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FIELD CROPS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued on June 8 a report on the numerical condition of field crops in Canada at the end of May, as compiled from the returns of the Bureau's corps of crop correspondents.

SUMMARY

Conditions only moderately below average were revealed with respect to Canadian field crops as at May 31. Field crops at that date were generally somewhat below their reported condition on May 31, 1938, but were considerably better than at the end of May in 1937. Fall wheat prospects in Ontario were slightly better than a year ago, but spring wheat conditions in the Prairie Provinces appeared somewhat less promising at May 31 than they did last year when the wheat crop made a very favourable start. Coarse grains likewise failed to make quite as promising an early showing this year, due principally to the more irregular precipitation across the Prairie Provinces during April and May of this year. With the exception of British Columbia, pastures and forage crops across Canada did not make as good progress as was shown at May 31 last year. The cool, dry weather during May in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec retarded pasture growth. Similarly in southern Ontario a dry spring season has kept pastures and forage crops in check.

Pastures and hay and clover meadows in the Maritime provinces were more backward at the end of May this year in comparison with their condition a year ago when rainier weather occurred during May. Cold nights and dry weather until the end of the month retarded pasture growth this year. Grain crops, which were sown in the Maritime Provinces only toward the end of the month, were almost equal to last year's condition in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and were better than a year ago in New Brunswick. Dry, cold weather in Quebec during May retarded spring seeding and pasture growth. Rains at the end of May improved conditions generally so that spring grains were only slightly below last year's May 31 condition, and pastures and forage crops were somewhat more retarded. Fall wheat conditions in Ontario were indicated as slightly better than a year ago, although spring grains and pastures, particularly in the southern and central parts of the province, were behind last year's condition. Hay and clover and alfalfa, especially in eastern Ontario, compared favourably with conditions a year ago.

A wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces only moderately below normal was indicated up to the end of May. April and May precipitation across the western provinces was more spotty this season than was the case a year ago. Areas partly deficient in spring rainfall included southern Manitoba, south-eastern, west-central and north-western Saskatchewan, and southern Alberta.

Elsewhere in the Prairies normal prospects have been maintained. The condition of coarse grains has varied with wheat prospects, except that fall rye was showing relatively mediocre prospects up to May 31 in each of the three provinces. Pastures and forage crops in Manitoba were distinctly below last year's condition. In Saskatchewan and Alberta these crops were somewhat poorer than a year ago.

While the weather was dry in southern British Columbia up to the latter part of May, heavy showers in the last week of the month placed crop prospects uniformly ahead of those at the end of May in 1938, when dryness was already causing concern.

Numerical Condition of Field Crops

For all Canada, the condition of the principal field crops at May 31, 1939, expressed in percentages of the long-time average yields per acre, was as follows, with the condition figures at the same date last year within brackets: Fall wheat 98 (96); spring wheat 94 (99); all wheat 94 (99); oats 93 (97); barley 93 (96); fall rye 85 (98); spring rye 95 (99); all rye 87 (98); peas 93 (97); mixed grains 93 (99); hay and clover 94 (100); alfalfa 95 (95); pastures 92 (100).

In the Prairie Provinces, the condition of the principal grain crops at May 31 was as follows, with last year's condition at the same date within brackets: Manitoba—Wheat 94 (100); oats 91 (97); barley 91 (97); rye 88 (97). Saskatchewan—Wheat 92 (99); oats 91 (96); barley 92 (96); rye 85 (98). Alberta—Wheat 96 (99); oats 97 (96); barley 97 (96); rye 89 (100).

Weather Conditions Since June 1

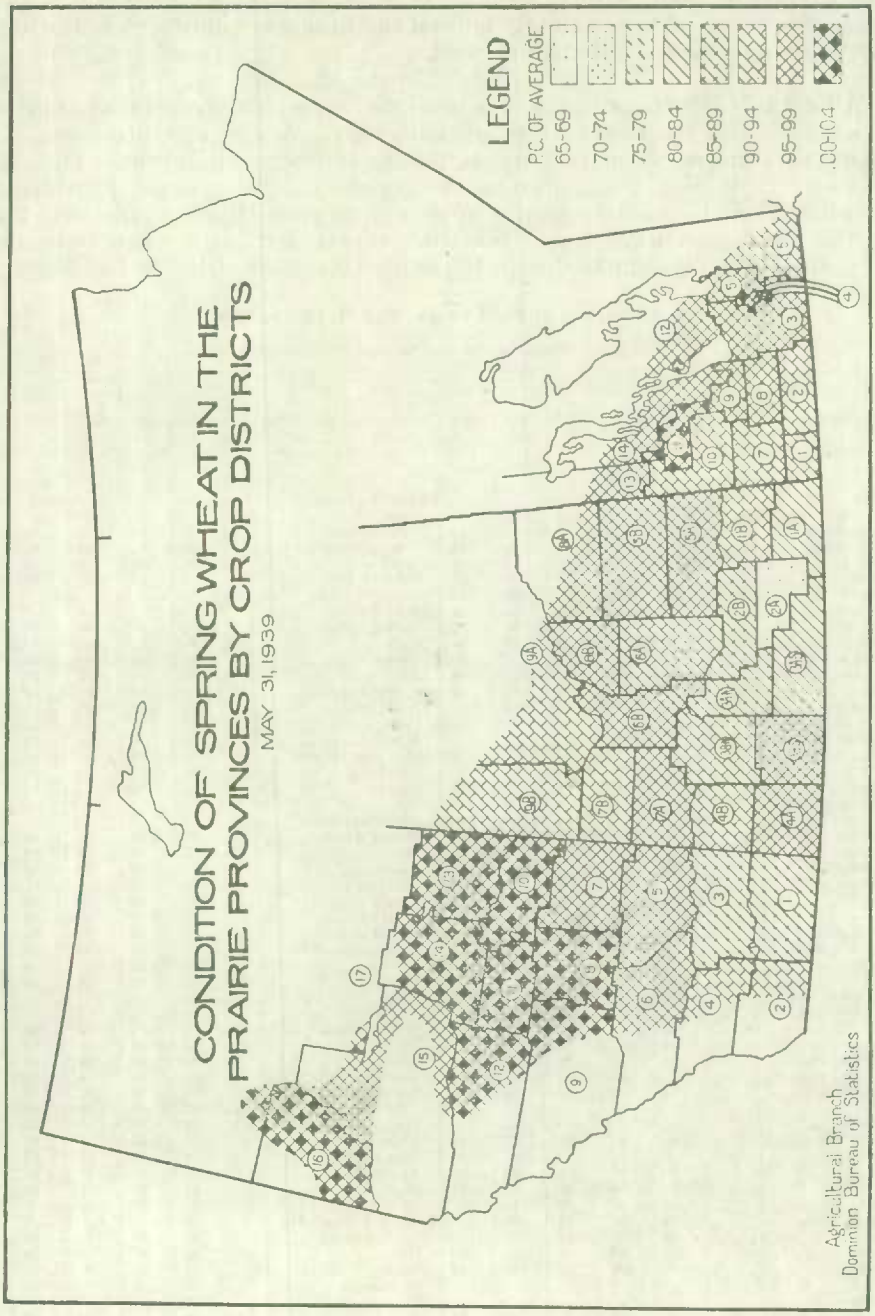
The condition figures appearing in this report are based upon returns filed at the end of May. Over the month-end, heavy precipitation occurred in Manitoba and in less degree across Saskatchewan and Alberta. On June 5 and 6, additional beneficial rains fell in Saskatchewan and Alberta areas where most needed, with the result that crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces have improved beyond their reported condition at May 31.

Chart Showing Condition of Spring Wheat by Crop Districts

The accompanying chart shows the condition of spring wheat by crop districts at the end of May, 1938.

In comparing the condition of the wheat crop at May 31 this year, with the condition of the 1938 crop at May 31 a year ago, it will be seen that present prospects are only slightly below those of last year. This comparison does not take account of the beneficial rainfall which has occurred across the Prairies since May 31 this year. The Manitoba provincial wheat condition figure at the end of May was 94 compared with 100 a year ago. Saskatchewan's provincial figure was 92 compared with 99 last year, and Alberta's figure on May 31 was 96 compared with 99 on the same date last year. Up to the end of May there was a lower average rainfall in Manitoba than was the case for the past two crops. Saskatchewan rainfall was below that of last year, particularly in the south-eastern districts, where for District 2A the May 31 condition figure was as low as 68, indicating the least promising prospects of any district in the three provinces. Last year, at May 31, the southern districts in Saskatchewan had seasonal rainfall superior to that in the north. Central and north-western Saskatchewan districts were somewhat short of rainfall this year. In Alberta, the south-eastern districts have been the driest, while the central and northern districts have maintained favourable prospects up to the end of May.

Manitoba.—Comparatively dry autumn and spring weather in the southern and western districts gave these areas a somewhat less promising start than they received in 1937 and 1938. While the Red River and Brandon-Neepawa areas were slightly below their May 31, 1938 condition, prospects in these districts were approximately average at the end of May this year. Northern Manitoba districts are also showing average prospects this year.



Saskatchewan.—At the end of May this year Saskatchewan conditions were more spotty than was the case a year ago. By May 31, 1938, the southern half of the province had received excellent rainfall which raised prospects at that time. This year, Districts 1A, 2A, 2B, 3As and 3An have shown prospects distinctly below average. Districts 6A in the centre, 3Bn and 4B in the west-centre and 7B, 9A and 9B in the north-west are showing somewhat

below average as well, with rainfall supplies being none too satisfactory up to May 31 this year. Approximately normal conditions are indicated in the north-eastern districts and in the south-west.

Alberta.—Alberta prospects were uniformly good in the central and northern districts including the Peace River area this year. A year ago, prospects in the extreme north were not as favourable, due to scanty precipitation. The south-eastern districts, Nos. 1 and 3 are in the poorest condition in the province this year with May 31 condition figures of 88 and 86 respectively. Districts 2 and 4 in the south-west have been drier than a year ago, with current condition figures of 93 and 92, compared with 106 and 99 last year at the end of May.

Condition of Field Crops, May 31, 1935 to 1939

(Note.—100=the long-time average yield per acre)

Province and Crop	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada—					
Fall wheat	88	95	98	96	98
Spring wheat	97	95	85	99	94
All wheat	97	95	85	99	94
Oats	94	93	90	97	93
Barley	95	93	93	96	93
Fall rye	99	84	69	98	85
Spring rye	97	93	83	99	95
All rye	99	86	73	98	87
Peas	90	91	93	97	93
Mixed grains	92	92	92	99	93
Hay and clover	88	98	90	100	94
Alfalfa	88	95	89	95	95
Pasture	85	101	92	100	92
P.E. Island—					
Spring wheat	94	96	99	91	89
Oats	93	96	94	96	93
Barley	97	96	99	88	93
Mixed grains	98	96	94	94	94
Hay and clover	92	103	104	93	84
Pasture	87	101	105	93	84
Nova Scotia—					
Spring wheat	95	99	95	98	96
Oats	95	100	94	97	96
Barley	95	98	91	97	97
Mixed grains	97	99	95	97	96
Hay and clover	89	104	100	97	90
Pasture	82	102	99	94	83
New Brunswick—					
Spring wheat	95	93	96	92	99
Oats	94	95	87	90	98
Barley	94	96	89	89	99
Mixed grains	92	96	100	96	100
Hay and clover	88	104	94	98	86
Pasture	83	103	95	96	84
Quebec—					
Spring wheat	86	85	91	97	96
Oats	86	85	92	99	97
Barley	87	87	89	98	96
Spring rye	90	94	95	98	94
Peas	86	90	95	98	97
Mixed grains	85	91	94	99	97
Hay and clover	90	100	91	105	96
Alfalfa	86	95	85	102	96
Pasture	86	109	92	104	96
Ontario—					
Fall wheat	88	95	98	96	98
Spring wheat	93	92	92	97	91
All wheat	89	95	97	96	97
Oats	93	92	91	98	94
Barley	92	89	91	97	91
Fall rye	90	95	96	96	94

Province and Crop	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Ontario—Conc.					
Peas	91	91	92	97	91
Mixed grains	93	92	92	99	92
Hay and clover	82	92	87	97	97
Alfalfa	86	95	89	94	96
Pasture	80	95	92	99	93
Manitoba—					
Spring wheat	100	96	101	100	94
Oats	98	95	97	97	91
Barley	97	95	96	97	91
Fall rye	99	87	96	97	87
Spring rye	98	93	96	96	91
All rye	99	88	96	97	88
Peas	190	98	105	97	91
Mixed grains	98	96	96	96	90
Hay and clover	94	99	92	96	84
Alfalfa	97	97	93	96	88
Pasture	96	98	97	96	81
Saskatchewan—					
Spring wheat	97	95	78	99	92
Oats	95	93	84	96	91
Barley	95	93	89	96	92
Fall rye	99	76	51	97	81
Spring rye	97	92	79	99	95
All rye	99	80	59	98	85
Mixed grains	90	92	81	92	90
Hay and clover	92	94	78	91	90
Alfalfa	100	93	88	96	95
Pasture	94	93	68	95	91
Alberta—					
Spring wheat	96	96	93	99	96
Oats	94	95	92	96	97
Barley	94	94	94	96	97
Fall rye	103	90	74	101	85
Spring rye	98	94	83	99	96
All rye	102	91	79	100	89
Peas	99	100	90	99	95
Mixed grains	93	92	88	96	94
Hay and clover	98	97	84	97	92
Alfalfa	96	94	85	98	94
Pasture	97	97	80	98	90
British Columbia—					
Spring wheat	95	96	96	94	97
Oats	94	98	94	94	99
Barley	94	96	95	90	98
Spring rye	97	98	96	93	101
Peas	95	100	95	98	101
Mixed grains	95	99	94	95	99
Hay and clover	91	98	95	94	97
Alfalfa	94	100	96	97	98
Pasture	89	98	98	96	98

TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORT SUMMARIES

Ninety-eight agriculturists distributed over the farming areas provide the basic information for these reports. In many cases, the Provincial Statisticians report for their entire province.

JUNE 6

The spring season was cool and dry over most of eastern Canada. Rainfall within the past two weeks has benefited most areas, and crop conditions are generally close to normal at the present time. Field work and seeding operations are nearing completion in the Maritime Provinces, where fruit conditions are promising. In Quebec, pastures and meadows have been late, and cattle had to be winter-fed longer than usual. Spring seeding progressed rapidly toward the end of May, and with recent rains, general crop and pasture conditions are now promising. Comparatively dry weather has prevailed over central and south-western Ontario. While fall wheat came through the winter well, rains are needed for the grain crops and for pastures. In the Prairie Provinces, crop conditions are generally satisfactory. A week of cool wet weather favoured crop development and retarded activity of grasshoppers which, however, still remain a menace. Over those parts of the Prairies needing moisture, beneficial rains were received last night. In southern British Columbia, rains in late May relieved a prolonged dry period, and field crops are showing improvement.

Cold and dry weather conditions during April and May retarded field operations and pasture growth in the Maritime Provinces. Rains at the end of May improved moisture conditions. Spring seeding is now nearing completion under favourable conditions, although germination has been slow in the early-sown fields. Fruit orchards are finishing their bloom and are promising a good season.

Cool and dry weather in Quebec during May retarded growth on pastures and hay and clover meadows. Heavy rains at the end of May improved the situation considerably, and pastures are now reported in good condition. Cattle were turned out later than usual this season and suffered somewhat from the long period of winter feeding. Spring grains were sown generally during the last week of May and are germinating well. A favourable agricultural season is at present in prospect throughout the province. The spring season has been dry in central and south-western Ontario and rains are needed to promote grain crops and pasture growth. Fall wheat has shown a good stand to date but without good rains the straw may be short. Weather conditions have been more nearly normal in eastern Ontario. Hay and clover and alfalfa in that area have shown good growth. Rains have delayed operations in northern Ontario, with the crops about half-sown.

Crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces continue quite favourable with considerable improvement in the moisture situation during the past week. Cool weather has favoured strong root development and stands are generally quite promising. Rain needed in parts of west-central and north-western Saskatchewan and Alberta was received during the last twenty-four hours. Some early-sown wheat in southern Manitoba is in the shot blade. The weather of the past week was unfavourable for grasshoppers, but they still remain a menace to the crop. Wireworms and cutworms caused considerable damage to crops in the Peace River district of Alberta. Pastures and hay crops are improved by the recent rains.

The weather was dry in southern British Columbia until the latter part of May. Since then, frequent showers have averted any threat of drought and growing crops have improved. In the central and Peace River areas of the province weather conditions have been very favourable. Small fruit crops promise a normal yield, with strawberries just ready for market.

Maritime Provinces.—In the Maritime Provinces seeding operations have been delayed one or two weeks, and germination has been slow as a result of the cold and mostly dry weather during April and May. Heavy rains at the end of May improved the moisture situation but caused a temporary delay in field operations. Within the past week, however, seeding has been nearing completion under favourable weather conditions. Pastures and hay and clover meadows are late, and there has been an appreciable amount of winter-killing. Orchard conditions are promising in the Annapolis Valley and in New Brunswick.

Quebec and Ontario.—In Quebec, the weather was cool and mainly dry during May. Cows were not generally put on pasture until the last week in May. Pastures came through the winter with very little winter-kill, and are at present in good condition. Seeding of spring grains was done rapidly in the latter part of May, and the fields are now showing healthy germination. Crops and pastures benefited from two days' rain at the end of the month. Corn is just now being sown. In the tobacco areas, transplanting has been late, with operations generally under way only within the past week. The lateness of the season has retarded insect damage, although cutworms, tent caterpillars and grasshoppers are again reported this season. Field mice have done some damage to orchards. Central and southern Ontario experienced dry weather this spring. As a result, pastures have been backward and the winter wheat growth threatens to be short unless good rains are received. In eastern Ontario, conditions have been approximately normal with hay and clover and alfalfa doing well. In northern Ontario, half the seeding has been done, with operations partly delayed by rain.

Prairie Provinces.—Considerable improvement occurred in crop prospects in Manitoba last week as a result of ample precipitation and cool weather. In the southern part of the province timely showers and some good rains relieved concern over the crop. Cool weather retarded activity of grasshoppers. Some early-sown wheat was reported in the shot blade. Crop conditions in central Manitoba were also improved by precipitation and crops made good progress. Only light showers occurred in the north-western part of the province, but moisture conditions are satisfactory due to rains earlier in the season. Light frosts were reported, but these did not cause extensive damage. Hay and pasture crops over the province are improving.

The crop situation in Saskatchewan is generally favourable although parts of the south-eastern and west-central districts are only fair. During the past week good growth occurred in response to favourable weather conditions. Some parts of the south-eastern district received good rains over the week-end which improved prospects. Further generous quantities of moisture are needed in this district. Precipitation is needed in the north-western part of the province to start late-sown grain. Moisture conditions west of Saskatoon to Biggar and Cando are rather poor. Although wet and cool weather checked grasshopper activity, south of the Qu'Appelle Valley heavy damage has occurred to edges of fields. Young grasshoppers are present in large numbers in many areas but an intensive control program is under way. A late wire reports heavy rains in central and northern Saskatchewan where precipitation was greatly needed.

In Alberta, a week of favourable crop development was reported although good rains are needed in the south-eastern district where fall rye is heading. Very satisfactory crop conditions obtain in the central portions of the province and ample precipitation fell last week. Due to the cool weather, root development of the wheat plant has been very good. Some light frosts were reported, but beyond nipping tender garden stuff, little damage was done. Crops in the Peace River district were improved by recent rains, but about twenty per cent damage has been caused by cutworms and wireworms. The weather of

the past week was unfavourable to grasshoppers and very little damage has occurred to date. Hay crops and pastures are showing improvements. During the last twenty-four hours, rains were received in southern Alberta and more showers were forecasted this morning.

British Columbia.—Up to May 20 the weather was dry on Vancouver Island and the lower mainland. Since then frequent heavy showers have broken the drought, and crops have been making good progress. In the central interior and Peace River sections of the province, weather conditions have been most promising. Fall wheat is in the shot blade and the first cutting of alfalfa is about ready to commence. A normal crop is in prospect for small fruits with strawberries just beginning to come on the market.

JUNE 13

The weather across the Prairie Provinces during the past week has continued cool and showery. Precipitation has been light since the general rains of June 5, but low temperatures have helped to conserve moisture supplies. The weather has also aided in checking grasshopper development, and damage from this source was confined to local areas during the week. While the wheat crop has lost some of its advantage in earliness as a result of the recent weather, moderately warm weather in the immediate future would promote rapid, healthy development. The only areas immediately in need of moisture supplies are north-western Manitoba and south-eastern Saskatchewan. North-western Saskatchewan and southern Alberta have shown considerable improvement during the week, and crop prospects are now promising in these areas. Coarse grains are showing green, and pastures and forage crops have made considerable improvement across the Prairies in response to the favourable weather conditions of the past two weeks. Frost damage to potatoes and garden crops was general in Manitoba on June 9. Damage to cereals from frost was reported in north-western Manitoba and in adjacent districts of Saskatchewan.

Manitoba.—Generally satisfactory crop progress is reported in Manitoba. Although precipitation was not heavy across the province last week, many areas benefited by further showers. Complaints of insufficient moisture are confined to the Dauphin, Russell and Birtle districts in the north-west. Temperatures were low during the week. On June 9, frost damage occurred to potatoes, corn and garden crops, while grain crops experienced some damage in the western and north-western districts. Grasshopper out-breaks are threatening across the province, particularly in the west and in local areas east of the Red River. The cool weather and showers of the past week have retarded grasshopper development, and an extensive poison campaign is in progress. Fall rye is heading, but promises a thin crop. Pastures generally are in good condition.

Saskatchewan.—Heavy rains and showers across Saskatchewan during the past two weeks have considerably improved the crop situation in this province. The north-central and north-western districts which were in need of moisture up to as late as a week ago are now showing good progress. Except in the south-eastern part of the province, where the rainfall continued light, promising conditions are now reported throughout the province. Frost damage to cereals was reported in the south-east along the Manitoba boundary. Continued cool and cloudy weather has helped to keep the grasshopper menace in check, and only small damage to date from this source has been reported. Outbreaks have been heaviest between Weyburn and the Qu'Appelle River Valley. Farmers have resumed their poisoning campaign with the cessation of the wet weather. Further local damage has been caused by wireworms and cutworms. Pastures are improving rapidly, except in the south-east, and live stock are reported in good condition.

Alberta.—Heavy scattered showers over southern Alberta during the past week helped to overcome the seasonal deficiency in rainfall in the south-eastern and south-western districts. Heavier rains occurred in the central part of the province where warm, dry weather would now be of advantage in promoting growth. In the northern districts rainfall was light during the week and a good soaking rain followed by warm weather is now to be desired. Generally throughout the province, crop conditions are very satisfactory for this time of year. Grasshoppers have made very little headway so far, with the cool, wet weather helping to keep them in check. Cutworms and wireworms are still active in the Peace River district, with appreciable damage reported around Grande Prairie. Range conditions in the south-east are reported to be satisfactory, with prospects for a good hay crop.

JUNE 20

Moisture conditions throughout Eastern Canada are now favourable for crop growth except in central and eastern Ontario where rains are needed. Warm weather is required in the Maritime Provinces to overcome the late start made by most crops. Eastern pastures are good and prospects for the hay crop fair to good. Fruit and vegetable crops promise well throughout the eastern provinces. Additional heavy rains across the Prairie Provinces during the past week have further improved crop prospects. The dry areas of north-western Manitoba and south-eastern Saskatchewan received fair benefit from the rains. Temperatures have continued low, holding grasshoppers in check. Cereal crop growth has been slow but favourable. A few warm days would promote rapid growth, and would help to keep the crops ahead of the grasshoppers. In British Columbia ample rainfall during recent weeks has stimulated growth of all crops and warm, dry weather is now needed to facilitate haying.

Cool, backward conditions still prevail in the Maritime Provinces. Potato planting has been completed, however, and seeding of late crops is now well in hand. Hay yields will probably be light although pastures are in good condition. Prospects for the apple crop are good and so far no serious pest infestations have occurred.

Crops generally throughout Quebec are looking well. Seeding, although late, was completed under favourable weather conditions and crops are now making good progress. Hay prospects are variable, good in central districts but light farther east. Pastures have improved following recent rains and live stock are doing well. Insects are numerous but cool weather has restricted damage from this source to date. In Ontario, rain is needed in central and eastern districts but elsewhere conditions are favourable and spring grains are making rapid growth. Fall wheat is turning colour in south-western counties and corn is growing well. Strawberries are suffering from lack of rain but the tree fruit outlook is favourable, particularly for peaches and grapes. The flue-cured tobacco crop suffered extensive wind damage.

Further heavy rains were received across the Prairie Provinces during the past week, with the most generous precipitation occurring in south-central and south-western Saskatchewan and southern Alberta. North-western Manitoba and south-eastern Saskatchewan, which needed rainfall most, received fair precipitation, although these areas will still require frequent rains. Northern Alberta had practically no rain during the week, and the topsoil is now getting dry. Despite the continued cool weather across the Prairies, crops have made satisfactory growth, although higher temperatures for a short period would help in keeping the cereal crops ahead of the grasshoppers. The cool, wet weather has retarded grasshopper development and brought about some reduction in numbers. Pastures are in greatly improved condition across the three provinces. Summer fallowing has been somewhat delayed due to the wet weather.

Warm dry weather is now needed in British Columbia, following a period of cool weather with abundant rainfall. All field crops show excellent promise while ranges and pastures never looked better. Rains have delayed haying and held up the carlot movement of strawberries.

Maritime Provinces.—Conditions throughout the Maritimes have continued backward. While most seeding operations have been completed in Nova Scotia, an accurate estimate of crop prospects is difficult at this date. Hay yields will be dependent on growing conditions during the next fortnight but in general the prospects for this crop are fair to poor. Pastures are now making good growth but milk production for the month will be down. Apples set well and fruit prospects generally are good. In New Brunswick hay and grain crops are making rapid growth, benefiting from mid-month rains. Potato planting has been completed and sowing of buckwheat and roots is now in progress. Pastures are in fine condition. Fruit and vegetable crops promise well and little insect damage to crops has been experienced.

Quebec and Ontario.—Seeding was late in Quebec but has been finished under excellent conditions and germination is good. Meadows and clover fields are showing good growth and live stock are recovering from the long period of stable feeding with milk production now normal for this time of year. Vegetable crops, while a little later than last year, are now making rapid growth although suffering in some districts from wind damage. Fruit prospects are promising. Cool weather of recent weeks has retarded insect damage. Flue-cured tobacco is patchy but other types are good although late. In the north, prospects are above average. Spring grains are making good growth in western counties of Ontario but through central and eastern sections rain is needed. Fall wheat is turning colour in south-western Ontario and promises a good yield. Alfalfa cutting should be general this week with yield slightly below average because of dry weather. Wind damage to flue-cured tobacco necessitated extensive replanting but plenty of plants were available and otherwise the crop is making good progress. Most tree fruits promise well but strawberries are suffering from lack of rain. Little insect damage is reported to date. Northern districts need warmer weather but grains are starting well and pastures are good.

Prairie Provinces.—Generous rains last week and especially over the week-end reached all parts of Manitoba. Crop prospects are generally encouraging. Cereal crops have made good growth, and early wheat is reported heading in the southern districts. The continued cool, wet weather has retarded grasshopper activity. Farmers are also continuing the use of poison bait with good results. The north-western districts which were in need of rain up to this week received fair precipitation, but could do with more rain. Pastures throughout the province have shown considerable improvement. The corn crop is still somewhat backward in the south where the subsoil has been dry, and warmer weather is needed for good growth.

Heavy rainfall occurred in south-central and south-western Saskatchewan during the week. Over the week-end further rains were distributed across the province. The south-eastern districts which needed rain most received more than an inch of rainfall, although frequent rains will still be needed in this area to overcome the deficiency in subsoil reserves. Elsewhere in the province moisture supplies are abundant for the present, and warm weather is now needed for a few days to promote more rapid growth. The cool, wet weather has kept the grasshoppers inactive, and only a slight amount of damage from this source has been reported. Wireworms have caused considerable damage in local areas. Pastures and live stock are in good condition.

Southern Alberta received very heavy rains during the past week and moisture supplies in the southern districts are now ample for several days. In the central districts, rainfall was lighter during the week, while in the north, several points received no rain and others had only light showers. Although the northern districts had ample spring rainfall, the topsoil is getting dry now, and occasional rains would be beneficial. The weather continued cool during

the past week, and warm weather throughout the province is now needed to hasten growth. Practically no damage from insects was reported during the week, except in the Peace River district, where cutworms have continued to damage late crops and gardens.

British Columbia.—Cool weather with abundant rainfall during the past two weeks has favoured vigorous growth of hay and grains. The rains have delayed haying and strawberry picking, and dry, warm weather is now needed. Ranges and pastures are in excellent condition. Except for cherries which are light, all tree fruits promise normal yields or better. Tomatoes and melons are making slow growth but other garden crops are good.

JUNE 27

Crops in the Prairie Provinces have benefited on the whole from another week of rainy weather. Temperatures have still continued a few degress below normal. Wide areas including the western half of Saskatchewan and central and southern Alberta which have generally abundant moisture supplies are in principal need of warm weather to promote growth. Beneficial showers occurred in western Manitoba and south-eastern Saskatchewan but parts of these areas have not been able to recuperate fully from the results of early crop-season setbacks. Northern Alberta districts received helpful showers during the past week. North-western Saskatchewan has shown considerable improvement recently with more even growth of both wheat and coarse grains. All three provinces report only a minor amount of grasshopper damage to date, with the continued rains helping to keep the grasshoppers in check. Wheat is heading in southern Manitoba and in south-eastern Saskatchewan. In the remainder of Manitoba, almost half of Saskatchewan, and southern and central Alberta, it is coming into the shot blade stage.

Manitoba.—Fairly general rainfall across Manitoba during the past week has improved moisture supplies, particularly in the west-central and north-western districts which suffered earlier in the season from low subsoil reserves. Temperatures rose somewhat during the week and were almost up to normal for this time of year. Cereal crops have made good growth. Early wheat has headed out in the southern districts and is in the shot blade further north. Very little damage by grasshoppers has been reported, in spite of the infested areas in the south-east and in the west-central districts. Crop conditions and moisture supplies are good throughout the province, with the possible exception of the west-central and north-western districts, where the combined effects of early drought, wind-blowing and frosts have prevented full recuperation in certain areas with the recent rains.

Saskatchewan.—Further showers and rains occurred across Saskatchewan during the past week. With the exception of the south-eastern districts, the province has enjoyed an abundance of moisture supplies. The north-central and north-western districts which were short of moisture earlier in the season have shown considerable improvement recently. Although there have been a few warm days, temperatures have still averaged below normal. Reports from the western half of the province indicate the need of warm weather to hasten growth and to utilize existing moisture reserves. Crops in the south-eastern districts, which suffered early setbacks, have had further rains within the past week, but prospects are still only poor to fair. Although grasshoppers are reported in wide areas throughout the province, only a small amount of damage occurred during the week. Early wheat is beginning to head in the south-east, and for the province as a whole, from thirty-five to forty per cent of the crop is in the shot blade. Summer fallowing has been delayed in the south-west, but is progressing elsewhere in the province.

Alberta.—Cool and showery weather continued in Alberta during the past week. Crop conditions are good to excellent in the central and southern districts, but the central districts require warmer weather to speed up growth. Week-end showers and rains in the northern districts helped to relieve a dry situation which had been developing. The Peace River area, however, had only scattered showers and a soaking rain would be helpful in that area. The continued rains in the centre and south have helped to check grasshopper damage. An outbreak of Says grain bug is reported in the southern districts, which may cause some damage later. Three hail storms were reported in central districts during the past week, but damage was only slight.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CROP REPORT SUMMARY

JUNE 28

The weather in Eastern Canada during most of June has been dry, while the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia have received more than the usual amount of rain. The cool spring has retarded the development of small fruits and vegetables in the Eastern Provinces, especially in Quebec and the Maritimes. The apple trees in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have made excellent growth and are expected to produce better-than-average crops. Insects and disease have been well controlled in spite of heavy winds. Although early reports anticipated an average strawberry crop in Nova Scotia, the development of root-rot in the larger producing sections has greatly reduced the prospects. The New Brunswick plantations, notwithstanding some severe winter injury, should produce an average crop. Raspberries in both provinces show some winter injury and a below average crop is expected. Although the orchards in the Montreal section were damaged by rodents during the winter, present indications are for an average yield. The strawberry crop is expected to be average although some weevil injury is reported in the old plantations. After a heavy bloom the apple trees in Eastern Ontario have only set a fair crop. The set in Western Ontario, on the other hand, is good. Pears in Eastern Ontario blossomed heavily and are bearing an average crop but the set in the western section of the province is irregular and below average. Plums and cherries are below average throughout the province, while grape vines in Western Ontario show a two- and three-bunch set, and the crop is expected to be greater than in 1938. Lack of rain in Eastern Ontario and in the Niagara, Burlington and Toronto areas has retarded the growth of the vegetable crops but showers on June 22 have somewhat relieved the situation. Favourable weather from now on will improve the prospects. Although there has been an abundance of rain, cool weather has retarded the growth of all vegetable crops in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. With the advent of warmer weather rapid growth is expected. Flea beetles and cutworms are doing some damage in Manitoba, while grasshoppers have been active in some sections of Saskatchewan. Growing conditions have been ideal in British Columbia but the abundance of rain has reduced strawberry shipments and caused some splitting of sweet cherries. The first British Columbia tree-fruit production estimate shows apples, pears and plums to be below last year, while prunes, cherries, peaches and apricots will exceed the 1938 crop. All vegetables are coming on the markets in increasing quantities.

NOTE.—Where condition figures are quoted in the following reports, the basis is as follows: 1–poor; 2–below average; 3–average; 4–above average; 5–exceptionally good.

Nova Scotia

FRUIT CROP CONDITIONS DURING THE THIRD WEEK IN JUNE

Apples		Pears	Plums	Strawberries	Raspberries
Early varieties	Late varieties				
4·0	4·1	2·9	2·8	2·5	2·9

Ontario

Prospects for Fruit Production at End of June, 1939

Kind and variety	Western Ontario	Eastern Ontario	Kind and variety	Western Ontario	Eastern Ontario
Apples—			Pears—		
Early varieties	3·1	3·0	Bartlett	2·2	3·0
Wealthy	3·1	3·0	Keiffer	2·1	–
Snow	3·0	2·7	Other	2·3	3·0
McIntosh	3·2	3·5			
Baldwin	3·3	3·0	Peaches	2·9	–
Greening	3·1	3·0			
Spy	2·5	2·3	Plums—		
Stark	3·0	2·6	Japanese	2·1	1·0
Other varieties	3·2	3·0	European	2·3	1·0
Cherries—					
Sweet	2·4	–	Grapes	3·2	–
Sour	3·1	1·0			

Condition of Vegetable Crops at June 25, 1939, and Dates of Harvesting

Kind	Western Ontario			Eastern Ontario		
	Condition	Date of first marketing	Date of commercial marketing	Condition	Date of first marketing	Date of commercial marketing
Asparagus	3·1	May 2	May 5	3·0	May 3	May 10
Beans (snap)	3·1	June 20	June 23	3·1	July 1	July 15
Beets (bunching)	3·0	June 1	June 5	3·4	June 25	July 1
Cabbage (early)	3·0	June 1	June 5	3·0	July 1	July 15
Cauliflower (early)	2·8	May 22	June 1	3·2	July 10	July 20
Carrots (bunching)	2·8	June 17	June 24	3·0	July 1	July 10
Celery (early)	3·0	June 16	June 24	–	–	–
Celery (main crop)	–	–	–	2·9	Aug. 1	Aug. 10
Corn (sweet)	2·9	July 25	July 28	2·5	Aug. 1	Aug. 10
Lettuce (head)	3·0	May 27	June 5	–	–	–
Lettuce (all varieties)	–	–	–	3·0	May 10	May 15
Onions	3·0	June 30	July 7	3·1	May 1	May 10
Peas (garden)	3·0	June 5	June 10	2·4	July 1	July 10
Potatoes (early)	2·7	June 15	June 24	2·7	July 1	July 10
Spinach	3·0	May 20	May 23	3·5	May 20	June 1
Tomatoes (fresh)	3·0	June 29	July 6	2·7	July 20	July 25
Tomatoes (processing)	3·0	Too early to estimate		2·7	Too early to estimate	

British Columbia

First production estimates of the Tree-Fruit Crops issued June 15 with comparative figures for 1938

Kind	Package	1938	1939 as percentage of 1938	1939
Apples	Box	6,049,000	97·6	5,902,000
Pears	Box	393,600	93·1	366,600
Plums	Crate	164,400	89·3	146,800
Prunes	Crate	326,100	102·7	334,800
Cherries	Crate	215,600	103·6	223,300
Peaches	Crate	341,300	134·3	458,500
Apricots	Crate	188,000	111·6	209,900

BRITISH COLUMBIA VEGETABLE ACREAGES, 1938 AND 1939

Kind	1938	1939	Kind	1938	1939
	acres	acres		acres	acres
Asparagus	208	261	Onions	1,424½	1,554½
Beets	323½	372½	Parsnips	102½	94½
Beans	738	664	Peas	3,225	3,062
Cabbage	504½	531	Potatoes, early	2,421½	2,265½
Cauliflower	202	202½	Potatoes, late	6,772½	6,434½
Celery	328½	331	Spinach	325	315
Carrots	672½	664	Peppers	33½	38
Cucumbers	192	161	Squash and pumpkins	118½	79½
Corn	839½	627½	Tomatoes	3,330½	2,363½
Cantaloupes	232	254½	Turnips	275	298½
Lettuce	561	597½	Other vegetables	359	385

TOBACCO CROP REPORT

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued on July 13, the second seasonal report on the 1939 commercial crop of leaf tobacco, indicating progress in transplanting and condition of the crop as at the end of June.

SUMMARY

The tobacco crop generally is in good condition. Although transplanting was delayed by the late spring, weather conditions during June favoured early growth, particularly in Ontario and the southern tobacco-growing district of Quebec. The crop in the northern Quebec area is somewhat later than normal. Wind damage necessitated extensive replanting, particularly in the Norfolk district and the flue-cured area in Quebec. Wireworms were particularly active and caused additional replanting in the Ontario crop and in the Yamaska Valley. The great amount of replanting has resulted in very uneven stands in many fields, which will make harvesting by the priming method more difficult. Black root-rot is in evidence in the Norfolk district and some loss from this disease is indicated.

Ontario.—Weather conditions during the month of June were quite favourable for the establishment and early growth of the tobacco crop except for wind damage on the lighter and less protected areas in the Norfolk district. It is estimated that approximately 10,000 acres of flue-cured tobacco were blown out by high winds during the middle of the month. These areas were all replanted, including fields that were partly blown out. Wireworm damage also necessitated extensive replanting in the Norfolk district, and as a result the stand of plants in many fields is very uneven. This will eventually result in uneven ripening and may cause some concern at harvest time as it will be more difficult to harvest this crop by the priming method. Soil moisture in the Norfolk district was quite low during the month of June and as a result the crop as a whole established a good root system which facilitated rapid growth. Apart from the uneven stand in many fields of both flue-cured and burley throughout the district, the crop as a whole looks very promising and with favourable weather conditions throughout the remainder of the season a large production in Ontario is again in prospect.

Insect pests have been particularly active in nearly all crops throughout south-western Ontario during the past spring, especially wireworms in the tobacco crop. In addition to the damage to flue-cured tobacco in the Norfolk district, considerable damage was caused by this pest in the burley and dark crops in Essex and Kent counties. In contrast, the damage caused by cutworms was below normal this year and very little injury resulted from this pest.

Black root-rot was very prevalent in certain sections of the Norfolk district, particularly in the seedbeds and during the early growth period in the field. There has also been some loss from this source in the burley crop, but as a variety that is resistant to this disease is now available, the loss is not as great as in some previous years. Brown root-rot is again very prevalent in certain areas of the burley district, particularly where tobacco has followed corn or tomatoes.

Infestations of the mosaic disease were about normal at the end of the month, and up to that time only one case of blue mold, the tobacco disease which was reported for the first time in Canada last year, had been observed in Essex county. Consequently it is expected that damage from this much-dreaded disease will be practically nil this year.

Quebec.—In general the planting of all types of tobacco was about ten days later than usual in the northern tobacco-growing district. Following a late winter, the seedbeds were constructed at least ten days later than usual. Cold and cloudy weather during the seedbed period resulted in slow germination and retarded growth. Transplanting of flue-cured plants was started by a few growers during the last few days of May but was not general until the first week of June. Strong, cold winds blew out some plants on almost every farm of flue-cured tobacco, except in a few well-protected fields and on the heavy types of soil. A particularly severe windstorm on June 12 caused heavy damage to the flue-cured plantings, which will reduce the total acreage. Transplanting of the air-cured types started early in June and was continued into the first week of July.

Planting in the southern district was about a week later on the average, but with the favourable conditions which prevailed during the latter part of June, plantings were completed about the same date as last year. The activities of wireworms necessitated considerable replanting during the first three weeks of June.

Disease injury is about normal in the northern district. A slight increase is noted in damage from cutworms and wireworms. The crop in the southern district has been generally free from disease. Some complaints of flea-beetles in the Farnham region have been received.

British Columbia.—Planting began on the 24th of May, became general about the first of June and was completed by the middle of the month. The crop was reported in average condition although intermittent rains from May 28 to June 26 tended to hold back plant development and interfere with hoeing. Cutworms were the only pest in evidence at the end of the month.

CROP STATISTICS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

United States Crops as at June 1, 1939

I.—Acreage and Production of Crops in the United States, 1939 with Comparative Figures

Crop	Acreage for harvest 1939		Yield per acre (bushels)			Total production (thousand bushels)		
	Per cent of 1938	Acres in thousands	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated June 1, 1939	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated June 1, 1939
Winter wheat.....	78·3	38,936	14·5	13·8	13·4	560,160	686,637	523,431
Rye.....	102·5	4,079	11.1	13·8	8·5	36,330	55,039	34,628
Peaches, total crop	–	–	–	–	–	54,151[1]	51,945[1]	61,863
Pears, total crop..	–	–	–	–	–	25,444[1]	32,473[1]	27,316

II.—Condition of Crops in the United States at June 1, 1939, with Comparative Figures

Crop	Condition at June 1		
	Average 1928-37	1938	1939
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
All spring wheat	75	87	71
Durum	74[2]	88	69
Other spring	71[2]	87	71
Oats	77	87	72
Barley	78	87	72
Hay, all	76	84	73
Hay, all tame	76	84	74
Hay, wild	72	83	66
Hay, clover and timothy	76	85	75
Hay, alfalfa	80	85	78
Pasture	76	85	73
Apples	64	55	69
Peaches	61	59	71
Pears	62	67	64

III.—Grain Stocks on Farms in the United States at June 1, 1937 to 1939

Crop	1937		1938		1939	
	Per cent[3]	Thousand bushels	Per cent[3]	Thousand bushels	Per cent[3]	Thousand bushels
Barley	14·4	21,308	14·3	31,565	20·7	52,098
Rye	17·7	4,480	17·7	8,814	28·5	15,682

[1] Includes some quantities not harvested. [2] Short-time average. [3] Per cent of previous year's crop.

World Exports and Imports of Wheat and Flour

The total exports of wheat and wheat flour, expressed in bushels of wheat by conversion at the rate of 196 lb. of flour to 4½ bushels of wheat, were 428,491,000 bushels for the eight months ended March 31, 1939, as compared with 366,427,000 bushels for the eight months ended March 31, 1938. The imports of wheat and flour expressed as wheat were for the same periods 363,640,000 bushels for 1939 and 309,377,000 bushels for 1938.

IV.—Exports and Imports of Wheat and Flour for the Principal Countries of the World, August 1 to March 31, 1937-38 and 1938-39

Wheat	Eight months August 1-March 31		Flour	Eight months August 1-March 31	
	1937-38	1938-39		1937-38	1938-39
	000 bush.	000 bush.		000 brl.	000 brl.
Exports—			**Exports—**		
United States	56,932	53,020	United States	3,463	4,062
Canada	57,202	101,336	Canada	2,545	3,009
Argentina	43,608	49,525	Argentina	607	655
Australia	50,550	39,175	Australia	4,190	4,682
Hungary	5,560	18,915	India	492	447
Yugoslavia	3,908	4,787	Hungary	374	298
Other countries	75,137	76,467	Other countries	4,669	5,795
Total	**292,897**	**343,225**	**Total**	**16,340**	**18,948**
Imports—			**Imports—**		
Germany	24,858	29,927	Germany	464	330
Belgium	30,055	26,133	Austria	109	107
France	11,895	11,520	Denmark	86	191
United Kingdom	115,858	140,323	Finland	179	186
Irish Free State	9,365	10,568	United Kingdom	3,044	2,963
Netherlands	14,590	17,260	Irish Free State	42	39
Sweden	1,213	1,385	Norway	236	282
Switzerland	10,457	11,993	Netherlands	508	553
Czechoslovakia	1,967	652	Other countries	3,189	5,739
Other countries	53,762	67,124			
Total	**274,620**	**316,885**	**Total**	**7,857**	**10,390**

World's Visible Supply of Wheat and Flour

Source: Broomhall's Corn Trade News

The following table gives the visible supply of wheat and flour in second hands in the United States, Canada and the chief ports of the United Kingdom and the Continent, on the ocean and in Argentina and Australia.

V.—World's Visible Supply of Wheat and Flour

Description	April 1, 1939	May 1, 1939	May 1, 1938	May 1, 1937	May 1, 1936
	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.
U.S.A. wheat	119,420	113,280	74,170	48,800	70,070
Canada wheat	140,960[1]	134,850	42,490	60,690	174,440
U.S.A. flour as wheat	6,010	6,440	6,370	5,900	6,030
Canada flour as wheat	1,980	2,050	1,620	1,800	2,070
Total North America	**268,370**	**256,620**	**124,650**	**117,190**	**252,610**
United Kingdom wheat stock	23,280	23,260	8,480	10,720	8,480
United Kingdom flour as wheat	720	800	1,080	1,560	1,360
Rotterdam, Antwerp and Marseilles stocks	6,400	5,660	6,200	5,420	2,160
Australia	56,500	46,500	50,000	39,500	31,500
Argentina	—	—	13,240	14,720	9,200
Afloat for United Kingdom direct	13,100	10,540	14,920	13,810	13,790
Afloat for Continent direct	7,390	14,580	12,410	24,240	10,100
Afloat for orders	10,460	7,430	14,660	12,980	8,300
Total	**117,850**	**108,770**	**120,990**	**122,950**	**84,890**
Grand Total	**386,220**	**365,390**	**245,640**	**240,140**	**337,500**

[1] Includes 20,000 bushels of U.S.A. wheat in bond in Canada.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS FOR MAY 1939

The records of temperature, precipitation and sunshine at the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations for the month of May are given in the following table:—

Experimental Farm or Station	Degrees of temperature F.			Precipitation in inches	Total hours of bright sunshine	
	Highest	Lowest	Mean		Possible	Actual
Ottawa, Ont.	86	27	54·4	2·24	462	234·0
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	71	30	45·9	4·51	465	258·8
Kentville, N.S.	74	29	48·2	1·93	461	245·2
Nappan, N.S.	71	28	46·8	3·62	463	250·7
Fredericton, N.B.	77	26	50·0	2·51	464	262·7
Ste Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.	77	25	48·4	2·94	469	264·6
Cap Rouge, Que.	78	29	50·0	3·49	468	219·0
Lennoxville, Que.	83	25	52·0	2·05	462	245·5
Farnham, Que.	83	27	53·0	1·63	459	259·8
L'Assomption, Que.	85	27	52·5	1·89	461	241·1
Normandin, Que.	76	24	46·1	2·86	—	223·2
Harrow, Ont.	86	31	60·9	2·12	450	285·3
Delhi, Ont.	87	27	58·0	0·95	—	274·5
Kapuskasing, Ont.	80	21	45·8	2·91	476	223·0
Morden, Man.	95	26	57·6	1·76	475	244·1
Brandon, Man.	92	21	56·4	3·05	478	255·9
Indian Head, Sask.	88	24	55·3	1·03	481	214·3
Swift Current, Sask.	84	26	54·3	3·30	478	225·8
Rosthern, Sask.	83	29	54·6	0·91	494	236·6
Scott, Sask.	85	30	52·4	1·56	492	223·2
Lacombe, Alta.	89	22	52·5	2·43	489	255·7
Lethbridge, Alta.	84	32	54·8	1·66	477	301·1
Manyberries, Alta.	85	31	56·7	0·56	—	274·8
Beaverlodge, Alta.	78	29	51·1	1·66	500	252·0
Windermere, B.C.	85	24	52·9	1·09	481	247·1
Summerland, B.C.	89	35	57·6	1·18	478	228·7
Agassiz, B.C.	86	38	56·3	3·43	476	147·6
Sidney, Vancouver I., B.C.	79	38	54·4	1·58	473	268·0

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN GRAIN, 1937-38 and 1938-39

SOURCE: External Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa

I.—Exports of Wheat and Flour

Description		May		Ten months ended May	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
Wheat—					
To United States	bush.	350,825	2,883,821	822,615	21,470,928
	$	361,297	1,652,994	898,927	12,243,591
To United Kingdom and 'orders'—					
via United States	bush.	–	–	11,600,299	111,122
	$	–	–	13,423,442	64,331
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard	bush.	1,107,373	3,794,759	28,555,891	34,143,263
	$	1,266,271	2,597,160	37,951,650	23,790,242
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard	bush.	603,430	1,584,407	7,444,776	26,584,214
	$	686,845	869,929	8,986,951	15,384,683
via Churchill	bush.	–	–	603,982	916,912
	$	–	–	775,953	585,969
Total to United Kingdom and 'orders'	bush.	1,710,803	5,376,166	48,204,948	61,755,511
	$	1,953,116	3,467,089	61,137,996	39,825,225
To Other Countries—					
via United States	bush.	–	57,033	347,610	1,174,874
	$	–	32,509	381,384	758,476
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard	bush.	1,281,703	4,509,250	9,962,217	25,267,631
	$	1,361,599	3,058,122	12,862,210	16,488,220
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard	bush.	27,214	828,996	2,852,714	8,153,830
	$	37,685	451,354	3,485,352	4,603,630
Total to Other Countries	bush.	1,308,917	5,395,279	13,162,541	34,596,335
	$	1,399,284	3,541,985	16,728,946	21,850,326
Total Wheat	bush.	**3,370,545**	**13,655,266**	**62,190,104**	**117,822,774**
	$	**3,713,697**	**8,662,068**	**78,765,869**	**73,919,142**
Wheat Flour—					
To United States	brl.	5,512	12,968	24,535	77,177
	$	19,312	25,563	106,739	160,068
To United Kingdom and 'orders'—					
via United States	brl.	–	–	6,390	3,106
	$	–	–	39,993	9,737
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard	brl.	169,507	280,689	1,760,295	1,972,372
	$	936,389	824,898	10,301,543	6,357,444
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard	brl.	1,900	2,946	20,077	82,489
	$	12,202	9,695	111,102	261,897
Total to United Kingdom and 'orders'	brl.	171,407	283,635	1,786,762	2,057,967
	$	948,591	834,593	10,452,638	6,629,078
To Other Countries—					
via United States	brl.	7,239	22,698	142,393	261,690
	$	37,953	77,256	852,201	893,251
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard	brl.	85,513	142,371	815,190	1,072,731
	$	483,156	429,932	4,952,486	3,760,440
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard	brl.	27,455	54,106	258,288	330,114
	$	134,442	155,447	1,396,975	1,072,241
Total to Other Countries	brl.	120,207	219,175	1,215,871	1,664,535
	$	655,551	662,635	7,201,662	5,725,932
Total Wheat Flour	brl.	**297,126**	**515,778**	**3,027,168**	**3,799,679**
	$	**1,623,454**	**1,522,791**	**17,761,039**	**12,515,078**
Total Exports of Wheat and Flour	bush.	**4,787,612**	**15,976,267**	**75,812,360**	**134,921,330**
	$	**5,337,151**	**10,184,859**	**96,526,908**	**86,434,220**

NOTE.—On the average, one barrel of flour equals 4½ bushels of wheat.

II.—Exports of Barley, Oats and Rye

Grain		May		Ten months ended May	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
Barley	bush.	700,317	1,206,460	11,440,788	14,363,672
	$	449,758	546,736	7,667,987	6,112,064
Oats	bush.	426,605	892,274	3,661,664	7,363,277
	$	207,796	296,836	1,883,231	2,366,176
Rye	bush.	8,571	86,572	423,992	923,519
	$	5,657	38,683	364,240	409,937

VISIBLE SUPPLIES, INSPECTIONS AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN GRAIN

I.—Quantities of Grain in Store during June, 1938 and 1939

Distribution	Durum Wheat	Other Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Week ended June 2, 1939						
Country Elevators, Western Division	765,000	13,425,000	3,460,000	1,840,000	65,000	1,195,000
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	70,000	6,340,000	1,040,000	1,670,000	10,000	97,000
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	–	8,820,520	33,514	1,061	–	–
Vancouver—New Westminster Elevators	–	9,089,451	267,765	193,444	19	2,339
Victoria Elevator	–	452,949	–	–	–	–
Churchill Elevator	–	2,213,380	–	–	–	–
Public, Semi-Public and Private Terminal Elevators—Fort William and Port Arthur	3,138,045	37,188,227	792,470	1,158,055	64,682	957,049
In Transit Lake	525,919	3,587,831	549,752	301,851	–	100,000
In Transit Rail	–	4,505,770	674,099	320,578	1,479	52,530
Eastern Elevators	3,900,080	18,964,080	1,351,036	837,092	2,115	48,146
U.S. Lake Ports, Eastern Elevators	25,000	1,188,000	–	141,009	–	78,000
U.S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	1,177,000	487,000	–	–	–	42,000
Total	9,601,044	106,262,208	8,168,636	6,463,090	143,295	2,572,064
Total same period, 1938	11,229,313	18,372,931	4,301,008	6,019,537	362,131	1,126,706
Week ended June 9, 1939						
Country Elevators, Western Division	770,000	12,990,000	3,635,000	1,930,000	63,000	1,267,000
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	60,000	6,160,000	950,000	1,640,000	10,000	97,000
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	–	8,698,370	33,514	1,492	–	–
Vancouver—New Westminster Elevators	–	8,846,288	262,015	200,210	19	2,775
Victoria Elevator	–	401,567	–	–	–	–
Churchill Elevator	–	2,213,380	–	–	–	–
Public, Semi-Public and Private Terminal Elevators—Fort William and Port Arthur	2,458,097	33,821,886	596,691	1,057,937	66,101	977,600
In Transit Lake	414,412	5,280,814	425,514	375,230	–	–
In Transit Rail	–	3,788,003	1,085,336	339,024	8,575	84,385
Eastern Elevators	3,726,682	19,787,283	1,435,042	976,478	2,115	70,428
U.S. Lake Ports	25,000	1,602,000	96,000	127,009	–	78,000
U.S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	1,619,000	454,000	–	–	–	42,000
Total	9,073,191	104,043,591	8,519,112	6,647,380	149,810	2,619,188
Total same period, 1938	11,011,302	18,163,390	3,935,902	5,598,796	352,538	1,112,167
Week ended June 16, 1939						
Country Elevators, Western Division	790,000	12,455,000	3,370,000	1,990,000	61,000	1,185,000
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	60,000	6,000,000	870,000	1,610,000	10,000	75,000
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	–	8,313,027	33,514	1,492	–	–
Vancouver—New Westminster Elevators	–	8,526,964	295,845	208,728	19	4,825
Victoria Elevator	–	408,446	–	–	–	–
Churchill Elevator	–	2,213,380	–	–	–	–
Public, Semi-Public and Private Terminal Elevators—Fort William and Port Arthur	2,469,516	31,082,781	790,635	970,024	66,309	988,560
In Transit Lake	56,783	4,753,271	295,178	327,387	–	55,220
In Transit Rail	–	3,096,140	1,404,835	361,811	6,328	174,819
Eastern Elevators	3,805,520	22,335,520	1,509,870	1,070,527	2,115	65,617
U.S. Lake Ports	25,000	1,093,000	–	117,009	–	–
U.S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	2,150,000	580,000	73,000	–	–	42,000
Total	9,356,819	100,857,535	8,642,877	6,656,978	145,771	2,591,041
Total same period, 1938	10,895,400	16,818,866	3,692,545	5,251,487	346,869	1,138,632
Week ended June 23, 1939						
Country Elevators, Western Division	765,000	12,145,000	3,495,000	1,960,000	57,000	1,045,000
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	50,000	5,920,000	895,000	1,580,000	10,000	75,000
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	–	8,065,134	37,907	1,492	–	–
Vancouver—New Westminster Elevators	–	8,188,252	279,285	209,316	19	6,425
Victoria Elevator	–	408,279	–	–	–	–
Churchill Elevator	–	2,213,380	–	–	–	–
Public, Semi-Public and Private Terminal Elevators—Fort William and Port Arthur	2,371,414	27,435,214	1,259,797	918,333	67,347	1,119,596
In Transit Lake	259,333	4,545,554	232,079	339,138	–	86,802
In Transit Rail	–	2,588,068	1,452,941	464,504	26,120	306,506
Eastern Elevators	3,691,950	23,358,556	1,369,048	872,223	2,115	63,103
U.S. Lake Ports	25,000	1,321,000	44,000	107,009	–	78,000
U.S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	2,542,000	577,000	34,000	–	–	42,000
Total	9,704,697	96,765,437	9,099,057	6,452,015	162,601	2,822,432
Total same period, 1938	10,418,532	16,125,771	3,656,757	5,145,976	332,936	1,038,616
Week ended June 30, 1939						
Country Elevators, Western Division	670,000	11,705,000	3,255,000	1,795,000	57,000	880,000
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	50,000	5,870,000	985,000	1,570,000	10,000	75,000
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	–	7,875,550	37,907	1,492	–	–
Vancouver-New Westminster Elevators	–	8,098,027	324,982	206,064	19	6,425
Victoria Elevator	–	270,932	–	–	–	–
Churchill Elevator	–	2,213,380	–	–	–	–
Public, Semi-Public and Private Terminal Elevators—Fort William and Port Arthur	2,174,840	23,839,849	1,487,574	1,087,964	56,744	1,277,556
In Transit Lake	272,964	3,323,591	244,169	94,886	–	–
In Transit Rail	–	2,545,021	1,392,848	548,208	17,283	321,982
Eastern Elevators	3,454,641	25,471,609	1,469,488	1,010,355	2,115	59,489
U.S. Lake Ports	25,000	2,470,000	69,000	61,000	–	78,000
U.S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	2,757,000	706,000	31,000	–	–	129,000
Total	9,404,445	94,389,159	9,296,968	6,374,969	143,161	2,827,452
Total same period, 1938	10,258,288	15,647,818	3,610,476	4,916,398	301,471	1,016,370

II.—Inspections in the Western Inspection Division and Shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur by Rail and Water, August 1 to June 30, 1937-38 and 1938-39

Western Division		Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
		bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Inspections	1937-38	112,223,342	23,043,562	24,547,413	299,162	1,312,760
	1938-39	265,705,451	25,263,780	24,270,636	671,327	2,391,726
Shipments	1937-38	80,323,565	6,540,581	16,302,818	296,714	651,976
	1938-39	157,068,996	14,786,774	16,526,664	579,199	1,326,713

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

I.—Weekly Range of Cash Prices per bushel of Canadian Grain at Winnipeg, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, May, 1939

Source: Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada

Grain and Grade	Week ended May 6	Week ended May 13	Week ended May 20	Week ended May 27	Week ended June 3	Monthly Average
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Hard	0 65⅛—0 67⅝	0 66⅞—0 68	0 65¾—0 66½	0 65⅝—0 67	0 65 —0 66⅜	0 66⅛
No. 1 Northern	0 63¾—0 66⅜	0 65⅝—0 66¾	0 64⅜—0 65½	0 64⅝—0 66	0 64½—0 65⅝	0 65½
No. 2 Northern	0 60⅜—0 63⅛	0 62¾—0 63½	0 61⅝—0 62	0 61½—0 62⅞	0 60¾—0 62¾	0 62¼
No. 3 Northern	0 56¾—0 58⅞	0 58⅛—0 59⅛	0 57⅛—0 57⅞	0 57⅝—0 59	0 57 —0 58⅝	0 58⅛
No. 4 Northern	0 51⅞—0 54⅝	0 53⅛—0 55	0 53⅛—0 54⅝	0 54⅛—0 55½	0 54 —0 54⅝	0 54⅛
No. 5	0 47⅞—0 49⅛	0 46¾—0 49	0 45⅞—0 47⅜	0 46⅝—0 50⅛	0 48 —0 49¾	0 48⅛
No. 6	0 44⅝—0 46⅜	0 44⅜—0 46½	0 43⅜—0 44¾	0 43⅜—0 44⅞	0 42¾—0 44½	0 44⅝
Feed	0 44½—0 46⅛	0 43⅞—0 46	0 42⅞—0 43½	0 42⅝—0 44⅝	0 42½—0 44½	0 44⅜
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	0 55⅝—0 57⅝	0 56⅜—0 58	0 55⅞—0 56½	0 55⅝—0 57	0 54½—0 56⅝	0 56¾
No 2 C.W. Garnet	0 52⅝—0 54⅝	0 53⅛—0 55	0 52⅞—0 53¼	0 52 —0 54	0 51¾—0 53⅜	0 53¾
No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum	0 54⅜—0 59⅛	0 58⅝—0 59½	0 57⅜—0 58	0 57⅛—0 58⅜	0 56 —0 57⅜	0 57⅝
No. 2 C.W. Amber Durum	0 52⅝—0 57½	0 56⅜—0 57½	0 55⅜—0 56	0 55⅛—0 56½	0 54 —0 55¾	0 55¾
No. 3 C.W. Amber Durum	0 50⅝—0 55⅛	0 54⅜—0 55½	0 53⅜—0 54	0 53⅛—0 54½	0 52 —0 53¾	0 51⅞
Oats—						
No. 2 C.W.	0 29 —0 30¾	0 30⅜—0 32¼	0 30 —0 30⅜	0 29½—0 31¾	0 30⅜—0 31⅝	0 30½
No. 3 C.W.	0 27¼—0 28¾	0 28⅛—0 30	0 28 —0 29	0 27½—0 29¾	0 27⅜—0 28¾	0 28⅜
No. 1 Feed Ex.	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 1 Feed	0 26¾—0 28¼	0 27⅜—0 29½	0 27 —0 28⅜	0 26½—0 28¾	0 27¼—0 28	0 27⅝
No. 2 Feed	0 25 —0 26¾	0 25⅝—0 28	0 25 —0 26⅜	0 24½—0 27	0 24⅝—0 25⅝	0 25⅞
Barley—						
Six-Row	0 40⅛—0 40⅞	0 41⅛—0 43	0 40½—0 41¾	0 39½—0 40⅝	0 39 —0 40½	0 40⅝
Two-Row	0 40⅛—0 40⅞	0 41⅛—0 43	0 40½—0 41¾	0 39½—0 40⅝	0 39 —0 40½	0 40⅝
No. 3 C.W.	0 39⅜—0 40⅛	0 40⅝—0 42½	0 39½—0 41½	0 38⅜—0 39½	0 37¼—0 38⅝	0 39¾
No. 4 C.W.	0 38⅜—0 38⅞	0 39⅜—0 41¼	0 37¾—0 39½	0 36⅜—0 37⅝	0 35¼—0 36½	0 38¼
Flaxseed—						
No. 1 C.W.	1 52 —1 56	1 49¾—1 52½	1 48½—1 51¾	1 46½—1 50¼	1 49½—1 51⅜	1 50⅞
No. 2 C.W.	1 48 —1 52	1 45¾—1 48½	1 44½—1 47¾	1 42½—1 46¼	1 45⅝—1 47⅜	1 46⅞
No. 3 C.W.	1 34 —1 38	1 31½—1 34½	1 30½—1 33¾	1 28½—1 32¼	1 31½—1 33⅜	1 32⅞
Rye—						
No. 2 C.W.	0 41½—0 42⅞	0 43¾—0 46¼	0 45⅜—0 47¾	0 47⅝—0 50¼	0 46⅜—0 50⅛	0 45¾

II.—Average Weekly Prices per Bushel of Grain in the United States, 1939

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Description	Week ended Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	Mar. 18	Mar. 25	April 1	April 8	April 15	April 22	April 29
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Wheat, No. 2 Red													
Winter—													
Chicago	0 74	0 67	–	–	–	0 74	0 73	–	–	–	0 74	–	–
St. Louis	0 74	0 73	0 72	0 73	0 73	0 73	0 73	0 73	0 74	0 75	0 76	0 76	0 78
Corn, No. 2													
Yellow—													
Chicago	0 50	0 49	0 49	0 49	0 49	0 49	0 49	0 48	0 49	0 48	0 49	0 51	0 50
St. Louis	0 51	0 49	0 48	0 49	0 49	0 49	0 49	0 48	0 49	0 49	0 49	0 50	0 51
Oats, No. 3													
White—													
Chicago	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 31	0 31	0 30	0 31	0 31	0 31	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 33
St. Louis	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 32	0 32	0 31	0 32	0 31	0 33	0 32	0 31	–	–
Rye, No. 2—													
Chicago	–	–	–	0 50	0 50	–	0 48	–	–	0 46	0 46	–	–

III.—Weekly Range of Prices of Imported Grain and Flour at Liverpool, May, 1939

SOURCE: Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada

NOTE.—Quotations are given in Canadian money at current rate of exchange

A. WEEKLY RANGE OF CASH PRICES PER BUSHEL, MAY, 1939, WITH AVERAGES FOR MONTH

Grain and Grade	Week ended May 6	Week ended May 13	Week ended May 20	Week ended May 27	Week ended June 3	Monthly Average
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c.
Wheat—						
French	—	0 66—	0 66—	0 65—0 66	0 63—0 65	0 66
Yugoslavian	0 61—0 62	0 62—	0 62—	0 61—0 62	0 61—	0 62
Rosafe	0 66—0 67	0 66—0 67	0 65—0 67	0 65—0 66	0 66—	0 66
Uruguay	0 63—0 66	0 62—0 66	0 65—	0 65—	0 63—	0 65
Danubian	0 61—0 63	0 62—0 63	0 62—	0 62—	0 62—	0 62
Australian	0 68—0 72	0 71—0 72	0 71—0 73	0 71—0 73	0 71—	0 71
Oats—						
No. 1 Canada Feed	0 46—	0 46—	0 46—	0 46—	—	0 46
English White	0 46—0 48	0 45—0 48	0 45—0 48	0 45—0 48	0 46—0 48	0 47
Barley—						
No. 3 Canada Western	0 62—0 64	0 64—	—	—	—	0 63
No. 4 Canada Western	0 61—0 63	0 63—	—	—	—	0 62
Soviet	0 62—0 65	0 65—	0 64—0 65	0 62—0 65	0 63—	0 64
Flour (per 280 lb.)—						
Top patents ex mill	5 29—5 52	5 40—5 64	5 52—5 64	5 52—5 64	5 52—5 64	5 52
Bakers ex mill	4 23—4 46	4 35—4 58	4 46—4 58	4 46—4 58	4 46—4 58	4 46
Manitoba patents	5 52—6 23	5 64—6 23	5 64—6 23	5 64—6 23	5 64—6 11	5 89
Australian	4 58—4 93	4 82—4 93	4 82—4 93	4 82—4 93	4 82—4 93	4 86
French	3 52—3 76	3 52—3 76	3 52—3 76	3 52—3 76	3 52—3 76	3 64

B. WEEKLY RANGE OF DAILY CLOSING PRICES PER BUSHEL OF WHEAT FUTURES, MAY, 1939, WITH AVERAGES FOR MONTH

Week ended	Old Contracts May	New Contracts May	New Contracts July	New Contracts October	New Contracts December
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
May 6	0 62⅞—0 64⅞	0 59⅞—0 61⅜	0 62⅝—0 63¾	0 65¼—0 65½	—
" 13	0 64⅜—0 64⅞	0 59⅜—0 60¾	0 62⅝—0 63⅛	0 64⅜—0 65⅛	—
" 20	0 64⅜—0 65⅛	0 59⅞—0 61	0 61⅛—0 62⅜	0 64¾—0 64⅞	0 65¼—0 65¾
" 27	0 64⅜—0 64⅝	0 59⅝—0 60⅛	0 61⅛—0 62	0 64 —0 64⅛	0 65¼—0 66⅜
June 3	0 64⅜—0 64⅞	0 59¼—0 59¾	0 60⅛—0 61½	0 63½—0 64⅛	0 64⅛—0 66¼
Average	0 64½	0 60¼	0 62⅜	0 64¼	0 65½

IV.—Average Monthly Prices of Flour, Bran and Shorts at Principal Markets, 1938 and 1939

SOURCE: Montreal, The Gazette; Toronto, Dealers' Quotations; Winnipeg, Minneapolis and Duluth, The Northwestern Miller

Market and Grade	December	January 1939	February	March	April	May	June
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Montreal—							
Flour, first patents...per brl.*	5 13	5 05	4 89	4 61	4 75	4 82	4 85
Flour, Ont., delivered Montreal.....per brl.	3 00	2 96	2 93	2 85	2 84	2 95	3 05
Bran .....per ton	19 40	21 21	22 04	23 03	25 33	24 99	22 17
Shorts.....per ton	21 25	22 21	23 04	24 03	26 33	25 36	23 25
Toronto—							
Flour, first patents (jute bags).....per brl.*	5 13	5 05	4 89	4 61	4 75	4 82	4 85
Flour, first patents (cotton bags).....per brl.	4 93	4 98	5 05	5 05	5 05	4 81	4 45
Bran.....per ton	19 75	21 00	22 00	23 00	24 50	25 00	22 00
Shorts.....per ton	21 00	22 00	23 00	24 00	25 50	25 80	23 00
Winnipeg—							
Flour.....per brl.	4 75	4 60	4 53	4 50	4 33	4 38	4 40
Bran.....per ton	16 00	16 40	18 00	18 00	19 50	21 00	21 00
Shorts .....per ton	17 63	18 20	19 00	19 00	21 00	23 00	23 00
Minneapolis—							
Flour.....per brl.	5 35– 5 40	5 37– 5 50	5 25– 5 30	5 14– 5 19	5 26– 5 29	5 50– 5 66	5 45– 5 60
Bran.....per ton	16 50	17 90–18 15	17 63–17 88	19 62–19 75	21 38–21 75	19 40–19 85	16 25–16 63
Shorts.....per ton	17 00–17 25	17 70–18 20	17 63–18 00	19 88–20 25	21 63–22 00	21 50–22 00	21 38–21 63
Duluth—							
Flour.....per brl.	4 80– 5 00	4 80– 5 00	4 75– 4 95	4 63– 4 83	4 54– 4 74	4 70–4 90	4 73– 4 93

NOTE.—The ton = 2,000 lb. and the barrel = 196 lb.
*Carload lots—Montreal rate points.

V.—Weighted Average Monthly Prices per cwt. of Live Stock at Principal Canadian Markets, 1938 and 1939

SOURCE: Market Information Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture

Markets	Cattle			Calves			Hogs			Sheep and Lambs		
	May 1939	June 1939	June 1938	May 1939	June 1939	June 1938	May 1939	June 1939	June 1938	May 1939	June 1939	June 1938
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Montreal	5 19	5 01	5 75	5 20	5 11	5 44	8 82	9 52	10 94	5 95	9 22	8 69
Toronto	5 78	5 79	5 86	7 43	7 25	6 79	8 53	8 99	10 88	9 02	9 74	9 28
Winnipeg	5 04	4 80	4 40	5 73	5 64	5 03	7 99	8 10	10 25	7 42	7 63	7 32
Calgary	5 12	5 13	3 91	5 65	5 72	4 41	7 87	8 22	9 77	7 45	7 71	7 13
Edmonton	5 03	4 80	4 00	5 65	4 80	4 39	7 97	8 17	9 71	7 16	6 46	5 85
Moose Jaw	4 62	4 23	3 61	5 02	5 08	4 42	6 59	7 16	9 69	6 54	7 28	6 67

VI.—Average Prices per cwt. of Live Stock at Chicago, U.S.A., 1939

SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Description	Week ended										
	May 6	May 13	May 20	May 27	Monthly Average	June 3	June 10	June 17	June 24	July 1	Monthly Average
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Beef cattle—											
Steers, choice: 1,300–1,500 lb	12 20	12 30	12 12	11 52	11 88	11 28	10 48	10 25	10 12	10 16	10 25
1,100–1,300 lb	12 08	12 28	12 12	11 50	11 85	11 28	10 52	10 35	10 32	10 38	10 39
900–1,100 lb	11 88	12 00	11 90	11 32	11 66	11 22	10 55	10 45	10 40	10 38	10 44
750–900 lb	11 68	11 75	11 65	11 20	11 44	10 91	10 10	10 20	10 20	10 12	10 16
Heifers, choice, 750–900 lb	10 45	10 50	10 50	10 32	10 37	10 06	9 55	9 65	9 64	9 42	9 56
Veal calves, choice	9 62	9 78	10 42	9 88	9 93	9 94	9 32	9 10	9 42	9 75	9 40
Sheep—											
Lambs, good and choice	10 30	10 45	10 70	10 25	10 55	10 25	9 75	9 85	10 12	10 02	9 94
Hogs—											
Average cost, all packer and shipper purchases	6 73	6 76	6 76	6 52	6 67	6 48	6 19	6 07	6 39	6 64	6 34
Good and choice, 180–200 lb	7 04	7 05	7 06	6 84	6 95	6 74	6 58	6 50	6 87	7 22	6 79
Medium, 160–180 lb	6 67	6 66	6 66	6 44	6 55	6 34	6 20	6 10	6 48	6 84	6 40

VII.—Average Monthly Prices per cwt. of Live Stock at Principal Canadian Markets, 1939

Source: Market Information Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture

Classification	Mar.	April	May	June
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Montreal—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	7 46	7 29	7 15	7 01
medium	6 51	6 39	6 32	6 30
common	5 32	5 20	5 30	5 18
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	7 43	7 31	7 14	7 08
medium	6 44	6 38	6 31	6 33
common	5 07	5 22	5 33	5 04
Heifers.....good	6 56	6 50	6 30	6 32
medium	5 48	5 50	5 40	5 31
Calves, fed.....good	8 14	7 76	8 06	7 75
medium	6 82	6 92	6 62	–
Calves, veal..good and choice	7 70	7 20	7 12	7 45
common and medium	6 12	5 30	5 16	5 07
Cows.....good	5 39	5 35	5 36	5 39
medium	4 57	4 58	4 55	4 57
Bulls.....good	5 48	5 29	5 25	4 94
Hogs.....selects	10 14	9 57	9 45	9 95
bacon	9 64	9 27	8 95	9 45
butchers	8 99	8 62	8 40	8 90
heavies	8 77	8 42	7 95	8 45
lights and feeders	9 98	9 25	9 34	10 85
Lambs.....good handyweights	8 95	–	–	11 23
Sheep.....good handyweights	5 24	5 35	4 75	3 72
Toronto—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	6 78	6 83	6 69	6 65
medium	6 43	6 46	6 33	6 34
common	5 89	5 94	5 75	5 83
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	7 15	7 10	6 94	6 57
medium	6 72	6 69	6 55	6 31
common	6 30	6 32	6 18	6 06
Heifers.....good	6 74	6 80	6 66	6 63
medium	6 36	6 40	6 24	6 32
Calves, fed.....good	8 08	8 04	7 55	7 09
medium	7 29	7 31	7 02	6 62
Calves, veal...good and choice	9 65	9 02	8 25	8 12
common and medium	7 34	6 89	6 56	6 71
Cows.....good	4 96	4 91	4 95	4 92
medium	4 40	4 35	4 40	4 41
Bulls.....good	5 28	5 00	5 03	4 93
Stocker and feeder steers..good	5 97	5 96	5 73	5 93
common	5 38	5 50	5 26	5 42
Hogs.....selects	9 70	9 16	9 07	9 60
bacon	9 20	8 66	8 57	9 10
butchers	8 65	8 11	8 02	8 55
heavies	8 20	7 66	7 57	8 10
lights and feeders	8 50	7 96	7 87	8 40
Lambs.....good handyweights	8 76	–	10 57	11 51
common, all weights	7 10	7 34	8 63	8 43
Sheep.....good handyweights	4 90	5 01	4 29	3 59
Winnipeg—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	6 28	6 44	6 21	6 24
medium	5 59	5 69	5 50	5 63
common	4 75	4 81	4 75	4 75
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	6 26	6 42	6 26	6 24
medium	5 65	5 70	5 54	5 66
common	4 70	4 93	4 82	4 91
Heifers.....good	5 72	5 64	5 60	5 62
medium	4 98	4 93	4 84	4 94
Calves, fed.....good	6 61	6 50	6 29	6 28
medium	5 65	5 53	5 54	5 53
Calves, veal...good and choice	7 53	7 18	6 71	6 47
common and medium	5 26	5 12	4 84	4 76
Cows.....good	4 69	4 47	4 71	4 63
medium	3 98	3 73	4 00	3 93
Bulls.....good	4 26	4 28	4 20	4 20
Stocker and feeder steers..good	5 38	5 37	5 24	5 00
common	4 10	4 22	4 25	4 25
Stock cows and heifers....good	4 07	4 09	4 05	4 04
common	3 25	3 25	3 25	3 25
Hogs.....selects	9 51	8 87	8 80	9 28
bacon	9 01	8 37	8 30	8 78
butchers	8 07	7 35	7 29	7 81
heavies	7 52	6 86	6 76	7 26
lights and feeders	9 54	8 97	8 74	9 36
Lambs.....good handyweights	8 14	8 15	10 42	8 97
common, all weights	6 28	6 24	6 88	6 62
Sheep.....good handyweights	3 50	3 50	3 59	3 45

Classification	Mar.	April	May	June
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Calgary—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	6 78	6 60	6 14	6 10
medium	5 90	6 00	5 65	5 60
common	5 18	5 25	5 15	5 15
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	6 36	6 60	6 00	5 90
medium	5 96	6 00	5 39	5 35
common	5 04	5 25	5 15	–
Heifers.....good	5 47	5 75	5 63	5 60
medium	4 77	5 00	5 07	5 10
Calves, fed.....good	6 21	6 25	6 34	6 18
medium	5 25	5 25	5 48	5 50
Calves, veal...good and choice	7 37	6 82	7 00	6 70
common and medium	5 00	4 70	5 00	4 88
Cows.....good	4 11	4 25	4 28	4 43
medium	3 46	3 60	3 63	3 70
Bulls.....good	3 70	4 00	4 00	4 00
Stocker and feeder steers..good	4 89	5 00	4 75	4 75
common	–	3 50	3 50	3 50
Stock cows and heifers....good	3 43	3 75	3 75	3 75
common	–	2 75	2 75	2 75
Hogs.....selects	9 30	8 51	8 43	8 85
bacon	8 80	8 01	7 93	8 35
butchers	7 82	7 00	6 94	7 34
heavies	7 30	6 48	6 12	6 23
lights and feeders	10 00	9 58	9 50	9 50
Lambs.....good handyweights	6 98	7 02	8 28	9 11
Edmonton—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	5 83	5 92	5 75	5 75
medium	5 32	5 37	5 25	5 25
common	4 61	4 62	4 50	4 25
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	5 82	5 89	5 66	5 50
medium	5 30	5 31	5 14	–
common	4 50	4 71	4 50	–
Heifers.....good	5 62	5 47	5 50	5 50
medium	5 10	4 89	4 75	4 75
Calves, fed.....good	5 50	5 86	5 62	5 50
medium	4 50	4 86	4 80	4 50
Calves, veal...good and choice	7 20	6 75	6 75	5 66
common and medium	5 89	5 07	5 00	4 09
Cows.....good	4 22	4 08	4 25	4 25
medium	3 72	3 59	3 60	3 75
Bulls.....good	3 60	3 75	3 69	3 50
Stocker and feeder steers..good	4 82	4 80	4 64	4 50
common	3 87	4 11	3 95	3 65
Stock cows and heifers... good	3 63	4 00	3 86	3 50
Hogs.....selects	9 24	8 49	8 41	8 85
bacon	8 74	7 99	7 91	8 35
butchers	7 71	6 98	6 94	7 31
heavies	7 21	6 50	6 08	6 23
lights and feeders	6 65	6 01	5 85	6 37
Lambs.....good handyweights	7 32	7 44	9 51	8 21
common, all weights	6 00	6 47	6 50	5 64
Sheep.....good handyweights	–	–	–	4 43
Moose Jaw—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	5 39	5 34	5 35	5 39
medium	4 30	4 61	4 47	4 58
common	–	3 82	–	3 84
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	–	5 49	5 87	–
medium	–	–	–	–
common	–	–	–	–
Heifers.....good	4 76	5 14	4 85	4 95
medium	3 86	4 26	–	4 17
Calves, fed.....good	5 16	5 44	5 60	5 51
medium	–	4 71	4 92	4 69
Calves, veal...good and choice	6 08	5 94	5 88	5 76
common and medium	4 45	4 36	4 45	3 94
Cows.....good	4 13	4 21	4 16	4 21
medium	3 38	3 43	3 32	3 54
Bulls.....good	3 16	3 24	3 24	3 09
Stocker and feeder steers..good	4 50	4 45	4 26	4 21
common	3 26	3 34	3 30	3 46
Stock cows and beifers....good	–	3 57	3 72	3 61
common	–	–	–	–
Hogs.....selects	9 40	8 68	8 66	9 15
bacon	8 90	8 18	8 16	8 65
butchers	7 92	7 19	7 13	7 73
heavies	7 38	6 68	6 60	7 16
lights and feeders	8 70	8 18	5 64	6 57
Lambs.....good handyweights	–	6 69	7 00	8 61

VIII.—Wholesale Prices of Produce on the 15th of the Month at Principal Canadian Markets, 1938 and 1939

SOURCE: Dealers' Quotations

Description	Unit	April 1939	May 1939	May 1938
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Halifax—				
Hams, 12 to 18 lb	lb.	0 26	0 27	0 31
Bacon	"	0 27	0 25	0 31
Barrelled mess pork, P.E.I.	brl.	27 00	27 00	29 00
Beef carcass, steer	lb.	0 14	0 14	0 13
Lamb, spring	"	0 16	0 18	0 18
Lard, pure	"	0 10	0 10	0 14
Butter, fresh-made creamery prints	"	0 26	0 26	0 30
Cheese, new	"	0 18	0 18	0 18
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 24	0 25	0 27
Potatoes, Canada White, Grade A	90 lb.	1 50	1 65	0 75
St. John—				
Hams	lb.	0 28	0 28	0 30
Bacon	"	0 24	0 27	0 29
Beef carcass, country beef steers	"	0 09	0 10	0 11
Lamb	"	0 16	0 16	0 22
Lard, pure	"	0 11	0 11	0 13
Butter, creamery	"	0 24	0 25	0 30
Cheese, new	"	0 17	0 15	0 18
Eggs, Grade A, large	doz.	0 25	0 24	0 24
Potatoes, Canada, Grade I.	80 lb.	1 55	1 52	0 57
Hay, pressed, car lots, No. 1	ton	11 50	11 50	12 00
Montreal—				
Hams, No. 1, smoked, light, 12 to 16 lb	lb.	0 24	0 24	0 26
Bacon, smoked, light, 6 to 8 lb	"	0 21	0 19	0 24
Pork, mess, barrelled	"	0 14	0 14	0 14
Beef carcass, good steer, 400 to 600 lb	"	0 14	0 14	0 12
Beef, plate, barrelled (200 lb.)	brl.	17 00	17 00	16 00
Lambs, choice	lb.	0 19	0 22	0 18
Lard, pure, in tierces	"	0 08	0 08	0 10
Butter, first grade, creamery prints	"	0 23	0 22	0 29
Cheese, new, large	"	0 14	0 13	0 15
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 24	0 24	0 27
Potatoes, Quebec White, No. 1	80 lb.	1 65	1 40	0 55
Timothy hay, extra, No. 2	ton	7 50	8 00	9 50
Toronto—				
Hams, No. 1, smoked, light, 12 to 16 lb	lb.	0 24	0 25	0 28
Bacon, No. 1, smoked, light, 6 to 8 lb	"	0 23	0 24	0 25
Pork, mess, barrelled	"	0 13	0 14	0 14
Beef, carcass, good steer, 450 to 650 lb	"	0 13	0 12	0 12
Beef, plate, barrelled (net, 200 lb.)	brl.	17 00	17 00	15 00
Lambs, good, 37 to 48 lb	lb.	0 18	0 21	0 25
Lard, tierces	"	0 08	0 09	0 11
Butter, first grade, creamery prints	"	0 23	0 22	0 23
Cheese, whole, new, cheddar	"	0 14	0 12	0 16
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 23	0 23	0 26
Potatoes, Ontario White	90 lb.	1 33	1 33	0 55
Timothy hay, baled, No. 2	ton	11 50	11 50	10 50

Description	Unit	April 1939	May 1939	May 1938
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Winnipeg—				
Hams, smoked, 12 to 16 lb	lb.	0 30	0 28	0 29
Bacon, smoked, 6 to 8 lb	"	0 24	0 24	0 28
Pork, mess, barrelled	"	0 17	0 17	0 16
Beef carcass, good steer, 450 to 650 lb	"	0 11	0 11	0 12
Lambs, good, 37 to 48 lb	"	0 18	0 20	0 22
Lard, tierces	"	0 09	0 09	0 12
Butter, finest creamery prints	"	0 22	0 22	0 28
Cheese, Manitoba triplets	"	0 13	0 14	0 16
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 22	0 21	0 23
Potatoes, Manitoba, No. 2	90 lb.	0 73	0 75	0 48
Regina—				
Hams, smoked, Dominion, 12 to 16 lb	lb.	0 29	0 29	0 32
Bacon, smoked, Dominion, 6 to 8 lb	"	0 28	0 28	0 33
Beef carcass, good steer and heifer, 550 to 750 lb	"	0 12	0 12	0 12
Lambs, good spring	"	0 17	0 17	0 22
Lard, in tierces, approx. 360 lb	"	0 08	0 08	0 13
Butter, finest creamery prints	"	0 22	0 22	0 28
Cheese, Sask. Stiltons	"	0 18	0 18	0 20
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 18	0 18	0 20
Potatoes, Manitoba White, No. 1	90 lb.	0 85	0 92	0 78
Calgary—				
Hams, smoked, Dominion, 12 to 16 lb	lb.	0 30	0 30	0 29
Bacon, smoked, Dominion, 6 to 8 lb	"	0 25	0 25	0 33
Barrelled mess pork	brl.	31 00	31 00	31 00
Beef carcass, good steer, 450 to 650 lb	lb.	0 13	0 13	0 12
Lambs, good, 37 to 48 lb	"	0 17	0 20	0 21
Lard in tierces, Shamrock, approx. 360 lb	"	0 09	0 08	0 12
Butter, Glendale creamery prints	"	0 23	0 22	0 27
Cheese, Royal Canadian Half Stiltons, new	"	0 17	0 16	0 19
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 17	–	0 20
Potatoes, Alta. Gems, No. 1	90 lb.	0 92	0 98	0 80
Vancouver—				
Hams, No. 1, smoked, 12 to 16 lb	lb.	0 24	0 25	0 26
Bacon, smoked, 6 to 8 lb	"	0 26	0 26	0 28
Pork, mess, barrelled	"	0 16	0 16	0 16
Beef, carcass, good steer	"	0 14	0 14	0 13
Spring lambs, good	"	0 17	0 18	0 22
Lard, tierces	"	0 08	0 08	0 12
Butter, finest creamery prints	"	0 24	0 24	0 29
Cheese, mild, Ontario, Stilton	"	0 22	0 22	0 23
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 22	0 22	0 23
Potatoes, local, No. 1	cwt.	1 35	1 30	0 85