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QUARTERLY REVIEW

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N O T E

RE BARLEY EMBARGO

The statement on page 2, line 9, regarding the embargo on barley shipments has been qualified by an Instruction to the Trade issued by the Canadian Wheat Board. This instruction reads in part -

"Carlots of barley for feeding purposes that have been purchased by the Feeds Administrator may be shipped to the Lakehead against the embargo.

"The procedure in this connection will be as follows:

"A statement supplied to and approved by the Feeds Administrator, giving the shipping stations and the number of cars of barley to be shipped from each elevator is to be submitted to the Transportation Department of The Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg, or to the Board's Calgary office.

"The Board will then advise the railway companies of the shipments that have been approved and will issue to the elevator companies, special permits allowing shipment of the barley to the Lakehead against the barley embargo.

"It must be clearly understood that the Board will only issue permits covering barley that has been sold to the Feeds Administrator and which is to be delivered to the Feed Bank at unload.

"It must also be understood that the Board reserve the right to restrict the number of permits being issued from day to day so that the movement of this feed barley will not unduly effect the movement of wheat to the Lakehead."

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA
AGRICULTURAL DIVISION

(Issued November 1946)

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FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

Summary of Feed Grain Situation for 1946-47 - In many ways the feed situation in Canada on the eve of the 1946-47 winter-feeding season is similar to that at the same time a year ago. On the basis of the second estimate of the 1946 field crops of Canada, issued November 14, 1946, it is estimated that the over-all supply of feed grains in Canada for the 1946-47 season is only slightly larger than it was at this time in 1945. While the supply relative to the numbers of grain-consuming animal units should be sufficient for requirements during the current crop year, variety may become as limited as it was last spring. As in 1946, the high-protein feed supplies for the approaching year is expected to remain short of requirements. Roughage supplies, although somewhat smaller than in 1945-46, appear to be large enough, except in some local areas, to meet anticipated needs and the reduced hay supplies have been offset to a certain extent by a slightly increased production of fodder corn.

Net Feed Grain Supply Slightly Larger - Excluding probable amounts of wheat used for feeding this season, the net supplies of feed grains available during 1946-47 are estimated to total nearly 12 million tons as against 11.8 million tons available in 1945-46, a gain of only 1.8 per cent. On the other hand, the number of grain-consuming animal units has continued to decline and at June 1, 1946 they stood at 18.8 million units, approximately one million units below the June 1, 1945 figure and the smallest since June 1, 1941. On the basis of net supplies available per grain-consuming animal unit, the 0.63 of a ton available per unit this year is only slightly above the 0.60 of a ton available last year (see table 2, page 4). Any further addition to feed grain supplies anticipated through feed-wheat sources will be more or less offset by carry-over stocks of coarse grains on hand at July 31, 1947. Consequently, it is felt at this time that the 1946-47 feeding season may be a counterpart of the season just closed.

Production Slightly Higher than a Year Ago - Weather conditions were more favourable for the production of grain crops in 1946 than in 1945, but the acreages of the major feed grains, oats and barley, were reduced to such an extent that the outturns were little larger than a year ago. The production of oats and barley this year was 399.5 million and 159.9 million bushels respectively as compared with 381.6 million and 157.8 million bushels respectively in 1945. Another offsetting factor is the further reduction in the total carry-over supplies of these two grains. While year-end stocks of barley remained fairly constant, that of oats was reduced by about 23 million bushels.

Need for Western Grain in Eastern Canada - The over-all supplies of home-grown feed grains in the feed-deficit areas of eastern Canada shows only a slight improvement this year, with Ontario's fairly good crop largely offsetting the ill effects of drought in Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. With the number of grain consuming animal units remaining approximately the same in this area this year as against last, it would appear that substantial quantities will again be required from the Prairie Provinces under the Federal Freight Assistance scheme. Unless the western farmer plans to increase his farm-held stocks at the end of the current crop year, the necessary supplies should be forthcoming as total supplies of oats and barley are about the same this year, whereas the grain-

consuming live-stock population is smaller. In addition, somewhat larger supplies of feed wheat may become available due to considerable quantities of low-grade and frosted wheat in the west this year. Already, wheat grading No. 4 and lower has been released for feeding purposes.

Transportation Bottleneck - However, the major obstacle providing western grain supplies for use in eastern Canada is that of transportation. As in the case of 1945-46, priority is being given to the shipment of wheat of milling quality. Existing restrictions on the movement of coarse grains from the Prairie Provinces include instructions to the grain trade which prohibit the eastward shipment of barley to the lakehead. At the same time, only one carload of oats is permitted to move after 3 cars of wheat have been shipped. Furthermore, the all-rail movement of bulk wheat, oats and barley from western to eastern Canada is forbidden unless expressly permitted by the Feeds Administrator. All available railway cars are being pressed into service on the western rail haul, in order to maintain a steady flow of wheat down the lakes as long as navigation is possible. With the advent of winter the continuing need of wheat for export is likely to place a considerable burden on rail transportation facilities with the result that the varieties and quantities of feed grain may not be always available as desired.

Exports Controlled - As the quantities of coarse grains used for seed and human food and non-food uses remain fairly constant from year to year, the present estimated available supplies of feed grains for animal consumption in Canada are contingent upon the extent of the export of these grains. Oats and barley exports are restricted by permit and are not expected to figure largely in Canada's grain trade this year. Any exports of these grains which are made are primarily for human consumption in the world food-deficit areas. The absolute embargo on barley exports which existed during 1945-46 has been relaxed somewhat during the present season. Recently, the Canadian Wheat Board authorized further exports of barley providing they were offered and sold to the Imported Cereals Division, British Ministry of Food, for human consumption. The barley to be exported must be barley which has been selected for malting purposes. This action may result in a barley situation this season as stringent as it was during the past season, but certain compensation may be afforded by substitution of feed wheat.

Live-Stock Population Outlook - Prospective changes in Canada's live-stock population with resultant adjustments in feed grain requirements suggest that cattle numbers will undergo further reductions in 1947. On the other hand, the decline in hog numbers which has been taking place over the course of the last four years appears to be slowing and if live-stock recommendations for 1947 are realized, increased farrowings may take place next spring. The over-all poultry population may not reveal any significant change. While the numbers of hens and chickens may be up, there is a possibility that the numbers of the other classes of poultry may be down.

Millfeeds and Proteins - Millfeed production (bran, shorts and middlings) during 1945-46 smashed the previous record of 814 thousand tons established a year earlier. An outturn of 882 thousand tons were produced, with over 96 per cent consumed in Canada. The present high rate of flour production is expected to continue for several months to come with the result that the present high output of millfeeds will, in all likelihood, be maintained for the greater part of 1946-47.

Estimated high protein feed supplies suggest a continued stringent situation during most of next year. Little change is anticipated in available vegetable protein supplies and the amount of animal proteins provided is expected to remain short of requirements. In the event that the above observations concerning Canada's prospective live-stock population prove to be approximately correct, it may be concluded that requirements for high-protein feeds in 1947 will remain keen and will probably continue to exceed available supplies.

Second Estimate of 1946 Grain Production - In its second estimate of production issued November 14 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics placed Canada's wheat crop at 418.8 million bushels. Oat production for this year is estimated at 399.5 million, barley at 159.9 million, rye at 6.9 million and flaxseed at 7.7 million bushels.

The second estimates of production of grain crops, as compared with the first estimate released on September 12, are generally lower, the reduction in the wheat estimate amounting to nearly 22 million bushels. This decline may be largely attributed to unfavourable harvesting conditions in Saskatchewan and Alberta subsequent to the September estimate, but may also be due in part to earlier under-estimates of the extent of damage caused by the July frosts.

Unsatisfactory harvesting weather and frosts also largely account for a reduction in the oat estimate of some 12 million bushels as well as for declines of 4.3 million bushels in the barley estimate, over one million bushels in the flaxseed figure and 675,000 bushels for the rye estimate. Despite these reduced estimates, production of all of the major grains is above that of last year, the increase being most marked in the case of wheat. It is of interest to note that the all Canada average yields for 1946 of the five principal grain crops each vary less than one bushel per acre from their long-time (1908-45) average.

The second estimate of the principal crops in Canada, together with the estimates for 1945, are shown below:

Crops	Area		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	- acres -		- bushels -		- bushels -	
CANADA -						
Fall wheat	675,000	546,000	29.8	29.8	20,115,000	16,271,000
Spring wheat	22,739,100	25,354,000	12.6	15.9	285,797,000	402,487,000
All wheat	23,414,100	25,900,000	13.1	16.2	305,912,000	418,758,000
Oats	14,393,200	13,162,700	26.5	30.3	381,596,000	399,483,000
Barley	7,350,100	6,730,500	21.5	23.8	157,757,000	159,912,000
Fall rye	317,500	335,000	12.8	14.3	4,068,000	4,774,000
Spring rye	169,600	183,000	10.7	11.7	1,820,000	2,139,000
All rye	487,100	518,000	12.1	13.3	5,888,000	6,913,000
Peas, dry	93,100	119,500	14.6	18.8	1,363,000	2,242,000
Beans, dry	96,400	91,700	13.4	17.1	1,294,000	1,566,000
Buckwheat	261,100	217,500	20.1	21.8	5,246,000	4,748,000
Mixed grains	1,453,200	1,399,300	32.3	39.3	46,927,000	54,924,000
Flaxseed	1,059,200	1,008,500	7.2	7.6	7,593,000	7,651,000
Corn, shelled ...	237,000	246,500	43.7	42.8	10,365,000	10,542,000
PRAIRIE PROVINCES						
Wheat	22,566,000	25,178,000	12.5	15.8	282,000,000	398,000,000
Oats	10,749,000	9,610,000	25.4	28.7	273,500,000	276,000,000
Barley	6,859,000	6,269,000	21.0	23.1	144,000,000	145,000,000
Rye	410,000	460,000	10.9	12.4	4,476,000	5,725,000
Flaxseed	1,034,000	990,000	7.1	7.6	7,338,000	7,475,000

FEED GRAIN SUPPLIES PER ANIMAL UNIT

Grain Available - As in 1945 the 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 bulked together and converted to tons, together with the carry-over stocks of oats, barley and rye at the beginning of the crop year. In these calculations wheat is not included as a feed grain. According to Table 1, the gross supply of feed grains per grain-consuming animal unit in 1946-47 is .77 tons as compared with .72 tons in 1945-46.

Table 1. - Total Potential Feed Grain Supplies 1/ Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit

Crop Year	Gross Supply Feed Grain 2/	Grain Consuming Animal Units	Supply Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	tons		tons
1936-40 (average)	10,356,000	16,202,000	0.64
1941-42	10,780,000	17,546,000	0.61
1942-43	20,866,000	19,193,000	1.09
1943-44	18,924,000	20,741,000	0.91
1944-45	18,157,000	21,324,000	0.85
1945-46	14,254,000	19,811,000	0.72
1946-47 (preliminary) ..	14,713,727	18,803,000	0.77

1/ Excluding wheat. 2/ Includes production of oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat, peas and mixed grains together with carry-over stocks of oats, barley and rye.

While it is recognized that the above method has value in determining the amount of feed grains available for the Canadian live-stock feeding program, it is felt that a more refined picture can be presented after subtracting estimated amounts used for purposes other than animal feeding.

In the compilation of Table 2 which follows, the various feed grains, oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat, peas and mixed grains have been bulked and converted to a tonnage basis. Carry-over stocks of oats, barley and rye have been added to production each year and estimated exports, seed requirements and human food and non-food uses deducted to arrive at the net supply position. As in Table 1, wheat used for feeding purposes has been omitted from the calculations. The net supply of feed grain per grain-consuming animal unit amounts to 0.63 tons this year as compared with 0.60 tons in 1945-46.

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

Crop Year	Net Supply Feed Grain	Grain Consuming Animal Units	Supply Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	tons		tons
1936-40 (average)	8,528,531	16,202,000	0.53
1941-42	9,249,203	17,546,000	0.53
1942-43	17,504,992	19,193,000	0.91
1943-44	15,748,177	20,741,000	0.76
1944-45	14,274,542	21,324,000	0.67
1945-46	11,834,861	19,811,000	0.60
1946-47 (preliminary) .	11,985,316	18,803,000	0.63

It will be noted in both Table 1 and Table 2 that with the exception of the 1945-46 crop year, the total supplies of feed grains are the smallest since 1941-42. Although weather conditions were more favourable for grain crops in 1946 than in 1945, acreages of oats, barley, buckwheat and mixed grains were reduced to the point where outturns were little larger than a year ago. Acreages and production of rye, corn and peas were somewhat larger than in 1945, but their contribution to the over-all supply is not as significant as is that of the other grain, notably oats, barley and mixed grains.

Offsetting these small feed grain supplies to a certain extent, however, is a further reduction in the number of grain-consuming animal units this year. Since 1944-45 Canada's live-stock population has been gradually declining and at June 1, 1946 the number of grain-consuming animal units were at their lowest levelfor that date since 1941-42. As a result the over-all supply of feed grain available per grain-consuming animal unit in 1946-47 appears to be sufficient to meet the requirements of the present live-stock population, although at times the variety desired may not be forthcoming. According to Table 2, the present net supply per grain-consuming animal unit is 5 per cent larger than in 1945-46 and nearly 19 per cent above the average for the 1935-39 period.

Grain Consumed - In arriving at the actual amount of grain consumed per animal unit during the past crop years the quantities of wheat fed are included in the calculations. The estimate of total feed grain consumption is, therefore, the net supply as set forth in Table 2, less the year-end carry-over of feed grains, plus wheat fed.

Table 3 - Grain Consumed Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit

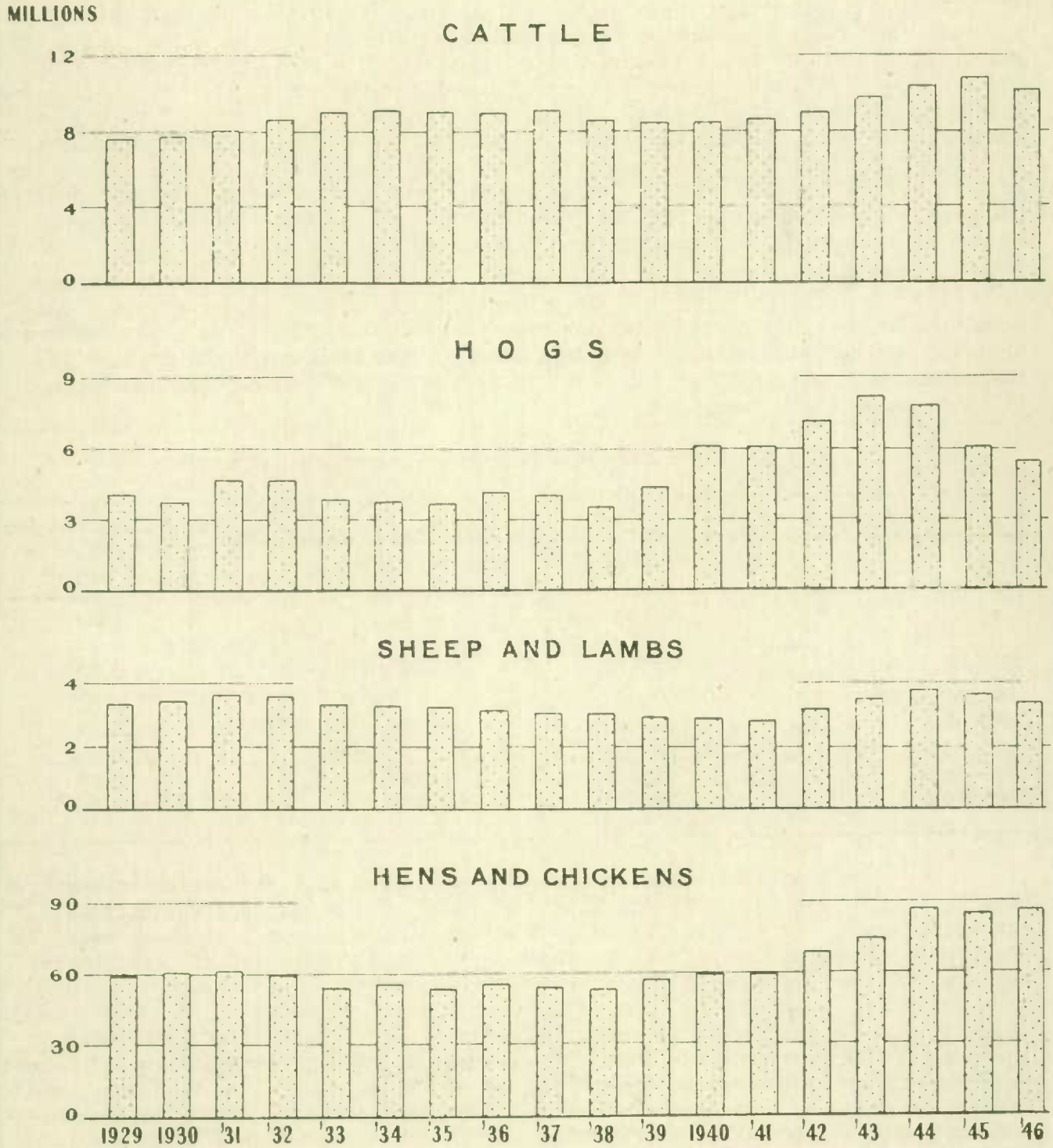
Crop Year	Amount Consumed	Grain Consuming Animal Units	Amount Consumed Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	tons		tons
1936-40 (average) ..	8,585,110	16,202,000	0.53
1941-42	10,507,832	17,546,000	0.60
1942-43	15,695,995	19,193,000	0.82
1943-44	15,314,585	20,741,000	0.74
1944-45	14,142,533	21,324,000	0.66
1945-46	11,924,857	19,811,000	0.60

It will be noted from the above figures that the grain consumed per animal unit in 1945-46, including wheat was equal to the net supply available, excluding wheat. This is explained by the fact that the amount of wheat added to the feed grain supply was offset by the July 31, 1946 carry-over of oats, barley and rye.

Bumper crops in 1942, following the poor harvest of 1941, were instrumental in providing a significant increase in feed-grain supplies and helped pave the way for the great wartime expansion in the production of live stock and live-stock products. While the amount of wheat used for live-stock feed has been declining since the peak year of 1942-43, it still remains fairly substantial. Some increase in the amount of wheat fed to live stock is expected during the current season as the result of a considerable outturn of low-grade and frosted wheat in Saskatchewan and Alberta this year.

DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN LIVE STOCK POPULATION

June 1, 1929-46



Farmers' Marketings - Increased marketings of oats, rye and flax in the Prairie Provinces during the period August 1 to November 7, 1946 were slightly offset by decreased barley marketings to give a total coarse grains delivery of 84.1 million bushels, only 4.6 million bushels below the marketing figure for the same period a year ago. Compared on a percentage-of-the-crop basis, oats and flaxseed marketings this year as against last are approximately the same. Barley marketings, on the other hand, are down from 31.1 per cent in 1945 to 24.3 per cent this year, while rye deliveries have increased from 50.9 per cent in 1945 to 67.5 per cent in 1946.

As was the case in 1945-46, emphasis is being placed on the delivery of wheat at the expense of the other grains. On November 19, 1946 all wheat delivery points were placed on an open quota, while oats and barley marketings were still restricted by a delivery quota of 10 bushels per authorized acre. During the first 14 weeks of the current crop year 188.4 million bushels of wheat were delivered by western wheat producers as against 141.0 million for the corresponding period in 1945.

Marketings, by provinces, are shown in the following table, the records being those of the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners:

Deliveries August 1, 1946 to November 7, 1946

	OATS		BARLEY	
	Bushels	% 1946 Crop	Bushels	% 1946 Crop
Manitoba	9,141,425	16.6	14,049,567	29.3
Saskatchewan	22,437,766	19.2	14,754,097	32.1
Alberta	9,178,526	8.8	6,457,397	12.7
Total	40,757,717	14.8	35,261,061	24.3
Same Period in 1945	37,615,173	13.8	44,806,804	31.1

	RYE		FLAXSEED	
	Bushels	% 1946 Crop	Bushels	% 1946 Crop
Manitoba	213,496	51.4	1,969,593	58.6
Saskatchewan	2,227,467	67.5	1,906,593	56.9
Alberta	1,423,879	70.8	370,573	48.4
Total	3,864,842	67.5	4,246,759	56.8
Same Period in 1945	2,280,307	50.9	4,032,823	55.0

PRODUCTION AND MARKETINGS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1/

Harvest Year	Seeded Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Total Production	Carry-over on Farms 2/	Total on Farms	Farmers' Marketings 3/	Per Cent of Supply Marketed
	acres	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	p.c.
OATS							
1941	8,137,000	21.9	178,000,000	20,137,000	198,137,000	33,206,047	16.8
1942	9,666,000	51.7	500,000,000	11,952,000	511,952,000	120,841,072	23.6
1943	11,789,500	33.2	392,000,000	102,000,000	494,000,000	144,276,857	29.2
1944	10,446,900	35.5	370,800,000	61,830,000	432,630,000	135,964,571	31.4
1945	10,749,000	25.4	273,500,000	54,500,000	328,000,000	106,738,679	32.5
5-year average	10,157,680	33.5	342,860,000	50,083,800	392,943,800	108,205,445	26.7
1946	9,610,000	28.7	276,000,000	40,902,000	316,902,000	40,757,717 4/	12.9
BARLEY							
1941	4,735,000	20.0	94,700,000	4,895,000	99,595,000	26,535,412	26.6
1942	6,414,000	37.6	241,000,000	4,194,000	245,194,000	85,858,654	35.0
1943	7,896,000	25.8	204,000,000	40,000,000	244,000,000	85,549,252	35.1
1944	6,703,400	26.4	178,400,000	22,825,000	201,225,000	76,627,540	38.1
1945	6,859,000	21.0	144,000,000	17,000,000	161,000,000	66,879,384	41.5
5-year average	6,533,480	26.2	172,420,000	17,782,800	190,202,800	68,290,048	35.3
1946	6,269,000	23.1	145,000,000	13,250,000	158,250,000	35,261,061 4/	22.3
RYE							
1941	861,000	11.6	9,989,000	399,000	10,388,000	5,334,539	51.4
1942	1,246,000	18.5	23,000,000	145,000	23,145,000	9,863,332	42.6
1943	498,100	11.8	5,870,000	6,000,000	11,870,000	4,690,383	39.5
1944	572,550	12.4	7,109,000	1,000,000	8,109,000	4,087,348	50.4
1945	410,000	10.9	4,476,000	465,000	4,941,000	2,977,963	60.3
5-year average	717,530	13.0	10,088,800	1,601,800	11,690,600	5,390,713	48.8
1946	460,000	12.4	5,725,000	215,400	5,940,400	3,864,842 4/	65.1
FLAXSEED							
1941	982,000	5.7	5,641,000	14,000	5,655,000	4,902,825	86.7
1942	1,466,000	10.0	14,700,000	19,000	14,719,000	11,393,906	77.4
1943	2,918,400	6.0	17,600,000	385,000	17,985,000	14,239,167	79.2
1944	1,297,500	7.2	9,405,000	814,000	10,219,000	7,172,674	70.2
1945	1,034,000	7.1	7,332,000	750,000	8,088,000	4,774,004	59.0
5-year average	1,539,580	7.2	10,936,800	396,400	11,333,200	8,496,515	74.5
1946	990,000	7.6	7,475,000	635,000	8,110,000	4,246,759 4/	52.4

1/ Includes Peace River Block in British Columbia.

2/ Stocks at end of July.

3/ August 1 to July 31, 1941-42 to 1945-46.

4/ August 1, 1946 to November 7, 1946.

LAKE AND RAIL MOVEMENT OF GRAIN FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

Lake Shipments - The movement of grain by water from the lakehead so far during the current season is the lowest recorded for the period since 1942 and is about 236.9 million bushels below the all-time record set a year ago. Several factors have contributed to this situation. Early in the navigation season a seamen's strike on the Great Lakes tied up Canadian shipping for several weeks. A heavy export program in the previous months severely depleted lakehead grain stocks and prevented a continuous flow of grain down the lakes during the summer season. Finally much of the lake shipping was diverted to coal carrying in an effort to build up stockpiles before the arrival of winter. Now that coal stocks have been replenished, this shipping has once more been directed to the movement of grain and it is expected that substantial quantities of grain will be moved before the close of navigation next month.

Opening of Navigation to November 14

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
			- bushels -			
1940 ..	141,488,298	13,450,250	8,861,550	2,748,611	1,114,176	167,662,885
1941 ..	192,725,046	8,062,232	9,044,536	5,194,583	1,496,620	216,523,017
1942 ..	150,552,556	7,269,756	7,165,615	991,137	1,105,954	167,085,018
1943 ..	185,525,717	36,838,465	39,178,053	1,518,654	6,020,344	269,081,233
1944 ..	259,415,988	68,572,732	50,390,152	7,203,335	5,696,178	391,278,385
1945 ..	302,197,198	78,642,307	39,750,437	3,876,375	3,405,769	427,872,086
1946 ..	111,887,381	49,523,180	25,724,269	2,150,554	1,668,215	190,953,599
			August 1 to November 14			
1946 ..	62,640,293	21,109,361	15,993,275	1,454,404	796,072	100,993,405

Rail Shipments - While the rail shipments of grain from Fort William-Port Arthur for the period August 1 to November 13, 1946 were considerably larger than the shipments of 1.6 million bushels for the corresponding period of each of the past two years, they were substantially below the 18.1 million bushels moved by rail in 1943. Compared with a year ago shipments of barley and flaxseed have nearly doubled, while those of wheat and oats have tripled. Rye shipments on the other hand have declined more than 70 per cent. During November rail shipments from the lakehead declined somewhat, but they are expected to pick up again after the close of navigation on the Great Lakes.

In the following table is shown the month by month shipments of the various grains from Fort William and Port Arthur:

1946	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
			- bushels -			
August	187,825	578,708	215,598	1,500	14,278	997,909
September	175,773	724,439	406,947	3,500	25,678	1,336,337
October	255,754	605,548	260,834	3,000	228,345	1,353,481
November (1-13) .	98,557	154,428	35,301	1,500	142,004	431,790
T o t a l	717,909	2,063,123	918,680	9,500	410,305	4,119,517

Freight Assistance Shipments - Preliminary returns of claims for payment under the Federal Freight Assistance Policy reveal that the amounts of wheat, oats, barley and rye moving into eastern Canada and British Columbia during the 1945-46 season totalled 114.5 million bushels as against the record movement of 119.3 million bushels in 1943-44. As the remainder of the 1945-46 claims are presented for payment, it is expected that the final total will be somewhat larger than at present reported.

Despite incomplete returns it has now been established that the amounts of oats and millfeeds moving under Freight Assistance reached record proportions during the past season with 52.1 million bushels of oats and 777,665 tons of millfeeds moving into feed-deficit areas. Ontario remained the most important consignee of grain, receiving about 47 per cent of total grain shipments as compared with 45 per cent in 1944-45. Quebec stood second and received 35 per cent of the total as against 37 per cent a year earlier.

The following tables contain the distribution of shipments for the crop years 1945-46 and 1944-45:

August 1, 1945 to July 31, 1946

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screen-ings	Mill-feeds
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	tons	tons
1945-46						
Ontario	11,927,760	25,903,123	16,168,154	1,284	35,066	262,682
Quebec	8,495,110	16,972,438	14,432,142	1,369	17,967	315,498
New Brunswick	929,792	2,221,162	1,492,042	-	2,942	55,737
Nova Scotia	1,056,540	2,510,517	1,579,083	-	1,222	58,193
Prince Edward Island	525,578	583,315	547,633	-	130	15,124
British Columbia	4,008,602	3,921,356	1,245,265	-	2,714	70,431
Total (12 months)	26,943,382	52,111,911	35,464,319	2,653	60,041	777,665

August 1, 1944 to July 31, 1945

1944-45						
Ontario	11,584,252	20,597,062	12,813,881	9,371	39,088	235,230
Quebec	8,294,162	14,887,094	13,390,619	9,013	23,893	300,675
New Brunswick	883,238	1,751,805	1,348,448	150	2,530	50,828
Nova Scotia	1,130,533	1,931,518	1,409,856	70	687	58,347
Prince Edward Island	407,587	243,291	412,690	-	216	11,884
British Columbia	3,742,623	3,303,573	1,213,608	36	1,889	62,331
Total (12 months)	26,042,395	42,714,343	30,589,102	18,640	68,303	719,295

Shipments to the United States - Shipments of the five principal grains to the United States for the period August 1 to November 14, 1946 totalled 17.7 million bushels as compared with 59.2 million bushels shipped during the corresponding period a year ago. This substantial reduction can be largely attributed to a lack of adequate lake shipping facilities from Fort William-Port Arthur, the most important port of exit for Canadian grain moving into the United States.

Wheat continues to bulk large in the grain movement southward, with nearly 65 per cent of total shipments composed of this grain. However, most of the wheat now entering the United States is intended for re-export through the Atlantic Seaboard ports of that country.

Export restrictions on oats and barley as well as priorities on wheat shipments this year have resulted in curtailed shipments of these grains to the south. Barley enjoys a somewhat less severe restriction than was the case last year and this is reflected in slightly increased exports.

The following table shows the shipments of the various grains and the areas from which they have been made during the 15 weeks ending November 14, 1946:

	Pacific Coast Terminals	Western Elevators	Fort William Port Arthur	Eastern Elevators	Total
			- bushels -		
Wheat	-	-	11,397,716	-	11,397,716
Oats	312,234	87,712	1,082,869	-	1,482,815
Barley	-	61,578	4,174,731	12,025	4,248,334
Rye	-	-	594,956	15,627	610,583
Flaxseed	-	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	312,234	149,290	17,250,272	27,652	17,739,448

Coarse Grain Exports 1945-46 - Exports of coarse grains from Canada during the past crop year went mainly to the United States as was also the case in 1944-45. The following are Customs figures for the export of coarse grains and flaxseed to all destinations during 1945-46.

	Bushels
Oats	40,535,331
Barley	5,475,773
Rye	3,037,936
Flaxseed	377,708

The exports of oats do not include rolled oats and oatmeal, which amounted to an equivalent of 6,347,593 bushels of oats during the crop year.

HOG-BARLEY RATIO

In the following table is shown the number of bushels of No. 1 Feed barley equivalent in price to 100 pounds of B-1 hog at Winnipeg, by months, from January 1941 to October 1946.

(Long-time Average = 17.2)

	1941	1942	1943 1/	1944	1945 2/	1946 2/
January	21.4	20.0	21.4	18.1	18.3	17.1
February	20.4	20.0	21.4	18.1	18.3	17.3
March	17.6	19.7	22.0	18.2	18.3	17.1
April	17.7	19.5	22.0	18.2	18.4	18.9
May	21.0	18.9	21.9	18.2	18.5	19.0
June	22.0	18.3	21.2	18.3	19.0	19.0
July	23.1	19.4	20.5	18.3	19.1	19.1
August	24.9	21.3	20.4	18.3	18.0 3/	19.6
September	22.1	21.0	20.3	18.3	18.2 3/	20.3
October	22.3	23.4	20.2	18.3	17.2 3/	19.0
November	22.4	23.5	20.8	18.3	17.0	
December	21.1	23.5	21.1	18.3	17.0	

1/ If the advance Equalization payment of 15 cents per bushel was added to the price of barley, the hog-barley ratio in August and September would stand at 16.2, in October at 16.1, in November at 16.5 and in December at 16.7

2/ Including Equalization payment on barley and Subsidy on hogs.

3/ Revised.

FEED AND LIVE-STOCK PRICES

During the past three months the index of live stock and animal product prices and that of feed prices each increased approximately 6 points. The higher prices for hay and rye account for the upward revision in the feed price index. The removal of the milk subsidy and the consequent rise in milk prices, together with an increased price for eggs, were instrumental in boosting the index of live stock and live-stock products prices during October. On the basis of the present relationships between the index of live-stock and animal product prices and that of feed prices, the situation still remains favourable to the live-stock producer.

Index Numbers of Feed Prices and Prices of Live Stock and Live-Stock Products by Months, 1943-1946 (1926 = 100)

Months	1943		1944		1945		1946	
	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed 1/	Animal	Feed	Animal
January ...	96.3	116.2	101.4	123.8	115.5	122.7	108.3	125.0
February ..	100.2	116.8	103.0	124.1	117.3	122.7	108.3	126.0
March	100.0	117.8	102.4	123.7	118.3	123.6	105.7	126.1
April	99.2	118.2	102.6	123.4	113.6	124.2	104.6	126.5
May	100.0	118.7	102.8	119.6	113.0	121.1	105.4	127.7
June	99.7	119.4	102.7	120.2	113.7	122.4	104.8	130.5
July	99.1	119.4	102.0	119.0	114.2	122.3	102.8	130.6
August	97.2	118.6	102.1	117.9	109.3	121.4	103.4	129.3
September .	97.8	117.6	107.7	117.8	108.5	119.5	105.1	129.2
October ...	99.8	125.0	115.6	122.0	107.0	124.8	108.7	135.8
November ..	101.3	125.7	116.1	122.5	106.9	125.5		
December ..	101.4	126.1	116.4	122.0	108.3	125.4		

1/ Revised.

Millfeed Production in Canada - Preliminary data reveal that during the 1945-46 crop year the production of millfeeds in Canada reached an all-time record high when 881,844 tons were produced as against the previous record outturn of 814,272 tons a year earlier. With requirements for Canadian flour expected to remain at high levels during the 1946-47 season, it is anticipated that the present output of millfeeds will be fairly well maintained for the remainder of the current crop year.

During the first two months of the present season 149,696 tons of millfeeds were produced as against 136,507 tons in the corresponding period a year ago. Restrictive exports have been instrumental in providing a larger proportion of domestic millfeed production for consumption in Canada. In 1945-46 exports amounted to 3.6 per cent of total production as compared with 44.2 per cent in 1940-41.

The record of claims paid under the Freight Assistance Policy, as shown elsewhere in this Review, reveals that about 88 per cent of millfeeds produced in Canada in 1945-46 was moved to feeding areas under this scheme.

The production and exports of millfeeds since 1938-39 are shown in the following table:

Crop Year	Production	Exports	Exports as % of Production
	tons	tons	%
1938-39	555,515	173,275	31.2
1939-40	656,205	276,072	42.1
1940-41	681,083	300,996	44.2
1941-42	686,304	93,800	13.7
1942-43	792,208	51,186	6.5
1943-44	797,083	36,038	4.5
1944-45	814,272	41,685	5.1
1945-46 1/	881,844	32,170	3.6

Monthly production of bran, shorts and middlings during the crop year 1945-46 is shown in the following table. Totals for the crop year 1944-45 are included:

	Bran	Shorts	Middlings	Total Millfeed
		- tons -		
August	28,310	27,138	12,656	68,104
September	29,454	26,318	12,631	68,403
October	32,399	29,017	13,843	75,259
November	32,955	30,344	13,469	76,768
December	30,729	29,329	12,367	72,425
January	32,008	30,359	11,721	74,088
February	30,988	28,233	11,897	71,118
March	34,241	31,491	13,586	79,318
April	31,789	28,759	12,247	72,795
May	33,762	31,871	12,521	78,154
June	31,310	29,502	12,436	73,248
July	31,891	28,616	11,657	72,164
T o t a l	379,836	350,977	151,031	881,844
1944-45 (revised)	336,207	318,304	159,761	814,272

1/ Preliminary.

OIL-BEARING SEED CROPS

Flaxseed - Despite an increase in the price of flaxseed from $2.75 in 1945-46 to $3.25 per bushel for the current season, the lakehead price of wheat of $1.25 per bushel at the time of seeding appeared to be more attractive and farmers in the Prairie Provinces placed their emphasis on wheat growing. The acreage seeded to flaxseed totalled 1,008,500 acres, 50,700 acres less than the 1945 figure and about 20 per cent below the 1,250,000 acres recommended by the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Objective Conference which met in Ottawa during December 1945. An average yield of 7.6 1/ bushels per acre this year as against 7.2 bushels in 1945 provided a total outturn of 7,651,000 bushels in 1946 as compared with 7,593,000 bushels last year.

By November 7, 56.8 per cent of the crop, or about 4,246,579 bushels, had been marketed. The commercial stocks of flaxseed on November 7 amounted to 4,101,408 bushels. Of this amount 1,808,000 bushels were located in country elevators and 1,408,192 bushels in store at Fort William-Port Arthur. Most of the remainder was to be found in Interior Mills, Eastern Lake and Seaboard Ports and in transit.

Acreage, yield and production of flaxseed by provinces in 1946 with the comparative figures for 1945 are as follows:

	Acreage		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	1945	1946	1945	1946 1/	1945	1946 1/
	acres		bushels		bushels	
Ontario	23,200	18,000	9.9	9.4	230,000	169,000
Manitoba	260,000	343,000	10.8	9.8	2,800,000	3,360,000
Saskatchewan	655,000	557,000	5.8	6.0	3,800,000	3,350,000
Alberta	119,000	90,000	6.2	8.5	738,000	765,000
British Columbia.	2,000	500	12.3	13.5	25,000	7,000
T o t a l	1,059,200	1,008,500	7.2	7.6	7,593,000	7,651,000

1/ According to the second official estimate of production.

Soy Beans - It is estimated that Canada harvested over a million bushels of soy beans this year, the largest crop on record. The entire 1946 Canadian soy bean acreage of 59,200 acres was concentrated in southern Ontario as Manitoba, the only other province producing soy beans on a commercial scale in 1945, appears to have abandoned this crop. British Columbia gave up commercial soy bean production in 1943.

The estimated acreage and production of soy beans, for beans, in Canada in 1946 with the comparative figures for 1945 are as follows:

	Acreage		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	acres		bushels		bushels	
Ontario	46,000	59,200	18.3	18.1	842,000	1,072,000
Manitoba	200	-	10.0	-	2,000	-
T o t a l	46,200	59,200	18.3	18.1	844,000	1,072,000

Early in November the ceiling price for Nos. 1 and 2 Canada grade soy beans at Toronto, Winnipeg, Lethbridge or Vancouver was raised from $2.15 to $2.40 per bushel.

Rapeseed - The rapeseed acreage in Canada in 1946 is notable for the fact that it is the largest since this crop was introduced in 1943. Furthermore, production has ceased in Ontario and Alberta and is now limited to Saskatchewan and Manitoba with Saskatchewan being the major producer.

The estimated acreage, yield and production of rapeseed in Canada in 1946 with the comparative figures for 1945, are as follows:

	Acreage		Yield		Production	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	acres		pounds		pounds	
Ontario	600	-	400	-	240,000	-
Manitoba	9,000	6,500	400	900	3,600,000	5,850,000
Saskatchewan	8,500	20,000	800	800	6,800,000	16,000,000
Alberta	2,300	-	92	-	212,000	-
Total	20,400	26,500	532	825	10,852,000	21,850,000

The Canadian Wheat Board has been authorized to purchase rapeseed from the 1946 crop at 6 cents per pound with discounts for excess moisture content and admixtures of mustard seed.

Sunflower Seed - The commercial production of sunflower seed in 1946 was confined to the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The following table sets forth the acreage, yield and production of sunflower seed in Canada in 1946 with comparative figures for 1945:

	Acreage		Yield		Production	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	acres		pounds		pounds	
Manitoba	8,500	20,000	300	650	2,550,000	13,000,000
Saskatchewan	712	712	500	500	356,000	356,000
Total	9,212	20,712	315	645	2,906,000	13,356,000

The Canadian Wheat Board has been authorized to purchase sunflower seed from the 1946 crop at 5 cents per pound for seed in reasonably clean condition.

Grading of Crops 1946-47 - The following tabulation shows the grading of coarse grain and flaxseed inspected by the Board of Grain Commissioners between August 1 and November 7, 1946. Some old crop grain is included in these inspection returns but the bulk of cars contained grain grown in western Canada in 1946.

OATS	Cars	BARLEY	Cars
Nos. 1 & 2 C.W.	497	Nos. 1 & 2 C.W. 6-Row	691
No. 3 C. W.	3,507	No. 3 C.W. 6-Row	1,487
No. 1 Feed	5,551	Nos. 1 & 2 C.W. 2-Row	184
No. 2 Feed	1,768	No. 1 Feed	3,817
No. 3 Feed	299	No. 2 Feed	4,485
Mixed Feed	15	No. 3 Feed	1,198
Toughs	845	Toughs	1,458
All Others	1,109	All Others	335
Total Cars	13,591	Total Cars	13,655
Bushel equivalent	30,773,694	Bushel equivalent	25,195,660

RYE	Cars	FLAXSEED	Cars
Nos. 1 & 2 C.W.	1,099	No. 1 C.W.	1,305
No. 3 C.W.	428	No. 2 C.W.	127
No. 4 C.W.	46	No. 3 C.W.	26
Toughs	160	Toughs	98
All Others	4	All Others	7
Total Cars	1,737	Total Cars	1,563
Bushel equivalent	2,913,852	Bushel equivalent	2,052,188

HIGH PROTEIN FEEDS

During 1946 high protein feed requirements have consistently outstripped supplies, particularly in the case of animal proteins. This situation exists despite the fact that the Canadian live-stock population has been declining and the production of protein feeds has been gradually increasing over the period of the past four years. A fairly satisfactory explanation seems to rest in the theory that those who consistently feed substantial quantities of protein supplements are not the ones who have recently reduced their herds and flocks and, furthermore, others through experimentation may have been convinced of the profitability of including supplementary proteins in their live-stock rations and have proceeded to expand this practice. Whatever the explanation, the fact remains that in 1946 the protein feed situation with an estimated production of approximately 340,000 tons was more stringent than it has been for several seasons. The following table sets forth the estimated supply of high-protein feeds available during the calendar year 1946:

Estimated High Protein Feeds Available 1946

	Tons
Linseed oilcake and meal	80,000
Soy bean oilcake and meal	45,000
Cottonseed oilcake and meal	-
Sunflower oilcake and meal	1,800
Rapeseed oilcake and meal	1,500
Palm kernel meal	-
Copra meal	8,000
Peanut oilcake and meal	15,000
Gluten feed	33,000
Malt sprouts	6,000
Brewers' and distillers' dried grains	40,000
Alfalfa meal	33,000
Total vegetable protein	263,300
Fishmeal	23,000
Tankage, blood meal and meat scrap	52,000
Milk, buttermilk and whey powder	3,500
Total animal protein	78,500
Total protein supplies	341,800

The outlook for 1947 suggests that the present tight high-protein feed situation will not change significantly during the coming year. Current information indicates that the over-all supply of vegetable proteins in 1947 will be approximately the same as in 1946 and that the supply of protein feeds of animal derivation will continue to remain scarce.

On the demand side it is estimated that a further reduction in cattle numbers will take place in 1947. While this may reduce somewhat requirements for vegetable proteins, it is expected that the demand will remain at fairly high levels due to the relatively constant numbers of dairy cattle, heavy consumers of high protein supplements. The decline in hog numbers which has been taking place during the past four years appears to be leveling out and if live-stock recommendations for 1947 are realized, next year should witness an expansion in Canada's hog population which consumes a large share of available animal proteins. The over-all poultry population, another heavy consumer of animal proteins is not expected to vary significantly in 1947 as compared with 1946. In the event that the foregoing conclusions are correct, it may be concluded that requirements for high-protein feeds in 1947 will remain keen and will probably continue to exceed available supplies.

Domestic and Export Prices of Canadian Coarse Grains - In order to present a more comprehensive picture of Canadian coarse grain prices, it has been decided not only to publish the monthly average domestic prices of these grains, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, but also to indicate the corresponding monthly average lakehead export prices. While oats are subject to a floor price of 45 cents per bushel during the 1946-47 season, they have been jammed against the present price ceiling of 51 1/2 cents, basis Fort William-Port Arthur, since the middle of 1943. In addition to the above price, all western oats marketed are eligible for an advance equalization payment of 10 cents per bushel.

Barley, too, is subject to a floor price which is being continued at 60 cents per bushel during the current crop year. As in the case of oats, barley has been at its present ceiling level of 64 3/4 cents, basis Fort William-Port Arthur, since the middle of 1943. On top of that an advance equalization payment of 15 cents is paid plus a 5 cent premium on barley acceptable for malting purposes. During the 1945-46 season an absolute embargo was imposed on all exports of the 1945 crop. Some 5 million bushels of barley were exported early in the 1945-46 season, but they developed as a result of commitments made prior to the beginning of the crop year. Urgent demands on the part of foreign maltsters, together with a desire to hold a place for Canadian malting barley on the export market, have caused some relaxation of export restrictions this year.

The fixed price of flaxseed paid to producers was raised from $2.75 in 1945-46 to $3.25 per bushel for the 1946-47 season. The price to domestic crushers is quoted at $2.75 while the export price is set at $3.25 per bushel in store at Fort William-Port Arthur. So far during the present crop year no flaxseed has been sold for export.

	Average prices for the months ending -				
	October 1944	October 1945	August 1946	September 1946	October 1946
	- cents and eighths per bushel -				
OATS 1/ 2/					
(1) Domestic and Country					
2 C.W.	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4
Ex. 3 C.W.	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4
3 C.W.	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4
Ex. 1 Feed	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4
1 Feed	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4
2 Feed	50/6	51	51/4	51	51/4
3 Feed	48/6	49/4	51/2	50/4	51/4
(2) Export-Schedule of Prices (1) plus equalization fees					
Equalization Fees - East	3/	30/1	34/1	35/2	40/3
West	3/	30/1	34/1	35/2	40/3
B.C.	3/	30/4	34/1	34/5	40/3

1/ Price basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver.

2/ Advance equalization payment to producers 10 cents per bushel for oats.

3/ Not available at time of going to press.

	Average prices for the months ending -				
	October 1944	October 1945	August 1946	September 1946	October 1946
	- cents and eighths per bushel -				
BARLEY 1/ 2/					
(1) Domestic and Country					
1 C.W. Six-Row	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6
2 C.W. Six-Row	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6
3 C.W. Six-Row	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6
1 C.W. Two-Row	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6
2 C.W. Two-Row	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6
2 C.W. Yellow	-	-	64/6	64/6	64/6
3 C.W. Yellow	-	-	64/6	64/6	64/6
1 Feed	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6
2 Feed	64/5	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6
3 Feed	62/4	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6
(2) Export-Schedule of Prices (1) plus equalization fees					
Equalization Fees - East	3/	49	64	71/1	92/3
West	3/	45	60	67/1	88/3
RYE 1/					
(1) Domestic and Country					
2 C.W.	104/3	172	209/7	226/4	236/2
3 C.W.	99/6	166/7	204/7	221/6	231/4
4 C.W.	98	159/3	191/1	220/6	229/2
Ergoty	90/6	141/3	169	190/6	201
Rejected 2 C.W.	92/6	146/5	179	200/6	211
(2) Export - Same as Schedule 1					
FLAXSEED 1/					
(1) Domestic and Country					
(a) Domestic - to crushers					
1 C.W.	275	275	275	275	275
2 C.W.	271	271	271	271	271
3 C.W.	262	262	262	262	262
4 C.W.	258	258	258	258	258
(b) Country					
1 C.W.	275	275	325	325	325
2 C.W.	271	271	321	321	321
3 C.W.	262	262	312	312	312
4 C.W.	258	258	308	308	308
(2) Export - Same as Schedule 1 (b)					

1/ Price basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver.

2/ Advance equalization payment to producers 15 cents per bushel for barley.

3/ Not available at time of going to press.

UNITED STATES SITUATION

The following report concerning the feed grain situation in the United States is extracted from the United States Department of Agriculture publication "The Feed Situation".

Indicated Feed Grain Production - Conditions during September and October were mostly favourable for feed grain production. The record 1946 corn crop was largely matured by October 1, with little frost damage and good quality is assured. This was in contrast to conditions in 1945 when much corn matured late and frosts occurred early in many northern areas. As a result, much of the 1945 corn in some important producing areas was of low feeding value. Production of corn for all purposes this year was estimated, on the basis of October 1 conditions, at 3,374 million bushels, 171 million more than the previous record of 3,203 million in 1944, and 356 million more than were produced last year.

Oats production this year was indicated on October 1 at 1,527 million bushels, only one per cent below the record production in 1945 and more than a third larger than the 1935-44 average. As usual, most of the production is in the twelve North Central States, amounting this year to nearly 83 per cent of the total for the entire country.

On the basis of October 1 reports, the 1946 barley crop was estimated at 255 million bushels, 3 per cent less than in 1945, and the smallest crop since 1937. However, this year's crop is one of the best quality crops in recent years.

Large Feed Supplies Assured for 1946-47 - The outlook for feed supplies for the United States live stock population and for processing purposes is materially better than in most recent years. This past growing season was the tenth consecutive season of favourable feed production, and one of the best of the ten. Total feed-concentrate supplies for the 1946-47 feeding season beginning October 1 (including feed grains, wheat and rye for feed, imported grains, oilcake and meal, animal by-product feeds and mill by-product feeds) will be smaller in volume than in the 1942 or 1943 seasons, but will be the third largest on record. The total supply per animal will be the largest on record, and considerably larger than in 1945-46.

The 1946-47 domestic supply of feed grains (corn, oats, barley and sorghum grains) including carry-over plus new production, totals about 1,381 million tons on the basis of October 1 conditions or nearly 6 million tons larger than the supply of 1,322 million tons of feed grains in 1945-46. This year's supply is the second largest on record. These four feed grains usually account for 80 to 85 per cent of total feed concentrate supplies each season.

About 97 million tons of hay were cut this year. This production, together with a record high carry-over and large crops of rough forages, will provide a liberal roughage supply per animal. October 1 pasture conditions, while not equal to those of a year earlier, were well above average.

The termination of price controls on live stock and meat probably will result in slightly reduced feed requirements during, at least, the first few months of the 1946-47 feeding season. Live-stock marketings have increased sharply. Feed demands will be reduced by continued heavy marketings and a smaller poultry population. An important factor in last season's high rate of feeding was the low feeding value of the 1945 corn crop.

Reserves of feed grains at the end of the 1946-47 season are expected to be materially larger than the 10.1 million tons of old-crop corn, oats and barley carried over in 1946. Much of the increase will be in corn, although an increase also is expected in the carry-over of oats. However, it is likely that the barley

carry-over will be reduced to an even lower level than in 1946, because of the smaller crop this year and the strong demand for barley for malting purposes.

Deficit producing areas will encounter much less difficulty in obtaining feed supplies during the coming winter and spring than during the past season. Locally-produced feed grain supplies for 1946-47 in the deficit areas are not greatly different from a year ago, but an increase is expected in the quantity of feed grains marketed from the surplus producing areas. At times during the coming winter and spring the shortage of box cars may cause trouble in getting feed moving in the quantities and to the areas desired. The rail movement of grains has recently been much below the usual amount for this time of the year.

Barring serious transportation difficulties, the record large production of corn this year suggests that more corn will be marketed by producers in the next twelve months than in any other season. The greater part of it will come from the Corn Belt, which usually accounts for 80 to 90 per cent of all corn sold by producers. At the same time it is anticipated that a larger than usual quantity of oats also will be marketed by producers during the coming winter and spring. On the other hand, smaller than usual quantities of barley and sorghum grains are likely to be available to live-stock producers in deficit areas, because of the relatively small supplies of those grains. Wheat supplies are large, but much less wheat probably will be fed during the coming winter and spring than a year earlier. This will be primarily the result of the greater availability of feed grains, and because of the wide differential between wheat prices and feed grain prices. Only small quantities of rye are likely to be fed.

Wartime Controls Lifted on Feeds in Mid-October - Practically all remaining wartime controls on feed prices, together with most of the controls on domestic distribution and use of feeds were removed in mid-October, following the removal of price controls on live stock and meat. Feed-grain price controls have been off since the end of June 1946.

War Food Orders which were terminated on October 17 included W.F.O. 9 and W.F.O. 145. W.F.O. 9 provided controls on the distribution and use of protein meal and soy beans, including set-asides on protein meal. W.F.O. 145 controlled the purchase and use of corn and other feed grains by feed manufacturers, feeders, food manufacturers, dry processors and wet processors.

The principal controls remaining on feeds as at October 20 were (1) W.F.O. 66 which restricts brewers' use of grain or grain products in the manufacture of malt beverages to 90 per cent of the quantity used during specified lease periods; (2) W.F.O. 141, which prohibits distillers from using grain or grain products for the manufacture of alcohol or distilled spirits (unless authorized by the Administrator) and which requires at least certain quantities of feed by-products to be recovered from the grain permitted to be processed, and (3) certain provisions of W.F.O. 144 (pertaining to wheat feeding, particularly those prohibiting mixed feed manufacturers, except in specified areas, from using milling quality wheat in the manufacture of mixed feed). Also limitations are still in effect on the quantity of feed grains and protein feed that may be exported from the United States.

Feedstuffs Price Outlook for 1946-47 - The outlook for feed grain prices during 1946-47, as a whole, was not greatly changed by the lifting of controls. But the prices of most by-product feeds probably will be considerably higher during 1946-47 than in 1945-46, with high-protein feed prices likely to show the greatest advances. Prices of commercial mixed feeds also will be considerably higher than in 1945-46.