

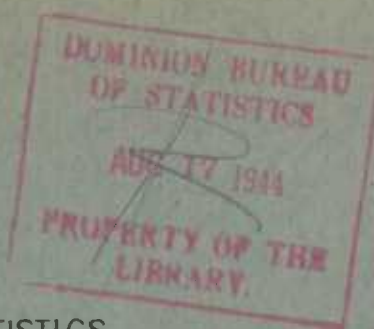
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THE FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

The general promise of feed grain crops in Canada at the end of July assures supplies sufficient to meet all domestic requirements and provide for some export shipments during the crop year 1944-45. A feature of the 1944 outlook is the much more favourable crop prospects in Ontario and parts of Quebec. This will make these two provinces much less dependent on feed grain supplies from the Prairie Provinces in the twelve months that lie ahead.

Reserve stocks built up from the big 1942 harvest have largely disappeared as the result of heavy feeding at home during the past two years and liberal exports of oats, barley, and wheat to the United States, but the elements have again been kind to Canadian farmers and the very unpromising start of the 1944 season has given way to prospects far beyond any hopes held three months ago.

Details of the carry-over of Canadian grains on July 31, 1944 will be found elsewhere in this Review and show drastic curtailment of farm stocks in all parts of the country, but these reductions in reserves are tempered by the prospects of a good harvest in 1944 which is now being gathered in both eastern and western Canada. The size of the new crops will not be known until the first official estimate is made on September 12, but at this writing the harvest prospects are far ahead of the outturn in 1943 taking wheat, oats and barley as a whole.

Not only is the indicated supply of grains adequate for the new season now getting underway, but a more favourable situation prevails with respect to supplies of high proteins. The heavy run of cattle and hogs to market during the past year has greatly increased the supply of animal proteins, while native production and imports of vegetable proteins have eased the tight situation experienced a year ago. So much so, that there has been some modification of the protein levels of certain feeds upon which restriction was placed during the period of short supply, and some export shipments have been permitted.

The Feeds Administrator has warned that this improvement in supplies of high proteins should not be the signal for extravagant or wasteful practices, pointing out that under wartime conditions, surpluses can, without warning, very quickly disappear. He has further indicated that supplies in the coming year may be channeled more to the dairy production field with less emphasis now being placed on further expansion of the poultry industry which has in the past enjoyed the lion's share of these high protein supplies.

Changes likely to take place in live-stock numbers in Canada during the next year are a matter of great importance in any appraisal of feed requirements during 1944-45. Some indication of changes will soon be available when the compilation of the annual June Survey is completed, but there is nothing at the moment to suggest any appreciable increase in numbers, while there are signs that a decrease in hog numbers appears likely by the early part of 1945.

The ranch country in southern Alberta has experienced a very dry season and the feeding of grains has been found necessary already in order to procure gains in weight. Whether the poor pasture conditions will induce liquidation of stock or will be made up by the purchase of grain from other areas more abundantly supplied, can only be a matter of conjecture at this time but it is a factor in the cattle situation.

Some Facts About 1943-44

Looking back at the difficulties of transportation, the uneven distribution of feed supplies, and in the case of high protein feeds, the scarcity of some ingredients, the accomplishments during the crop year 1943-44 must be a matter of great satisfaction to producers, processors and handling agencies alike. A tremendous volume of wheat, oats and barley was transported from western Canada to the five eastern provinces and British Columbia for maintenance of the live-stock and poultry population in these areas. At the same time, very substantial export shipments were made to the United States as some of the statistics which follow will clearly show.

The record of movement under the Federal Freight Assistance Policy is not yet complete for the crop year but the incomplete figures covering the eleven months ended June 1944, are impressive. They show a total of nearly 24,000,000 bushels of wheat, 45,000,000 bushels of oats and about 34,000,000 bushels of barley moved from the Prairie Provinces to the other six provinces in the Dominion for animal feeding purposes. This was twice the quantity moved during the previous crop year and placed a very severe strain on the railways which had in addition to keep grain moving from country elevators to the terminals at Fort William-Port Arthur as well as to the United States. In the movement south of the border, the Canadian railways had substantial assistance from the American railroads.

Marketings of oats and barley by producers in the Prairie Provinces were of record volume, the season's deliveries of oats to July 27, 1944 totalling nearly 136,000,000 bushels and the marketings of barley in the same period amounting to more than 82,000,000 bushels. A big crop of flaxseed was also marketed, and the bulk of this was delivered in the early part of the season because no restriction was placed on its movement from farms to country elevators.

Export shipments to the United States exceeded 65,000,000 bushels of oats and 33,000,000 bushels of barley, surpassing the record figures of the previous season, while total shipments of grain from Fort William and Port Arthur by vessel established an all-time record with a total of nearly 406,000,000 bushels of the five principal grains moved across the lakes. More than 209,000,000 bushels went to United States ports, and 196,524,000 bushels to Canadian ports.

Policy for 1944-45

No change in the general policy adopted for oats and barley in the crop year 1943-44 is contemplated in 1944-45. Ceiling and floor prices will remain the same and the advance payments from the Equalization funds will be made at the rate of 10 cents per bushel for oats and 15 cents per bushel for barley. These payments will be made to producers at the time of delivery of their grain.

It has been found necessary again to regulate the flow of grain from farms in western Canada. The initial quota of delivery for oats and barley is 5 bushels per seeded acre and for wheat 5 bushels per "authorized" acre. No restriction will be placed on the deliveries of flaxseed or rye, while the policy in effect for sunflower seed and rapeseed will be the same as last year. The Canadian Wheat Board will continue to regulate these quotas and with regard to the oil-seed crops will pay \$2.75 per bushel for No. 1 Canada Western Flaxseed, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. For sunflower seed the Board will pay 5 cents per pound, and for rapeseed 6 cents per pound delivered f.o.b. shipping points to be named by the Board.

FEED GRAIN ACREAGE SEEDED IN 1944

The substantial increase in wheat acreage in western Canada in 1944 resulted in a sharp curtailment of the acreage seeded to oats and barley. A decrease of 11.4 per cent or 1,343,000 acres took place in oats, while barley acreage was down 14.3 per cent or 1,133,000 acres compared with 1943. This reduction in feed grain acreage in the Prairie Provinces was actually less than the increase which took place in 1943 over 1942, so that the area planted this year is still greater than that of 1942.

Acreages by provinces during the past five years are set out in the following table. The figures show the extent to which the growing of feed grains has increased since 1940 when the policy of wheat acreage reduction in favour of feed grains and summerfallow was formulated.

	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Alberta</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>
	- acres -			
<u>OATS</u>				
1940	1,293,000	3,880,000	2,645,000	7,818,000
1941	1,308,000	4,030,000	2,799,000	8,137,000
1942	1,480,000	4,902,000	3,284,000	9,666,000
1943	1,631,500	6,482,000	3,676,000	11,789,500
1944	1,615,000	5,640,300	3,191,600	10,446,900
<u>BARLEY</u>				
1940	1,256,000	1,251,000	1,115,000	3,622,000
1941	1,531,000	1,661,000	1,543,000	4,735,000
1942	2,021,000	2,468,000	1,925,000	6,414,000
1943	2,341,000	3,316,000	2,239,000	7,896,000
1944	2,123,000	2,698,500	1,941,900	6,763,400

These figures reveal that acreage seeded to oats in 1944 was still about one-third greater than the area planted in 1940, while in the case of barley, the 1944 acreage is nearly 90 per cent greater than it was five years earlier.

Acreage compilations for all of the other provinces are not yet completed, but figures are now available for Ontario. These show that acreage seeded to oats in Ontario in 1944 totalled 1,716,000 acres compared with 1,457,000 acres in 1943, an increase of almost 18 per cent. The barley acreage in Ontario has also increased from 279,000 acres in 1943 to 331,000 acres in 1944, a percentage increase very similar to that of oats.

Preliminary figures on claims paid under the Freight Assistance Policy show that Ontario found it necessary to purchase about 30,000,000 bushels of oats from western Canada during the crop year 1943-44 and about 18,000,000 bushels of western barley in order to maintain its live-stock program during the past year. The increase in acreage seeded to feed grains in 1944, and the fact that Ontario crop conditions are very materially better than they were in 1943, will probably make the province more self-supporting in 1944-45.

The position in Quebec is not yet clear. Farmers there expressed intentions to increase oats and barley acreage in 1944 but final acreage figures are not yet available. Quebec was also a large buyer of western feed grains in the past year and took approximately 13,000,000 bushels of oats and about 14,000,000 bushels of barley under the freight assistance plan. The new crop outlook in Quebec is perhaps less promising than in Ontario, but it is expected that purchases of western grain in the crop year 1944-45 will be less than in the year just closed.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS, 1943-44

A record volume of oats was marketed by producers in western Canada during the crop year 1943-44. Figures compiled to July 27, 1944 show deliveries of nearly 136,000,000 bushels of oats in the three Prairie Provinces, or approximately 35 per cent of the 1943 harvest. Deliveries in the corresponding period of 1942-43 totalled 118,000,000 bushels or about 24 per cent of the 1942 harvest.

Marketings of barley in the crop year 1943-44 show little change from the previous year, but deliveries of rye are only about half of what they were in the same period of the crop year 1942-43, due largely to the smaller supply. Flaxseed marketings totalling more than 14,000,000 bushels accounted for almost 82 per cent of the 1943 harvest.

The heavy deliveries of feed grains have greatly reduced farm stocks of both oats and barley. Details of these stocks as of July 31 will be found elsewhere in this Review, and will clearly show that the accumulation of oats and barley, resulting from the big crop in 1942, has largely disappeared as the result of heavy feeding on Canadian farms and substantial exports to the United States over the past two years.

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

Deliveries August 1, 1943 to July 27, 1944

	O A T S		B A R L E Y	
	Bushels	% 1943 Harvest	Bushels	% 1943 Harvest
Manitoba	21,812,717	34.6	30,257,050	44.5
Saskatchewan	78,931,355	39.5	39,840,978	49.8
Alberta	35,019,094	27.1	12,198,354	21.8
T o t a l	135,763,166	34.6	82,296,382	40.3
Same Period in 1942-43 ...	118,250,593	23.7	83,989,981	34.9

	R Y E		F L A X S E E D	
	Bushels	% 1943 Harvest	Bushels	% 1943 Harvest
Manitoba	615,383	73.6	1,614,752	57.7
Saskatchewan	3,279,526	86.3	10,045,410	87.4
Alberta	750,914	60.9	2,738,740	83.0
T o t a l	4,645,823	79.1	14,398,902	81.8
Same Period in 1942-43 ...	9,543,675	41.5	11,391,041	77.5

PRODUCTION AND MARKETINGS IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1/

Harvest Year	Sown Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Total Production	Carry-over on Farms 2/	Total on Farms	Farmers' Marketings 3/	Per Cent of Supply Marketed
	acres	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	p.c.
<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	9,666,000	51.7	500,000,000	11,952,000	511,952,000	120,689,166	23.6
5-year average ..	8,473,200	31.6	274,100,000	17,782,000	291,882,000	50,876,358	17.4
1943	11,789,500	33.2	392,000,000	102,000,000	494,000,000	135,763,166 4/	27.5
<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	6,414,000	37.6	241,000,000	4,194,000	245,194,000	85,571,086	34.9
5-year average ..	4,413,000	25.0	115,980,000	4,499,800	120,479,800	35,932,682	29.8
1943	7,896,000	25.8	204,000,000	40,000,000	244,000,000	82,296,382 4/	33.7
<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	15.0	12,250,000	545,000	12,795,000	5,061,064	39.8
1941	861,000	11.6	9,989,000	399,000	10,388,000	5,334,539	51.4
1942	1,246,000	18.5	23,000,000	145,000	23,145,000	9,776,538	42.2
5-year average ..	943,820	14.2	13,655,800	295,600	13,951,400	5,774,243	41.4
1943	498,100	11.8	5,870,000	6,000,000	11,870,000	4,645,823 4/	39.1
<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	392,000	5.7	5,641,000	14,000	5,655,000	4,902,825	86.7
1942	1,466,000	10.0	14,700,000	19,000	14,719,000	11,359,357	77.2
5 year average ..	630,380	7.3	5,270,200	13,060	5,283,260	4,285,969	81.1
1943	2,918,400	6.0	17,600,000	385,000	17,985,000	14,398,902 4/	80.1

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/ August 1, 1943 to July 27, 1944.

CARRY-OVER STOCKS OF CANADIAN GRAIN AT JULY 31, 1944

Canada's wheat carry-over on July 31, 1944, amounted to 355,176,183 bushels compared with the record total of 594,626,000 bushels at the end of July, 1943. This represents a reduction of approximately 40 per cent and brings the carry-over of wheat down to its lowest level since 1940 when the total was just over 300,000,000 bushels. Sharp reductions have occurred also in the carry-over of oats, barley and rye compared with stocks held on July 31, 1943, but the flaxseed position shows little change.

Farm holdings of all grains are substantially lower with the exception of flaxseed. The greatest reduction is noted in wheat where farm stocks dropped to about 54,000,000 bushels compared with 190,000,000 bushels at the end of July, 1943. Feed grain stocks are notably lower but in the case of the Prairie Provinces, the farm stocks of oats and barley at the end of July this year are well above average.

Position of Canadian Grain Stocks, July 31, 1944

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Flaxseed</u>
	- bushels -				
<u>IN CANADA</u>					
On Farms	53,871,000	69,423,000	23,379,000	1,044,000	824,000
Country & Pte. Term. Elevs.	136,196,211	13,631,487	7,483,237	568,364	281,302
Western Mills & Mill Elevs.	6,625,491	935,750	208,549	30,695	85,228
Interior Terminal Elevs. ..	10,894,527	8,276	371,588	63	661,548
Vancouver-New Westminster	14,867,949	173,141	22,623	1,776	-
Victoria and Prince Rupert.	1,352,196	-	-	-	-
Churchill	1,877,812	-	-	-	-
Fort William-Port Arthur ..	27,364,005	13,126,636	5,633,795	2,346,932	1,472,252
In Transit - Lakes	4,142,531	291,052	170,351	50,000	21,670
In Transit - Rail	27,763,987	7,171,999	2,734,012	80,962	285,615
Eastern Elevators	49,582,880	2,582,431	5,346,892	199,779	17,510
Eastern Mills	2,144,072	465,366	245,998	43,360	-
Total in Canada	336,682,661	107,809,138	45,596,045	4,365,931	3,649,125
Canadian Grain in U.S.A. ..	18,393,522	734,182	277,925	1,210,130	-
Total Canadian Grain in Canada and United States .	355,076,183	108,543,320	45,873,970	5,576,061	3,649,125
<u>Carry-over on July 31, 1943</u>					
In Canada	579,370,626 ^{1/}	146,871,148	65,922,701	14,399,369	3,740,121
In United States	12,255,393	2,469,367	3,355,801	868,386	-
Total in Canada and U.S. ..	504,626,019	149,340,515	69,278,502	15,267,755	3,740,121

^{1/} Revised.

Although farm-held stocks of wheat and feed grains in Canada were very substantially reduced on July 31 this year from the record figures a year earlier, the reserves remaining on farms in the Prairie Provinces were still considerably above average. The position in eastern Canada, however, and particularly in Ontario and Quebec, reflects the very close margin on which these provinces operated during the past year in respect to feed supplies, despite the millions of bushels of western grain hauled to them during the crop year 1943-44, for the purpose of feeding live stock and poultry.

The crop prospects in eastern Canada in 1944, fortunately, are much brighter than they were in 1943 so that the small reserves on hand at the close of the crop year are not a serious matter. Then too, the Federal Government, through the Feeds Administrator, has maintained a reserve of western feed grain in eastern Canada in case of emergency and this will serve to fill any needs prior to the harvesting of the new crop.

In western Canada there is an ample supply on hand in the light of harvest prospects in 1944, and any shortages in British Columbia can readily be taken care of from reserves in the Prairie Provinces. The farm stock position in each of the three Prairie Provinces at the end of July this year was as follows:

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Flaxseed</u>
	- bushels -				
Manitoba	3,000,000	8,330,000	4,300,000	33,000	71,000
Saskatchewan	26,200,000	32,100,000	9,600,000	576,000	577,000
Alberta	23,650,000	21,400,000	8,925,000	391,000	166,000
Prairie Provinces.	52,850,000	61,830,000	22,825,000	1,000,000	814,000

On July 31, 1943 the farm stocks of wheat in the Prairie Provinces amounted to 187,000,000 bushels, while oats stocks totalled 102,000,000 bushels and barley 40,000,000 bushels. The stocks of rye amounted to 6,000,000 bushels or six times the amount carried over on farms this year, while flaxseed stocks were less than half that they were at the end of July this year.

In the Maritime Provinces, apart from a little over 1,000,000 bushels of oats on hand, the reserves this year are practically nil, while in Ontario and Quebec, the stocks remaining in farmers' hands, in relation to the productive capacity of the two provinces, are negligible. The position in each of the nine provinces is shown in the following table:

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Flaxseed</u>
	- bushels -				
Prince Edward Is. .	1,000	272,000	9,000	-	-
Nova Scotia	-	116,000	8,000	-	-
New Brunswick	-	794,000	11,000	-	-
Quebec	86,000	3,803,000	255,000	11,000	-
Ontario	831,000	2,427,000	257,000	32,000	2,000
Manitoba	3,000,000	8,330,000	4,300,000	33,000	71,000
Saskatchewan	26,200,000	32,100,000	9,600,000	576,000	577,000
Alberta	23,650,000	21,400,000	8,925,000	391,000	166,000
British Columbia ..	103,000	181,000	14,000	1,000	8,000
TOTAL CANADA	53,871,000	69,423,000	23,379,000	1,044,000	824,000
JULY 31, 1943	190,207,000	118,404,000	41,314,000	6,086,000	394,000

24-YEAR RECORD OF COARSE GRAIN CARRY-OVER

A very substantial reduction in the carry-over of Canadian feed grain was noted at the end of July 1944. Stocks of oats and barley had been at record high levels on July 31, 1943, but as the result of a very heavy feed demand in Canada and the United States, surplus stocks declined rapidly and it became necessary late in the crop year 1943-44 to place an embargo on the exports of barley from Canada.

The short crop in Ontario and Quebec in 1943 made farmers in those areas dependent on grain from western Canada for the feeding of their live stock. Various plans were put into effect to facilitate the movement of western grain to eastern Canada and enormous quantities of both oats and barley were brought east by rail under the Federal Freight Assistance Plan, while in addition a very substantial export movement to the United States occurred during the crop year.

The following is a 24-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
	1944 ...	108,543,320	45,873,970	5,576,061	3,649,125

SHIPMENTS OF FEED GRAIN TO U.S.A.

More than 65,000,000 bushels of Canadian oats and nearly 33,000,000 bushels of barley were shipped to the United States during the period August 1, 1943 to July 27, 1944, according to the records of the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners. It is expected that crop year totals will carry the combined shipments of oats and barley to a figure in excess of 100,000,000 bushels compared with about 92,000,000 bushels during the crop year 1942-43 which was made up of some 57,000,000 bushels of oats and 35,000,000 bushels of barley.

The movement of oats during the crop year 1943-44 was featured by heavy rail shipments direct from points in western Canada. The total rail shipments of 27,000,000 bushels included about 25,000,000 bushels from western country points and this in turn was equal to about 38 per cent of the total shipments of oats from Canada to the United States.

Vessel shipments to Buffalo from Fort William-Port Arthur amounted to approximately 32,000,000 bushels and represented 84 per cent of the total movement by water, the balance being shared by Duluth-Superior, Chicago, Toledo and Erie. A small rail movement took place from Pacific coast points and a little went by rail also from elevators east of Fort William-Port Arthur and from the lakehead terminals.

Barley movement was made largely over the water route and out of the total of 32,604,000 bushels shipped up to July 27, 1944, less than 6,000,000 bushels went by rail or highway. The twin ports of Duluth-Superior received some 16,000,000 bushels of the vessel shipments, or approximately half the total vessel and rail movement, while Buffalo and Milwaukee took in about 11,000,000 bushels between them, the largest share going to Chicago.

For the second successive year, a feature of the barley shipments from Canada to the United States was the trucking between Manitoba points and stations in the adjoining States across the border. Incomplete figures covering the eleven months ended June 30, 1944, show that a total of nearly 800,000 bushels of Manitoba-grown barley was hauled by truck to the United States. A small amount went also from points in Saskatchewan, but this amounted to only slightly more than 3,000 bushels.

Grades of oats and barley shipped from Canada to the U.S.A. included a fair proportion of high quality grain but the bulk of the shipments comprised feed grades. In the case of barley, the incomplete figures show a total of about 7,000,000 bushels of Nos. 2 and 3 C.W. Six-Row included in the shipments, while oats shipments out of Fort William-Port Arthur included about 10,000,000 bushels of No. 2 C.W., Ex. 3 C.W. and No. 3 C.W. oats. This was equal to about one-quarter of the total shipments by vessel and rail from the lakehead terminals.

Outlook for 1944-45

Production of oats in the United States in 1944 is expected to be slightly larger than in 1943 but the barley crop is somewhat smaller, based on July 1 conditions. At the same time, carry-over stocks of both grains on July 1 this year were greatly reduced from the figures a year earlier, despite the heavy importations from Canada.

Oats stocks on July 1 this year were down to 210,000,000 bushels compared with 262,000,000 bushels a year earlier, while the barley carry-over was 76,000,000 bushels compared with 121,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1943. Most of the reduction showed up in the farm stock position.

Reduced live-stock numbers, a much larger wheat crop, and the prospects of a big corn crop in 1944 are factors tending toward balancing off the less favourable statistical position in oats and barley.

RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

Shipments of grain from Fort William-Port Arthur by rail during the crop year 1943-44 were quite sharply reduced compared with the previous year. A substantial part of the rail movement during the past winter was made direct from western Canada to points in the eastern provinces under an arrangement made for speeding up shipments of feed so that the volume of shipments to eastern Canada was actually much heavier in the past crop year than during the crop year 1942-43.

An early opening of navigation on the Great Lakes and heavy shipments by water during April this year and in subsequent months, also contributed largely to the reduced shipments from the head of lakes by rail. Fairly liberal shipments of wheat were routed by rail from Fort William-Port Arthur to the Atlantic seaboard to take care of export shipments in the early part of 1944, but most of the feed grain shipments were distributed in the five eastern provinces under the feeding plans and the Federal Freight Assistance Policy.

The following table shows the shipments monthly during the 1943-44 crop year together with comparative figures for the 1942-43 season.

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye
	bushels			
<u>1943-44</u>				
August	990,879	2,645,379	1,591,611	—
September	1,547,042	2,925,651	1,866,752	14,700
October	780,035	2,167,058	1,313,810	4,152
November	711,238	1,336,258	821,433	2,000
December	898,565	1,034,982	447,929	—
January	4,364,157	1,377,871	796,885	93,081
February	4,397,318	637,078	174,898	46,723
March	1,076,193	1,766,172	354,718	54,183
April	107,257	1,184,852	382,318	13,562
May	271,533	961,903	234,672	30,075
June	108,739	385,619	99,843	7,001
July	47,516	112,748	56,882	1,500
T o t a l	15,300,472	16,535,571	8,141,751	266,977
<u>1942-43</u>				
August	390,264	571,881	554,283	61,622
September	600,921	712,126	592,467	45,708
October	644,926	1,220,510	1,025,082	77,802
November	1,250,952	1,151,850	1,036,192	90,674
December	3,871,297	1,835,415	1,302,373	36,911
January	1,757,163	2,536,713	613,020	43,070
February	3,196,248	2,817,418	1,055,613	22,677
March	1,997,275	2,550,706	819,749	39,644
April	3,968,148	3,462,003	2,179,358	63,032
May	1,135,059	1,635,401	968,112	94,170
June	999,605	1,357,985	527,037	15,923
July	983,324	2,114,057	940,945	16,304
T o t a l	20,795,182	21,966,065	11,614,231	607,537

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE SHIPMENTS

Claims paid during the eleven months ended June 30, 1944 on western grain distributed as live-stock feed under the Federal Freight Assistance policy covered a total of more than 102,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats and barley. This was made up of approximately 24,000,000 bushels of wheat, 45,000,000 bushels of oats and 33,000,000 bushels of barley. Ontario's share of the total exceeded 56,000,000 bushels, this province getting approximately 50 per cent of the wheat and barley, and 60 per cent of the oats.

Converted to a basis of tons, freight assistance was paid on 2,287,236 tons of wheat, oats, barley and rye produced in the Prairie Provinces and distributed for feed in the other six provinces during the eleven months ended June 30 this year. This compares with freight assistance paid on 1,375,466 tons of the same grains during the entire crop year 1942-43.

In the following tables the provincial distribution of feedstuffs eligible for freight assistance is set out for the entire crop year 1942-43 and for the first eleven months of the crop year 1943-44.

August 1, 1942 to July 31, 1943

Crop Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screenings	Millfeeds
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	tons	tons
<u>1942-43</u>						
Ontario	8,515,827	10,256,482	7,055,881	395,963	22,749	203,718
Quebec	6,106,862	7,167,562	6,805,973	135,468	16,532	314,598
New Brunswick	678,671	1,119,947	754,967	27,148	1,417	46,148
Nova Scotia	979,192	1,360,408	1,287,908	19,534	802	51,332
Prince Edward Is. .	393,213	391,776	414,220	3,872	160	12,235
British Columbia ..	2,355,049	1,817,550	863,252	-	3,342	44,174
Total (12 months) .	19,028,814	22,113,725	17,182,201	581,985	45,002	672,115

August 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944

<u>1943-44</u>						
Ontario	11,919,220	27,831,618	16,725,182	117,363	25,936	202,357
Quebec	6,928,532	11,851,047	12,718,271	74,987	9,457	230,700
New Brunswick	736,612	1,482,485	1,181,716	574	630	40,078
Nova Scotia	1,119,893	1,593,077	1,455,931	1,579	421	45,323
Prince Edward Is. .	494,088	388,141	532,323	475	70	12,719
British Columbia 1/	2,495,992	1,883,232	947,183	-	831	44,597
Total (11 months) .	23,694,337	45,029,600	33,560,606	194,578	37,345	575,774

1/ Incomplete

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 from January 1939 to July 1944.

(Long-time Average = 17.2)

Month	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943 1/	1944 2/
January	29.4	20.5	21.4	20.0	21.4	18.1
February	31.1	20.0	20.4	20.0	21.4	18.1
March	31.1	20.5	17.6	19.7	22.0	18.2
April	27.9	18.9	17.7	19.5	22.0	18.2
May	25.2	24.2	21.0	18.9	21.9	18.2
June	30.3	31.0	22.0	18.3	21.2	18.3
July	34.8	31.7	23.1	19.4	20.5	18.3
August	31.1	32.2	24.9	21.3	20.4	
September	22.3	31.3	22.1	21.0	20.3	
October	23.3	26.1	22.3	23.4	20.2	
November	23.7	21.0	22.4	23.5	20.8	
December	21.2	23.4	21.1	23.5	21.1	

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

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

FEED AND LIVE-STOCK PRICES

Despite a moderate decline in animal product prices, the index of feed prices and the prices of live stock and live-stock products continues to favour the feeding of grain to animals. The sharp rise of more than 7 points in the index level of animal and animal products between September and October 1943 was due largely to the new milk subsidy, which became effective in October. The following table shows the changes month by month during 1944 with comparative figures for the preceding three years.

Index Numbers of Feed Prices and Prices of Live Stock and Live-Stock Products
by Months, 1941-1944
1926 = 100

Month	1941		1942		1943		1944	
	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal
January	69.6	90.0	102.4	101.5	96.3	116.2	101.4	123.8
February	70.7	91.6	105.8	102.1	100.2	116.8	103.0	124.1
March	72.2	91.8	111.2	102.7	100.0	117.8	102.4	123.7
April	74.3	92.2	109.4	103.7	99.2	118.2	102.6	123.4
May	74.1	93.3	109.3	104.8	100.0	118.7	102.8	119.6
June	75.7	94.3	107.2	107.0	99.7	119.4	102.7	120.2
July	78.8	96.1	99.9	103.6	99.1	119.4		
August	84.7	97.9	93.8	102.9	97.2	118.6		
September ...	94.8	99.6	89.8	112.3	97.8	117.6		
October	97.2	101.1	90.0	115.5	99.8	125.0		
November	95.8	102.0	88.8	116.3	101.3	125.7		
December	98.0	100.5	93.9	117.3	101.4	126.1		

CONSUMPTION OF FEED GRAINS IN CANADA

Live stock and poultry in Canada have consumed an enormous volume of feed grains during the past three years. The disappearance of oats and barley within the Dominion has gone up by leaps and bounds, while huge quantities of wheat have also been diverted to animal feeding, particularly in the past two crop years.

The domestic disappearance of oats in Canada during the five years immediately before the outbreak of war, average about 312,000,000 bushels annually, of which 273,000,000 bushels or about 88 per cent represented animal feed and waste, while during the five war years, domestic disappearance has averaged 397,000,000 bushels and animal feed and waste 359,000,000 bushels or 90 per cent of the total domestic use.

Barley utilization in Canada has risen from an average of 66,000,000 bushels annually in the five pre-war years to 135,000,000 bushels in the five war years. Animal feed and waste accounted for 51,000,000 bushels in the pre-war period and 115,000,000 bushels during the war years, or 77 and 86 per cent respectively of the average utilization in these two five-year periods.

The following is a summary of the total disposition of the oats and barley crops during the past ten years:

	Domestic Disappearance <u>1/</u>	Exports	Carry-over
		(million bushels)	
<u>OATS</u>			
Average 1934-35 to 1938-39	312	11	30
1939-40	362	24	47
1940-41	371	15	42
1941-42	306	12	29
1942-43	469	63	149
1943-44 (estimate)	476	70	85
<u>BARLEY</u>			
Average 1934-35 to 1938-39	66	14	9
1939-40	92	11	13
1940-41	103	3	11
1941-42	108	2	11
1942-43	167	34	69
1943-44 (estimate)	201	34	50

1/ Includes human food, animal feed, seed, waste, and industrial use

Data for the 1943-44 crop year are not yet complete and final figures will differ from the estimates used above, but the differences are not expected to be substantial. There is reason to believe that the domestic disappearance shown against oats in the 1942-43 crop year is high and this is due to the fact that losses were sustained in the fall of 1942, when much grain was left out all winter and part of the estimated acreage was not threshed for grain. These losses are included in the total disappearance figure for the reason that they were extremely difficult to determine.

The estimates of carry-over are based on information available late in July, but actual carry-over figures determined by the end of July survey are expected to be available in time for use in this Review.

WHEAT USED FOR ANIMAL FEEDING

The feeding of wheat to live stock and poultry has exceeded the use of wheat for human consumption in Canada during four of the five years of war, and during the crop year 1943-44, the animal population ate twice as much wheat as did the humans. This extraordinary diversion of wheat to live-stock feeding has been a wartime development of note not only in Canada but also in the United States.

During the five years before the outbreak of war, the average amount of wheat fed to live stock and poultry annually in Canada was 32,000,000 bushels against human food requirements of approximately 44,000,000 bushels. In the crop year 1943-44, human consumption is expected to total 50,000,000 bushels and animal consumption of wheat more than 100,000,000 bushels. The story, year by year, is shown in the following table:

	<u>Human Food</u>	<u>Animal Feed</u>
	<u>bushels</u>	
1934-35	43,000,000	24,000,000
1935-36	45,000,000	37,000,000
1936-37	44,000,000	21,000,000
1937-38	43,000,000	20,000,000
1938-39	45,000,000	42,000,000
1939-40	47,000,000	45,000,000
1940-41	47,000,000	54,000,000
1941-42	49,000,000	70,000,000
1942-43	50,000,000	94,000,000
1943-44	50,000,000	101,000,000

Not only has the quantity of wheat retained for feed on farms where produced, increased rapidly during the war years, but the purchases of wheat for feed have also shown a sharp rise since the Federal Freight Assistance Policy was inaugurated in the fall of 1941. This policy enabled wheat from the prairies to be moved to deficiency areas in eastern Canada and in British Columbia with the result that whereas in 1939-40 only about 8,000,000 bushels of wheat were purchased for feed, the total in the crop year 1943-44 is expected to exceed 26,000,000 bushels.

Almost 60,000,000 bushels of wheat were covered by claims paid under the Freight Assistance Policy during the three crop years 1941-42 to 1943-44. The provincial distribution of this wheat was as follows:

	<u>1941-42</u>	<u>1942-43</u>	<u>1943-44 1/</u>
	bu.	bu.	bu.
Ontario	7,441,868	8,515,827	11,919,220
Quebec	3,482,723	1,106,862	6,928,532
New Brunswick	392,182	678,671	736,612
Nova Scotia	427,345	979,192	1,199,893
Prince Edward Island ..	153,297	393,213	494,088
British Columbia	1,641,911	2,355,049	2,495,992
T o t a l	13,539,326	19,028,814	23,694,337

1/ Eleven months only for the five eastern provinces and ten months for British Columbia.

The figures for the crop year 1943-44 cover only eleven months and include unrevised figures for June which will show an increase when the final returns are available. The crop year total is expected to reach a figure of about 26,000,000 bushels.

COMMERCIAL MIXED FEEDS

A second preliminary compilation of the production of prepared stock and poultry feeds in Canada during the past year indicates that output was 200,000 tons greater than in the year preceding, and nearly 130 per cent above the production in the year 1939. The first preliminary figure for 1943 was 806,000 tons but the second compilation runs this total up to 860,000 tons compared with 650,000 tons in 1942.

Poultry feeds again accounted for the largest proportion of the commercial mixed feeds amounting to 429,000 tons in 1943 or approximately 50 per cent of the total. These poultry feeds are broken down under five headings and while details are not available for the whole of the 429,000 tons produced, the following figures cover most of the total and give some indication of the types of poultry feed produced.

	tons
Chick Starter	49,000
Growing Mash	79,000
Laying and Hatching Mash	199,000
Scratch Feed	76,000
Other Mash	16,000
	<u>419,000</u>

Swine feeds showed a production total of 158,000 tons, nearly 60 per cent greater than in 1942, while dairy and cattle feeds exceeded 131,000 tons compared with 106,000 tons in 1942. Other prepared feeds showed substantial increases in 1943 over 1942 with the possible exception of horse feeds which were produced in smaller volume.

In view of the difficulties of procuring supplies of certain ingredients, the record of production in 1943 is quite remarkable. High proteins were very scarce in the early part of the year, but became more plentiful later, particularly the animal proteins. It was found possible also to import quantities of vegetable proteins from the United States and general improvement took place to the point where a surplus of certain ingredients was built up in parts of the country.

Speaking at Ontario's 1944 Poultry Conference in Toronto on July 14, Mr. J. G. Davidson, Feeds Administrator, intimated that the feed situation right across Canada showed improvement over the previous year, particularly with regard to proteins. There was actually a surplus in animal proteins and some exports had been permitted, while the vegetable protein situation had been improved by importations of soybean meal from the United States and the increased crushing facilities in Canada. He stressed the need for conservation of these supplies, however, and added a warning to poultry-men as a whole.

Mr. Davidson pointed out that poultry had received the major share of the high proteins and better quality grains and that further expansion on the past scale was not to be taken for granted. It was his opinion that if there was to be any increase in feed intake in Canada during the next year, it should be more for the production of dairy products rather than for poultry or hogs. Dairy products now held a first priority with the United Nations, he said, not only for the benefit of the peoples of the United Nations, but for the masses that will have to be fed in liberated Europe. He suggested that some of the better feeds available might have to be directed to the dairy field in order to bring about a proper balance in Canada's over-all production.

There are already indications that fishmeal in 1944-45 will be less plentiful than it was in 1943-44 but this shortage may be overcome by the use of meat meal, which is expected to be in fairly good supply this fall. There will also be peanut meal available from the crushing operations scheduled for the new plant at Hamilton, Ontario, while some meal will result also from the crushing of the 1943 crop of sunflower seed, which is shortly to be undertaken. Skim milk and buttermilk powder are presently in short supply.

Fishmeal Production

Production of fishmeal on the Pacific coast was much better than expected during the eleven months ended May 30, 1944, although it practically petered out during the three months March-May. The Atlantic coast production was quite small by comparison. The labour situation was an important factor there, although some help was secured from Newfoundland last fall which helped out considerably.

The following is the monthly production of fishmeal at the Pacific coast between July 1943 and May 1944:

<u>1943-44</u>	<u>tons</u>
July	3,580
August	5,782
September	4,150
October	2,056
November	1,952
December	2,484
January	4,114
February	1,792
March	nil
April	171
May	3
T o t a l	<u>26,078</u>

Latest advices from the Pacific region indicate that the outlook for the new season is unfavourable while on the Atlantic coast, where the production during the calendar year 1943 was only about 6,500 tons or one-quarter of the Pacific coast total for the same period, labour is expected to continue to operate as an unfavourable factor.

Oilcake and Meal

Liberal amounts of soybean oilcake and meal were imported into Canada during the eleven months ended June 1944. This was found necessary in view of the very small quantity of soybean of Canadian production finding its way to Canadian crushing plants. The native soybean crop was small in the first place and most of the beans found a market outside of the crushers.

Official records show that a total of nearly 15,500 tons of soybean oilcake and meal were imported for use in poultry feeds between August 1, 1943 and June 30, 1944. In addition, a total of 8,758 tons of cottonseed oilcake and meal was brought into the Dominion in the same period. Quite a substantial amount of copra was processed in Canada during the past crop year and meal resulted from this operation, while the linseed industry, in spite of labour difficulties, produced a large volume of linseed oilcake and meal, which for the year ended July 31, 1944 has been tentatively estimated at 80,000 tons.

It is not expected that much cottonseed oilcake and meal will be available in the new season but there will be peanut meal from operations shortly to be undertaken by Canadian crushers and, if present prospects hold, there will be more soybean available for crushing in Canada in 1944-45 than was the case a year ago. Linseed crushers should have ample stocks from which to draw, having in mind the other materials to be processed, but the flaxseed crop will probably be much smaller in Canada this year as the result of a drastic reduction in seeded acreage.

About 1,000,000 pounds of rapeseed were recently processed in Canada and a substantial amount of sunflower seed will also be crushed in the new crop year, so that the outlook for vegetable proteins is fairly promising on the whole. The general supply situation has made it possible for the Feeds Administrator to permit the raising of protein levels in many feeds by as much as 3 to 5 per cent.

MILLFEED PRODUCTION IN CANADA

The production of bran, shorts and middlings by the Canadian flour milling industry will establish a new high mark in the crop year 1943-44. The grindings of wheat during the eleven months ended June 30, 1944 totalled close to 100,000,000 bushels and will reach a new peak for the full crop year. This high-water mark in flour production will be reflected in a heavy output of millfeeds.

Production of millfeeds between August 1, 1943 and June 30, 1944 totalled 737,090 tons compared with 723,182 tons in the corresponding period a year earlier. Total production in the crop year 1942-43 set a record at 788,229 tons, but this will be surpassed in the crop year 1943-44. It is worthy of note that all but about five per cent of this production has been consumed in the domestic market where the demand for this type of feed has been almost insatiable during the past two years.

Prior to 1941-42 the exports of millfeed from Canada were of considerable volume, but during the past two years these have been controlled under an export permit system with the result that the increase in production has been made available to users in the domestic market. The production and exports of bran, shorts and middlings during the past several years are shown in the following table:

<u>Crop Year</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Exports as % of Production</u>
	tons	tons	%
1937-38	444,586	48,052	10.8
1938-39	555,515	173,275	31.2
1939-40	656,205	276,072	42.1
1940-41	681,083	300,996	44.2
1941-42	675,550	93,800	13.9
1942-43	788,229	51,186	6.5
1943-44 (11 months) ..	737,090	33,969	4.6

Monthly production of bran, shorts and middlings during the crop year 1943-44 is shown in the following table which covers the eleven months ended June 30, 1944. Totals for the corresponding period in 1942-43 are included:

<u>1943-44</u>	<u>Bran</u>	<u>Shorts</u>	<u>Middlings</u>	<u>Total Millfeed</u>
		- tons -		
August	25,911	25,409	12,542	63,862
September	27,529	26,347	13,167	67,043
October	28,308	27,973	13,531	69,812
November	28,262	28,631	14,164	71,057
December	27,927	28,518	13,827	70,272
January	27,656	25,373	12,965	65,994
February	28,142	26,458	13,147	67,747
March	30,313	29,261	13,583	73,157
April	26,175	24,764	12,048	62,987
May	25,926	25,244	12,676	63,846
June	25,156	23,759	12,398	61,313
Total (11 months)	301,305	291,737	144,048	737,090
Same Period 1942-43 ...	296,314	277,816	151,737	725,867

GRAIN CORN

Preliminary acreage figures for 1944 indicate that the area sown in Canada to corn for grain was 256,000 acres or 11 per cent above the 1943 acreage. A reduction of 10,000 acres or 25 per cent occurred in Manitoba, but the Ontario producers planted 226,000 acres in place of 190,000 acres in 1943.

A further survey of acreage will be made nearer to harvest time in an effort to obtain figures on the acreage harvested for grain, but meantime the new crop is more promising than a year ago when the yield per acre was only 33.8 bushels compared with the long-time average (1908-1940) of 45 bushels per acre.

The supply situation became very critical in the crop year 1943-44 and stocks were frozen in an effort to channel supplies through the starch companies whose operations had been seriously curtailed by lack of corn. These supplies, in addition to some imported corn, enabled the starch manufacturers to carry on during the year.

In recent years the starch and glucose trade has consumed between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 bushels of corn annually, about half of which was imported, while the distilling trade, prior to moving over entirely to wheat during the past year, was providing a market for between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 bushels of corn each year, a substantial part of which was also imported corn. The stock and poultry feed trade used about 2,000,000 bushels in 1941 and 1942, while a somewhat larger quantity went into the production of corn meal and breakfast foods.

Acreage and production of grain corn in Canada during the past several years were as follows:

	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Production</u>
	ac.	bu.	bu.
1936	164,400	37.0	6,083,000
1937	165,600	32.7	5,415,000
1938	180,100	42.7	7,690,000
1939	183,200	44.2	8,097,000
1940	186,000	37.4	6,956,000
1941	320,400	41.7	13,362,000
1942	358,000	40.1	14,372,000
1943	230,000	33.8	7,775,000

Between 40 and 50 per cent of the crop has been marketed as commercial grain in recent years, the balance being fed on the farms where grown. Moderate amounts of Manitoba-grown corn have been shipped to eastern Canada for consumption there, while, since the fall of 1941 when the Federal Freight Assistance Policy went into effect, considerable quantities of Manitoba grain corn have been shipped to British Columbia.

Claims paid during the first 30 months of operation of the freight assistance plan show that more than 500,000 bushels of Manitoba-grown corn were shipped to the Pacific coast province for use as animal feed. Shipments were heavy in the first year of this plan but have been much lighter during the past year or so as the result of poor crops in Manitoba in 1942 and 1943.

There has been a striking increase in the production of hybrid seed corn in Ontario in recent years and whereas in 1938 less than 2 per cent of the corn produced by a large number of growers whose operations were studied, the same growers in 1940 indicated that 40 per cent of the corn production was hybrid corn. Since then the percentage has steadily increased and some estimates place the production of hybrid corn in south-western Ontario's corn belt at 75 per cent or more of the total crop.

OIL-BEARING SEEDS

FLAXSEED

Acreage seeded to flaxseed in western Canada has been drastically reduced in 1944, particularly in Saskatchewan. The area seeded in 1943 was 2,768,400 acres, of which more than 2,000,000 acres were located in Saskatchewan, but in 1944 the total area seeded was only 1,297,500 acres including 939,000 acres in Saskatchewan. The over-all reduction in acreage is about 53 per cent or 1,471,000 acres.

The long-time average yield per acre for flaxseed in Canada is 8 bushels, and this yield applied to the 1944 acreage would produce a crop slightly above 10,000,000 bushels in the Prairie Provinces. This is more than the crushing facilities in Canada could handle in a single year, but a crop no larger than this would curtail export shipments, which in recent years have been quite substantial, particularly to the United States.

The big crop of nearly 18,000,000 bushels produced in 1943 had dwindled to less than 3,000,000 bushels by July 21, 1944, excluding small amounts held by growers. Almost 10,000,000 bushels were exported during the eleven months ended June 30, 1944, while the crushing industry in Canada processed 3,309,398 bushels in the same period.

A fixed price for flaxseed has been in effect since August 1, 1942, when the Canadian Wheat Board was designated the only agency empowered to receive flaxseed from producers in western Canada. The price then set was \$2.25 per bushel for No. 1 Canada Western Flax, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur. This price was increased to \$2.50 per bushel on August 1, 1943 and was effective throughout the 1943-44 crop year. A further increase in the fixed price will take effect on August 1, 1944 when the Wheat Board will pay \$2.75 per bushel for No. 1 C.W. Flax, in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver.

No restriction has been placed on the delivery of flaxseed from prairie farms during the past two seasons and there will be no restriction on marketings during the crop year 1944-45. Thus the producer will be able to market his flaxseed as soon as it is harvested this year, provided there is space at the country elevator.

Domestic Crashings 1943-44

The following is the month-by-month record of flaxseed crashings in Canada during the eleven months ended June 30, 1944. The quantity of oilcake and meal produced in the processing of the flaxseed is also included. This by-product is a very important element in the feedstuffs trade of the Dominion.

	Quantity Crushed	Oil Produced	Oilcake & Meal Produced
	bu.	pounds	tons
<u>1943</u>			
August	199,355	4,025,602	3,619
September	226,913	4,505,614	3,979
October	216,190	4,250,594	3,754
November	332,514	6,336,496	5,865
December	345,966	6,641,777	6,066
<u>1944</u>			
January	380,182	7,493,051	6,627
February	318,514	6,241,831	5,679
March	331,819	6,401,451	5,928
April	306,678	5,717,559	5,288
May	287,029	5,679,917	5,216
June	364,238	6,794,750	6,389
<u>Total (11 months)</u>	<u>3,309,398</u>	<u>64,088,642</u>	<u>58,410</u>

The foregoing statistics on the crushings of flaxseed and the production of oil and oilcake meal are incomplete, and when final figures become available it is expected that total crushings of flaxseed will exceed 4,500,000 bushels and that production of oilcake and meal for the crop year ended July 31, 1944 will be close to 80,000 tons.

SOYBEAN

Acreage figures covering the soybean crop will shortly be collected, but present indications are that some increase has taken place in the seeded area, especially in Ontario. A large proportion of the cultivated land on Pelee Island, off the mainland of Essex county, has been devoted to soybean this year but latest reports indicate that after a good start, the crop is suffering now from lack of moisture.

More than 92,000 bushels of soybean were marketed from Pelee Island's 1943 crop which was produced on 4,500 acres. The acreage in 1944 is somewhat larger, but the crop still has to pass through a critical stage and at the moment needs rain quite badly. In other parts of Ontario where this crop is produced in commercial quantities, the acreage is believed to be slightly above that of 1943 and the outlook more promising than it was a year ago.

The commercial crop in Ontario in 1943 was finally estimated at 323,000 bushels, while in addition some 222,000 bushels were retained for feed and seed, making total production of 545,000 bushels from 32,150 acres actually harvested. The beans suffered severely in the large producing county of Kent and much of the crop was low in grade.

A large part of the crop was sold for the production of soybean products such as full flat flours, salted soybeans and a substitute for peanut butter, while considerable quantities were sold also to Chinese restaurants for use in the preparation of Chinese dishes. The mung bean, a type of soybean produced in China, has in the past been imported for this purpose but the Ontario soybean was used as a substitute last winter.

Production of soybean in British Columbia in 1943 was virtually a failure and while some was produced also in Manitoba and one carload came to eastern Canada from that province, the commercial crop outside of Ontario was negligible. The price offered for soybean in the 1943-44 crop year was \$1.96 for No. 1 beans, basis Toronto. No change has been announced yet for the 1944 crop although the question of price is under consideration.

SUNFLOWER AND RAPESEED

A survey of acreage seeded to these crops in 1944 will be conducted shortly but there are indications that acreage has been increased in both Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The production of sunflower seed in 1943 totalled more than 5,000,000 pounds from 12,370 acres harvested. The area seeded to rapeseed in 1943 was just over 4,000 acres and production was estimated at just under 3,000,000 pounds. About one-third of this quantity has been processed for oil which is used largely for marine engines.

Latest reports on the growing condition of both crops are generally favourable but data on acreage and production will not be collected until later in the season when the situation can be more accurately measured.

The same prices will prevail in the 1944-45 season as were paid last year and the Canadian Wheat Board is empowered to purchase sunflower seed at 5 cents per pound for grade No. 1 Canada Western, delivered f.o.b. shipping points to be named by the Board. The price established for Rapeseed is 6 cents per pound, for seed in reasonably clean condition and with a moisture content not exceeding limits to be determined and announced by the Canadian Wheat Board.

GRAIN STORAGE CAPACITY IN CANADA

The total licensed storage capacity for grain on July 31, 1944 was 602,215,632 bushels. About 85 per cent of this space was located in the Western Division, which includes Fort William-Port Arthur with its large terminal elevators and temporary annexes capable of storing more than 146,000,000 bushels of grain.

A summary of storage space licensed is shown by provinces in the following statement issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Province	Kind of Licence	Elevator Proper and Permanent Annexes	Temporary Annexes	Special Annexes	TOTAL
WESTERN DIVISION					
Manitoba	Public Country	23,867,600	16,445,000	3,186,583	43,499,183
	Private Country	40,000	-	-	40,000
	Mill	1,775,000	-	-	1,775,000
	Private Terminal	2,465,000	200,000	-	2,665,000
	Semi-Public Term.	3,500,000	-	-	3,500,000
		31,647,600	16,645,000	3,186,583	51,479,183
Saskatchewan	Public Country	101,917,200	54,753,000	4,619,430	161,289,630
	Private Country	25,000	-	-	25,000
	Mill	4,393,500	13,000	-	4,406,500
	Public Terminal	11,000,000	-	-	11,000,000
		117,335,700	54,766,000	4,619,430	176,721,130
Alberta	Public Country	67,212,500	30,264,350	2,835,849	100,312,699
	Private Country	205,000	-	-	205,000
	Mill	3,256,000	-	-	3,256,000
	Private Terminal	1,285,000	-	-	1,285,000
	Public Terminal	6,100,000	-	-	6,100,000
		78,058,500	30,264,350	2,835,849	111,158,699
British Columbia	Public Country	654,000	329,000	-	983,000
	Mill	1,118,110	-	-	1,118,110
	Semi-Pub. Terminal	20,474,500	-	-	20,474,500
	Public Terminal	1,250,000	-	-	1,250,000
		23,496,610	329,000	-	23,825,610
Ontario	Public Country	25,000	-	-	25,000
	Mill	1,480,000	-	-	1,480,000
	Private Terminal	85,000	-	-	85,000
	Semi-Public Term.	92,967,210	53,263,000	-	146,230,210
		94,557,210	53,263,000	-	147,820,210
T O T A L -	Western Division	345,095,620	155,267,350	10,641,862	511,004,832
EASTERN DIVISION					
Ontario	Eastern	54,950,000	3,072,000	-	58,022,000
Quebec	Eastern	24,912,000	3,000,000	-	27,912,000
New Brunswick	Eastern	3,076,800	-	-	3,076,800
Nova Scotia	Eastern	2,200,000	-	-	2,200,000
T O T A L -	Eastern Division	85,138,800	6,072,000	-	91,210,800
GRAND TOTAL -	LICENSED STORAGE	430,234,420	161,339,350	10,641,862	602,215,632



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PRICES

Monthly Average of Closing Prices, Basis in Store Fort William-Port Arthur

	Crop Year 1943-44											
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
<u>OATS</u>	cents and eighths per bushel											
No. 2 C.W.	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4
No. 3 C.W.	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4
No. 1 Feed	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4
No. 2 Feed	51/4	51/2	51/4	51/4	50/4	50	50	50/1	51	51/4	51/4	51/4
No. 3 Feed	50/4	50/4	51	50	49/6	49	49	49/7	50	51/4	51/1	51/4
<u>BARLEY</u>												
Nos. 1 and 2 C.W. 6-Row	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6
Nos. 3 C.W. 6-Row	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6
Nos. 1 and 2 C.W. 2-Row	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/5	64/6	64/6
No. 1 Feed	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6
No. 2 Feed	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6
No. 3 Feed	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/1	63/6	63/6	63/6	63/6	64/6	64/6	64/6
<u>RYE</u>												
No. 2 C.W.	93/3	99/2	109/4	115/1	119/2	124/7	125	127/3	131/6	123/1	108/5	108/3
No. 3 C.W.	88/3	94/2	104/4	111/1	114/3	119/7	120	122/2	126/7	118/2	104/2	103/1
No. 4 C.W.	84	87/4	95	101/1	105/2	110/7	111/5	113/7	121/3	112/4	99	98/1
Ergoty	82	85/4	93	99/1	103/2	108/7	109/5	111/6	116/6	107	96	95/1
Rejected 2 C.W.	85/3	89/4	97	103/1	107/2	112/7	113/5	115/6	120/3	111/4	98	97/1
<u>FLAXSEED</u>												
No. 1 C.W.	250	Fixed Prices										
No. 2 C.W.	246											
No. 3 C.W.	237											
No. 4 C.W.	233											
<u>CORN</u>												
3 C.W. Yellow 20% moisture ..	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80