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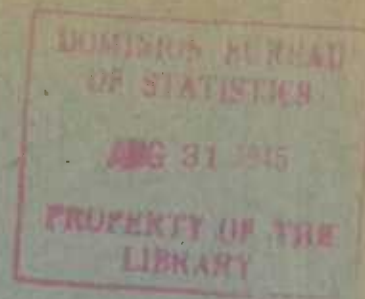
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CANADIAN COARSE GRAINS

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THE FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

Crop prospects for coarse grains in Canada are decidedly poorer this year than last, especially in the important grain-growing areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Drought and cool weather in most of Alberta and south-western Saskatchewan have resulted in serious deterioration of grain crops. Most of the land in south-eastern Alberta is yielding from one to five bushels per acre. Irrigated lands in this area will help to offset threatened feed shortages. While crop conditions are much more favourable in south-western Alberta, a higher proportion of the land in this area is devoted to the production of wheat, rather than oats and barley. In south-western Saskatchewan much of the crop is being abandoned as not worth threshing. To help alleviate the seriousness of the situation in these stricken areas, the Canadian Wheat Board issued an order on July 26, 1945 which prohibited the shipping of wheat grading No. 4 Northern and lower from these areas. Some of the Saskatchewan municipalities are preparing to take steps to purchase coarse grain stocks. The apparent shortage has necessitated the suspension of eastern shipments of coarse grains from the Prairie Provinces until after the middle of September.

Crop prospects in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan have been favourable during most of the growing season and indications are that production will be good. Although harvesting in British Columbia promises good yields of oats and wheat and a light crop of barley, feeders in that province, especially poultrymen, are concerned over prospective shipments of feed grains which usually move into British Columbia from Alberta.

At the present time it is estimated that production of oats in the Prairie Provinces will be about 100 million bushels less than a year ago, while the barley crop in Western Canada is expected to be some 30 million bushels smaller. Fortunately, Ontario has harvested an excellent crop of winter wheat which should yield close to the 1944 outturn of 20.9 million bushels; of this total all but 7 or 8 million bushels will be fed on farms. Barley in Ontario and Quebec promises to yield well, while prospects for oats are no better than average.

Coupled with the prospect of lower production Canada's back-log of grain carry-over supplies is the smallest since 1940. In view of their productive capacity, farm carry-over of coarse grains in Eastern Canada on July 31 was quite insignificant and the carry-over in Western Canada was 30 per cent smaller than a year ago.

While it is conceded that serious feed shortages do exist in certain areas the over-all picture is not as pessimistic as first sight might indicate. Although supplies are down, indications are that requirements will also be smaller. Numbers of hogs on farms at June 1, 1945 were some 20 per cent less than a year ago, while the fall pig crop is expected to be about 15 per cent below that of 1944. This year returns from hatcheries indicate some reduction in poultry production which, during the past few years, consumed substantial amounts of feed grains. Uneven distribution of feed supplies will present difficulties, but it is expected that total supplies will be sufficient to at least meet domestic requirements.

During 1944-45 exports, mainly to the United States, amounted to 75 million bushels of oats and 40 million of barley and exceeded those of a year ago. The Feeds Administration has now placed rigid restrictions on the export of barley from Canada. Although oat exports are restricted at present this restriction may be lifted in the event of surplus supplies becoming available at a later date.

Some Facts About 1944-45

The crop year 1944-45 marks the end of six years of war and six war years of agricultural production which should be a source of immense satisfaction to producers, processors and handling agencies alike. Despite dwindling labour supplies, production has established some very enviable records since the beginning of World War II in 1939. Our transportation facilities have done a magnificent war-time job in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties.

Marketings of oats and barley by producers in the Prairie Provinces showed significant decrease from those of 1943-44. The season's delivery of oats to July 31, 1945 totalled over 136 million bushels, while the marketing of barley in the same period was about 76.6 million bushels as compared with over 82 million bushels a year ago. The most significant reduction was in the marketing of flaxseed which declined from over 14 million bushels in 1943-44 to about 7 million this year.

Export shipments to the United States amounted to more than 73 million bushels of oats and 35 million bushels of barley, surpassing the record figures of the previous season. Total shipments of grains from Fort William-Port Arthur for 1944-45 broke the all-time record established a year ago. Over 490 million bushels of the five principal grains moved from the lakehead with more than 280 million bushels for other Canadian ports and the remainder going to United States ports. Complete data on the movement of grains from Western Canada under the Federal Freight Assistance Policy, are not yet available for the crop year but preliminary figures covering the eleven months ending June 1945 reveal movements of wheat totalling over 22 million bushels, while shipments of oats amounted to over 37 million and those of barley totalled 28 million bushels.

Policy for 1945-46

The general policy adopted for oats and barley in the crop year 1943-44 and continued in 1944-45 will not be altered for the current crop year. Ceiling and floor prices will remain the same and 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. If there is a surplus in the Oats or Barley Equalization Fund, over and above the advance equalization payments and administrative costs, the surplus will be paid to producers marketing oats or barley in the crop year 1945-46.

After July 31, 1945 it will be necessary again to place quota restrictions on delivery of grain from farms in Western Canada. The change in wheat policy is the firm limitation of wheat marketings to 14 bushels per "Authorized" acre. However, the Wheat Board advises that registered and certified seeds of wheat, oats and barley sealed in the sack or sealed in the car by Government inspectors are exempted from quota regulations.

Farm to farm transactions in oats and barley for seed and feed purposes and sales made by producers directly to feeders can proceed without quota restriction, provided that such transactions do not involve the use of licensed elevator facilities or railway cars.

No restrictions will be placed on the deliveries of rye, flaxseed, sunflower seed or rapeseed. The Canadian Wheat Board will pay \$2.75 per bushel for No. 1 Canada Western flaxseed, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. The prices to be paid by the Board for sunflower seed and rapeseed are 5 and 6 cents per pound respectively, delivered f.o.b. shipping points to be named by the Board.

FEED GRAIN ACREAGE SEEDED IN 1945

After a temporary setback in 1944, the trend towards increased acreages devoted to the production of oats and barley was resumed in the Prairie Provinces during 1945. Although the 1945 coarse grain acreages did not approach their 1943 level, the oats and barley acreages reveal gains over those of 1944 of 2.9 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively. Since wheat acreage and summerfallow during 1944 and 1945 remained almost constant, the gain in coarse grain acreages can be partly attributed to a decrease in the flaxseed acreage of 20 per cent and to a decrease in the rye acreage of nearly 30 per cent. When compared with the agricultural recommendations for 1945, it is evident that the 1945 oats and barley acreages fall short of the goal set for them by about 10 per cent.

The following table sets out the acreages by provinces for the last five years, together with the five-year average, 1936-40. These figures reveal 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>				
Average 1936-40	1,399,080	4,251,840	2,712,340	8,363,260
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
1945	1,697,000	5,717,000	3,335,000	10,749,000
<u>BARLEY</u>				
Average 1936-40	1,354,200	1,216,620	1,069,660	3,640,480
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
1945	2,139,000	2,672,000	2,048,000	6,859,000

These figures show that the acreage seeded to oats in 1945 was about one-quarter greater than the five-year average, 1936-40, while in the case of barley, the 1945 acreage is nearly 90 per cent greater than the average for 1936-40.

Coarse grain acreage figures for all of the other provinces, except Ontario, are not yet available. From 1936 and 1937 Ontario oat and barley acreages, respectively, showed a steady decline until 1943, when they reached their lowest mark in over thirty years. From this low point of 1,457,000 acres, the area devoted to oats increased to 1,522,000 acres in 1944, and up to 1,716,000 acres in 1945. Likewise, barley acreages have increased, for the last two years at the rate of 26,000 acres annually.

The position of the other provinces is not yet clear. Earlier surveys have indicated that farmers in Quebec intended increasing their coarse grain acreages in 1945 but final figures are not yet available.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS, 1944-45

Marketings of oats in western Canada during the 1944-45 crop year was almost 8 million bushels less than a year ago, although the marketings during each of the two years were equal when expressed as a percentage of the total production for their respective years. Barley marketings declined by over 8.6 million bushels owing to smaller crop harvested in 1944. Deliveries of rye from farms in the Prairie Provinces were over half a million less than a year ago, but only 57.6 per cent of the 1944 crop has been marketed as compared with 79.9 per cent a year earlier. The crop year 1944-45 witnessed a very drastic curtailment of flaxseed marketings when only 7.2 million bushels were delivered this year or more than 50 per cent less than the amount marketed in 1943-44. This very substantial reduction can be explained in the light of a 65 per cent smaller crop in 1944 than in 1943.

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, 1944 to July 31, 1945

	O A T S		B A R L E Y	
	Bushels	% 1944 Crop	Bushels	% 1944 Crop
Manitoba	19,337,742	31.7	24,700,834	45.2
Saskatchewan	80,932,750	40.9	37,715,391	52.4
Alberta	35,846,001	32.1	14,190,951	27.4
T o t a l	136,116,493	36.7	76,607,176	42.9
Same Period in 1943-44	144,046,208	36.7	85,234,231	41.8

	R Y E		F L A X S E E D	
	Bushels	% 1944 Crop	Bushels	% 1944 Crop
Manitoba	240,536	39.3	1,273,193	72.3
Saskatchewan	2,949,886	61.5	5,043,995	78.8
Alberta	902,711	53.2	854,240	68.7
T o t a l	4,093,133	57.6	7,171,428	76.3
Same Period in 1943-44	4,692,981	79.9	14,409,711	81.9

PRODUCTION AND MARKETINGS IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1/

Harvest Year	Seeded 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>							
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	32,274,810	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	120,841,072	23.6
1943	11,789,500	33.2	392,000,000	102,000,000	494,000,000	144,276,857	29.2
5-year average ..	9,127,500	32.8	306,100,000	36,760,800	342,860,800	73,232,293	21.4
1944	10,446,900	35.5	370,800,000	61,830,000	432,630,000	136,116,493 ^{4/}	31.5
<u>BARLEY</u>							
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	85,858,664	35.0
1943	7,896,000	25.8	204,000,000	40,000,000	244,000,000	85,549,252	35.1
5-year average ..	5,254,800	25.8	140,740,000	12,053,200	152,793,200	48,186,606	31.5
1944	6,763,400	26.4	178,400,000	22,825,000	201,225,000	76,607,176 ^{4/}	38.1
<u>RYE</u>							
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	645,000	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	1,246,000	18.5	23,000,000	145,000	23,145,000	9,863,332	42.6
1943	498,100	11.8	5,870,000	6,000,000	11,870,000	4,690,383	39.5
5-year average ..	912,440	13.7	12,961,800	1,486,800	14,448,600	6,041,610	41.8
1944	572,550	12.4	7,109,000	1,000,000	8,109,000	4,093,133 ^{4/}	50.5
<u>FLAXSEED</u>							
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	4,902,325	86.7
1942	1,466,000	10.0	14,700,000	19,000	14,719,000	11,393,906	77.4
1943	2,918,400	6.0	17,600,000	385,000	17,985,000	14,239,167	79.2
5-year average ..	1,203,720	7.3	8,553,200	89,860	8,643,060	6,969,545	80.6
1944	1,297,500	7.2	9,405,000	814,000	10,219,000	7,171,428 ^{4/}	70.2

1/ Include Peace River block in British Columbia.

2/ Stocks at end of July.

3/ August 1 to July 31, 1939-40 to 1943-44. Excludes minor quantities loaded over platforms prior to 1940-41.

4/ August 1, 1944 to July 31, 1945.

CARRY-OVER STOCKS OF CANADIAN GRAIN AT JULY 31, 1945

The Canadian carry-over of wheat for July 31, 1945 stood at 258,394,513 bushels compared with 356,531,079 bushels at the end of July 1944. The reduction was due mainly to the exceptionally high level of exports achieved during the crop year and brought the 1945 figure to the lowest level since 1939. Reductions also occurred in the carry-over of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed.

Stocks of grain remaining on farms were also reduced during the crop year. Stocks of wheat on farms at 28,650,000 bushels compares with 53,871,000 bushels a year ago and 190,000,000 bushels at the end of July 1943. Farm stocks of coarse grains are moderately below those of the same date in 1944.

POSITION OF CANADIAN GRAIN STOCKS, JULY 31, 1945

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Flaxseed</u>
	- bushels -				
<u>In Canada</u>					
On Farms	28,650,000	64,825,000	17,819,000	505,000	754,000
Country & Pte. Term. Elevs. ..	61,625,591	5,146,131	4,099,438	118,533	278,570
Western Mills & Mill Elevs. ..	6,134,868	705,547	187,162	19,641	112,594
Interior Terminal Elevators ..	10,088,938	15,681	8,119	-	8,956
Vancouver-New Westminster	13,989,221	411,930	11,413	5,708	-
Victoria and Prince Rupert ...	1,673,157	1,209	-	-	-
Churchill	1,877,737	57	-	-	-
Fort William-Port Arthur	51,343,939	10,652,744	3,078,134	693,619	969,052
In Transit - Lakes	5,197,322	1,120,802	234,056	-	25,325
In Transit - Rail	24,371,296	2,746,817	939,709	57,395	223,589
Eastern Elevators	30,032,841	8,260,698	1,487,074	577,828	517,413
Eastern Mills	3,216,769	507,684	279,035	32,883	-
Total in Canada	238,201,729	94,394,300	28,143,140	2,010,607	2,889,499
Canadian Grain in U.S.A.	20,192,789	3,505,284	665,990	-	-
Total Canadian Grain in Canada and United States ...	258,394,513	97,899,584	28,809,130	2,010,607	2,889,499
<u>Carry-over on July 31, 1944 - Revised</u>					
In Canada	338,137,557	107,745,201	45,671,344	4,384,155	3,648,642
In United States	18,393,522	734,182	277,925	1,210,130	-
Total in Canada and U.S.A. ...	356,531,079	108,479,383	45,949,269	5,594,285	3,648,642

The further reduction of farm-held stocks of grain this year as compared with 1943 and 1944 may be attributed to a continuance of heavy feeding programs and marketings in the face of smaller total supplies available in 1944. The eastern Canada position in respect to feed supplies reveals the close margin on which these provinces operated during the past year, despite the large amounts of feed grains brought to these feed-deficit areas from western Canada under the Federal Freight Assistance Policy.

The condition of coarse grain crops in Canada as of July 31, 1945 was decidedly poorer than at July 31 a year ago. This condition, together with a smaller carry-over this year, indicates a further reduction in total supplies for the coming year. This deterioration is most serious in the case of all grains in Alberta and Saskatchewan, although less pronounced in Manitoba and Ontario. Crop conditions in Quebec and New Brunswick compare favourably with those prevailing at July 31, 1944, although crops in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island do not measure up to a year ago.

In western Canada supply figures do not look encouraging in the light of harvest prospects and as a result the Canadian Wheat Board issued instructions on July 19, 1945, which prohibited the shipping of wheat of grade No. 4 or lower from Alberta and most of the western half of Saskatchewan. This action was taken because of the possibility of a shortage of feed supplies for live stock in these areas. The farm-stock position in each of the three Prairie Provinces at the end of July was as follows:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
	- bushels -				
Manitoba	2,000,000	7,500,000	3,000,000	15,000	25,000
Saskatchewan	17,000,000	27,000,000	7,000,000	200,000	600,000
Alberta	8,000,000	20,000,000	7,000,000	250,000	125,000
Prairie Provinces ...	27,000,000	54,500,000	17,000,000	465,000	750,000

On July 31, 1944 the farm stocks of wheat in the Prairie Provinces amounted to 52,850,000 bushels, while the carry-over of oats totalled 61,830,000 bushels and barley 22,825,000 bushels. Rye stocks in 1944 amounted to 1,000,000 bushels, or more than twice the amount carried over this year, while flaxseed stocks this year are only about 8 per cent less than last year.

As in 1944 the carry-over of grain in the Maritimes was quite insignificant apart from a little over 1,400,000 bushels of oats and barley. When compared with their productive capacity, Ontario and Quebec supplies appear small. The position in each of the nine provinces is shown in the following table:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
	- bushels -				
Prince Edward Island	-	412,000	13,000	-	-
Nova Scotia	-	212,000	9,000	-	-
New Brunswick	-	802,000	15,000	-	-
Quebec	5,000	2,669,000	97,000	2,000	-
Ontario	1,518,000	6,008,000	671,000	37,000	2,000
Manitoba	2,000,000	7,500,000	3,000,000	15,000	25,000
Saskatchewan	17,000,000	27,000,000	7,000,000	200,000	600,000
Alberta	8,000,000	20,000,000	7,000,000	250,000	125,000
British Columbia ...	127,000	222,000	14,000	1,000	2,000
Total - Canada	28,650,000	64,825,000	17,819,000	505,000	754,000
July 31, 1944	53,871,000	69,423,000	23,379,000	1,044,000	824,000

24-YEAR RECORD OF COARSE GRAIN CARRY-OVER

Since July 31, 1943 there have been very substantial reductions in the carry-over of Canadian feed grain. Stocks of oats and barley, as of July 31, 1943, were at record high levels, but as the result of a very heavy feed demand in Canada and the United States during the past two years, these surplus stocks have declined rapidly.

Improved crop conditions in 1944 made the eastern provinces less dependent on grain from western Canada. However, reduced carry-over, especially in the eastern feed deficit areas, and prospects of a smaller crop this year may result in a further reduction in the carry-over of coarse grains at the end of 1945-46. Barley exports have been completely restricted and while exports of oats are being restricted at the present time there may be some available for export at a later date.

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, 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 ...		26,665,256	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	536,412
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
1945 ...		97,899,584	28,809,130	2,010,607	2,889,499

SHIPMENTS OF FEED GRAIN TO U.S.A.

During the period August 1, 1944 to July 26, 1945 more than 73 million bushels of Canadian oats and over 35 million bushels of barley were shipped to the United States according to the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners. The grand total carries the combined shipments well over the 100 million bushel mark as compared with about 98 million bushels shipped during the corresponding period a year ago and about 92 million bushels during the crop year of 1942-43.

Movement of oats by rail to the United States during the crop year 1944-45 was very substantially below that of a year ago. Of the total 73 million bushels shipped, only about 8.8 million bushels moved by rail. Almost 65 per cent of rail movements to the United States was made up of shipments from western country points.

Buffalo received shipments of oats by vessel from Fort William-Port Arthur amounting to approximately 44 million bushels, which represented over 65 per cent of the total movement by water. Chicago, Duluth-Superior, Erie, Toledo and Milwaukee shared the balance. A small rail movement from Pacific coast terminals, Fort William-Port Arthur and elevators east of the lakehead accounted for a little over 3 million bushels.

As in the previous crop year, 1944-45 witnessed a barley movement made largely over the water route. Out of the total of 35 million bushels, over 32 million bushels moved by boat during the period August 1, 1944 to July 26, 1945. Over 26.7 million bushels or about 80 per cent of the barley shipped by water was received by the twin ports of Duluth-Superior. This figure represents about 75 per cent of the grand total for barley shipped to the United States by rail and water. Buffalo received some 3 million bushels, while Milwaukee took in about 2.5 million. Chicago came last with less than 50 thousand bushels. All of the barley moving by rail was shipped from western country points and amounted to some 2 million bushels, or less than half of the amount moved by rail in the crop year of 1943-44.

Grades of oats and barley shipped to the United States from Canada included almost 35 per cent of high quality grains, while the remainder was made up of feed grades. During the crop year 1944-45, incomplete figures reveal that, in the case of barley, a little over 7 million bushels of Nos. 2 C.W. and 3 C.W. Six-Row and No. 2 C.W. Two-Row were included in the shipments. At the same time, oat shipments included over 23 million bushels of No. 2 C.W., Ex. 3 C.W. and No. 3 C.W. oats. This amount is equal to about one-third of the total shipments of oats by rail and water to the United States.

Outlook for 1944-45

According to estimates based on July conditions, production of oats in the United States is expected to be some 200 million bushels, or about 20 per cent greater than the 1944 crop. At the same time, the barley crop is about 10 per cent smaller than it was a year ago. Carry-over stocks of both grains showed small increases over the figures a year earlier.

Oat stocks on July 1 this year were over 13 million bushels as compared with 12.7 million bushels a year ago, while barley stocks as of June 1, were over 19 million bushels compared with less than 17 million bushels last year.

Despite prospects for the largest oat crop in the United States since 1920, reduced crops of barley and corn indicate that the total supplies of feed grains for the 1945-46 season will be about 7 to 8 million tons smaller than the supply available in 1944-45. With a supply this size and requirements during the coming year indicated to be about equal to those of 1944-45, prospects are for a reduced carry-over at the end of 1945-46.

RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR

Shipments of grain from Fort William-Port Arthur by rail during the crop year 1944-45 were almost as sharply reduced as they were a year ago. Rail shipments of wheat from the Lakehead during the crop year 1945 was 5.8 million bushels as compared with 15.3 million bushels for the 1943-44 crop year. Although the decline in shipments of other grains is quite apparent, it is not as substantial as in the case of wheat. Difficult transportation conditions existing on the railroads and an early opening of navigation on the Great Lakes served to curtail grain movements by rail during 1944-45.

From the opening of navigation until August 10, over 259 million bushels of all grains had been moved down the lakes, while rail shipments had become insignificant.

The following table shows the shipments monthly during the present crop year, together with comparative figures for last season.

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye
	- bushels -			
<u>1944-45</u>				
August	91,891	104,111	92,112	-
September	169,603	60,650	133,892	3,000
October	86,572	147,886	130,979	-
November	97,512	219,456	118,020	2,000
December	1,236,339	2,485,676	848,466	27,829
January	1,936,038	3,667,010	1,081,368	64,091
February	764,629	2,095,612	919,559	21,507
March	1,091,909	2,372,905	1,615,269	39,828
April	196,042	1,374,638	567,098	4,500
May	66,154	195,700	148,845	9,500
June	58,642	84,795	98,946	16,500
July	52,726	82,538	54,106	10,500
T o t a l	5,848,057	12,890,977	5,808,659	199,255
<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	1,313,910	4,152
November	711,238	1,336,258	821,433	2,000
December	898,566	1,034,982	447,929	-
January	4,364,157	1,377,871	796,385	93,081
February	4,397,318	637,078	174,898	46,723
March	1,076,142	1,766,172	354,718	54,723
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	47,517	112,749	56,882	1,500
T o t a l	15,300,423	16,535,572	8,141,751	267,517

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE SHIPMENTS

During the period August 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945, the shipments of western Canada feed grains into British Columbia and the eastern provinces under the provisions of the Dominion Freight Assistance Policy were more than 24 million bushels less than in the corresponding period a year ago. This decline can be attributed, in part, to the more favourable crop conditions in the feed-deficit areas in 1944 as compared with the conditions which prevailed in the 1943-44 crop year. Wheat shipments exhibited the smallest decline as compared with the substantial decreases revealed by the movements of oats, barley and rye. Screenings shipments showed an increase of some 18.6 thousand tons, while those of millfeeds revealed a decline of 26.3 thousand tons as compared with movements a year ago. Although shipments into Ontario were only two-thirds as large as in 1943-44, they accounted for about 45 per cent of total shipments under the Freight Assistance Policy.

In the following tables the provincial distribution of feedstuffs eligible for freight assistance is set out for the entire crop year 1943-44 and for the first eleven months of the crop year 1944-45:

August 1, 1943 to July 31, 1944

Crop Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screenings	Millfeeds
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	tons	tons
<u>1943-44</u>						
Ontario	14,091,055	30,816,982	18,439,635	138,185	31,442	244,654
Quebec	8,376,225	13,974,479	14,595,994	93,284	11,201	283,121
New Brunswick	870,950	1,722,568	1,326,485	574	856	48,132
Nova Scotia	1,447,870	1,947,506	1,668,044	1,623	449	54,174
Prince Edward Is. .	564,667	432,518	575,934	475	72	14,682
British Columbia ..	3,787,630	3,025,373	1,369,031	-	1,564	64,580
Total (12 months) .	29,138,397	51,919,426	37,975,123	234,141	45,584	709,343

August 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945

<u>1944-45</u>						
Ontario	10,010,939	17,934,945	11,849,042	9,011	34,162	209,155
Quebec	7,207,555	13,473,861	12,625,321	9,013	21,765	253,854
New Brunswick	782,648	1,563,018	1,251,175	150	2,322	46,760
Nova Scotia	1,022,957	1,740,971	1,300,696	-	575	54,636
Prince Edward Is. .	351,006	213,320	369,377	-	215	10,591
British Columbia ..	3,185,173	2,841,129	1,111,234	36	1,696	54,243
Total (11 months) .	22,560,278	37,767,244	28,506,845	18,210	60,735	629,239

HOG-BARLEY RATIO

In the following table is shown the number of bushels of No. 1 Feed barley equivalent in price to 100 pounds of B-1 hog at Winnipeg, by months, from January 1940 to January 1945.

(Long-time Average = 17.2)

	1940	1941	1942	1943 <u>1/</u>	1944 <u>2/</u>	1945 <u>2/</u>
January	20.5	21.4	20.0	21.4	18.1	18.3
February	20.0	20.4	20.0	21.4	18.1	18.3
March	20.5	17.6	19.7	22.0	18.2	18.3
April	18.9	17.7	19.5	22.0	18.2	18.4
May	24.2	21.0	18.9	21.9	18.2	18.5
June	31.0	22.0	18.3	21.2	18.3	19.0
July	31.7	23.1	19.4	20.5	18.3	19.1
August	32.2	24.9	21.3	20.4	18.3	
September	31.3	22.1	21.0	20.3	18.3	
October	26.1	22.3	23.4	20.2	18.3	
November	21.0	22.4	23.5	20.8	18.3	
December	23.4	21.1	23.5	21.1	18.3	

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

During May and June the spread between the price indexes of feed and animal products continued to narrow. Nevertheless, the prices of live stock and live-stock products continue to favour the feeding of grain to animals.

There was no significant change in the index of feed prices during the months of May and June. The animal products index fell about 3 points in May owing to a decrease in the milk subsidy and a decline in egg prices. A slight rally in June can be attributed to a rise in the prices of live stock and hides. 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, 1942-1945
1926=100

Month	1942		1943		1944		1945	
	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal
January	102.4	101.5	96.3	116.2	101.4	123.8	115.5	122.7
February ...	105.8	102.1	100.2	116.8	103.0	124.1	117.2	122.7
March	111.2	102.7	100.0	117.8	102.4	123.7	118.1	123.6
April	109.4	103.7	99.2	118.2	102.6	123.4	113.5	124.2
May	109.3	104.8	100.0	118.7	102.8	119.6	112.8	121.1
June	107.2	107.0	99.7	119.4	102.7	120.2	113.6	122.4
July	99.9	103.6	99.1	119.4	102.0	119.0		
August	93.8	102.9	97.2	118.6	102.1	117.9		
September ..	89.8	112.3	97.8	117.6	107.7	117.8		
October	90.0	115.5	99.8	125.0	115.6	122.0		
November ...	88.8	116.3	101.3	125.7	116.1	122.5		
December ...	93.9	117.3	101.4	126.1	116.4	122.0		

CONSUMPTION OF FEED GRAINS IN CANADA

Live-stock and poultry-feeding programs have consumed an enormous amount of feed grains during the past three years. Since the crop year of 1941-42 the disappearance of oats and barley within Canada has been increased extensively, not to mention large amounts of wheat diverted to feeding purposes.

Only once since the outbreak of the war in 1939 has the domestic disappearance of oats fell below the five-year average, 1934-35 to 1938-39, of 312 million bushels. In the crop year of 1942-43 the amount of oats used for domestic consumption reached a record of 469 million bushels. Out of the average of 312 million bushels of oats used annually during the period 1934-35 to 1938-39, about 273 million bushels or 88 per cent was represented by animal feed and waste. During the six war years domestic disappearance averaged 399 million bushels, of which over 90 per cent was made up of animal feed and waste.

From an average of 66 million bushels annually in the five pre-war years, the utilization of barley rose steadily until it reached its peak of about 203 million bushels in 1943. Estimates for 1944-45 place domestic consumption of barley at about 15 per cent less than a year earlier. Barley, as animal feed and waste, amounted to about 51 million bushels, or 77 per cent of the domestic disappearance during the pre-war years. Since 1939 consumption of barley by live stock has increased to an average of about 135 million bushels annually, or about 86 per cent over the 1934-35 to 1938-39 average.

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

	<u>Domestic Disappearance 1/</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Carry-Over</u>
	- 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	448	75	108
1944-45 (estimate)	435	75	98
<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	203	36	46
1944-45 (estimate)	173	39	29

^{1/} Includes human food, animal feed, seed, waste and industrial use.

Wheat Fed During 1943-44

At the present time there are no final figures available which cover the feeding of wheat to live stock and poultry during the past crop year, but it would appear that the total will be close to 20 per cent less than in 1943-44.

The feeding of wheat to live stock and poultry during the five years before the war averaged only 32 million bushels, but during the crop year 1943-44 it totalled almost three times that amount.

HIGH PROTEIN FEEDS

The year 1944 witnessed record productions of both cattle and hogs. Although high-protein feed supplies were adequate during the past year, careful feeding was required in order to ensure supplies equal to the requirements. Estimates for the year 1945 indicate a decrease in hog production which is offset by increases in the production of cattle and poultry. As a result, there will be no significant changes in the demands for high-protein feeds during the present year.

Total protein feed supplies available at the end of the first six-months period, 1945, would indicate that, if used economically, production for the remainder of the year should provide protein supplies sufficient for the needs of 1945.

Linseed cake and meal maintained a satisfactory production during the first six-months period of 1945, although changed oil demands may alter this production picture. Supply figures for soybean cake and meal, copra cake and meal and peanut cake and meal reveal that the amount available for the first six months of this year is greater than the entire 1944 supply. Imports of soybean meal are considerably less than 1944 importations and are not likely to improve owing to protein-feed shortages, coupled with a smaller soybean acreage in the United States. During the first six months of 1944 there were no importations of cottonseed cake and meal. Although production of gluten feed maintained a high level from January to June, the outlook until the middle of November is not bright because of the difficulty experienced by the starch companies in obtaining corn for processing. Supplies of brewers' and distillers' dried grains, malt sprouts and alfalfa meal vary little from year to year. Tankage production this year promises to be less than in 1944 owing to the fact that the decrease in hog slaughterings more than offsets any gains accruing from an increase in the slaughterings of cattle. Protein feeds derived from dairy by-products continue in short supply.

The following table sets out the total amounts of available protein feeds, January-June 1945, along with supplies available in 1944:

	Total Supply Jan.-June 1945	Total Supply 1944
	- tons -	
Linseed cake and meal	39,006.0	79,997.3
Soybean cake and meal	12,973.5	25,992.0
Sunflower cake and meal	171.0	382.0
Rapeseed cake and meal	815.0	190.0
Copra cake and meal	4,554.0	4,679.0
Peanut cake and meal	7,337.0	2,289.0
Cottonseed cake and meal	-	3,915.1
Gluten feed	20,000.0	35,000.0
Brewers' and distillers' dried grains	21,000.0	44,120.0
Malt sprouts	2,500.0	5,000.0
Alfalfa meal	7,500.0	15,000.0
Total Vegetable Protein	115,856.5	213,564.4
Fish meal	11,669.5	21,626.0
Tankage, blood meal, meat scrap	32,386.4	62,239.9
Dried whey, skim milk feed, buttermilk powder ...	1,954.2	6,043.0
Total Animal Protein	46,010.1	89,908.9
TOTAL PROTEIN SUPPLIES	161,866.6	303,473.3

GRAIN CORN

The 1945 shelled corn supply position in Canada promises to be as critical as it was in the spring of 1944. In order to meet, in part, the requirements of the processors of corn, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was compelled to reinforce on July 18, 1945 an order first imposed on April 17, 1944. This order (No. 536) "freezes" stocks of corn in Ontario and Quebec elevators or held by processors. Those affected by the order were required to report their holdings to the Board not later than July 24, 1945. Elevator operators, processors of corn, and operators of unlicensed elevators in the Ontario counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin and Middlesex which have stocks of over 1,500 bushels are forbidden to make sales or shipments except by written permission of the Board. Sales of corn to farmers for feed are not affected.

Although production in 1944 was some 50 per cent higher than in 1943, imports from the United States during the crop year 1944-45 were less by about 2 million bushels than they were for the corresponding period of a year ago. Recommendations for a corn acreage of 350,000 acres or an increase of 30 per cent in 1945 have largely been defeated by the cool, wet weather prevailing during the late spring months. Preliminary survey figures for acreages of late-sown crops reveal that the area devoted to grain corn in Canada is only 216,000 acres or 20 per cent less than the 1944 acreage. The Manitoba survey indicates a reduction in corn grain acreage of about 60 per cent as compared with last year's acreage, while Ontario figures show a reduction of 13,000 acres seeded to corn or about 5 per cent less than the 1944 area. Furthermore, corn crop conditions as of July 31, 1945 had deteriorated by almost 15 per cent when compared with the crop conditions of the same date a year ago. In view of these circumstances, it was necessary for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to take drastic measures in order to ensure adequate corn supplies for the starch companies. Despite such action, it is going to be exceedingly difficult to meet minimum requirements until the middle of November when the new crop comes on the market.

The 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.	ac.	bu.
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
1944	270,000	43.3	11,700,000

The situation in the United States closely parallels that of Canada. Cool, wet weather has reduced acreages and the supply will depend on growing conditions between now and harvest time. However, indications are that production this year will be well over 15 per cent less than last year's bumper crop of 3,228 million. In the face of declining supplies, this year has marked an ever increasing demand for corn on the part of United States' processors and feeders with the result that on June 16, 1945 there came into effect War Food Order No. 132, which prohibits the purchase or distribution of corn for export for an indefinite period. Any supplies which may become available later on, will be keenly sought after by European purchasers.

The normal domestic requirements of corn runs between 10 and 12 million bushels annually with the starch and glucose industries using about half this amount. Curtailment of operations in the corn starch industry means also the cutting down of supplies of gluten feed, an important protein used extensively in the manufacture of commercial mixed feeds.

FLAXSEED

The acreage seeded to flaxseed in Western Canada in 1945 shows a further decline from that of a year ago. The acreage planted in the Prairie Provinces this season is estimated at 1.0 million acres as compared with 1.3 million acres in 1944. The area seeded to flax reached a high point of 2.9 million acres in 1943 under the stimulus of an increased price of \$2.50 per bushel, and the urgent needs of Canada and the United States for an increased supply of vegetable oils. Not since 1912 had an area of this size in Western Canada been devoted to the production of flaxseed.

Acreage Seeded to Flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces, 1936-1945

	<u>1936-40 Average</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
			- acres -		
Manitoba	65,980	227,000	284,000	167,000	260,000
Saskatchewan	215,920	1,056,000	2,084,400	939,000	655,000
Alberta	25,280	183,000	550,000	191,500	119,000
Prairie Provinces ..	307,180	1,466,000	2,918,400	1,297,500	1,034,000

Although the fixed price to the producer was raised to \$2.75, basis in store Fort William, for the 1944 crop, acreage declined by over 50 per cent and in 1945 is nearly back to the 1941 level of 980,000 acres.

Deliveries during the 1944-45 crop year, together with the estimated production, in the three Prairie Provinces are as follows:

	<u>Estimated Production 1944</u>	<u>Farmers' Deliveries August 1, 1944 to July 31, 1945</u>
		- 000 bushels -
Manitoba	1,762	1,273
Saskatchewan	6,400	5,044
Alberta	1,243	854
Prairie Provinces	9,405	7,171

Fortunately, the Manitoba acreage increased by over 50 per cent this year and weather conditions up to the end of July have been very encouraging. Over a third of the Saskatchewan acreage is located in Crop Districts 3AS and 7A, where crops have been suffering from hot, dry weather. About over half the Alberta acreage is in south-western Alberta and the Peace River. Yields in these sections give promise of being average or better. Although no estimate of the acreage seeded in Ontario this year is as yet available, it is not expected to differ greatly from the 24,000 acres seeded during each of the last three years.

An adequate supply of flaxseed to meet the requirements of Canadian crushers in 1945-46 seems assured. With a small year-end carry-over of old seed and prospects for a smaller crop the surplus available for export during the coming year will be much less than during either of the past two crop years. During 1945-46 a fixed and final price of \$2.75 per bushel has been set for No. 1 C.W. flax, basis in



CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

OTTAWA,

CANADA

September 14, 1945.

Dear Sir:

Attention has been called to an error in the "Quarterly Review of Canadian Coarse Grains" for August, 1945, Volume 4, Number 4. Accordingly will you please correct the statement on Page 17 under "Sunflower Seed" concerning imports of sunflower seed oil for the period August 1944 to May 1945 to read 21 million pounds instead of 191 million pounds.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. B. Rutherford".

J. B. Rutherford, Chief,
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH.

store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. As has been the case in the past no participation certificates will be issued. Flax deliveries are not subject to delivery quotas and the Canadian Wheat Board remains the only marketing agent.

RAPESEED

Although the production of rapeseed in Western Canada in 1944 was originally placed at 6.6 million pounds, it now appears that the crop was over-estimated. During the crop year the Canadian Wheat Board has taken delivery of 3.5 million pounds of seed which is, nevertheless, a substantial increase over the 877,000 pounds delivered to the Board in 1943-44. This seed was crushed in Western Canada yielding over a thousand tons of rapeseed meal in addition to the oil, which is the primary reason for its production in this country. The production of this marine engine oil from domestic seed slightly exceeded the 1.1 million pounds of rapeseed oil which were imported during the first ten months of the crop year.

The Canadian Wheat Board has again been authorized to purchase rapeseed of the 1945 crop at 6 cents per pound for seed in a reasonably clean condition with a moisture content not exceeding 10 per cent, delivered f.o.b. shipping points named by the Board. The discount on seed having a moisture content of from 10.5 per cent to 13.5 per cent is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per pound and over 13.5 per cent is $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound. A schedule of discounts is also established for rapeseed containing an admixture of mustard seed and for musty and broken seed. There is no discount on seed containing less than one per cent mustard, while seed containing from 25 to 50 per cent mustard is discounted at 3 cents per pound. The Board reserves the right to refuse to accept rapeseed which contains an admixture of over 50 per cent mustard seed. The new crop will again be crushed by Prairie Vegetable Oils Limited at Moose Jaw.

An estimate of the acreage seeded to rapeseed in 1945 will be issued later by the Bureau, together with a revision of production in 1944, which is necessitated by the marketing data now available.

SUNFLOWER SEED

The production of sunflower seed in Canada in 1944 was estimated at 8.5 million pounds, two-thirds of which was produced in Manitoba. Deliveries of seed during the crop year have totalled about 4.8 million pounds, while the Board of Grain Commissioners report present stocks at 5.7 million pounds, some of which is seed carried over from the 1943 crop. While deliveries of rapeseed tripled in 1944-45, as compared with 1943-44, farmers delivered only slightly more sunflower seed this past crop year than in 1943-44.

Sunflower seed produces a high quality edible oil for which there is a good demand in Canada. In addition, it provides an excellent high protein oil meal suitable for stock feed. The Fats and Oils Administration requested that a minimum of 28,000 acres be planted to sunflower seed in 1945. On the basis of existing outlets, it is estimated that there is a market for a maximum of 50,000 acres. During the ten-month period August 1944 to May 1945 Canada imported 181 million pounds of sunflower seed oil from Argentina. This amount represents a very substantial increase in imports when compared with sunflower seed oil imports for corresponding periods in other years and may be largely attributed to an all-time record sunflower seed crop harvested in Argentina in 1944.

21 million

Once again the Canadian Wheat Board has been authorized to purchase the 1945 sunflower seed crop at 5 cents per pound for seed in reasonably clean condition, delivered f.o.b. shipping points named by the Board. All seed containing over 5 per cent and up to 10 per cent dockage will be discounted 3 cents per 100 pounds; seed containing over 10 per cent dockage will be discounted 4 cents per 100 pounds. Elevator agents handling sunflower seed for the Board are forbidden to accept seed which is rancid or mouldy as seed in this condition is most undesirable for oil purposes.

SOYBEANS

As in the case of flaxseed, no acreage goal was set for the production of soybeans in 1945. Preliminary estimates placed probable acreage seeded at 39,000 acres, an increase of 8 per cent over last year's acreage. Although there are no official figures available at the present time, it is expected that the acreage actually sown will be down from that of 1944. The difficulty of increasing soybean acreage to any great extent can only be appreciated when proper consideration is given to the existing price relationships of other competing crops such as corn, white beans and sugar beets. Adverse weather conditions, following exceptionally favourable weather in March, delayed the seeding of hoed crops and may have detrimental effects on the soybean yield.

The distribution of soybean production areas follows the same pattern as in other years with Ontario, particularly the counties of Essex and Kent, producing the bulk of the Canadian crop. Manitoba's production is relatively unimportant, while that of British Columbia, for commercial purposes, disappeared in 1944.

Increased demands for live-stock production during the war years has resulted in increased requirements for high-protein feedstuffs. Soybean cake and meal, a by-product of the crushing industry, forms an important source of these feeds for Canadian feeders. Many of the soybeans raised in Ontario are fed on the farms where they are grown and consequently they do not find their way into commercial channels.

In past years imports from the United States have supplemented our domestic production, but in decreasing amounts. Faced with an extremely tight situation with regard to oil-bearing seeds and a keen European demand for soybean oil and meal, the United States may be forced to limit our imports still further. Early indications are that soybean imports into Canada will be drastically curtailed during the current year.

The ceiling price for No. 1 and No. 2 Canada grade soybeans is \$2.15 per bushel delivered at Toronto, Winnipeg, Lethbridge or Vancouver. The basis for the maximum price is determined on a soybean moisture content of 14 per cent or less. For each increase of one per cent moisture content over 14 per cent and up to 19 per cent there is a discount of 2 1/2 cents per bushel from the ceiling price. Beyond a 19 per cent moisture content there is a discount of 3 cents per bushel for each one per cent increase.

PRICES

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

	July		1945		
	1943	1944	May	June	July
cents and eighths per bushel					
<u>OATS</u>					
No. 2 C. W.	51/4	51/4	51/2	51/3	51/4
No. 3 C. W.	51/4	51/4	50/3	51/1	51/4
No. 1 Feed	51/4	51/4	49/6	51/1	51/4
No. 2 Feed	51/4	51/4	47/6	49/7	50/6
No. 3 Feed	50/4	51/4	46/1	48/3	49/3
<u>BARLEY</u>					
Nos. 1 and 2 C.W. 6-Row ..	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6
No. 3 C.W. 6-Row	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
No. 1 Feed	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6
No. 2 Feed	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6
No. 3 Feed	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6	64/6
<u>RYE</u>					
No. 2 C.W.	96/3	108/3	154/7	157/6	161/5
No. 3 C.W.	91/3	103/1	149/7	152/2	156/3
No. 4 C.W.	89/1	98/1	129/6	140/6	145/7
Ergoty	86/3	95/1	122/1	126/5	130/7
Rejected 2 C.W.	89/4	97/1	124/5	131/5	135/7
<u>FLAXSEED</u>					
No. 1 C.W.	225	250	275	275	275
No. 2 C.W.	221	246	271	271	271
No. 3 C.W.	210	237	262	262	262
No. 4 C.W.	205	233	258	258	258
<u>CORN</u>					
No. 3 C.W. Yellow, moisture content 20% ...	80	80	97/4	97/4	97/4



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