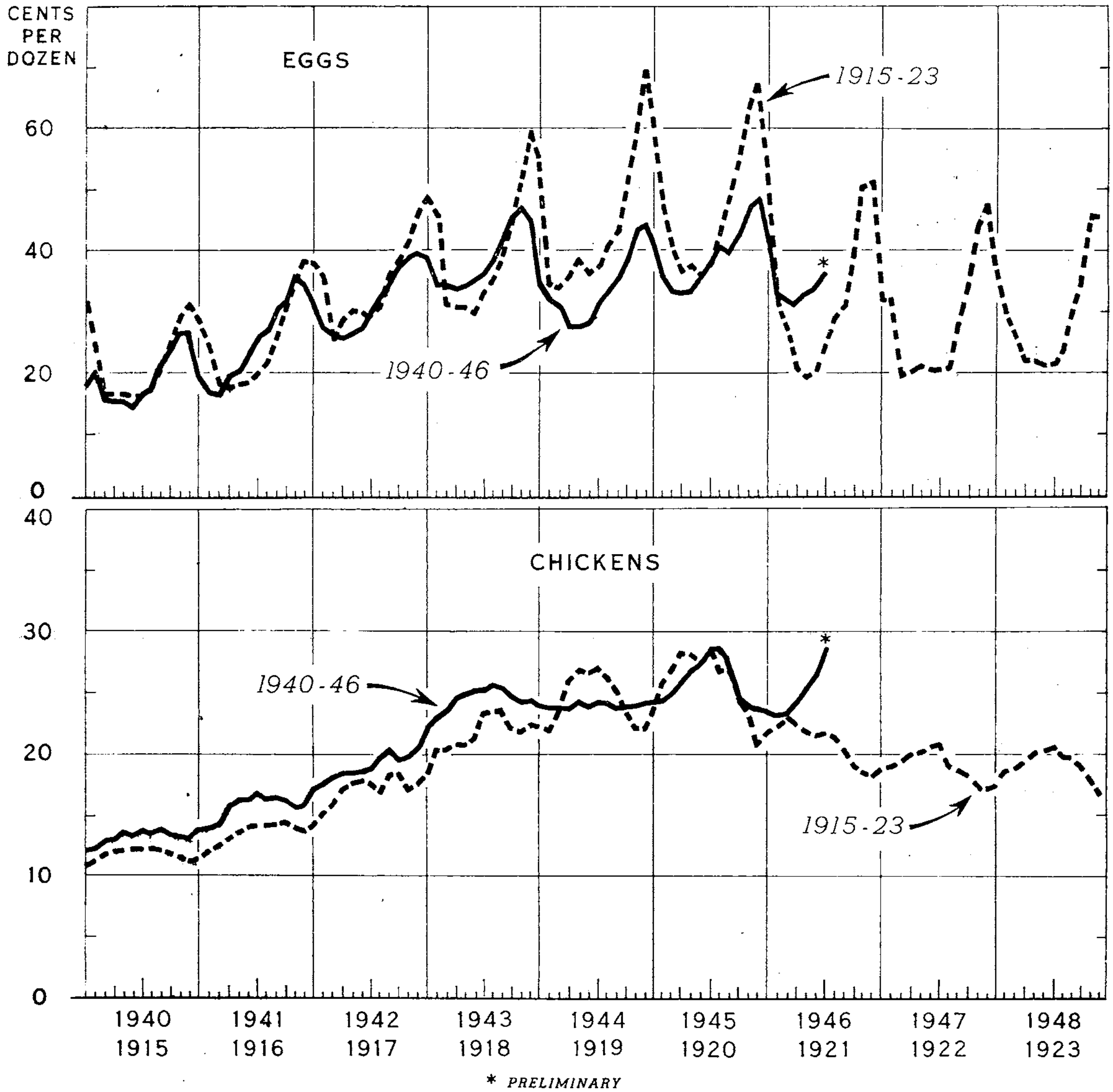
THE Poultry and Egg SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PES - 111 BAE JULY 1946

EGGS AND CHICKENS: PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1915-23 AND 1940-46



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Prices received by farmers for eggs during World War II were lower than during World War I and showed less seasonal variation. These differences are attributable to increased supplies of eggs per person and the leveling out of the seasonal swing in egg production. Chicken prices averaged higher during World War II than during World War I. Chicken prices rose sharply in early July 1946 following lapse of price control, while prices of eggs advanced about seasonally. Eggs are in plentiful supply.

The Poultry and Egg Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	Month	Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Comments about 1946
Eggs						
Farm production	Million doz.	June	353.9	442.0	417.7	Decline from May much greater than usual.
Average number of layers on farms	Million	"	287.1	339.6	325.3	Disappearance of layers from flocks during June not much above normal.
Rate of lay per hen	Number	"	14.8	15.6	15.4	The first time in 16 consecutive months that it isn't a record.
Apparent civilian per capita disappearance	"	May	28	35	34	Continues near record levels.
Frozen egg production	Mil.lb.	"	---	89.5	90.4	Ahead of every year but 1944.
Dried egg production	" "	"	---	12.9	17.6	
Prices received by farmers	Cts. per doz.	June	21.9	35.8	33.5	Little change in July even though ceilings were suspended.
Prices received by farmers as percentage of parity	Percent	"	91	112	96	
Retail price (B.A.E.)	Cts. per doz.	May	29.5	44.5	43.5	
Egg-feed ratio	Lb. feed	June	10.8	12.4	9.6	Unfavorable for egg production.
Stocks: 1/						
Shell	1,000 cases	June	7,851	6,120	9,761	Commercial stocks excluding drying near record levels.
Frozen	" "	"	5,205	6,825	7,128	
Dried	Mil.lb.	"	---	41	9	
Chicks hatched	Million	"	92.8	183.7	55.8	Tight feed situation resulted in sharp decrease in hatchings.
Chicks and young chickens on farms 1/	"	"	556.8	656.0	560.4	A 3-percent decline in June compared with a usual 6-percent increase.
Prices paid by farmers for laying mash	Dol.per cwt.	"	2.59	3.55	4.26	Reflects increases in ceiling prices.
Poultry						
Prices received by farmers for chickens	Cts. per lb.	June	17.3	27.5	26.6	Increased 3.3 cents per lb. since March 15.
Prices received by farmers as percentage of parity	Percent	"	109	140	125	
Retail prices of chickens (BAE)	Cts. per lb.	May	33.3	44.2	45.9	
Prices received by farmers for turkeys	" " "	June	17.9	33.4	31.2	
Stocks: 1/						
Poultry excluding turkeys	Mil.lb.	"	47.7	70.0	95.8	A record, but withdrawals are exceeding any previous year.
Turkeys	" "	"	21.4	27.3	78.6	
Chicken-feed ratio	Lb. feed	"	8.6	9.5	7.6	
Receipts of poultry at Central Western Primary Markets, per plant	1,000 lb.	"	16.1	9.4	18.3	Indicates that chickens passing through regular market channels ahead of last year.
General business conditions (Index numbers, 1935-39=100)						
Industrial production (FRB)		May	143	225	160	
Wholesale prices (BLS):						
All commodities		"	111.2	131.5	137.7	
Farm products		"	115.0	170.9	180.9	
Nonagricultural income payments (Dept. of Commerce)		"	134.1	237.7	233.1	

1/ End of month.

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by Outlook and Situation Board, July 17, 1946.

Contents

SUMMARY

With the lapse of price controls on poultry products July 1, wholesale chicken prices increased sharply (about 20 percent) but by mid-July prices had receded to June levels. Egg prices during the first two weeks in July did not increase as much as usual and turkey prices remained about unchanged. Chicken and turkey prices will probably be at least at last year's levels during the remainder of 1946. Larger meat supplies per person than a year ago and near-record egg supplies will tend to keep egg prices from rising much more than seasonally during the summer and fall.

Marketings of all poultry products will be smaller in the second half of 1946 than in the second half of 1945. But reduction in Army procurement and large cold storage holdings of eggs, chickens, and turkeys will leave at least as many eggs available for civilians in the second half of 1946 as in the second half of 1945, about as much turkey, and slightly less chicken.

The number of chicks and young chickens on farms July 1, 1946 totaled 560 million, 15 percent below July 1, 1945. On the basis of past relationships, this would result in a reduction of 6 to 10 percent in number of hens and pullets on

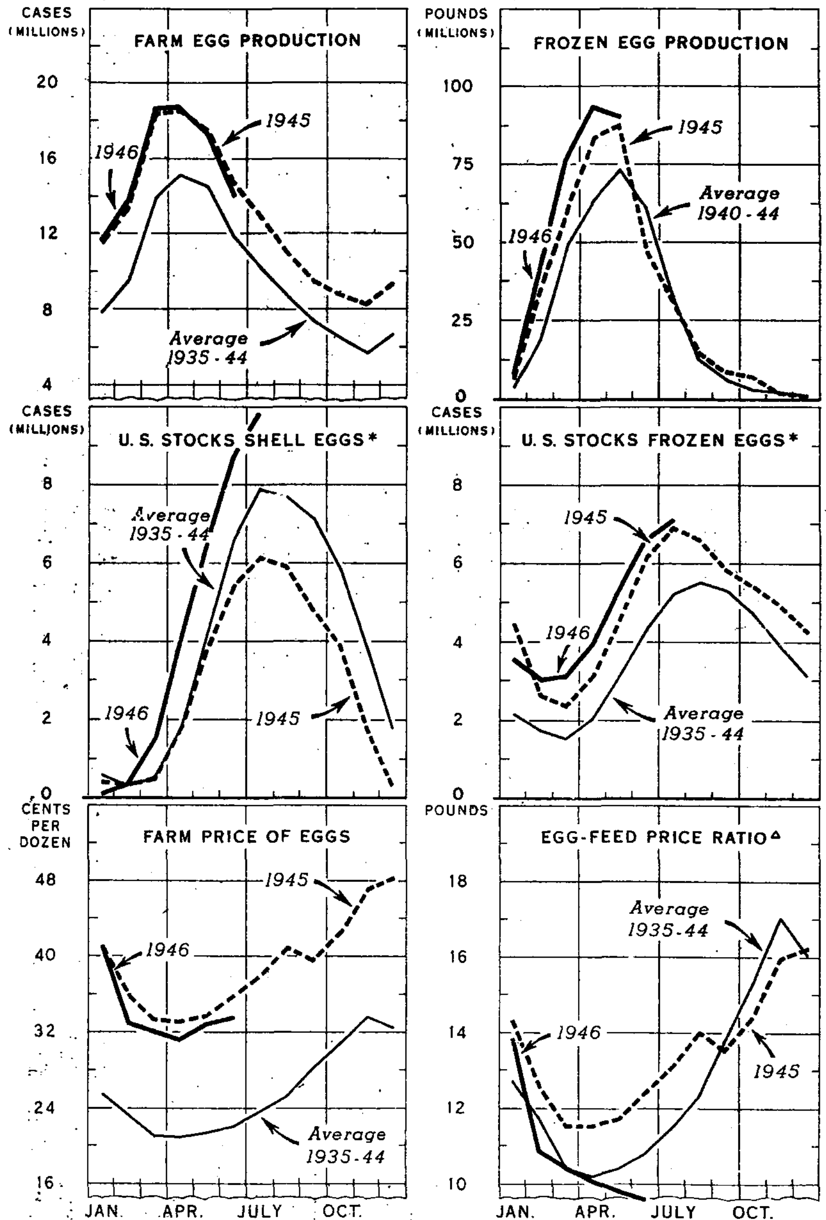
farms January 1, 1947 compared with January 1, 1946. High chicken meat prices would accentuate this reduction. But excellent feed crops may temper the decline. With a 6-percent reduction in laying flocks in 1947 compared with 1946, little change in rate of lay, some reduction in noncivilian uses, and assuming that there will be no exports, there would be almost 385 eggs per person available in 1947. A 10-percent reduction in output would result in an availability of nearly 370 eggs per person. For 1946 egg consumption will be 370 to 380 eggs per person, second only to the record consumption of 390 eggs per person in 1945.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture in connection with its dried-egg procurement program requires dehydrators--located chiefly in the Midwest--to pay farmers an average of at least 30 cents per dozen. Price support in effect during the flush production season provided that farmers were to receive a national average of 29 cents per dozen--27 cents in the Midwest. Prices received by farmers in March-June averaged 32.4 cents per dozen.

Foreign trade of the United States in eggs and egg products was negligible until the outbreak of World War II. Through 1940, neither imports nor exports of eggs and egg products were more than 2 percent of the annual production. War and the passage of the Lend-Lease Act stimulated exports of eggs, particularly in dried form. Exports reached a peak of 731 million dozen (shell-egg equivalent) in 1944. Exports of eggs and egg products, 1941 through 1945, totaled 2,368 million dozen, shell equivalent, about 10 percent of the total production. Two-thirds of the exports were to the United Kingdom and about one-fourth to the U.S.S.R. Exports during the next few years probably will be small.

Exports of eggs and egg products from Canada show trends similar to those in the United States. From 1941 through 1945, a total of 259 million dozen, shell equivalent, was shipped, almost all to the UK. This was about one-seventh of the total production in Canada for those 5 years.

THE EGG SITUATION



* 1st OF THE MONTH △ BASED ON FARM PRICES

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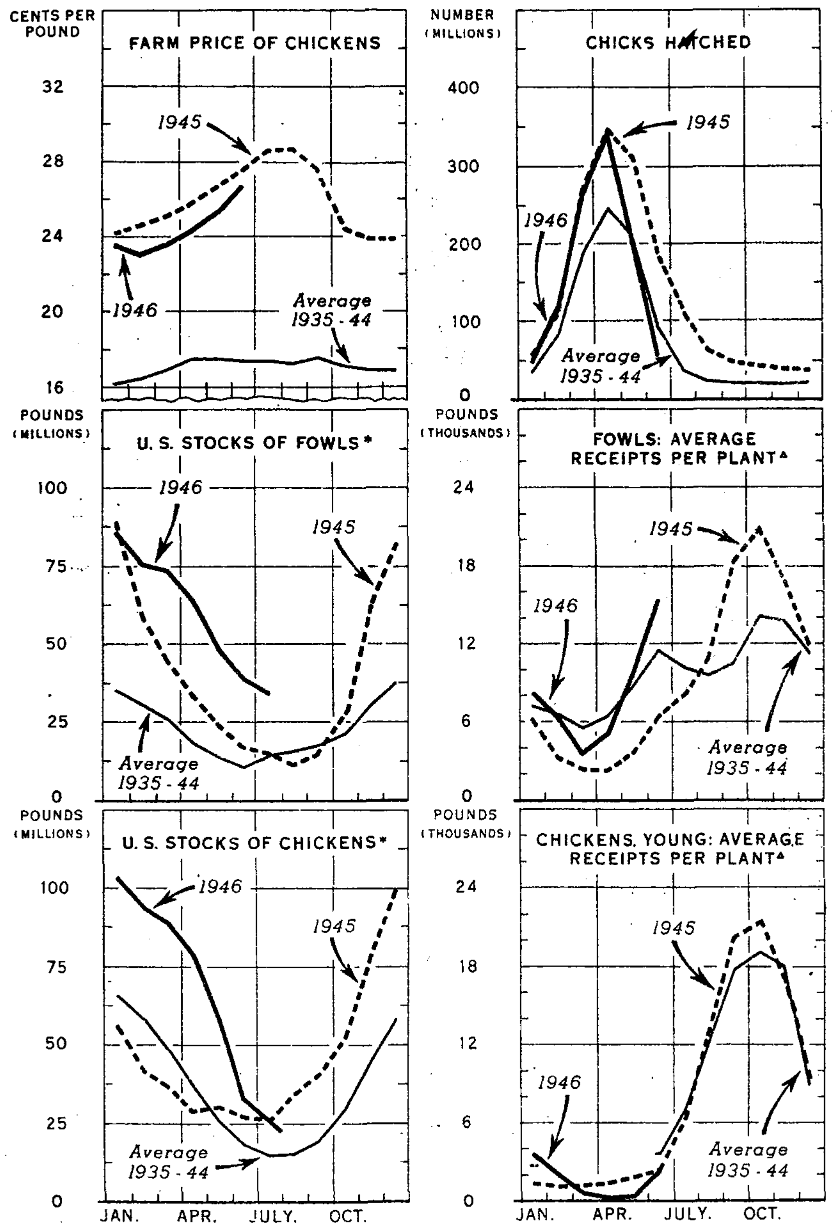
THE POULTRY SITUATION



* 1st OF THE MONTH △ RECEIPTS AT CENTRAL WESTERN PRIMARY MARKETS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45894 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND. - Poultry and poultry products came under maximum price controls with the issuance by Office of Price Administration of TMPR-22 October 5, 1942. This regulation established prices on all poultry items at all levels of distribution, at the highest price from September 28 to October 2, 1942, inclusive. When the regulation was issued, egg production was declining, and egg prices were rising seasonally; marketings of chickens and turkeys were increasing seasonally. The regulation at the time tended to retard further price increases in eggs, but chicken prices declined because of seasonally large marketings.

The "freeze" regulation on turkeys remained effective until November 9, 1942 when MPR-269 was issued. Specific ceiling prices for chickens and other poultry items were established December 18. The "freeze" regulation on eggs remained effective until March 1943 when MPR 333 was issued.

Egg prices were at or below ceiling levels during most of the war except part of the spring and summer of 1943 and most of 1945. However, the gap between the demand for eggs at ceiling prices and supply of eggs was not wide at any time. There was a gap between the demand for and supply of chicken during most of the time that ceilings have been operative. There was also a gap between the demand for and supply of turkeys from 1942 until mid-1945.

Suspension of Price Controls Would Bring About Increases in Poultry Prices

Without price control, prices of chickens and turkeys would move upward in the next few months. The demand for chicken has been exceptionally strong, in part owing to the shortages of red meat and also because of the high level of consumer purchasing power.

In contrast, egg prices would probably not be greatly affected by the lapse of price control. Prices received by farmers for eggs, July through November, are expected to increase somewhat more than seasonally. But this increase will not be as great as the general increase in farm prices. Civilian supplies of eggs during the second half of the year will be at least as large as last year, and meat supplies will be larger. Thus far during 1946, egg prices have not been pressing against ceiling levels. Per capita egg consumption during the first half of 1946 is tentatively indicated at about 195 eggs, compared with about 205 eggs in the first half of 1945. Farm egg prices for the first half of 1946 averaged 34 cents per dozen, 1.5 cents below the corresponding period of 1945.

Dried Egg Purchases Increased

On June 25 the U. S. Department of Agriculture increased its acceptance price for dried whole eggs from $1.05 per pound for June delivery to $1.11 per pound for July delivery. At the same time manufactures were required to certify that producers received an average of 30 cents per dozen compared with 27 cents required on previous contracts. Price support in effect until the end of June provided that farmers were to receive a minimum U.S. average price of 29 cents per dozen and, in the Midwest, 27 cents per dozen.

Dried egg purchases from June 25 to July 13 for July delivery totaled 8 million pounds. This almost fulfills presently announced procurement program calling for 76.5 million pounds.

Table 1.- Purchases through July 12, 1946, of dried whole egg by Production and Marketing Administration, by months scheduled for delivery

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1941						0.7	1.2	2.6	2.6	5.7	8.7	13.9	35.6
1942	11.4	12.9	13.1	13.4	18.3	17.5	18.5	19.2	19.2	22.0	25.3	15.8	206.6
1943	7.2	20.1	12.6	21.4	17.2	10.9	19.6	19.9	16.1	16.4	20.1	28.1	209.6
1944	26.4	27.0	18.3	27.7	27.0	26.1	24.8	31.5	24.2	20.4	12.8	7.6	273.8
1945	6.2	5.0	9.8	10.6	3.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	---	---	---	---	36.1
1946	---	4.2	15.0	16.8	12.2	14.7	8.0						

The USDA has had in effect purchase announcements for dried and frozen eggs for support purposes. Purchase of dried eggs under these announcements was negligible because the procurement program for dried eggs for foreign nations was at slightly higher prices than announced for support purposes. Purchase of frozen eggs for support purposes prior to July 10 totaled 4.2 million pounds at the announced price of 26.75 cents per pound f.o.b. plant. On June 18 the Department also announced a program for the purchase of 32 million pounds of frozen eggs manufactured in April, May or June for Great Britain. As of July 11 purchases under this program totaled 10.5 million pounds at a price of 27.5 cents per pound f.o.b. plant plus 1 cent for the export container. On July 8 the Department suspended its price support announcement for dried and frozen eggs, thus shifting its price support efforts entirely to the procurement programs for foreign nations.

Commercial Hatchery Output Down Sharply

Output of chicks by commercial hatcheries during June was 56 million, 70 percent below June 1945. Sharp declines in hatchings have been primarily due to the tight feed situation, and the much greater than seasonal reduction in the egg-feed price ratio which occurred during April through June. The number of eggs set on July 1 was 75 percent below that of the previous year. 6
Commercial hatcheries in the first 6 months of 1946 produced 1,023 million birds, 19 percent below last year.

Laying Flocks at Beginning of 1947 to be Smaller Than 1946

From January through June this year laying flocks declined more than in the corresponding period of 1945 and somewhat more than average. The number of layers on farms January 1, 1946 was about the same as on January 1, 1945, but the average number of layers in June was 4 percent below that of June 1945. Most of the decline, compared with 1945, occurred in May.

The number of layers on farms during the third and fourth quarters of 1946 will continue below last year, chiefly because of heavier rate of culling which has occurred, and the smaller number of young chickens available to add to laying flocks.

The number of layers on farms this coming January 1 will be smaller than on January 1, 1946. The extent of the decline is largely dependent on the outcome of feed crops and the level of prices for chickens. As of July 1, the number of chicks and young chickens on farms, totaling 560 million head, was 15 percent below July 1, 1945. On the basis of past relationships this reduction would be followed by a decrease of 6 to 10 percent in the number of hens and pullets on farms January 1, 1947 compared with January 1, 1946.

A 6-percent reduction in laying flocks, assuming little change in the rate of lay, will result in a decrease in egg production in 1947 of approximately the same magnitude. Making an allowance for noncivilian uses and some reduction in stocks but no procurement of eggs for export, there would be approximately 385 eggs per person available in 1947. A 10-percent decline in production would reduce the supply available to about 370 eggs per person. This year's consumption probably will be 370 to 380 eggs per person.

<u>Poultry Meat Marketings to Increase Seasonally; Below Last Year</u>

Marketings of chicken are now increasing seasonally. Receipts at the Central Western Primary Markets during June and early July were running substantially above April and May, and 100 percent greater than in the corresponding period of 1945, when there was circumvention of normal trade channels because of sales at above-ceiling prices. Receipts of dressed poultry at 4 principal markets have also been above last year.

Marketings of chicken meat in the second half of 1946 will be below 1945, in large part due to the smaller number of chickens raised. Also, commercial broiler production, particularly during the third quarter, will be substantially less. The number of chickens raised during 1946 will be about 15 percent less than in 1945, while commercial broiler output, according to placements on farms in selected areas, will probably be 25 to 35 percent less in the third quarter of 1946 than in the corresponding period of 1945.

Despite sharply reduced marketings, civilian supplies of chicken will be slightly less in the second half of 1946 than in the same period of 1945. Largely offsetting the decreases in production are large cold storage stocks and a sharp reduction in Army procurement. Cold storage stocks of poultry, excluding turkeys, on July 1 were 96 million pounds, about one-third greater than July 1, 1945. The increase in commercial stocks over last year is even greater, as a large portion of the stocks held on July 1, 1945 were owned by the armed forces. During July and August 1945, War Food Orders requiring the set aside of chicken were in operation and Army procurement was heavy. This year purchases of chicken meat by the armed forces are almost negligible.

Turkey Output Below Last Year:
Civilian Supplies About as Large

Based on May 1 indications, farmers will raise about 15 percent fewer turkeys in 1946 than the 44.1 million raised in 1945 but their crop will be above that of any other previous year. With a tight feed situation continuing through the summer, the quantity of turkey in pounds will probably show a greater decline than 15 percent.

Despite the sharp decrease in output, civilian supplies per person will be about as large as the record quantity of 4.3 pounds consumed in 1945. A sharp reduction in army procurement and record cold storage stocks will about offset the decrease in output. On July 1 there were 79 million pounds in cold storage, 51 million pounds above July 1, 1945 and about 5 times prewar. Army procurement, which in 1945 was between 50 and 60 million pounds, will be substantially reduced this year.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Farm Output of Eggs January-June 1946
the Same as a Year Earlier

Farm egg output during June, totaling 418 million dozen, was 5 percent below June 1945. The average number of layers on farms during June was 4 percent below June 1945. Rate of lay, with production per average layer of 15.4 eggs, was 1.3 percent below June 1945. This is the first time in 15 months that the rate of the previous year was not exceded.

Farm egg production for the first half of 1946 totaled 34 billion dozen, the same as in the corresponding period in 1945, and 47 percent above the 1935-44 average. A remarkable achievement in egg-production has been the record output per layer so far this year. The record output for first half of 1946 was 90 eggs for January-June compared with 89 eggs in the previous year and a 1935-44 average for January-June of 80 eggs per layer.

Withdrawals of Eggs from Storage Begun Early

Continuing the trend which has become apparent in the past few years, the into-storage movement of eggs during 1946 was the earliest on record. Shell eggs moved into storage in January, while a decade ago little, if any, into-storage movement took place before March. This is probably a reflection of the changing seasonality in egg production, which has also resulted in the past few years in earlier withdrawals of storage shell eggs. The out-of-storage movement of shell eggs was begun in the second week of July this year, in contrast to the usual out-movement which began about a month later in the 1930's.

Cold-storage holdings of shell eggs on July 1, 1946 exceeded those of any of the previous 15 years except 1944 and were 3.6 million cases above July 1, 1945. Frozen egg holdings were also ahead of last year, but below the other recent years. Commercially owned stocks of frozen eggs, excluding backlog for drying purposes, are probably at a record. Prices of frozen eggs were substantially below ceilings during the spring of 1946 because of the near-record output.

Table 2.-Eggs: Storage stock, United States, and net storage movement at 35 markets, specified dates

Item	Shell eggs: Average 1935-44	Shell eggs: 1945	Shell eggs: 1946	Frozen eggs (shell equivalent): Average 1936-44	Frozen eggs (shell equivalent): 1945	Frozen eggs (shell equivalent): 1946	Dried eggs (shell equivalent): 1945	Dried eggs (shell equivalent): 1946
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
Stocks, U.S.:								
June 1	6,646	5,432	8,683	4,258	6,185	6,541	5,734	1,186
July 1	7,851	6,120	9,761	5,205	6,825	7,128	4,122	8,743
Net storage movement, 35 markets, week ended:								
July 6	56	31	19	96	23	55	--	--
" 13	29	19	-49	90	-41	21	--	--
" 20	16	-29		51	- 8	--	--	--
" 27	-19	-111		13	-75	--	--	--

Sharp Increases in Chicken Prices: Egg and Turkey Prices About Unchanged

The temporary suspension of price controls on June 30 resulted immediately in a sharp upward movement of chicken prices but little change in egg and turkey prices. Prices of chicken increased about 20 percent in the first few days of July, but by mid-July were not much different than at the end of June. Future options on eggs declined (about 6 cents per dozen) from June 30 to July 16. Prospective increases in civilian meat supplies and near-record cold storage stocks kept spot egg and chicken prices about unchanged. Prices of turkeys, in part due to large cold storage holdings, remained about unchanged.

Prices received by farmers for poultry products during June averaged moderately below those of the previous year. The average farm egg price this year was 33.5 cents per dozen, 96 percent of parity, and 1.5 cents below June 15, 1945. Chicken and turkey prices were about 1 to 2 cents per pound below those of the previous year.

With the sharp increase that took place in feed prices following the increases in ceilings during May, the poultry products-feed price ratios became unfavorable. Prices of feed during the past few months increased about 15 percent while the egg prices were at their seasonal low. The egg-feed price ratio was unfavorable compared with other livestock-feed price ratios.

Table 3.- Livestock-feed price ratios, specified dates

Item	Average 1935-44 1/ Jan. 15	Average 1935-44 1/ June 15	1946 Jan. 15	1946 June 15	1946 as percentage of average Jan. 15	1946 as percentage of average June 15
					Percent	Percent
Egg-feed	12.7	10.8	13.8	9.6	109	89
Chicken-feed	8.2	8.6	7.9	7.6	96	88
Turkey-feed	10.0	8.8	10.9	8.9	109	101
Milk-feed	1.32	1.13	2/ 1.49	2/ 1.21	113	107
Butterfat-feed	25.2	22.2	2/ 29.1	2/ 23.7	115	107
Hog-corn	12.3	11.4	12.8	10.1	87	89

1/ For the dairy-feed and hog-corn price ratios the average shown is for 1925-44.
2/ Including dairy production payments.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS, 1910-45

Exports of Eggs Negligible During World War I

Until the outbreak of World War II, United States foreign trade in eggs and egg products was of little importance. Exports until 1941 never exceeded the equivalent of 40 million dozen shell eggs (less than 1 percent of the total yearly production). Imports on one or two occasions nearly reached 60 million dozen, shell egg equivalent, but generally averaged about 40 million dozen.

Most of the eggs imported in the two decades from 1910 through 1930 were dried eggs, largely from China. High prices in this country encouraged imports from that area. Exports were mainly to nearby regions in Latin America. During the 1930's, the United States' foreign trade in eggs was almost nil, except in the drought years 1935 through 1937 when annual imports averaged close to 30 million dozen, shell egg equivalent.

Lend-Lease Stimulates Exports

Following enactment of lend-lease legislation in March 1941 a great expansion in exports of eggs occurred, particularly in dried form. Exports mounted sharply and reached a peak in 1944 of 731 million dozen, shell egg equivalent. About 10 percent of the total egg production for 1941 through 1945 was shipped to other countries. Early in the war, particularly in 1941, most of these were in shell and frozen form, but with the increase in submarine warfare, there was a shift to dried eggs.

With the cessation of hostilities, there was some increase in exports of shell eggs from the United States to Europe. But a sharp drop in exports of dried eggs occurred. During the first quarter of 1946, exports of shell eggs to Switzerland totaled over 2 million dozen. Other countries which received some quantities of shell eggs were Mexico, the Philippines, and Caracao.

Prospects for the Next Few Years

To evaluate the possibilities of exports of eggs and egg products during the next few years it is important to know the points of destination of wartime exports and also the prewar sources of supply for the importing countries. The largest recipient of dried eggs has been the United Kingdom, with about two-thirds of the total dried eggs exported from 1941 to 1945 going to that country. About one-fourth of the total quantity shipped went to the U.S.S.R., and the remainder to other countries, principally Belgium.

Immediately prior to the war, the United Kingdom imported the equivalent of about 250 million dozen shell eggs, primarily from Denmark, Netherlands, Eire, and China. A rebuilding of the egg industry, which will probably take place in the next few years in the United Kingdom and northwestern Europe, will have some effect upon the United States export position. Also, the entrance of Canada into the export field will materially affect the United States' position. Canadian exports to the United Kingdom increased sharply during the war and will probably continue at a high level. For the next year or two, however, until the feed situation in continental Europe and the United Kingdom improves, it is possible that substantial quantities of eggs, although not as large as those in any of the war years, will be exported. It does not appear likely that any of the other European countries will be large customers, particularly at present price levels. It is possible that there will be some increases in shell-egg exports to countries near the United States, but not of significant quantities.

Table 4 .- Eggs and egg products: Exports and Imports, United States, 1910-45 and ~~January-March~~ 1946

(Shell egg equivalent)

Year	Total imports	Total exports 1/
	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen
1910	3,300	5,683
1911	5,141	13,276
1912	7,965	18,962
1913	11,263	17,669
1914	19,010	21,019
1915	16,819	22,323
1916	26,482	28,266
1917	40,268	19,886
1918	28,775	20,938
1919	48,845	38,789
1920	50,084	26,842
1921	52,397	33,291
1922	53,803	34,620
1923	30,995	30,659
1924	41,193	28,117
1925	57,666	24,999
1926	52,923	26,634
1927	36,216	28,707
1928	35,353	20,192
1929	53,293	12,075
1930	44,490	18,579
1931	33,563	7,684
1932	10,026	2,319
1933	9,609	1,866
1934	7,483	1,928
1935	22,495	1,812
1936	26,664	2,098
1937	31,679	2,376
1938	6,408	2,092
1939	4,957	2,697
1940	6,714	4,571
1941	15,064	148853 ~~73,411~~ ~~146~~
1942	3,430	461,477
1943	912	697,092
1944	509	730,790
1945	4,181	~~405,738~~ 429,642
1946	668	364,294
~~Jan.-Mar.~~	~~163~~	~~43,919~~
1947 2/	1076	220040

1/ From 1922 through 1940 negligible quantities of egg products not included.
Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

2 1 Pr

Table 5.- Eggs and egg products: Exports from United States by countries, 1940-45, and January-March 1946.

Country	1940 Egg products other than shell	1940 Shell	1941 Egg products other than shell	1941 Shell	1942 Dried	1942 Frozen	1942 Shell	1943 Dried	1943 Frozen	1943 Shell
	1,000 lb.	1,000 doz.	1,000 lb.	1,000 doz.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 doz.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 doz.
United Kingdom	4	762	74,081	26,163	117,974	7,056	1,285	155,676	0	0
Canada	52	124	1,080	148	22	0	5	1/	20	4
Netherlands	0	---	0	---	0	0	---	0	0	---
Belgium	1/	---	0	---	0	0	---	0	0	---
U.S.S.R.	---	---	---	---	32,187	0	---	74,264	0	---
Panama Canal Zone	16	2,282	35	3,262	7	26	2,394	0	0	14
Rep. of Panama	25	214	92	191	1/	39	494	1	21	321
Bermuda	3	4	38	84	10	8	73	1/	3	24
Switzerland	4	0	0	0	1,276	0	0	380	0	0
Mexico	1	645	6	441	2	0	479	22	0	380
Other British West Indies	---	85	---	92	---	---	69	---	---	60
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	17	7	72	8	0	27	4	0	76
Cuba	23	5	15	56	0	1	18	0	0	3
Curacao	12	326	29	377	2	12	229	0	111	315
Philippine Is.	1	50	5	3	0	0	---	0	0	---
Total	142	4,514	75,388	30,889	151,488	7,142	5,073	230,347	55	1,197
All others	47	56	55	127	729	2	125	3,613	0	29
Total	189	4,571	75,443	31,016	152,217	7,144	5,198	233,960	55	1,226

Country	1944 Dried	1944 Frozen	1944 Shell	1945 Dried	1945 Frozen	1945 Shell	Jan.-Mar. 1946 Dried	Jan.-Mar. 1946 Frozen	Jan.-Mar. 1946 Shell
	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 doz.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 doz.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 doz.
United Kingdom	163,299	0	0	63,687	0	124	8,601	0	0
Canada	46	0	10	26	0	60	9	1/	15
Netherlands	0	0	---	649	0	---	0	0	---
Belgium	0	0	---	11,077	0	---	0	0	---
U.S.S.R.	75,532	0	---	60,413	0	---	---	---	---
Panama Canal Zone	0	0	0	0	41	1,153	29	16	622
Rep. of Panama	1/	0	664	1	0	245	1/	1	80
Bermuda	2	0	39	1	0	18	0	0	0
Switzerland	33	0	0	75	0	0	0	2	2,110
Mexico	0	3	2,667	12	0	4,308	0	0	595
Other B.W. Indies	---	0	30	---	0	1	---	---	3
Newf. & Labrador	26	0	30	0	0	8	0	0	0
Cuba	1/	0	275	3	0	54	0	0	19
Curacao	0	10	313	0	13	402	0	0	122
Philippine Is.	0	0	---	6	0	---	0	0	49
Total	238,938	13	4,028	135,950	54	6,373	8,639	19	3,615
All others	5,481	0	67	6,477	0	101	4,887	1/	41
Total	244,410	13	4,095	142,427	54	6,474	13,526	19	3,655

1/ Less than 500 pounds.
Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the U.S., and official record of the Bureau of the Census.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS, 1939-45

Exports of eggs and egg products from Canada during World War II have shown trends similar to those of the United States. In prewar years, exports from Canada averaged about one million dozen shell eggs a year. But following the outbreak of hostilities in Europe sharp increases in exports occurred, particularly to the United Kingdom. Exports from Canada reached the equivalent of 116 million dozen shell eggs in 1945.

Exports of shell eggs from Canada were negligible until 1945. The decline in submarine warfare and the end of the war in 1945 gave impetus to increased shipments of shell eggs to the U.K. In 1945 about 40 million dozen of shell eggs were sent from Canada to the U.K., about one-third of the total shipments of eggs. Exports of dried eggs in 1942 were almost 8 million pounds, but by 1945 had reached nearly 25 million pounds, almost all of this quantity going to the U.K.

Of the total Canadian egg production from 1941 to 1945, about one-seventh was exported. At the export peak in 1945, shipments accounted for more than one-fourth of the total production. Contracts for 1946 and 1947 between the United Kingdom and Canada call for the delivery of 1,750,000 cases of shell eggs and 5,000 tons of dried egg each year (equivalent to about 86 million dozen shell eggs a year).

Table 6.- Production, and exports of eggs and egg products, Canada. 1939-45

Year	Production	Exports: Shell: Total	Exports: Shell: United Kingdom	Exports: Dried 1/: Total	Exports: Dried 1/: United Kingdom	Total shell egg equivalent: Total	Total shell egg equivalent: United Kingdom
	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Mil.doz.	Mil. doz.
1939	229	1	1	2/	2/	1	1
1940	242	11	11	2/	2/	11	11
1941	251	16	15	2/	2/	16	15
1942	286	6	4	3/ 7,744	3/ 7,662	29	27
1943	322	1	0	13,594	13,449	41	40
1944	368	1	0	18,988	18,952	57	56
1945 4/	395	42	40	24,850	24,493	116	113

1/ Reported as eggs, egg yolk, or egg albumen, dried, evaporated, dessicated or powdered.
2/ Not separately reported.
3/ March 1, to December 1.
4/ Preliminary.
Compiled from Canadian Yearbook, and Trade of Canada, Volume II, Exports.

BAE "SITUATION" REPORTS

The Cotton Situation	(Monthly)
The Dairy Situation	(Monthly)
The Demand and Price Situation	(Monthly)
The Farm Income Situation	(Monthly)
The Fats and Oils Situation	(Monthly)
The Feed Situation	(Monthly)
The Fruit Situation	(Quarterly)
The Livestock and Wool Situation	(Monthly)
The Marketing and Transportation Situation	(Monthly)
The National Food Situation	(Monthly)
The Poultry and Egg Situation	(Monthly)
The Tobacco Situation	(Quarterly)
The Vegetable Situation	(Quarterly)
The Wheat Situation	(Bi-monthly except monthly for July and August)
The World Sugar Situation	(Annually)

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