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CANADIAN COARSE GRAINS

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FEED GRAIN SITUATION 1943-44

Although the outlook for feed grain production in Canada in 1943 is much less promising than at this time a year ago, particularly in the eastern provinces, there are compensating factors and the over-all picture of feed supplies for the 1943-44 season is a fairly satisfactory one.

In the first place, record stocks of wheat, oats, and barley were carried over at the close of the crop year ended July 31, 1943 and a large proportion of the stock was still on the farms. Secondly, while the outlook for yield per acre in the three Prairie Provinces is not as brilliant as it was in 1942, the acreage seeded to oats and barley is substantially greater in 1943 and this may offset to some degree the smaller yield prospects.

Details of the year-end stocks will be found elsewhere in this Review, but the combined stock of wheat and coarse grain still in Canadian positions at the end of July was approximately 813 million bushels, compared with 446 million bushels a year earlier, an increase of more than 80 per cent. Furthermore, some 463 million bushels of the carry-over of wheat, oats, barley and rye this year were still on farms, largely in western Canada, while a year ago the combined farm stocks of the same grains totalled only about 40 million bushels.

The statistical position appears to assure the feed requirements of live stock and poultry producers in western Canada and to vouchsafe the needs of those in other parts of the Dominion. Action has been taken by the Federal Government and by the provincial authorities in Ontario to subsidize the movement of western feed grains to areas outside of the Prairie Provinces. The plans initiated for this purpose are discussed in some detail on subsequent pages. Briefly stated, they include continuation of the Freight Assistance Policy inaugurated by the Dominion Government in October 1941, and a subsidy on a sliding scale to encourage the early purchase of western feed grains against requirements later in the season.

It appears certain that Ontario and Quebec will require substantial quantities of western feed grain during the next twelve months. The condition of the 1943 feed grain crops in these two provinces at the end of July was even more unfavourable than in 1941 which was a poor crop year and brought into being the Federal Freight Assistance Policy. Claims paid between October 1941 and July 31, 1942 show that Ontario received more than 21 million bushels of western wheat and coarse grain, and Quebec nearly 13 million bushels. A similar amount went to Ontario during the crop year 1942-43 ended July 31, 1943, while Quebec increased her takings to almost 18 million bushels.

The use of so much western feed grain in 1942-43 in the eastern provinces, following the big harvest in 1942, gives some indication of the expansion that has taken place in the live stock industry and points to probable heavy shipments from western Canada in the new season just getting underway. The Federal authorities, having in mind the transportation difficulties encountered last winter have decided to set up an emergency stock of western feed grains at points in eastern Canada.

This stock will be released only in the case of emergency but a supplementary plan, of which mention has already been made, is offered to eastern feeders with monetary inducement to bring forward supplies this summer and fall when there is less of a load on railway facilities.

COMMERCIAL MIXED FEEDS

For some time now, the shortage of high protein feeds has been a serious factor in the general feed situation. No improvement has taken place and while the volume of commercial mixed feeds now being manufactured is substantially greater than it was a year ago, the supplies are still far short of the current demand. Protein ingredients are scarce in most lines and since the situation in the United States is equally difficult there is little hope of getting supplies except in limited quantities from that quarter.

Preliminary figures for the calendar year 1942 show that the manufacture of commercial mixed feeds increased about 44 per cent over the production in the calendar year 1941. The largest increase took place in poultry and swine feeds, while there was a reduction in the quantity of dairy and cattle feeds produced. The following table gives the preliminary production figures for 1942 and the complete figures for 1941 of the various types of manufactured feeds.

Production of Stock and Poultry Feeds, 1942 and 1941

	(calendar years)	
	1942	1941
	tons	
Calf meals	9,554	6,719
Dairy and cattle feeds	91,184	97,048
Dairy and cattle concentrates	13,230	6,691
Horse feeds	11,445	13,935
Sheep feeds	8	25
Swine feeds	92,930	61,510
Swine concentrates	36,090	18,541
Poultry feeds	283,745	242,011
Poultry concentrates	80,337	23,059
Other mixed feeds	32,214	16,976
Other mixed concentrates	243	579
Mineral mixtures	32,466	9,684
Estimate for incomplete reports (all items)	41,812	-
T o t a l s	715,258	496,778

A tentative estimate of the total amount of feed utilized in Canada during the calendar year 1942 in the form of grains and commercial mixed feeds indicates a disappearance of approximately 13,000,000 tons. It would appear, therefore, that the percentage of commercial feeds to the total feed used is about 5.5 per cent.

Grain retained on farms for feeding purposes during the year accounted for about 12 million tons of the total, while protein ingredients comprising tankage, gluten feed, brewers and distillers grains, fishmeal, alfalfa meal, oilcake and meal from soybean, linseed, copra and cottonseed, and millfeeds from wheat-flour production, accounted for an additional one million tons.

It is interesting to note that wheat accounted for about 2,500,000 tons of the grain fed on farms while oats, barley and mixed grain were the other major items in the grain feeding picture.

ONTARIO'S FEED GRAIN PLAN

In addition to the subsidy and freight assistance which Ontario farmers will get from the Federal Government on the purchase of western feed grains for live-stock feeding, they will enjoy also a provincial subsidy from the Ontario Government. The two subsidy plans differ in several respects. The Federal plan pays on a bushelage basis on western wheat, oats and barley only, while the provincial plan pays on a tonnage basis and extends the subsidy to include not only wheat, oats and barley from western Canada, but rye or mixtures thereof, as well as No. 1 feed screenings.

The Federal plan pays the subsidy on purchases made between July 1 and December 31, 1943, while the Ontario Government will pay on purchases made between May 15 and December 31, 1943. The Ontario subsidy rates are as follows:

Western grain purchased for feed purposes:

	<u>per ton</u>
May 15 to August 31, 1943	\$ 1.80
September 1 to 30	1.20
October 1 to 3190
November 1 to December 3160

The minimum amount on which the subsidy will apply is 5 tons and in determining the rate of subsidy the date of delivery to the farmer purchaser will be taken.

CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD ITEMS

The quotas effective on 1942 oats and barley on July 31, 1943 were extended to August 15, 1943.

The initial delivery quota for the 1943-44 season is set at 5 bushels per seeded acre for oats and barley, effective August 16, 1943, except at named stations in Manitoba where, because of an early harvest, they were made effective August 1 in the case of barley. Old or new oats and barley may be delivered under the 1943-44 quotas.

Subscriptions to war charities may be made by western farmers through donations of oats, barley or rye, or any combination of these grains up to a total of 200 bushels in excess of the 1943-44 quotas. Wheat is not included in this concession.

Corn will not be subject to quotas or requirements as to delivery point, or to entry in permit books of western farmers during the 1943-44 season.

Where a producer has a surplus of 1942 oats, barley or rye and his seeded acreage for the 1943 harvest is inadequate to effect delivery, he can apply for a special delivery permit if his grain has not been delivered before the 1942-43 quotas expire on July 31 or August 15, 1943.

ACREAGE CHANGES IN 1943

Figures covering the 1943 acreage planted to the five principal grain crops are not yet available for the whole of Canada, but those compiled for the three Prairie Provinces show a further substantial shift from wheat to coarse grain and flaxseed. The reduction in wheat acreage in western Canada, amounting to almost 4,000,000 acres is more than accounted for by the increases in acreage seeded to oats, barley and oil-bearing seeds, and the objectives set for 1943 at the Dominion-Provincial Conference held in Ottawa last winter have been fully met in the major crops.

The acreage seeded to oats in the Prairie Provinces in 1943 is not only 2.1 million acres larger than the area planted in 1942 but is almost one million acres greater than the previous record of 10,820,000 acres seeded to oats in 1921. The barley acreage in 1943 is 1.5 million acres in excess of the 1942 area and is far above anything on record for previous years. Flaxseed acreage is also a new high for the Prairie Provinces and the nearest approach to the 1943 acreage is the 2,012,000 acres seeded to flaxseed in 1912.

Acreage sown to the principal grain crops in the Prairie Provinces in 1943 with comparisons for 1942 is shown in the following table. These figures are based on returns from the annual June Survey conducted by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Areas Sown to Principal Grain Crops in the Prairie Provinces
in 1943 with Comparisons for 1942.

Province	Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Fall Rye	Spring Rye	Flaxseed
- acres -							
Manitoba.....	1943	1,640,000	1,631,500	2,341,000	45,000	11,000	284,000
	1942	1,930,000	1,480,000	2,021,000	145,000	39,000	227,000
	1943 in % 1942	85.0	110.2	115.8	31.0	28.2	125.1
Saskatchewan	1943	10,260,000	6,482,000	3,316,000	187,500	152,400	2,084,400
	1942	12,353,000	4,902,000	2,468,000	650,000	197,000	1,056,000
	1943 in % 1942	83.1	132.2	134.4	28.8	77.4	197.4
Alberta	1943	4,829,000	3,676,000	2,239,000	54,800	47,400	400,000
	1942	6,370,000	3,284,000	1,925,000	140,000	75,000	183,000
	1943 in % 1942	75.8	111.9	116.3	39.1	63.2	218.6
Prairie Provinces .	1943	16,729,000	11,789,500	7,896,000	287,300	210,800	2,768,400
	1942	20,653,000	9,666,000	6,414,000	935,000	311,000	1,466,000
	1943 in % 1942	81.0	122.0	123.1	30.7	67.8	188.8

FEDERAL FEED GRAIN PLANS

Live-stock producers in eastern Canada who find it necessary to augment their local feed supplies with feed grains from western Canada will have the benefit of two plans initiated by the Dominion Government for the 1943-44 season. These plans are known as Plan "A" and Plan "B" and will be administered by the Feeds Administrator in Ottawa.

Plan "A" contemplates the setting up of an emergency stock of western feed grains at selected points in eastern Canada. This grain will be released to feeders only in the event of an emergency arising through transportation or other difficulties similar to those experienced last winter when snowstorms and other circumstances prevented the free movement of western grain by rail from Fort William and Port Arthur to areas in the five eastern provinces.

It is proposed to move this grain eastward by lake or rail during the summer and fall months and to hold it in storage against an emergency. A sum of \$1,000,000 was voted to take care of storage and other charges arising out of the plan.

Plan "B" is in the nature of a discount or subsidy for those farmers and feeders who make their purchases of western grain ahead of the time when it might be needed. The subsidy or discount is on a sliding scale and varies from 3 cents to 1/2 cent per bushel depending on the date of purchase. The grains eligible for this subsidy are wheat, oats and barley grown in western Canada, and the rates of subsidy are as follows:

<u>Month Bought</u>	<u>Subsidy Per Bushel</u>
<u>1943</u>	<u>cents</u>
July	3
August	2 1/2
September	2
October	1 1/2
November	1
December	1/2

This subsidy will be paid in addition to the freight assistance which the Dominion Government has been giving to feeders in the five eastern provinces and in British Columbia since the latter part of 1941. This freight assistance amounts to \$4.50 per ton when the destination is within the Montreal freight zone, and this sum plus the remainder of the actual through carlot freight charges to destinations beyond this zone. The freight assistance applies to screenings and millfeeds and, in the case of British Columbia, corn of western origin, but the subsidy under Plan "B" will be paid only on the three grains, wheat, oats and barley.

The present outlook for crops in eastern Canada is very unfavourable and in view of the increased numbers of live stock and the demand for live-stock products, it appears certain that a very substantial amount of western grain will be needed in the eastern provinces during the next twelve months. Some idea of the prospective demand may be obtained from perusal of the figures covering freight assistance claims paid during the past two crop years which are set out on another page of this Review.

CARRY-OVER CANADIAN GRAIN ON JULY 31, 1943

The following table shows the total quantities of Canadian coarse grain and flaxseed held in all North American positions at the close of the crop year 1942-43. It will be noted that the combined total of the four grains this year is almost 238 million bushels compared with about 44 million bushels a year earlier.

Oats and barley were fed to Canadian live stock in very large volume during the past year, but despite this and the fact that deliveries of these two grains from farms were also of record volume, the carry-over on farms on July 31 this year is at an all-time high. The rye carry-over is also substantial.

Details of the location of the stocks of the various grains are shown in the following table compiled jointly by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
- bushels -				
<u>IN CANADA</u>				
Country Elevators & Private Terminals.	14,706,361	10,350,218	3,993,573	1,228,803
Mills & Mill Elevators	600,262	258,292	78,105	110,316
Interior Terminal Elevators	28,495	116,930	62	21,098
Fort William-Port Arthur	7,143,564	8,593,194	3,754,568	1,674,114
Vancouver-New Westminster	63,164	21,001	885	-
Victoria and Prince Rupert	-	-	-	-
Churchill	-	-	-	-
Eastern Elevators	967,722	1,727,785	76,309	108,381
In Transit to Eastern Elevators - Lake	132,201	216,086	-	18,409
In Transit - Rail - Western Division	4,475,000	3,120,000	382,000	156,000
In Transit - Rail - Eastern Division	-	-	-	29,000
	28,116,769	24,403,506	8,285,502	3,346,121
In Eastern Mills (Estimated)	334,000	180,400	37,200	-
In Farmers' Hands (Estimated)	118,404,000	41,314,000	6,086,000	394,000
Total in Canada	146,854,769	65,897,906	14,408,702	3,740,121
<u>IN U.S.A.</u>				
In Store U.S.A. Lake Ports	1,210,979	8,277,847	111,434	-
In Transit to U.S. Lake Ports	1,258,388	1,077,954	-	-
In Store U.S.A. Seaboard Ports	-	-	756,952	-
In Transit U.S.A.	-	-	-	-
Total in U.S.A.	2,469,367	3,355,801	868,386	-
GRAND TOTAL - ALL POSITIONS	149,324,136	69,253,707	15,277,088	3,740,121
<u>A YEAR AGO</u>				
Total in Canada	28,607,188	10,821,462	2,024,203	1,027,040
Total in U.S.A.	-	-	1,329,000	-
GRAND TOTAL A YEAR AGO	28,607,188	10,821,462	3,353,203	1,027,040

PRODUCTION AND MARKETINGS 1/ IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Year	Sown Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Total Production	Carry-over on Farms <u>2/</u>	Total on Farms	Farmers' Marketings <u>3/</u>	Per Cent of Supply Marketed
	acres	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	p.c.
<u>OATS</u>							
1938	8,518,000	27.2	232,000,000	7,106,000	239,106,000	32,649,088	13.6
1939	8,227,000	28.1	231,500,000	26,501,000	258,001,000	35,562,880	13.8
1940	7,818,000	29.3	229,000,000	23,214,000	252,214,000	32,274,610	12.8
1941	8,137,000	21.9	178,000,000	20,137,000	198,137,000	33,206,047	16.8
1942 <u>4/</u>	9,666,000	51.7	500,000,000	11,952,000	511,952,000	118,250,593	23.1
5-year average ..	8,473,200	31.6	274,100,000	17,782,000	291,882,000	50,388,644	17.3
<u>BARLEY</u>							
1938	3,687,000	21.8	80,200,000	2,233,000	82,433,000	24,567,700	29.8
1939	3,607,000	22.5	81,000,000	5,826,000	86,826,000	22,008,867	25.3
1940	3,622,000	22.9	83,000,000	5,351,000	88,351,000	20,980,344	23.7
1941	4,735,000	20.0	94,700,000	4,895,000	99,595,000	26,535,412	26.6
1942 <u>4/</u>	6,414,000	37.6	241,000,000	4,194,000	245,194,000	83,989,981	34.3
5-year average ..	4,413,000	25.0	115,980,000	4,499,800	120,479,800	35,616,461	29.6
<u>RYE</u>							
1938	655,000	14.3	9,340,000	44,000	9,384,000	3,440,843	36.7
1939	1,014,100	13.5	13,700,000	345,000	14,045,000	5,228,230	37.2
1940	943,000	13.0	12,250,000	545,000	12,795,000	5,091,064	39.8
1941	861,000	11.6	9,989,000	399,000	10,388,000	5,334,539	51.4
1942 <u>4/</u>	1,246,000	18.5	23,000,000	145,000	23,145,000	9,543,675	41.2
5-year average ..	943,820	14.2	13,655,800	295,600	13,951,400	5,727,670	41.1
<u>FLAXSEED</u>							
1938	201,700	5.9	1,185,000	1,000	1,186,000	855,838	72.2
1939	288,500	6.8	1,950,000	4,800	1,954,800	1,723,980	88.2
1940	363,700	7.9	2,875,000	26,500	2,901,500	2,587,846	89.2
1941	982,000	5.7	5,641,000	14,000	5,655,000	4,902,825	86.7
1942 <u>4/</u>	1,466,000	10.0	14,700,000	19,000	14,719,000	11,391,041	77.4
5-year average ..	630,380	7.3	5,270,200	13,060	5,283,260	4,292,306	81.2

1/ Includes Peace River block in British Columbia.

2/ Stocks at end of July.

3/ August 1 to July 31, 1938-39 to 1942-43. Excludes minor quantities loaded over platforms prior to 1940-41.

4/ Subject to revision.

23-YEAR RECORD OF COARSE GRAIN CARRY-OVER

The carry-over of Canadian coarse grain in all North American positions, including stocks on Canadian farms, was of record proportions at the close of the crop year 1942-43. In the case of oats and barley, the remaining stocks, most of which were in Canadian positions, were greatly in excess of anything recorded for the past 23 years, but rye stocks were only slightly larger than those recorded on July 31, 1931.

Farmers were substantial holders of the carry-over and details of the farm stocks of the various grains will be found on page 17. There was some increase also in the quantities in store in United States elevators this year compared with the previous year, but the sum total of Canadian oats, barley and rye held in United States positions on July 31 this year was less than 7,000,000 bushels. A year ago, no Canadian barley or oats were in store in the United States, but approximately 1 1/2 million bushels of rye were held there on July 31, 1942.

The following is a 23-year record of the carry-over of Canadian coarse grain and flaxseed both in Canada and the United States:

		Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
- bushels -					
September 1,	1921	44,128,041	3,907,423	874,375	1,844,673
	1922	16,086,325	2,210,796	2,624,386	310,682
	1923	21,711,431	3,507,614	3,344,205	203,900
August 1,	1924	55,144,854	3,529,753	2,588,567	554,329
	1925	35,370,628	4,606,415	1,322,488	1,540,414
	1926	46,140,394	8,562,809	1,354,833	2,603,714
	1927	23,079,267	5,684,767	1,307,145	2,068,869
	1928	28,665,256	6,589,531	2,088,714	1,296,347
	1929	45,301,314	13,271,663	4,294,819	524,281
	1930	21,723,135	24,637,747	9,795,946	538,412
	1931	63,444,729	29,580,254	14,419,542	833,914
	1932	29,849,319	7,195,655	5,766,334	1,321,358
	1933	42,044,758	11,338,322	6,006,488	1,179,575
	1934	31,060,497	11,092,030	4,050,207	471,295
	1935	26,470,703	6,018,787	3,165,715	312,979
	1936	40,379,860	10,234,224	3,685,252	269,287
	1937	18,266,043	4,796,213	408,864	464,967
	1938	19,498,653	6,630,934	1,000,576	219,027
	1939	48,887,155	12,804,186	2,921,434	118,822
	1940	46,931,028	12,653,875	5,351,661	583,307
	1941	41,563,379	10,642,658	4,919,122	620,313
	1942	28,607,188	10,821,462	3,353,203	1,027,040
	1943	149,324,136	69,253,707	15,277,088	3,740,121

SHIPMENTS TO UNITED STATES

Although the movement of Canadian feed grains to the United States did not measure up to estimates or even the quantity for which export permits were issued, more than 90 million bushels of Canadian oats and barley were shipped in during the crop year 1942-43, according to incomplete figures furnished by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners. In addition, almost 1 1/2 million bushels of Canadian rye and nearly 5,000,000 bushels of Canadian flaxseed went over the border during the 12-month period ended July 31, 1943.

A substantial quantity of Canadian wheat was also bought for animal feeding purposes but transportation difficulties prevented its being shipped in during the crop year just ended. The lack of box cars on the railways on both sides of the boundary and scarcity of tonnage space on the Great Lakes was responsible for the contraction of shipments of all feed grains from Canada to the United States where the shortage in some areas was and still is quite acute.

The movement accomplished during the crop year was a record nevertheless, and a feature was the heavy rail shipments direct from country points in the three Prairie Provinces. The rail shipments from the west were augmented by a trucking movement over the highways, chiefly from points in Manitoba. Barley was the principal grain hauled by truck but some oats and a little rye also moved south from Manitoba points in the closing weeks of the crop year. The shipments of the various grains and the origin of the shipments are tabulated below:

Period August 1, 1942 to July 29, 1943

	By Rail from -			By Vessel from -
	Western Elevators	Fort William Port Arthur	Eastern Elevators	Fort William- Port Arthur
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Oats	15,932,147	8,680,224	3,987,218	28,513,084
Barley	7,113,198	404,122	930,532	26,137,770
Rye	106,534	-	-	1,320,799
Flaxseed	4,720	1,960	-	4,856,213
T o t a l s ..	23,156,599	9,086,306	4,917,750	60,827,866

These shipments add up to a grand total of 97,986,521 bushels of which almost one-quarter moved by rail from points in western Canada.

Compared with the record of recent years, the 1942-43 shipments of Canadian coarse grain to the United States reached a new high. The total imports of the same grains in the crop year 1941-42 was less than 10,000,000 bushels and two-thirds of that was rye. Barley and oats have in previous years been imported in fairly liberal amounts, but approximately 17 million bushels of barley in 1936-37 and about 10,000,000 bushels of oats in 1939-40 constitute the largest imports of Canadian coarse grain in recent times. The total imports of Canadian oats, barley and rye in the crop year 1938-39 was less than 2,000,000 bushels.

RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

Despite the extreme test to which railway transportation was put by the severe weather of last winter, the movement of grain by rail from Fort William and Port Arthur terminal elevators to points in eastern Canada and the United States, was carried out on a large scale during the crop year ended July 31, 1943. A substantial part of this movement had to do with the distribution of western Canadian grain to areas where feed supplies for live stock were deficient, although some shipments were made also to flour mills.

Most of the wheat, barley and rye brought east by rail was for use in Canada, but a substantial part of the movement of oats was destined for domestic consumption in the eastern United States. The total movement month by month during the crop year 1942-43 to all destinations, is tabulated below:

	<u>O A T S</u>		<u>B A R L E Y</u>	
	<u>1942-43</u>	<u>1941-42</u>	<u>1942-43</u>	<u>1941-42</u>
	bushels			
August	571,881	1,004,328	554,284	426,527
September	712,126	1,369,810	592,467	364,168
October	1,220,510	869,317	1,025,082	398,489
November	1,151,850	1,486,101	1,036,192	887,422
December	1,835,415	1,194,572	1,302,373	794,083
January	2,536,713	1,711,829	613,020	960,202
February	2,817,418	1,327,640	1,055,613	1,030,756
March	2,550,706	1,333,002	819,749	875,648
April	3,462,003	913,188	2,179,358	578,685
May	1,635,401	791,236	968,112	421,714
June	1,357,985	741,028	527,037	385,259
July	2,114,057	842,386	940,945	400,282
T o t a l s	21,966,065	13,584,437	11,614,232	7,523,235

	<u>R Y E</u>		<u>W H E A T</u>	
	<u>1942-43</u>	<u>1941-42</u>	<u>1942-43</u>	<u>1941-42</u>
August	61,622	17,149	390,264	90,122
September	45,708	19,500	600,921	143,816
October	77,802	41,631	644,926	209,376
November	90,674	80,266	1,250,952	472,194
December	36,911	68,978	3,871,297	1,488,427
January	43,070	113,686	1,757,163	1,781,993
February	22,677	66,292	3,196,248	1,436,455
March	39,644	26,389	1,997,275	1,380,199
April	63,032	30,202	3,968,148	1,066,342
May	94,170	48,774	1,135,059	396,360
June	15,923	104,785	999,605	626,520
July	16,304	60,027	983,324	888,749
T o t a l s	607,537	677,679	20,795,182	9,980,553

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE POLICY

Since the Dominion Government's freight assistance policy went into effect in October 1941, claims have been paid on 91 million bushels of western Canadian wheat, oats, barley and rye used for live-stock feed in the five eastern provinces and in British Columbia. In addition, claims have been paid on over 1,000,000 tons of mill-feeds and almost 100,000 tons of screenings moved under the plan during its 22 months of operation.

Figures compiled for the two crop years, still subject to revision for the 1942-43 season, are tabulated below to show the quantities of each kind of grain moved eastward from Fort William-Port Arthur or westward to British Columbia.

	<u>1942-43</u>	<u>1941-42</u>
	- bushels -	
Wheat	16,211,254	13,498,127
Oats	18,583,168	16,205,984
Barley	14,891,658	10,526,566
Rye	542,343	602,315
Total Grain	50,228,423	40,832,992

Ontario and Quebec have received the major portion of these western feed grains but a fairly substantial movement to British Columbia has also taken place. It should be noted that British Columbia was eligible to receive corn of western Canadian origin under the freight assistance plan and a considerable volume of Manitoba-grown corn was shipped to the Pacific coast province in the two crop years under review.

The provincial distribution of the various grains moved under freight assistance is shown in the following tables:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screen-ings	Mill-feeds
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	tons	tons
<u>1941-42</u>						
Ontario	7,412,850	8,120,455	5,133,525	543,771	36,258	123,669
Quebec	3,472,622	5,205,226	3,848,555	37,542	19,628	218,753
New Brunswick	391,731	783,187	320,995	7,539	713	29,976
Nova Scotia	427,345	833,968	692,132	12,016	602	31,454
Prince Edward Island .	151,669	90,955	135,488	982	91	5,791
Total Eastern Canada .	11,856,217	15,033,791	10,130,695	601,850	57,292	409,643
British Columbia	1,641,910	1,172,193	395,871	465	1,012	23,233
TOTAL CANADA	13,498,127	16,205,984	10,526,566	602,315	58,304	432,876
<u>1942-43</u>						
Ontario	7,175,503	8,116,129	6,015,333	367,730	19,482	180,193
Quebec	5,443,819	6,464,212	5,931,596	130,080	15,816	287,605
New Brunswick	586,769	986,717	669,170	21,775	1,298	41,519
Nova Scotia	814,600	1,189,885	1,182,281	19,421	765	45,236
Prince Edward Island .	346,298	352,920	371,301	3,337	159	10,746
Total Eastern Canada .	14,366,989	17,109,863	14,169,681	542,343	37,520	565,299
British Columbia	1,844,265	1,473,305	721,977	-	3,115	34,813
TOTAL CANADA	16,211,254	18,583,168	14,891,658	542,343	40,635	60,112

OIL BEARING SEEDS

Acreage expansion in oil-bearing seeds was a feature of the 1943 agricultural programme agreed upon at the Dominion-Provincial Conference last December. Canadian farmers were asked to increase their plantings of flaxseed, soybean, sunflower and rape seed and there is evidence that in the case of flaxseed, the growers in western Canada have exceeded the 1943 objective by a considerable margin. Weather and other conditions beyond the control of the growers, adversely affected the seeding of the other three crops but in every case there has been some expansion over the 1942 acreage.

The acreage objective for flaxseed was set at 2,500,000 acres for the Dominion, but growers in the three Prairie Provinces, who are the principal producers of flaxseed, planted a total of 2,768,000 acres this spring. Approximately 1,000 growers planted sunflower seed in western Canada, while some 366 growers in the Prairie Provinces, Ontario and Quebec seeded rape seed. The acreage planted to sunflower seed exceeds 28,000 acres while that sown to rape seed is just over 4,000 acres.

SUNFLOWER SEED

The distribution of sunflower seed undertaken by the Federal Department of Agriculture was made in the three Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. A total of more than 147,000 pounds of seed was made available to growers and the acreage seeded in each of the provinces was as follows:

<u>1943 Seeded Acreage</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Manitoba	10,457
Saskatchewan	16,665
Alberta	1,145
British Columbia	1
T o t a l	<u>28,268</u>

These acreage figures are exclusive of anything that was seeded on the Dominion Experimental Farms across the country, although the Government farm acreage in the aggregate is small.

The principal varieties of seed distributed were "Sunrise" and "Mennonite". The yield of sunflower seed is estimated at between 600 and 800 pounds per acre, and the growing season for the two varieties planted this year is estimated at between 105 and 120 days.

RAPE SEED

Almost 40,000 pounds of Argentine rape seed were distributed to growers in five Canadian provinces, but the bulk of the acreage in 1943 is located in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The acreage distribution by provinces is as follows:

<u>1943 Seeded Acreage</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Manitoba	1,474
Saskatchewan	1,716
Alberta	22
Ontario	821
Quebec	8
T o t a l	<u>4,041</u>

The growing season for rape seed is approximately 85 to 100 days and the oil produced from this seed is used largely for marine engines. The average yield is in the neighbourhood of 500 to 600 pounds per acre.

SOYBEAN

The acreage objective of 90,000 acres set for soybean production in Canada in 1943 has not been met and preliminary figures indicate that probably less than 55,000 acres have been planted.

The bulk of this crop has in the past been grown in Ontario where the acreage in 1942 was just over 41,000 acres. The estimated acreage for 1943 in Ontario is only 47,000 acres. Some increase in acreage is believed to have taken place in western Canada but figures are not yet available.

Production of soybean in Ontario last year was estimated at 912,000 bushels, but only 290,000 bushels were inspected in the eastern division by the Board of Grain Commissioners. Weather conditions last fall were very unfavourable for the harvest and much of the crop was lost through repeated rainfall flattening the crop and splitting the pods.

Crushing facilities for soybean are quite limited in Canada but the commercial marketings were insufficient to keep even those facilities fully occupied and beans had to be imported from the United States. Preliminary figures indicate that approximately 280,000 bushels of Canadian soybean were crushed during the crop year ended July 31, 1943. Most of this was crushed for the oil content, but a small amount was also processed for the production of full fat soya flour used for human consumption.

Production of soybean oilcake and meal in Canada during the crop year 1942-43 was close to 6,000 tons while in addition some 17,000 tons were imported during the calendar year 1942 for use in animal feeds compared with the importation of nearly 21,000 tons in the calendar year 1941.

FLAXSEED

Figures are not yet available on the total amount of Canadian flaxseed processed in Canadian mills during the crop year 1942-43 but on the basis of disappearance of commercial stocks during the twelve-month period ended July 31, 1943, the rated capacity of Canadian plants was not fully used for the crushing of Canadian seed.

The following table shows the apparent domestic disappearance of flaxseed during the crop year:

	<u>Bushels</u>
Carry-over July 31, 1942	1,027,040
Farmers marketings in western Canada ..	11,391,041
Commercial supply	12,418,081
Exported abroad	5,400,000
Domestic supply	7,018,081
Carry-over July 31, 1943	3,740,121
Apparent disappearance in Canada .	<u>3,277,960</u>

These figures exclude a minor quantity of flaxseed produced outside of the Prairie Provinces for which there is no record of marketings. There is very little of the 1942 crop left in farmers' hands in western Canada, but acreage in 1943 shows an increase of 1,302,400 acres over the 1942 acreage, although the outlook for yield is not as promising as it was a year ago.

MILLFEEDS

Figures compiled to the end of June 1943, and an estimate for July, indicate that the production of bran, shorts and middlings during the crop year 1942-43 will exceed by about 110,000 tons, the amount produced in the crop year 1941-42. The bulk of this supply has been made available to Canadian live-stock producers, only a small percentage of the production having been exported under permit to British countries.

Such an increase in the supply of millfeeds was largely unexpected. Canadian mills operated at less than 80 per cent of their flour milling capacity in the first three months of the crop year and the outlook for export shipments was not too promising last fall. The opening of the campaign in French North Africa and other war developments quickly changed the situation, however, and between November 1942 and May 1943, Canadian mills were operating fairly close to a full capacity level. There was a sharp recession in June output of flour, but in the 11-month period ending June 30, 1943, the production of wheat flour was almost 2,000,000 barrels greater than in the whole of the crop year 1941-42.

The following table sets out the production month by month together with the apparent domestic consumption:

<u>Crop Year 1942-43</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Domestic Disappearance ^{1/}</u>
	tons	tons
August 1942	61,255	62,463
September	59,302	56,864
October	61,534	56,266
November	67,242	59,997
December	69,435	62,019
January 1943	65,698	57,534
February	66,646	64,049
March	73,688	73,880
April	68,503	67,433
May	67,694	64,371
June	62,185	58,713
<hr/>		
Total for 11 months	723,182	683,589

^{1/} Imports, exports and changes in stock taken into account.

In pre-war years, a substantial volume of Canadian millfeed was exported but the war-time food production programmes in Canada have provided a home market for a much greater volume of this commodity as the following table will show:

<u>Crop Years</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Domestic Disappearance</u>
	tons	tons
1935-36	544,296	373,676
1936-37	525,006	335,200
1937-38	444,586	402,151
1938-39	555,515	383,395
1939-40	656,205	380,712
1940-41	681,083	382,491
1941-42	675,550	584,993

HOG-BARLEY RATIO

In the following table is shown the number of bushels of barley equivalent in price to 100 pounds of bacon hog at Winnipeg by months during the past five years and for the first six months of 1943:

(Long-time Average = 17.2)

Month	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
January	15.1	29.4	20.5	21.4	20.0	21.4
February	15.1	31.1	20.0	20.4	20.0	21.4
March	18.6	31.1	20.5	17.6	19.7	22.0
April	19.8	27.9	18.9	17.7	19.5	22.0
May	20.9	25.2	24.2	21.0	18.9	21.9
June	23.2	30.3	31.0	22.0	18.3	21.2
July	29.6	34.8	31.7	23.1	19.4	
August	31.1	31.1	32.2	24.9	21.3	
September	34.1	22.3	31.3	22.1	21.0	
October	26.9	23.3	26.1	22.3	23.4	
November	28.9	23.7	21.0	22.4	23.5	
December	29.5	21.2	23.4	21.1	23.5	

FEED AND LIVE-STOCK PRICES

Despite the steady rise in the price of all grades of barley toward the ceiling level during June, the index price of all feeds used in the following table declined slightly from the May level, while the prices of live stock and live-stock products made a small advance, to reach the highest point in the record of the past 5½ years. This situation continues to favour the marketing of grains through animals rather than in the form of grain.

Index Numbers of Feed Prices and Prices of Live Stock and Live-Stock Products,
by Months, 1938-1943

1926=100

Month	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal
January	87.3	82.2	59.5	81.6	75.8	85.4	69.6	90.0	102.4	101.5	96.3	116.2
February	89.4	81.1	59.6	81.3	76.6	85.0	70.7	91.6	105.8	102.1	100.2	116.8
March	86.6	81.6	59.8	81.9	75.5	84.9	72.2	91.8	111.2	102.7	100.0	117.8
April	83.8	81.2	61.5	81.1	76.9	84.1	74.3	92.2	109.4	103.7	99.2	118.2
May	81.7	81.7	62.9	80.5	73.6	84.3	74.1	93.3	109.3	104.8	100.0	118.7
June	79.5	80.4	61.4	75.9	68.0	83.5	75.7	94.3	107.2	107.0	99.7	119.4
July	72.9	80.7	58.7	75.4	66.0	83.9	78.8	96.1	99.9	103.6		
August	62.9	79.6	55.2	75.4	62.2	83.3	84.7	97.9	93.8	102.9		
September	59.2	81.1	67.5	81.8	62.9	85.8	94.8	99.6	89.8	112.3		
October	58.9	81.0	64.6	86.6	66.1	87.3	97.2	101.1	90.0	115.5		
November	57.6	82.1	65.6	86.8	68.2	91.0	95.8	102.0	88.8	116.3		
December	58.2	82.6	72.2	86.4	67.9	91.6	98.0	100.5	93.9	117.3		

CUMULATIVE MARKETINGS OF COARSE GRAINS BY WEEKS
IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

1942-43		Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
				bushels		
August	1-7	62,048	36,642	6,909	3,402	109,001
	14	120,712	179,961	47,573	8,907	357,153
	21	172,475	491,116	88,951	2,574	755,116
	28	258,407	1,381,050	222,989	7,166	1,869,612
September	4	294,907	905,848	133,921	24,160	1,358,836
	11	591,912	1,626,439	156,781	146,480	2,521,612
	18	1,056,891	2,663,892	282,682	244,088	4,247,553
	25	1,243,012	2,190,920	148,305	161,042	3,743,279
October	2	1,758,773	2,262,601	150,690	519,845	4,691,909
	9	5,011,610	5,603,202	354,249	1,801,756	12,770,817
	16	6,553,214	5,708,518	371,054	2,367,916	15,000,702
	23	6,349,329	3,942,790	330,011	2,074,957	12,697,087
	30	4,640,293	2,577,780	179,410	982,078	8,379,561
November	6	3,397,029	2,178,970	130,253	548,430	6,254,682
	13	2,281,852	1,456,351	87,246	433,543	4,258,992
	20	2,950,445	1,406,314	67,957	482,752	4,907,468
	27	2,585,444	1,174,865	57,205	167,356	3,984,870
December	4	2,122,564	1,118,033	54,008	77,096	3,371,701
	11	1,865,937	1,124,903	91,554	42,532	3,124,926
	18	1,606,021	1,051,790	305,096	72,488	3,035,395
	24	1,258,172	937,539	247,795	62,353	2,505,859
	31	1,162,186	779,667	161,899	45,829	2,149,581
January	7	1,755,020	751,206	119,892	29,273	2,655,391
	14	3,284,346	1,162,181	160,672	30,039	4,637,238
	21	2,213,335	892,953	126,609	29,640	3,262,537
	28	892,676	448,698	61,005	10,272	1,412,651
February	4	1,929,704	787,453	95,715	11,444	2,824,316
	11	2,494,933	940,027	143,683	17,186	3,595,829
	18	1,334,984	616,330	66,797	20,333	2,038,444
	25	2,599,449	1,282,989	148,251	31,140	4,061,829
March	4	2,335,822	1,330,279	104,474	17,304	3,787,879
	11	1,891,014	1,431,821	99,253	17,395	3,439,483
	18	1,825,006	1,431,707	92,544	20,251	3,369,508
	25	1,621,700	1,116,853	73,750	7,867	2,820,170
April	1	1,641,590	1,532,074	90,731	17,957	3,282,352
	8	1,170,355	1,149,837	77,653	14,340	2,412,185
	15	1,444,381	1,465,113	101,782	27,372	3,038,648
	22	2,755,492	2,320,699	181,826	83,103	5,341,120
	29	3,832,672	2,389,513	297,129	114,969	6,634,283
May	6	3,372,003	1,856,746	493,866	76,121	5,798,736
	13	2,418,784	1,250,330	327,636	42,867	4,039,617
	20	2,454,186	1,205,127	297,256	44,373	4,000,942
	27	2,130,170	1,036,449	251,779	47,328	3,465,726
June	3	2,263,399	1,090,734	260,740	49,146	3,664,019
	10	2,385,778	1,283,408	304,011	57,640	4,030,837
	17	2,726,980	1,679,569	261,326	51,250	4,719,125
	24	3,922,553	2,647,289	242,504	59,541	6,871,887
July	1	3,194,598	2,420,446	183,380	44,347	5,842,771
	8	3,475,111	2,492,619	281,653	33,981	6,283,364
	15	2,781,552	1,852,729	336,387	38,352	5,009,020
	22	2,349,971	1,626,956	313,903	30,371	4,321,201
	29 1/.....	2,409,796	1,698,655	270,930	39,089	4,418,470
TOTALS		118,250,593	83,989,981	9,543,675	11,391,041	223,175,290

1/ Subject to revision.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS

Figures covering the deliveries of coarse grain from farms in western Canada are not yet final for the 1942-43 season ended July 31, but data compiled by the Board of Grain Commissioners indicate that a record volume of oats and barley moved off farms in the three Prairie Provinces during the twelve-month period.

Deliveries of oats, barley and rye reached a combined total of almost 212 million bushels compared with some 65 million bushels of the same grains marketed by western farmers in the crop year 1941-42. Despite this heavy movement, however, the carry-over of coarse grain on western Canadian farms at the end of July was of record proportions.

The deliveries of the various grains by provinces are shown in the following table, expressed in percentage of the 1942 production as indicated by the third estimate made on January 21, 1943.

	O A T S		B A R L E Y	
	Bushels	% 1942 Harvest	Bushels	% 1942 Harvest
Manitoba	20,060,725	28.7	35,747,314	48.3
Saskatchewan	67,397,440	26.4	35,960,746	39.1
Alberta	30,792,428	17.6	12,281,921	16.4
T o t a l s	118,250,593	23.7	83,989,981	34.9

	R Y E		F L A X S E E D	
	Bushels	% 1942 Harvest	Bushels	% 1942 Harvest
Manitoba	1,548,658	43.0	1,424,542	71.2
Saskatchewan	6,681,577	44.5	8,207,093	78.2
Alberta	1,313,440	29.9	1,759,406	80.0
T o t a l s	9,543,675	41.5	11,391,041	77.5

Farm Carry-over

Stocks of oats, barley and rye still on farms at the close of the crop year totaled about 166 million bushels for all of Canada, but 148 million bushels, or approximately 89 per cent of this total, was located in the three Prairie Provinces. The amounts by provinces are shown below:

Million Bushels

	OATS	BARLEY	RYE
Manitoba	10	7	0.5
Saskatchewan	56	17	4.0
Alberta	36	16	1.5
T o t a l s	102	40	6.0



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PRICES

Monthly Average of Closing Prices, Basis in Store Fort William-Port Arthur
Crop Year 1942-43

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
cents and eighths per bushel												
<u>OATS</u>												
No. 2 C.W.	46/1	48/3	48	45/3	45/3	49/5	51/2	51	51/2	51/4	51/2	51/4
No. 3 C.W.	45/1	46/5	44/3	42/7	42/6	48/5	50/7	49/6	49/3	49/2	50/7	51/4
No. 1 Feed	42/7	43/7	41/7	41/6	41/2	48/2	50/4	49/2	48	48/1	50/3	51/4
No. 2 Feed	40/6	41/5	39/7	40/3	40/2	47/5	50	48/6	47	46/3	49/6	51/4
No. 3 Feed	38/3	39/4	38/6	38/5	39/2	46/5	49	47/4	46	45	48/3	50/4
<u>BARLEY</u>												
Nos. 1 and 2 C.W. 6-Row ...	60/6	63	64/5	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/4	64/6	64/6
No. 3 C.W. 6-Row	59	58/7	59/2	58	58	61	62/3	62/4	62/6	62/4	63/7	64/6
Nos. 1 and 2 C.W. 2-Row ...	60/6	63	64/5	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/4	64/6	64/6
No. 1 Feed	56/5	56/5	56/4	56	56/3	60/5	62	61/5	61/2	61/2	63/3	64/6
No. 2 Feed	55	55/6	54/6	54/5	55/3	59/7	61/4	60/7	59/7	59/2	63	64/6
No. 3 Feed	53/4	54/6	54/1	53/5	54/2	58/7	59/6	59/7	58/5	57/3	62/3	64/6
<u>RYE</u>												
No. 2 C.W.	53/1	57/7	56/1	57/5	63/7	65/1	65	65/3	72/7	80/4	87/7	96/3
No. 3 C.W.	48/6	53/5	52	54/6	59	60/5	61/1	61/3	68/5	75/7	83/1	91/3
No. 4 C.W.	46/2	51/6	49/7	52/2	58/3	59/1	59/3	60/1	66/7	74	81/3	89/1
Ergoty	41/2	45/4	43/7	46	51/7	54/3	56/5	56/5	63/3	70/4	78/1	86/3
Rejected 2 C.W.	47/2	52/2	50/2	52/2	58/1	59/3	59/5	59/5	66/6	74/4	81/5	89/4
<u>FLAXSEED</u>												
						<u>Fixed Prices</u>						
No. 1 C.W.	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225
No. 2 C.W.	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221
No. 3 C.W.	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
No. 4 C.W.	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205
<u>CORN</u>												
3 C.W. Yellow 20% moisture.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80