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FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

The following review of the feed situation in Canada was prepared for presentation as part of the report of the Grains and Feeds Committee to the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference at Ottawa, December 5-7, 1955.

Feed Grains Total supplies of Canadian feed grains in 1955-56 are up about 10 per cent over last year's level and are about 22 per cent above the ten-year (1945-46—1954-55) average. The increase in this year's supplies results largely from substantially greater outturns of oats and barley, more than offsetting decreases of 42.2 million and 55.5 million bushels, respectively, in July 31 carryover stocks of these two grains between 1954 and 1955. The oats crop, estimated at 403.8 million bushels, is 32 per cent greater than last year's crop and 9 per cent above the ten-year average while the barley crop, estimated at 251.8 million bushels, is 43 per cent above the 1954 crop and 36 per cent above the ten-year average. Total supplies of oats in the 1955-56 crop year, at 487.4 million bushels, are 13 per cent above those of 1954-55 while barley supplies, at 342.2 million bushels, are 6 per cent greater. A record corn crop of some 31.5 million bushels and the second largest crop of mixed grains on record, estimated at 65.2 million bushels, are other factors contributing to this year's larger supplies.

Gross supplies 1/ of feed grains available in 1955-56 are estimated at 19.8 million tons, about 10 per cent above last year's 18.1 million. Net supplies (gross supplies less estimated exports, seed requirements and other domestic uses) are placed at 15.9 million tons, about 16 per cent greater than the 1954-55 total of 13.7 million. While an increase of 4 per cent has taken place in the number of grain-consuming animal units between June 1, 1954 and June 1, 1955, the net supply of feed grains per grain-consuming animal unit is estimated at 0.98 tons, about 11 per cent above the 1954-55 level of 0.88 tons and almost 26 per cent above the ten-year average of 0.78 tons. With the exception of the three-year period, 1951-52—1953-54, net supplies per grain-consuming animal unit are the largest on record.

From a purely statistical standpoint, feed grain supplies are thus more adequate for feeding requirements. However, congestion of grain storage facilities resulting from four crops of record or near-record proportions in the past five years continues to pose serious problems in the delivery and distribution of these supplies. While marketings of wheat and flaxseed up to mid-November of 1955-56 in Western Canada have been substantially above those of last year, deliveries of coarse grains have been considerably lower and it is evident that all of the farm-held stocks of grain can not be delivered during the current crop year. Supplies of locally-grown grain in Eastern Canada are somewhat above those of 1954-55. However, livestock numbers, particularly hogs, have also shown an increase and this area should continue to provide a substantial market for western feed grains. A larger live-stock population in Western Canada should also provide an outlet for a considerable part of the western crop.

It is expected that the export market for both oats and barley will be fairly well maintained during 1955-56 although the totals may not equal the 21.6 million bushels of oats and 77.1 million bushels of barley exported in 1954-55. Although oats exports were well below average in 1954-55, barley exports were more

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1/ Includes production of oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat, and mixed grains together with carryover stocks of oats, barley and rye. Wheat is excluded in calculation of both gross and net supplies of feed grains.

than double the ten-year average and more than triple the thirty-year average.

In view of substantially greater supplies and the possibility of somewhat reduced exports in 1955-56, it is probable that carryover stocks of oats and barley at July 31, 1956 may show some increase despite greater domestic requirements.

Forage Crops and Feed Supplements — As in 1954-55, generally adequate supplies of fodder and the major feed supplements are indicated for the current crop year. Production of tame hay, estimated at 20.0 million tons, was greater than in 1954 in all provinces except Ontario. For the second successive year, a prolonged dry spell in the spring resulted in reduction of the hay crop in many parts of that province. Drought also caused serious deterioration in pasture in both Ontario and Quebec, necessitating supplementary feeding in the most seriously affected areas. Most pastures, however, made a remarkable recovery in late August and September and this development, together with a relatively open Fall, has been a favourable factor in preventing further unseasonable inroads on winter feed supplies.

Although production of millfeeds is currently running at slightly below the level of 696,000 tons reached in 1954-55, it is anticipated that supplies available to Canadian feeders will at least equal those of last crop year, particularly if there is a continuation of the currently lower trend of exports. Production of soybean oil meal, which accounts for about 40 per cent of all high protein supplements used by Canadian feeders, was 20 per cent higher during the first 9 months of 1955 but the output of other types of oil meal was down about 9 per cent. With substantial supplies of oilseeds available, it is expected that oil meal supplies will be adequate to meet requirements despite currently higher levels of exports. The anticipated increase in live-stock slaughterings indicates that greater supplies of packing-house by-products should be available during 1955-56. These products normally account for some 70 per cent of the high protein feeds of animal origin, with most of the remainder consisting of fishmeal. While it is too early to assess accurately the 1955 production outlook for fishmeal, available supplies will not likely differ too markedly from recent years.

FINAL PAYMENTS, 1954-55 BARLEY AND OATS POOLS

Barley — The Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced on November 21 that the Canadian Wheat Board had closed the 1954-55 Barley Pool as at November 4, 1955. The surplus for distribution to western producers delivering barley to the Pool between August 1, 1954 and July 31, 1955 amounted to $6,536,611.93. The average final payment on the 112.4 million bushels of barley delivered to the Pool by producers will be 5.814 cents per bushel. The final payment on No. 3 C.W. Six-Row is 4.456 cents per bushel, while the final payments on Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Feed Barley are 3.616 cents, 7.752 cents and 11.095 cents per bushel respectively.

The final payment announced today is the second distribution of surplus funds from the 1954-55 Barley Pool. Last April an adjustment payment of 10 cents per bushel was made on all grades of barley delivered to the 1954-55 Barley Pool between August 1, 1954 and March 12, 1955, and initial payments for all grades of barley were then increased by 10 cents per bushel effective for the balance of the crop year. In the case of the 1953-54 Barley Pool, adjustment or interim payments were not possible and the Pool was closed out with an average final payment of 9.718 cents per bushel. As a result, the final prices realized by producers for barley

delivered to the 1954-55 Pool will average about 6 cents per bushel higher than prices realized from the 1953-54 Pool.

Oats On November 30, 1955, Mr. Howe announced that the Canadian Wheat Board had closed the 1954-55 Oats Pool as at the close of business on November 18, 1955.

The surplus for distribution to Western producers delivering oats to the Pool between August 1, 1954 and July 31, 1955, amounted to $3,779,605.60. The average final payment on the 69,581,184.4 bushels of oats delivered to the Pool by producers will be 5.432 cents per bushel. The final payment on No. 3 Canada Western will be 6.172 cents per bushel. The final payment on Extra No. 1 Feed Oats will be 4.226 cents per bushel. The final payment on Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Feed Oats will be 4.307 cents, 6.276 cents and 9.565 cents per bushel respectively.

This is the second distribution of surplus funds from the 1954-55 Oats Pool. Last April an adjustment payment of 7 cents per bushel was made on all grades of oats delivered to the 1954-55 Oats Pool between August 1, 1954 and March 21, 1955, when the initial payments for all grades of oats were increased by 7 cents per bushel effective for the balance of the crop year. In the case of the 1953-54 Oats Pool, adjustment or interim payments were not possible and the Pool was closed out with an average final payment of 6.276 cents per bushel. With the final payments announced today, prices realized by producers for oats delivered to the 1954-55 Pool will average about 6 cents per bushel higher than the prices realized from the preceding Pool.

DELIVERY QUOTAS

Dead-line Re 1954-55 Eight-bushel Quota In its Instructions to the Trade, re Quotas No. 30 under date of November 10, 1955, the Canadian Wheat Board announced in part that "All applications for special permits authorizing producers to deliver grain on their 1954-55 eight-bushel specified acreage quota must be received in this office not later than Monday, November 28, 1955. No permits will be issued in respect of applications received after that date."

Supplementary Quota on Oats Grading Extra No. One Feed or Higher In its Instructions to the Trade No. 38, re Quotas, the Canadian Wheat Board announced in part that "In order to meet market requirements producers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, whose delivery points are presently on a specified acreage quota, are authorized, effective immediately, to deliver a supplementary quota of 1,000 bushels of oats which will grade Extra No. One Feed or higher. Oats of lower grades are not to be accepted against the above quota."

The above supplementary quota will not apply to stations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan which are still on the unit quota but will be extended automatically to such stations as and when they are placed on a specified acreage quota.

Supplementary Quota on Barley Grading No. 3 C.W. 6-Row In its Instructions to the Trade No. 39, re Quotas, the Canadian Wheat Board stated in part that "Effective immediately, producers at stations in Alberta are authorized to deliver a supplementary quota of 1,000 bushels of barley which will grade No. 3 C.W. 6-Row on the understanding that such barley will be sold to the Elevator Company for Board account at time of delivery.

Companies are requested to notify their agents in Alberta that no barley other than barley confidently expected by them to grade No. 3 C.W. 6-Row is to be accepted by them against the above quota."

General Quota Position — By December 7, 1955, out of 2,080 shipping points in the Western Division, the Canadian Wheat Board had been able to place 529 on a general quota of 1 bushel per specified acre, 236 on a 2-bushel quota and, 54 on a 3-bushel quota. Of the remaining points, 1,252 were still on the initial unit quota, (1955-56). Nine stations were reported as "closed".

Summary of Elevator Shipping Points in Each Quota Group
as at December 7, 1955

Province	General Quota in Bushels per Specified Acre			Initial Unit Quota (1955-56)	Closed Stations	Total
	One	Two	Three			
Ontario	-	-	-	1	1	2
Manitoba	123	85	37	133	-	378
Saskatchewan	315	113	10	667	2	1,107
Alberta	91	38	7	447	6	589
British Columbia ...	-	-	-	4	-	4
All Provinces .	529	236	54	1,252	9	2,080

EXCHANGE OF BOARD OATS AND BARLEY FOR SEEDING PURPOSES - 1955-56 CROP SEASON

In its Instructions to the Trade No. 7, re Coarse Grains, the Canadian Wheat Board announced in part that "The Board will allow companies to exchange Board stocks of oats or barley of grades found suitable for seeding purposes, for lower grades of the same kind of grain, to enable bona fide producers to secure their seed requirements, up to a maximum of 300 bushels to any one delivery permit holder.

The exchange will be on a bushel-for-bushel basis and cash settlement must be made for the difference in grade, basis the Board's domestic sale prices, which prices are broadcast daily (not the initial payment prices) on the date of exchange plus the usual elevator charges. In cases where the producer wishes to deliver oats or barley which is tough or damp in exchange for dry oats or barley, the initial payment tough or damp discount will be used in calculating the settlement required."

QUALITY OF WESTERN CANADIAN BARLEY, 1955 CROP

The 1955 barley crop in the Prairie Provinces was estimated at 244.0 million bushels well above the 167.0 million produced in 1954 and the 1945-54 average of 174.2 million. In addition the malting quality of the new crop is higher than that of the 1954 crop. Details on the quality of the crop are published in Crop Bulletin No. 59 "Canadian Barley, 1955" published by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada from which the following information was obtained. The bulletin presents data on the quality of the 1955 crop of Western Canadian barley obtained by analysing two sets of samples from new-crop barley marketed during the first three months of the 1955-56 crop year. Malting tests were made on inspection office weighted composite samples for the period August 1 to September 30 of the current crop year while a protein survey was made on carlot samples supplemented by samples obtained from country shipping points.

Malting Results Malting quality data for the composite samples of grain shipped during August and September are given in the table below together with data for similar samples representing the entire 1954-55 shipments. Barley requires a maturation period before it produces its best malting quality, and this point must be kept in mind in comparing the two sets of data for malting quality.

Data for Barley and Malt for Inspection Office Average Samples of Different Grades

Grade	Bushel Weight	Plump Barley	1000 K Weight	Nitro-gen	Barley Sacch. Act.	Malt Ext.	Wort Nit.	Sacch. Act.
	lb.	%	gm.	%	$^{o}_{L}$	%	%	$^{o}_{L}$
Composite Samples of Winnipeg Inspections, August and September, 1955								
2 C.W. Six-row	49.5	76.2	31.3	1.91	193	76.3	1.05	154
3 C.W. Six-row	47.4	71.6	31.1	1.97	199	76.1	1.11	153
4 C.W. Six-row	47.8	77.1	30.8	2.00	156	75.7	1.10	148
No. 1 Feed	47.0	78.4	32.0	2.04	194	74.7	1.07	118
Composite Samples of Western Inspections, 1954-55 Crop Year								
2 C.W. Six-row	50.2	83.4	32.1	1.93	180	77.4	1.09	132
3 C.W. Six-row	47.9	72.9	30.8	2.00	198	76.0	1.03	125
4 C.W. Six-row	47.2	78.5	31.0	1.94	195	75.5	1.08	129
No. 1 Feed	48.3	78.2	31.8	2.02	195	74.8	1.11	113

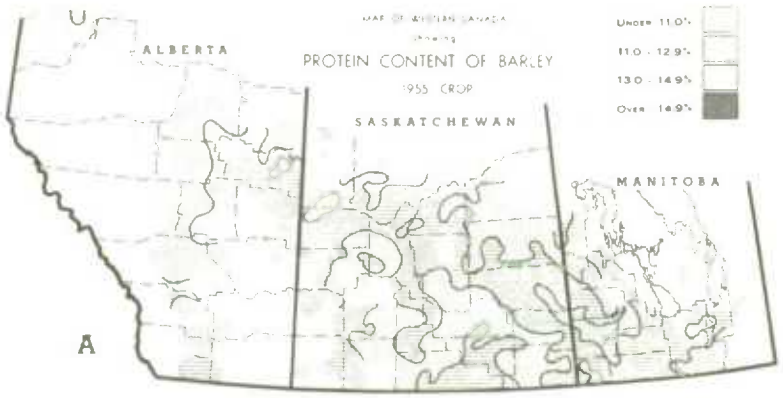
This year's samples are higher in percentage plump barley than those of the 1954 crop for the corresponding period, and bushel weights for grades 2, 3, and 4 C.W. Six-row are also higher. The nitrogen content and kernel weight of the two crops are similar. Malt extract yield of the 1955 samples is higher than that for the corresponding 1954 crop samples, and enzymatic activity and wort nitrogen values are good. The 1955 crop will suit the maltsters better than did last year's crop as clean-out losses will not be as high, particularly when handling Saskatchewan and Alberta barley. Some of this year's Manitoba barley crop is thinner than normal, but the distribution maps, in the section on protein content, show that a high

proportion of the barley in the malting grades is grown in eastern Saskatchewan and western and northwestern Alberta.

Protein Survey The Laboratory collected 1,446 samples from inspection offices of the various grain companies that operate country elevators in the Prairie Provinces. The samples do not necessarily represent deliveries to country elevators but are farmers' samples of new crop barley submitted to agents for grading purposes. In addition, 381 samples representing individual carlots unloaded at malt houses or terminals for the first three months of the current crop year were collected. Sample collection is not strictly proportional to the volume of production for each crop district but a reasonable geographic coverage was obtained and the data give a fairly accurate survey of the protein content of the grades studied.

The 1,827 survey samples were collected from 769 shipping points: 415 samples from 173 points in Manitoba; 743 samples from 380 points in Saskatchewan; and 669 samples from 216 points in Alberta.

The accompanying map shows the geographic distribution of the survey samples for different protein levels by means of different types of hatching to designate areas of different protein levels. It will be seen from the map that a large average protein area (11.0 to 12.9%) covers about 60% of the barley growing area. In Saskatchewan low protein areas (under 11.0%) are shown in south central and northeastern districts. Western Alberta also shows a large low-protein area. Manitoba, which generally shows large low-protein areas, has only comparatively small low-protein sections. Only three very small above-average protein areas (13.0 - 14.9%) are shown in Saskatchewan and Alberta.



The results of the survey for the Prairie Provinces as a whole are summarized in the following table. This table shows that the weighted mean protein content for malting grades and for No. 1 Feed combined, is 11.0%, which is equivalent to 2.04% nitrogen. This is exactly the same protein level as last year and about 0.2% higher than the five-year average. For the convenience of readers, protein values in the table are also expressed as nitrogen values.

Summary of Protein Survey Data, 1955 Western Canadian Barley Crop

Grade	Protein Content, %		Nitrogen*, %		Number
	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	of Samples
2 C.W. Six-row	10.3	8.3-13.3	1.91	1.54-2.46	89
3 C.W. Six-row	10.9	7.8-15.1	2.02	1.44-2.79	888
4 C.W. Six-row	10.6	8.4-12.5	1.96	1.55-2.31	83
No. 1 Feed	11.3	8.0-14.9	2.09	1.48-2.76	767
All Grades	11.0	7.8-15.1	2.04	1.44-2.79	1.827

* To convert protein content (13.5% moisture basis) to nitrogen (dry basis), multiply protein by 0.185.

QUALITY OF WESTERN CANADIAN FLAXSEED, 1955 CROP

The following information is taken from Crop Bulletin No. 60 "Canadian Flax, 1955" published by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Summary The 1955 Western Canadian flaxseed crop of 21.2 million bushels is the highest on record since 1912 when 26 million bushels were produced. Analyses of 409 survey samples from 386 stations show an average oil content of 42.1 per cent iodine value 188 Wijs' units, and protein content of 42.1 per cent for the dry oil-free meal. Compared with last year's survey, oil content is 1 per cent lower, iodine value is 6 units lower, and protein content is about the same. Oil content and iodine values are equal to the long-time average values.

Survey Samples For the twenty-second survey of the quality of Western Canadian flaxseed 409 samples, from 386 shipping points in the Prairie Provinces, were collected and analyzed. Of these samples, 96 were from 95 points in Manitoba, 257 from 239 points in Saskatchewan, and 56 from 52 points in Alberta. As far as possible, collection of samples was proportional to the estimated production of flaxseed for each crop district in each province. Information obtained on this limited number of samples gives a reasonably good indication of the quality of the current crop.

Mean Quality Data for Survey Samples of Western Canadian Flaxseed, 1955 Crop

	Grade	Oil Content	Iodine Value	Protein Content	No. of Samples
		%	Wijs' Units	%	
Western Canada	No. 1 C.W.	42.1	188	42.1	328
	No. 2 C.W.	42.1	189	42.1	68
	No. 3 C.W.	41.8	190	42.1	13
	All Grades	42.1	188	42.1	409
Manitoba	All Grades	41.3	186	42.4	96
Saskatchewan	All Grades	42.3	188	42.4	257
Alberta	All Grades	42.5	191	40.2	56

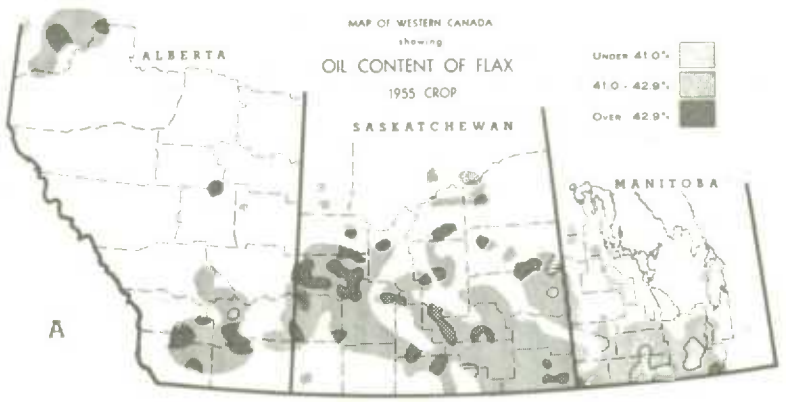
The preceding table shows mean value for oil content (dry basis), iodine value (Wijs' units), and protein content on the dry oil-free meal, for each grade, and for all grades of each province. Average values for the new crop are: Oil content, 42.1%; iodine value, 188 units; and protein content, 42.1%. Oil content is 1.2% lower and iodine value is 6 units lower than last year. However, for the new crop, oil content and iodine value, the two most important properties, are equal to the long-time average values of 41.9% and 187 units.

Mean Oil Content for Survey Samples of Western Canadian Flaxseed for 1955 and 1954, and Corresponding Data for 1954-55 Crop Year

Grade	1955 Crop Survey	1954 Crop Survey	1954-55 Crop Year Final
	%	%	%
No. 1 C.W.	42.1	43.3	42.4
No. 2 C.W.	42.1	43.3	42.6
No. 3 C.W.	41.8	42.7	42.5
All Grades	42.1	43.3	42.4

The above table compares the survey data for 1955 with corresponding data for 1954 and with data for the complete 1954-55 crop year. Survey data represent samples collected during the early movement of the new crop, while crop-year samples represent samples taken from every fifth carlot inspected at all unload points throughout the whole of the crop year.

Mean data for all grades for the 1954 survey show that oil content was over-estimated by 0.9 per cent. This difference is not extreme and may be attributed to sampling procedure.



The above map showing the distribution of survey samples for oil content, indicates that areas of average oil content predominate over the whole of the flax-growing districts. Scattered areas of above-average oil content are shown mostly in the western half of Saskatchewan and in Alberta. Below-average areas are located mostly in Manitoba.

NOVEMBER ESTIMATE OF CANADA'S 1955 GRAIN PRODUCTION

The November estimate of production of Canada's 1955 grain crops, based on conditions at mid-October, indicated relatively little change from earlier forecasts. At the time of the survey, harvesting of all but a very small proportion of the crop had been completed and favourable weather during the latter part of October enabled farmers to make rapid progress in finishing harvesting and other fall work. While minor reductions from the September forecast occurred in the production estimates for wheat, oats, barley and rye, increases took place in the estimates for flaxseed, mixed grains, corn for grain, dry peas, dry beans, and soybeans. On the basis of yields indicated by completion or virtual completion of harvesting, average yields per acre of the 13 crops in the accompanying table either equal or exceed those of 1954 except for buckwheat and dry peas. Estimated production is greater than that of last year for all except winter wheat, fall rye, buckwheat and dry peas, and also greater than the ten-year (1945—1954) average for most major crops. New production records were set in 1955 for corn for grain and soybeans, while next-to-record crops of flaxseed and mixed grains were harvested.

Canada's 1955 wheat crop, estimated at 494.1 million bushels is the fifth crop in six years to exceed 450 million bushels and the eighth largest on record. While this year's crop is 60 per cent greater than the 1954 relatively low outturn of 308.9 million and 11 per cent above the ten-year (1945—1954) average of 445.9 million, it is 30 per cent below the record 701.9 million bushels harvested in 1952. The major factor in accounting for this year's considerably larger outturn was the increase of 89 per cent in average yields over those of 1954 in the Prairie Provinces. Production of oats for grain in 1955 was placed at 403.8 million bushels, an increase of 32 per cent over last year's crop of 306.8 million and 9 per cent over the ten-year average of 370.3 million bushels. This year's barley crop was estimated at 251.8 million bushels, the fourth largest on record, and 43 per cent above the 1954 production of 175.5 million. The combined production of fall and spring rye was placed at 14.7 million bushels, only slightly higher than the 1954 crop of 14.2 million and 10 per cent below the ten-year average of 16.4 million. Production of mixed grains, grown chiefly in Eastern Canada, was estimated at a next-to-record 65.2 million bushels, some 6 per cent greater than the 1954 crop of 61.5 million bushels and 21 per cent above the ten-year average of 53.8 million. Production of shelled corn in 1955 was placed at a record 31.5 million bushels, 41 per cent above last year's outturn of 22.3 million and more than double the ten-year average of 14.8 million bushels.

November Estimate of the 1955 Production of Grain Crops,
Canada and Prairie Provinces, Compared with 1954

Crop	Area		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1954	1955	1954	1955 1/	1954	1955 1/
	acres	acres	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
CANADA						
Winter wheat	710,000	582,000	34.0	34.3	24,140,000	19,963,000
Spring wheat 2/	23,556,800	20,922,400	12.1	22.7	284,769,000	474,127,000
All wheat	24,266,800	21,504,400	12.7	23.0	308,909,000	494,090,000
Oats for grain	10,160,600	11,178,000	30.2	36.1	306,793,000	403,835,000
Barley	7,855,900	9,912,300	22.3	25.4	175,509,000	251,781,000
Fall rye	672,500	566,700	17.7	19.9	11,922,000	11,301,000
Spring rye	178,000	211,300	12.7	16.1	2,254,000	3,410,000
All rye	850,500	778,000	16.7	18.9	14,176,000	14,711,000
Flaxseed	1,206,000	1,988,400	9.3	10.8	11,238,000	21,498,000
Mixed grains	1,632,600	1,705,200	37.6	38.2	61,454,000	65,154,000
Corn for grain	418,000	507,000	53.4	62.1	22,339,000	31,510,000
Buckwheat	130,500	127,400	17.7	17.6	2,316,000	2,243,000
Peas, dry	50,000	45,200	17.6	15.2	880,000	686,000
Beans, dry	72,500	81,000	14.2	15.9	1,027,700	1,286,000
Soybeans	254,000	214,000	19.5	26.4	4,953,000	5,650,000
PRAIRIE PROVINCES						
Wheat 2/	23,437,000	20,812,000	12.0	22.7	282,000,000	472,000,000
Oats for grain	6,715,000	7,788,000	29.2	37.2	196,000,000	290,000,000
Barley	7,568,000	9,638,000	22.1	25.3	167,000,000	244,000,000
Rye	752,700	707,000	16.2	18.9	12,179,000	13,350,000
Flaxseed	1,177,000	1,959,000	9.3	10.8	10,950,000	21,200,000

1/ As indicated on basis of conditions on or about October 15.

2/ Includes durum wheat and relatively small quantities of winter wheat in all provinces except Ontario.

FEED GRAIN SUPPLIES PER ANIMAL UNIT

As in previous crop years, 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 (oats, barley, mixed grains, rye, corn and buckwheat) converted to tons and bulked together, plus carryover stocks of oats, barley and rye at the beginning of the crop year. Allowance is also made for anticipated imports of shelled corn. In these calculations wheat is not included as a feed grain.

Due largely to substantial increases in this year's production of oats and barley as well as smaller increases for grain corn, mixed grain and rye, supplies of Canadian feed grains for 1955-56 increased about 10 per cent over 1954-55. Although the July 31 carryover stocks of oats, at 83.6 million bushels and barley at 90.4 million, showed decreases of 42.2 million and 55.5 million, respectively, the current crop of oats increased from 306.8 million bushels in 1954 to 403.8 million in 1955, while barley production over the same period increased from 175.5 million to 251.8 million. As a result, current crop year supplies of oats amounting to 487.4 million bushels, and barley at 342.2 million, are higher than those of 1954-55 by 13 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively. Gross supplies of feed grains available in 1955-56 are estimated at 19.8 million tons, 10 per cent above last year's level of 18.1 million. Gross supplies per grain consuming animal unit at 1.22 tons were up 0.06 tons from last year's level of 1.16 tons.

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/	Gross Supply Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	- tons -		- tons -
1936-37—1940-41 (average) ...	10,356,000	15,989,000	0.65
1951-52	19,749,000	14,561,000	1.36
1952-53	21,626,000	15,496,000	1.40
1953-54	21,666,000	14,698,000	1.47
1954-55 (revised)	18,082,000	15,566,000	1.16
1955-56 (preliminary)	19,809,000 4/	16,212,000	1.22

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. Calculations of the number of grain-consuming animal units for a particular crop year are based on the estimated live-stock population as at June 1 immediately preceding that crop year.

4/ Based on November estimate of production of 1955 field crops.

While it is recognized that the method just outlined has value in determining the gross quantities of feed grains available for the Canadian livestock feeding program, a more realistic picture can be presented after subtracting estimated amounts used for purposes other than animal feeding. In the compilations in Table 2, net supplies have been calculated by deducting exports, seed requirements and other

domestic non-feed uses from gross supplies as set out in Table 1. For the 1955-56 crop year these items have been estimated in arriving 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	Net Supply Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	tons		tons
1936-37—1940-41 (average)	8,529,000	15,989,000	0.53
1951-52	14,893,000	14,561,000	1.02
1952-53	15,625,000	15,496,000	1.01
1953-54	16,058,000	14,698,000	1.09
1954-55 (revised)	13,720,000	15,566,000	0.88
1955-56 (preliminary)	15,918,000	16,212,000	0.98

In both tables 1 and 2 the data usually published for the intercensal (1941-42—1950-51) period have been omitted pending completion of revisions of livestock numbers. Any revisions in that series will necessitate changes in the number of grain-consuming animal units and, consequently, the gross and net supply per grain-consuming animal unit.

Net supplies of feed grains available in 1955-56, at 15.9 million tons are some 16 per cent above the 1954-55 total of 13.7 million. Relative to livestock numbers the net supply of feed grains per grain-consuming animal unit is placed at 0.98 tons, about 11 per cent above the 0.88 tons available in 1954-55 but still below the record of 1.09 tons available two years ago. This year's increase is entirely attributable to the larger outturns of most feed grains, especially oats and barley, since the number of grain-consuming animal units also increased from last year's level. The livestock population in Canada, estimated as at June 1, 1955 was the equivalent of 16.2 million grain-consuming animal units some 4 per cent above the June 1, 1954 level of 15.6 million.

In addition to grain included in the above calculations, there is still a considerable quantity of lower quality wheat available and since feeding requirements rarely surpass 0.80 tons, feed grain supplies appear to be more than adequate for 1955-56.

Grain Consumed in 1954-55 — In arriving at the actual amount of grain consumed per animal unit during a particular crop year, quantities of wheat fed are included in the calculations. The estimate of total feed grain consumption as shown in Table 3 is, therefore, the net supply set forth in Table 2 less the year-end carryover of feed grains, plus wheat fed. The amount consumed per animal unit in 1954-55 was estimated at 0.77 tons, only slightly below the 0.80 tons fed in 1953-54 but well above the five-year (1936-37—1940-41) average of 0.54 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)	8,585,000	15,989,000	0.54
1951-52	13,322,000	14,561,000	0.91
1952-53	11,896,000	15,496,000	0.77
1953-54 (revised)	11,686,000	14,698,000	0.80
1954-55 (preliminary)	12,030,000	15,566,000	0.77

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF OATS, BARLEY, RYE AND FLAXSEED

Total marketings of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to November 16 amounted to 59.4 million bushels, down sharply from the comparable 1954-55 total of 103.3 million and the ten-year (1944-1953) average for this period of 92.0 million bushels. This year's August 1--November 16 total consisted of barley, 56 per cent; oats, 22 per cent; flaxseed, 20 per cent; and rye, 2 per cent.

One factor partly responsible for the decrease in marketings from last year's level is an apparent shortage of box cars for use in clearing grain from heavily filled country elevators to terminals where a considerable amount of storage space is now available.

Farmers' Marketings of Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces, 1955-56 with Comparisons

Period or week ending	Oats				Barley			
	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
	- thousand bushels -				- thousand bushels -			
August 10, 1955 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	26	23	3	53	27	8	1	36
24	248	190	92	530	287	127	139	553
31	255	382	192	829	299	298	418	1,015
September 7	273	720	269	1,262	430	671	738	1,839
14	218	757	423	1,398	638	1,212	1,107	2,957
21	134	575	340	1,048	501	1,294	950	2,745
28	110	447	113	671	461	849	583	1,894
October 5	150	486	216	852	549	1,090	862	2,501
12	259	568	265	1,092	774	2,021	877	3,672
19	273	831	487	1,591	934	2,693	1,209	4,837
26	290	733	410	1,433	720	1,838	1,033	3,590
November 2	174	554	187	915	547	1,373	819	2,739
9	129	237	196	561	683	1,500	710	2,892
16	127	297	183	607	394	1,159	654	2,207
Totals	2,666	6,802	3,375	12,843	7,244	16,133	10,100	33,477
Similar Period 1954 ..	7,945	21,049	9,244	38,239	14,987	21,961	16,793	53,741
Average Similar Period 1944--1953	8,911	19,105	9,557	37,574	15,771	16,190	11,472	43,433

	Rye				Flaxseed			
	- thousand bushels -				- thousand bushels -			
August 10, 1955 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	1	27	3	32	2	3	3	8
24	33	46	33	112	49	3	21	72
31	19	77	42	138	137	20	32	190
September 7	40	124	87	250	367	100	38	505
14	6	42	44	92	292	247	67	605
21	6	28	25	59	661	1,132	110	1,903
28	1	3	34	39	143	725	103	971
October 5	5	46	25	76	139	491	117	747
12	7	18	14	40	332	853	208	1,393
19	11	29	32	72	661	1,503	350	2,514
26	11	69	18	98	196	757	252	1,205
November 2	3	5	19	27	97	462	169	728
9	7	29	12	49	46	512	134	692
16	3	28	13	44	48	260	88	396
Totals	154	572	402	1,128	3,169	7,069	1,690	11,928
Similar Period 1954 ..	543	2,586	1,772	4,901	2,634	2,535	1,238	6,407
Average Similar Period 1944--1953	555	3,174	1,857	5,586	2,583	2,020	784	5,387

Visible Supply of Canadian Oats, November 16, 1955, Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1953 and 1954

Position	1953	1954	1955
		- thousand bushels -	
Country elevators - Manitoba	2,505	2,049	3,554
Saskatchewan	6,741	8,242	9,646
Alberta	7,617	7,828	5,130
Totals	16,863	18,119	18,330
Interior private and mill	734	809	659
Interior terminals	25	210	8
Vancouver - New Westminster	526	1,243	172
Victoria	-	-	1
Prince Rupert	1	-	-
Churchill	1	1	1/
Fort William-Port Arthur	8,007	11,962	2,178
In transit rail (Western Division)	3,028	3,437	1,171
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	4,489	4,638	3,583
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	2,196	773	1,170
In transit lake	3,261	2,699	1,126
In transit rail (Eastern Division)	18	2	49
United States ports	6,425	3,491	-
Totals	45,574	47,384	28,447

Visible Supply of Canadian Barley, November 16, 1955 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1953 and 1954

Position	1953	1954	1955
		- thousand bushels -	
Country elevators - Manitoba	4,961	4,955	5,651
Saskatchewan	10,640	8,227	8,750
Alberta	18,859	22,249	19,773
Totals	34,460	35,432	34,174
Interior private and mill	2,346	2,249	2,144
Interior terminals	670	1,387	283
Vancouver-New Westminster	2,716	1,946	1,680
Victoria	171	1	1/
Prince Rupert	3	711	393
Fort William-Port Arthur	7,990	9,956	6,788
In transit rail (Western Division)	3,067	2,273	2,360
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	3,361	3,945	1,910
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	3,886	4,372	2,591
In transit lake	4,632	3,678	2,807
In transit rail (Eastern Division)	-	-	8
United States ports	1,161	1,981	-
Totals	64,462	67,929	55,139

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

Visible Supply of Canadian Rye, November 16, 1955 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1953 and 1954

Position	1953	1954	1955
		- thousand bushels -	
Country elevators - Manitoba	442	368	449
Saskatchewan	1,416	1,886	1,498
Alberta	1,119	1,263	647
Totals	2,976	3,516	2,594
Interior private and mill	19	27	22
Interior terminals	35	4	24
Vancouver-New Westminster	23	-	-
Fort William-Port Arthur	2,716	4,205	2,127
In transit rail (Western Division)	392	421	108
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports.	178	400	547
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	1,083	997	582
In transit lake	2,228	179	163
United States ports	2,790	326	-
Totals	12,438	10,075	6,167

Visible Supply of Canadian Flaxseed, November 16, 1955 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1953 and 1954

Position	1953	1954	1955
		- thousand bushels -	
Country elevators - Manitoba	329	604	296
Saskatchewan	363	989	1,403
Alberta	334	516	472
Totals	1,026	2,110	2,171
Interior private and mill	24	55	30
Interior terminals	44	49	63
Vancouver-New Westminster	1/	39	162
Fort William-Port Arthur	2,097	1,939	3,644
In transit rail (Western Division)	1,137	915	1,676
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports.	266	267	321
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	187	86	321
In transit lake	1,076	991	1,166
In transit rail (Eastern Division)	-	2	-
Totals	5,857	6,453	9,555

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

GRADING OF CROPS 1955-56

The total number of cars of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed (both old and new crop) inspected by the Board of Grain Commissioners during the first quarter of the current crop year amounted to 20,576, representing a decrease of almost 50 per cent from the number of cars inspected during the corresponding period of 1954. Barley inspections at 11,724 cars accounted for slightly more than one-half of the August--October total, with the remainder consisting of flaxseed, 4,059 cars; oats, 3,620 and rye, 1,173.

Reflecting the good quality of this year's grain crops as well as the generally excellent weather conditions which prevailed over most of the Prairie Provinces during the harvesting period, is the relatively large proportion of inspected grain entering the higher grades during the first three months of the crop year. Percentages of the four grains falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs" and "Damps") during the August--October period of 1955 with comparable data for the 1954-55 crop year and the five-year (1949-50--1953-54) averages, respectively in brackets, were as follows: oats, 1 Feed or higher, 82.1 (75.5, 76.0); barley, 1 Feed or higher, 66.7 (43.8, 54.2); rye, 3 C.W. or higher, 74.6 (72.4, 72.7); and flaxseed, 1 C.W. and 2 C.W. 97.5 (77.0, 70.2).

Grading of Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed Inspected*, August--October, 1955 with Comparisons

Grain and Grade	Crop Year Average 1949-50--1953-54	Crop Year 1954-55	August-October 1955-56 cars	August-October 1955-56 per cent
	- per cent -			
OATS				
1 C.W.	1/	-	-	-
2 C.W.	0.8	0.2	7	0.2
Ex. 3 C.W.	4.2	1.3	41	1.1
3 C.W.	15.9	11.2	340	9.4
Ex. 1 Feed	15.0	13.6	637	17.6
1 Feed	40.1	49.2	1,949	53.8
2 Feed	5.3	8.4	224	6.2
3 Feed	1.0	1.4	45	1.2
Mixed Feed	0.1	1/	-	-
Toughs 2/ 3/	13.4	13.6	313	8.6
Damps 2/ 4/	3.1	1/	-	-
Rejected 2/	0.5	0.7	42	1.2
All others	0.5	0.4	22	0.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	3,620	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			9,056,000	
BARLEY				
1 C.W. Six-Row	1/	1/	-	-
2 C.W. Six-Row	3.9	0.5	1,095	9.3
3 C.W. Six-Row	23.3	17.0	4,131	35.2
4 C.W. Six-Row	2.0	1.0	613	5.2
1 C.W. Two-Row	1/	1/	2	1/
2 C.W. Two-Row	0.3	0.1	100	0.9
3 C.W. Two-Row	1.5	2.6	354	3.0
1 Feed	23.2	22.6	1,538	13.1
Ex. 2 Feed	-	-	845	7.2
2 Feed	17.6	17.2	662	5.6
3 Feed	5.2	3.1	167	1.4
Toughs 2/ 5/	17.5	34.6	2,012	17.2
Damps 2/ 4/	5.0	1.0	7	0.1
Rejected 2/	0.3	0.3	116	1.0
All others	0.2	0.1	82	0.7
Totals	100.0	100.0	11,724	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			23,465,000	
RYE				
1 C.W.	0.2	0.1	2	0.2
2 C.W.	32.4	19.2	262	22.3
3 C.W.	40.1	53.1	611	52.1
4 C.W.	5.5	2.5	83	7.1
Ergoty	5.5	2.4	27	2.3
Toughs 2/ 3/	14.5	22.3	181	15.4
Damp 2/ 4/	1.4	0.1	-	-
Rejected 2/	0.3	0.2	6	0.5
All others	0.2	0.1	1	0.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	1,173	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			2,043,000	
FLAXSEED				
1 C.W.	60.6	54.8	3,500	86.2
2 C.W.	9.6	22.2	459	11.3
3 C.W.	3.5	4.1	44	1.1
4 C.W.	0.6	0.1	1	1/
Toughs 2/ 6/	21.2	17.7	28	0.7
Damp 2/ 7/	3.9	0.8	-	-
Rejected 2/	1/	-	-	-
All others	0.6	0.2	27	0.7
Totals	100.0	100.0	4,059	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			5,900,000	

*Both old and new crop
1/ Less than .05 per cent. 2/ All grades. 3/ Moisture content 14.1 per cent to 17 per cent.
4/ Moisture content over 17 per cent. 5/ Moisture content 14.9 per cent to 17 per cent.
6/ Moisture content 10.6 per cent to 13.5 per cent. 7/ Moisture content over 13.5 per cent.

LAKE SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

Lake shipments of the five major grains out of Fort William-Port Arthur from the beginning of the current navigation season on April 20 to November 16 amounted to 220.2 million bushels compared with 250.8 million shipped during the corresponding period of last year. The current total is the smallest since 1950, with decreased shipments of both oats and barley accounting almost entirely for the decline of 12 per cent from the 1954 comparable total. Shipments of oats dropped from 50.8 million bushels last season to 28.7 million this year, while those of barley declined from 73.0 million to 58.0 million. Shipments of wheat at 115.6 million bushels were virtually unchanged from the corresponding 1954 total of 116.1 million, while shipments of rye and flaxseed showed increases of 3.3 million and 3.7 million bushels, respectively over the comparable totals of last year.

Combined shipments of the five major grains from August 1 to November 16 of the current crop year at 78.1 million bushels are also down considerably from the comparable total a year ago. Although shipments of flaxseed were up by 2.3 million bushels and those of rye were 1.0 million higher, declines amounting to 24.5 million, 16.7 million and 9.9 million bushels for wheat, barley and oats, respectively, resulted in a decrease of some 38 per cent in the total amount shipped up to mid-November of the current crop year as compared to the same period of 1954-55.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur, from the Opening of Navigation to November 16, 1955 and to Approximately the Same Date, 1944-1954*

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
			- thousand bushels -			
1944	259,416	68,573	50,390	7,203	5,696	391,278
1945	302,197	78,642	39,750	3,876	3,406	427,872
1946	111,887	49,523	25,724	2,151	1,668	190,954
1947	135,141	38,653	22,686	8,403	714	205,597
1948	107,649	28,967	26,741	4,924	6,907	175,188
1949	150,756	38,553	31,769	12,109	8,363	241,552
1950	111,378	21,067	22,827	4,202	3,303	162,778
1951	161,641	50,255	40,004	6,422	1,767	260,088
1952	193,899	74,212	86,242	6,394	5,101	365,847
1953	187,441	86,386	102,234	15,547	5,848	397,457
1954	116,051	50,817	73,006	6,750	4,147	250,770
1955	115,609	28,727	57,984	10,083	7,837	220,241
			August 1 to November 16			
1954	56,012	22,295	42,643	2,564	2,382	125,896
1955	31,541	12,351	25,924	3,596	4,703	78,115

*Shipments from opening of navigation to November 14, 1944 through 1947. Shipments for subsequent years to the following dates: November 18, 1948; November 17, 1949; November 16, 1950; November 15, 1951; November 13, 1952; November 19, 1953; and November 17, 1954.

RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

The total amount of the five grains moved by rail from the Lakehead during the first quarter of the current crop year although not exceptionally large, was above the comparable 1954 level. Combined shipments for the August-October period of 1955-56 totalled 1.1 million bushels as against 0.9 million during the same months of 1954-55. Wheat, oats and flaxseed were moving in larger volume this year than last, while shipments of barley and rye were smaller.

Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur, August-October, 1955 and 1954

Month	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
			- thousand bushels -			
August, 1955	57	176	36	1	-	271
September	64	172	138	1	3	378
October	64	277	75	-	20	436
Totals	185	625	249	3	23	1,084
Same period 1954	158	477	266	4	2	907

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE SHIPMENTS

Claims filed for payment up to October 31, 1955 indicate that on the basis of preliminary data, some 12.5 million bushels of wheat, oats, barley and rye were moved from the Prairie Provinces to Eastern Canada and British Columbia under the freight assistance policy during August-September of the 1955-56 crop year. During the same months of 1954-55, claims had been filed for a total of 12.9 million bushels, indicating on the assumption of approximately the same rate of submission of claims during both the current and preceding crop years that the 1955 August-September shipments under the policy were running only slightly below those of 1954. Revised data on shipments of the four grains during the first two months of the preceding crop year, based on claims submitted up to October 31, 1955 place the total at 15.0 million bushels.

Preliminary data on the movement of screenings and millfeeds under the freight assistance policy indicate that 15,019 tons and 65,575 tons, respectively, were shipped during the August-September period of the 1955-56 crop year. As with wheat, oats, barley and rye, these totals are based on claims submitted up to October 31, 1955 and will likely be subject to considerable upward revision with the filing of additional claims.

Preliminary data covering the crop year 1954-55 indicate that total shipments of wheat, oats, barley and rye moved under the freight assistance policy during that period amounted to 79.4 million bushels, somewhat above the revised 1953-54 total of 76.0 million bushels Shipments of screenings at 69,428 tons were down from 1953-54 levels while millfeeds at 523,870 tons were considerably above the revised total of 473,542 tons moved during the preceding crop year.

Provincial Distribution of Shipments under the Freight Assistance Policy, 1955-56 and 1954-55

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screenings	Millfeeds
	- thousand bushels -				- tons -	
	August 1 to September 30, 1955					
Newfoundland	8	115	10	-	50	296
Prince Edward Island	36	64	77	2	214	1,073
Nova Scotia	159	355	180	2	563	4,428
New Brunswick	94	244	125	-	525	4,113
Quebec	871	2,737	2,135	66	6,983	32,794
Ontario	765	2,488	1,185	31	6,512	18,533
British Columbia	238	332	139	-	172	4,338
Totals 1/	2,172	6,336	3,851	100	15,019	65,575
Same period 1954:						
Preliminary 2/	2,103	7,073	3,683	37	10,228	57,959
Revised 1/	2,693	8,129	4,166	42	11,960	85,962
	Crop Year 1954-55					
Newfoundland	81	502	130	3/	622	3,399
Prince Edward Island	171	262	317	1	604	7,263
Nova Scotia	849	2,260	1,120	6	3,709	34,046
New Brunswick	492	1,205	732	4	2,630	29,940
Quebec	5,184	16,402	12,132	221	29,648	257,095
Ontario	4,704	17,850	7,338	93	28,838	143,283
British Columbia	2,719	3,364	1,224	-	3,377	48,844
Totals 1/	14,200	41,845	22,992	325	69,428	523,870
Crop Year 1953-54:						
Preliminary 2/	13,529	42,273	19,867	167	79,124	472,076
Revised 1/	13,579	42,345	19,881	167	79,187	473,542

1/ Based on claims filed up to October 31, 1955.
2/ Based on claims filed up to October 31, 1954.
3/ Less than 500 bushels.

Exports of Canadian Oats and Barley, 1955-56

Destination	August	September	October	August—October
		- bushels -		
		OATS 1/		
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES				
United Kingdom	49,305	16,470	181,964	247,739
North America				
Trinidad and Tobago	-	449	-	449
Totals, Commonwealth Countries	49,305	16,919	181,964	248,188
FOREIGN COUNTRIES				
Europe				
Belgium	504,887	136,821	65,598	707,306
Netherlands	213,212	31,941	12,969	258,122
Switzerland	79,307	-	26,353	105,660
North America				
Panama	-	5,883	5,294	11,177
United States				
For domestic use 2/	67,603	62,256	81,410	211,269
Totals, Foreign Countries	865,009	236,901	191,624	1,293,534
Totals, All Countries	914,314	253,820	373,588	1,541,722
		BARLEY 1/		
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES				
United Kingdom	1,679,675	662,397	3,221,547	5,563,619
North America				
Trinidad and Tobago	-	666	-	666
Totals, Commonwealth Countries	1,679,675	663,063	3,221,547	5,564,285
FOREIGN COUNTRIES				
Asia				
Japan	422,511	-	-	422,511
Europe				
Belgium	25,667	-	119,217	144,884
Italy	28,000	-	-	28,000
Switzerland	6,993	-	23,310	30,303
North America				
United States				
For domestic use 2/	111,826	398,878	4,261,171	4,771,875
South America				
Venezuela	-	2,646	-	2,646
Totals, Foreign Countries	594,997	401,524	4,403,698	5,400,219
Totals, All Countries	2,274,672	1,064,587	7,625,245	10,964,504

Exports of Canadian Rye and Flaxseed, 1955-56

Destination	August	September	October	August—October
		- bushels -		
		RYE 1/		
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES				
North America				
Trinidad and Tobago	35	1,800	-	1,835
FOREIGN COUNTRIES				
Europe				
Belgium	61,665	215,819	219,167	496,651
Denmark	89,000	70,000	-	159,000
Germany, Federal Republic of	68,000	20,000	130,879	218,879
Netherlands	91,986	40,000	-	131,986
North America				
United States				
For domestic use 2/	618,742	602,599	358,814	1,580,155
Totals, Foreign Countries	929,393	948,418	708,860	2,586,671
Totals, All Countries	929,428	950.218	708,860	2,588,506
		FLAXSEED 1/		
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES				
United Kingdom	24,000	-	200,400	224,400
Africa				
Union of South Africa	3,967	-	-	3,967
Totals, Commonwealth Countries ..	27,967	-	200,400	228,367
FOREIGN COUNTRIES				
Asia				
Israel	-	-	19,293	19,293
Japan	88,540	39,359	-	127,899
Europe				
Belgium	-	-	55,438	55,438
Greece	8,001	-	-	8,001
Ireland	2,000	-	-	2,000
Netherlands	122,231	76,041	466,094	664,366
Portugal	-	-	132,843	132,843
Totals, Foreign Countries	220,772	115,400	673,668	1,009,840
Totals, All Countries	248,739	115,400	874,068	1,238,207

1/ Subject to revision.
2/ Compiled from returns of Canadian elevator licensees and shippers and advice from American grain correspondents.

Customs Exports of Canadian Rolled Oats, 1/ 2/ 1955-56

Destination	August	September	October	Aug.—Oct.
		- bushels -		
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES				
United Kingdom	4,923	-	-	4,923
Asia				
Ceylon	560	204	-	764
Hong Kong	1,764	-	950	2,714
India	-	110	-	110
Malaya and Singapore	-	-	187	187
North America				
Bahamas	55	-	22	77
Barbados	-	214	22	236
Bermuda	104	170	385	659
Jamaica	549	2,061	2,632	5,242
Leeward and Windward Islands	610	725	846	2,181
Trinidad and Tobago	198	154	-	352
South America				
British Guiana	33	-	60	93
Totals, Commonwealth Countries	8,796	3,638	5,104	17,538
FOREIGN COUNTRIES				
Europe				
Switzerland	7,253	7,252	7,253	21,758
North America				
Costa Rica	1,209	1,099	-	2,308
Guatemala	6,401	3,984	5,220	15,605
Nicaragua	126	121	-	247
Panama	522	159	-	681
St. Pierre and Miquelon	-	121	60	181
United States	2,253 1/	-	-	2,253 1/
South America				
Peru	88,225	20,989	7,308	116,522
Venezuela	30,418	22,912	23,791	77,121
Totals, Foreign Countries	136,407 1/	56,637	43,632	236,676 1/
Totals, All Countries	145,203 1/	60,275	48,736	254,214 1/

1/ Includes exports of 55 bushels of oatmeal.

2/ In terms of oats equivalent. Conversion rate: 1 bushel of oats equals 18.2 pounds of oatmeal and rolled oats.

HOG-BARLEY RATIO

Reflecting only minor changes in the prices of both hogs and barley, the hog-barley ratio showed only a very slight movement during August and September, 1955. The average price of a bushel of No. 1 Feed barley, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur declined from $1.04 1/2 in July to $1.01 5/8 in September while the price of hogs, basis B-1 dressed weight at Winnipeg, increased slightly from $23.96 per hundredweight in July to $24.36 per hundredweight in September. The index, therefore, moved only from 19.0 points in July to 19.4 in August and 19.7 in September. In October, however, the average price of feed barley went up to $1.03 1/2 per bushel and the selling price of B-1 hogs dropped to $20.54 per hundredweight. As a result, the index dropped 3.3 points to 16.4, the lowest level since April, 1955.

Number of Bushels of No. 1 Feed Barley
Equivalent in Price to 100 Pounds of B-1 (Live) Hog at Winnipeg, by Months, 1950—1955
(Long-time average 1913—1949, with 1930 omitted due to extreme abnormality, is 18.3)

Month	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
January	16.3	17.0	14.6	15.1	28.1	16.2
February	17.3	17.2	14.7	16.1	28.9	15.3
March	16.4	17.4	15.4	17.0	30.7	16.0
April	14.6	16.4	16.5	17.0	30.6	15.9
May	15.0	20.2	17.4	19.0	31.7	17.0
June	16.5	24.3	17.2	20.7	28.3	19.7
July	17.3	26.1	17.5	21.4	23.6	19.0
August	18.6	25.1	15.9	23.2	18.4	19.4
September	17.8	21.2	15.2	23.8	16.3	19.7
October	16.7	17.0	14.4	26.5	15.8	16.4
November	16.1	15.2	14.2	24.8	16.0	
December	17.4	15.8	16.3	27.4	17.1	

Note: The above data include the effect of subsidies on hogs.

FEED AND LIVE-STOCK PRICE INDICES

The index of feed prices showed virtually no change during the August-October period of 1955. Although there were variations in prices of individual commodities included in the index, none of these were sufficient to cause a movement of more than 1.0 point during the three months under review.

The index of prices of farm animals and animal products showed relatively little change during August and September but declined by almost ten points in October. During the first two months of the period under review the price movements of most commodities represented in the index were generally of a minor nature. As a result the index moved upward by only 1.0 point from the August level of 250.6. The September index of 251.6 points was, however, the highest since July, 1954. The downward movement of the index in October was due to a large extent to the lower prices for hogs as well as for steers, lambs, wool, poultry and eggs. The price of hogs, basis B-1 dressed at Toronto declined from $26.74 per hundredweight in September to $23.42 per hundredweight in October. Similar declines in hog prices occurred at the Montreal and Winnipeg markets.

Index Numbers of Feed Prices and Prices of Farm Animals and Farm Animal Products
by Months, 1952—1955 (1935—1939 = 100)

Month	1952		1953		1954		1955	
	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal
January	234.8	318.2	211.3	266.4	201.6	266.3	215.7	248.4
February	232.6	297.3	210.4	263.1	202.8	264.7	218.6	245.8
March	230.9	283.3	209.8	264.3	202.2	262.0	210.5	241.3
April	224.4	273.7	207.5	255.8	204.4	260.4	215.1	238.7
May	213.7	265.4	203.7	263.2	203.3	268.0	216.4	243.4
June	212.4	271.4	200.0	268.7	202.8	267.3	212.5	250.0
July	208.9	276.8	197.0	265.3	201.1	262.1	199.5	249.5
August	211.0	277.2	196.6	269.9	201.9	248.2	198.1	250.6
September	211.3	269.1	195.0	263.7	208.2	245.5	199.1	251.6
October	212.2	263.0	192.5	265.3	214.1	240.5	199.1	241.9
November	215.7	266.5	191.8	258.0	215.8	243.1		
December	211.8	268.3	192.6	261.6	215.2	245.9		

MILLFEEDS

Production of millfeeds in Canada during the crop year 1954-55 amounted to 695,974 tons, exceeding by a narrow margin the 1953-54 total of 678,456 tons but 14 per cent below the ten-year (1944-45—1953-54) average production of 809,607 tons.

Exports, amounting to some 129,130 tons showed a decline for the second successive year and were less than one half of the relatively high total of 264,950 tons exported two years ago. The quantity of millfeeds available for domestic use during 1954-55 amounted to 567,908 tons, the largest since 1951-52. Some 67 per cent of the 1954-55 export movement of Canadian millfeeds went to the United States, with the United Kingdom accounting for the bulk of the remainder (27 per cent). Relatively small shipments went to Japan, Barbados, Jamaica, Venezuela, Bermuda, Iceland, Hawaii, Trinidad and Tobago, Netherlands, Leeward and Windward Islands, British Guiana, St. Pierre and Muquelon, France, Hong Kong, Bahamas, and British Honduras.

Production and Exports of Canadian Millfeeds, 1943-44 to 1954-55

Crop Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent Domestic Disappearance*	Exports as % of Production
		- tons -			%
1943-44	797,083	1,163	36,038	767,323	4.5
1944-45	814,272	1,300	41,684	773,775	5.1
1945-46	885,092	1,393	32,170	850,753	3.6
1946-47	972,535	6,736	40,413	940,523	4.2
1947-48	866,724	9,101	30.502	842,391	3.5
1948-49	695,346	10,486	53,368	654,400	7.8
1949-50	691,812	4,681	55,394	643,257	8.0
1950-51	852,053	4,192	235,301	623,046	27.6
1951-52	829,301	3,518	258,342	573,080	31.2
1952-53	810,480	1,571	264,950	549,391	32.7
1953-54	678,456	1,457	186,214	494,522	27.4
1954-55**	695,974	4,363	129,310	567,908	18.6

*Adjusted for change in mill stocks.
**Subject to revision.

Preliminary data indicate that production of millfeeds during the first quarter of 1955-56 was about 3 per cent below production for the corresponding period of 1954-55. Exports, amounting to 33,657 tons, were also down by a narrow margin from the comparable total of the preceding crop year, while the apparent domestic disappearance during the period under review, at 150,442 tons, showed relatively little change from the August-October, 1954 level.

Supply and Distribution of Millfeeds, August—October, 1955 and 1954

Month	Production				Imports	Exports	Apparent Domestic Disappearance*
	Bran	Shorts	Middlings	Total			
				- tons -			
August, 1955	24,007	24,776	9,846	58,629	557	8,366	51.014
September	25,255	26,753	9,036	61,044	523	15.078	47,378
October	27,019	24,301	10,079	61,399	**	10,213	52,050
Totals	76,281	75,830	28,961	181,072	1,080	33,657	150,442
Same period 1954 (revised)	76,933	81,344	29,260	187,537	1,053	35,060	149,431

*Adjusted for change in mill stocks.
**Not available.

OILSEED PRODUCTION

A marked expansion of oilseed production was one of the features of the 1955 Canadian crop season. Estimated outturns of rapeseed, flaxseed and mustard seed were almost double those of last year, while more moderate increases were registered by both soybeans and sunflower seed. Sharply increased acreages were a contributing factor in producing the larger crops of flaxseed, mustard seed and rapeseed while average yields were higher for all but rapeseed.

The 1955 flaxseed crop, estimated at 21.5 million bushels, was almost twice as large as the 1954 outturn of 11.2 million and more than double the ten-year average of 9.6 million bushels. This year's crop was second only to the record 26.1 million harvested in 1912. The sharp increase over last year's crop was due to a 65 per cent increase in seeded area (2.0 million acres in 1955 as against 1.2 million in 1954) and a 16 per cent increase in average yield per acre. The second largest area devoted to Canadian oilseed crops in 1955 was the estimated 214,000 acres planted to soybeans in Ontario. Although this was 40,000 fewer acres than in 1954, sharply increased average yields resulted in a record outturn of 5.6 million bushels, 14 per cent above the 1954 crop of 5.0 million and double the ten-year average of 2.8 million.

A marked expansion in rapeseed acreage and its extension to all three Prairie Provinces occurred in 1955. Production of this crop had previously been concentrated in Saskatchewan, with a relatively small acreage in Manitoba. This year, for the first time, commercial production was extended to Alberta. The major portion of this year's near-record total of 55.8 million pounds was grown in Saskatchewan. Production of mustard seed in 1955 was placed at 52.8 million pounds, almost double last year's revised estimate of 27.7 million. Commercial production of this crop has usually been concentrated in Alberta, with relatively small acreages elsewhere. This year an estimated 195,000 pounds were grown on 300 acres in Manitoba. This province continues to be the only commercial producer of sunflower seed, production of which was estimated at 14.4 million pounds from 18,000 acres as against 14.0 million pounds from 20,000 acres in 1954.

Acreage, Yield and Production of Oilseed Crops, By Provinces, Canada, 1954 and 1955

Crop and Province	Acreage		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1954	1955	1954	1955 1/	1954	1955 1/
	- acres -		- bushels -		- bushels -	
Flaxseed						
Ontario	19,000	16,400	9.9	11.8	188,000 2/	194,000
Manitoba	444,000	531,000	9.0	8.7	4,000,000	4,600,000
Saskatchewan	518,000	1,180,000	9.3	11.5	4,800,000	13,600,000
Alberta	215,000	248,000	10.0	12.1	2,150,000	3,000,000
British Columbia	10,000	13,000	10.0	8.0	100,000	104,000
Totals	1,206,000	1,988,400	9.3	10.8	11,238,000	21,498,000
Soybeans						
Ontario	254,000	214,000	19.5	26.4	4,953,000 2/	5,650,000
			- pounds -		- pounds -	
Sunflower Seed						
Manitoba	20,000	18,000	700	800	14,000,000 2/	14,400,000
Rapeseed						
Manitoba	9,000	5,200	800	650	7,200,000	3,380,000
Saskatchewan	31,000 2/	123,000	700	400	21,700,000 2/	49,200,000
Alberta	-	8,000	-	400	-	3,200,000
Totals	40,000	136,200	722	410	28,900,000	55,780,000
Mustard Seed						
Manitoba	-	300	-	650	-	195,000
Alberta	66,800	78,200	415	673	27,733,000	52,645,000
Totals	66,800	78,500	415	673	27,733,000	52,840,000

1/ As indicated on basis of conditions on or about October 15. 2/ Revised.

Canadian Wheat Board Monthly Average Cash Grain Prices,
Basis in Store Fort William—Port Arthur

Grain and Grade	August 1955	September 1955	October 1955
	- cents and eighths per bushel -		
OATS			
Initial Payment to Producers			
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	55	55	55
3 Feed	48	48	48
Domestic and Export 1/			
2 C.W.	80/3	78/5	79/3
Ex. 3 C.W.	77/3	75/5	76/3
3 C.W.	75/3	73/5	74/3
Ex. 1 Feed	75/3	73/3	73/5
1 Feed	73/3	71/3	71/4
2 Feed	71/3	69/2	69
3 Feed	66/3	64/2	64
BARLEY			
Initial Payment to Producers			
1 C.W. Six-Row	98	98	98
2 C.W. Six-Row	98	98	98
3 C.W. Six-Row	96	96	96
4 C.W. Six-Row	90	90	90
1 C.W. Two-Row	91	91	91
2 C.W. Two-Row	91	91	91
3 C.W. Two-Row	88	88	88
1 Feed	87	87	87
2 Feed	82	82	82
3 Feed	75	75	75
Domestic and Export 1/			
1 C.W. Six-Row	116	116	116
2 C.W. Six-Row	116	116	116
3 C.W. Six-Row	112	112	112
4 C.W. Six-Row	103/3	103/6	106/6
1 C.W. Two-Row	115	115	115
2 C.W. Two-Row	115	115	115
3 C.W. Two-Row	105/3	105/6	108/7
1 Feed	103/3	101/5	103/4
2 Feed	102/3	100/6	102/4
3 Feed	99/3	97/2	98/5

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

Winnipeg Grain Exchange Monthly Average Cash Grain Prices,
Basis in Store Fort William—Port Arthur

Grain and Grade	August 1955	September 1955	October 1955
	- cents and eighths per bushel -		
OATS			
Domestic and Export			
2 C.W.	79/5	77/7	79/3
Ex. 3 C.W.	76/5	74/7	76/3
3 C.W.	74/2	72/5	74/3
Ex. 1 Feed	74/2	72/4	73/3
1 Feed	72/5	70/6	71/3
2 Feed	70/5	68/4	67/7
3 Feed	65/5	63/4	62/7
BARLEY			
Domestic and Export			
1 C.W. Six-Row	114/3	114/3	114/2
2 C.W. Six-Row	114/3	114/3	114/2
3 C.W. Six-Row	106/5	105	105
4 C.W. Six-Row	102/4	101/6	103
1 C.W. Two-Row	113/3	113/3	113/2
2 C.W. Two-Row	113/3	113/3	113/2
3 C.W. Two-Row	103/4	103/5	104/4
1 Feed	102/4	101	103
2 Feed	101/3	99/5	102/1
3 Feed	98/4	96/2	97/7
RYE			
Producers', Domestic, and Export Prices			
2 C.W.	86/6	94/6	96/6
3 C.W.	83/7	91/7	93/7
4 C.W.	76/1	84/5	86/6
Ergoty	74/1	82/4	82/4
FLAXSEED			
Producers', Domestic, and Export Prices			
1 C.W.	306/2	303/5	321/3
2 C.W.	298/1	296/4	318
3 C.W.	271/6	273/6	284/7

United States Feed Situation

The following summary of the feed situation in the United States has been extracted from the Outlook Issue of The Feed Situation published by the United States Department of Agriculture, under date of November 23.

Total supplies of feed grains and other concentrates have increased in recent years, reaching a new high of 197 million tons for the 1955-56 season, 14 per cent larger than the 1949-53 average. Big feed supplies this year are the result of record carryover stocks, large feed grain acreage, and a generally favorable growing season. Although the livestock population is increasing, the prospective supply per animal unit is 7 per cent larger than last year and a little above the previous high of 1949-50. The total supply appears adequate to provide an average rate of feeding per animal unit, meet other domestic and export requirements, and leave a little larger carryover at the close of the 1955-56 season. Carryover stocks have increased in each of the last 3 years and the record carryover of 39 million tons this year was nearly double the carryover in 1952.

The total acreage of feed grains has increased 12 per cent during the past 2 years and in 1955 it was 9 per cent above the 1949-53 average. It is expected to be maintained at a high level in 1956. With another big carryover in prospect, a normal growing season would result in another large supply of feed grains next year.

Supplies of feed grains are much better distributed over the country this year than in the past 2 or 3 years. They are much larger than in 1954 in the South, where a big corn crop was harvested this year. Total feed grain supplies are again above average in the North Central region, although drought cut corn production much below average in some of the Western Corn Belt States.

The total feed grain supply is 11 per cent more than last year, with the increase about equally divided between larger production and larger carryover stocks. The crop of 131 million tons was 9 million tons larger than last year, and second only to 1948. About three-fourths of the record carryover is under loan or owned by CCC. Supplies of each of the 4 feed grains are larger than in any previous year. Mounting corn stocks, which totaled over a billion bushels on October 1, and a bigger 1955 crop increased the total corn supply to 4.2 billion bushels, up 8 per cent from last year. Large acreages and record carryover stocks were responsible for the big supplies of other feed grains. The oats supply is 12 per cent larger than last year, the barley supply 15 per cent larger, and the sorghum grain supply a third larger.

Feed prices are expected to average lower in the 1955-56 feeding season than in 1954-55. At the beginning of the season they were substantially lower than a year earlier, and are expected to remain lower, at least through this winter. However, there may be some seasonal rise in feed grain prices later this year, whereas last year there was practically no increase from the fall to the spring. In October, prices received by farmers for feed grains averaged 21 per cent lower than a year earlier and the wholesale prices of high-protein feeds were 12 per cent lower. Lower prices reflect big feed supplies, lower price supports on feed grains, and the fact that many corn producers again over-planted their acreage allotments and are not eligible for price support. The mid-October average price of corn was $1.14 per bushel, 44 cents below the 1955 support, and 31 cents lower than a year earlier. Prices of the other feed grains also are considerably lower than a

year earlier, though oats and barley prices are only a little below the 1955 supports.

Supplies of high-protein feeds are expected to be a little larger in total and per animal unit in 1955-56, with most of the prospective increase in soybean meal.

The total hay supply is about 4 per cent larger than last year, and slightly above average per animal unit. Supplies are much better distributed this year than in 1954-55, and are adequate for livestock on farms in nearly all areas of the country.

CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS

October 17 - According to the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture world production of barley and oats in 1955, based on preliminary estimates, was forecast as follows, in millions of bushels, with 1954 figures in brackets: barley, 2,830 (2,820); oats, 4,335 (4,295).

31 - According to Foreign Crops and Markets, the first forecast of production of the world corn crop places the crop at a record 6,060 million bushels as against 5,500 million in 1954.

November 4 - Based on conditions at mid-October, the production of Canada's 1955 major grain crops was estimated as follows, in millions of bushels (1954 figures in brackets): All wheat, 494.1 (308.9); oats, 403.8 (306.8); barley, 251.8 (175.5); mixed grains, 65.2 (61.5); corn for grain, 31.5 (22.3); all rye, 14.7 (14.2); and flaxseed, 21.5 (11.2).

10 - The 1955 World Barley championship was won by R. W. Hummel of Milk River, Alberta at the Toronto Royal Agricultural Winter Fair. The oats championship went to Scotland for the second successive year and was awarded to William Sharp of Castleton, Banff.

21 - The Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce announced final payments from the 1954-55 Barley Pool.

28 - According to Foreign Crops and Markets, world production of flaxseed in 1955, based on preliminary information, is placed at 139 million bushels, 14 per cent above the revised 1954 estimate of about 122 million bushels.

30 - The Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce announced final payments from the 1954-55 Oats Pool.