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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 3-5, 1956.

Feed Grains Total supplies of Canadian feed grains in 1956-57 are up about 17 per cent over last year's level and are about 39 per cent above the ten-year (1946-47 --1955-56) average. The increase in this year's supplies results mainly from larger carryovers and substantially greater outturns of oats and barley. The oats crop, estimated at 535 million bushels is 31 per cent greater than last year's crop and 43 per cent above the ten-year average while the barley crop, estimated at 278 million bushels, is 10 per cent above the 1955 crop and 42 per cent above the ten-year average. Total supplies of oats in the 1956-57 crop year, at 652 million bushels, are 33 per cent above those of 1955-56 while barley supplies at 389 million bushels, are 13 per cent greater. The mixed grains crop of 69 million bushels is the largest on record while the corn crop of 24 million bushels greatly exceeds the ten-year average.

Gross supplies <sup>1/</sup> of feed grains available in 1956-57 are estimated at 23.3 million tons, about 17 per cent above last year's 19.9 million. Net supplies (gross supplies less estimated exports, seed requirements and other domestic uses) are placed at 18.8 million tons, about 18 per cent greater than the 1955-56 total of 16.0 million. A very slight decrease has taken place in the number of grain-consuming animal units between June 1, 1955 and June 1, 1956, and the net supply of feed grains per grain-consuming animal unit is estimated at 1.17 tons, about 18 per cent above the 1955-56 level of 0.99 tons. Supplies this year, on this basis, are the largest on record.

From a statistical standpoint, feed grain supplies are thus more than adequate for feeding requirements, but continued congestion of grain storage facilities poses problems in the delivery and distribution of these supplies. However, stocks at the Lakehead and in Eastern Elevators are considerably higher than a year ago and marketings of oats and barley up to mid-November of 1956-57 in Western Canada have been substantially above those of last year. Payments were made under Feed Freight Assistance on 753 thousand tons during the first three months of this crop year compared with 627 thousand tons a year earlier.

Supplies of locally-grown grain in Eastern Canada are somewhat above those of 1955-56 but livestock numbers, although slightly below a year earlier, remain high and this area should continue to provide a substantial market for western feed grains. The livestock population in Western Canada should also provide an outlet for a considerable part of the western crop. It is expected that a slightly larger export market for barley will develop this year than during 1955-56 and that oat exports will greatly exceed last year's very low levels.

In view of substantially greater domestic supplies, and despite the anticipated increase in exports coupled with continued heavy domestic disappearance, it is probable that carryover stocks of oats and barley at July 31, 1957 will exceed the July 31, 1956 level by a fair margin.

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<sup>1/</sup> 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.



Forage Crops and  
Feed Supplements

Given an average barn-feeding season, generally adequate supplies of fodder and the major feed supplements are indicated for the current crop year. Production of tame hay, estimated at 20.3 million tons, was slightly below last year's crop of 20.6 million tons, but 15 per cent above the ten-year average. However, difficulty in harvesting hay was experienced in most parts of Canada so that the quality of the crop is likely below average. Pastures have remained in good condition for an extended period in Eastern Canada and this will tend to stretch out the available winter feed supplies. In Western Canada, although supplies are generally adequate, the margin of reserves in relation to cattle numbers is considered to be narrow.

Supplies of millfeeds available to Canadian feeders are expected to show little change from the past crop year. Current production is running very slightly below 1955-56 rates but this is accompanied by a reduced export movement. Production of soybean oil meal, which accounts for about 40 per cent of all high protein supplements used by Canadian feeders, was 15 per cent higher during the first nine months of 1956 than during the corresponding period of 1955, while the output of other types of oil meal was down about 11 per cent. However, it is expected that oil meal supplies including imports will be adequate to meet requirements despite a considerably greater export movement. With a decrease in hog slaughterings expected to be offset by increased cattle slaughterings it is anticipated that supplies of packing-house by-products available in 1956-57 should be about equal to those of the preceding year. These products usually account for about 70 per cent of the high protein feed of animal origin, with most of the remainder consisting of fishmeal. While it is too early to assess accurately the 1956 production outlook of fishmeal, available supplies are expected to be somewhat greater than in 1955.

FINAL PAYMENTS, 1955-56 BARLEY AND OATS POOLS

Barley The Canadian Wheat Board, in its Instructions to the Trade, re Coarse Grains No. 10, under date of November 15, 1956 announced the details of the final payment on barley delivered to the Board during the crop year 1955-56. In 1955-56 producers delivered 113,886,727.9 bushels of barley to the Board and the total amount of the final payment to be distributed to producers is \$15,217,219.17. The average final payment was 13.362 cents per bushel.

Oats On November 29, in its Instructions to the Trade, re Coarse Grains No. 11, the Canadian Wheat Board announced details of the final payment on oats delivered to the Board during the crop year 1955-56. In 1955-56 producers delivered 71,387,015.7 bushels of oats to the Board and the total amount of the final payment to be distributed to producers is \$8,169,672.90. The average final payment was 11.444 cents per bushel.

DELIVERY QUOTA POLICY

Flaxseed The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade, re Quotas, No.30 under date of October 19, 1956 announced in part that:

"Effective immediately the delivery quota on Flaxseed is hereby increased from five (5) bushels to eight (8) bushels per seeded acre of Flaxseed as shown on the individual producer's permit book, subject to a minimum delivery quota of three hundred (300) bushels.

The above increase is authorized at all delivery points and all deliveries, whether for storage or for sale, must be entered in the producer's delivery permit book at the time of delivery.

Under the minimum delivery quota announced above, a producer whose delivery permit indicates acreage seeded to Flaxseed in 1956 of less than 38 acres may now deliver additional Flaxseed, which, when added to his previous deliveries of Flaxseed, will bring his total deliveries up to, but not in excess of, three hundred (300) bushels of Flaxseed.

As indicated in Instructions to the Trade re Quotas, No. 10, of August 31, 1956, producers may deliver Flaxseed within the quota authorized at their regular delivery point to any station selected by them at which space for Flaxseed is available.

All deliveries of Flaxseed which are made by producers must apply against the authorized Flaxseed quota and in no case will such deliveries be permitted to apply against a producer's initial or specified acreage quotas."

Supplementary Delivery  
Quota on Barley

The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade, re Quotas, No. 41, under date of November 28, 1956, announced that:

"Effective Friday, November 30th, at all Manitoba and Saskatchewan delivery points a supplementary quota of three (3) bushels per seeded acre of barley as based on the individual producer's permit book, subject to a minimum delivery of one hundred and fifty (150) bushels, is hereby authorized.

All deliveries made under this authorization, whether for storage or for sale, must be properly recorded in the producer's permit book on one of the pages provided for deliveries under supplementary quotas."

Delivery Quota  
on Flaxseed

The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade, re Quotas, No. 42, under date of November 28, 1956, announced that:

"Effective Friday, November 30th, the delivery quota on flaxseed will be increased at all delivery points from eight (8) bushels to eleven (11) bushels per seeded acre of flaxseed as shown on the individual producer's permit book. The previous minimum delivery of three hundred (300) bushels remains unchanged.

All deliveries of flaxseed which are made by producers must apply against the authorized flaxseed quota and in no case will such deliveries be permitted to apply against a producer's initial or specified acreage quota. All deliveries made under this authorization, whether for storage or for sale, must be properly recorded in the producer's delivery permit book.

As indicated in Instructions to the Trade re Quotas No. 10, of August 31st, 1956, producers may deliver flaxseed within the quota authorized at their regular delivery point to any station selected by them at which space for flaxseed is available."

General Quota  
Position

By December 7, 1956 out of a total of 2,079 shipping points in the Western Division, the Canadian Wheat Board had been able to place 434 on a quota of 3 bushels per specified acre, 664 on a 2-bushel quota and 848 on a 1-bushel quota. Of the remainder, only 105 points were on the Initial Unit Quota while 28 stations were reported as closed.



# QUALITY OF WESTERN CANADIAN BARLEY, 1956 CROP

The 1956 barley crop in the Prairie Provinces was estimated at 269.0 million bushels compared with 244.0 million in 1955 and the ten-year average of 185.0 million. In addition the malting quality of the new crop is higher than that of the 1955 crop. Malt extract is the highest on record. Details on the quality of the crop are 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 1956 crop of Western Canadian barley obtained by analysing 1919 survey samples representing individual carlots and farmers' parcels of Six-row grades and No. 1 Feed during the period August 1 to October 5 of the current crop year. Although some old crop moved to marketing positions during the first quarter of the new crop year, it is estimated that 80 per cent of the carlots represent new crop.

Malting Results Malting quality data for the composite samples are given in the table below along with data for similar samples representing the entire 1955-56 shipments. Malting qualities improve if barley is allowed a maturation period before malting, and this must be kept in mind when comparing the two sets of data.

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

Grade	Bushel	Plump	1000 K	Nitro-	Barley		Wort	Sacch.
	Weight	Barley	Weight	gen	Sacch.	Malt	Nit.	
	lb.	%	gm.	%	°L	%	%	°L

### Composite Samples of Winnipeg Inspections, August 1 to October 5, 1956

2 C.W. Six-row ...	51.2	87.6	33.0	1.89	179	78.0	0.96	143
3 C.W. Six-row ...	49.6	75.8	31.7	1.93	193	77.2	1.00	124
4 C.W. Six-row ...	50.1	83.8	32.1	1.91	179	77.7	0.99	134
No. 1 Feed .....	50.4	80.5	33.9	2.13	179	76.8	0.96	116

### Composite Samples of Western Inspections, 1955-56 Crop Year

2 C.W. Six-row ...	50.9	77.3	32.1	1.92	197	76.8	1.00	145
3 C.W. Six-row ...	49.2	72.0	31.0	2.00	209	76.0	1.06	137
4 C.W. Six-row ...	50.0	77.1	31.5	2.03	213	75.7	1.04	128
No. 1 Feed .....	49.5	75.3	33.0	2.08	201	73.7	1.01	109

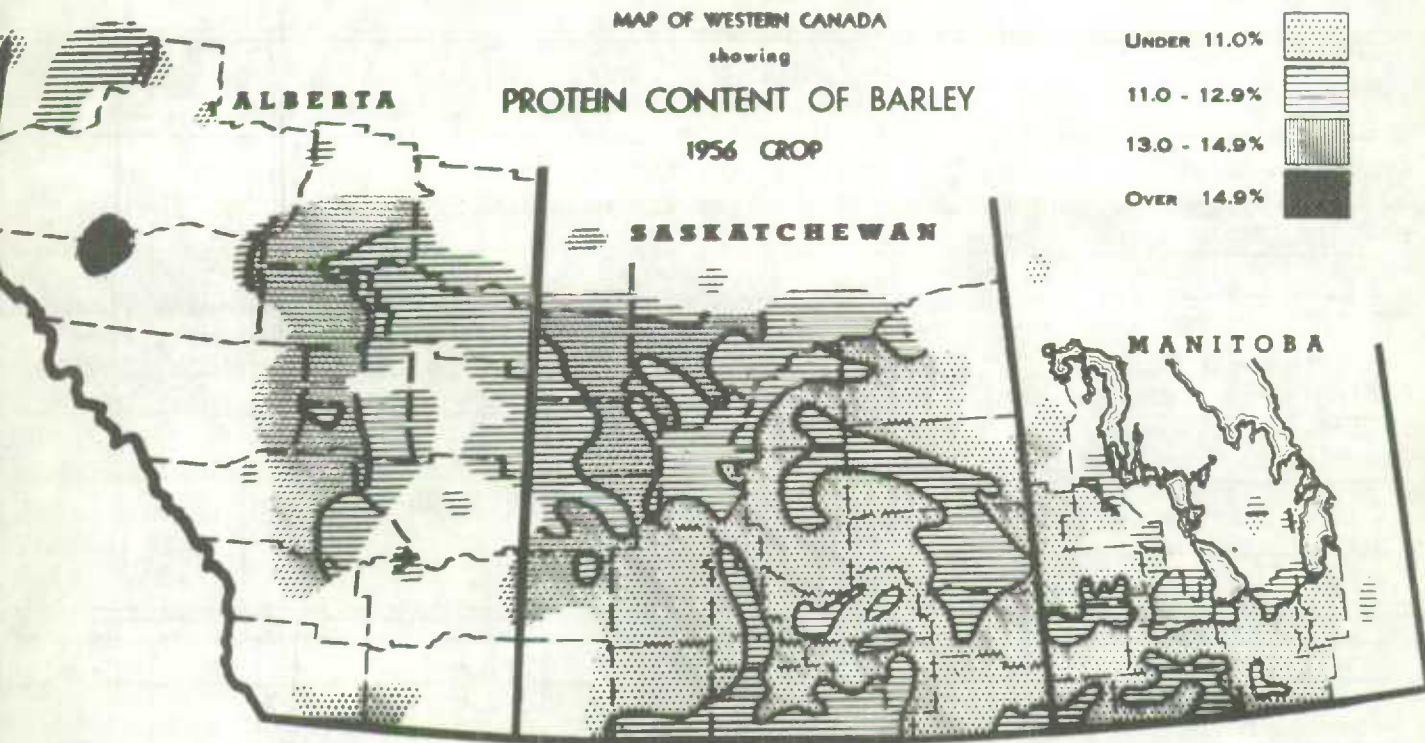
The 1956 crop samples are higher in yield of plump barley than the corresponding samples for the same period last year; bushel weights and kernel weights are also higher. Nitrogen contents of the Six-row grades are lower than at this time in 1955, and No. 1 Feed is slightly higher in nitrogen content. Malt extracts are appreciably higher for all grades. Barley saccharifying activities of the Six-row grades are lower than those for last year's corresponding samples, and this results from the lower barley nitrogen levels. Malt saccharifying activity is adequate.

The malting grades of the 1956 crop have the highest malt extract recorded since these surveys were started. The high yield of plump barley is also an advantage to the maltster. The percentage of carlots entering the malting grades is 10% lower than during the corresponding period last year; nevertheless, there should be an adequate supply of high grade malting barley for the domestic and export market.

**Protein Survey** The Laboratory collected 891 samples from inspection offices of the various grain companies that operate country elevators in the Prairie Provinces. These samples do not necessarily represent deliveries to country elevators, but are farmers' samples of new crop barley submitted to agents for grading purposes. An additional 1,028 samples representing individual carlots unloaded at malt houses or terminals for the first three months of the current crop year were also collected. Sample collection was not strictly proportional to the volume of production for each crop district but, except for Alberta, a reasonable geographic coverage was obtained. The data give a fairly accurate survey of the protein contents of the grades studied.

The 1,919 survey samples were collected from 828 shipping points; 729 from 239 points in Manitoba; 984 from 453 points in Saskatchewan; and 206 from 136 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 this year over 60% of the barley growing area is of low protein level (under 11.0%). Large scattered sections of average protein (11.0 to 12.9%) are shown in the three provinces. No above average protein areas are recorded.



Results of the survey data for the Prairie Provinces as a whole are summarized in the following table. This table shows that the weighted mean protein content for the malting grades and for No. 1 Feed combined is 10.7% which is equivalent to 1.98% nitrogen. This protein level is 0.3% lower than last year and 0.1% lower 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, 1956 Western Canadian Barley Crop

Grade	Protein Content, %		Nitrogen*, %		Number of Samples
	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	
2 C.W. Six-row .....	10.1	8.9-11.9	1.87	1.65-2.20	59
3 C.W. Six-row .....	10.4	8.1-13.6	1.92	1.50-2.52	988
4 C.W. Six-row .....	10.4	8.7-12.9	1.92	1.61-2.39	78
No. 1 Feed .....	11.0	8.2-15.1	2.04	1.52-2.79	794
All Grades .....	10.7	8.1-15.1	1.98	1.50-2.79	1,919

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

QUALITY OF WESTERN CANADIAN FLAXSEED, 1956 CROP

The following information is taken from Crop Bulletin No. 64, "Canadian Flax and Rapeseed, 1956" published by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Summary Average results for the 1956 flax crop show that the oil content is 42.9% that the iodine value is 191 Wijs' units, and that the protein content is 40.2%. Compared with last year's survey, oil content is 0.8% higher, iodine value is 3 units higher, and protein content is about 2% lower. Production this year in Western Canada is placed at 34.5 million bushels, the highest on record, and 15.0 million bushels over the 1955 production. The survey was made with 518 samples from 504 shipping points.

Survey Samples For the twenty-third survey of the quality of Western Canadian flaxseed, 518 samples from 504 shipping points in the Prairie Provinces, were collected and analyzed. Of these 129 samples were from 127 points in Manitoba, 289 from 282 points in Saskatchewan, and 100 from 95 points in Alberta. As far as possible, collection of samples was proportional to the production of flaxseed from each crop district in each province. Accordingly, information obtained on these samples gives a reasonably good indication of the quality of the current crop.

Mean Quality Data for Survey Samples of Western Canadian Flaxseed, 1956 Crop

Grade		Oil Content	Iodine Value	Protein Content	No. of Samples
		%	Wijs' units	%	
Western Canada ...	No. 1 C.W.	42.9	190	40.5	320
	No. 2 C.W.	42.8	191	39.8	179
	No. 3 C.W.	42.3	193	39.8	19
	All Grades	42.9	191	40.2	518
Manitoba .....	All Grades	42.7	190	40.3	129
Saskatchewan .....	All Grades	43.0	190	40.3	289
Alberta .....	All Grades	42.6	193	39.8	100



The preceding table shows mean value for oil content (dry basis), iodine value (Wijs' units), and protein content of the dry oil-free meal, for each grade, and for all grades, in each province. Average values for the new crop are: Oil content, 42.9%; iodine value, 191 units; and protein content, 40.2%. Oil content is 0.8% higher and iodine value is 3 units higher than last year. Compared with the long-time average, the 1956 crop is 1% higher in oil content and 3 units higher in iodine value.

Mean Oil Content for Survey Samples of Western Canadian Flaxseed for 1956 and 1955, and Corresponding Data for 1955-56 Crop Year

Grade	1956 Crop Survey	1955 Crop Survey	1955-56 Crop Year Final
	%	%	%
No. 1 C.W. ....	42.9	42.1	41.3
No. 2 C.W. ....	42.8	42.1	40.8
No. 3 C.W. ....	42.3	41.8	40.5
All Grades .....	42.9	42.1	41.2

The above table compares the survey data for 1956 with corresponding data for 1955 and with data for the complete 1955-56 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.



The accompanying map showing the distribution of survey samples for oil content indicates that most of the flax growing area is above average in oil content (over 42.9%). Areas of average oil content (41.0 to 42.9%) are fairly evenly distributed in the three provinces. The areas of low oil content are negligible.

# QUALITY OF WESTERN CANADIAN RAPESEED, 1956 CROP

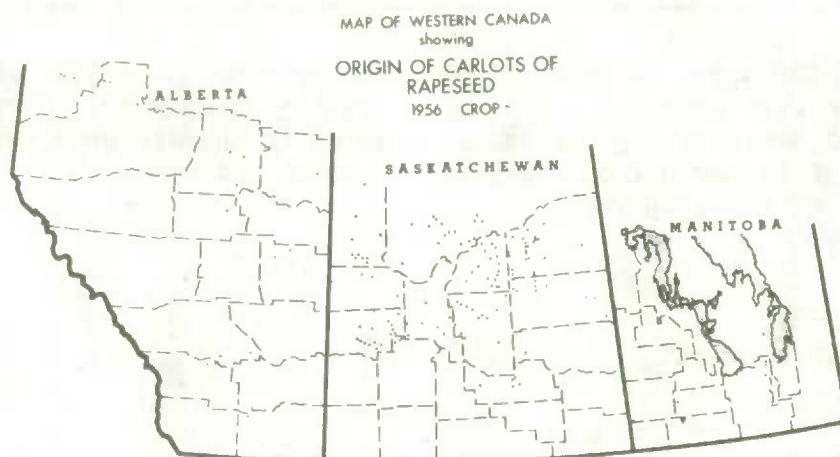
The following information is taken from Crop Bulletin No. 64 "Canadian Flax and Rapeseed, 1956," published by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

## Production and Grading

The 1956 rapeseed crop is estimated at 305 million pounds according to the November report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This estimate is more than four times that of last year's production of 77.4 million pounds. Acreage seeded was 357,000, compared to 136,200 in 1955. Average yield per acre was 855 pounds, compared to 568 pounds in 1955. During the first three months of the new crop year 1,356 carlots of rapeseed were inspected. This amounted to about 132 million pounds or well over one-third of the total production. All rapeseed falls into the single grade of "Canada Rapeseed".

## Survey Samples

For the first survey of the quality of Western Canadian rapeseed, 156 samples from 153 shipping points in the Prairie Provinces were collected and analyzed. Of these, 6 were from 6 points in Manitoba, 127 from 124 points in Saskatchewan, and 23 from 23 points in Alberta.



The above map shows the origin of samples of rapeseed in the survey. Rapeseed samples were mostly obtained from the northern half of Saskatchewan. A few samples from scattered areas were also collected from the other two provinces.

Mean Quality Data for Survey Samples of Western Canadian Rapeseed, 1956 Crop

Province	Oil Content %	Protein Content %	No. of Samples
Manitoba .....	43.6	41.4	6
Saskatchewan .....	44.8	39.4	127
Alberta .....	46.1	38.5	23
Western Canada .....	45.0	39.4	156

The accompanying table shows mean value for oil content (dry basis), and for protein content on the dry oil-free meal, for each province and for Western Canada. The average value for Western Canada is 45% oil content and 39.4% protein. Alberta produces rapeseed of the highest oil content (46.1%). Saskatchewan samples had an oil content of 44.8% and Manitoba samples gave the lowest value, 43.6%.



# NOVEMBER ESTIMATE OF CANADA'S 1956 GRAIN PRODUCTION

Production of most of Canada's principal grain crops in 1956, based on yields indicated at mid-October, when harvesting was nearing completion, will be higher than last year's levels. Due to favourable weather during most of October which enabled farmers to make rapid progress with the harvest and other fall work, harvesting of all but a small proportion of the crops had been completed by the end of the month. While reductions from the September forecast occurred in the production estimates of corn for grain and soybeans, estimates for the other grains registered increases. Average yields per acre of eight of the thirteen crops in the accompanying table, spring wheat, oats, barley, flaxseed, mixed grains, buckwheat, dry peas and dry beans either equal or exceed those of 1955. Estimated production is greater than that of last year for spring wheat, oats, barley, flaxseed, mixed grains, buckwheat and dry peas. Production of mixed grains and flaxseed established records in 1956.

Canada's 1956 wheat crop, estimated at 537.8 million bushels is the sixth in seven years to exceed 450 million bushels. While this year's crop is 9 per cent greater than the 1955 outturn of 494.1 million and 16 per cent above the ten-year (1946-1955) average of 463.7 million, it is 23 per cent below the record 701.9 million bushels harvested in 1952. The increase in production this year was due entirely to higher yields per acre, since the acreage seeded to wheat declined by 1 per cent from the 1955 level. This year's average yield per acre, at 25.2 million bushels has been exceeded only three times. Production of oats for grain in 1956 was placed at 535.4 million bushels, an increase of 31 per cent over last year's crop of 407.8 million and 43 per cent greater than the ten-year average of 375.5 million bushels. This year's barley crop was estimated at 277.8 million bushels, the second largest on record and 10 per cent above the 1955 crop of 252.4 million. The combined production of fall and spring rye was placed at 8.6 million bushels, 42 per cent below the 1955 crop of 14.8 million, 50 per cent below the ten-year average of 17.3 million bushels and the smallest outturn since 1945. Production of mixed grains, grown chiefly in Eastern Canada, was estimated at a record 69.0 million bushels compared with 66.0 million produced in 1955 and exceeding by 22 per cent the ten-year average outturn of 56.3 million bushels. Production of shelled corn in 1955 was placed at 23.9 million bushels, 24 per cent below last year's record outturn of 31.5 million bushels, but 42 per cent greater than the ten-year average of 16.9 million bushels.

## November Estimate of the 1956 Production of Grain Crops, Canada and Prairie Provinces, Compared with 1955

Crop	Area		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1955	1956	1955	1956 1/	1955	1956 1/
	- acres -		- bushels -		- bushels -	
<b>CANADA</b>						
Winter wheat .....	582,000	620,000	34.3	31.9	19,963,000	19,778,000
Spring wheat 2/ ..	20,923,800	20,720,400	22.7	25.0	474,177,000	518,018,000
All wheat .....	21,505,800	21,340,400	23.0	25.2	494,140,000	537,796,000
Oats for grain ...	11,178,000	11,972,500	36.5	44.7	407,783,000	535,394,000
Barley .....	9,932,500	8,722,300	25.4	31.8	252,410,000	277,782,000
Fall rye .....	568,900	395,100	19.9	15.3	11,344,000	6,056,000
Spring rye .....	211,300	161,900	16.1	15.7	3,410,000	2,543,000
All rye .....	780,200	557,000	18.9	15.4	14,754,000	8,599,000
Flaxseed .....	1,838,400	3,141,000	10.7	11.1	19,748,000	34,993,000
Mixed grains .....	1,705,200	1,634,700	38.7	42.2	65,950,000	69,014,000
Corn for grain ...	507,000	439,000	62.1	54.5	31,510,000	23,918,000
Buckwheat .....	126,900	121,900	18.3	22.3	2,321,000	2,724,000
Peas, dry .....	44,600	43,900	15.1	20.7	672,000	908,000
Beans, dry .....	80,900	72,800	15.9	17.5	1,286,000	1,274,000
Soybeans .....	214,000	228,000	26.4	21.6	5,650,000	4,935,000
<b>PRAIRIE PROVINCES</b>						
Wheat 2/ .....	20,812,000	20,630,000	22.7	25.0	472,000,000	516,000,000
Oats for grain ...	7,788,000	8,605,000	37.2	46.0	290,000,000	396,000,000
Barley .....	9,638,000	8,462,000	25.3	31.8	244,000,000	269,000,000
Rye .....	707,000	477,300	18.9	14.3	13,350,000	6,843,000
Flaxseed .....	1,809,000	3,097,000	10.8	11.1	19,450,000	34,500,000

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.

Reflecting larger July-end carryover stocks and substantially greater outturns of oats and barley as well as a record crop of mixed grains, total supplies of Canadian feed grains for 1956-57 are about 17 per cent greater than those of 1955-56. Current crop year supplies of oats, consisting of the August carryover of 116.6 million bushels and this year's harvest of 535.4 million amounted to some 652.0 million bushels, exceeding last year's total of 491.8 million by 33 per cent. Supplies of barley, at 388.8 million bushels were 13 per cent greater than the 1955-56 comparable total and consisted of a carryover of 111.0 million bushels and a production of 277.8 million. Production of mixed grains in 1956 reached a record 69.0 million bushels while the outturn of grain corn, although down from the 1955 level, totalled some 23.9 million bushels. Gross supplies of feed grains available in 1956-57 are estimated at 23.3 million tons as against the 1955-56 level of 19.9 million. Gross supplies per grain consuming animal unit at 1.45 tons were well above last year's figure of 1.23 tons and the highest since 1953-54.

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

Crop Year	Gross Supply Feed Grain <u>2/</u> - tons -	Grain-Consuming Animal Units <u>3/</u>	Gross Supply Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit - tons -
1936-37-1940-41 (average)	10,356,000	15,989,000	0.65
1951-52 .....	19,749,000	14,595,000	1.36
1952-53 .....	21,626,000	15,496,000	1.40
1953-54 .....	21,666,000	14,698,000	1.47
1954-55 .....	18,082,000	15,566,000	1.16
1955-56 (revised) .....	19,899,000	16,209,000	1.23
1956-57 (preliminary) ....	23,311,000 <u>4/</u>	16,040,000	1.45

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 livestock population as at June 1 immediately preceding that crop year. 4/ Based on November estimate of production of 1956 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 1956-57 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	14,595,000	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) .....	13,721,000	15,566,000	0.88
1955-56 (revised) .....	15,973,000	16,209,000	0.99
1956-57 (preliminary) ....	18,785,000	16,040,000	1.17

Net supplies of feed grains available in 1956-57, at 18.8 million tons are about 18 per-cent greater than the 1955-56 total of 16.0 million. Relative to livestock numbers, the net supply of feed grain per grain-consuming animal unit is placed at a record 1.17 tons, reflecting not only the larger outturns for most feed grains, especially oats and barley, but also a slight drop in livestock numbers. The livestock population in Canada, estimated as at June 1, 1956 was the equivalent of 16.0 million grain-consuming animal units as against the June 1, 1955 level of 16.2 million.

Grain Consumed in 1955-56 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 1955-56 was estimated at 0.79 tons, only slightly above the 0.76 tons fed in 1954-55 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	14,595,000	0.91
1952-53 .....	11,896,000	15,496,000	0.77
1953-54 .....	11,686,000	14,698,000	0.80
1954-55 (revised) .....	11,841,000	15,566,000	0.76
1955-56 (preliminary) ....	12,784,000	16,209,000	0.79

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 14 amounted to 86.5 million bushels, exceeding by 45 per cent the comparable 1955-56 total of 59.5 million but 6 per cent below the ten-year (1945-1954) average for this period of 92.3 million bushels. This year's August 1 - November 14 total consisted of barley 51 per cent; oats 31 per cent; flaxseed 15 per cent; and rye 3 per cent.

Farmers' Marketings of Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces, 1956-57  
with Comparisons

Period or week ending		Oats				Barley			
		Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
		- thousand bushels -				- thousand bushels -			
August	8,1956 ..	-	12	1	13	1	17	10	28
	15 .....	11	222	12	244	10	172	35	218
	22 .....	164	405	39	608	214	295	128	636
	29 .....	564	822	127	1,513	519	933	277	1,729
September	5 .....	383	722	159	1,264	613	1,304	420	2,338
	12 .....	663	848	150	1,660	1,060	1,912	605	3,578
	19 .....	1,067	1,335	241	2,643	727	3,242	1,151	5,120
	26 .....	1,645	1,490	404	3,539	1,140	2,229	1,773	5,141
October	3 .....	1,092	1,695	434	3,220	730	2,131	1,965	4,826
	10 .....	619	1,646	665	2,930	661	2,202	1,914	4,777
	17 .....	647	1,666	1,020	3,333	807	2,583	1,701	5,091
	24 .....	439	1,049	675	2,163	655	1,437	1,166	3,258
	31 .....	309	639	994	1,942	496	1,222	1,428	3,145
November	7 .....	235	495	386	1,115	497	1,169	915	2,581
	14 .....	233	400	313	945	104	726	994	1,825
Totals .....		8,070	13,446	5,618	27,134	8,234	21,575	14,482	44,291
Similar Period 1955		2,666	6,802	3,375	12,843	7,244	16,133	10,100	33,477
Average Similar Period									
1945-1954 .....		9,057	19,042	9,575	37,674	15,437	15,698	12,239	43,375
		Rye				Flaxseed			
		- thousand bushels -				- thousand bushels -			
August	8, 1956.	1	6	4	10	1/	1/	1	2
	15 .....	11	39	1	51	1/	2	1/	2
	22 .....	125	95	57	276	5	5	2	13
	29 .....	119	208	94	420	15	4	7	26
September	5 .....	21	160	75	256	8	17	2	27
	12 .....	20	96	47	164	62	68	25	154
	19 .....	21	195	54	271	103	134	42	280
	26 .....	11	65	43	119	521	588	93	1,202
October	3 .....	2	111	35	148	730	1,205	111	2,046
	10 .....	19	76	35	130	443	1,118	239	1,799
	17 .....	50	82	26	158	907	1,553	332	2,792
	24 .....	21	58	24	103	327	703	282	1,311
	31 .....	7	39	28	74	338	782	419	1,539
November	7 .....	7	39	23	69	161	531	194	886
	14 .....	20	25	16	61	94	350	204	648
Totals .....		455	1,294	562	2,311	3,715	7,060	1,952	12,727
Similar Period 1955		154	572	402	1,128	3,169	7,211	1,690	12,070
Average Similar Period									
1945-1954 .....		591	3,245	1,978	5,814	2,726	1,838	829	5,393

1/ Less than 500 bushels.



Visible Supply of Canadian Oats, November 14, 1956, Compared with  
Approximately the Same Date, 1954 and 1955

Position	1954	1955	1956
- thousand bushels -			
Country elevators - Manitoba .....	2,049	3,554	8,321
Saskatchewan .....	8,242	9,646	15,679
Alberta .....	7,828	5,130	10,478
Totals .....	18,119	18,330	34,478
Interior private and mill .....	809	659	772
Interior terminals .....	210	8	57
Vancouver - New Westminster .....	1,243	172	120
Victoria .....	-	1	<u>1/</u>
Prince Rupert .....	-	-	-
Churchill .....	1	<u>1/</u>	-
Fort William - Port Arthur .....	11,962	2,178	8,892
In transit rail (Western Division) .....	3,437	1,171	810
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports ..	4,638	3,583	7,346
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports ...	773	1,170	2,420
In transit lake .....	2,699	1,126	3,131
In transit rail (Eastern Division) .....	2	49	12
United States ports .....	3,491	-	578
Totals .....	47,384	28,447	58,616

Visible Supply of Canadian Barley, November 14, 1956 Compared with  
Approximately the Same Date, 1954 and 1955

Position	1954	1955	1956
- thousand bushels -			
Country elevators - Manitoba .....	4,955	5,651	2,585
Saskatchewan .....	8,227	8,750	6,295
Alberta .....	22,249	19,773	16,423
Totals .....	35,432	34,174	25,302
Interior private and mill .....	2,249	2,144	2,616
Interior terminals .....	1,387	283	1,008
Vancouver - New Westminster .....	1,946	1,680	5,114
Victoria .....	1	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Prince Rupert .....	711	393	163
Fort William - Port Arthur .....	9,956	6,788	15,092
In transit rail (Western Division) .....	2,273	2,360	3,052
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports ..	3,945	1,910	5,401
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports ...	4,372	2,591	3,294
In transit lake .....	3,678	2,807	3,406
In transit rail (Eastern Division) .....	-	8	2
United States ports .....	1,981	-	-
Totals .....	67,929	55,139	64,449

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

Visible Supply of Canadian Rye, November 14, 1956 Compared with  
Approximately the Same Date, 1954 and 1955

Position	1954	1955	1956
- thousand bushels -			
Country elevators - Manitoba .....	368	449	457
Saskatchewan .....	1,886	1,498	1,546
Alberta .....	1,263	647	772
Totals .....	3,516	2,594	2,775
Interior private and mill .....	27	22	52
Interior terminals .....	4	24	-
Vancouver-New Westminster .....	-	-	-
Fort William-Port Arthur .....	4,205	2,127	3,384
In transit rail (Western Division) .....	421	108	82
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports ...	400	547	234
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports ....	997	582	531
In transit lake .....	179	163	-
United States ports .....	326	-	-
Totals .....	10,075	6,167	7,059

Visible Supply of Canadian Flaxseed, November 14, 1956 Compared with  
Approximately the Same Date, 1954 and 1955

Position	1954	1955	1956
- thousand bushels -			
Country elevators - Manitoba .....	604	296	744
Saskatchewan .....	989	1,403	2,526
Alberta .....	516	472	686
Totals .....	2,110	2,171	3,956
Interior private and mill .....	55	30	51
Interior terminals .....	49	63	88
Vancouver-New Westminster .....	39	162	37
Fort William-Port Arthur .....	1,939	3,644	3,077
In transit rail (Western Division) .....	915	1,676	1,046
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports ...	267	321	663
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports ....	86	321	590
In transit lake .....	991	1,166	1,351
In transit rail (Eastern Division) .....	2	-	55
Totals .....	6,453	9,555	10,912



GRADING OF CROPS, 1956-57

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 35,712, representing an increase of some 74 per cent over the number of cars inspected during the corresponding period of 1955. Inspections of barley at 21,782 accounted for more than half of the August-October total, with the remainder consisting of oats, 9,301 cars; flaxseed, 2,885; and rye, 1,744.

The relatively large proportions of inspected grain entering the higher grades during the first three months of the 1956-57 crop year not only indicates the generally satisfactory quality of the 1956 crop but also reflects the above-average quality of the carryover stocks, particularly oats and barley. Percentages of the fair grains falling into the higher grades (excluding "Toughs" and "Damps") during the August-October period of 1956 with comparable data for the entire 1955-56 crop year and the five year (1950-51-1954-55) averages, respectively in brackets, were as follows: oats, 1 Feed or higher, 94.3 (91.0, 73.0); barley, 1 Feed or higher, 72.6 (69.6, 50.5); rye 3 C.W. or higher, 74.0 (78.9, 68.8); flaxseed 1 C.W. and 2 C.W. 98.4 (96.8, 66.7).

Grading of Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed Inspected\*, August-October, 1956 with Comparisons

Grain and Grade	Crop Year		August-October		Grain and Grade	Crop Year		August-October	
	Average					Average			
	1950-51-	1955-56	1956-57			1950-51-	1955-56	1956-57	
	1954-55					1954-55			
	- per cent -		cars per cent			- per cent -		cars per cent	
<u>OATS</u>					<u>BARLEY</u>				
1 C.W. ....	1/	1/	-	-	1 C.W. Six-Row ..	1/	1/	-	-
2 C.W. ....	0.4	0.2	5	0.1	2 C.W. Six-Row ..	1.5	5.4	647	3.0
Ex. 3 C.W. ....	2.5	2.3	129	1.4	3 C.W. Six-Row ..	21.5	30.6	7,309	33.6
3 C.W. ....	12.3	21.0	2,281	24.5	4 C.W. Six-Row ..	2.2	5.1	712	3.3
Ex. 1 Feed ....	15.2	13.1	951	10.2	1 C.W. Two-Row ..	1/	1/	-	-
1 Feed ....	42.6	54.4	5,401	58.1	2 C.W. Two-Row ..	0.2	0.5	85	0.4
2 Feed ....	5.7	5.3	398	4.3	3 C.W. Two-Row ..	2.0	5.3	1,307	6.0
3 Feed ....	1.1	0.8	59	0.6	1 Feed .....	23.1	22.7	5,733	26.3
Mixed Feed ....	1/	1/	2	1/	Ex. 2 Feed ....	-	15.6	3,620	16.6
Toughs 2/ 3/ ....	15.9	1.7	30	0.3	2 Feed .....	15.9	5.7	1,353	6.2
Damps 2/ 4/ ....	3.1	1/	2	1/	3 Feed .....	4.3	2.0	522	2.4
Rejected 2/ ....	0.6	0.7	16	0.2	Toughs 2/ 5/ ....	23.5	5.8	340	1.5
All others .....	0.6	0.5	27	0.3	Damps 2/ 4/ ....	5.1	1/	4	1/
					Rejected .....	0.3	0.8	119	0.5
					All others .....	0.2	0.5	31	0.1
Totals .....	100.0	100.0	9,301	100.0	Totals .....	100.0	100.0	21,782	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately) 24,201,000					Bushel equivalent (approximately) 45,798,000				
<u>RYE</u>					<u>FLAXSEED</u>				
1 C.W. ....	0.2	0.1	1	0.1	1 C.W. ....	53.6 4	80.8	2,479	85.9
2 C.W. ....	25.4	32.3	447	25.6	2 C.W. ....	13.1	16.0	362	12.5
3 C.W. ....	43.2	46.5	842	48.3	3 C.W. ....	4.0	1.8	36	1.2
4 C.W. ....	5.2	7.5	238	13.6	4 C.W. ....	0.5	0.1	-	-
Ergoty .....	5.7	5.9	152	8.7	Toughs 2/ 6/ ....	24.1	0.8	6	0.2
Toughs 2/ 3/ ....	18.5	7.0	53	3.0	Damp 2/ 7/ ....	4.1	-	-	-
Damp 2/ 4/ ....	1.4	-	-	-	Rejected 2/ ....	1/	1/	-	-
Rejected 2/ ....	0.3	0.6	7	0.4	All others .....	0.5	0.5	2	1
All others .....	0.2	1/	4	0.2					
Totals .....	100.0	100.0	1,744	100.0	Totals .....	100.0	100.0	2,885	100.0
Bus Bushel equivalent (approximately) 3,152,000					Bushel equivalent (approximately) 4,751,000				

\* 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 1956 navigation season to November 14 amounted to 312.8 million bushels, surpassing by 42 per cent the comparable 1955 figure of 220.2 million bushels and were 25 per cent greater than the corresponding 1954 total of 250.8 million bushels. The 1956 season was declared officially open on April 11 while in both 1955 and 1954 navigation commenced officially on April 20. Although shipments of each of the five grains exceeded comparable 1955 levels, the bulk of the increase was accounted for by larger shipments of wheat, from 115.6 million bushels last year to 175.4 million this year. Shipments of barley showed the next largest increase, from 58.0 million bushels in 1955 to 79.2 million in 1956 while shipments of oats went up from 28.7 million to 39.8 million bushels. Shipments of rye at 10.1 million bushels and flaxseed at 8.2 million showed increases of 61 thousand and 396 thousand bushels, respectively, over their corresponding 1955 levels.

Combined shipments of the five major grains from August 1 to November 14 of the current crop year amounted to 112.6 million bushels as against the comparable 1955 total of 78.1 million. Although shipments of rye declined 2.4 million bushels below last year's figure of 3.6 million, increases amounting to 17.7 million bushels for wheat, 7.4 million for oats, 10.9 million for barley and 0.7 million for flaxseed resulted in a gain of some 44 per cent in the total amount shipped up to mid-November of the 1956-57 crop year as compared with the corresponding period of 1955-56.

## Lake Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur, from the Opening of Navigation to November 14, 1956 and to Approximately the Same Date, 1946-55\*

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
- thousand bushels -						
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 .....	99,376	25,890	25,195	4,924	6,207	161,591
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 .....	183,421	82,425	101,073	13,903	5,202	386,024
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
1956 .....	175,424	39,799	79,197	10,144	8,233	312,797
<u>August 1 to November 14</u>						
1955 .....	31,542	12,351	25,924	3,596	4,703	78,116
1956 .....	49,259	19,761	36,871	1,240	5,449	112,580

\* Shipments from opening of navigation to November 14, 1946 and 1947. Shipments for subsequent years to the following dates: November 11, 1948; November 17, 1949; November 16, 1950; November 15, 1951; November 13, 1952; November 12, 1953; November 17, 1954; and November 16, 1955.

# RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

The total amount of the five grains moved by rail from the Lakehead during the first three months of the current crop year amounted to 1,158 thousand bushels, relatively unchanged from the comparable 1955-56 total of 1,084 thousand bushels. Wheat and oats moved in larger volume this year than last, shipments of rye were unchanged while shipments of barley and flaxseed were smaller.

## Rail Shipments of Canadian Grain from Fort William-Port Arthur, August-October, 1956 and 1955

Month	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
- thousand bushels -						
August, 1956 .....	101	231	30	3	-	364
September .....	70	217	32	-	3	322
October .....	121	276	71	-	3	471
Totals .....	292	724	133	3	7	1,158
Same period 1955 .....	185	625	249	3	23	1,084



FREIGHT ASSISTANCE SHIPMENTS

Claims filed for payment up to October 31, 1956 represent the movement of 15.1 million bushels of wheat, oats, barley and rye from the Prairie Provinces to Eastern Canada and British Columbia under the freight assistance policy during the August-September period of the 1956-57 crop year. This preliminary total, subject to upward revision with the filing of additional claims, already exceeds by 9 per cent the revised August-September 1955 total of 13.9 million bushels. Of the four grains, rye was the only one moving in smaller volume this year than last, shipments of barley were unchanged while those of oats and wheat showed increases of 1.5 million and 1.2 million bushels, respectively.

Preliminary data on the movement of screenings and millfeeds under the freight assistance policy indicate that 18,558 tons and 60,639 tons, respectively, were shipped during the August-September period of the current crop year. As with wheat, oats, barley and rye, these totals are based on claims submitted up to October 31, 1956 and will likely be subject to considerable upward revision with the filing of additional claims.

Data covering the crop year 1955-56 (based on claims submitted up to October 31, 1956) indicate that total shipments of wheat, oats, barley and rye moved under the freight assistance policy during the period amounted to 88.9 million bushels, exceeding by 12 per cent the revised 1954-55 total of 79.4 million bushels. Shipments of screenings, at 98,902 tons and millfeeds at 542,062 tons were also above the 1954-55 revised figures of 69,428 tons and 523,887 tons, respectively.

Provincial Distribution of Shipments under the Freight Assistance Policy, 1956-57 and 1955-56

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screenings	Millfeeds
	- thousand bushels -				- tons -	
	August 1 to September 30, 1956					
Newfoundland .....	10	122	12	-	104	458
Prince Edward Island ....	62	47	66	-	111	953
Nova Scotia .....	160	288	144	-	784	4,388
New Brunswick .....	92	228	105	-	454	3,182
Quebec .....	1,215	2,681	1,810	3/	5,089	31,030
Ontario .....	1,615	4,318	1,604	5	11,942	18,847
British Columbia .....	244	167	111	3/	74	1,781
Totals 1/ .....	3,397	7,850	3,851	6	18,558	60,639
Same period 1955:						
Preliminary 2/ .....	2,172	6,336	3,851	100	15,019	65,575
Revised 1/ .....	2,654	6,937	4,193	102	17,254	86,585
	Crop Year 1955-56					
Newfoundland .....	87	470	130	3/	892	3,692
Prince Edward Island ....	276	307	367	2	1,255	7,508
Nova Scotia .....	950	2,184	1,128	3	4,746	34,216
New Brunswick .....	552	1,403	727	1	3,285	29,016
Quebec .....	6,937	17,496	11,654	225	36,261	271,748
Ontario .....	7,522	21,029	8,409	124	49,757	153,162
British Columbia .....	2,612	3,012	1,329	4	2,706	42,720
Totals 1/ .....	18,936	45,902	23,744	360	98,902	542,062
Crop Year 1954-55:						
Preliminary 2/ .....	13,697	41,171	22,619	323	68,953	520,652
Revised 1/ .....	14,200	41,845	22,992	325	69,428	523,887

1/ Based on claims filed up to October 31, 1956.

2/ Based on claims filed up to October 31, 1955.

3/ Less than 500 bushels.

Exports of Canadian Oats and Barley, 1956-57

Destination	August	September	October	August—October
			- bushels -	
			OATS 1/	
<u>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</u>				
United Kingdom .....	-	131,779	16,487	148,266
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>				
<u>North America</u>				
Panama .....	2,915	6,471	5,294	14,680
United States				
For domestic use 2/ .....	1,677,339	150,956	112,512	1,940,807
<u>South America</u>				
Venezuela .....	4,706	4,706	-	9,412
Totals, Foreign Countries	1,684,960	162,133	117,806	1,964,899
Totals, All Countries ....	1,684,960	293,912	134,293	2,113,165

BARLEY 1/

<u>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</u>				
United Kingdom .....	5,326,916	2,366,071	3,442,477	11,135,464
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>				
<u>Asia</u>				
Japan .....	935,775	1,295,056	889,316	3,120,147
<u>Europe</u>				
Belgium .....	390,267	177,333	69,666	637,266
Germany, Federal Republic ....	-	515,200	1,456,117	1,971,317
Ireland .....	-	-	119,000	119,000
Netherlands .....	19,333	-	70,233	89,566
Switzerland .....	211,400	14,000	-	225,400
<u>North America</u>				
United States				
For domestic use 2/ .....	1,648,674	2,654,261	3,953,746	8,256,681
Totals, Foreign Countries	3,205,449	4,655,850	6,558,078	14,419,377
Totals, All Countries ....	8,532,365	7,021,921	10,000,555	25,554,841



Exports of Canadian Rye and Flaxseed, 1956-57

Destination	August	September	October	August—October
			- bushels -	
			RYE <u>1/</u>	
<u>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</u>				
United Kingdom .....	-	40,000	-	40,000
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>				
<u>Europe</u>				
Germany, Federal Republic .....	10,175	-	-	10,175
<u>North America</u>				
United States				
For domestic use <u>2/</u> .....	981,499	-	-	981,499
Totals, Foreign Countries .	991,674	-	-	991,674
Totals, All Countries .....	991,674	40,000	-	1,031,674

FLAXSEED 1/

<u>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</u>				
United Kingdom .....	548,302	162,696	414,217	1,125,215
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>				
<u>Asia</u>				
Japan .....	115,325	58,400	68,169	241,894
<u>Europe</u>				
Belgium .....	34,147	-	158,615	192,762
Germany, Federal Republic .....	-	-	59,031	59,031
Italy .....	42,209	-	36,000	78,209
Netherlands .....	12,336	-	330,233	342,569
Totals, Foreign Countries .	204,017	58,400	652,048	914,465
Totals, All Countries .....	752,319	221,096	1,066,265	2,039,680

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/ 1956-57

Destination	August	September	October	Aug.—Oct.
- bushels -				
<u>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</u>				
<u>Africa</u>				
Mauritius and Seychelles .....	-	-	741	741
<u>Asia</u>				
Ceylon .....	77	544	-	621
Hong Kong .....	1,253	494	495	2,242
<u>North America</u>				
Bahamas .....	687	-	77	764
Barbados .....	44	209	-	253
Bermuda .....	165	154	313	632
Jamaica .....	2,912	8,808	6,758	18,478
Leeward and Windward Islands .	648	385	599	1,632
Trinidad and Tobago .....	291	236	-	527
Totals, Commonwealth Countries ..	6,077	10,830	8,983	25,890
<u>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</u>				
<u>North America</u>				
Costa Rica .....	269	-	77	346
Cuba .....	5	-	-	5
Guatemala .....	6,731	3,571	1,374	11,676
Panama .....	253	77	-	330
St. Pierre and Miquelon .....	77	-	-	77
United States .....	-	-	110 2/	110 2/
<u>South America</u>				
Peru .....	313	-	50	363
Surinam .....	-	60	77	137
Venezuela .....	15,440	27,731	16,917	60,088
Totals, Foreign Countries .....	23,088	31,439	18,605 2/	73,132 2/
Totals, All Countries .....	29,165	42,269	27,588 2/	99,022 2/

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

2/ Includes exports of 110 bushels of oatmeal.



# HOG-BARLEY RATIO

Reflecting a gradual rise in hog prices while the price of feed barley remained relatively stable, the hog-barley ratio increased by 2.3 points during the three-month period August to October. The monthly average price of barley, basis No. 1 Feed, in store Fort William-Port Arthur remained within the narrow range of a \$1.03 1/8 per bushel in October and \$1.05 per bushel in September. Returns from hogs, meanwhile, averaged on the basis of B-1 dressed weight at Winnipeg, moved upwards from \$24.70 per hundredweight in August, to \$26.23 per hundredweight in September and to \$27.43 per hundredweight in October. As a result the index increased from 19.6 points in August to 20.6 in September and 21.9 points in October.

Number of Bushels of No. 1 Feed Barley  
Equivalent in Price to 100 Pounds of B-1 (Live) Hog at Winnipeg, by Months, 1951-1956  
(Long-time average 1913-1949, with 1930 omitted due to extreme abnormality, is 18.3)

Month	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
January .....	17.0	14.6	15.1	28.1	16.2	16.3
February .....	17.2	14.7	16.1	28.9	15.3	16.3
March .....	17.4	15.4	17.0	30.7	16.0	15.2
April .....	16.4	16.5	17.0	30.6	15.9	14.3
May .....	20.2	17.4	19.0	31.7	17.0	14.7
June .....	24.3	17.2	20.7	28.3	19.7	18.8
July .....	26.1	17.5	21.4	23.6	19.0	19.8
August .....	25.1	15.9	23.2	18.4	19.4	19.6
September .....	21.2	15.2	23.8	16.3	19.7	20.6
October .....	17.0	14.4	26.5	15.8	16.4	21.9
November .....	15.2	14.2	24.8	16.0	16.3	
December .....	15.8	16.3	27.4	17.1	16.4	

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

## FEED AND LIVESTOCK PRICE INDICES

During the period August to October, 1956 the index of feed prices continued to decline from the high reached in April. Prices of feed grains were slightly lower during the period, although millfeed prices were nominally stronger. Hay prices were down slightly from mid-summer levels.

The index of farm animals and animal products remained relatively stable during the three months August to October this year. Prices for hogs and calves strengthened during the period, while average returns from such other commodities as steers, lambs, wool, poultry and eggs declined each month. As a result the index fluctuated within a range of 256.0 points in October and 259.3 points in September.

Index Numbers of Feed Prices and Prices of Farm Animals and Farm Animal Products  
by Months, 1953-1956 (1935-1939 = 100)

Month	1953		1954		1955		1956	
	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal
January .....	211.3	266.4	201.6	266.3	215.7	248.3	208.2	235.0
February .....	210.4	263.1	202.8	264.7	218.8	245.6	212.1	232.3
March .....	209.8	264.3	202.2	262.0	210.7	241.3	216.2	231.1
April .....	207.5	255.8	204.4	260.4	215.3	238.7	225.9	232.0
May .....	203.7	263.2	203.3	268.0	216.6	243.4	221.8	238.0
June .....	200.0	268.7	202.8	267.3	212.7	250.0	216.6	251.7
July .....	197.0	265.3	201.1	262.1	199.7	249.5	213.0	256.4
August .....	196.6	269.9	201.9	248.2	198.3	250.6	209.9	257.6
September .....	195.0	263.7	208.2	245.5	199.3	251.6	214.0	259.3
October .....	192.5	265.3	214.1	240.5	199.3	241.9	208.3	256.0
November .....	191.8	258.0	215.8	243.1	200.7	240.5		
December .....	192.6	261.6	215.2	245.9	202.9	239.4		

# MILLFEEDS

Production of millfeeds in Canada during the crop year 1955-56 amounted to 703,415 tons, exceeding by 1 per cent the 1954-55 total of 696,450 tons but 12 per cent below the ten-year (1945-46-1954-55) average production of 797,825 tons.

Exports, amounting to some 111,660 tons showed a decline for the third successive year. The quantity of millfeeds available for domestic use during 1955-56, at 599,917 tons was the largest since 1950-51. Some 45 per cent of the 1955-56 export movement of Canadian millfeeds went to the United Kingdom, with the bulk of the remainder accounted for by shipments to the United States (36 per cent) and to Japan (17 per cent). Relatively small shipments went to Hong Kong, Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, Venezuela, British Guiana, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Leeward and Windward Islands, Portuguese East Africa, the Bahamas, and British Honduras.

## Production and Exports of Canadian Millfeeds, 1943-44 to 1955-56

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	53,968	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 .....	696,450	4,363	129,310	568,384	18.6
1955-56 ** .....	703,415	11,392	111,660	599,917	15.9

\* Adjusted for change in mill stocks.

\*\* Subject to revision.

Preliminary data indicate that production of millfeeds during the first three months of the 1956-57 crop year at 176,504 tons was about 2 per cent below production for the same months of 1955-56. Exports amounted to 28,844 tons, also slightly below the comparable figure for the August-October period of the preceding crop year. Apparent domestic disappearance during the period, at 151,947 tons indicated relatively little change from last year's 150,788 tons.

## Supply and Distribution of Millfeeds, August-October, 1956 and 1955

Month	Production				Imports	Exports	Apparent Domestic Disappearance
	Bran	Shorts	Middlings	Total			
				- tons -			
August, 1956 .....	23,869	25,353	11,406	60,628	1,019	13,938	49,938
September .....	22,335	22,476	9,999	54,810	**	7,077	45,873
October .....	25,746	25,701	9,619	61,066	**	7,829	56,136
Totals .....	71,950	73,530	31,024	176,504	1,019	28,844	151,947
Same period 1955 (revised) ...	76,209	75,669	28,926	180,804	1,694	33,657	150,788

\* Adjusted for change in mill stocks.

\*\* Not available.



# OILSEED PRODUCTION

For the second year in a row a marked expansion of oilseed production has been a feature of the Canadian crop picture. Production of flaxseed, rapeseed and mustard seed set new Canadian records. However, the production of sunflower seed was slightly lower than a year earlier, and the outturn of soybeans, reflecting lower yields compared with a year earlier, also registered a decrease.

The 1956 flaxseed crop, estimated at 35.0 million bushels, was 77 per cent greater than last year's crop of 19.7 million, more than three times as large as the ten-year average of 10.9 million bushels, and the largest on record. The sharp increase over last year's crop was due to a 71 per cent increase in seeded acreage and a 4 per cent increase in yields. The average yield of 11.1 bushels per acre has not been exceeded since 1923. This year's crop in the Prairie Provinces was placed at 34.5 million bushels compared with 19.4 million in 1955 and the ten-year average of 10.3 million. The greatest proportion of this year's crop was grown in Saskatchewan where production was placed at 19.0 million bushels, while Manitoba and Alberta had outturns estimated at 8.0 million and 7.5 million bushels, respectively. The second largest area devoted to Canadian Oilseed crops in 1956 was the estimated 357,000 acres seeded to rapeseed in the three Prairie Provinces, an area almost double the 136,200 sown in 1955. Yields also registered a sharp increase from 568 pounds per acre in 1955 to 855 pounds this year. As a result production in 1956 was estimated at 305.4 million pounds compared with 77.4 million pounds produced in 1955.

Production of soybeans, estimated at 4.9 million bushels was 13 per cent below last year's 5.6 million, but 50 per cent above the ten-year average of 3.3 million bushels. This was the first year since 1943 that production of soybeans failed to show an increase. The average yield per acre was estimated at 21.6 bushels, compared with 26.4 bushels last year and the ten-year average of 21.9 bushels. Mustard seed production in 1956 was placed at 132.2 million pounds, compared with last year's estimate of 49.7 million. Commercial production of this crop usually has been concentrated in Alberta, with relatively small acreages elsewhere. This year an estimated 150,000 pounds were grown on 300 acres in Manitoba. This latter province continues to be the only commercial producer of sunflower seed, production of which was estimated at 12.5 million pounds from 25,000 acres as against 14.4 million pounds from 18,000 acres in 1955.

Acreage, Yield and Production of Oilseed Crops, By Provinces, Canada, 1955 and 1956

Crop and Province	Acreage		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1955	1956	1955	1956 1/	1955	1956 1/
	- acres -		- bushels -		- bushels -	
<b>Flaxseed</b>						
Ontario .....	16,400	17,000	11.8	13.0	194,000	223,000
Manitoba .....	531,000	808,000	8.7	9.9	4,600,000	8,000,000
Saskatchewan .....	1,030,000 2/	1,750,000	11.5	10.9	11,850,000 2/	19,000,000
Alberta .....	248,000	539,000	12.1	13.9	3,000,000	7,500,000
British Columbia ....	13,000	27,000	8.0	10.0	104,000	270,000
Totals .....	1,838,400 2/	3,141,000	10.7 2/	11.1	19,748,000 2/	34,993,000
<b>Soybeans</b>						
Ontario .....	214,000	225,000	26.4	21.8	5,650,000	4,905,000
Manitoba .....	-	3,000	-	10.0	-	30,000
Totals .....	214,000	228,000	26.4	21.6	5,650,000	4,935,000
			- pounds -		- pounds -	
<b>Sunflower Seed</b>						
Manitoba .....	18,000	25,000	800	500	14,400,000	12,500,000
<b>Rapeseed</b>						
Manitoba .....	5,200	25,000	650	830	3,380,000	20,750,000
Saskatchewan .....	123,000	300,000	565 2/	850	69,495,000 2/	255,000,000
Alberta .....	8,000	32,000	565 2/	925	4,520,000 2/	29,600,000
Totals .....	136,200	357,000	568 2/	855	77,395,000 2/	305,350,000
<b>Mustard Seed</b>						
Manitoba .....	300	300	650	500	195,000	150,000
Alberta .....	78,200	137,000	633 2/	964	49,463,000 2/	132,000,000
Totals .....	78,500	137,300	633 2/	962	49,658,000 2/	132,150,000

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 1 9 5 6	September 1 9 5 6	October 1 9 5 6
- cents and eighths per bushel -			
<u>OATS</u>			
<u>Initial Payment to Producers</u>			
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
<u>Domestic and Export 1/</u>			
2 C.W. ....	86/3	86/6	86/6
Ex. 3 C.W. ....	82/7	83/2	83/2
3 C.W. ....	80/2	79/6	79/2
Ex. 1 Feed ....	80/6	80/2	79/6
1 Feed ....	78/2	77/6	77/5
2 Feed ....	76/2	75/6	74/6
3 Feed ....	73/2	72/6	71/6
<u>BARLEY</u>			
<u>Initial Payment to Producers</u>			
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 ....	83	83	83
3 Feed ....	76	76	76
<u>Domestic and Export 1/</u>			
1 C.W. Six-Row ....	122	122/2	122/2
2 C.W. Six-Row ....	122	122/2	122/2
3 C.W. Six-Row ....	117/1	117/2	117/2
4 C.W. Six-Row ....	109/4	110/1	110
1 C.W. Two-Row ....	120/1	120/2	120/2
2 C.W. Two-Row ....	120/1	120/2	120/2
3 C.W. Two-Row ....	109/4	110/1	110
1 Feed ....	104/3	105	103/2
2 Feed ....	103/7	104/4	102/5
3 Feed ....	100/7	101/4	99/5

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 1956	September 1956	October 1956
- cents and eighths per bushel -			

OATS

Domestic and Export

2 C.W. ....	84/7	85/1	85
Ex. 3 C.W. ....	81/3	81/5	81/4
3 C.W. ....	79/4	79/4	78/4
Ex. 1 Feed ....	79/7	79/6	78/6
1 Feed ....	77/2	77/4	77
2 Feed ....	75/1	75/4	74/1
3 Feed ....	72/1	72/4	71/1

BARLEY

Domestic and Export

1 C.W. Six-Row ....	118/3	119/6	119
2 C.W. Six-Row ....	118/3	119/6	119
3 C.W. Six-Row ....	111/6	113/6	112/1
4 C.W. Six-Row ....	104	104/6	103
1 C.W. Two-Row ....	116/5	117/6	117
2 C.W. Two-Row ....	116/5	117/6	117
3 C.W. Two-Row ....	106/1	108/1	106/6
1 Feed ....	104	104/6	103
2 Feed ....	103/2	104	102/1
3 Feed ....	100	100/4	98/7

RYE

Producers', Domestic and Export Prices

2 C.W. ....	127/3	132	135/4
3 C.W. ....	123/5	127	130/4
4 C.W. ....	110	109/5	112/3
Ergoty ....	107	105/1	107/3

FLAXSEED

Producers', Domestic and Export Prices

1 C.W. ....	345/6	339/4	312/6
2 C.W. ....	340/2	330	304/4
3 C.W. ....	296/2	289/2	241/4

## 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.

The total feed concentrate supply for 1956-57 is slightly larger than last year, setting a new record of 198 million tons, 14 per cent above the 1950-54 average. The acreage planted to feed grains in 1956 was 6 per cent smaller than in 1955. Production was down 3 per cent, but carryover stock increased 4 million tons. The estimated supply per grain-consuming animal unit also is slightly above last year's record. With an average rate of feeding per animal, the big supply this year would be sufficient to take care of our total prospective requirements and increase the carryover into 1957-58 by another 10 per cent.

With the big carryover of feed grains in prospect for next year, ample feed supplies are likely again in 1957-58, even though some further reduction in feed grain acreage seems probable under the Soil Bank. Over the next few years, if the general objectives of the Soil Bank Program are realized, reduced acreage and output of feed crops would result in a gradual reduction in these big carryover stocks.

The bumper corn supply for 1956-57 of over 4.5 billion bushels dominates the feed picture. Although corn acreage dropped to the lowest level in over 60 years, yield per acre reached a new high. Production in 1956 was the second largest on record. While yields were high in central and eastern sections of the corn belt, drought severely cut yields in the western area. The total crop of 3,412 million bushels probably will exceed our 1956-57 requirements by around 250 million bushels, resulting in a further increase in the carryover of corn into the 1957-58 season. Supplies of each of the other feed grains are smaller than in 1955-56 — oats, 16 per cent; barley 8 per cent and sorghum grain, 21 per cent. The combined utilization of these grains in 1956-57 and the carryover at the close of the season is expected to be smaller than in 1955-56.

The total supply of high-protein feed is expected to be around 5 to 10 per cent larger than in 1955-56. The record output of soybean meal in prospect is expected to much more than offset the moderate reduction in cottonseed meal.

Feed grain prices are expected to average higher this winter and into next spring than in that period of 1955-56, as a result of smaller production, the extension of corn price supports to non-complying farmers, and higher supports for oats, barley and sorghum grains. However, the seasonal advance in corn prices from this November to next summer probably will be less than the 33 per cent rise in 1955-56. With a favorable growing season in 1957, feed prices generally may average a little lower later next spring and summer than in the same period of 1956. Because of the larger supply, prices of high protein feeds may average lower in 1956-57 than last year.

Corn prices have declined more than seasonally since last summer. The mid-October average of \$1.19 per bushel was 26 cents below the seasonal high in August, but 5 cents higher than a year earlier. The national average support price for the 1956 crop is \$1.50 per bushel for co-operating producers in the commercial area, and \$1.25 for non-co-operators. This fall, prices of oats and sorghum grains are substantially higher, and barley moderately higher than last fall. Prices of high-protein feeds are generally below last fall, with soybean meal prices low in relation to most other protein feeds.



Farmers will vote December 11 for a Soil Bank base acreage program or an acreage allotment program. The former calls for a total base acreage of 51 million acres and a national average support price of \$1.31. The allotment program calls for acreage allotments totaling 37.3 million acres and a national average support price of \$1.36 per bushel.

The total hay supply for 1956-57 is only slightly smaller than the big supply last year and is near average per animal unit. Supplies are generally ample in most of the area east of the Missouri River and in western States. But drought materially reduced production in areas of the Western Corn Belt and in the Southwest. The poor condition of pastures this fall has required earlier than usual feeding of hay and other forages in much of this area.

Corn Referendum Approves  
Acreage Allotment Program

According to a report released by the United States Department of Agriculture, under date of December 12, 1956: "Preliminary returns from the growers' referendum held December 11 in the 894 'commercial corn' counties indicate that farmers approved an acreage allotment program for 1957 and subsequent corn crops, instead of the alternate base acreage program. Approval by more than one-third of the farmers voting was required for the acreage allotment program; two-thirds or more of those who voted would have had to favor the base acreage program for it to be approved.

A total of 163,227 farmers, or 38.8 per cent of the 421,101 votes reported, favored acreage allotments. A total of 257,874 votes, or 61.2 per cent of those cast, favored base acreages.

'By their vote, farmers have chosen to continue using the acreage allotment program for corn,' Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said in commenting on the referendum results. 'The decision was properly theirs, and the Department will do everything in its power to administer the program constructively.

'There will be serious problems. The national acreage allotment for commercial counties has had to be cut back sharply in recent years, under the formula of the controlling legislation which calls for lower allotments as supplies build up. As a result, many farmers have found that it was not practical for them -- within the limits of sound farm management -- to reduce their corn crop to the allotment level. Therefore the corn adjustment program has not proved effective in either adjusting production or providing a broad base of price support.

'With the total allotment still smaller for 1957, even though it must cover some 54 more counties than last year, this problem will assume greater proportions. And because farmers will have to reduce corn production even below their small allotments in order to take part in the corn Acreage Reserve program, I am afraid many will be shut out of this program opportunity.

'A prompt and searching appraisal of the entire corn situation, and of program relationships, is needed at this time.'

Approval of corn acreage allotments in the referendum means that corn in the 894 commercial corn counties will have available a total allotment of 37,288,889 acres for the 1957 corn crop. For 1957, price support at a national average of \$1.36 will be available to producers who comply with their allotments. In non-commercial areas, price support for corn will be available at 75 per cent of the 'commercial' rate."

# NOTES ON FOREIGN CROPS

Argentina The following information relative to Argentine crop conditions is extracted from a report provided by Mr. W. F. Hillhouse, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires, under date of November 16, 1956, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Weather and Crops In Santa Fé, Western Entre Rios and parts of Córdoba rainfall was excessive during the last half of October and caused some deterioration in the exceptional crop prospects which had existed. In the remainder of the grain zone, however, the rain was beneficial both for the growing crops and for the cultivation and seeding of summer crops. Strong winds, hail and septoria blights have also caused damage which has apparently been relatively unimportant except in the flax crop. The weather during the first half of November has been favourable throughout the whole zone. Useful rains falling in the south and west, and bright fairly dry weather prevailing in the north central area have helped to counteract the earlier excessive precipitation.

Oats, Barley and Rye Sales of these grains totalled 123,500 tons during the past month compared to slightly more than 20,000 during the previous period. October shipments mainly barley, were also somewhat above those of September and almost reached 100,000 tons. I.N.G.E. reported the following statistical positions as of November 8:

Grain	Sales to be Completed	Available for sale	Stocks in Ports
		- thousand bushels -	
Oats .....	6,039	2,200	6,536
Barley .....	3,839	1,697	3,219
Rye .....	4,109	1,942	4,397

The second official estimates of areas seeded to these grains for the 1956-57 crop year were recently published and are given in the accompanying table, compared with those of recent years:

Grain	Area Seeded		
	Average 1951-52-1955-56	1955-56	1956-57
- thousand acres -			
Oats .....	3,565	3,581	4,397
Barley .....	2,670	3,090	3,236
Rye .....	5,927	6,371	6,916
Totals .....	12,161	13,042	14,548

These grains have shared with wheat the favourable weather conditions this year and their present condition is generally regarded as good to excellent. The abundant spring rains have provided good natural pasturage so that a higher than normal percentage of these grains sown for forage and possibly harvest, should be harvested this year. Subject to satisfactory weather conditions therefore, the present prospect is for a considerable increase in production of all of these grains above last year's figures



which were oats 723,000 tons (46.9 million bushels), barley 951,100 tons (43.7 million bushels) and rye 653,900 tons (25.7 million bushels).

Flaxseed The higher producer prices announced for flaxseed for the 1955-56 crop year came too late to influence seedings and the total area planted was officially estimated at only 674,600 hectares (1.7 million acres). For the 1956-57 crop the producer price of 165 pesos per 100 kgms. (\$2.33 per bushel) was announced earlier. This price compares with 140 pesos paid officially this year and 75 pesos the previous year. Producer response to the high prices was noteworthy and the official estimate of seeded area this year has been set at 1,080,000 hectares (2.7 million acres). Conditions for cultivation, seeding, germination and early growth were very good and up until a few weeks ago the outlook was very bright. However, heavy rains accompanied by strong winds lodged rather extensive areas, some of which have not recovered. The plants in some sections of the northern zone have also suffered to a considerable extent from a septoria blight. At present therefore, the outlook without further deterioration is for average yields, and earliest trade estimates of production are 600,000 tons (23.6 million bushels) or a little more.

Australia The following information concerning Australian coarse grains, has been extracted from a report from Mr. R. W. Blake, Commercial Secretary for Canada, under date of November 12, 1956 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Production A Bureau of Agricultural Economics report on the coarse grains situation in Australia states that, although the total acreage sown to cereal crops in Australia has varied only slightly since pre-war years, there has been a significant change in its composition. In the five years immediately before the war, the area averaged 15.5 million acres, of which wheat accounted for 13 million or 84 per cent and coarse grains (i.e. barley, oats, maize and sorghum) for 2.5 million. By 1955-56, the total area under grain crops is estimated by the Bureau to have reached 15.8 million acres, though the wheat acreage has declined to 10.1 million acres and now comprises only 63 per cent of the total.

The coarse grains acreage more than doubled, and reached the record level of 5.7 million acres. This increase in the area sown, together with high yields in the main producing districts, resulted in a total 1955-56 coarse grains output of 2.1 million tons, higher by 0.3 million tons than the record production in 1952-53.

Barley The acreage sown to barley rose from 0.6 million acres pre-war to 1.1 million acres in 1951-52, and to an estimated 1.8 million acres in 1955-56. Production rose from 9.7 million bushels pre-war to 41 million bushels in 1955-56. Unfavourable harvesting and growing conditions in the southern States resulted in a poor yield of 29.4 million bushels in 1954-55. The average yield for 2-row barley in South Australia, the main producing State, was 18.3 bushels, compared with 25.7 bushels the previous season.

Oats The production of oats in 1954-55 remained constant at 32.8 million bushels despite an increase in the area sown to 2.6 million acres. The estimated total production of oats in 1955-56 is placed at 53.7 million bushels from an acreage increased by 0.8 million acres.

Higher acreages of oats and barley are forecast for the current season, due to some of the acreage intended for wheat being sown to these crops.

Maize Hybrid maize continued to increase in popularity in 1954-55, the Bureau report states. Though not produced commercially in Australia until 1949, it accounted for 49 per cent of total maize acreage in 1954-55. In New South Wales, hybrid maize yielded 38.8 bushels per acre in 1954-55, as compared with 28.1 bushels for other types.

Although the acreage sown to maize was estimated to have been slightly greater in 1955-56 than in the previous year, production declined from 5.1 million to 4.7 million bushels. This was due principally to adverse seasonal conditions in Queensland, the main producing State.

Sales of Barley A Japanese trade delegation visiting Australia in October stated that Japan is prepared to buy the whole of the new season's barley crop in Queensland at a favourable price. The Queensland Barley Marketing Board have already sold 19,000 tons of malting barley to Japan at a price a little better than last year.

Linseed It is estimated that a record linseed crop of about 25,000 tons will be harvested in Queensland this year. Despite some damage caused by pests and late frosts, the general condition of the crops was remarkably good.

Grain Sorghum An intake of 39,000 tons of grain sorghum for the season just ending has been reported by the Grain Sorghum Board in Queensland. All but 5,000 tons had been sold and this could be sold on the local market. First and second advances of £A10 and £A2.10.0 (\$21.52 and \$5.38), respectively, had been paid on deliveries up to July 31.

France The following information relative to oats, barley and corn production and prices has been extracted from a report provided by Miss V.F. Wightman, Commercial Secretariat, Canadian Embassy, Paris, under date of November 19, 1956, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce. Currency conversions have been made at the rate of one franc equals .002763 Canadian dollars, the rate in effect on November 9, 1956.

The November 1 estimate of barley production is 6.5 million tons (298.5 million bushels), over twice as much as the 1955 level of 2.7 million (124.0 million bushels). The area seeded was up 75 per cent over the previous year and the yield at 28 quintals per hectare (52 bushels per acre) was 40 per cent higher. The higher yield is attributed by the Ministry to the good preparation of fields in the spring and the excellent conditions for maturity.

Even with the increased use of barley as feed within the country, about a third of output is in excess of domestic requirements. Because of the heavy supplies in the country, it is reported that barley is selling privately at 150 to 200 francs (9 to 12 cents per bushel) below the guaranteed prices of 2,500 or 2,186 francs per quintal (\$1.50 or \$1.32 per bushel), depending on quality. Some 350,000 tons (16,075,000 bushels) are reported sold to neighbouring countries. Latterly, however, sales have slowed up as these countries use their own production which is often damp and difficult to keep.

Similarly, Oats is reported to be selling locally some 15 per cent below the target price, under which the Grain Board would intervene. This target price varies with the season and from November 1 to January 31 is set at 1,925 francs per quintal (82 cents per bushel).



Due to the special conditions last spring, the area to oats rose this year, which is contrary to the recent trend. Yields too, were better than normal and resulted in a crop of 4.7 million tons (304.8 million bushels), compared with the last five year average of 3.6 million (233.4 million bushels). The trade considers that almost half a million tons (32 million bushels) may be in surplus position. Some small parcels have been sold to Belgium but sales are difficult since the Grain Board is not offering any export subsidy.

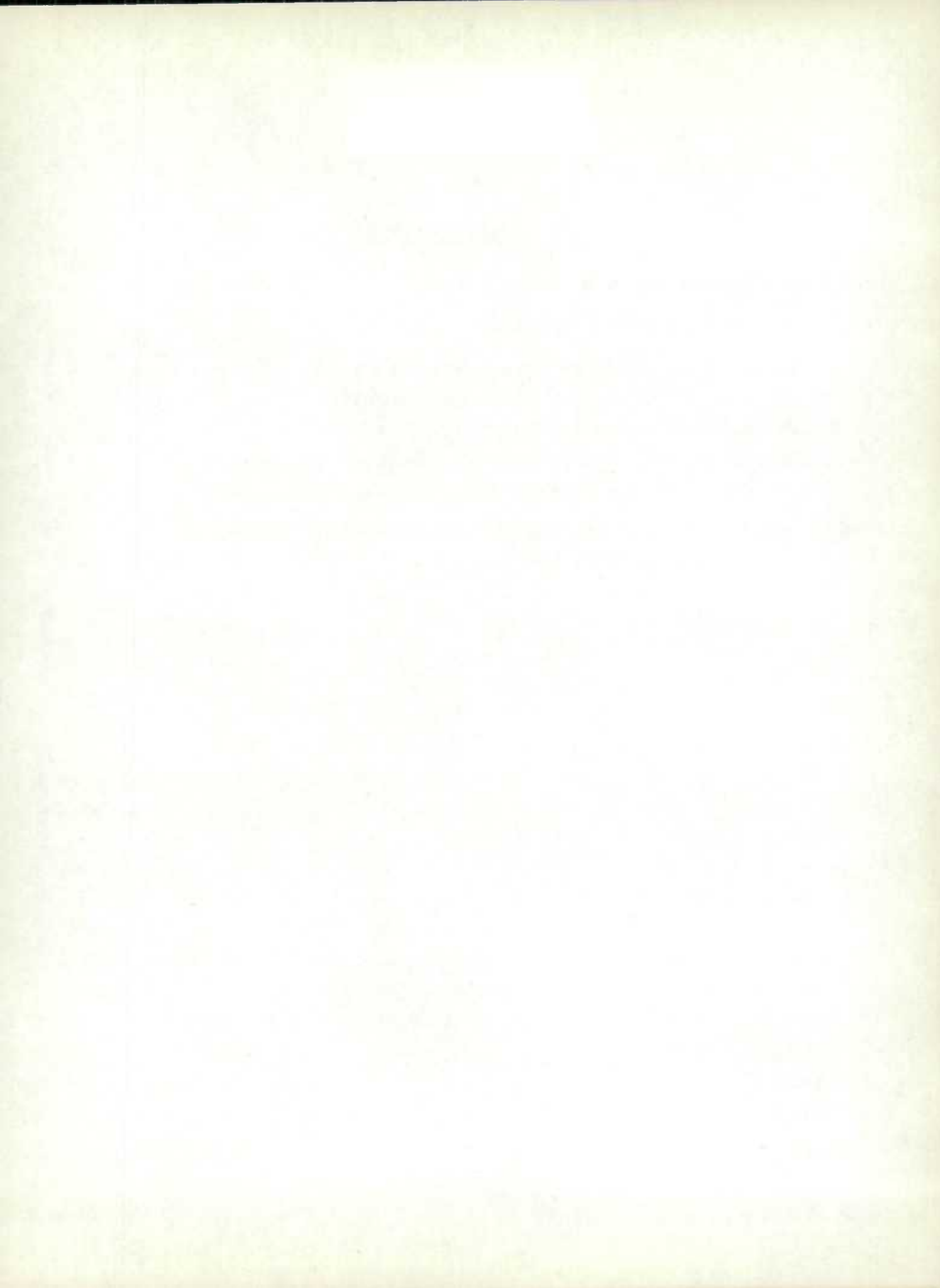
There is a record corn crop this year of 1.8 million tons (70.9 million bushels) which is 60 per cent above 1955; this reflects the increasing use of hybrid varieties and its spread into the north of the country. This expansion has resulted not only from the wheatfields destroyed by frost, but also from the official price of 3,600 francs per quintal (\$2.53 per bushel) which is intended to encourage production and save foreign exchange formerly required for imports.

#### CALENDAR OF COARSE GRAIN EVENTS

- October 15 According to the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, world production of barley and oats in 1956, based on preliminary estimates, was forecast as follows, in millions of bushels, with 1955 figures in brackets; barley, 3,290 (3,080); oats, 4,250 (4,435).
- 26 The Hon. Walter Harris, Minister of Finance, announced that the provisions of the Act providing guaranteed bank loans for western farmers on their farm-stored grain were extended to apply to the 1956-57 crop year.
- 29 According to Foreign Crops and Markets, the first forecast of production of the world corn crop places the outturn at a record 6,540 million bushels as against 6,280 million in 1955.
- November 7 Based on conditions at mid-October, production of Canada's principal grain crops in 1956 was estimated as follows, in millions of bushels, with 1955 figures in brackets: All wheat, 537.8 (494.1); oats, 535.4 (407.8); barley, 277.8 (252.4); mixed grains, 69.0 (66.0); corn for grain, 23.9 (31.5); all rye, 8.6 (14.8); and flaxseed, 35.0 (19.7).
- 15 The Canadian Wheat Board announced final payments from the 1955-56 Barley Pool.
- 26 According to Foreign Crops and Markets, world production of flaxseed in 1956, based on preliminary information, is placed at a near-record 173 million bushels, more than one third larger than the revised 1955 outturn of 126 million.
- 29 The Canadian Wheat Board announced final payments from the 1955-56 Oats Pool.







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