

of Durum, and the amount of the final payment distributed to producers was \$270,030,000, of which \$9,949,000 was distributed to producers of Durum wheat. After deducting the 1-p.c. Prairie Farm Assistance Act levy, the average final payment on spring wheat (other than Durum) was 48.087 cents per bu. and the average final payment on Durum grades was 52.549 cents per bu. The total payment for No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver and before deduction of the PFAA levy, amounted to \$1.99699 per bu.

During 1965-66, the three-year International Wheat Agreement, which became effective Aug. 1, 1962, was extended for one year. Under the Agreement, sales continued to be quite widely distributed, with 28 of the 38 importing countries included in the pact purchasing wheat and/or flour from Canada. Under the terms of the Agreement, purchases of Canadian wheat and flour amounted to the equivalent of 197,882,000 bu. during 1965-66 and accounted for 27 p.c. of the total sales under the Agreement. The major importers of Canadian wheat under the Agreement were, in millions of bushels: Britain, 78.5; Federal Republic of Germany, 22.9; Belgium and Luxembourg, 10.8; Switzerland, 8.1; and Venezuela 6.3. The leading markets for Class II wheat and wheat flour were: the Soviet Union, 201.6; Mainland China, 74.0; Poland, 13.3; East Germany, 8.1; Italy, 7.7; and Czechoslovakia 7.5.

**Other Grains.**—The supply and disposition of the major Canadian grains for the crop years 1964-65 and 1965-66 are shown in Table 19.

As in 1964-65, the initial 1965-66 payment for oats, basis No. 2 C.W. in store Fort William-Port Arthur, was 60 cents per bu., and that for barley, basis No. 3 C.W. Six-Row in store Fort William-Port Arthur, was 96 cents per bu. No interim payments were made during the crop year on either oats or barley. The final payment on oats was \$12,314,000 and, based on 49,627,000 bu. delivered, averaged 24.8129 cents per bu. after deduction of the 1-p.c. PFAA levy. The final payment on barley was \$29,231,000, based on deliveries of 88,920,000 bu. and averaged 32.8729 cents per bu. after deduction of the levy. Total prices, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, realized by producers for representative grades prior to the levy were, per bushel: No. 2 C.W. oats, \$0.84516; No. 1 Feed oats, \$0.80187; No. 3 C.W. Six-Row barley, \$1.28594; and No. 1 Feed barley, \$1.19914.

During 1965-66, combined exports of oats, bagged seed oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed (including customs exports of oatmeal and rolled oats, malt, rye flour and meal in terms of grain equivalent) amounted to 94,562,000 bu., a figure 17 p.c. higher than the 1964-65 level of 81,061,000 bu. but 2 p.c. lower than the ten-year (1954-55—1963-64) average of 96,760,000 bu. Exports of each of the five grains were higher than in the previous year; exports of oats in bulk totalled 15,252,000 bu. compared with 14,727,000 bu. in 1964-65. The major markets for this grain were, in millions of bushels: the Federal Republic of Germany, 6.8; the Netherlands, 4.9; and the United States, 1.1. Corresponding figures for 1964-65 were: 4.0, 5.2 and 2.5, respectively. In 1965-66, Britain received 638,000 bu. and Ireland, Belgium and Luxembourg, and Italy each received 500,000 bu. In addition, exports of Canadian oatmeal and rolled oats amounted to the equivalent of 401,000 bu. in 1965-66 compared with 435,000 bu. the year before.

Barley exports at 33,720,000 bu. were slightly higher than the 1964-65 level of 32,738,000 bu. Shipments went to the following destinations, with amounts in millions of bushels and figures for the previous year in brackets: Italy, 11.9 (2.4); Japan, 6.1 (8.9); Britain, 4.7 (9.8), United States 4.7 (7.7); Israel, 3.0 (0.6); the Federal Republic of Germany, 1.5 (nil); Austria, 0.7 (0.6); Norway, 0.6 (nil); the Netherlands, 0.3 (nil); Mainland China, nil (2.0); Ireland, nil (0.5). In addition, exports of malt were the equivalent of 4,309,000 bu., little changed from the 1964-65 figure of 4,280,000 bu., and were shipped to 27 destinations, the major markets being, in thousands of bushels; United States, 895; Britain, 613; Venezuela, 418; the Philippines, 383; Puerto Rico, 312; and Guatemala, 260.