of these grains at July 31, 1951, was at a high level. Exports of barley in 1951-52 set a record of 69,900,000 bu. and oats exports, at 69,600,000 bu., were the third largest on record. However, the 1951 crops were large and despite heavy disappearance, further increases in crop-year-end carryovers occurred.

Carryovers of rye and of flaxseed were at a low ebb at July 31, 1951. The 1951 crops of these grains, however, were larger than in 1950 and exports for the 1951-52 crop year were not heavy. As a result, carryover stocks of rye and of flaxseed at July 31, 1952, were more than double those at the beginning of the crop year.

2.—Distribution of Canadian Grain Crops, Crop Years Ended July 31, 1950 and 1951

(Millions of bushels)

Item	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
Carryover Aug. 1, 1949	102·4 371·4	60·5 317·9 0·4	29·7 120·4 0·1	11.9 10.0	10·7 2·3
Totals, Supply	473.8	378.8	150 · 2	21.9	13.0
Exports ¹	225·1 47·1 36·6	20·5 5·2 28·2	20·8 0·2 11·4	10·0 0·1 1·3	3·0 2 0·3
Industrial use. Loss in handling and drying Animal feed and waste	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 0.3 \\ 52.5 \end{array}$	0·1 279·9	11·4 0·1 86·0	$0.6 \\ 0.1 \\ 3.4$	4.7 0.5
Totals, Disposition	361 · 6	333 · 9	129-8	15.5	8.5
Carryover Aug. 1, 1950. Production in 1950. Imports ¹ .	112·2 461·7	44·9 419·9 1·0	20·4 171·4	$\substack{6\cdot 4\\13\cdot 3\\2}$	4.5 4.7 0.9
Totals, Supply	573 · 9	465 - 9	191.8	19.8	10.1
Exports ¹	241.0	35.4	27 · 4	9.4	4.1
Human food Seed requirements Industrial use Loss in handling and drying Animal feed and waste	51·1 35·9 0·3 1·4 55·0	5·2 29·8 — 0·4 300·0	0·2 13·6 11·1 0·6 85·4	0·1 1·3 0·6 0·1 5·1	0·7 3·6 0·1 0·4
Totals, Disposition	384.7	370 - 7	138-3	16.5	8.9
Carryover July 31, 1951	189-2	95.2	53.5	3.3	1.2

¹ Import and export data for wheat, oats, barley and rye, respectively, include flour in terms of wheat, rolled oats in terms of oats, malt in terms of barley and rye flour in terms of rye.

² Less than 50,000 bu.

Price and Marketing Arrangements.—With the outset of the 1949-50 crop-year, marketings of western oats and barley were brought under compulsory marketing pools operated by the Canadian Wheat Board. A voluntary pool for Western flaxseed was also provided during 1949-50 but open market prices remained well above the initial pool price and little flax was marketed through the pool. Rye was handled entirely through private trade channels.