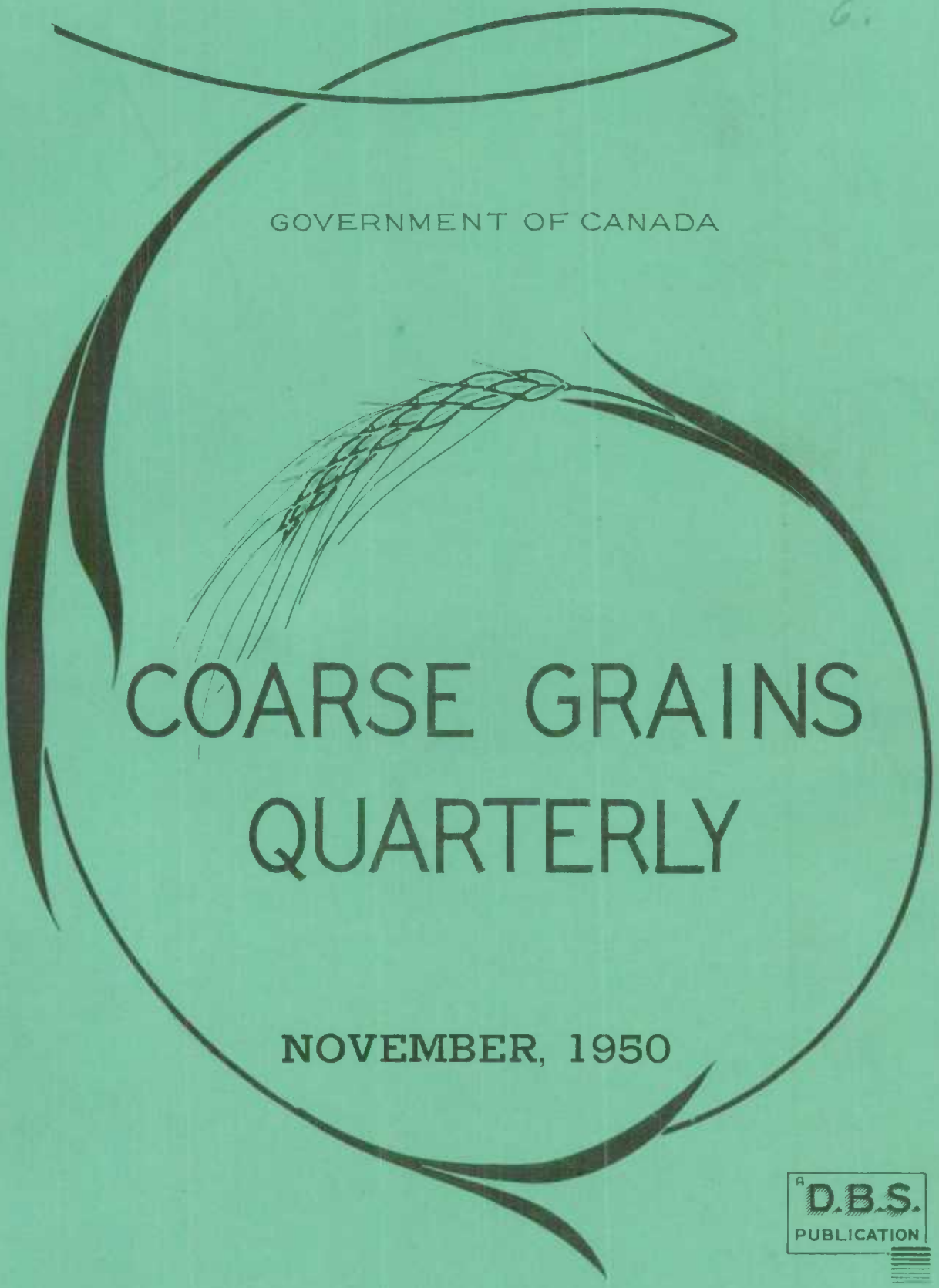
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



COARSE GRAINS QUARTERLY

NOVEMBER, 1950

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Department of Trade and Commerce

THE COARSE GRAINS QUARTERY

NOVEMBER 1950

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FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

Outlook Summary

Feed Grains - Increased production of all Canadian feed grains in 1950 more than offset reductions in July 31 carryover stocks for oats, barley and rye. As a result, total potential feed grain supplies for 1950-51 are at a considerably higher level than in recent years.

Total supplies of oats for 1950-51 are currently placed at about 465 million bushels, the highest level since 1945-46, and some 86 million more than in 1949-50. While the July 31, 1950 carryover stocks of 44 million bushels were down about 16 million from the same date in 1949, this year's production of 420 million exceeded the 1949 outturn by slightly over 100 million. Most of this increase was attributable to this year's higher average yield, estimated at 36.3 bushels per acre as against the 1949 level of 27.9. Canadian barley supplies for 1950-51 are placed at 192 million bushels, 42 million more than in 1949-50, and the greatest since 1944-45. As with oats, year-end carryover stocks were below the July 31, 1949 levels but increased production considerably more than offset decreases in carryover stocks. This year's production, estimated at 171 million bushels, is about 51 million greater than in 1949 and some 10 million above the 10-year average. Supplies of rye, currently estimated at just under 20 million bushels are 2 million below the 1949-50 level but production of mixed grains, at 73.6 million bushels, is up some 17.6 million from last year.

On an all-Canada basis the net supply of feed grains available (obtained by deducting estimated exports, seed and other requirements from total supplies) is 12.1 million tons, the largest since 1944-45 and 2.3 million greater than in 1949-50. The net supply of feed grain per grain-consuming animal unit is 0.76 tons, approximately 27 per cent greater than last year's 0.60 tons. This year's level has been surpassed only once in recent years—in 1942-43 when the net supply per animal unit was 0.91 tons.

While the over-all feed grain supply picture, from a purely statistical standpoint, is thus considerably brighter than in 1949-50, it must be borne in mind that feed grain supplies are not necessarily located in the areas where most needed. This is particularly true of feeding areas in eastern Canada normally dependent on the shipment of substantial supplies of feed grains from the Prairie Provinces. The lateness of the western Canadian harvest and the development of a rather tight transportation situation with respect to both box cars and lake vessels has prevented western grain moving down the lakes in its usual volume prior to the close of navigation. An important offsetting factor, however, is the greatly improved 1950 production of feed grains in eastern Canada, almost all of which is normally fed to live stock.

Forage Crops - The supply situation with respect to forage crops for 1950-51 is, generally speaking, not as bright as for feed grains. Crops of hay, clover and alfalfa in 1949 were at relatively low levels, leaving little, if any, for carryover in many sections of the country. While moderate increases were registered in the production of all forage crops in 1950, the supply picture has not changed considerably from last year. This year's production of hay and clover is estimated at 13.2 million tons, somewhat above the 1949 crop of 12.1 million but well below the 10-year average of 15.2 million tons. The alfalfa crop at 3.2 million tons compares favourably with last year's production of 2.6 million tons and fodder corn, at 6.4 million tons, also registered a moderate increase over the

1949 level. The generally abundant supply of straw may, of course, be combined with feed grains, molasses and other feedstuffs to supplement the usual feeding pattern where conditions necessitate such action and should offset to some extent local shortages of the more desirable forage crops.

Millfeeds - Production of millfeeds during 1949-50 amounted to 695,000 tons, practically unchanged from the 1948-49 output. Supplies available to Canadian feeders during the 1949-50 crop year, however, were lower because of greatly increased exports. Exports of millfeeds during the crop year amounted to 20 per cent of production, up sharply from preceding years when (except for 1948-49) export controls were in effect. Prior to the implementation of export controls, considerable quantities of Canadian millfeeds moved into export channels, with the export volume in 1939-40 and 1940-41 exceeding 40 per cent of production.

During the first quarter of the current crop year millfeed production amounted to 197,000 tons, about 10,000 tons greater than in the August-October period of 1949. It is too early, however, to tell whether this is a definite indication of an upward trend in production. Even if production is increased over last year's level, the proportion available to Canadian feeders will be largely dependent, as in the past, on the relative strength of the export and domestic markets.

High Protein Feeds - Total production of high protein feeds in Canada in 1950 is expected to be about 430,000 tons, slightly above the 1949 level. Increased exports, however, particularly of soybean oilcake and meal and fishmeal, means that supplies available to Canadian feeders during 1950 are running about 3 per cent below those of 1949. The 1950 supplies, currently placed at 392,000 tons, consist of an estimated 298,000 tons of vegetable protein feeds and 94,000 tons derived from animal sources. Reductions in available supplies of all varieties of oilcake and meal, with the single exception of cottonseed, more than offset increases in brewers' and distillers' dried grains and the protein feeds of animal derivation.

The supply outlook for high protein feeds, particularly oilcake and meal, is rather uncertain for 1951. With the exception of soybeans, of which Canada produced a record 3 million bushels in 1950, domestic oilseed supplies are well below those at the same time last year. The commercial supply of flaxseed on November 16, 1950 was only 2.8 million bushels as against 9.2 million a year ago. Sunflower seed production was less than half of the 1949 crop and rapeseed production dropped to less than half a million pounds this year. Increased crushings of soybeans, both from our domestic supply and from imports, are anticipated at least in the first part of 1951, and supplies of flaxseed for crushing will also probably be augmented by imports from the United States. Prices of most other oilseeds in that country, however, are expected to be maintained at or above last year's levels and may exercise a restraining influence on the importation of oilseeds other than soybeans and flaxseed.

No substantial changes are expected in the production of malt sprouts and brewers' and distillers' dried grains as the industries from which these are derived seem to be maintaining fairly stable production rates. As far as supplies of protein feeds of animal derivation are concerned, no reliable estimate can be made of fishmeal production or exports. Production of packinghouse by-products is expected to be down slightly from the 1950 level in view of an anticipated decline in live-stock slaughterings.

NOVEMBER ESTIMATE OF CANADA'S 1950 GRAIN PRODUCTION

The November estimate of production of Canada's 1950 field crops indicated increases in outturns of all major grains over the 1949 levels. While production estimates were reduced from early-season indications by August frosts and unfavourable harvesting and threshing weather in September and October in western Canada, grain supplies are still at the highest level in recent years.

Canada's 1950 wheat crop is now placed at 461.7 million bushels, 94.3 million above the 1949 outturn. Production of coarse grains is also up markedly from 1949 levels, the 1950 oat crop now being estimated at 420.3 million, barley at 171.3 million and mixed grains at 73.6 million bushels. These represent increases over last year of 102.4, 50.9 and 17.6 million bushels, respectively. The 1950 combined outturn of spring and fall rye is placed at 13.3 million, well above last year's crop of 10.0 million bushels, while the flaxseed crop, estimated at 4.5 million bushels, is almost double last year's 2.3 million. Only moderate increases were indicated for shelled corn and buckwheat while both dry peas and dry beans showed decreases from the 1949 outturns.

November Estimate of the Production of Grain Crops in Canada, 1950, compared with 1949

Grain	Area		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	ac.	ac.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
			Canada			
Winter wheat	805,000	928,000	30.7	32.4	24,714,000	30,067,000
Spring wheat	26,735,700	26,093,200	12.8	16.5	342,692,000	431,663,000
All wheat	27,540,700	27,021,200	13.3	17.1	367,406,000	461,730,000
Oats	11,388,900	11,575,100	27.9	36.3	317,916,000	420,328,000
Barley	6,016,700	6,624,800	20.0	25.9	120,408,000	171,328,000
Fall rye	873,000	830,000	8.2	11.2	7,191,000	9,256,000
Spring rye	308,600	337,900	9.1	12.1	2,820,000	4,090,000
All rye	1,181,600	1,167,900	8.5	11.4	10,011,000	13,346,000
Peas, dry	57,900	48,900	16.2	17.0	936,000	829,000
Beans, dry	93,100	75,500	19.0	18.3	1,766,000	1,385,000
Soybeans	103,800	142,000	25.1	21.4	2,605,000	3,039,000
Buckwheat	169,700	155,400	21.0	24.8	3,570,000	3,859,000
Mixed grains	1,683,200	1,679,200	33.2	43.8	55,928,000	73,556,000
Flaxseed	322,500	547,000	7.1	8.3	2,284,000	4,540,000
Corn, shelled	272,000	305,600	50.2	45.3	13,650,000	13,839,000
			Prairie Provinces			
Wheat	26,490,000	25,836,000	12.7	16.5	337,000,000	427,000,000
Oats	7,339,000	7,446,000	25.9	34.1	190,000,000	254,000,000
Barley	5,617,000	6,205,000	19.4	25.3	109,000,000	157,000,000
Rye	1,061,100	1,062,400	7.1	10.5	7,550,000	11,200,000
Flaxseed	303,500	525,300	6.8	8.2	2,050,000	4,300,000

FEED GRAIN SUPPLIES PER ANIMAL UNIT

Grain Available - As in previous crop years 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 carryover 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 1950-51 is 0.96 tons, the highest since 1942-43 and 50 per cent above the five-year average (1936-37 to 1940-41).

The improvement in this year's total potential feed grain supplies per grain-consuming animal unit is primarily due to the significant increases in production of coarse grains in 1950 as compared with recent years. While there were decreases in the July 31, 1950 carryover stocks of both oats and barley from the levels at the beginning of 1949-50, these were more than offset by increased production. Another factor is the reduction in the number of grain-consuming animal units from 16.2 million on June 1, 1949 to 15.9 million on June 1, 1950.

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/	Supply Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	tons		tons
1936-37—1940-41 (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	13,926,976	17,284,000	0.81
1947-48	11,452,377	17,925,000	0.64
1948-49	14,030,336	16,056,000	0.87
1949-50 (revised)	12,493,594	16,241,000	0.77
1950-51 (preliminary)	15,176,853 4/	15,862,000	0.96

1/ Excluding wheat.
2/ Includes production of oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat, and mixed grains together with carryover stocks of oats, barley and rye.
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, 1.14; milk cows 1.0; other cattle, 0.51; hogs, 0.87; sheep, 0.04 and poultry 0.045.
4/ Based on November estimate of production of 1950 field crops.

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 realistic 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, and mixed grains) have been bulked and converted to a tonnage basis. Carryover 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.

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
1936-37--1940-41 (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	11,689,135	17,284,000	0.68
1947-48	9,592,754	17,925,000	0.54
1948-49	11,180,953	16,056,000	0.69
1949-50 (revised)	9,820,665	16,241,000	0.60
1950-51 (preliminary)	12,107,411	15,862,000	0.76

The net supply of feed grain available in 1950-51, at 12.1 million tons, is the greatest since 1944-45 and represents an increase of some 2.3 million tons over 1949-50. The net supply of feed grain per grain-consuming animal unit, 0.76 tons, has only been surpassed once in recent years—in 1942-43 when the net supply per animal unit was 0.91 tons—and is approximately 27 per cent greater than in 1949-50.

Feed grain supplies per grain-consuming animal unit have been calculated on the basis of the live-stock numbers determined from the June 1 survey. The Canadian live-stock population at June 1, 1950 was estimated at 15,862,000 grain-consuming animal units, a decrease of 379,000 from the June 1, 1949 level. All classes of live stock and poultry, except swine, shared in the general decrease in numbers.

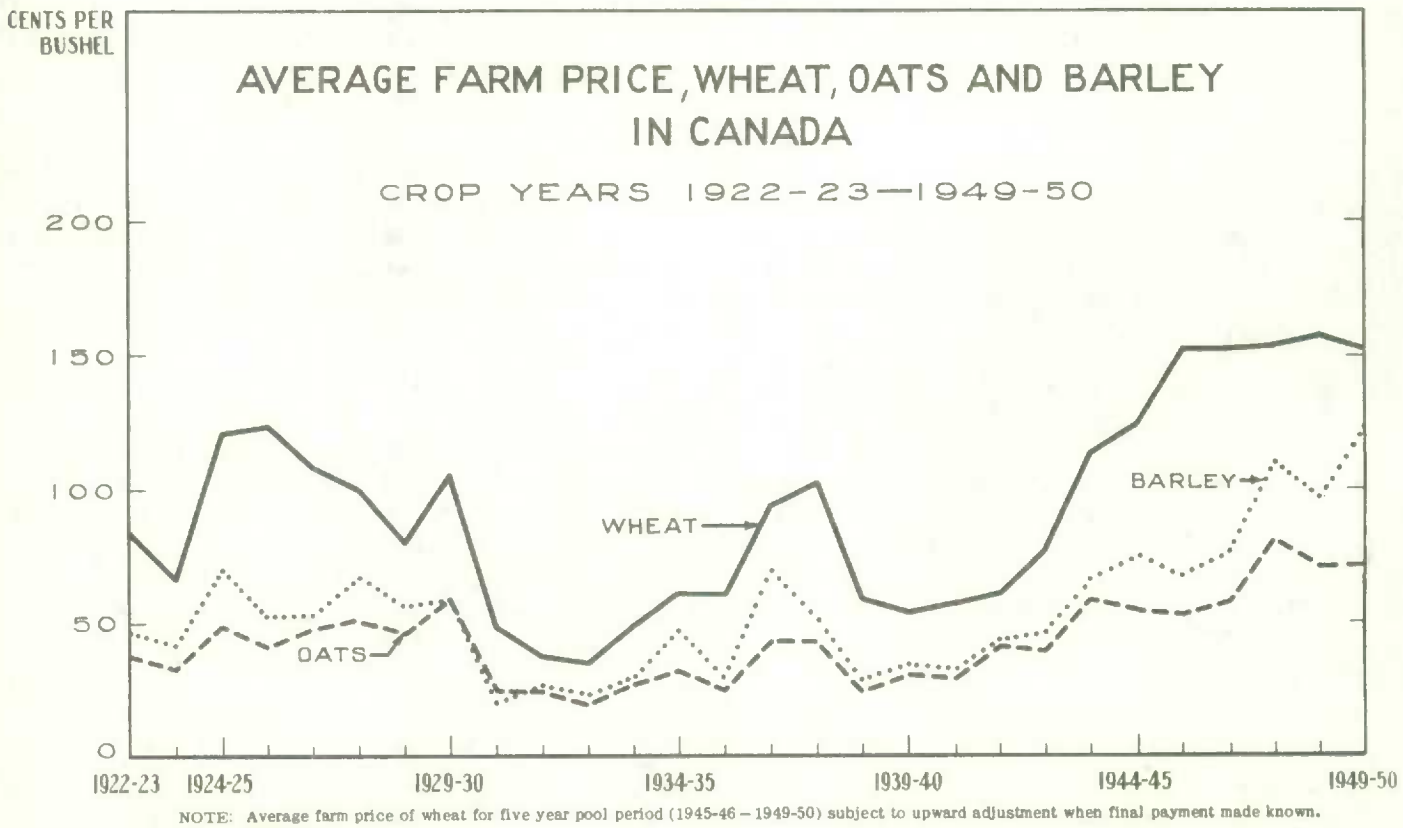
Grain Consumed - In arriving at the actual amount of grain consumed per animal unit during past crop years, the quantities of wheat fed are included in the calculations. The estimate of total feed grain consumption is, therefore, the net supply as set forth in Table 2, less the year-end carryover of feed grains, plus wheat fed. The amount consumed per animal unit in 1949-50 was 0.60 tons, down about 12 per cent from the 1948-49 figure of 0.68 tons, but above the 1936-37--1940-41 average of 0.53 tons.

Table 3.- Grain Consumed Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit

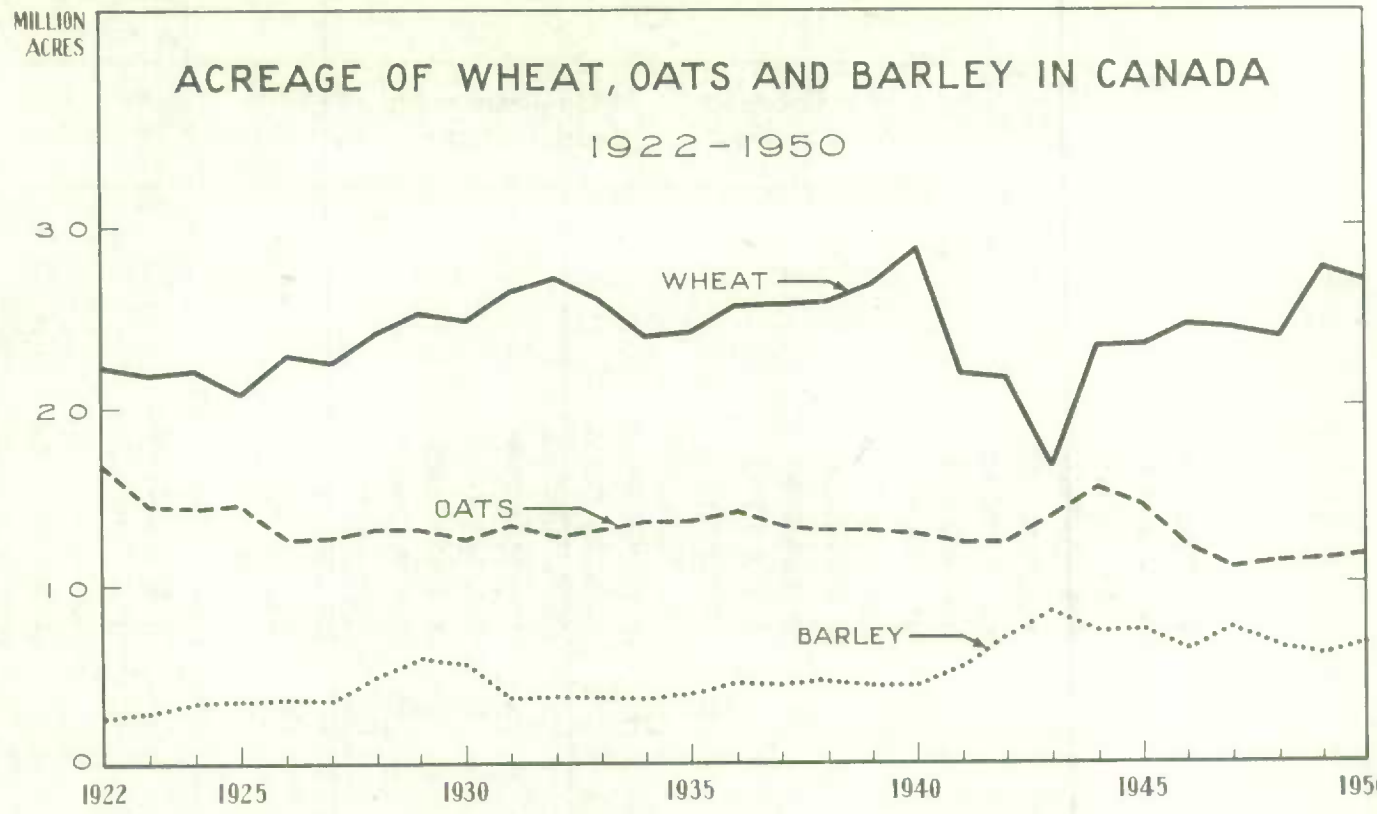
Crop Year	Amount Consumed	Grain-Consuming Animal Units	Amount Consumed Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	tons		tons
1936-37--1940-41 (average) .	8,585,110	16,202,000	0.53
1941-42	10,507,832	17,546,000	0.60
1942-43	15,695,995	19,193,000	0.82
1943-44	15,314,585	20,741,000	0.74
1944-45	14,142,533	21,324,000	0.66
1945-46	11,924,857	19,811,000	0.60
1946-47	12,017,135	17,284,000	0.70
1947-48	10,127,049	17,925,000	0.57
1948-49	10,903,533	16,056,000	0.68
1949-50	9,853,293	16,241,000	0.60

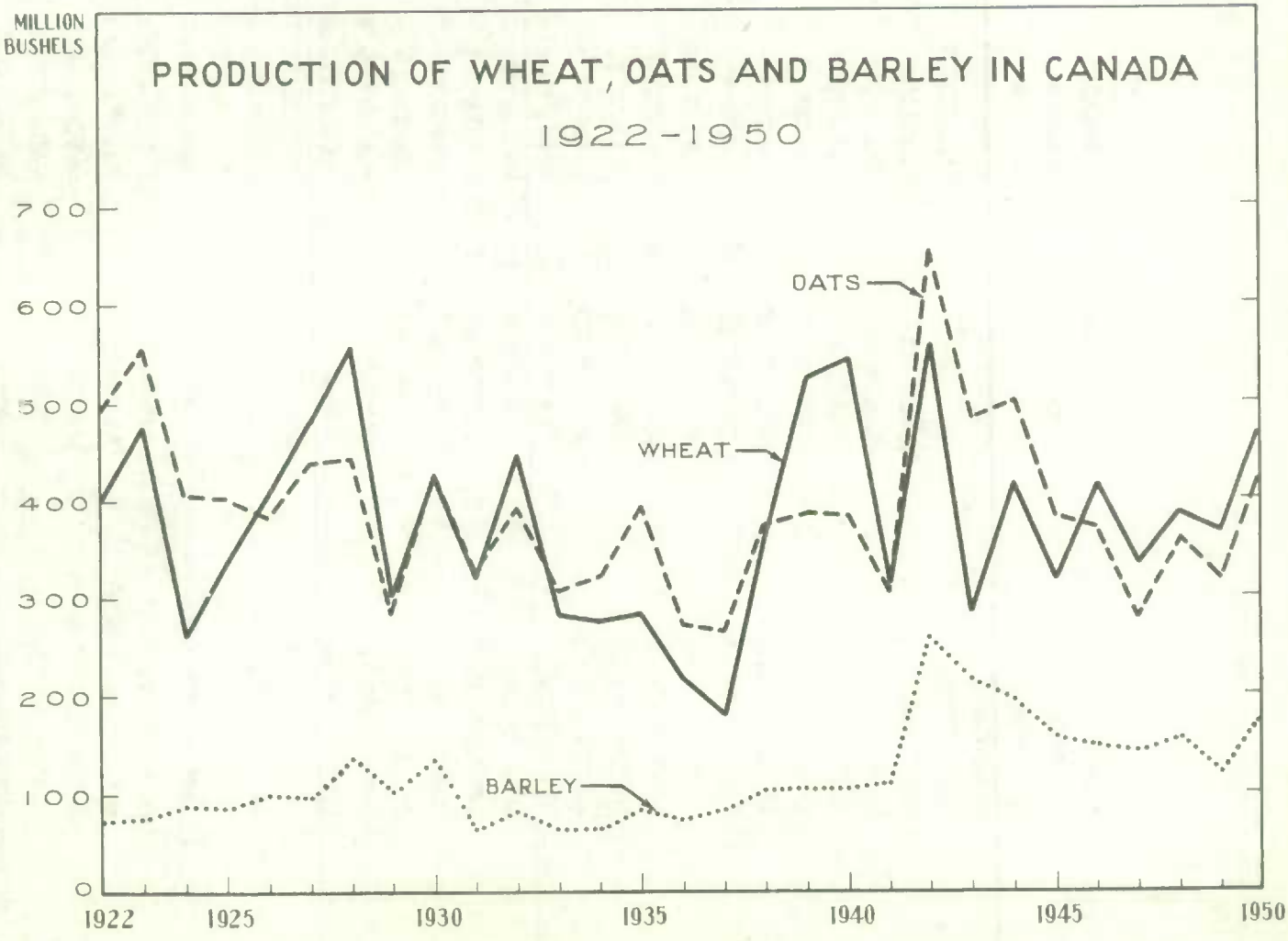
HISTORICAL CHARTS OF FARM PRICE, ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION

With this issue the editors are including for reference purposes historical charts of the average farm price, acreage and production of wheat, oats and barley in Canada from 1922 to date. In interpreting the chart below, consideration should be given to the footnote on wheat prices for the five-year pool period, 1945-46—1949-50.



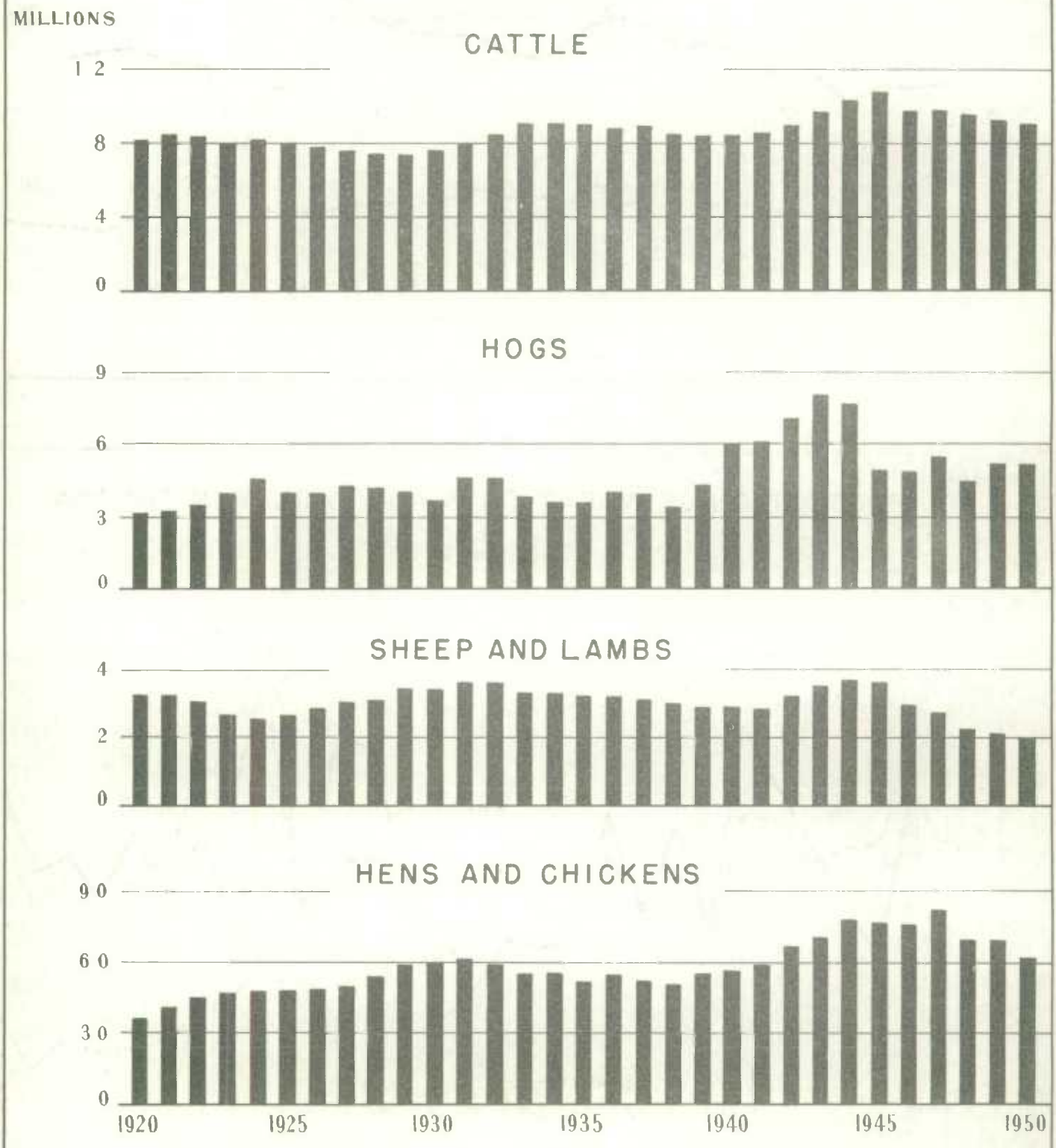
NOTE: Average farm price of wheat for five year pool period (1945-46 – 1949-50) subject to upward adjustment when final payment made known.


MILLION ACRES
ACREAGE OF WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY IN CANADA
1922-1950
30
20
10
0
WHEAT
OATS
BARLEY
1922
1925
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950


MILLION BUSHELS
PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY IN CANADA
1922-1950
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
OATS
WHEAT
BARLEY
1922
1925
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS, CANADA

JUNE 1, 1920-50



FARMERS' MARKETINGS

Total marketings of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to November 9 amounted to 81.9 million bushels, a decrease of 11.5 million from marketings for the comparable period of 1949-50. Smaller deliveries of oats were almost wholly responsible for the over-all decrease in marketings for the period under review since deliveries of barley and flaxseed showed an increase while marketings of rye were only slightly smaller than those for the first quarter of 1949-50.

Expressed as a percentage of production, marketings of all four grains are well below those for the same period last year. Aside from the reduction in marketings of oats, the explanation for this year's lower percentages lies in the fairly substantial increases in production. Based on the November estimate of production, increases over last year's outturns in the Prairie Provinces were (in millions of bushels): oats 64; barley 48; rye 3.7 and flaxseed 2.2.

Farmers' Marketings of Coarse Grains in the Prairie Provinces,
August 1 to November 9, 1950

Province	OATS		BARLEY	
	Bushels	Percentage of Production	Bushels	Percentage of Production
Manitoba	9,500,375	13.6	17,695,983	32.2
Saskatchewan	15,906,662	14.2	12,411,232	27.0
Alberta	8,265,477	11.5	10,670,424	19.1
Totals	33,672,514	13.3	40,777,639	26.0
Same Period, 1949	47,810,474	25.2	38,748,294	35.5

Province	RYE		FLAXSEED	
	Bushels	Percentage of Production	Bushels	Percentage of Production
Manitoba	815,426	62.7	1,585,913	54.7
Saskatchewan	3,385,753	54.6	259,785	26.0
Alberta	1,282,688	34.7	160,289	40.1
Totals	5,483,867	49.0	2,005,987	46.7
Same Period, 1949	5,654,554	74.9	1,253,444	61.1

PRODUCTION AND MARKETINGS 1/ IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Harvest Year	Seeded Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Total Production	Carryover on Farms 2/	Total on Farms	Farmers' Marketings 3/	Per Cent of Supply Marketed
	acres	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	p.c.
				OATS			
1945	10,749,000	25.4	273,500,000	54,500,000	328,000,000	107,359,887	32.7
1946	8,522,000	29.0	247,000,000	40,902,000	287,902,000	99,765,491	34.7
1947	7,898,000	24.6	194,000,000	39,812,000	233,812,000	72,530,760	31.0
1948	7,535,000	29.7	224,000,000	32,000,000	256,000,000	85,715,789	33.5
1949	7,339,000	25.9	190,000,000	38,000,000	228,000,000	79,762,845	35.0
5-year average ...	8,408,600	26.8	225,700,000	41,042,800	266,742,800	89,026,954	33.4
1950	7,446,000	34.1	254,000,000	26,000,000	280,000,000	33,672,514 4/	12.0
				BARLEY			
1945	6,859,000	21.0	144,000,000	17,000,000	161,000,000	67,255,294	41.8
1946	5,797,000	23.1	134,000,000	13,250,000	147,250,000	67,518,803	45.9
1947	7,035,000	18.6	131,000,000	15,453,000	146,453,000	64,926,907	44.3
1948	6,082,000	23.3	142,000,000	17,000,000	159,000,000	70,185,715	44.1
1949	5,617,000	19.4	109,000,000	18,000,000	127,000,000	53,000,163	41.7
5-year average ...	6,278,000	21.0	132,000,000	16,140,600	148,140,600	64,577,376	43.6
1950	6,205,000	25.3	157,000,000	11,000,000	168,000,000	40,777,639 4/	24.3
				RYE			
1945	410,000	10.9	4,476,000	465,000	4,941,000	3,096,064	62.7
1946	641,000	11.4	7,278,000	215,400	7,493,400	5,577,317	74.4
1947	1,072,000	10.8	11,630,000	212,000	11,842,000	10,140,144 5/	85.6
1948	1,965,000	11.4	22,350,000	275,000	22,625,000	17,502,226	77.4
1949	1,061,000	7.1	7,550,000	4,100,000	11,650,000	8,790,310	75.5
5-year average ...	1,029,800	10.3	10,656,800	1,053,480	11,710,280	9,021,212	77.0
1950	1,062,400	10.5	11,200,000	1,100,000	12,300,000	5,483,867 4/	44.6
				FLAXSEED			
1945	1,034,000	7.1	7,338,000	750,000	8,088,000	4,732,762	58.5
1946	821,000	7.6	6,208,000	635,000	6,843,000	4,795,025	70.1
1947	1,513,000	7.6	11,550,000	436,000	11,986,000	10,487,224	87.5
1948	1,810,000	9.3	16,830,000	295,000	17,125,000	15,159,684	88.5
1949	303,500	6.8	2,050,000	191,000	2,241,000	1,514,180	67.6
5-year average ...	1,096,300	8.0	8,795,200	461,400	9,256,600	7,337,775	79.3
1950	525,300	8.2	4,300,000	105,000	4,405,000	2,005,987 4/	45.5

1/ Includes Peace River Block in British Columbia.

2/ Stocks at end of July.

3/ August 1 to July 31, 1945-46 to 1949-50.

4/ August 1 to November 9, 1950.

5/ Includes some rye imported from U.S.A.

Visible Supply of Canadian Oats, November 9, 1950 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1949 and 1948

Position	1950	1949	1948
		- thousand bushels -	
Country elevators - Manitoba	3,429	1,541	1,218
Saskatchewan	7,985	5,575	4,315
Alberta	4,323	5,045	4,431
Totals	15,737	12,161	9,964
Interior private and mill elevators	778	1,086	906
Interior terminals	36	21	51
Vancouver-New Westminster	270	149	190
Churchill	1	-	1
Fort William and Port Arthur	5,920	5,287	7,232
In transit rail (western division)	3,222	3,402	3,233
Eastern elevators lake ports	1,585	7,219	2,061
St. Lawrence and Seaboard ports	517	794	475
In transit lake	1,028	1,796	756
In transit rail (eastern division)	145	10	90
United States ports	223	2,794	1,504
Totals	29,462	34,719	26,463

Visible Supply of Canadian Barley, November 9, 1950 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1949 and 1948

Position	1950	1949	1948
		- thousand bushels -	
Country elevators - Manitoba	4,986	1,942	1,469
Saskatchewan	6,252	4,049	3,139
Alberta	5,777	4,244	4,712
Totals	17,015	10,235	9,320
Interior private and mill elevators	2,414	2,670	2,576
Interior terminals	1,421	1,673	1,331
Vancouver-New Westminster	841	18	51
Fort William and Port Arthur	9,257	8,299	7,630
In transit rail (western division)	3,117	2,070	2,685
Eastern elevators lake ports	829	2,394	2,268
St. Lawrence and Seaboard ports	541	929	1,054
In transit lake	1,691	1,311	1,042
In transit rail (eastern division)	4	3	89
United States ports	360	2,177	27
Totals	37,490	31,779	28,073

Visible Supply of Canadian Rye, November 9, 1950 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1949 and 1948

Position	1950	1949	1948
		- thousand bushels -	
Country elevators - Manitoba	225	209	216
Saskatchewan	1,247	1,144	1,485
Alberta	773	1,008	1,583
Totals	2,245	2,361	3,284
Interior private and mill elevators	11	13	38
Interior terminals	52	41	-
Vancouver-New Westminster	1	89	9
Fort William and Port Arthur	5,025	2,494	3,088
Storage Afloat	101	-	-
In transit rail (western division)	209	274	406
Eastern elevators lake ports	18	418	401
St. Lawrence and Seaboard ports	311	1,255	1,111
In transit lake	-	2,425	389
United States ports	858	2,999	1,183
Totals	8,831	12,369	9,909

Visible Supply of Canadian Flaxseed, November 9, 1950 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1949 and 1948

Position	1950	1949	1948
		- thousand bushels -	
Country elevators - Manitoba	860	125	886
Saskatchewan	172	130	1,265
Alberta	106	68	1,147
Totals	1,138	323	3,298
Interior private and mill elevators	156	54	106
Interior terminals	-	1	80
Fort William and Port Arthur	335	3,483	6,770
In transit rail (western division)	260	74	793
Eastern elevators lake ports	334	3,701	374
St. Lawrence and Seaboard ports	521	879	988
In transit lake	117	1,090	123
Totals	2,861	9,605	12,532

GRADING OF CROPS, 1950-51

The total number of cars of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed inspected by the Board of Grain Commissioners up to November 14 of the current crop year amounted to 25,715, almost 10,000 less than for the comparable period of 1949. This year's inspections to date show a decided drop in the proportions of all grains qualifying for the higher grades. Percentages of this year's inspections falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs") during the period under review, with last year's figures in brackets are: oats 3 C.W. or better, 29.7 (45.6); barley 3 C.W. 6-row or better 31.1 (44.6); rye 2 C.W. or better 43.7 (55.9) and flaxseed No. 1 C.W., 37.8 (94.3).

Adverse harvesting conditions have been largely responsible for the drop in the proportion of high-quality grain this year, and also for the increase in the amount grading "Tough" and falling into the non-statutory grades, particularly for barley, rye and flaxseed. Percentages of this year's crops grading "Tough"(all grades) for the period under review, with last year's figures in brackets are as follows: oats, 13.0 (0.9); barley, 18.5 (4.3); rye, 12.8 (2.2) and flaxseed 42.7 (1.7).

Grading of Coarse Grains and Flaxseed Inspected by the Board of Grain Commissioners, August 1 to November 14, 1950

Grain and Grade	Cars	Per Cent	Grain and Grade	Cars	Per Cent
OATS			BARLEY		
2 C.W.	62	0.7	2 C.W. 6-Row	515	3.7
Ex. 3 C.W.	555	6.4	3 C.W. 6-Row	3,872	27.4
3 C.W.	1,973	22.6	4 C.W. 6-Row	385	2.7
Ex. 1 Feed	1,699	19.5	2 C.W. 2-Row	38	0.3
1 Feed	2,826	32.4	3 C.W. 2-Row	217	1.5
2 Feed	384	4.4	3 C.W. Yellow	12	0.1
3 Feed	37)	0.5	1 Feed	2,590	18.4
Mixed Feed	3)		2 Feed	1,810	12.8
Tough	1,137	13.0	3 Feed	1,012	7.2
All others	42	0.5	Tough	2,605	18.5
			All others	1,050	7.4
Totals	8,718	100.0	Totals	14,106	100.0
Bushel equivalent.	20,097,170		Bushel equivalent	26,312,768	
RYE			FLAXSEED		
1 C.W.	2	0.1	1 C. W.	192	37.8
2 C.W.	1,040	43.6	2 C.W.	14	2.8
3 C.W.	721	30.3	3 C.W.	15	2.9
4 C.W.	63	2.6	4 C.W.	4	0.8
Tough	305	12.8	Tough	217	42.7
All others	252	10.6	All others	66	13.0
Totals	2,383	100.0	Totals	508	100.0
Bushel equivalent.	3,907,119		Bushel equivalent	738,673	

LAKE AND RAIL SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN FROM FORT WILLIAM—PORT ARTHUR

Lake Shipments - The shipment of grain by water from Fort William—Port Arthur from the beginning of the current navigation season to November 9 amounted to 155.4 million bushels, the smallest movement during the twelve-year period under review. The decline in this year's lake shipments has been particularly marked during the latter part of the season, only 61.2 million bushels having been shipped from August 1 to November 9, 1950. An unseasonably late harvest and a shortage of box cars delayed deliveries to the lakehead, with the diversion of some grain vessels to the ore-carrying trade further accentuating the relatively tight transportation situation.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from the Opening of Navigation to November 9,1950 and to Approximately the Same Date, 1939 to 1949

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
			- thousand bushels -			
1939	143,098	13,763	14,640	3,178	265	174,944
1940	135,428	12,706	8,512	2,749	1,002	160,397
1941	188,154	7,680	8,601	5,195	1,278	210,908
1942	145,605	5,980	6,855	991	644	160,075
1943	176,762	35,677	38,810	1,332	5,204	257,785
1944	251,859	65,861	47,207	6,940	5,457	377,324
1945	292,353	76,321	38,328	3,653	3,250	413,905
1946	107,455	48,756	25,013	2,040	1,365	184,629
1947	130,286	35,457	20,926	6,312	1,427	194,408
1948	99,375	25,890	25,195	4,924	6,207	161,591
1949	144,355	35,773	30,534	10,741	7,637	229,040
1950	107,402	19,621	21,391	3,769	3,169	155,352
		August 1 to November 9				
1949	72,728	23,367	17,478	4,928	2,870	121,371
1950	35,602	11,014	10,944	985	2,681	61,226

Rail Shipments - During the first quarter of the current crop year rail shipments of the five major grains from the lakehead amounted to 4.5 million bushels, a decrease of 0.7 million from the first quarter of 1949-50. On a bushel basis, oats and barley have together accounted for approximately 90 per cent of the rail shipments during the August-October period of both crop years.

Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur, August-October 1950 and 1949

Month	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
			- bushels -			
August	122,532	666,489	444,710	6,300	12,707	1,252,738
September	123,256	961,384	546,644	-	60,957	1,692,241
October	73,543	1,078,344	415,523	2,000	13,825	1,583,235
Totals	319,331	2,706,217	1,406,877	8,300	87,489	4,528,214
Aug.-Oct. 1949	413,086	3,662,553	1,057,957	4,443	80,242	5,218,281

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE SHIPMENTS

Claims filed for payment up to October 31, 1950 indicate that shipments of wheat, oats, barley and rye from the Prairie Provinces to eastern Canada and British Columbia under the Freight Assistance Plan amounted to 10.8 million bushels during the first two months of the current crop year. This total, subject to upward revision as additional claims are filed, is below last year's August-September shipments of 14.9 million bushels for these four feed grains.

Total shipments of the four grains under the freight assistance plan for the crop year 1949-50 were 83.8 million bushels of which oats accounted for just under 52 million. Ontario and Quebec received the bulk of freight-assisted shipments of feed grains, screenings and millfeeds during the past crop year, these two provinces together accounting for 68.4 per cent of the wheat, 84.4 per cent of the oats and 84.5 per cent of the barley. Quebec was the principal consignee for millfeeds, receiving 44.3 per cent of the total, and also received 41,645 tons of screenings, slightly above the level for Ontario. All figures for 1949-50 are subject to revision through the filing of additional claims for freight-assistance payments.

Provincial Distribution of Freight-Assisted Shipments, 1950-51 and 1949-50

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screenings	Millfeeds
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	tons	tons
		August 1 to September 30, 1950				
Newfoundland	4,119	81,165	12,046	-	52	281
Prince Edward Island	47,378	50,856	67,025	-	192	1,613
Nova Scotia	112,733	328,256	194,606	-	780	6,478
New Brunswick	64,827	209,373	117,956	-	552	3,724
Quebec	1,008,335	2,144,626	1,661,719	13,045	4,497	32,831
Ontario	768,790	2,539,220	915,435	3,238	4,135	15,875
British Columbia	192,357	168,874	49,817	-	931	2,553
Totals	2,198,539	5,522,370	3,018,604	16,283	11,139	63,355
Same Period 1949-50 (Revised)	1,875,391	8,650,455	4,404,692	10,553	13,439	105,373
		August 1, 1949 to July 31, 1950				
Newfoundland	15,453	463,740	61,424	489	526	2,215
Prince Edward Island	159,663	380,667	498,489	-	1,396	11,004
Nova Scotia	327,626	2,268,270	1,107,176	757	4,775	43,667
New Brunswick	244,509	1,284,367	806,208	798	3,554	36,726
Quebec	3,474,003	19,232,224	10,214,400	29,213	41,645	259,880
Ontario	3,176,393	24,614,750	8,422,676	8,414	37,419	186,343
British Columbia	2,317,044	3,714,408	945,140	-	7,018	46,288
Totals	9,714,691	51,958,426	22,055,513	39,671	96,333	586,123

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN COARSE GRAINS AND FLAXSEED

Exports of Canadian Coarse Grains and Flaxseed, August—October, 1950

Destination	August	September	October	August-October
		- bushels -		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES		OATS 1/		
Europe				
Belgium	20,160	17,059	125,610	162,829
Switzerland	-	16,301	-	16,301
North America				
Panama	-	-	8,529	8,529
United States for domestic consumption 2/	282,792	1,201,881	907,298	2,391,971
South America				
Venezuela	-	7,353	-	7,353
Totals, Exported	302,952	1,242,594	1,041,437	2,586,983
FOREIGN COUNTRIES		BARLEY 1/		
Asia				
Japan	-	-	25,667	25,667
Europe				
Belgium	-	74,353	484,145	558,498
Switzerland	-	-	23,333	23,333
North America				
United States for domestic consumption 2/	1,031,747	621,368	1,538,537	3,191,652
Totals, Exported	1,031,747	695,721	2,071,682	3,799,150
FOREIGN COUNTRIES		RYE 1/		
Europe				
Belgium	-	561,899	56,754	618,653
Norway	116,336	-	40,000	156,336
North America				
United States for domestic consumption 2/	421,142	395,695	61,571	878,408
Totals, Exported	537,478	957,594	158,325	1,653,397
FOREIGN COUNTRIES		FLAXSEED 1/		
Asia				
Japan	-	45,569	226,779	272,348
Europe				
Belgium	359,337	314,257	675,903	1,349,497
Italy	112,639	20,000	78,632	211,271
Switzerland	-	314,531	-	314,531
Totals, Exported	471,976	694,357	981,314	2,147,647

1/ Subject to revision.
2/ Compiled from returns of Canadian Elevator Licensees and advice from American Grain Correspondents.

Customs Exports of Canadian Oatmeal and Rolled Oats, August—October 1950

Destination	August	September	October	August-October
		- bushels -		
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES				
Asia				
British Malaya	6,061	2,860	-	8,921
Hong Kong	17,454	8,861	-	26,315
North America				
Bahamas	109	273	48	430
Jamaica	127	-	-	127
Leeward & Windward Islands	176	12	67	255
British Honduras	91	-	-	91
Totals, Commonwealth Countries.	24,018	12,006	115	36,139
FOREIGN COUNTRIES				
Asia				
Arabia	127	-	-	127
Philippine Islands	460	-	-	460
Europe				
Switzerland	-	13,370	-	13,370
North America				
Costa Rica	1,121	-	-	1,121
Guatemala	6,261	273	2,358	8,892
Panama	727	-	-	727
United States	4,073	303	4,891	9,267
South America				
Bolivia	3,164	-	-	3,164
Chile	303	-	-	303
Colombia	14,230	6	3,000	17,236
Ecuador	-	-	1,818	1,818
Peru	182	1,333	1,212	2,727
Venezuela	1,370	71,048	18,491	90,909
Totals, Foreign Countries	32,018	86,333	31,770	150,121
Grand Totals, Exported	56,036	98,339	31,885	186,260

Note:- Conversion rate 1 bushel of oats equals 16.5 pounds of oatmeal and rolled oats.

HOG-BARLEY RATIO

After a steady rise from the comparatively low level of 14.6 in April 1950, the hog-barley ratio reached 18.6 in August but in the next two months moved downward, dropping to 16.7 in October. During the past year the hog-barley ratio has been below the long-time average, 18.3, for every month except August.

Number of Bushels of No. 1 Feed Barley Equivalent in Price to 100 Pounds of B-1 (Live) Hog at Winnipeg, by Months, 1945-50

(Long-time average 1913-49, with 1930 omitted due to extreme abnormality, is 18.3)

Month	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
January	18.3	17.1	20.7	17.1	21.0	16.3
February	18.3	17.3	21.4	19.6	21.2	17.3
March	18.3	17.1	19.7	20.6	22.0	16.4
April	18.4	18.3	18.1	19.3	21.5	14.6
May	18.5	18.3	18.1	18.7	21.0	15.0
June	19.0	18.4	18.1	19.2	21.5	16.5
July	19.1	18.4	18.1	19.9	19.8	17.3
August	18.0	20.3	18.1	22.8	20.2	18.6
September	18.2	21.0	19.6	24.1	17.2	17.8
October	17.2	19.6	17.8	22.4	15.9	16.7
November	17.0	19.5	14.4	20.7	15.5	
December	17.0	19.5	13.9	21.7	16.6	

Note:- The above data include the effect of subsidies on hogs from January 1945 to date, and advance equalization payments on barley to March 17, 1947 when such payments were discontinued.

FEED AND LIVE-STOCK INDICES

Price index numbers for both feed and live stock and live-stock products have reached new record high points in 1950. Starting in January, both indexes moved steadily upward, with the feed index reaching a peak of 201.3 in June, largely due to record high prices for feed grains. Since that time there has been a steady decline in the feed index but the index for live stock and live-stock products continued rising until September when it reached a peak of 206.5.

Index Numbers of Feed Prices and Prices of Live Stock and Live-Stock Products by Months, 1947-50 (1926=100)

Month	1947		1948		1949		1950	
	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal
January	110.5	138.3	172.6	164.4	149.6	184.0	169.3	178.0
February	112.9	140.1	159.6	164.3	143.7	178.3	169.6	181.5
March	118.8	141.0	156.8	163.9	143.7	180.9	182.0	186.0
April	122.2	142.5	164.2	167.6	147.0	183.5	190.9	187.4
May	122.7	143.2	174.7	171.2	148.0	183.4	198.2	190.9
June	123.1	144.4	172.1	180.1	153.1	184.8	201.3	196.0
July	124.6	142.7	157.7	182.7	160.5	184.6	188.6	200.8
August	130.0	142.8	152.3	189.3	166.2	184.5	182.3	202.6
September	138.7	142.2	151.0	188.4	168.0	183.7	178.2	206.5
October	152.2	145.3	153.7	186.8	169.9	181.7	174.8	204.5
November	166.4	147.5	154.8	186.5	171.4	182.5		
December	168.2	156.9	150.9	186.3	170.1	180.7		

HIGH PROTEIN FEEDS

Total production of high protein feeds in Canada in 1950 is expected to be about 430,000 tons, slightly above the 1949 level. Increased exports, however, particularly of soybean oilcake and meal and fishmeal, means that supplies available to Canadian feeders during 1950 are running about 3 per cent below those of 1949. The 1950 supplies, currently placed at 392,400 tons, consist of an estimated 297,900 tons of vegetable protein feeds and 94,500 tons derived from animal sources. In arriving at the available supplies of oilcake and fishmeal as shown in the table below, imports have been added to production and exports deducted. The available supplies of the other components are determined from reports obtained from brewers, distillers, and firms manufacturing prepared stock and poultry feeds.

Preliminary Estimate of High Protein Feed Supplies Available in 1950 with Comparative Figures for 1949

Item	1949 (Revised)	1950 (Estimated)
	- short tons -	
Linseed oilcake and meal	75,598	69,400
Soybean oilcake and meal	132,140	128,000
Cottonseed oilcake and meal	300	800
Other oilcake and meal and gluten feed 1/	55,067	48,700
Malt sprouts	11,055	10,000
Brewers' and distillers' dried grains	37,493	41,000
Total Vegetable Protein	311,653	297,900
Fishmeal	13,396	13,500
Packing-house by-products 2/	72,756	75,000
Skim milk, buttermilk and whey powders	5,929	6,000
Total Animal Protein	92,081	94,500
Total Protein Supplies	403,734	392,400

1/ Other oilcake and meal includes sunflower, rapeseed, copra and mustard. Data on these individual items may not be published as each of these commodities is produced by less than three firms.

2/ Meat meal, meat scrap, tankage, blood meal, etc.

Reductions in available supplies of all varieties of oilcake and meal, with the single exception of cottonseed, more than offset increases in brewers' and distillers' dried grains and the protein feeds of animal derivation. Crushings of all oilseed crops except soybeans are currently below those of 1949 and while soybean crushings are at a comparatively high level, the increase over last year has not, to date, offset decreased crushings of other oilseeds. Available supplies of other vegetable protein feeds are at about the same levels as in 1949. This is also true for protein feeds from animal sources, of which packing-house by-products (meat meal, scraps, tankage, etc.) and fishmeal are the main components. Exports of fishmeal have been running at about 70 per cent of production in both 1949 and 1950, leaving only some 13,000 tons for domestic

utilization each year.

The supply outlook for high protein feeds, particularly oilcake and meal, is rather uncertain for 1951. With the exception of soybeans, of which Canada produced a record 3 million bushels in 1950, domestic oilseed supplies are well below those at the same time last year. The commercial supply of flaxseed on November 16, 1950 was only 2.8 million bushels as against 9.2 million a year ago. Sunflower seed production, estimated at 10.4 million pounds, was less than half of the 1949 crop and rapeseed production dropped from 17 million pounds in 1949 to less than half a million this year. Increased crushings of soybeans, both from our domestic supply and from imports are anticipated at least in the first part of 1951. With prospective domestic supplies of flaxseed falling short of crushing requirements, it is expected that crushers will require additional supplies from other sources. The United States currently holds large supplies of flaxseed and the price support for the 1950 crop has been set at $2.82 per bushel, basis No. 1 flaxseed at Minneapolis, as against $3.99 per bushel for the 1949 crop. Prices of most other oilseeds and their by-products in the United States, however, are expected to be maintained at or above last year's levels and may exercise a restraining influence on the importation of oilseeds other than soybeans and flaxseed.

No substantial changes are expected in the production of malt sprouts and brewers' and distillers' dried grains as the industries from which these are derived seem to be maintaining fairly stable production rates. As far as supplies of protein feeds of animal derivation are concerned, no reliable estimate can be made of fishmeal production or exports. Production of packing-house by-products is expected to be down slightly from the 1950 level in view of an anticipated decline in live-stock slaughterings.

Prices of the principal vegetable protein feeds, in common with other feed prices, rose sharply during the first half of 1950, but since that time have dropped to approximately the same levels as a year ago. Soybean oil meal prices advanced from about $85 per ton last November to $110 in July, 1950 but by the end of October had dropped to just under $80 per ton, retail basis, at local delivery points in Ontario. Fluctuations in linseed meal prices were not as wide, the retail price in Ontario dropping from a high of $87 per ton in May to $82 in October. The bulk of soybean oil meal currently produced in Canada contains 44 per cent protein while the protein content of linseed meal runs about 36 per cent.

MILLFEEDS

The 1949-50 production of millfeeds in Canada amounted to 693,507 tons, practically unchanged from the 1948-49 output. Canadian millfeed production reached a peak of 972,535 tons in 1946-47, culminating an unbroken upward trend over a ten-year period. Since 1946-47, however, millfeed production has fallen off, with the 1949-50 total the smallest since 1941-42 and some 28.7 per cent below the record output.

Exports of millfeeds during 1949-50 amounted to 139,417 tons, up considerably from preceding years when (except for 1948-49) export controls were in effect. Prior to the implementation of export controls, however, considerable quantities of Canadian millfeeds moved into export channels. Expressed as a percentage of production, the export volume in 1939-40 and 1940-41 exceeded 40 per cent as against 20 per cent for 1949-50.

Production and Exports of Canadian Millfeeds, 1938-39 to 1949-50

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	885,092	32,170	3.6
1946-47	972,535	40,413	4.2
1947-48	866,724	30,502	3.5
1948-49	695,346	53,969	7.8
1949-50	~~693,507~~ 691,812 1/	~~139,417~~ 55,394	~~20.1~~ 8.0

1/ ~~Preliminary~~. REVISED

The monthly production of millfeeds during 1949-50 varied from a high of 66,182 tons in November to a low of 43,466 tons in July, with a monthly average of approximately 57,800 tons. Of the 693,507 tons produced in 1949-50, bran accounted for 40.4 per cent while shorts and middlings comprised 39.6 and 20.0 per cent respectively.

Production of Bran, Shorts and Middlings, 1949-50 and 1948-49

Month	Bran	Shorts	Middlings	Total Millfeeds
		- tons -		
August 1949	22,833	23,672	13,757	60,262
September	24,300	24,859	14,912	64,071
October	24,008	25,630	14,234	63,872
November	25,992	25,731	14,459	66,182
December	22,215	20,918	12,254	55,387
January 1950	21,725	20,320	10,965	53,010
February	23,277	21,246	9,493	54,016
March	28,077	23,386	11,935	63,398
April	24,147	21,656	10,469	56,272
May	24,327	24,161	9,200	57,688
June	22,681	23,665	9,537	55,883
July	16,438	19,102	7,926	43,466
Totals	280,020	274,346	139,141	693,507
Totals 1948-49 (revised).	284,527	267,823	142,996	695,346

Production of millfeeds during the first quarter of the current crop year amounted to 197,170 tons, an increase of approximately 10,000 tons over the August-October period of 1949-50. Preliminary returns indicate that the production for August, 1950, amounted to 58,599 tons while the September and October totals were 64,155 tons and 74,416 tons respectively.

Millfeed prices have eased considerably from the high levels prevailing throughout August and most of September when bran, shorts and middlings were quoted at $60.25, $69.25 and $71.25 per ton, respectively, wholesale basis at Toronto and Montreal after deducting freight assistance. By October 19, prices of bran and shorts had dropped to $49.25 and $51.25 per ton, respectively, but by November 16 had advanced to $53.25 per ton for each. On the same date middlings were being quoted at $62.25 per ton.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CANADA'S 1950 OILSEED CROPS

Increases in the 1950 acreages seeded to flaxseed and soybeans, and sharp decreases in the acreages of sunflower seed and rapeseed from the 1949 levels, were indicated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' estimate of Canada's 1950 oilseed crops. The report, released on November 21, placed 1950 average yields for all oilseed crops except flaxseed below those for 1949.

Production of both flaxseed and soybeans is above the 1949 levels, due chiefly to the increase in acreages. The flaxseed crop, at 4.5 million bushels, is nearly double last year's 2.3 million but is well below the 1940-49 average of 9.8 million. For the fifth consecutive harvest the Canadian soybean crop has established a new record with production reaching the 3 million bushel mark for the first time. Production of sunflower seed in 1950 at 10.4 million pounds is the lowest since 1945. The late, wet spring in Manitoba reduced seedings of this crop and unseasonable fall weather adversely affected yields. With no profitable market available for rapeseed, farmers in Saskatchewan have almost ceased growing this crop. The outturn this year is estimated at only 420,000 pounds, the smallest crop on record.

Acreage, Yield and Production of Oilseed Crops, by Provinces, Canada, 1949 and 1950

Crop and Province	Acreage		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	acres		bushels		bushels	
Flaxseed						
Ontario	16,500	19,800	11.9	11.4	196,000	226,000
Manitoba	134,000	300,000	8.2	9.7	1,100,000	2,900,000
Saskatchewan	132,000	177,000	4.9	5.6	650,000	1,000,000
Alberta	37,500	48,300	8.0	8.3	300,000	400,000
British Columbia	2,500	1,900	15.0	7.6	38,000	14,000
Totals	322,500	547,000	7.1	8.3	2,284,000	4,540,000
Soybeans						
Ontario	103,800	142,000	25.1	21.4	2,605,000	3,039,000
			pounds		pounds	
Sunflower Seed						
Manitoba	60,000	26,000	425	400	25,500,000	10,400,000
Rapeseed						
Saskatchewan	20,000	1,400	850	300	17,000,000	420,000

Monthly Average Prices, Canadian Coarse Grains and Flaxseed
Basis in Store Fort William—Port Arthur

Grain and Grade	August 1950	September 1950	October 1950
(A) CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD CASH PRICES	- cents and eighths per bushel -		
OATS			
(1) Domestic and Export 1/			
2 C.W.	91/6	92/1	90/1
Ex. 3 C.W.	89	89/7	87/5
3 C.W.	87/6	88/4	86/1
Ex. 1 Feed	87/6	88/2	85/4
1 Feed	86/7	87/1	82/7
2 Feed	83/3	83/7	80/1
3 Feed	80/3	80	76/2
(2) Initial Payment to Producers 1950-51 Pool			
2 C.W.	65	65	65
Ex. 3 C.W.	62	62	62
3 C.W.	62	62	62
Ex. 1 Feed	62	62	62
1 Feed	60	60	60
2 Feed	53	53	53
3 Feed	48	48	48
BARLEY			
(1) Domestic and Export 1/			
1 C.W. Six-Row	154/1	153/6	159/6
2 C.W. Six-Row	154/1	153/6	159/6
3 C.W. Six-Row	152/1	151/6	157/6
4 C.W. Six-Row	144/5	141/6	141/5
1 C.W. Two-Row	145	144	149/2
2 C.W. Two-Row	145	144	149/2
3 C.W. Two-Row	143/5	139/4	136/7
2 C.W. Yellow	146/6	143/6	142/1
3 C.W. Yellow	144/6	141/6	140/1
1 Feed	143/5	138/7	135/4
2 Feed	139/6	136/2	130/4
3 Feed	133/6	130/7	124/5
(2) Initial Payment to Producers 1950-51 Pool			
1 C.W. Six-Row	95	95	95
2 C.W. Six-Row	95	95	95
3 C.W. Six-Row	93	93	93
4 C.W. Six-Row	88	88	88
1 C.W. Two-Row	89	89	89
2 C.W. Two-Row	89	89	89
3 C.W. Two-Row	87	87	87
2 C.W. Yellow	89	89	89
3 C.W. Yellow	87	87	87
1 Feed	87	87	87
2 Feed	80	80	80
3 Feed	75	75	75

1/ For local sales and for spot sales subject to confirmation.

Monthly Average Prices, Canadian Coarse Grains and Flaxseed
Basis in Store Fort William—Port Arthur

Grain and Grade	August 1950	September 1950	October 1950
	- cents and eighths per bushel -		
(B) WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE CASH QUOTATIONS			
OATS			
(1) Domestic and Export			
2 C.W.	90/7	91/1	88/5
Ex. 3 C.W.	88/2	89/4	87/1
3 C.W.	87/1	88/2	85/3
Ex. 1 Feed	87/1	87/6	85
1 Feed	86/1	86/4	82/4
2 Feed	82/5	83/3	79/1
3 Feed	79/3	79	74/7
BARLEY			
(1) Domestic and Export			
1 C.W. Six-Row	149/4	152/1	156/2
2 C.W. Six-Row	149/4	152/1	156/2
3 C.W. Six-Row	147/4	150/1	154/2
4 C.W. Six-Row	141/7	138/3	139/3
1 C.W. Two-Row	142	143	145/5
2 C.W. Two-Row	142	143	145/5
3 C.W. Two-Row	141/6	138	134/6
2 C.W. Yellow	142	138/3	137/1
3 C.W. Yellow	141/7	138/1	135/3
1 Feed	141/6	138	134/6
2 Feed	138/3	135/5	128/4
3 Feed	132/3	130/3	123
RYE			
(1) Domestic, Export and Producers' Prices			
2 C.W.	145/3	143/7	146/2
3 C.W.	140/3	139/5	141/2
4 C.W.	133/2	132/4	136
Ergoty	125/2	125/1	130
Rejected 2 C.W.	129/2	128/4	132
FLAXSEED			
(1) Domestic, Export and Producers' Prices			
1 C.W.	359/3	388/1	369/1
2 C.W.	354/3	383/1	364/1
3 C.W.	334/3	363/1	338/5
4 C.W.	329/3	358/1	336/5

UNITED STATES FEED SITUATION

The following summary of the feed situation in the United States has been extracted from the October issue of "The Feed Situation" published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

"Higher feed prices, heavier utilization of feeds, and some reduction in the large reserve stocks of feed grains are in prospect for the 1950-51 feeding season.

Supplies of both feed concentrates and hay are again ample for requirements of live stock in the coming year. Total supplies of feed concentrates, including grains and by-product feeds, are nearly equal to the record supply in 1949-50, and a third larger than just before the war. Feed grain supplies, including the record carryover from last year, are only slightly below the record 1949-50 supply, and will be fully adequate for domestic and export requirements in 1950-51.

A strong demand is in prospect for feeds in 1950-51, however, and utilization is expected to be the largest for any year since the war. Unlike the last 2 years, production this year probably will fall short of total requirements. Total utilization may exceed the 1950 production by 5 or 6 million tons. This would mean a comparable reduction in the carryover stocks in 1951 from the record level of about 31 million tons in 1950. The carryover into 1951-52, however, probably will be much larger than average, and with an average growing season next year would contribute to above average feed supplies in 1951-52.

The corn supply of 4.0 billion bushels is about 4 per cent below the record supply in 1949, but a billion bushels larger than in the immediate pre-war years. While there is more soft and chaffy corn than usual in some areas of the Corn Belt, the bulk of the crop escaped damage from frost. Supplies of other feed grains are larger than last year and well above average.

Supplies of by-product feeds in 1950-51 probably will be close to the large supplies of around 20 million tons in each of the past 2 years. Protein feed supplies per animal are expected to nearly equal last year's record. These feeds have been in relatively strong demand in recent years, as more have been required to supplement heavy feeding of grains.

Feed prices are expected to average higher in 1950-51 than during the past year, but any material advances would be limited by the large reserve stocks of feed grains. Higher prices are expected in view of prospects for increasing domestic demand stemming from the marked expansion planned in our military preparedness program, which will probably bring higher live-stock prices and some increase in live-stock production."

CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS

September 7 Fixed minimum carlot prices for oats, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur for the 1950-51 crop year, were announced by the the Canadian Wheat Board as follows: No. 1 and 2 C.W., 65 cents; 3 C.W., 62 cents; 1 Feed 60 cents; 2 Feed 53 cents and 3 Feed 48 cents per bushel. Minimum carlot barley prices for the 1950-51 crop year based on the price of 3 C.W. 6 Row at Fort William-Port Arthur, were set as follows: 1 and 2 C.W. 6-Row, 95 cents; 3 C.W. 6-Row, 93 cents; 4 C.W. 6-Row, 88 cents; and 2 C.W. 2-Row, 89 cents; 3 C.W. 2-Row and 1 Feed, 87 cents; 2 Feed, 80 cents and 3 Feed, 75 cents per bushel.

October 14 Final payments on the 1949-50 oats and barley pools, amounting to 26.6 million dollars for barley and 15.5 million dollars for oats, were announced by the Canadian Wheat Board. Payments on both oats and barley were made on a grade basis as prescribed by the Canadian Wheat Board Act. The approximate provincial distribution of the final barley payment expressed as a percentage, was: Manitoba 42, Saskatchewan 34 and Alberta 24. The corresponding division of the oats payments was: Manitoba 23, Saskatchewan 52 and Alberta 25 per cent of the total.

November 13. Two western Canadian farmers won world championship grain titles at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto - Chris. Morck of Dickson, Alberta, in the rye division and Albert Kessel of Rosetown, Saskatchewan, in barley.

16 The November estimate of the 1950 field crop production in Canada places this year's outturns, in millions of bushels, as follows, with last year's production in brackets: oats, 420.3 (317.9); barley, 171.3 (120.4), and all rye at 13.3 (10.0).

21 Production of Canadian oilseed crops in 1950 is estimated as follows, with last year's outturns in brackets: Flaxseed 4.5 (2.3) million bushels, soybeans, 3.0 (2.6) million bushels, sunflower seed 10.4 (25.5) million pounds and rapeseed 0.4 (17.0) million pounds.

25 An open quota on the delivery of wheat, oats and barley at all points in Alberta was announced by the Canadian Wheat Board. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan there are still **261 and 682 points**, respectively, operating under a quota delivery system.

27 At the International Live Stock Exposition's Hay and Grain Show in Chicago, John T. Eliuk of Hairy Hill, Alberta, won the barley king title; Louis Wendell of Newdorf, Saskatchewan, the oats king title and Chris Morck of Dickson, Alberta the rye king title.