,674.8

The total production of mixed feed still increases:

1972-73 .....	10,837,700 metric tons
1971-72 .....	10,367,800 metric tons
1970-71 .....	9,800,400 metric tons
1969-70 .....	9,043,000 metric tons

This long-term tendency is confirmed by the August 1973 figure of 744,500 metric tons which is 121,300 metric tons above the August 1972 level. In detail the following quantities of mixed feed were used in August-July for:

	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Hogs</u>	<u>Meat</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
					<u>poultry</u>	<u>poultry</u>	<u>mixed feed</u>
					thousand metric tons		
1971-72 ...	31.0	2,439.7	331.8	3,679.9	598.0	3,067.8	10,367.8
1972-73 ...	39.1	2,863.0	372.0	3,782.5	667.0	2,912.1	10,837.7



# GRAIN SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA

The following information relative to the Australian grain situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. C.V. Hiltz, Third Secretary (Agriculture) for Canada, Canberra, under date of November 5, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Barley . — The latest estimate of Australian Barley acreage for 1973-74 places the area at 4.7 million acres, 14 per cent below last year's 5.4 million acres. (This acreage is a reversal to the trend over the last few years when acreage has been expanding. The reason given for this reduced acreage is increased competition from other grains, particularly wheat and oats). However, production is expected to reach 93.8 million bushels, 24 per cent above last year's 75.1 million bushels. Although some crops will produce well above average yields, overall an average yield of around 20 bushels per acre is anticipated. Estimates of acreage and production for the latest five years in comparison with this year's estimates are shown in the following table (B.A.E. estimates).

<u>Year</u>	<u>Acreage</u> million acres	<u>Production</u> million bushels
1968-69 .....	3.3	72.5
1969-70 .....	3.7	74.8
1970-71 .....	5.0	103.5
1971-72 .....	6.2	134.8
1972-73 .....	5.4	75.1
1973-74 .....	4.7	93.8

Final payment for barley — No. 33 Pool, 1971-72 season . — The Australian Barley Board has made its final payment on barley of the No. 33 Pool, 1971-72 season. The payment was made on all varieties and grades of barley delivered to the Board in South Australia for that season at the following rates:

Bagged barley ..... 10.41 cents (15 cents Cdn.) per bushel  
Bulk barley ..... 6.04 cents (9 cents Cdn.) per bushel

These payments will bring the totals of all payments in South Australia to the following:

	<u>Bulk</u> cents per bushel less freight	<u>Bagged</u>
Two-Row Malting grade .....	90.04 (\$1.34 Cdn.)	97.41 (\$1.45 Cdn.)
Two-Row No. 3 grade .....	82.04 (\$1.22 " )	89.41 (\$1.33 Cdn.)
Tow-Row No. 4 grade .....	77.04 (\$1.14 " )	84.41 (\$1.25 Cdn.)
Two-Row No. 5 grade .....	72.04 (\$1.07 " )	79.41 (\$1.18 Cdn.)
Six-Row Malting grade .....	72.04 (\$1.07 " )	—
Six-Row No. 4 grade .....	67.04 (\$0.99 " )	74.41 (\$1.10 " )
Six-Row No. 5 grade .....	62.04 (\$0.92 " )	69.41 (\$1.03 " )



Barley sale to Japan . - An Australian Barley Board mission to Japan last month sold the Japanese approximately 13 million bushels of barley from this year's South Australian harvest. This is the largest quantity of barley the Board has sold to Japan since 1956-57. Shipments are to begin in December and are expected to be complete by the end of September 1974.

Oats. - The Bureau of Agricultural Economics' latest official estimate of 1973-74 oat acreage places the crop at 3.7 million acres, 50 per cent larger than last years' acreage of 2.5 million acres. Earlier it was thought that this years' crop would be the largest ever planted but due to rain in some areas, intended acreage was not sown. In addition, increased acreages of other crops prevented the sowing of a huge oat acreage. Production is expected to reach 74.9 million bushels, 84 per cent above last years' estimated production of 40.7 million bushels.

Some rust has developed in parts of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia although it is not expected to have a major impact on the over-all results at this stage.

Estimates of acreage and production for the latest three years in comparison with the years' estimates are shown in the following table (B.A.E. estimates).

<u>Year</u>	<u>Acreage</u> million acres	<u>Production</u> million bushels
1971-72 .....	3.1	70.6
1972-73 .....	2.5	40.7
1973-74 .....	3.7	74.9

Sorghum . - The 1972-73 sorghum crop is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to have reached 34.6 million bushels from 1.7 million acres. The reduced production resulted from various adverse growing conditions throughout the season such as drough followed by rain, excessive weed growth and heliothis. Estimates of acreage and production in comparison to the 1972-73 crop are shown in the following table (B.A.E. estimates)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Acreage</u> million acres	<u>Production</u> million bushels
1970-71 .....	1.4	47.7
1971-72 .....	1.6	45.1
1972-73 .....	1.7	34.6

Ground preparation for the 1973-74 crop is now in progress and some crops have been planted. It is possible that this year's planting will exceed that of last year although growers seem to be undecided in some instances as to whether they should plant sorghum or summer-fallow in preparation for next year's winter crops. The B.A.E. has estimated that acreage will probably be around this years acreage of 1.7 million acres.

Maize . - The 1972-73 maize crop continued the trend of the past number of years of reduced acreages and production. Estimates place the final harvest at 7.4 million bushels from 157 thousand acres. Estimates of acreages and production for the last three years in comparison to this year's acreage and production are

shown in the following table (B.A.E. estimates):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Acreage</u> million acres	<u>Production</u> million bushels
1970-71 .....	0.21	8.3
1971-72 .....	0.19	8.3
1972-73 .....	0.16	7.4

Land preparation and some sowing for the 1973-74 crop has begun in both Queensland and New South Wales. As is the case with sorghum, sowing plans are obscure at this stage although growers are being encouraged to plant more acreage. However, it is generally felt that the 1973-74 acreage will be reduced from last year although only slightly. The B.A.E.'s current estimate indicates an acreage of about 140 thousand acres.

### Grain Prices in Australia

<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1972-73</u>
Canadian dollars per bushel	

#### Barley

Australian Barley Board  
home consumption prices (bulk)

Malting (2 Row) .....	2.20	2.20
Milling (2 Row) No. 3 grade .....	2.08	2.08

20 October 72

19 October 73

Feed (2 Row) No. 4 grade .....	1.41	2.29
(6 Row) No. 4 grade .....	1.34	2.23

#### Oats

Melbourne — Milling .....	1.25	1.53
Feed .....	1.22	1.44

#### Maize (bulk)

4 October 72

3 October 73

Sydney .....	1.99 - 2.03	2.85 - 2.86
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#### Sorghum (per ton)

Sydney .....	74.20	93.49
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### GRAIN SITUATION IN FRANCE

The following information relative to the French grain situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. G.W. Doucet, Commercial Secretary, (Agriculture) Canadian Embassy, Paris, under date of December 5, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Supply-disposition. - Total farm deliveries of barley for the 1972-73 crop year were 6,085,400 metric tons which compares to 5,219,000 tons in 1971-72. Total domestic disposition was up to 1,804,500 tons compared with 1,590,300 tons the previous year. Exports reached 4,228,000 tons, while they were 3,948,000 tons in 1971-72. Stocks to be carried over were placed at 3,185,600 tons of which 3,019,600 tons out of the new 1973 crop early delivery, i.e. a final carryover of 166,000 tons, slightly higher, than a year ago.

Due to mediocre size of the 1972 corn crop, total marketings amounted to only 6,646,900 metric tons while they rose to 7,173,200 tons last crop year. Total domestic disposition increased from 3,506,600 tons to 3,647,400 tons, while, with only 2,911,500 tons total exports were 851,000 tons down if compared to 3,726,500 tons exported last crop year. Stocks of corn to be carried over reached 1,374,000 tons.

External trade. - Barley imports were reduced from 14,504 metric tons for 1971-72 to only 3,307 tons for 1972-73. Shipments from the EEC decreased from 51.9 per cent to 46.7 per cent. Among Third Countries, Poland was the main supplier with 982 tons. Imports of oats at 176 tons were slightly higher than the 1971-72 crop year where figure reached 162 tons. There was no shipment from Canada, while Argentina exported 117 tons to France. France imported 285,101 tons of corn during the 1972-73 crop year, compared with 302,298 tons in 1971-72. United States improved their share of the French requirements with 243,919 tons (201,974 tons last year). Argentina shipments went down with 14,959 tons (62,013 last year). South Africa appeared as a new supplier with 21,913 tons.

Total barley exports from France increased from 3,948,853 metric tons in 1971-72 to 4,228,423 tons in 1972-73. Sales to the Enlarged EEC rose from 1,352,024 tons to 1,544,206 tons divided as follows: 189,182 tons more for the Former Members which purchased 1,464,739 tons instead of 1,275,557 tons last crop year; only 3,000 tons more for the New Members with 79,467 tons compared with 76,467 tons in 1971-72. So that the growth of barley sales to the EEC was mainly due to Former Members requirements. Sales to Third Countries rose from 2,596,829 tons to 2,684,217 tons the yearly development amounting to 87,388 tons more. Main buyers were: USSR with 1,054,557 tons (484,346 tons in 1971-72), Switzerland with 541,269 tons (353,808 tons), Poland with 338,520 tons (796,680 tons) and Hungary with 317,129 tons (230,541 tons).

Total corn exports were placed at 2,911,445 tons, compared with 3,726,466 tons, i.e. a 815,021 tons reduction. The Enlarged EEC suffered a 793,735 ton total reduction, with 2,847,965 tons instead of 3,541,700 tons, mainly supported by the Former Members: 1,088,814 tons less, with 2,539,514 tons compared with 3,628,328 tons in 1971-72, while exports to New Members registered a 295,078 tons development, by passing from only 13,372 tons during 1971-72 to 308,450 tons in 1972-73. Sales to Third Countries also went down, with 63,480 tons instead of 84,766 tons over the previous crop year. Main buyer was Upper Volta with 13,508 tons.



French exports of oats showed a 15,077 tons increase on last crop year: 212,377 tons compared with 197,300 tons. Sales to the EEC (Former Members only) passed from 175,238 tons to 208,024 tons (32,786 tons more) while shipments to Third Countries were down by 17,709 tons less (4,353 tons compared with 22,062 tons). Switzerland only purchased 3,075 tons (20,907 tons in 1971-72).

Supply-disposition 1973-74. — Farm marketings of barley were strong with 3,019,600 metric tons delivered before August 1, 1,838,600 tons in August and 156,500 tons in September, so that total farm deliveries reached 5,014,700 tons on October 1, 1973, in contrast to 4,317,500 tons last year. Domestic disposition at 381,800 tons was higher than the 364,700 tons used last year during the same period, while cumulated exports amounted to 557,200 tons and surpassed the 501,500 tons level reached last year. Stocks on October 1, 1973 were also up with 4,241,700 tons compared with 3,562,700 tons a year earlier.

Due to weather conditions allowing earlier harvesting activities, farm deliveries of corn for these first two months reached 1,083,300 tons in contrast to 16,800 tons last year. Domestic disposition was up, reaching 541,100 tons (510,500 tons last year), as exports which amounted to 408,200 tons as against 274,800 tons a year earlier. Stocks on October 1, 1973 with 1,668,600 tons were largely surpassing the 297,000 tons registered on October 1, 1972.

External trade. — Cumulated barley and oats imports decreased sharply with only 8 and 14 tons, respectively, (last year's figures: 1,102 and 117 tons). On the other hand, corn imports began strongly, as 160,613 tons have already been imported, in contrast to 64,648 tons a year earlier. Within these first two months, France bought 157,017 tons to the States (last year's figure: 39,233 tons).

During August and September 1973, exports of barley amounted to 557,181 tons of which 267,071 tons to the Enlarged EEC, and 290,110 tons to Third Countries. Last year's figure for the comparable period were respectively: 501,565, 337,219 and 164,346 tons. French sales to EEC were down by 70,148 tons, while they were up by 125,764 tons to the Third Countries. Key buyers were Eastern European Countries with 189,766 tons (123,712 tons to USSR and 61,609 tons to Poland), Switzerland with 39,045 tons, Norway with 16,095 tons, and Libya with 10,680 tons.

French corn exports totalled 408,541 tons of which 352,072 tons to the Enlarged EEC and 56,469 tons to Third Countries. Last year, figures were respectively 274,753, 269,806, and 4,947 tons. Corn trade development applied to EEC as well as Third Countries among which Switzerland purchased 19,708 tons, followed by Mali 10,600 tons as the second buyer.

Exports of oats were placed at 26,864 tons of which 20,409 tons to Enlarged EEC and 6,455 tons to Third Countries, while last year's figures were, respectively: 45,210, 43,947 and 1,263 tons. For these first two months, oats trade was down, including reduced sales to EEC and increased exports to Third Countries. Key buyer was Switzerland with 6,420 tons.

Weather conditions. — Despite lower temperature than usual, July brought some storms in South Eastern France and a regular amount of rain during the two last weeks, with consequently a lack of light. If the rain improved the situation of corn fields, it also suspended the winter barley harvest, and for other coarse grains, delayed maturity and favoured the growth of weeds.

A high average temperature, a large amount of sunlight but a lack of rain were



the characteristic weather conditions of August. If corn crops suffered the drought, other coarse grains were harvested with an average moisture content lower than 15 to 16 per cent allowing farmers to avoid drying. As a result, soils preparation for fall seedings was often difficult.

Two first weeks of September were also particularly hot and shinning with higher temperatures than normal. The end of the month was rainy, more or less allowing the farmers to overtake their delay in tilling activities.

Last crop figures. - Following are listed the October 1, 1973 estimates, related to both winter and spring coarse grains cultivations, yield and production:

	Cultivated acreage		Yield		Production	
	October 1		October 1		October 1	
	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972
	thousand hectares		metric tons per hectare		thousand metric tons	
<u>Winter coarse grains</u>						
Rye .....	122.7	128.0	2.6	2.6	326.1	330.8
Barley .....	538.1	483.9	4.5	4.3	2,399.8	2,073.6
Oats .....	133.2	140.5	3.0	3.0	404.9	424.7
<u>Spring coarse grains</u>						
Barley .....	2,246.7	2,190.3	3.7	3.8	8,389.4	8,352.3
Oats .....	566.7	621.7	3.2	3.3	1,820.1	2,038.9
Corn .....	1,945.8	1,877.5	5.4	4.4	10,416.0	8,177.1
Millet .....	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.3
Sorghum .....	68.2	79.5	4.3	3.6	293.7	284.5
Rice .....	17.4	19.6	4.7	2.6	81.9	51.7
Buckwheat .....	12.1	13.0	1.2	1.3	14.7	17.6
Mixed grains ....	199.1	197.6	3.3	3.2	648.8	640.2
<u>Total</u>						
Barley .....	2,784.8	2,674.2	3.9	3.9	10,789.2	10,425.9
Oats .....	699.9	762.2	3.2	3.2	2,225.1	2,463.5

CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS

- November
- 1 According to a Foreign Agriculture Circular published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.D.A. world barley production is expected to exceed 147 million metric tons in 1973 — about 6 per cent above the previous 1972 record year. World oats production is expected to reach almost 55 million tons in 1973 or 4 million tons more than last year.
  - 5 According to a report received from Mr. C.V. Hiltz, Second Secretary, (Agriculture) Canberra, the latest estimate of Australian barley acreage for 1973-74 places the area at 4.7 million acres, 14 per cent below last year's 5.4 million acres.
  - 6 and 7 The Canadian Wheat Board Announces 1972-73 final payments. For details see pages 6 and 7 of this publication.
  - 9 A report received from Mr. R.F. Place, Commercial Officer (Agriculture) Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires, stated that the first estimate of area seeded to corn in Argentina for 1973-74 was recently published by the Department of Agriculture at 4,215,000 hectares (10.4 million acres). This was a reduction of one per cent from the previous year.
  - 16 Based on conditions on or about October 22, production of Canada's principal grain crops in 1973 was estimated as follows, with 1972 figures and the ten-year (1962-71) averages, respectively, in brackets: all wheat, 628.7 (533.3, 614.2); oats, 326.9 (300.2, 378.6); barley, 474.6 (518.3, 303.0); mixed grains, 97.0 (104.3, 83.4); corn for grain, 108.9 (99.5, 71.8); all rye, 14.3 (13.5, 15.4); flaxseed, 19.4 (17.6, 23.7); rapeseed, 53.2 (57.3, 32.1); and soybeans, 14.6 (13.8, 8.1).





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