

Section 2.—The Marketing of Agricultural Products

Subsection 1.—The Grain Trade, 1964-65

At Aug. 1, 1964, stocks of the five major Canadian grains (wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed) amounted to 770,721,000 bu., compared with stocks of 734,919,000 bu. at Aug. 1, 1963. However, total production of these grains was estimated at 1,156,951,000 bu. in 1964, some 19 p.c. less than the 1963 level of 1,431,172,000 bu., so that total estimated domestic supplies amounted to 1,927,831,000 bu. in 1964-65, compared with 2,166,294,000 bu. in the previous season.

Marketings in the Prairie Provinces during the crop year 1964-65 amounted to 664,686,000 bu., 10 p.c. below the 1963-64 level of 735,653,000 bu. but 20 p.c. above the ten-year (1953-54—1962-63) average of 555,092,000 bu. Reflecting smaller shipments of wheat, wheat flour, oats, barley and rye, total exports of the five major grains and their products, at 471,382,000 bu., were some 31 p.c. lower than the 1963-64 record figure of 679,381,000 bu., but 17 p.c. above the ten-year average of 404,185,000 bu. Although decreases were recorded for both exports and domestic use, total disappearance of these grains more than offset the 1964 production and, as a result, carryover stocks at July 31, 1965 amounted to 747,364,000 bu., a decrease of 3 p.c. from the 770,721,000 bu. at July 31, 1964.

Marketings of wheat, oats and barley continued under the compulsory crop-year pools system of the Canadian Wheat Board. As in 1963-64, an initial quota of 100 units was in effect at local delivery points at the beginning of the marketing year. Permit holders were entitled to deliver a maximum of 300 bu. of wheat or 800 bu. of oats or 500 bu. of barley or 500 bu. of rye or any combination of these grains which, when calculated on a unit basis, did not exceed 100. The initial unit quota was followed by general quotas based upon bushels per specified acre; specified acreage consisted of each permit holder's acreage seeded to wheat (including Durum), oats, barley and rye, the summer fallow acreage and the acreage seeded to eligible grasses and forage crops. The crop year commenced with the initial quotas in effect at all delivery points. The first general quotas were established in early September and were extended and increased as local country elevator space became available.

Flaxseed was placed on a delivery quota of the larger of 5 bu. per seeded acre or 200 bu.; this quota was increased on Sept. 21 to 10 bu. per seeded acre or 400 bu. and on Dec. 7 the quota was declared open for the remainder of the 1964-65 crop year. Rapeseed was placed on an initial delivery quota of the larger of 5 bu. per seeded acre or 200 bu.; on Oct. 26 the quota was increased in Manitoba and Saskatchewan to the larger of 10 bu. per seeded acre or 400 bu. and in Alberta to the larger of 8 bu. per seeded acre or 325 bu.; on Dec. 7 the quota was declared open in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and in Alberta it was increased to the larger of 10 bu. per seeded acre or 400 bu.; on Dec. 21 the quota in Alberta was also declared open. Rye, which was contained in the specified acreage, was placed on a supplementary quota of the larger of 5 bu. per seeded acre or 200 bu. on Jan. 11, 1965, and as of Apr. 12 the delivery quota was declared open. A number of supplementary delivery quotas were established on oats and barley.

Stocks of grain in store at country and terminal elevators at Aug. 1, 1964 amounted to 458,331,000 bu., some 89,178,000 bu. less than at the same date of 1963. The space in commercial positions at the beginning of the 1964-65 crop year, combined with a good export movement, permitted a steady advance in delivery quotas even though large volumes of grain were being marketed at each quota level. Although a considerable portion of the 1964 crop had been harvested in a high moisture condition, the rapid movement required