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QUARTERLY REVIEW

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA
AGRICULTURAL DIVISION

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FEED SITUATION IN CANADA

Increased Coarse Grain Stocks at March 31 - According to the annual March survey of Canadian grain stocks, the total supply of feed grains in all positions at the end of March 1947 included 184.0 million bushels of oats and 76.8 million bushels of barley. These figures, when compared with oats and barley stocks of 168.2 million and 66.9 million bushels respectively for March 31, 1946, indicate a reversal in the trend of March 31 coarse grain stocks which has been consistently downward since 1943. However, when it is considered that overall total supplies of coarse grains available in 1946-47 were relatively unchanged from those of 1945-46 and that the number of grain consuming animal units at December 1, 1946 was only slightly lower than at the same date a year earlier, this increase in the supplies of coarse grains at March 31, 1947 can be largely attributed to their maldistribution during the first eight months of the current crop year.

Concentration of Feed Grains in Western Canada - Despite larger initial crop-year stocks and increased freight assistance shipments of coarse grain this year as compared with last, a persistent backlog of unfilled orders for grain and constantly recurring shortages in many areas indicate that eastern Canada could have consumed much larger quantities of feed grains had they been forthcoming from the Prairie Provinces. However, restrictive marketing quotas, railroad transportation priority for wheat shipments and an overall shortage of grain-tight box-cars relative to the demand for them, were instrumental in slowing the movement of feed grains from western Canadian farms to eastern feedlots. Furthermore, severe blizzards during the winter months added to the difficulty of moving these much-needed supplies from west to east.

The net result has been reduced western marketings of these grains this year and the concentration of the bulk of Canada's feed grains on western farms and in western elevators. At March 31, 1947 more than 70 per cent of all oats supplies and 83 per cent of barley stocks were in these positions as compared with 66 per cent and 68 per cent respectively a year ago. While the coarse grain position in eastern Canada at the end of March differed little from that of a year ago, substantial increases in the eastern Canadian hog population were noted in the results of the December 1 survey.

New Coarse Grain Price Policy Announced March 17 - In order to stimulate the production of feed grains and to assure domestic supplies sufficient to encourage an expansion in the production of live stock and live-stock products during the coming crop year, the Government announced a new policy for these feed grains effective March 18, 1947 and continuing to July 31, 1948. The system of advance equalization payments is being discontinued and the Canadian Wheat Board will stand ready to buy all oats and barley offered to it at the new support prices. In the case of barley these prices will be based on 90 cents for No. 1 Feed Barley, in place of the former support price of 56 cents, in store Fort William-Port Arthur and other grades at appropriate differentials to be fixed from time to time by the Wheat Board. In the case of oats, the new support prices will be based on 61 1/2 cents for No. 1 Feed Oats in place of the former support price of 40 cents in store Fort William-Port Arthur and other grades at appropriate differentials to be fixed from time to time by the Wheat Board.

Price ceilings for all grades will be raised in the case of barley to 93 cents and in the case of oats to 65 cents, basis in store at Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. These ceiling prices correspond with the support prices for the highest grades of barley and oats.

In order to avoid discrimination against producers who have already delivered barley during the present crop year, an adjustment payment of 10 cents per bushel will be made in respect of barley delivered between August 1, 1946 and March 17, 1947, inclusive, thus raising overall returns to about 90 cents per bushel. As there is a loss in the barley equalization account for the 1946-47 crop year, no further payments are to be expected in respect of barley delivered during the present crop year. The oats equalization account for the crop year 1946-47 will, however, remain open, and net profits in that account, if any, will be distributed later to producers who delivered oats during the period August 1, 1946 to July 31, 1947.

Feeding Subsidies for Oats and Barley - For the time being, because of the continuation of the price ceilings on animal products, payment of 10 cents per bushel for oats and 25 cents per bushel for barley will be made within the same conditions as the 25 cent payment on wheat purchased for feeding purposes. The payment of these subsidies will have the effect of leaving the cost of these grains to feeders approximately at their present levels.

Freight Assistance to be Continued - It was stated along with the new price policy that the Government would continue to pay freight on grain for feeding purposes and millfeeds shipped east from Fort William-Port Arthur and west from Calgary and Edmonton into British Columbia until July 31, 1948.

Acreage Changes Indicated in Western Canada, 1946 - According to estimates obtained from a survey of farmers' intentions at April 30 the prospective changes in the acreages to be seeded to the principal grain crops in the Prairie Provinces during the 1946 season are as follows:

	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Alberta</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>
	- acres -			
<u>Increases</u>				
Barley	169,000	522,000	380,000	1,071,000
Rye	400	48,100	3,100	51,600
Flaxseed	172,000	312,000	179,000	663,000
<u>Decreases</u>				
Wheat	198,000	594,000	75,000	867,000
Oats	48,000	354,000	148,000	550,000

While spring seeding in the Prairie Provinces was retarded as much as two weeks by cold, wet weather, it was in full swing by the middle of May. With moisture conditions deemed adequate overall prospects were good at that time.

The 1947 coarse grain acreage intentions of eastern farmers were relatively unchanged from their seeded acreages of 1946. With excessively wet weather still prevailing throughout the greater part of eastern Canada, it is expected that much land intended originally for feed grains this year will be diverted to later-sown crops such as corn, beans and flaxseed.

Oilseeds Price Policy for 1947-48 - In an effort to stimulate the production of flaxseed in 1947, the Minister of Agriculture announced on March 17 that the Government intended to authorize the Canadian Wheat Board to increase its buying price for that crop, effective on August 1, 1947, from the present level of \$3.25 to \$5.00 per bushel, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. In addition it will be authorized to purchase the 1947 crops of rapeseed and sunflower seed at 6 cents per pound. This represents an increase for sunflower seed of one cent per pound above the 1946-47 price.

ACREAGE INTENTIONS IN 1947

On the basis of their intentions at April 30 Canadian farmers have indicated that they will seed fewer acres to wheat and oats and step up their acreages of barley, rye and flaxseed in 1947. The Bureau of Statistics' annual April-end survey of crop correspondents reveals that approximately 800,000 fewer acres will be seeded to wheat in 1947 as compared with a year ago. Oats acreages may decline by half a million acres. These decreases, however, may be offset by an increase in barley seedings of over a million acres and an increase in flax seeding of nearly 700,000 acres. It should be kept in mind that the intended acreage figures obtained from farmers are merely indicative of their plans at the end of April, and acreages actually seeded may, therefore, vary considerably from the intentions figures, depending upon conditions affecting seeding subsequent to April 30.

With the exception of oats and rye it can be noted that the change in the 1947 intended acreage as compared with 1946 seeded acreage bears a certain amount of direct relationship with acreage objectives recommended by the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference held in Ottawa last December. At that Conference it was suggested that a reduced wheat and rye acreage should make way for an expanded acreage devoted to feed grain production.

Nearly all of the intended decreases in the wheat and oats acreages and nearly all of the intended increases in the barley and flaxseed acreages are expected to occur in the Prairie Provinces.

In the following table acreage intentions for Canada as a whole are compared with the acreage goals set at the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

	1946 Acreage	Intentions in 1947		Acreage Objectives 1947
		p.c. of 1946	Acres	
<u>Canada</u>				
Wheat (all types) ...	25,900,100	97	25,097,800	24,000,000
Oats	13,162,700	96	12,642,500	14,310,200
Barley	6,730,500	116	7,808,400	8,000,000
Rye (all types)	534,000	112	600,300	487,100
Flaxseed	1,008,500	167	1,680,600	1,500,000
Summerfallow	18,906,000	99	18,673,000	18,811,100

Prairie Provinces

The shifts that have taken place in acreage seeded to the principal grain crops in the three Prairie Provinces during the war years will be seen in the following table: (thousand acres)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Summerfallow
1933-39 (average)	24,566	8,791	3,394	278	15,386
1940	27,750	7,818	3,622	364	17,326
1941	21,140	8,137	4,735	982	23,111
1942	20,653	9,666	6,414	1,466	19,979
1943	16,091	11,790	7,896	2,918	20,637
1944	22,444	10,447	6,763	1,298	19,428
1945	22,566	10,749	6,859	1,034	19,859
1946	25,178	9,610	6,269	990	18,906
Average 1940-46	22,260	9,745	6,080	1,293	19,892
1947 1/	24,311	9,060	7,340	1,653	18,673

1/ Intentions indicated on April 30, 1947.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETINGS IN THE 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>							
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	144,046,208	29.2
1944	10,446,900	35.5	370,800,000	61,830,000	432,630,000	135,964,571	31.4
1945	10,749,000	25.4	273,500,000	54,500,000	328,000,000	107,359,887	32.7
5-year average	10,157,680	33.5	342,860,000	50,083,800	392,943,800	108,283,557	27.6
1946	9,610,000	28.7	276,000,000	40,902,000	316,902,000	80,296,901 ^{4/}	25.3
<u>BARLEY</u>							
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	85,234,231	34.9
1944	6,763,400	26.4	178,400,000	22,825,000	201,225,000	76,627,540	38.1
1945	6,859,000	21.0	144,000,000	17,000,000	161,000,000	67,255,294	41.8
5-year average	6,533,480	26.2	172,420,000	17,782,800	190,202,800	68,302,226	35.9
1946	6,269,000	23.1	145,000,000	13,250,000	158,250,000	57,239,585 ^{4/}	36.2
<u>RYE</u>							
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	4,692,981	39.5
1944	572,550	12.4	7,109,000	1,000,000	8,109,000	4,087,348	50.4
1945	410,000	10.9	4,476,000	465,000	4,941,000	3,096,064	62.7
5-year average	717,530	13.0	10,088,800	1,601,800	11,690,600	5,414,853	46.3
1946	460,000	12.9	5,915,000	215,400	6,130,400	5,287,515 ^{4/}	86.3
<u>FLAXSEED</u>							
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	14,409,711	80.1
1944	1,297,500	7.2	9,405,000	814,000	10,219,000	7,172,674	70.2
1945	1,034,000	7.1	7,338,000	750,000	8,088,000	4,732,762	58.5
5-year average	1,539,580	7.2	10,936,800	396,400	11,333,200	8,522,375	75.2
1946	990,000	7.4	7,285,000	635,000	7,920,000	4,818,951 ^{4/}	60.8

^{1/} Includes Peace River Block in British Columbia.

^{2/} Stocks at end of July.

^{3/} August 1 to July 31, 1941-42 to 1945-46.

^{4/} August 1, 1946 to May 15, 1947.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS

During the period August 1 - May 15 of the current crop year, farmers in western Canada marketed less oats and barley and more rye and flaxseed than they did during the corresponding period a year ago. This reduction in the marketing of coarse grains can be attributed to several factors. In the first place total supplies of these grains at the beginning of the current season were slightly smaller than they were a year ago. Besides, restrictive marketing quotas, together with severe blizzards and unusually heavy snowfall helped to slow the feed grain movement from farm to elevator. Marketings of rye, 89 per cent higher than a year ago, can be attributed to very lucrative prices and unrestricted marketings. Somewhat larger flaxseed marketings can be explained in the light of an increase from \$2.75 to \$3.25 per bushel effective August 1, 1946.

On a percentage-of-crop basis it can be noted that smaller percentages of the oats and barley crop and larger percentages of the rye and flaxseed crops have been marketed this year than was the case for the same period in 1945-46.

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, 1946 to May 15, 1947

	<u>O A T S</u>		<u>B A R L E Y</u>	
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>% 1946 Crop</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>% 1946 Crop</u>
Manitoba	13,936,397	25.3	21,204,507	44.2
Saskatchewan	38,791,772	33.2	21,199,510	46.1
Alberta	27,568,732	26.5	14,835,868	29.1
T o t a l	80,296,901	29.1	57,239,885	39.5
Same period in 1946	90,020,723	32.9	60,492,064	42.0

	<u>R Y E</u>		<u>F L A X S E E D</u>	
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>% 1946 Crop</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>% 1946 Crop</u>
Manitoba	265,621	64.0	2,242,444	66.7
Saskatchewan	2,866,255	84.3	2,108,541	65.9
Alberta	2,155,639	102.6	467,966	64.5
T o t a l	5,287,515	89.4	4,818,951	66.1
Same period in 1946	2,796,795	62.5	4,652,170	63.4

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF COARSE GRAINS AND FLAXSEED BY CROP DISTRICTS

CROP YEAR 1945-46

The following tables give a breakdown of the quantities of coarse grains and flaxseed marketed by farmers in 1945-46 according to the marketing channel through which the grain passed. Deliveries to country elevators are further classified by crop districts. These are revised data compiled by the Statistics Office of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Total Farmers' Deliveries of Coarse Grains and Flaxseed, Crop Year 1945-46

<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Flaxseed</u>
	- bushels -			
Country Elevators	106,309,078	66,631,106	3,082,512	4,672,724
Interior Private & Mill ..	574,408	278,157	8,437	53,367
Platform Loadings	476,401	346,031	5,115	6,671
Interior Terminals	37,232	16,405	-	1,389
T o t a l	107,397,119	67,271,699	3,096,064	4,734,151

Farmers' Marketings Through Country Elevators

	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Flaxseed</u>
	- bushels -			
<u>Manitoba</u>				
Crop District 1	1,191,247	1,027,966	26,581	285,504
2	1,456,611	3,113,412	5,089	166,741
3	3,513,162	5,740,007	17,478	408,069
4	1,182,937	1,222,007	10,106	32,504
5	423,965	626,544	4,396	19,946
6	67,403	43,842	1,227	11,941
7	1,995,166	3,516,334	30,019	207,641
8	1,277,646	2,324,062	23,566	102,374
9	1,270,690	1,829,812	1,101	242,286
10	2,935,666	2,521,483	16,637	30,183
11	773,042	1,343,477	15,641	52,216
12	172,692	287,008	-	28,006
13	675,680	1,316,937	48,586	2,831
14	75,417	107,681	2,389	1,340
Sub. Div. Fort Frances Station, Stratton, Ontario ...	11,583	2,874	143	10,879
<hr/>				
Total - Manitoba	17,022,907	25,023,446	202,959	1,602,461

FARMERS' MARKETINGS THROUGH COUNTRY ELEVATORS

	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Flaxseed</u>
<u>Saskatchewan</u>	- bushels -			
Crop District 1A	6,075,057	3,284,620	56,143	353,594
1B	5,041,594	2,161,233	29,777	61,780
2A	3,247,377	1,611,294	10,077	265,512
2B	2,973,525	2,266,741	46,073	99,089
3AN	403,902	625,762	40,191	30,029
3AS	554,198	742,447	9,889	265,138
3BN	449,555	477,194	149,257	136,557
3BS	164,697	714,846	15,547	20,352
4A	70,240	277,004	143,842	14,516
4B	48,733	123,235	144,622	66,550
5A	6,916,680	2,182,473	209,656	40,988
5B	12,090,545	3,466,882	127,471	35,248
6A	4,008,735	1,752,729	69,283	112,824
6B	1,615,878	852,895	179,464	112,828
7A	736,213	597,239	28,444	280,379
7B	3,937,336	341,121	73,681	29,376
8A	4,661,380	4,299,127	34,119	28,502
8B	4,145,250	3,022,569	39,217	41,975
9A	3,995,521	1,782,442	305,469	27,572
9B	5,150,037	599,927	143,887	10,626
 Total - Saskatchewan ...	 66,286,453	 31,181,780	 1,856,109	 2,533,495

<u>Alberta</u>				
Crop District 1	8,106	85,296	83,996	41,491
2	135,414	83,856	62,509	104,025
3	155,686	55,073	24,461	119,409
4	506,015	427,178	115,157	89,274
5	134,165	35,261	47,601	20,933
6	2,553,614	2,232,366	300,671	68,416
7	2,335,844	289,699	127,091	10,784
8	4,465,930	2,532,924	140,394	6,661
9	522,231	1,017,200	25,174	62
10	3,262,927	785,452	28,315	16,773
11	2,157,315	1,024,275	8,803	1,802
12	105,105	94,823	819	1,234
13	219,961	162,755	3,367	358
14	1,548,984	1,340,469	11,603	9,151
15	1,160,257	133,616	-	3,749
16	3,274,691	93,776	42,553	28,042
 Total - Alberta	 22,546,245	 10,394,019	 1,022,514	 522,164
 British Columbia	 453,473	 31,861	 930	 14,604

FARM STOCKS ON MARCH 31, 1947

The results of the annual March survey of Canadian grain stocks reveal that the total stocks of oats held on farms at March 31, 1947 amounted to 154.9 million bushels as compared with 130.5 million bushels at the same date a year ago. Farm barley stocks of approximately 58 million bushels are about 17 million bushels larger than they were at the end of March 1946. While March 31, 1947 rye stocks at 0.8 million bushels were somewhat larger than a year ago, a continued keen demand for flaxseed has reduced stocks from 1.4 million bushels in 1946 to 1.2 million this year.

When it is considered that the over-all total supplies of coarse grains available in 1946-47 were relatively unchanged from those of 1945-46 and the number of grain-consuming animal units at December 1, 1946 were only slightly lower than at the same date a year earlier, this increase of March 31, 1947 feed grain supplies can be attributed in large part to their maldistribution during the first 8 months of the current crop year. At March 31, 1947, 120.0 million bushels of oats or about 77 per cent of total Canadian farm stocks were concentrated on farms in western Canada. At the same time the Prairie farmer held 55.0 million bushels of barley or about 95 per cent of the total farm-held stocks.

Stocks of Wheat and Coarse Grains on Farms in the Prairie Provinces at March 31, 1935-1947

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Flaxseed</u>
	-- 000 bushels --				
Average 1935-39 ...	45,955	61,266	13,999	1,145	168
1940	98,500	92,115	22,090	2,559	312
1941	163,500	91,020	24,890	3,963	610
1942	98,000	71,000	32,500	2,800	1,094
1943	321,000	314,500	131,000	14,600	3,200
1944	207,250	194,000	83,000	2,450	3,100
Average 1940-44 ...	177,650	152,527	58,696	5,274	1,697
1945	149,000	164,000	54,000	1,575	1,920
1946	101,700	104,600	38,600	586	1,388
1947	129,000	120,000	55,000	564	1,209

It should be remembered that the farm-held grain stocks of the end of March include the amount to be used as seed for the 1947 crop, as well as the quantities required for live stock and poultry feeding during the remaining four months of the crop year, leaving the balance to be divided between deliveries and July 31 carry-over stocks of sufficient magnitude to meet farm requirements until new grain is available.

USE OF WHEAT FOR FEED

The estimated quantities of wheat used for feed in the provinces in which it was produced during the August 1 to July 31 period indicate that about 37.2 million bushels of wheat will have been fed by the end of the current crop year as compared with 39.7 million bushels fed during the 1945-46 season. The downward trend in the feeding of wheat which became apparent a couple of years ago is, therefore, continuing. This estimate of wheat used for feed excludes western wheat which was moved under the Federal Freight Assistance Policy to the eastern provinces and to British Columbia to be fed to live stock. Freight assistance shipments of wheat for the 8-month period ending March 31, 1947 amounted to 15.2 million bushels.

Wheat Fed to Live Stock and Poultry

Province	Production 1945	Fed Crop Year 1945-46		Production 1946	Fed and to be fed Crop Year 1946-47 <u>1/</u>	
		p.c.	Quantity		p.c.	Quantity
		1945 crop			1946 crop	
	000 bu.	p.c.	000 bu.	000 bu.	p.c.	000 bu.
Prince Edward Is.	80	74	59	78	90	70
Nova Scotia	21	82	17	25	78	20
New Brunswick ...	41	75	31	34	75	26
Quebec	398	83	330	389	87	338
Ontario	20,828	65	13,538	17,110	64	10,950
Manitoba	38,800	10	3,900	63,000	7	4,600
Saskatchewan	168,100	6	10,600	200,000	5	10,500
Alberta	87,700	11	9,600	137,000	6	8,900
British Columbia.	2,544	63	1,603	3,089	61	1,884
CANADA	318,512	12	39,678	420,725	9	37,288

Note:- Above figures do not include wheat shipped from one province to another and used for feed, as for example, wheat moved under the Federal Freight Assistance Policy.

^{1/} Preliminary estimate, subject to revision.

Shipments to the United States - Total shipments of the five principal grains into the United States for re-export or retention are continuing the decline which has been evident for the past couple of crop years. The increased export of barley and rye to that country has been more than offset by very substantial decreases in the shipments of wheat and oats to bring the total grain movement to 25.1 million bushels for the first forty-one weeks of the current season. This represents a decline of about 70 per cent below the 85 million bushels shipped during the corresponding period a year ago. This marked decline in grain shipments southward can probably be attributed in part to the fact that during the current season insufficient quantities of grain, especially wheat, have been coming forward to make full use of Canadian export facilities.

The following table shows the shipments of the various grains and the areas from which they have been made during the 41 weeks ending May 15, 1947.

	Pacific Coast Terminals	Western Elevators	Fort William- Port Arthur	Eastern Elevators	Total
- bushels -					
Wheat	-	420,700	11,408,252	1,008,080	12,837,032
Oats	881,641	160,596	2,184,247	51,901	3,278,385
Barley	-	152,163	6,366,730	139,443	6,658,336
Rye	-	7,669	2,277,983	47,802	2,333,454
Flaxseed ..	-	5,058	-	-	5,058
T o t a l .	881,641	746,186	22,237,212	1,247,226	25,112,265

COMMERCIAL DISPOSITION OF WESTERN GRAINS

The disposition of the commercial stocks of western grains during the past two crop years, as compiled by the Statistics Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners is shown in the following tables. The data on flaxseed have been revised by the Agricultural Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Quantities used for seed or fed on farms where produced are not included in this disposition.

Disposition.	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Flaxseed</u>
	- bushels -			
<u>Crop Year 1945-46</u>				
<u>Domestic Use -</u>				
Flour mills	29,717,498	14,526,905	201,820	-
Feed plants, etc.	47,093,537	33,622,512	295,303	718,469
Crushers, etc.	-	-	-	5,177,363
Distilleries	-	-	593,078	-
Breweries	-	9,986,677	-	-
Loss in handling	174,909	77,620	3,783	10,212
Total Domestic	76,985,944	58,213,714	1,093,984	5,906,044
<u>Exported -</u>				
United States	13,264,669	3,661,450	1,550,440	362,293 ^{1/2}
Others	24,246,589	754,804	1,417,363	15,415 ^{1/2}
Total Disposition	114,497,202	62,629,968	4,061,787	6,283,752
<u>Crop Year 1944-45</u>				
<u>Domestic Use -</u>				
Flour mills	28,017,212	11,655,331	179,845	-
Feed plants, etc.	35,772,623	27,530,091	351,878	488,517
Crushers, etc.	-	-	-	3,016,247
Distilleries	-	-	411,015	-
Breweries	-	8,591,659	-	-
Loss in handling	190,279	105,726	5,866	10,898
Total Domestic	63,980,114	47,682,807	948,604	3,515,662
<u>Exported -</u>				
United States	68,859,912	35,793,931	5,067,140	4,327,362
Others	7,937,803	3,612,587	1,120,443	-
Total Disposition	140,777,829	87,289,325	7,136,187	7,843,024

^{1/2} Exports from all Canada as reported by Customs.

In comparing the above tables it can be noted that the quantities of oats, barley and flax drawn from commercial channels for domestic consumption during the 1945-46 season were substantially above those of the preceding crop year. The domestic utilization of commercial rye stocks on the other hand was closely in line with that of a year earlier. Exports of oats, barley and rye were down significantly from those of a year ago. As in other years, the United States was the principal importer of Canadian coarse grains.

LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY POPULATION IN CANADA

According to the December 1, 1946 live-stock survey some classes of Canada's live-stock population are continuing to decline in numbers, while in the case of others an upward swing is evident. The downward trend in the numbers of cattle on farms, first evident in the results of the December 1945 survey, is continuing and the numbers on farms at December 1, 1946 were slightly over 2 per cent below the cattle population at the same date a year earlier. The numbers of sheep and lambs on farms were down substantially, having declined 11 per cent between December 1, 1945 and December 1, 1946. Hog production, on the other hand, is increasing again, thus reversing the downward trend that commenced early in 1944. By December 1, 1946 hog numbers were 2 per cent higher than they were at the same date a year ago. The number of hens and chickens at 54.7 million was more than 5 per cent above the December 1, 1945 population.

The following table sets forth the estimated numbers of live stock and poultry on farms in Canada, as at December 1, for the past three years:

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Cattle	10,257,900	9,960,800	9,747,600
Swine	7,646,800	5,853,100	5,972,400
Horses	2,780,300	2,663,100	2,463,300
Sheep and Lambs	2,821,500	2,455,800	2,186,100
Hens, Chickens	61,918,300	51,696,800	54,702,200

The hog population in western Canada continues to decline, while that in eastern Canada has started to expand again. On a percentage basis the greatest provincial decline occurred in Alberta and the greatest increase took place in Quebec.

Quebec appears to be the only province in Canada which is increasing its numbers of cattle. At December 1, 1946 the cattle population in that province was over 2 per cent larger than at the same date a year ago.

Provincial totals of the principal types of live stock and poultry on Canadian farms as at December 1, 1946 are listed below:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Hens and Chickens</u>
Prince Edward Island	91,800	63,300	25,700	21,900	816,800
Nova Scotia	199,200	69,800	34,600	86,200	1,200,000
New Brunswick	182,000	94,400	44,200	47,900	1,237,500
Quebec	1,847,600	1,288,700	394,400	512,500	8,900,000
Ontario	2,774,200	2,063,600	477,000	433,700	20,556,000
Manitoba	819,200	347,200	236,000	94,300	4,952,600
Saskatchewan	1,715,100	732,900	706,700	355,500	9,066,800
Alberta	1,763,700	1,266,000	490,100	571,000	5,910,500
British Columbia ...	354,800	46,500	54,600	63,100	2,062,000
T o t a l s	9,747,600	5,972,400	2,463,300	2,186,100	54,702,200

Rail Movement from Fort William-Port Arthur - While the rail shipments of wheat and coarse grains from the Lakehead during the first four months of the current crop year were more than 2.6 million bushels larger than the shipments for the corresponding period a year ago, the winter movement of these grains during 1946-47 failed to keep pace with that of 1945-46, with the result that total shipments so far during the current season are more than 2 million bushels below those of the first nine months of the past season. Increased shipments of wheat and oats to the Pacific seaboard as well as an overall shortage of grain-tight box cars relative to the demand for them were instrumental in reducing the winter movement of grains from the Lakehead this year. In addition, severe blizzards and unusually heavy snowfall added further to the difficulty of moving grain eastward by rail.

The seasonal decline in rail shipments which usually accompanies the opening of Great Lakes navigation has already set in and further reductions are anticipated as the current crop year draws to a close.

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>1946-47</u>				
August.....	187,825	578,708	215,598	1,500
September	175,773	724,439	406,947	3,500
October	255,754	605,548	260,834	3,000
November	256,249	375,734	103,740	1,500
December	1,601,883	916,402	282,251	118,812
January	2,462,002	1,326,096	1,159,905	283,622
February	1,816,087	1,469,150	930,289	158,887
March	1,711,013	1,966,427	975,959	66,311
April	566,006	1,560,982	625,695	1,500
T o t a l	9,032,592	9,523,486	4,961,218	638,632
<u>1945-46</u>				
August	23,255	119,004	73,451	12,000
September	57,533	245,986	233,729	11,000
October	73,776	224,427	123,897	3,000
November	99,197	135,740	35,941	21,732
December	2,280,636	1,035,367	688,060	11,310
January	4,533,707	2,313,500	1,624,006	183,000
February	1,127,764	1,192,514	824,524	37,450
March	2,223,266	1,756,601	799,149	230,982
April	1,015,730	2,157,563	1,063,837	35,891
T o t a l	11,434,864	9,180,702	5,466,594	546,365

Freight Assistance Shipments -

Preliminary returns of claims for payment under the Federal Freight Assistance Policy reveal that during the first eight months of the current season total grain shipments under this scheme were running slightly ahead of the total shipments for the same period a year ago. Reduced shipments of wheat this year were more than offset by stepped-up shipments of oats and barley. The non-movement of rye under Freight Assistance during the present crop year can be attributed to the high price of this crop for purposes other than feeding.

The following tables contain the distribution of shipments for the first eight months of 1946-47 and the crop year 1945-46:

August 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947

Crop Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Screenings	Mill-feeds
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	tons	tons
<u>1946-47</u>						
Ontario	5,909,810	16,782,126	9,425,539	-	24,036	189,948
Quebec	5,016,334	13,089,182	12,052,319	-	18,621	219,376
New Brunswick	560,263	1,808,870	1,172,304	-	2,893	38,345
Nova Scotia	684,448	1,926,656	1,295,603	-	1,650	39,701
Prince Edward Island	294,071	430,206	379,746	-	402	10,959
British Columbia ...	2,764,361	2,528,761	937,396	-	2,092	47,314
Total (8 months) ...	15,229,287	36,565,701	25,262,907	-	49,694	545,643

August 1, 1945 to July 31, 1946

<u>1945-46 ^{1/}</u>						
Ontario	11,982,108	26,002,268	16,245,115	1,284	35,371	265,591
Quebec	8,505,845	17,022,309	14,440,387	1,369	17,970	316,619
New Brunswick	929,812	2,222,570	1,499,079	-	2,942	55,768
Nova Scotia	1,056,540	2,515,200	1,579,148	-	1,222	58,210
Prince Edward Island	525,630	583,397	547,696	-	130	15,126
British Columbia ...	4,016,785	3,926,171	1,246,954	-	2,714	70,613
Total (12 months) ..	27,016,720	52,271,915	35,558,379	2,653	60,349	781,927

^{1/} Revised.

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 1942 to April 1947:

(Long-time Average = 17.2)

	1942	1943 <u>1/</u>	1944 <u>2/</u>	1945 <u>2/</u>	1946 <u>2/</u>	1947
January	20.0	21.4	18.1	18.3	17.1	20.7 <u>2/3/</u>
February	20.0	21.4	18.1	18.3	17.3	21.4 <u>2/</u>
March	19.7	22.0	18.2	18.3	17.1	19.7 <u>4/</u>
April	19.5	22.0	18.2	18.4	18.3 <u>3/</u>	18.1 <u>5/</u>
May	18.9	21.9	18.2	18.5	18.3 <u>3/</u>	
June	18.3	21.2	18.3	19.0	18.4 <u>3/</u>	
July	19.4	20.5	18.3	19.1	18.4 <u>3/</u>	
August	21.3	20.4	18.3	18.0	20.3 <u>3/</u>	
September	21.0	20.3	18.3	18.2	21.0 <u>3/</u>	
October	23.4	20.2	18.3	17.2	19.6 <u>3/</u>	
November	23.5	20.8	18.3	17.0	19.5 <u>3/</u>	
December	23.5	21.1	18.3	17.0	19.5 <u>3/</u>	

- 1/ If the advance Equalization payment of 15 cents per bushel were 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 Advance Equalization payment on barley and Subsidy on hogs.
- 3/ Revised. Commencing April 1, the subsidy paid on hogs was reduced from \$3.00 to \$2.00 for Grade A and from \$2.00 to \$1.00 for Grade B-1.
- 4/ Includes Subsidy on hogs and Advance Equalization payment on barley to March 17, 1947. At that date barley advance equalization payment discontinued.
- 5/ Includes Subsidy on hogs.

FEED AND LIVE-STOCK PRICES

Since January 1947 the index of feed prices has risen by nearly 12 points and the index of live-stock and animal products has increased by about 4 points. The increased feed price index can be explained in the light of increased prices for hay, barley, oats, rye and wheat. With the exception of lambs increased live-stock prices, especially that of steers, account for the 4-point increase in the index of live-stock and animal products prices.

Index Numbers of Feed Prices and Prices of Live Stock and Live-Stock Products by Months, 1944-1947 (1926 = 100)

Months	1944		1945		1946		1947	
	Feed	Animal	Feed <u>1/</u>	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal
January ...	101.4	123.8	115.5	122.7	108.3	125.0	110.5	138.3
February ..	103.0	124.1	117.3	122.7	108.3	126.0	112.9	140.1
March	102.4	123.7	118.3	123.6	105.7	126.1	118.8	141.0
April	102.6	123.4	113.6	124.2	104.6	126.5	122.2	142.4
May	102.8	119.6	113.0	121.1	105.4	127.7		
June	102.7	120.2	113.7	122.4	104.8	130.5		
July	102.0	119.0	114.2	122.3	102.8	130.6		
August	102.1	117.9	109.3	121.4	103.4	129.3		
September .	107.7	117.8	108.5	119.5	105.1	129.2		
October ...	115.6	122.0	107.0	124.8	108.7	135.8		
November ..	116.1	122.5	106.9	125.5	109.6	137.1		
December ..	116.4	122.0	108.3	125.4	110.7	137.0		

1/ Revised.

Millfeeds - Preliminary data reveal that the production of millfeeds during the first eight months of the 1946-47 crop year amounted to 636,656 tons as against 588,120 tons for the corresponding period of 1945-46, an increase of about 8 per cent. This high rate of production so far during the current season has been made possible by the fact that flour mills have exceeded their rated operating capacity by working more than their customary number of working days per month. If the Canadian Wheat Board can maintain its present policy of supplying sufficient quantities of wheat to flour mills to enable them to operate at or near their rated capacity for the remainder of the season, it is possible that millfeeds production during 1946-47 will set a new record substantially above the 900,000 ton mark.

Exports are still being restricted in an effort to retain the bulk of production in Canada for the domestic feeder. Of the total 8 months' millfeeds production this season, only about 4 per cent of it has found its way into export channels.

In the table which follows, the production, exports and domestic disappearance are shown by months:

Production and Use of Millfeeds

<u>1946-47</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Domestic Disappearance</u>
	tons	tons	tons
August	72,320	852	67,906
September	77,376	3,437	78,146
October	83,587	7,039	76,735
November	85,708	2,549	83,874
December	80,577	1,220	81,298
January	83,543	3,608	79,236
February	73,874	3,279	69,263
March	79,671	4,512	82,591
Total (8 months)	636,656	26,496	619,049

The breakdown of millfeed production during the first eight months of the current season with comparative figures for the corresponding period in the crop year 1945-46 is as follows:

	<u>Bran</u>	<u>Shorts</u>	<u>Middlings</u>	<u>Total</u>
	tons	tons	tons	tons
<u>August-March</u>				
1945-46 (Revised)	252,086	233,633	102,401	588,120
1946-47	278,667	256,160	101,829	636,656

Oilcake and Oilcake Meal - The year 1946 witnessed a substantial increase in the overall production of the principal high-protein meals represented by linseed and soy bean oilcake and meal. Despite this significant increase in the supplies of these valuable high-protein feeds occasioned by an enlarged crushing capacity and expanded production of soy beans, requirements still remain far in excess of available supplies.

The principal source of Canada's oilcake and meal is flaxseed and for 1946 it is estimated that the total production of linseed oilcake and meal amounted to 88,739 tons, slightly above the previous all-time record high production of 86,508 tons established a year earlier. While the exports of this high-protein feed in 1945 and 1946 were substantially above those of 1943 and 1944 they are still curtailed sufficiently to ensure that the bulk of domestic production is reserved for the Canadian feeder. Imports are negligible.

The most significant increase in the production of any of the oilseed by-products was that of soy bean cake and meal. From 23,203 tons in 1945 the outturn of this high-protein feed in 1946 jumped to 42,245 tons. This substantial gain can be largely attributed to Ontario's record 1946 soy bean crop which amounted to over a million bushels. Although imports of soy bean oil meal were extremely small when compared with earlier years, no exports were made with the net result that the amount available for domestic consumption in 1946 was considerably larger than it has been in recent years.

The following table sets forth the production, imports, exports and domestic consumption of linseed oilcake and oilcake meal in Canada since 1935 and partial statistics covering soy bean oilcake and oilcake meal for a similar period.

Linseed Oilcake Meal

	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent Domestic Consumption
		- tons -		
1936	36,781	107	7,351	29,537
1937	41,249	82	6,140	35,191
1938	28,583	203	5,076	23,710
1939	35,372	107	8,396	27,083
1940	47,073	122	7,603	39,592
1941	52,091	2,312	4,720	49,683
1942	59,439	575	758	59,256
1943	68,400	-	79	68,321
1944	80,011	-	14	79,997
1945	86,508	-	1,154	85,354
1946	88,739 <u>1/</u>	2	1,053	87,688 <u>1/</u>

Soy Bean Oilcake Meal

1936	572	2,644	-	3,216
1937	1,682	10,401	-	12,083
1938	1,651	23,836	-	25,487
1939	2,264	22,483	-	24,747
1940	<u>2/</u>	21,307	-	-
1941	<u>2/</u>	20,898	-	-
1942	<u>2/</u>	16,778	-	-
1943	<u>2/</u>	16,457	-	-
1944	9,358	16,634	-	25,992
1945	23,203	991	-	24,194
1946	42,245 <u>1/</u>	1,392	-	43,637 <u>1/</u>

1/ Subject to revision.

2/ Figures confidential, less than three companies producing.

OILSEED CROPS

Flaxseed - In an effort to stimulate the production of flaxseed and the production of linseed oil urgently needed by an expanding construction program, the Minister of Agriculture announced on March 17, 1947 a substantial increase in the price of flaxseed. It was stated that the Government intended to authorize the Wheat Board to increase its buying price for flaxseed, effective on August 1, 1947, from the present level of \$3.25 to \$5.00 per bushel, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver.

Seemingly in response to this price increase was the indication by Canadian farmers on April 30 that they intended to sow 1.7 million acres to flaxseed in 1947. In the event that this acreage figure is achieved, it would represent a 67 per cent increase above the 1946 level of just over a million acres. Assuming an average yield this year, total production may reach over 13 million bushels. When compared with the 1.5 million acres suggested by the Dominion-Provincial Conference in December 1946, it will be seen that acreage intentions are about 12 per cent above the recommendations. Recent unfavourable weather for the seeding of spring grains in some areas of Canada may induce farmers to increase still further the acreage devoted to the later-sown flaxseed.

Total stocks of Canadian flaxseed in all positions at March 31, 1947 amounted to 3.2 million bushels as against 3.9 million bushels at the same date a year ago. Of the 1946 total, about 1.2 million bushels or more than one-third of the March 31 stocks were to be found on farms. With only a little more than 74 thousand bushels in transit by rail, the remainder of the stocks were located in elevators and mills. As was the case a year ago, no flaxseed stocks were stored in the United States at March 31.

During the first eight months of the current crop year, farmers in the Prairie Provinces delivered approximately 4.6 million bushels of flaxseed to the Canadian Wheat Board. During the same period the Wheat Board sold about 4.2 million bushels to Canadian crushers. So far this year there has been no flaxseed released for export. After making allowances for the estimated seed requirements for 1947 intended flaxseed acreage there will be very little left on farms for marketing during the remainder of the crop year and/or carry-over at the end of the season.

Rapeseed and Sunflower Seed - The 1946-47 program for rapeseed will be extended through the 1947-48 season. The Canadian Wheat Board is authorized to purchase the 1947 crop of rapeseed 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. In the case of sunflowers, the price is being raised from 5 to 6 cents per pound for sunflower seed in reasonably clean condition delivered f.o.b. shipping points named by the Board.

United States Situation - According to March 1 intentions of farmers in the United States the prospective acreage of flaxseed in 1947 will be approximately 4.5 million acres, an increase of 70 per cent above last year's 2.6 million acres. The support price for this season's flaxseed crop is \$6.00 per bushel for No. 1 seed Minneapolis basis. This will be implemented by loans to producers, contracts with processors who agree to pay farmers not less than the applicable support price and Commodity Credit Corporation purchases of seed, if necessary to assure producers the support price. It is felt that the continued lateness of the seeding season may bring about planting of flaxseed on land which farmers intended to sow to wheat.

Summary of Telegraphic Report - The following summary is quoted from the telegraphic crop report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on May 13, 1947:-

Weather in the Maritimes has been backward with spring work not yet started in many areas. The season in Quebec is two to three weeks late and practically no spring work has been accomplished. Unseasonable weather in Ontario has delayed seeding of spring grains and it is anticipated that much land may be diverted to later sown crops such as flax, corn and beans. Field work in the Prairies has been delayed from ten days to two weeks beyond normal, but moisture conditions are generally good and seeding is now well under way, particularly in southern areas. Prospects in the Prairies are good at this date. The season in British Columbia is in strong contrast with the rest of the country. Seedings are well in advance of 1946. The production outlook for most fruits and crops is very good.

Seeding is greatly delayed in the Maritimes due to the exceedingly later spring and recent heavy precipitation. Winter-killing of hay and clover is considered to have been rather more serious than was the case last year. Pastures in New Brunswick are just beginning to turn green and snow drifts are still to be found in some areas of that province. The Annapolis Valley, however, reports that development of fruit crops is normal with apples well budded. Spraying is general but has been hampered by high winds and rains.

In Quebec practically no work has been accomplished on the land as yet, and the season appears to be from two to three weeks later than normal. Snow drifts are still present in eastern districts. Pastures are very backward. Seeding throughout Ontario has been greatly retarded by unfavourable weather. Fall-sown crops wintered well but recent frosts may have caused some injury. Warm weather prevailed over the past week-end and should favourable weather prevail seeding of spring grains will progress rapidly.

While the late spring has retarded spring seeding by as much as two weeks in the Prairie Provinces, moisture conditions generally are deemed to be adequate. With the exception of some southern sections of Manitoba little soil drifting has been reported. Seeding is now in full swing with fairly high percentages completed in southern areas. Fall wheat and rye in southern Alberta suffered extensively from winter-killing but wintered very well in central portions of the province. Over-all prospects are good at the present time.

In British Columbia generally, conditions surpass last year, with seeding more advanced than in 1946. Trees and small fruits wintered well and it is anticipated that small fruit production will exceed that of last year. Fall-seeded cereals came through with little or no winter-killing. In the Fraser Valley, pastures are good and hay prospects excellent. Boundary Bay expects to have new potatoes on the market within two weeks' time.

Domestic and Export Prices of Canadian Coarse Grains - On March 17,

the Minister of Agriculture announced that effective immediately the system of advance equalization payments would be discontinued and that the Canadian Wheat Board was prepared to buy all oats and barley offered to it at new support prices. In the case of barley these new support prices are based on 90 cents for No. 1 feed barley, in place of the former support price of 56 cents, in store Fort William-Port Arthur, and other grades at appropriate differentials to be fixed from time to time by the Wheat Board. In the case of oats, these prices will be based on 61 1/2 cents for No. 1 feed oats, in place of the former support price of 40 cents in store Fort William-Port Arthur, and other grades at appropriate differentials to be fixed from time to time by the Wheat Board. It was stated that these support prices would remain in effect until July 31, 1948.

At the same time, price ceilings for all grades will be raised in the case of barley to 93 cents and in the case of oats to 65 cents, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. The ceiling prices correspond with the support prices for the highest grades of barley and oats.

The Government also announced that it would authorize the Wheat Board to increase its buying prices for flaxseed, effective on August 1, 1947 from the present level of \$3.25 to \$5.00 per bushel, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver.

Average prices for the months ending					
	April 1945	April 1946	February 1947	March 1947	April 1947
- cents and eighths per bushel -					
<u>OATS</u> <u>1/</u> <u>2/</u>					
(1) Domestic and Country					
2 C.W.	51/4	51/4	51/4	57/4	65
Ex. 3 C.W.	51/4	51/4	51/4	57/4	65
3 C.W.	51/4	51/4	51/4	57/4	65
Ex. 1 Feed	51/4	51/4	51/4	57/4	65
1 Feed	51/1	51/4	51/4	57/4	65
2 Feed	49/3	51/4	51/4	57/2	65
3 Feed	48	51/4	51/4	56/7	65
(2) Export-Schedule of Prices (1) plus equalization fees					
Equalization Fees - East	17/4	44/7	44/4	56/3	38/4
West	17/4	44/7	44/4	56/3	38/4
B.C.	12/4	45/1	44/4	56/3	38/4

1/ Price basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver.

2/ Advance equalization payment to producers 10 cents per bushel for oats discontinued March 17, 1947.

Average prices for the months ending

April 2/ 1945	April 3/ 1946	February 2/ 1947	March 4/ 1947	April 1947
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- cents and eighths per bushel -

BARLEY 1/

(1) Domestic and Country

1 C.W. Six-Row	64/6	64/6	64/6	76/6	93
2 C.W. Six-Row	64/6	64/6	64/6	76/6	93
3 C.W. Six-Row	64/6	64/6	64/6	76/6	93
1 C.W. Two-Row	64/6	64/6	64/6	76/6	93
2 C.W. Two-Row	64/6	64/6	64/6	76/6	93
2 C.W. Yellow	-	-	64/6	76/6	93
3 C.W. Yellow	-	-	64/6	76/6	93
1 Feed	64/6	64/6	64/6	76/6	93
2 Feed	64/6	64/6	64/6	76/6	93
3 Feed	64/6	64/6	64/6	76/6	93

(2) Export Schedule of Prices (1)
plus equalization fees

Equalization Fees - East	49	54	110	108/6	97/3
West	45	50	106	105/2	97/3

RYE 1/

(1) Domestic and Country

2 C.W.	144/2	264/5	291/2	324/7	302/3
3 C.W.	139/2	258/4	286/2	318/4	293/5
4 C.W.	129/2	246/6	275	308/1	283/1
Ergoty	121/7	213/7	245	280/2	248
Rejected 2 C.W.	124/2	231/6	262	297/2	275/1

(2) Export - same as Schedule 1

FLAXSEED 1/

(1) Domestic and Country

(a) Domestic - to crushers

1 C.W.	275	275	325	325	325
2 C.W.	271	271	321	321	321
3 C.W.	262	262	312	312	312
4 C.W.	258	258	308	308	308

(b) Country

1 C.W.	275	275	325	325	325
2 C.W.	271	271	321	321	321
3 C.W.	262	262	312	312	312
4 C.W.	258	258	308	308	308

(2) Export - same as Schedule 1 (b)

1/ Price basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver.

2/ Advance equalization payment to producers 15 cents per bushel for barley.

3/ Advance equalization payment to producers 20 cents per bushel for barley.

4/ Advance equalization payment of 15 cents per bushel for barley discontinued March 17, 1947.

UNITED STATES SITUATION

The following summary is taken from the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics Publication the "Feed Situation".

Acreage Intentions in 1947 - Farmers reported about March 31 that they intended to plant smaller acreages of corn, oats and sorghums this year than in 1946, but slightly more barley. The total of the four feed grains this year will be 159.0 million acres if farmers carry out their intentions. This would be about 4.4 million acres, or 3 per cent less than the total planted to those crops last year.

The following table sets forth the acreage of the four principal feed grains, 1936-46, and prospective plantings for 1947.

Crop	Average 1936-45	1946	1947 Goals	Prospective 1947 1/	1947 as % of 1946
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	per cent
Corn	92,914	90,027	91,550	87,599	97.3
Oats	41,669	47,048	44,669	46,620	99.1
Barley	14,763	11,594	13,084	11,714	101.0
Sorghums for all purposes	16,797	14,753	16,000 2/	13,109	88.9

1/ Based on reports of farmers' intentions about March 1.

2/ Excluding syrup.

Prospective Feed Grain Supplies for 1947-48 - If yields this year should be about the same as the average for the past few years, total production of the four feed grains on the intended acreage would amount to 116 million tons, 8 per cent less than the record large 1946 production—production of corn and oats would be considerably smaller than a year ago, and the production of barley and grain sorghums would be slightly smaller. The carry-over of corn next October 1 is expected to be much larger than in 1946. The carry-over of oats next July 1 may be about as large as in 1946, but the carry-over of barley probably will be smaller. Assuming a total carry-over of 16 million tons of these grains and average yields on the prospective 1947 acreage, the total supply of the four feed grains for 1947-48 would be 132 million tons. A supply of this size would be 3 per cent less than the 1946-47 supply and about the same as the average for 1941-45.

Oilcake Supplies in 1947-48 - Supplies of oilseed cake and meal will be larger than in 1946-47 if farmers carry out their planting intentions and yields are about average or above. The prospective 1947 acreage of soy beans grown alone for all purposes is 12.2 million, 6 per cent more than last year. That of flax-seed 70 per cent larger than last year, but that of peanuts is 3 per cent smaller than that of 1946. The prospective acreage of cotton for 1947 is not known but the 1947 goal for cotton acreage is 26 per cent larger than the acreage planted in 1946.

Hay Prospects in 1947 - About 74 million acres of hay will be harvested in 1947 if farmers realize their March 1 intentions. If yields are about the same as the average of recent years, production of hay this year would be only slightly larger than last year and 8 per cent more than the 1936-45 average. Stocks of hay were about average on January 1, indicating that the carry-over of all hay on May 1 will be above average, although probably less than the record carry-over of 1946.



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Less Grain Being Fed This Season Than Last; Commercial Utilization

Much Larger - During the first half of the current feeding season which began last October, domestic utilization of grain for feed was about 9 per cent smaller than a year ago, and probably will continue smaller during the spring and summer months. The quantity of corn to be fed during April-September may be nearly as large as in that period of 1946, but less oats, barley and wheat probably will be fed. The smaller 1946 fall pig crop, fewer chickens on farms and fewer horses and mules are largely responsible for reduced quantities fed. The number of milk cows on farms is smaller than a year ago, but the rate of feeding continues heavy. More cattle are being grain fed for market this year than last. A larger spring pig crop this year may increase the quantity of corn fed to hogs this summer and next fall.

Domestic disappearance of corn during October-March was 2,074 million bushels, a little less than in the same period of 1945-46. The quantity fed to live stock during this period was about 75 million bushels smaller than in the previous year. On the other hand, food and industrial uses were about 30 million bushels greater than a year earlier and exports of corn grain, including military and relief, about 38 million bushels larger. For the 1946-47 marketing year the total utilization of corn for food, industrial purposes and export is expected to exceed 400 million bushels, compared with about 246 million in 1945-46. Corn exports, including military and relief are expected to be approximately 125 million bushels this year. About two-thirds of this will be exported during April-September. Domestic non-feed uses may total around 150 million bushels for April-September compared with an estimated 120 million bushels in the last half of 1945-46. More corn probably will be used in the production of commercial mixed feeds this spring and summer than a year earlier, when commercial corn supplies were very small.

Disappearance of oats during January-March was smaller than in the first quarter of 1946 and probably will continue smaller during the remainder of the marketing year. Disappearance of barley during January-March was the smallest in recent years. Stocks of barley on hand April 1 were small, and little barley will be available for feeding between now and June 30.

Feed Prices Lower in April - Prices of feed grains and many by-product feeds declined in late March and early April from peaks reached in March. Prices in early April, however, were still much higher than a year earlier, when ceilings were in effect. Feed grain prices in general probably will average lower this summer than in the summer of 1946 after controls on grain prices lapsed. Prospects for the 1947 corn crop will have an important influence on corn prices this summer.

Corn prices will be supported to some extent in 1947-48 by a continued strong foreign demand. However, if general demand for farm products weakens, corn prices probably would decline to around support levels, but this still would be fairly high. The parity price on corn next September, on which the 1947 loan rate will be based, may be higher than in the fall of 1946. In mid-March the parity price of corn was \$1.47 per bushel, and 90 per cent of parity, \$1.32 per bushel. The parity price last September was \$1.28 per bushel and the loan rate on 1946 corn \$1.15 per bushel for the country as a whole.

Unless 1947 production of oats and barley is average or better, prices of these grains may decline less than seasonally this year.

From January through most of March, grain prices advanced relatively more than prices of most other feeds. Last December, corn prices were low relative to the prices of the high-protein feeds, but they were high in early April. Oats prices in mid-April were low relative to other grains. In mid-April bran and middling prices were \$17.00 per ton lower than in mid-March and were low relative to most other feeds. Alfalfa meal prices were below those of a year earlier and low relative to prices of most other feeds. Barley prices were high relative to other feed grains.