

2-001

DO NOT CIRCULATE  
NE PAS PRÊTER

DOMINION BUREAU  
OF STATISTICS  
NOV 28 1945  
PROPERTY OF THE  
LIBRARY



CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

Vol. 5

No. 1

# CANADIAN COARSE GRAINS

---

## QUARTERLY REVIEW

NOVEMBER, 1945

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, M.P.  
Minister of Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa

Price \$1 a year



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - OTTAWA  
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

(Issued November 1945)

---

Dominion Statistician: Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S.  
Chief, Agricultural Branch: J. B. Rutherford, M.Sc.  
Editor: W. G. Morris.

---

THE FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

For the 1945-46 crop year the over-all supply of feed grains in Canada, in terms of supply per grain-consuming animal unit appears to be sufficient. If carefully used, the supply of high-protein supplements should meet requirements. A favourable season has ensured fairly adequate hay supplies, especially in eastern Canada.

Net supplies of feed grains available in Canada during the current crop year total 12.6 million tons as compared with 14.3 million tons available in 1944-45, a reduction of about 12 per cent. At the same time, the number of grain-consuming animal units has been reduced from 21.3 million as at June 1, 1944 to 19.8 million at the same date 1945. Fortunately, 1942 provided a bumper crop and a substantial carry-over of coarse grains for succeeding years, which permitted maintenance of the expanded live-stock production through 1943 and into 1944 and 1945. Since then, domestic utilization, plus exports of oats and barley has exceeded production, and it is expected to do so again in the current crop year.

A very important factor in the retardation of the disappearance of wartime feed grain reserves has been the substantial increase in the feeding of wheat surpluses during the last three years. During the last three crop years it is estimated that an average of over 2.5 million tons of wheat has been fed to live stock as compared with 0.96 million tons in the five-year period 1936-40, or an amount over two and a half times as great as that for the pre-war period.

The production of coarse grain crops is much less favourable this year than it was a year ago, with an oats and barley outturn of some 378.3 million and 156.3 million bushels respectively as compared with 499.6 million and 194.7 million bushels respectively a year ago. Most of the decrease occurred in the Prairie Provinces owing to unfavourable conditions in important sections of the coarse grain growing area. However, the reduction in the coarse grain outturn was not so pronounced in the five eastern provinces, thus easing the transportation problem of moving feed grains into this normally deficit area. Although substantial amounts of feed grains are expected to move into eastern Canada and British Columbia under the Federal Freight Assistance Policy during 1945-46, they are not expected to reach the 119 million-bushel level of two years ago.

Serious feed grain shortages, owing to crop failure in some districts of western Saskatchewan and Alberta, necessitated the establishment of "feed-banks" in these areas during the early part of the present crop year. In order to procure the necessary adequate supplies, shipments of coarse grains and wheat, grading No.4 Northern and lower, were prohibited from these areas. Now that "feed-bank" requirements have been filled, the Feeds Administrator has given instructions that restrictions "prohibiting eastward shipment of oats and/or barley out of certain areas in western Saskatchewan or Alberta,....., are cancelled as at November 30, except that no shipments of barley may be made eastward out of Alberta until further

specific instruction has been issued by the Feeds Administrator". The restrictions on the shipments of the lower grades of wheat have been relaxed, although certain reservations are still maintained.

Exports of coarse grains have been drastically curtailed to ensure against possible feed grain shortages before the end of the current crop year. Oat exports are possible only after careful consideration and the issuance of a permit by the Export Permit Branch. Barley exports have been prohibited altogether. In order to compensate growers whose barley might have found its way into the malting trade in the United States at a premium of five cents per bushel, the advance equalization payment has been raised from fifteen to twenty cents per bushel. The domestic maltsters, instead of paying the five-cent premium to the growers, will pay into the Equalization Fund five cents per bushel on all barley purchased. The same system of paying the premium into the Equalization Fund will apply to the exporters in the event that domestic supplies will permit the export of barley later in the crop year.

The numbers of live stock and poultry on farms as at June 1, 1945, with the exception of cattle, show a general downward trend. Hog numbers show the greatest reduction, with a decline of over 20 per cent recorded this year. The fall pig crop is expected to be about 15 per cent below that of 1944. Poultry and sheep numbers reveal small decreases of about 2 and 3 per cent respectively. The cattle population, on the other hand, has increased about 4 per cent. The supply of feed grain available per grain-consuming animal unit in 1945-46 is the lowest since 1941-42, but substantially higher than the average amount available during the 1936-40 period. This calculation of available feed supplies excludes wheat and allows for only limited exports of coarse grains in the current crop year. Less dependence can be placed on wheat for feeding purposes this year as export demand will be able to absorb all available surplus supplies. On the other hand, live-stock numbers at June 1, 1946 are expected to be somewhat lower than in the previous year. To some extent, this will offset the reduced feed supplies available for feeding purposes in the 1945-46 season. The record marketings of cattle during the past few months also indicate that, during the current feeding season, the present somewhat "tight" feed grain situation may be partially relieved.

#### MILLFEEDS AND PROTEIN FEEDS

Millfeed production (bran, shorts and middlings) reached a new record outturn in 1944-45. Over 815 thousand tons were produced of which almost 95 per cent was consumed in Canada. The present keen export demand for Canadian flour will, in all likelihood, maintain the present high output during 1945-46.

The over-all estimated supply of high-protein feeds this year does not vary significantly from that of a year ago. While specific kinds of high protein feeds were often in short supply, the high protein feed picture as a whole was reasonably satisfactory during the past year. The present indicated downward trend of live stock and poultry numbers this year, as compared with last year, would suggest that high-protein feed requirements during 1945-46 may be lower than they were a year ago. The United States, an important source of protein supplements for Canadian feeders, is estimated to have smaller supplies of high-protein feeds for 1945-46, both in total volume and per animal unit. At the same time, the mixed feed industry in that country has become an increasingly important purchaser of high-protein feeds for use in its products.

With yields of hay this year above average for Canada as a whole and especially in eastern Canada, total supplies are expected to be adequate to meet live-stock needs. Supplies per hay-consuming animal unit are 1.80 tons for 1945-46 as compared with 1.58 in 1944-45 and 1.85 in 1943-44.

## SECOND ESTIMATE OF 1945 GRAIN PRODUCTION

The second estimate of the production of field crops in Canada was issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on November 14, 1945. Wheat production is now placed at 308.6 million bushels; oats at 378.3 million; barley at 156.3 million; rye at 5.9 million and flaxseed at 7.4 million bushels.

The revision of estimated production has been generally down, principally due to lower estimates of yields in the Prairie Provinces. The second estimate of wheat production is lower by 12.8 million bushels, while the oat crop is down 10 million bushels. The reduction from the first estimate in the barley crop amounts to 4.9 million bushels, while that for flax is raised slightly.

Most of the reduction in the second estimate of the wheat crop occurs in Saskatchewan, where the outturn is now placed at 158 million bushels as compared with 167 million bushels in the first estimate. The reductions in the wheat crop estimates for Manitoba and Alberta amount to 2 million bushels each.

The second estimate of the principal crops in Canada, together with the estimates for 1944, are shown below.

Crops	Area		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	- acres -		- bushels -		- bushels -	
CANADA -						
Fall wheat .....	668,000	675,000	31.3	30.8	20,908,000	20,790,000
Spring wheat ....	22,616,200	22,739,100	18.3	12.7	414,627,000	287,820,000
All wheat .....	23,284,200	23,414,100	18.7	13.2	435,535,000	308,610,000
Oats .....	14,315,000	14,393,200	34.9	26.3	499,643,000	378,261,000
Barley .....	7,290,700	7,350,500	26.7	21.3	194,712,000	156,270,000
Fall rye .....	417,850	317,500	13.5	13.1	5,628,000	4,148,000
Spring rye .....	230,100	169,600	12.6	10.7	2,898,000	1,815,000
All rye .....	647,950	487,100	13.2	12.2	8,526,000	5,963,000
Peas, dry .....	83,600	82,000	15.2	14.5	1,269,000	1,192,000
Beans, dry .....	99,500	96,400	14.4	14.3	1,432,000	1,376,000
Buckwheat .....	256,000	261,100	21.7	20.7	5,553,000	5,409,000
Mixed grains ....	1,518,100	1,453,400	37.8	32.2	57,431,000	46,796,000
Flaxseed .....	1,323,100	1,059,200	7.3	7.0	9,668,000	7,432,000
Corn, shelled ...	270,000	237,000	43.3	43.7	11,700,000	10,365,000
PRAIRIE PROVINCES -						
Wheat .....	22,443,800	22,566,000	18.3	12.6	410,600,000	284,000,000
Oats .....	10,446,900	10,749,000	35.5	25.1	370,800,000	270,000,000
Barley .....	6,763,400	6,859,000	26.4	20.7	178,400,000	142,000,000
Rye .....	572,550	410,000	12.4	11.3	7,109,000	4,624,000
Flaxseed .....	1,297,500	1,034,000	7.2	6.9	9,405,000	7,177,000

Oat production has been lowered by one million bushels in Manitoba and four million bushels in both Saskatchewan and Alberta. The total yield of barley has been cut by three million bushels in Manitoba, one million bushels in Saskatchewan and one million bushels in Alberta.

## FARMERS' MARKETINGS

Primary marketings of oats in western Canada during the first sixteen weeks of the 1945-46 crop year are over 7 million bushels higher than during the corresponding period a year ago. While rye marketings are slightly above those of last year, a smaller crop in 1945 accounts for the fact that over 50 per cent of this year's crop has been marketed as compared with only 31.2 per cent at the same date a year ago. Both barley and flaxseed marketings are below last year's deliveries, the reason being that smaller crops were harvested in each case.

At the present time emphasis is being placed on the marketing and movement of wheat, in order to ensure that all available supplies will be in export positions before winter. The "fourteen-bushel-per-authorized-acre" maximum quota for wheat established in March of this year was lifted early in October. Wheat deliveries during the first sixteen weeks of the current crop year were 142.6 million bushels as compared with 162.8 million bushels for the comparable period in 1944.

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, 1945 to November 15, 1945

	O A T S		B A R L E Y	
	Bushels	% 1945 Crop	Bushels	% 1945 Crop
Manitoba .....	7,526,491	13.7	17,646,029	33.3
Saskatchewan .....	23,271,486	16.7	22,681,976	42.8
Alberta .....	8,496,327	11.2	6,435,371	17.9
T o t a l .....	39,294,304	14.6	46,763,376	32.9
Same Period in 1944 .....	32,109,751	8.7	49,369,381	27.7

	R Y E		F L A X S E E D	
	Bushels	% 1945 Crop	Bushels	% 1945 Crop
Manitoba .....	157,591	41.6	1,467,609	52.4
Saskatchewan .....	1,391,708	50.3	2,196,562	61.0
Alberta .....	807,302	54.7	447,129	57.8
T o t a l .....	2,356,601	51.0	4,111,300	57.3
Same Period in 1944 .....	2,219,879	31.2	6,040,639	64.2

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>							
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	120,841,072	23.6
1943 .....	11,789,500	33.2	392,000,000	102,000,000	494,000,000	144,276,857	29.2
1944 .....	10,446,900	35.5	370,800,000	61,830,000	432,630,000	136,116,493	31.5
5-year average ...	9,571,480	34.3	333,960,000	43,826,600	377,786,600	93,343,016	24.7
1945 .....	10,749,000	25.1	270,000,000	54,500,000	324,500,000	39,294,304 4/	12.1
<u>BARLEY</u>							
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	85,858,654	35.0
1943 .....	7,896,000	25.8	204,000,000	40,000,000	244,000,000	85,549,252	35.1
1944 .....	6,763,400	26.4	178,400,000	22,825,000	201,225,000	76,607,176	38.1
5-year average ...	5,886,080	26.5	160,220,000	15,453,000	175,673,000	59,106,168	33.6
1945 .....	6,859,000	20.7	142,000,000	17,000,000	159,000,000	46,763,376 4/	29.4
<u>RYE</u>							
1940 .....	943,000	13.0	12,250,000	545,000	12,795,000	5,091,064	39.8
1941 .....	861,000	11.6	9,989,000	399,000	10,388,000	5,334,539	51.4
1942 .....	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
1944 .....	572,550	12.4	7,109,000	1,000,000	8,109,000	4,093,133	50.5
5-year average ...	824,130	13.5	11,643,600	1,617,800	13,261,400	5,814,490	43.8
1945 .....	410,000	11.3	4,624,000	465,000	5,089,000	2,356,601 4/	46.3
<u>FLAXSEED</u>							
1940 .....	363,700	7.9	2,875,000	26,500	2,901,500	2,587,846	89.2
1941 .....	982,000	5.7	5,641,000	14,000	5,655,000	4,902,825	86.7
1942 .....	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
1944 .....	1,297,500	7.2	9,405,000	814,000	10,219,000	7,171,428	70.2
5-year average ...	1,405,520	7.4	10,044,200	251,700	10,295,900	8,059,034	78.3
1945 .....	1,034,000	6.9	7,177,000	750,000	7,927,000	4,111,300 4/	51.9

1/ Includes Peace River block in British Columbia.

2/ Stocks at end of July.

3/ August 1 to July 31, 1940-41 to 1944-45.

4/ August 1, 1945 to November 15, 1945.

## FEED GRAIN SUPPLIES PER ANIMAL UNIT

### Grain Available

In presenting the Canadian feed grain supply picture for the current crop year an attempt has been made to compare potential supplies with an estimate of actual amounts available per grain-consuming animal unit. The gross supply of feed grains available for any one crop year, as shown in table 1, includes the total production of the various feed grains bulked together and converted to tons, together with the carry-over stocks of oats, barley and rye at the beginning of the crop year. In these calculations wheat is not included as a feed grain. It will be noted in table 1, that the gross supply per grain-consuming animal unit this year is 0.68 tons as compared with 0.85 tons in 1944-45.

Table 1. - Potential Feed Grain Supplies Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit

Crop Year	Gross Supply Feed Grain 1/	Grain-Consuming Animal Units	Supply Per Grain- Consuming Animal Unit
	tons		tons
1936-40 (average) ....	10,356,000	16,202,000	0.64
1941-42 .....	10,780,000	17,546,000	0.61
1942-43 .....	20,866,000	19,193,000	1.09
1943-44 .....	18,924,000	20,741,000	0.91
1944-45 .....	18,157,000	21,324,000	0.85
1945-46 2/ .....	13,552,000	19,811,000	0.68

1/ Includes production of oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat, peas and mixed grains together with carry-over stocks of oats, barley and rye.

2/ Preliminary. Previous years subject to revision.

While it is recognized that the above method has value in determining the amount of feed grains available for the Canadian live-stock feeding program, wartime restrictions and allocations, particularly in the fields of export trade and human utilization, have made it possible to present a more refined picture of net available supplies.

In the compilation of table 2, which follows, the various feed grains, oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat, peas and mixed grains, have been bulked and converted to a tonnage basis. Carry-over stocks of oats, barley and rye have been added to production each year and exports, seed requirements, and human food and non-food uses deducted to arrive at the net supply position. As in table 1, wheat used for feeding purposes has been omitted from the calculations. The net supply per grain-consuming animal unit amounts to 0.64 tons this year as compared with 0.67 tons in 1944-45.

Table 2. - Feed Grain Available Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit

Crop Year	Net Supply Feed Grain	Grain-Consuming Animal Units	Supply Per Grain- Consuming Animal Unit
	tons		tons
1936-40 (average) ....	8,528,531	16,202,000	0.53
1941-42 .....	9,249,203	17,546,000	0.53
1942-43 .....	17,504,992	19,193,000	0.91
1943-44 .....	15,748,177	20,741,000	0.76
1944-45 .....	14,274,542	21,324,000	0.67
1945-46 1/ .....	12,632,405	19,811,000	0.64

1/ Preliminary.

In comparing table 1 with table 2, a positive correlation can be noted between the two supply figures for each of the last five crop years. The comparative estimates of feed grain supplies for 1945-46 as shown in tables 1 and 2 are 0.68 tons and 0.64 tons respectively. The close relation between the gross and net estimates of feed supplies per grain-consuming animal unit for 1945-46 in contrast to other years is a result, in large measure, of an anticipated sharp curtailment in the estimated exports of oats and barley during this crop year. Barley exports at present are prohibited, while the export of oats is under permit. In the event that exports should exceed the estimates used for the 1945-46 season, less feed grains would be available per grain-consuming animal unit, with a consequent reduction in the estimate of net supplies available.

In both cases it will be noted that the total supply of feed grain available for 1945-46 is less than during any of the three preceding crop years. At the same time, the number of grain-consuming animal units is the smallest since 1942-43. As a result, the over-all supply of feed grain available per grain-consuming animal unit appears to be sufficient to meet the requirements of the present live-stock population. According to table 2, the net supply per grain-consuming animal unit is almost 20 per cent larger than the average for the 1936-40 period.

#### Grain Consumed

In calculating grain consumption per animal unit wheat fed has been added to those grains included in table 2. The estimate of total consumption is, therefore, not supply less the year-end carry-over of feed grains, plus wheat fed.

Table 3. - Grain Consumed Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit

Crop Year	Amount Consumed	Grain-Consuming Animal Units	Amount Consumed Per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	tons		tons
1936-40 (average) ....	8,585,110	16,202,000	0.53
1941-42 .....	8,617,832	17,546,000	0.60
1942-43 .....	13,157,995	19,193,000	0.69
1943-44 .....	15,314,585	20,741,000	0.74
1944-45 .....	14,142,533	21,324,000	0.66

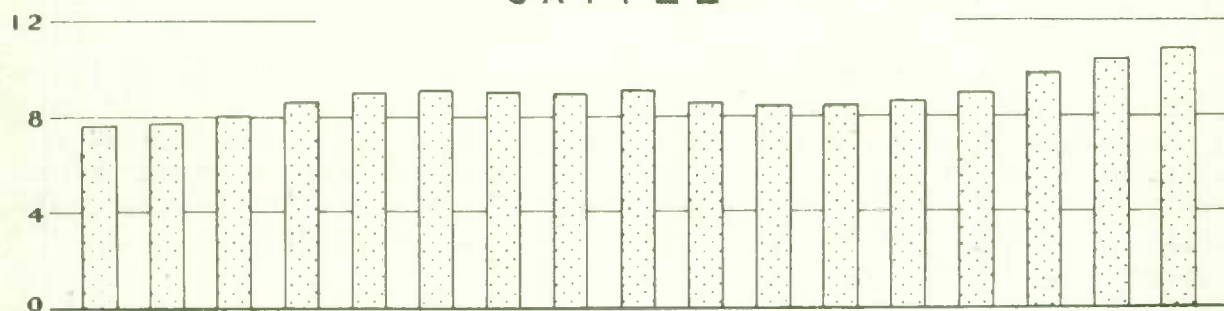
It will be noted from the above figures that the grain consumed per animal unit in 1944-45, including wheat, was just about equal to the supply available, excluding wheat. During the five-year period 1936-40, the consumption of feed grains was equal to the available supply as shown in table 2. In those years the quantity of wheat was relatively small and year-end stocks of other grains were negligible. Bumper crops in 1942, following the poor harvest of 1941, were instrumental in providing a significant increase in feed-grain supplies and helped pave the way for the great wartime expansion in the production of live stock and live-stock products. Increased feeding of surplus wheat stocks during wartime has helped to supplement feed grain supplies, but the present requirements of war-torn countries for food supplies will, in all likelihood, decrease the use of wheat for live-stock feed during 1945-46.

# DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN LIVE STOCK POPULATION

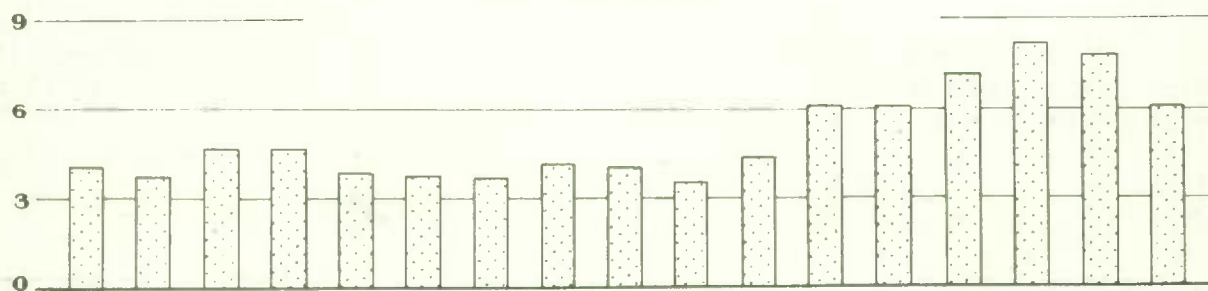
June 1, 1929-45

MILLIONS

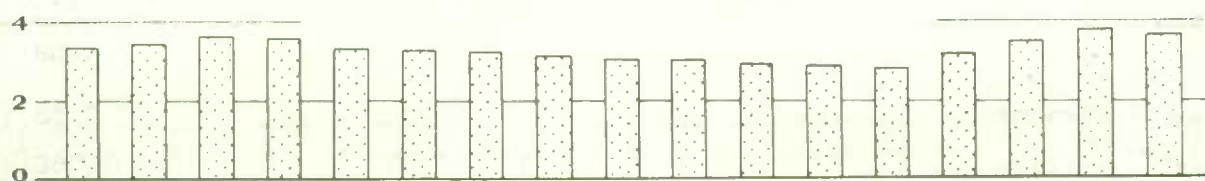
## CATTLE



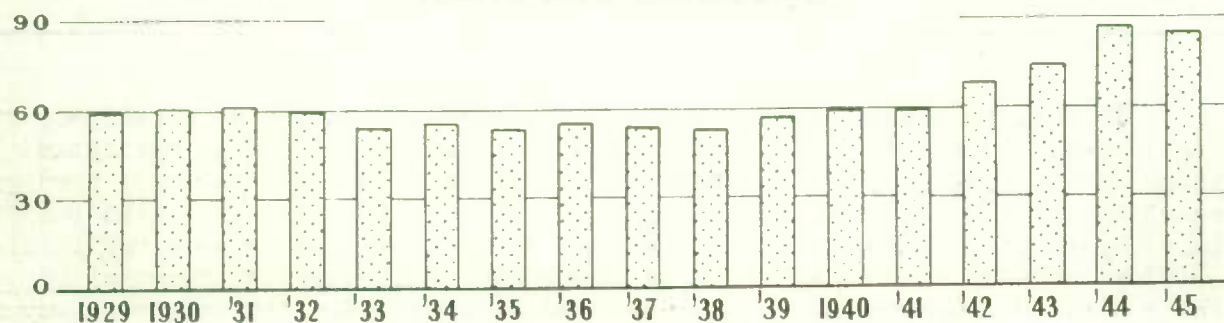
## HOGS



## SHEEP AND LAMBS



## HENS AND CHICKENS



## 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 October 1945.

(Long-time Average = 17.2)

	1940	1941	1942	1943 <u>1/</u>	1944	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	19.2
September .....	31.3	22.1	21.0	20.3	18.3	19.5
October .....	26.1	22.3	23.4	20.2	18.3	18.4
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

It will be noted from the table below that the index of feed prices has declined sharply from the high levels prevailing last March. This decline is practically all attributable to sharp reductions in the price of hay. A sharp drop in hay prices in August pulled the index down over 8 points and this reflects the large 1945 crop of 17.9 million tons, 2.7 million tons higher than last year.

From May to September the trend of the index of live-stock and animal product prices was downward but this decline was halted abruptly in October when the index rose to the highest point since December 1943. The increase in the index for October was due to the milk subsidy.

On the basis of the present relationship of live-stock and animal product prices to feed prices, the situation is still favourable to the live-stock producer and particularly favourable to those producers who utilize a relatively large proportion of hay in their production program.

Index Numbers of Feed Prices and Prices of Live Stock and Live-Stock Products  
by Months, 1942-1945

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	118.3	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	114.1	122.3
August .....	93.8	102.9	97.2	118.6	102.1	117.9	105.8	121.4
September ....	89.8	112.3	97.8	117.6	107.7	117.8	104.9	119.5
October .....	90.0	115.5	99.8	125.0	115.6	122.0	103.4	124.8
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		

## UNITED STATES

In its monthly report, the Feed Situation, the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics reveals that the supplies of all feed grains per animal unit for the 1945-46 season, on the basis of October 1 indications, are slightly smaller than the relatively large supplies of a year ago. It is believed, however, that demand will not be quite so strong as last season, as the result of somewhat lower returns to some live-stock producers. Although there are indications that the total quantities of feed grain utilized for food and industrial purposes may be slightly less than in 1945-46, some increases are expected for the exports of some feed grains and by-product feeds. The carry-over of feed grain in 1946 may total about the same as in 1945.

Supplies of corn, oats, barley and sorghum grains are slightly larger per animal unit than last year, and the largest in twenty years. On the other hand, it is anticipated that smaller quantities of wheat will be fed during the current crop year, while imports of feed grains are likely to be smaller. Production of the four principal feed grains, noted above, in 1945 totalled 121.1 million tons, slightly more than in 1944. Stocks of old-crop corn, oats and barley at the beginning of 1945-46 equalled 14.2 million tons, an increase of 3.5 million tons over a year earlier.

Killing frosts in some of the important corn producing areas before the crop was fully mature has resulted in large quantities of soft corn. However, much of the poor quality corn is in areas where it can be fed readily and, consequently, spoilage and waste are not expected to reach serious proportions.

Production of by-product feeds during 1945-46 is expected to be almost as large as the all-time record production of a year ago. Supplies of high-protein by-product feeds probably will be slightly smaller than in 1944-45.

The supply of hay for the current crop year is one of the largest on record. In relation to the live stock to be fed, this supply is the largest in nearly twenty years. Supplies are greater than a year ago in all geographic regions of the country.

Disappearance of corn, oats and barley during July-September was at near-record levels for the quarter, reflecting very heavy feeding of grain despite the availability of abundant green feed. Feeding rates are likely to continue at a high level during 1945-46, although possibly not so high as the near-record rate of feeding in 1944-45. Even with a slightly smaller live-stock output in 1945-46 than a year ago, it is likely that the corn and barley carry-overs at the end of the present crop year may be below the carry-over stocks of the 1944-45 season. The carry-over of oats probably will be increased next year because of the very large production in 1945. It is anticipated that larger quantities of oats, but smaller quantities of corn, will be marketed during the 1945 crop marketing year than last season. Consequently, live-stock producers in some deficit feed areas, and processors may encounter some difficulties again this season in obtaining desired supplies of corn.

## LAKE AND RAIL MOVEMENT OF GRAIN

### Lake Shipments

The lake movement of grain from Fort William-Port Arthur during the current season of navigation has broken all records. Although the end of the navigation season has not been reached, total lake shipments to date are substantially above those of the entire period of navigation in 1944, when the previous all-time record was established. The greatly increased volume of exports during the last two years and the attempt to move a large quantity of wheat into export positions before winter closed navigation account for the stepped-up lake shipments during 1944 and 1945. Substantial quantities of oats have been moved from the lakehead to feed deficit areas in eastern Canada, with smaller amounts going to the United States.

#### Opening of Navigation to November 14

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
bushels						
1939 ...	148,794,312	14,696,872	15,569,565	3,310,611	290,326	182,661,686
1940 ...	141,488,298	13,450,250	8,861,550	2,748,611	1,114,176	167,662,885
1941 ...	192,725,046	8,062,232	9,044,536	5,194,583	1,496,620	216,523,017
1942 ...	150,552,556	7,269,756	7,165,615	991,137	1,105,954	167,085,018
1943 ...	185,525,717	36,838,465	39,178,053	1,518,654	6,020,344	269,081,233
1944 ...	259,415,988	68,572,732	50,390,152	7,203,335	5,696,178	391,278,385
1945 ...	302,197,143	78,642,295	39,750,427	3,876,375	3,405,768	427,872,008

#### August 1 to November 14

1945 ...	139,525,124	27,626,182	18,807,999	1,106,030	1,485,091	188,550,426
----------	-------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	-------------

### Rail Shipments

The movement of grain by rail from Fort William-Port Arthur during the first fifteen weeks of the 1945-46 season is only slightly below that for the corresponding period a year ago. During the last two crop years rail shipments from the lakehead from the first of August to the middle of November have been only a fraction of the exceptionally large shipments totalling over 18 million bushels for the same period in 1943-44. In order to expedite vessel movements before the end of navigation, freight cars have been diverted to the movement of western grain from country points to Fort William-Port Arthur. With the close of navigation it is expected that cars will become available for the eastern rail haul.

In the following table is shown the month by month shipments of the various grains from Fort William and Port Arthur:

1945	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Total
bushels						
August .....	23,255	119,004	73,451	12,000	39,464	267,174
September .....	57,533	245,986	233,729	11,000	96,456	644,704
October .....	73,776	224,427	123,897	3,000	38,609	463,709
November (1-15) ..	55,935	79,303	22,129	9,000	32,755	199,122
T o t a l .....	210,499	668,720	453,206	35,000	207,284	1,574,709

## SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Shipments of wheat, coarse grains and flaxseed to the United States during the first sixteen weeks of the current crop year total 59.2 million bushels as compared with 30.2 million bushels shipped on the corresponding period last year. This year wheat shipments comprise over 70 per cent of the total, but a large proportion of this wheat is intended for re-export. Export restrictions on oats and barley have been instrumental in sharply curtailing shipments of these grains to the United States.

As a result of the feed grain situation prevailing in Canada at the present time, barley exports have been prohibited and exports of oats placed under permit. Barley exports noted below are the fulfillment of orders contracted previous to the prohibition. To date there has been no shipments of flaxseed.

The following table shows the shipments of the various grains and the areas from which they have been made during the 16 weeks ending November 15, 1945.

	Pacific Coast Terminals	Western Elevators	Fort William- Port Arthur	Eastern Elevators	Total
- bushels -					
Wheat .....	15,000	78,823	39,107,089	3,471,928	42,672,840
Oats .....	239,111	336,212	10,514,333	829,384	11,919,040
Barley .....	-	153,183	3,822,193	1,666	3,977,042
Rye .....	-	-	643,960	-	643,960
Flaxseed .....	-	-	-	-	-
T o t a l ...	254,111	568,218	54,087,575	4,302,978	59,212,882

## COARSE GRAIN EXPORTS 1944-45

Exports of coarse grains from Canada during the past crop year went mainly to the United States as was also the case in 1943-44. The following are Customs figures for the export of coarse grains and flaxseed to all destinations during 1944-45.

	<u>Bushels</u>
Oats .....	84,014,636
Barley .....	40,831,338
Rye .....	4,488,504
Flaxseed .....	3,613,266

The exports of oats do not include rolled oats and oatmeal, which amounted to an equivalent of 8,150,000 bushels of oats during the crop year.

## FREIGHT ASSISTANCE SHIPMENTS

Under the Federal Freight Assistance policy a total of 99 million bushels of wheat, oats, barley and rye moved from the Prairie Provinces into eastern Canada and British Columbia during the crop year 1944-45. Of this total, wheat comprised almost 26 million bushels; oats 42.6 million bushels and barley 30.5 million bushels. During 1943-44 the total movement of grains under this plan amounted to over 119 million bushels, or about 20 per cent greater than that of 1944-45. During the past crop year a decline was noted in the shipments of all grains, while movements of screenings and millfeeds tended to increase.

Freight Assistance shipments to Ontario exhibit the greatest decrease, which can be attributed to increased grain production in that province in 1944 as compared with 1943.

In the following tables the provincial distribution of feedstuffs eligible for freight assistance is set out for the crop years 1943-44 and 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	1,948,753	1,668,044	1,623	449	54,174
Prince Edward Is. .	564,667	432,518	575,934	475	72	14,682
British Columbia ..	3,786,872	3,024,315	1,368,802	-	1,564	64,623
Total (12 months) .	29,137,639	51,919,615	37,974,894	234,141	45,584	709,386

### August 1, 1944 to July 31, 1945

<u>1944-45</u>						
Ontario .....	11,547,860	20,517,982	12,758,802	9,371	38,927	234,216
Quebec .....	8,286,868	14,877,488	13,386,127	9,227	23,858	300,360
New Brunswick .....	883,022	1,743,608	1,346,517	150	2,529	50,824
Nova Scotia .....	1,129,905	1,924,394	1,403,769	70	687	58,336
Prince Edward Is. .	407,587	243,291	412,690	-	216	11,883
British Columbia ..	3,742,585	3,301,352	1,213,481	36	1,889	62,331
Total (12 months) .	25,997,827	42,608,115	30,521,386	18,854	68,106	717,950

## MILLFEED PRODUCTION IN CANADA

During the 1944-45 crop year the flour milling industry set a new record for production of by-products, when 815 thousand tons were produced as compared with the previous all-time record of 797 thousand tons established in 1943-44. The continued keen export demand for Canadian flour indicates that the present high output of millfeeds is likely to be maintained during the present crop year.

In the first two months of the current crop year production of millfeeds totalled over 136 thousand tons as compared with 131 thousand tons in the corresponding period a year ago. Restrictive exports during the past few years have made larger supplies available to the Canadian feeder. During the 1944-45 crop year all but 5.1 per cent of these millfeeds was retained for use in this country.

The record of claims paid under the Freight Assistance Policy, as shown elsewhere in this Review, reveals that over 88 per cent of the millfeeds produced in Canada is moved to feeding areas under this scheme.

The production and exports of millfeeds since 1938-39 are shown in the following table:

Crop Year	Production	Exports	Exports as % of Production
	tons	tons	%
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 .....	686,304	93,800	13.7
1942-43 .....	792,208	51,186	6.5
1943-44 .....	797,083	36,038	4.5
1944-45 1/ .....	815,672	41,683	5.1

Monthly production of bran, shorts and middlings during the crop year 1944-45 is shown in the following table. Totals for the crop year 1943-44 are included:

1944-45 1/ .....	Bran	Shorts	Middlings	Total Millfeed
		- tons -		
August .....	26,916	26,250	13,430	66,596
September .....	26,018	25,988	13,047	65,053
October .....	27,598	26,006	14,468	68,072
November .....	31,908	30,249	15,422	77,579
December .....	27,171	25,826	14,936	67,933
January .....	27,917	26,592	13,579	68,088
February .....	26,192	23,890	13,168	63,250
March .....	30,078	27,557	14,825	72,460
April .....	29,155	27,337	12,421	68,913
May .....	28,830	27,481	11,965	68,276
June .....	29,242	27,757	11,815	68,814
July .....	25,538	24,001	11,099	60,638
<b>T o t a l</b> .....	<b>336,563</b>	<b>318,934</b>	<b>160,175</b>	<b>815,672</b>
1943-44 (revised) ...	327,464	313,914	155,705	797,083

1/ Preliminary.

## OIL-BEARING SEED CROPS

### Flaxseed

The acreage seeded to flaxseed in 1945 totalled 1,059,200 acres as compared with 1,323,100 acres in 1944 and 2,947,800 acres in 1943. Production in 1945 is estimated to be 7,432,000 bushels. This compares with 9,668,000 bushels in 1944 and 17,911,000 bushels two years ago. By November 15 over half the crop had been marketed, or about 4.1 million bushels.

### Soybeans

The acreage of soybeans grown for beans this year is estimated to be about 38,651 acres, of which all but 200 acres were grown in Ontario. In addition to the above acreages, some 7,549 acres were sown in Ontario to be cut for hay. Total soybean production in 1945 was almost 695,000 bushels, slightly above the 1944 crop.

### Rapeseed and Sunflower Seed

Since information concerning these crops is incomplete, acreage and production figures cannot be published in this Review.

## GRADING OF CROPS 1945-46

The following tabulation shows the grading of coarse grain and flaxseed inspected by the Board of Grain Commissioners between August 1 and November 14, 1945. Some old crop grain is included in these inspection returns but the bulk of cars contained grain grown in western Canada in 1945.

<u>OATS</u>		<u>Cars</u>	<u>BARLEY</u>		<u>Cars</u>
No. 2 C.W. ....		1,035	1 & 2 C.W. 6-Row .....		607
No. 3 C.W. ....		4,560	No. 3 C.W. 6-Row .....		1,656
No. 1 Feed .....		4,795	1 & 2 C.W. 2-Row .....		238
No. 2 Feed .....		1,036	No. 1 Feed .....		4,839
No. 3 Feed .....		93	No. 2 Feed .....		3,840
Toughs .....		632	No. 3 Feed .....		683
All Others .....		2,142	Toughs .....		4,056
			All Others .....		1,511
Total Cars .....		14,293	Total Cars .....		17,430
Bushel equivalent ..	33,373,583		Bushel equivalent .....	32,929,279	
<u>RYE</u>		<u>Cars</u>	<u>FLAXSEED</u>		<u>Cars</u>
1 & 2 C.W. ....		407	No. 1 C.W. ....		1,745
No. 3 C.W. ....		263	No. 2 C.W. ....		55
No. 4 C.W. ....		12	No. 3 C.W. ....		12
Toughs .....		225	Toughs .....		22
All Others .....		42	All Others .....		7
Total Cars .....		949	Total Cars .....		1,841
Bushel equivalent ..	1,575,653		Bushel equivalent .....	2,962,629	

## HIGH PROTEIN FEEDS

The high protein feeds outlook for 1946 suggests that total supplies will be approximately the same as in 1945. Although it is expected that specific types of high protein feeds will remain scarce, the over-all supply should be sufficient to meet requirements, providing that careful feeding is practised. The following table gives the estimated net supply available during the calendar year 1945.

	<u>Net Supply - 1945</u>
	<u>tons</u>
Linseed cake and meal .....	89,086
Soybean cake and meal .....	20,958
Sunflower cake and meal .....	200
Rapeseed cake and meal .....	1,520
Cottonseed cake and meal .....	-
Peanut cake and meal .....	14,264
Copra meal .....	5,979
Gluten feed .....	40,000
Brewers' and distillers' dried grains .....	43,500
Malt sprouts .....	5,000
Alfalfa meal .....	15,000
 Total Vegetable Proteins .....	 235,507
 Fish meal .....	 27,310
Tankage and blood meal ) .....	41,756
Meat scrap ) .....	
Milk, buttermilk and whey powder .....	3,681
 Total Animal Proteins .....	 72,747
 Total All Proteins .....	 308,254

As in other years the maintenance of the supply of soybean cake and meal is dependent upon the importation of beans for crushing. Production of soybeans in Canada this year is estimated to be about 695 thousand bushels, of which about half will find its way into the crushing industry.

The general downward trend in the numbers of live stock and poultry on farms, as at June 1, 1945, with the exception of cattle, may be instrumental in relieving the present somewhat short supply of high protein feeds. Prospects of still smaller live-stock numbers in 1946 should help to ease the situation in the coming year.

# PRICES

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

	<u>October</u>		<u>1 9 4 5</u>		
	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
cents and eighths per bushel					
<u>OATS</u>					
No. 2 C. W. ....	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/4
No. 3 C. W. ....	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/3	51/4
No. 1 Feed ....	51/4	51/4	51/4	51/1	51/4
No. 2 Feed ....	51/4	50/6	50/3	49/7	51
No. 3 Feed ....	51	48/6	48/7	47/4	49/4
<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	64/5	64/6	64/6	64/6
No. 3 Feed ....	64/6	62/4	64/6	64/6	64/6
<u>RYE</u>					
No. 2 C.W. ....	109/4	104/3	153/6	168/1	172
No. 3 C.W. ....	104/4	99/6	147/6	162	166/7
No. 4 C.W. ....	95	98	137/6	154/3	159/3
Ergoty ....	93	90/6	120/7	136/2	141/3
Rejected 2 C.W. ....	97	92/6	125/7	141/3	146/5
<u>FLAXSEED</u>					
No. 1 C.W. ....	250	275	275	275	275
No. 2 C.W. ....	246	271	271	271	271
No. 3 C.W. ....	237	262	262	262	262
No. 4 C.W. ....	233	258	258	258	258
<u>CORN</u>					
No. 3 C.W. Yellow, moisture content 20% ...	80	80	97/4	97/4	97/4



1010687216