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FIELD CROPS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued on August 9, a bulletin compiled from the returns of crop correspondents giving (1) the condition of field crops on July 31, expressed numerically in percentages of the long-time average yields per acre and (2) a preliminary estimate of the production of fall wheat, fall rye and alfalfa (first cutting).

SUMMARY

The condition of the spring wheat crop in Canada at July 31, 1939, is estimated at 89 per cent of the long-time average yield per acre. This represents a considerable decline of 13 points from the condition figure of 102 indicated at June 30. On the other hand, the July 31 condition is still 7 points above last year's July 31 spring wheat condition figure of 82, showing present promise of a 1939 Canadian spring wheat crop appreciably above the 1938 production, but considerably reduced from the bright promise of a month ago. Coarse grains for Canada as a whole showed similar declines during July, and at the end of the month were close to last year's July 31 condition. Other field crops in Canada including peas, beans, buckwheat, corn, potatoes, roots, sugar beets and pastures showed small declines during July and at the end of the month were below their July 31, 1938 condition. Hay and clover meadows were practically unchanged during the month. Flaxseed declined during July, but was still above the previous year's condition at the end of the month.

The fall wheat crop in Ontario is estimated at 22,418,000 bushels, which is an increase of 2,604,000 bushels over last year's production. Fall rye production for the whole of Canada is estimated at 13,211,000 bushels, compared with 8,363,000 bushels in 1938, the increase being due to the considerably expanded acreage in 1939. The first cutting of alfalfa in 1939 yielded 1,381,000 tons, compared with 1,469,000 tons in 1938.

All field crops in the Maritime Provinces were reported in better condition at the end of July than at the end of June this year. Warm July weather following a cold spring was responsible for the improvement. Hay and clover meadows and pastures, while recovering during July, were reported below last year's July 31 condition.

Quebec field crops were in slightly better condition at July 31 than at June 30. Although the weather was warm and dry during the greater part of the month rains during the last few days were very beneficial. Ontario crops declined modestly during July, with a greater measure of July drought experienced in Ontario than in Quebec. Spring sown grains were appreciably below last year's July 31 condition, while pastures suffered particularly from dry weather which lasted during the greater part of the month.

The Prairie Provinces showed declines in the condition of all field crops during July, as a result of excessive heat and lack of adequate current rainfall. Wheat, and particularly coarse grains, suffered in Manitoba, and prospects are now definitely lower than at July 31 a year ago. While Saskatchewan crops

suffered similar declines from their June 30 condition, with minor exceptions they are appreciably better than at July 31, 1938. Alberta field crops were also adversely affected by heat and drought in July, particularly in the southern districts. Alberta crop conditions, considering the province as a whole, were approximately the same at July 31 this year as they were a year ago, being less promising in southern Alberta, while considerably improved in northern Alberta.

British Columbia field crop conditions are very little changed from a month ago, and are definitely superior to the conditions indicated at July 31, 1938.

Condition of Field Crops, July 31, 1939

For all Canada, the condition of field crops at July 31, 1939, expressed as percentages of the long-time average yields per acre, was as follows, with the condition at June 30, 1939, and July 31, 1938, within brackets: Spring wheat 89 (102, 82); oats 87 (98, 86); barley 84 (96, 85); spring rye 93 (100, 87); peas 91 (95, 97); beans 90 (94, 98); buckwheat 93 (95, 98); mixed grains 94 (95, 98); flaxseed 85 (94, 82); corn for husking 91 (95, 98); potatoes 94 (96, 97); turnips, etc. 93 (95, 96); hay and clover 94 (93, 97); fodder corn 90 (93, 96); sugar beets 92 (96, 100); pasture 90 (96, 97).

For the Prairie Provinces, the condition of the principal grain crops on the same dates was as follows: Three Provinces—Wheat 89 (102, 82); oats 81 (100, 80); barley 82 (97, 82); spring rye 93 (99, 87); flaxseed 85 (94, 81). Manitoba—Wheat 85 (97, 88); oats 76 (94, 87); barley 76 (94, 87); spring rye 81 (90, 88); flaxseed 83 (93, 86). Saskatchewan—Wheat 89 (101, 75); oats 80 (100, 75); barley 83 (97, 76); spring rye 97 (101, 82); flaxseed 84 (93, 78). Alberta—Wheat 90 (105, 91); oats 86 (102, 84); barley 87 (99, 83); spring rye 93 (102, 95); flaxseed 91 (99, 91).

Production of Fall Wheat, Fall Rye and Alfalfa

The first estimate places the production of fall wheat in Canada in 1939 at 22,418,000 bushels from 735,000 acres, a yield per acre of 30·5 bushels, as compared with 19,814,000 bushels from 742,100 acres in 1938, a yield per acre of 26·7 bushels.

Fall rye in Canada in 1939 is estimated to have yielded 13,211,000 bushels from 890,800 acres, as compared with 8,363,000 bushels from 553,500 acres in 1938, yields per acre of 14·8 bushels and 15·1 bushels respectively.

The first cutting of alfalfa yielded 1,381,000 tons from 849,600 acres, a yield per acre of 1·63 tons, as compared with 1,469,000 tons from 859,000 acres in 1938, a yield per acre of 1·71 tons.

Charts Showing the Condition of Spring Wheat in the Prairie Provinces at July 31 and June 30, 1939, and July 31, 1938

The charts accompanying this report picture the condition of spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces on the above-mentioned dates. The patterns for the same ranges are identical, facilitating direct comparisons between the charts.

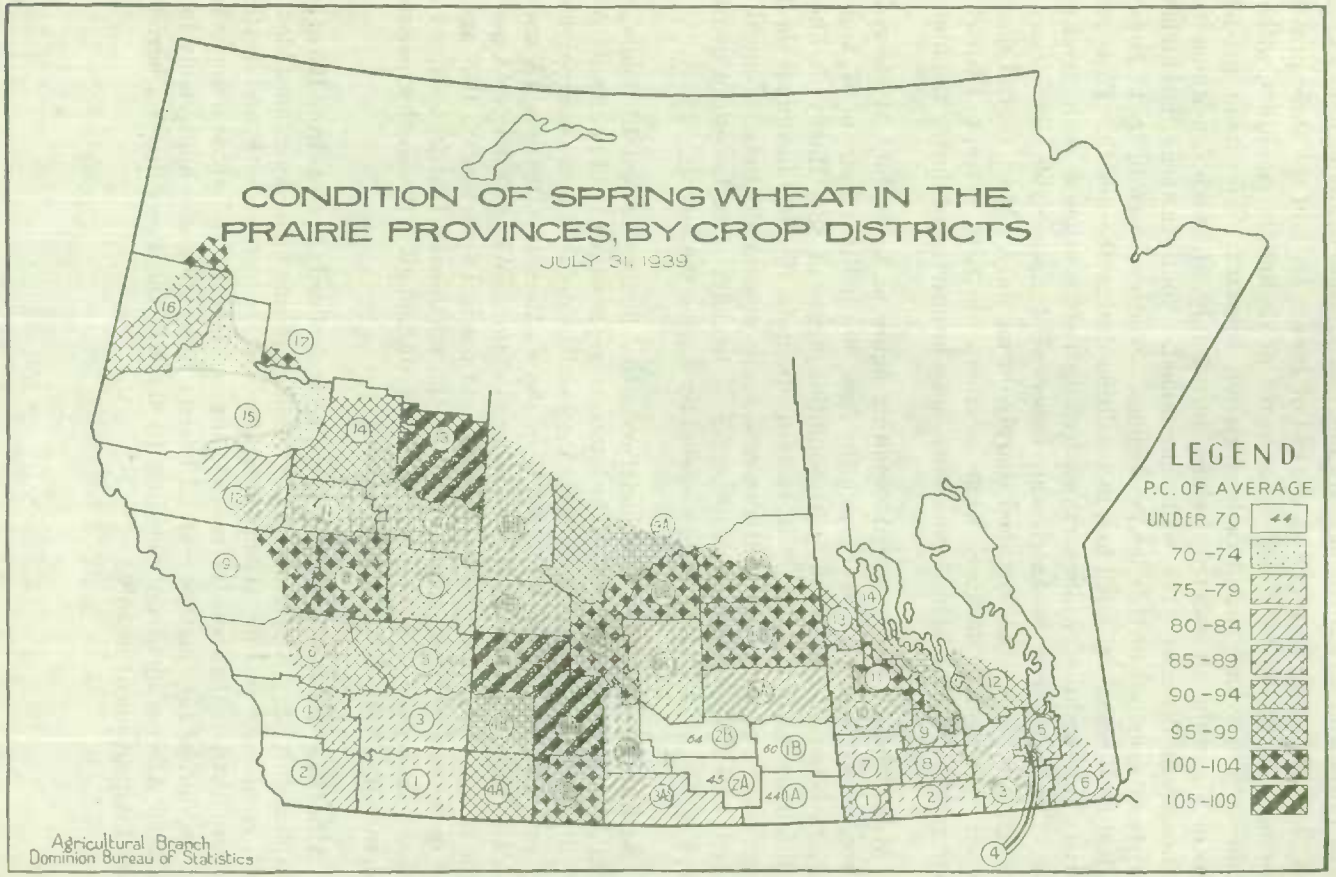
Wheat prospects in the Prairie Provinces showed an appreciable decline from 102 per cent of the long-time average yield at June 30 to 89 per cent at July 31. The July 31 condition figure, however, was 7 points better than the

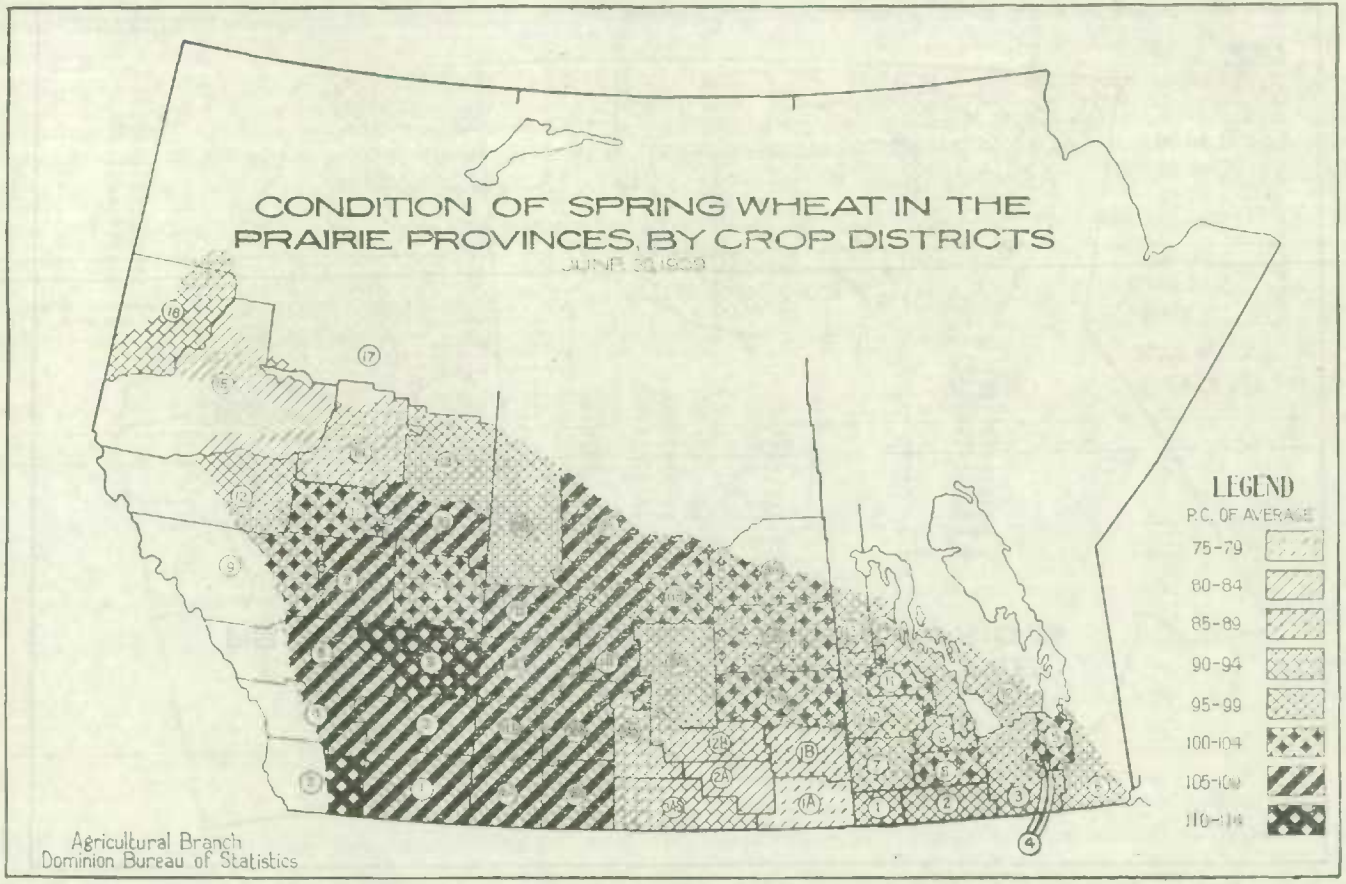
July 31, 1938 condition figure of 82 per cent. Extremely high temperatures during July combined with inadequate July precipitation to diminish the prospects for a "bumper" crop indicated at the end of June. Each of the three provinces experienced approximately the same degree of decline in condition, although within each province considerable variation occurred. The main producing areas of Manitoba all suffered declines during July, although conditions in the north-western districts were well maintained. South-eastern Saskatchewan districts experienced further heavy declines. South-western districts, however, escaped with relatively small loss in condition during the month. East-central districts lost condition, while north-eastern districts continued with good prospects. North-western Saskatchewan experienced appreciable declines. All southern Alberta districts declined sharply during July. Most central districts escaped with small declines, while northern districts, except District 15 where rainfall was too light, have shown some improvement during the month.

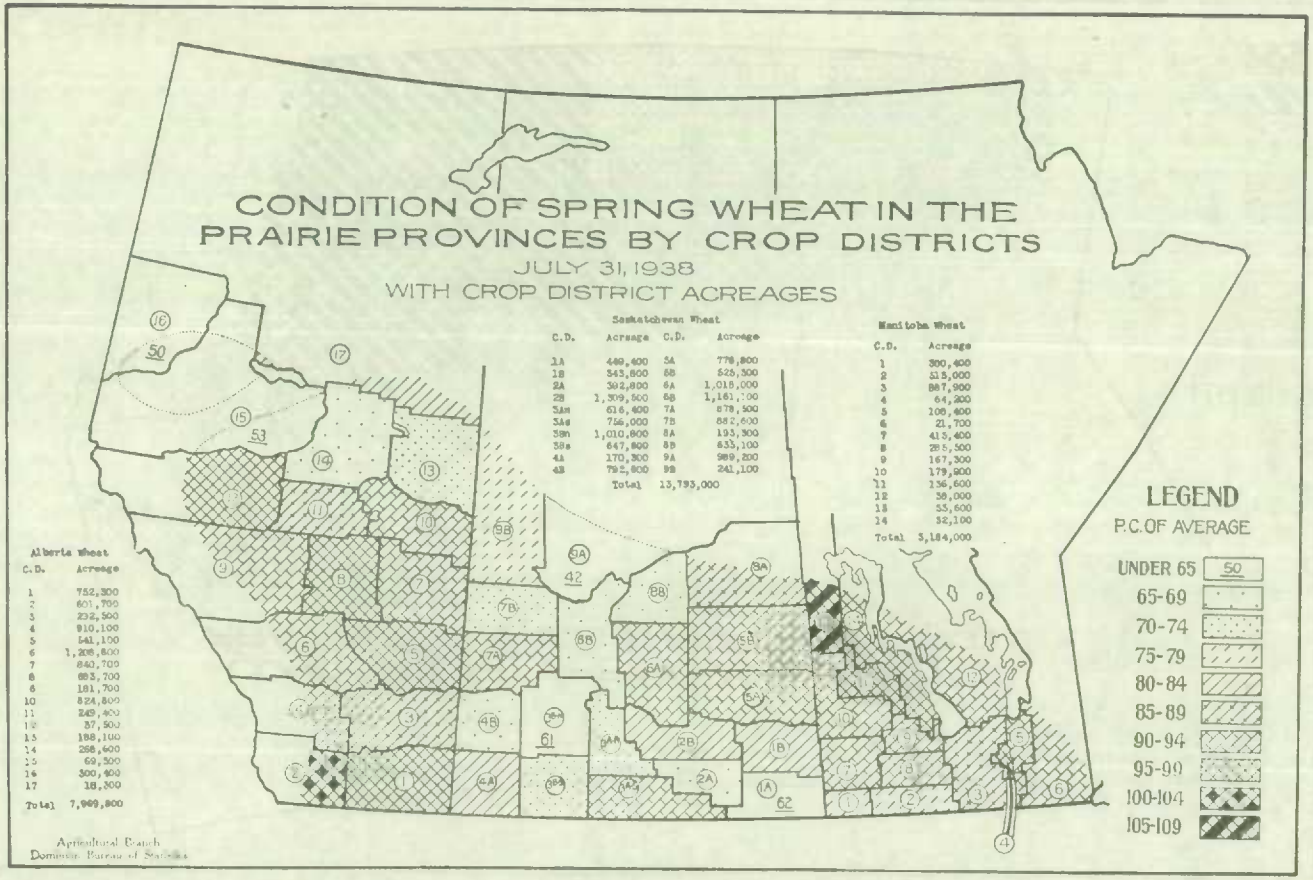
Manitoba.—The provincial condition figure of 85 at July 31 showed an appreciable decline of 12 points from the June 30 condition figure of 97, and was 3 points below last year's July 31 condition figure of 88. Heavy declines in condition occurred during July in eastern Manitoba districts including the Red River Valley, as well as in southern and south-western districts. Central districts in the Brandon area did not suffer as heavily. North-western districts, except in the Russell area, improved slightly during the month.

Saskatchewan.—The provincial condition figure declined 12 points from 101 at June 30 to 89 at July 31. The latter figure, however, is 14 points above the July 31, 1938 condition figure of 75. Very serious declines have occurred during July in Districts 1A, 1B, 2A and 2B in the south-east. Districts 5A and 6A have also experienced considerable loss in condition. While Districts 4A and 4B in the south-west declined during July, conditions in Districts 3BS, 3BN and 7A were comparatively well maintained. In the north-east, Districts 5B, 8A and 8B maintained good prospects, while Districts 9A and 9B in the north experienced moderate declines.

Alberta.—The provincial condition figure declined 15 points from 105 at June 30 to 90 at July 31. Although the July 31, 1938 condition figure was almost identical at 91, conditions at July 31 this year were poorer in the south and better in northern districts than was the case a year ago. Districts 1-7 showed appreciable declines during July of this year. Districts 10-12 were also appreciably lower. Northern Alberta districts, including 13, 14 and the Peace River District 16, showed improvement in July.


CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY CROP DISTRICTS
JULY 31, 1939
LEGEND
P.C. OF AVERAGE
UNDER 70
70 -74
75 -79
80 -84
85 -89
90 -94
95 -99
100 -104
105 -109
Agricultural Branch
Dominion Bureau of Statistics


CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE
PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY CROP DISTRICTS
JUNE 30, 1939
LEGEND
P.C. OF AVERAGE
75-79
80-84
85-89
90-94
95-99
100-104
105-109
110-114
Agricultural Branch
Dominion Bureau of Statistics


CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS
JULY 31, 1938
WITH CROP DISTRICT ACREAGES
Saskatchewan Wheat
C.D. Acreage C.D. Acreage
1A 469,400 5A 778,800
1B 543,800 5B 525,300
2A 392,800 6A 1,018,000
2B 1,309,500 6B 1,161,100
3An 616,400 7A 879,500
3As 756,000 7B 882,600
3Bn 1,010,800 8A 193,300
3Bs 647,800 8B 633,100
4A 170,300 9A 989,200
4B 792,800 9B 241,100
Total 13,793,000
Manitoba Wheat
C.D. Acreage
1 300,400
2 515,000
3 887,900
4 64,200
5 108,400
6 21,700
7 415,400
8 285,500
9 167,300
10 179,900
11 136,600
12 58,000
13 55,600
14 32,100
Total 3,184,000
Alberta Wheat
C.D. Acreage
1 752,300
2 601,700
3 232,500
4 910,100
5 141,100
6 1,208,800
7 840,700
8 693,700
9 181,700
10 824,800
11 249,400
12 87,500
13 188,100
14 288,600
15 69,500
16 300,400
17 18,300
Total 7,999,800
LEGEND
P.C. OF AVERAGE
UNDER 65
65-69
70-74
75-79
80-84
85-89
90-94
95-99
100-104
105-109
Agricultural Branch
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

1.—Condition of Field Crops at July 31, 1939, as compared with May 31, and June 30, 1939, and with July 31, 1938

(100 = Long-time average yield per acre)

Province and Crop	July 31, 1938	May 31, 1939	June 30, 1939	July 31, 1939
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada—				
Spring wheat	82	94	102	89
Oats	86	93	98	87
Barley	85	93	96	84
Spring rye	87	95	100	93
Peas	97	93	95	91
Beans	98	–	94	90
Buckwheat	98	–	95	93
Mixed grains	98	93	95	94
Flaxseed	82	–	94	85
Corn, husking	98	–	95	91
Potatoes	97	–	96	94
Turnips, etc	96	–	95	93
Hay and clover	97	94	93	94
Fodder corn	96	–	93	90
Sugar beets	100	–	96	92
Pasture	97	92	96	90
Prince Edward Island—				
Spring wheat	98	89	85	97
Oats	102	93	88	98
Barley	103	93	87	97
Buckwheat	100	–	88	91
Mixed grains	103	94	88	99
Potatoes	98	–	90	100
Turnips, etc	100	–	89	96
Hay and clover	87	84	71	82
Fodder corn	95	–	84	95
Pasture	101	84	79	89
Nova Scotia—				
Spring wheat	98	96	90	94
Oats	98	96	91	99
Barley	95	97	91	98
Buckwheat	94	–	91	98
Mixed grains	98	96	90	99
Potatoes	94	–	93	100
Turnips, etc	95	–	92	98
Hay and clover	96	90	87	92
Fodder corn	92	–	88	97
Pasture	105	83	88	96
New Brunswick—				
Spring wheat	102	99	92	101
Oats	101	98	96	102
Barley	97	99	95	99
Beans	99	–	95	98
Buckwheat	96	–	94	99
Mixed grains	98	100	95	99
Potatoes	98	–	96	100
Turnips, etc	98	–	95	99
Hay and clover	102	86	80	92
Fodder corn	96	–	94	95
Pasture	102	84	86	96
Quebec—				
Spring wheat	97	96	96	99
Oats	99	97	97	102
Barley	98	96	97	101
Spring rye	98	94	99	99
Peas	99	97	97	99
Beans	99	–	97	99
Buckwheat	100	–	98	100
Mixed grains	99	97	98	101
Flaxseed	97	–	100	100
Potatoes	100	–	99	100
Turnips, etc	99	–	96	98
Hay and clover	99	96	97	100
Fodder corn	98	–	96	97
Pasture	100	96	98	101
Ontario—				
Spring wheat	98	91	92	89
Oats	98	91	93	91
Barley	97	91	92	92
Peas	98	91	93	87
Beans	98	–	94	89
Buckwheat	96	–	94	87
Mixed grains	98	92	94	93
Flaxseed	95	–	93	90
Corn, husking	98	–	95	91
Potatoes	98	–	96	89
Turnips, etc	95	–	95	90
Hay and clover	98	97	91	91
Fodder corn	97	–	94	91
Sugar beets	103	–	94	95
Pasture	94	93	95	75
Manitoba—				
Spring wheat	88	94	97	85
Oats	87	91	94	76
Barley	87	91	94	76
Spring rye	88	91	90	81
Peas	95	91	97	89
Buckwheat	93	–	94	76
Mixed grains	91	90	94	82
Flaxseed	86	–	93	83
Potatoes	93	–	95	84
Turnips, etc	93	–	95	82
Hay and clover	90	84	87	79
Fodder corn	90	–	90	84
Pasture	88	81	92	76
Saskatchewan—				
Spring wheat	75	92	101	89
Oats	75	91	100	80
Barley	76	92	97	83
Spring rye	82	95	101	97
Mixed grains	87	90	102	83
Flaxseed	78	–	93	84
Potatoes	92	–	97	87
Turnips, etc	90	–	96	80
Hay and clover	84	90	100	94
Fodder corn	80	–	88	79
Pasture	84	91	107	101
Alberta—				
Spring wheat	91	96	105	90
Oats	84	97	102	86
Barley	83	97	99	87
Spring rye	95	96	102	93
Peas	89	95	98	92
Beans	98	–	93	90
Mixed grains	87	94	100	87
Flaxseed	91	–	99	91
Potatoes	91	–	98	91
Turnips, etc	89	–	96	91
Hay and clover	90	92	99	91
Fodder corn	94	–	93	92
Sugar beets	96	–	98	86
Pasture	88	90	106	91
British Columbia—				
Spring wheat	77	97	103	100
Oats	73	99	102	101
Barley	73	98	101	99
Spring rye	88	101	107	103
Peas	85	101	102	97
Beans	93	–	96	95
Mixed grains	81	99	103	103
Flaxseed	75	–	95	92
Potatoes	82	–	99	100
Turnips, etc	76	–	97	100
Hay and clover	80	97	102	102
Fodder corn	88	–	90	93
Pasture	69	98	106	99

II.—Area and First Estimate of the Production of Fall Wheat, Fall Rye and Alfalfa (first cutting) in 1939, as compared with 1938

Crop and Province	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	acres	acres	bush. per acre	bush. per acre	bush.	bush.
Fall Wheat—						
Ontario	742,100	735,000	26·7	30·5	19,814,000	22,418,000
Fall rye—						
Ontario	74,100	75,700	19·4	18·8	1,438,000	1,423,000
Manitoba	176,400	151,800	15·9	13·4	2,800,000	2,034,000
Saskatchewan	204,000	536,700	11·8	14·4	2,400,000	7,728,000
Alberta	99,000	126,600	17·4	16·0	1,725,000	2,026,000
Canada	**553,500**	**890,800**	**15·1**	**14·8**	**8,363,000**	**13,211,000**
			tons per acre	tons per acre	tons	tons
Alfalfa—						
Quebec	16,400	16,700	1·70	1·77	28,000	30,000
Ontario	633,000	620,000	1·75	1·60	1,108,000	992,000
Manitoba	45,000	44,600	1·73	1·53	78,000	68,000
Saskatchewan	28,300	28,900	1·21	1·76	34,000	51,000
Alberta	85,600	88,200	1·55	1·48	133,000	131,000
British Columbia	50,700	51,200	1·74	2·12	88,000	109,000
Canada	**859,000**	**849,600**	**1·71**	**1·63**	**1,469,000**	**1,381,000**

STOCKS OF GRAIN AT JULY 31, 1937 TO 1939

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued on August 11 a report covering the total stocks of Canadian grain in Canada at the end of the crop year, July 31, 1939, as compared with stocks on the same date in 1937 and 1938.

Carry-over of Wheat

The total stocks of wheat in Canada at July 31, 1939, were 95,013,476 bushels. This amount represents an increase of 71,460,248 bushels from last year's exceptionally low carry-over of 23,553,228 bushels (revised) and is the largest carry-over of the past three years—the 1936 carry-over of wheat in Canada having amounted to 108,094,277 bushels.

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store in the United States and en route to that country at July 31, 1939, totalled 7,148,092 bushels in comparison with only 982,630 bushels a year earlier.

The total amount of Canadian wheat in Canada and the United States at July 31, 1939, was 102,161,568 bushels, indicating an increase of 77,625,710 bushels over the 24,535,858 bushels held in similar positions on July 31, 1938.

Farm stocks of wheat in Canada as of July 31, 1939, are estimated at 4,682,000 bushels, of which 2,805,000 bushels were in the Prairie Provinces. This year's carry-over on farms is 379,000 bushels smaller than in 1938.

Stocks of Other Grains in Canada at July 31

The July 31 carry-overs of oats and barley were considerably higher than a year ago, due mainly to increases in carry-overs on farms. Stocks of rye were greater and flaxseed stocks were reduced this year, compared with those at July 31, 1938. Detailed figures are given in the following tables.

I.—Total Stocks of Grain in Canada, at July 31, 1937 to 1939

Grain	July 31, 1937	July 31, 1938	July 31, 1939
	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat	32,937,991	23,553,228	95,013,476
Oats	18,266,043	19,498,653	48,821,296
Barley	4,315,699	6,447,695	12,853,813
Rye	408,864	985,576	1,967,955
Flaxseed	464,967	219,027	118,822

II.—Detailed Stocks of Grain in Canada at July 31, 1937 to 1939

Distribution	Wheat			Oats		
	July 31, 1937	July 31, 1938	July 31, 1939	July 31, 1937	July 31, 1938	July 31, 1939
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
On farms	3,999,300	5,061,000	4,682,000	15,231,000	16,120,000	39,654,000
Country, private and mill elevators and mills in Western Division	7,427,392	2,818,530	16,862,895	1,395,430	972,067	2,067,590
Terminal elevators in Western Inspection Division	11,752,253	7,592,197	26,035,239	588,276	1,066,697	2,768,273
Eastern elevators	5,980,927	4,626,499	41,135,051	395,986	533,647	2,813,629
Flour mills (eastern)	968,732	1,034,604	1,486,069	202,420	442,649	787,506
In transit	2,809,387	2,420,398	4,812,222	452,931	363,593	730,298
Totals	**32,937,991**	**23,553,228**	**95,013,476**	**18,266,043**	**19,498,653**	**48,821,296**
	Barley			Rye		
On farms	1,476,400	3,177,500	7,346,700	78,400	78,000	380,000
Country, private and mill elevators and mills in Western Division	970,789	1,104,035	1,142,670	70,768	64,979	939,207
Terminal elevators in Western Inspection Division	966,744	1,025,917	2,535,677	99,771	603,840	538,355
Eastern elevators	341,030	860,741	1,082,328	5,394	226,191	72,334
Flour mills (eastern)	40,674	34,599	135,553	1,878	9,526	3,708
In transit	520,062	244,903	610,885	152,653	3,040	34,351
Totals	**4,315,699**	**6,447,695**	**12,853,813**	**408,864**	**985,576**	**1,967,955**
				Flaxseed		
On farms				9,800	1,800	4,900
Country, private and mill elevators and mills in Western Division				112,796	57,680	56,518
Terminal elevators in Western Inspection Division				312,572	134,067	52,665
Eastern elevators				2,115	2,115	1,932
Flour mills (eastern)				66	385	497
In transit				27,618	22,980	2,310
Totals				**464,967**	**219,027**	**118,822**

III.—Stocks of Grain on Farms at July 31, 1937 to 1939

Province and Crop	Total production in 1936	On farms, July 31, 1937		Total production in 1937	On farms, July 31, 1938		Total production in 1938	On farms, July 31, 1939	
	000 bush.	p.c.	bush.	000 bush.	p.c.	bush.	000 bush.	p.c.	bush.
Canada—									
Wheat	219,218	1·82	3,999,300	180,210	2·81	5,061,000	350,010	1·3	4,682,000
Oats	271,778	5·60	15,231,000	268,442	6·01	16,120,000	371,382	10·7	39,654,000
Barley	71,922	2·05	1,476,400	83,124	3·82	3,177,500	102,242	7·2	7,346,700
Rye	4,281	1·83	78,400	5,771	1·35	78,000	10,988	3·5	380,000
Flaxseed	1,795	0·55	9,800	775	0·23	1,800	1,389	0·4	4,900
P.E. Island—									
Wheat	199	2·80	5,600	238	2·70	6,400	180	1·3	2,300
Oats	5,464	10·07	550,000	3,437	3·00	103,000	4,844	5·3	257,000
Barley	148	3·67	5,400	139	1·27	1,800	195	1·9	3,700
Nova Scotia—									
Wheat	77	5·30	4,100	51	1·20	600	54	1·5	800
Oats	3,788	4·03	153,000	2,174	4·31	94,000	2,667	4·5	120,000
Barley	269	1·23	3,300	195	1·51	2,900	243	1·9	4,600
New Brunswick—									
Wheat	311	1·80	5,600	184	1·50	3,000	150	1·7	2,600
Oats	7,218	8·27	597,000	5,144	5·27	271,000	6,236	5·6	349,000
Barley	365	1·43	5,200	268	0·29	800	382	2·7	10,300
Quebec—									
Wheat	931	7·00	65,000	879	7·40	65,000	758	6·6	50,000
Oats	47,182	10·00	4,718,000	35,850	8·80	3,155,000	38,492	12·0	4,619,000
Barley	4,060	8·00	325,000	3,589	7·30	262,000	4,164	10·0	416,000
Rye	109	–	–	107	–	–	111	–	–
Flaxseed	28	–	–	26	–	–	27	–	–
Ontario—									
Wheat	14,213	3·50	497,000	20,290	6·50	1,319,000	21,424	8·3	1,778,000
Oats	66,858	6·70	4,479,000	73,803	7·00	5,166,000	82,147	9·2	7,558,000
Barley	14,018	2·70	378,000	16,010	4·20	672,000	16,646	6·5	1,082,000
Rye	894	1·10	9,800	1,292	2·60	34,000	1,438	2·3	33,000
Flaxseed	34	1·00	300	52	1·50	800	44	0·2	100
Manitoba—									
Wheat	26,000	1·08	280,000	45,100	2·77	1,248,000	51,000	1·1	561,000
Oats	20,400	2·57	524,000	43,075	6·69	2,882,000	41,000	9·0	3,690,000
Barley	18,990	1·50	285,000	34,800	4·07	1,416,000	31,000	6·6	2,046,000
Rye	950	0·29	2,800	2,460	1·04	26,000	3,240	1·3	42,000
Flaxseed	415	0·13	500	370	0·17	600	340	0·3	1,000
Saskatchewan—									
Wheat	110,000	1·49	1,638,000	36,000	1·13	407,000	132,000	0·4	528,000
Oats	65,462	4·23	2,769,000	22,338	2·40	536,000	90,000	8·4	7,560,000
Barley	16,627	1·54	256,000	5,518	1·60	88,000	20,000	4·3	860,000
Rye	1,489	4·00	60,000	635	0·40	3,000	3,400	3·6	122,000
Flaxseed	1,240	0·71	8,800	200	0·05	100	725	0·2	1,500
Alberta—									
Wheat	66,000	2·23	1,474,000	75,700	2·54	1,924,000	143,000	1·2	1,716,000
Oats	50,000	2·45	1,225,000	77,000	4·79	3,688,000	101,000	15·1	15,251,000
Barley	17,000	1·26	214,000	22,100	3·30	729,000	29,200	10·0	2,920,000
Rye	762	0·65	5,000	1,185	1·26	15,000	2,700	6·7	181,000
Flaxseed	75	0·22	200	124	0·22	300	250	0·9	2,300
British Columbia—									
Wheat	1,487	2·00	30,000	1,768	5·00	88,000	1,444	3·0	43,300
Oats	5,406	4·00	216,000	5,621	4·00	225,000	4,996	5·0	250,000
Barley	445	1·00	4,500	505	1·00	5,000	412	1·0	4,100
Rye	77	1·00	800	92	–	–	99	2·0	2,000
Flaxseed	3	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–

DISTRIBUTION OF THE 1938 WHEAT CROP

A small under-estimate in the neighbourhood of 10 million bushels in the January estimate of the 1938 wheat crop is indicated by the two preliminary checks made upon the estimates for the whole of Canada and for the Prairie Provinces as shown below.

The first check for the whole of Canada uses final disposition figures such as exports and millings for domestic consumption, while the second check, which applies to the Prairie Provinces only, relies upon primary marketing data, in addition to the estimates for seed, feed, etc., used in both methods. It should be borne in mind that the items for seed, feed, unmerchantable wheat and the carry-over on farms are also estimates and are therefore subject to some latitude.

Adjustments suggested by the tables below do not constitute an official revision of the 1938 estimate. Final revision of the 1938 wheat crop estimate will not be made until January, 1940, when the final figures for deliveries and platform loadings are made available by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Disposition of Wheat in Canada, 1938-39

	bushels
Available—	
Carry-over of wheat in Canada, July 31, 1939	23,553,228
Imports of wheat and wheat flour, crop year ending July 31, 1939	1,891,775
January estimate, 1938 Canadian crop	350,010,000
	375,455,003
Disposition—	
Exports	166,959,447
Human consumption	47,778,070
Seed for 1939 crop	34,502,119
Feed for live stock and poultry[1]	29,910,100
Loss in cleaning[1]	7,000,000
Unmerchantable	3,373,400
Carry-over, July 31, 1939	95,013,476
	384,536,612

[1] Subject to revision.

This check indicates an under-estimate of the 1938 crop of 9,081,609 bushels or 2·5 per cent.

Disposition of Wheat in the Prairie Provinces, 1938-39

The preliminary disposition data shown below indicate an under-estimate last January in the wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces amounting to 10,572,000 bushels or 3·1 per cent. The under-estimate occurred principally in Saskatchewan where the January estimate appears more than 7 million bushels too low, while in Alberta the January estimate appears almost 3 million bushels too low.

Item	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total
	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.
Carry-over on farms, July 31, 1938	1,248	407	1,924	3,579
January estimate, 1938 crop	51,000	132,000	143,000	326,000
Total available	52,248	132,407	144,924	329,579
Disposition—				
Marketings[1]	44,308	117,640	128,494	290,442
Seed[2]	4,789	14,510	11,228	30,527
Feed[1]	2,600	5,270	4,966	12,836
Unmerchantable	100	1,300	715	2,115
Country millings[1]	358	472	596	1,426
Carry-over on farms, July 31, 1939	561	528	1,716	2,805
Total	52,716	139,720	147,715	340,151
Extent of error indicated	+ 468	+ 7,313	+ 2,791	+ 10,572
Estimate as now indicated by disposition [1,3]	51,468	139,313	145,791	336,572

[1] Subject to revision.

[2] Seed requirements are estimated at 5,089,000 bushels for Manitoba, and at 16,400,000 bushels for Saskatchewan. The figures shown above make allowance for 300,000 bushels in Manitoba and 1,890,000 bushels in Saskatchewan estimated to have been withdrawn from elevators for seed purposes.

[3] Not an official revision of the 1938 Prairie wheat crop estimate. Such revision will not be made until January, 1940, when final disposition data will be available.

TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORT SUMMARIES

August 1

Favourable crop conditions have been maintained in the Maritime Provinces during the past fortnight although a good rain is now needed to bring along late crops. A July drought which had begun to threaten crops in Quebec and had already done appreciable damage in Ontario was relieved over the past week-end by fairly general rains across the two provinces. Haying was largely completed in the Maritimes and Quebec, and fall wheat harvested in Ontario under favourable conditions. Pastures, which needed rain badly in Ontario and Quebec, should improve with the moisture just received. In the Prairie Provinces, high temperatures and lack of adequate precipitation during the past week have accelerated a decline which has been under way since early July in the prospective outturn of the 1939 grain crops. Cutting is now general in Manitoba and most of the crop will be in stook by the end of this week. The standing crops in Alberta and Saskatchewan which are in the critical filling stage suffered severely from the heat. Rains and cooler weather would benefit the late crops. British Columbia has experienced warm, dry weather, but crop conditions continue to be favourable.

The Maritime Provinces have had two weeks of dry weather in which good progress has been made in haying. Early sown crops have made good progress, but later sown crops and pastures are showing need of rain. Potatoes are in good condition in New Brunswick, but need rain in Nova Scotia. Apples are promising a very good crop. A good rain in the immediate future would result in generally favourable crop conditions.

Quebec has had hot dry weather during the past fortnight until heavy rains occurred over the week-end. Haying was greatly facilitated and yields and quality are better than a year ago. Pastures which were drying up have been revived, and cereal, root and vegetable crops were helped by the week-end rains. Very little permanent damage was caused by the earlier dry weather. In Ontario, the heavy week-end rains were very much needed for late crops and pastures. Earlier hot dry weather during July had caused considerable deterioration of pastures, with reduced prospects for coarse grain yields. Fall wheat, however, is being threshed with yields indicated above average. The tobacco crop suffered from the July drought.

Another week of continuous and rapid depreciation of Prairie grain crops took place under conditions of high temperatures and little or no relief by rain. The harvest in Manitoba proceeded rapidly and the bulk of the cutting will be completed this week. The extent of the damage from heat and drought is difficult to assess until threshing, but reports of light yields and shrunken samples are numerous. Further severe reductions in the fine prospects in Saskatchewan and Alberta are reported. Crops in central and north-eastern Saskatchewan and in central and northern Alberta withstood the adverse conditions best, but the deterioration was quite general. Weather conditions have advanced the probable harvesting dates in these provinces. Root and fodder crops and pastures on the Prairies have suffered severely.

Haying has been done in British Columbia under very favourable conditions during the past fortnight. Wheat cutting is general. A good rain now would help to fill late cereals, and would benefit the hot-weather crops which have been developing rapidly within the past two weeks.

Maritime Provinces.—A fortnight of dry weather in the Maritime Provinces has facilitated the harvesting of a good quality hay crop. Early sown cereal and root crops have been growing rapidly, but later sown crops and pastures are showing the need of rain. Cereals are heading out well and corn has

been making good growth. Potatoes in Nova Scotia were in excellent condition until a week ago when they began to show the effects of dry weather. The potato crop is still doing well in New Brunswick, however. A good rain would generally promote crop prospects throughout the Maritime Provinces and would bring along the late sown root and vegetable crops. The apple crop in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is very promising. A fairly heavy drop has occurred, leaving the fruit nicely spaced for sizing well. Aphids are causing some damage to the apple crop in Annapolis County.

Quebec and Ontario.—Hot weather during the past fortnight in Quebec favoured haying which is now more than three-quarters completed. Both the yield and quality of hay is superior to that of last year. Heavy rains over the week-end terminated a threatening drought which as yet had done little damage. Pastures which had begun to dry up were revived, and grain, root and vegetable crops were very much benefited by the week-end rains. Except for plums, tree fruits are in better-than-average condition. In Ontario, the hot and very dry weather of the past fortnight hastened the ripening of spring grains, and the cutting of barley and oats is general in western Ontario. Yields of spring grains will be good in the most westerly counties, but elsewhere in the province yields will be below average. Threshing of fall wheat is under way and yields are above average. Pastures which were quite poor and all late crops should benefit from the heavy precipitation of the past week-end. Early truck crops and tobacco were reduced in yield due to the July drought.

Prairie Provinces.—Harvesting of the 1939 crop in Manitoba is now general with wide variations in the yield and quality of the grain crops being reported. Wheat yields in the south-central district are fair but coarse grains are poor. In the south-west, both the yield and sample will be poor for all grain crops. Kernels have shrivelled as a result of the hot, dry weather and the sample will be light. Crops in the west-central part of the province have been likewise affected by the heat although the damage has not been as severe. The best prospects appear to be in the north-central region. In the north-western district where crops are later, considerable deterioration has taken place during the past week. Yields have been reduced. Pastures and gardens in the province need rain badly.

Prospective grain yields in Saskatchewan suffered a further serious reduction during the past week of hot, dry weather. In addition to the drought area in the south-eastern part of the province, drastic declines in conditions occurred in the east part of the south-central district, the southern part of the east-central and the southern part of the central district. Moisture supplies were inadequate to carry the crop through the long dry spell, and many fields will not pay harvesting costs. Serious declines also occurred in the northern and western part of the west-central district and in north-western Saskatchewan. The best prospects prevail in the south-central, the south-west, the central and north-eastern areas of the province. Good rains are needed, however, to maintain present prospects in these areas. Grasshoppers are numerous and are doing some damage to coarse grains by head clipping. Pastures are badly in need of rain.

July drought and heat continued to take toll of Alberta's crop. Damage was most severe in the southern and parts of the south-central section of the province. In some districts farmers are cutting the most seriously affected crops for feed. Declines in prospective yields since June, ranging from twenty to fifty per cent, are reported from many points in the southern section of the province. While prospects in the central and northern sections are still quite favourable, some decline in the condition of the crop has occurred. July rains in the Peace River area greatly benefited grain crops and prospective yields are now fair to good. Grasshoppers are flying but no damage to any extent has yet been reported.

British Columbia.—Fine weather and high temperatures in British Columbia during the past fortnight have favoured the ripening of cereal crops and the curing of the timothy and clover crops. Wheat cutting is general, and oats are turning colour. Rains would be welcome to facilitate filling the late cereals. Corn and vegetable crops have developed rapidly during the recent warm weather. Peaches are beginning to move in volume and Bartlett pears will be ready to move by August 5.

AUGUST 9

The prolonged heat wave in the Prairie Provinces extended through last week and continued to take a heavy toll of prospective crop yields. Cooler weather and showers during the week-end brought relief and some benefit to late sown grain. Much of the crop, however, is too far advanced, and beyond stopping further depreciation the cooler weather and moisture will not repair the damage which has already occurred. Harvesting continued in Manitoba with some threshing under way. Binders commenced work in eastern Saskatchewan but cutting will not be general over the province for another week or ten days. A few fields have been cut in Alberta. Light frosts occurred in the south-west and central parts of Alberta. The best crop prospects on the Prairies are in north-central and north-western Manitoba, south-western, central, west-central and north-western Saskatchewan and in the central and Peace River areas of Alberta. Pastures are badly burned and need rain. Live stock are reported to be in fairly good condition, however, as a result of favourable pasture conditions earlier in the season.

Manitoba.—Good progress was made with the harvest in the early part of the week when hot and dry weather prevailed. Showers over the week-end stopped cutting and combining operations. About half the grain is cut and upwards of five per cent is threshed. Wheat yields in the southern part of the province are poor to fair with grades averaging two to three and lower. Feed crops are poor and pastures badly burned by the heat. The central districts report fair yields of wheat but below average yields of feed grains. Grain fields in the north-central and north-western parts of the province are average or better. Grasshoppers are doing considerable damage to standing crops.

Saskatchewan.—Further severe declines in crop prospects as a result of hot dry weather early in the week were reported. In the south-eastern corner of the province, crops on the lighter soils are practically a failure and the prolonged dry spell has very greatly reduced yields on the heavier soils in the Regina-Weyburn area. Fair to good crop prospects still prevail in the western portion of the south-central district, in the northern part of the central district and in the north-eastern section of the province. Crops in the Goose Lake country are quite promising. Cutting is under way in the eastern part of the province but the crop is later in the western and northern portions and harvesting will begin about the middle of August. Grasshoppers have been active, especially in the southern districts where the damage to wheat by head-clipping has been estimated at ten per cent. Live stock are in fairly good condition but pastures in many districts are in need of rain.

Alberta.—The long hot spell was broken by cooler weather and rains over the week-end, but July weather was disastrous to very fine crop prospects in the province. Hot weather in the early part of last week continued to take a heavy toll of both prospective yields and grades. The crops in the southern part of the province will give a poor to fair outturn. Crop prospects in the central part are better, but heat damage has been severe. Week-end rains will benefit late crops but the earlier sown grain will not recover. Light frosts were reported from points in the south-west and central parts of the province, but the extent of the damage is difficult to estimate. Hay crops have yielded well but pastures are in poor condition. Crops in the Peace River district promise to yield well.

AUGUST 15

Substantial improvement of crops in Eastern Canada has resulted from recent rains which were fairly general throughout this part of the country. Haying is over and harvesting well advanced especially in Ontario where the yield of grain will be somewhat below average. Pastures have shown much improvement in recent weeks. Prospects for fruit, vegetable and tobacco crops are generally good. Harvesting of the Prairie grain crop is now fairly general. Threshing is in general progress in Manitoba and binders and combines are working in many districts of Saskatchewan. Cutting will be general in Alberta by the end of the week. Crop yields are quite variable and a wide variation in grading of the 1939 wheat crop is anticipated. No shortage of harvest help has been reported. Dry, warm weather in British Columbia has aided harvesting but has depleted pastures and ranges. Early varieties of tree fruits are now moving to market in volume.

Crop prospects in the Maritime Provinces have improved as a result of recent rains but more moisture is needed to revive pastures and aid tuber development in the potato crop. Haying has been completed and cutting of early grains is now in progress with promise of good yield and quality. Prospects for a good crop of apples have been well maintained and marketing of early varieties is now under way.

Frequent heavy showers in Quebec interfered with the completion of haying and lowered the quality of the later cuttings. On the whole, however, the yield and quality were good. Grain harvesting is in progress with every indication of a plentiful return of good grain. Rains caused some lodging but no serious damage. Roots and potatoes are doing well but silage corn has suffered somewhat from cool night temperatures. Tobacco has shown marked improvement in recent weeks but good fall weather will be needed if the crop is to be saved. In Ontario, all late crops have benefited from recent rains and now promise good yields. Grain harvesting is almost completed except in northern areas. Yields are for the most part below average. Tobacco prospects are average or better and harvesting of the crop has begun.

Cooler weather over the Prairies in the early part of the week brought relief to western crops. Good rains were received in Manitoba but too late to be of much benefit. Local showers aided late crops in southern and central Saskatchewan. Very little precipitation occurred in Alberta. During the latter part of the week, high temperatures returned to the Prairies and a further decline in crop prospects was reported. Harvesting was held up in Manitoba but threshing will be general this week. Cutting and combining operations are well under way in Saskatchewan and will be fairly general in Alberta by the end of the week. The western crop as a whole will have a wide range of grades. Many light samples due to forced ripening have been reported. Grasshoppers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are active and causing some damage by head clipping.

Harvesting of grain and second cutting of alfalfa have progressed rapidly in British Columbia during the past fortnight of hot dry weather. Pastures and ranges have declined badly and forest fires have caused some anxiety. Fruits and vegetables are maturing rapidly.

Maritime Provinces.—Crop prospects throughout the Maritime Provinces are good in general. Recent rains have improved the situation although more rainfall is still needed, especially in New Brunswick. Haying is practically completed with yields somewhat above previous estimates and quality good. Grain crops are maturing rapidly and harvesting began early in the month. Kernels are well filled and there has been little damage from rust. Early potatoes are turning out a good yield and the late crop promises well although some blight is in evidence and rain will be required to keep the crop developing well. Pastures

are dry and need good rains to revive them but aftermath on early cut hay fields is starting well. Apples continue to promise well. Picking of early varieties is well under way. Vegetables and root crops are developing satisfactorily.

Quebec and Ontario.—Haying is now practically completed in Quebec, having been delayed by frequent heavy showers during the past fortnight, which impaired the quality of the later cuttings. Harvesting of cereal grains is well under way. Some oats have lodged as a result of the rains but no serious damage has been done. Yield and quality of the grain appear to be satisfactory. Potato and root crops are promising. Pastures are standing up well and milk production is being well maintained. Fruit and vegetable crops promise fair to good yields of good quality. No serious infestations of insect or fungous pests have been reported. In Ontario, frequent heavy rains over most parts of the province during the past two weeks have greatly improved prospects for corn, buckwheat and roots, besides reviving the pastures. Harvesting of spring grains is nearing completion with yields somewhat below average except in a few favoured areas. In the north, haying has been delayed by the rains but most of the crop is now in and generally of very good quality. Grain crops promise well in the northern areas and potatoes should be fair to good.

Prairie Provinces.—General rains during the past week in Manitoba delayed cutting and stopped threshing. The rains will revive pastures, potatoes, corn and garden crops but will be of little benefit to cereal crops. The poorest crop areas in the province are located in the south-central region and along the Saskatchewan boundary from the international boundary north to Russell. The early inspections of the wheat crop are grading higher than was anticipated. Prospects for feed grain production in the province are poor. Grasshoppers are very active in the south-central and western districts and are doing severe damage to late crops.

Cooler weather in Saskatchewan during the early part of last week was followed by a return of extreme heat. The cooler weather benefited wheat in the filling stage, especially in the south-western and west-central districts. Scattered showers were of some benefit in local areas but further depreciation of general crop prospects was reported. A large proportion of the wheat has been cut in the south-eastern and south-central districts of the province. A considerable amount of swathing has been done in the Regina area. In the western and northern districts, the harvest is just commencing. Grasshoppers are very active in the Regina-Weyburn district and in the southern portion of the central district. Some crops are being cut on the green side to avoid loss. There will be a wide variation in wheat grades and yields over the province, with much low-grade grain in the drought areas.

General crop prospects in Alberta declined slightly during the week. Some light rains and cooler weather in the early part of the week brought relief and aided late crops. Hot weather in the latter part of the week hastened maturity of the grain crop and cutting commenced in many districts. In the southern part of the province binders, headers and combines have been at work. Grades are lower than last year due to shrunken kernels. Wheat cutting will be general in the central districts this week. In the Peace River area crops are filling well and ripening rapidly. Harvesting is now in progress and will be fairly general by the end of this week.

British Columbia.—Two weeks of hot weather without rain has hastened the completion of haying and advanced cutting and threshing of spring grains. Early threshing returns indicate good yields. Second cutting of alfalfa is in progress with a light crop in prospect. Pastures and ranges are drying up badly as a result of the hot dry weather. Early peaches and pears are moving in volume with cantaloupes at their peak. Apples are making good growth and show indications of large sizes in many varieties.

AUGUST 22

Wheat threshing is now general throughout Manitoba although held up by wet weather last week. Cutting and combining operations are general in eastern Saskatchewan and in the southern and Peace River districts of Alberta. There is considerable variation in yields and grades with the heat and drought damage of July showing up frequently in shrunken kernels grading Nos. 3 and 4 Northern. Yields are moderately better than was generally expected, according to early threshing returns. In Manitoba, Thatcher wheat has bleached as the result of rains after cutting, but in Saskatchewan it is holding the colour well. Some frost damage occurred in central Alberta, which will lower grades. Scattered reports of damage from hail were received. Pastures in Saskatchewan and Alberta are in need of rain.

Manitoba.—Widespread rainfall ranging from light showers to heavy rains interrupted the progress of threshing last week. There has been considerable bleaching and in some districts, sprouting of grain in the swath and stook. The wet weather has particularly delayed combine operations. In the west-central district wheat is grading higher than was originally anticipated. The recent rains have improved pastures which had deteriorated during the long dry spell in July.

Saskatchewan.—About forty-five per cent of the wheat has been cut, varying from less than fifteen per cent in the west-central district to completion of cutting in the south-eastern district. Nearly half of the coarse grains have been cut. Threshing has been under way for two weeks in the south-east and will be general over the province in one to two weeks. The best yields are expected in the northern portion of the east-central district, in north-eastern Saskatchewan and on the heavy land in the west-central district. Very little commercial crop is expected in the south-east section. Other parts of the province show considerable variation with anticipated yields ranging from poor to fairly good. Because of the great variability, it is extremely difficult to gauge the probable outturn until threshing results are available. Some damage has been caused to late oats by grasshoppers, while sawfly injury has been reported at a number of points. Pastures are in need of rain.

Alberta.—The harvest is well under way in the south and Peace River districts of the province. About fifty per cent of the combining has been done in the south with widely varying yields reported. Grades are disappointing but yields are somewhat better than expected. In the central part of the province cutting will be in progress this week. Coarse grain prospects range from poor to fair. Some light frosts have been reported which will lower grades, particularly of late crops. In the Peace River area conditions have remained quite favourable with no damage from frost or rust to date. Little precipitation was received in the province last week. Average temperatures were high but a few cool days relieved the crop situation in many districts.

AUGUST 29

Harvesting of crops in Quebec and Ontario proceeded rapidly under the favourable weather conditions of the past two weeks. Grain crops in Quebec are yielding well and are of good quality. In Ontario, grain yields are slightly below average. Truck, fruit and tobacco crop prospects are very favourable. Crop prospects in the Maritime provinces were reduced by continued warm dry weather. Although some delays in harvesting occurred in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, good progress was made with cutting, combining and threshing operations. Yields are reported somewhat higher than was expected before harvesting. Sprouting and bleaching damage resulted from rains in early August in

Manitoba while moderate frost damage is reported from central Alberta. Grain crops are being harvested in British Columbia and peaches and pears are being shipped in volume.

Dry warm weather in the Maritime provinces during the past two weeks reduced crop prospects considerably. Pastures need rain badly and dairy production is falling off. Yields of field crops will be light and the size and yield of the apple crop will be affected.

Crops in Quebec are maturing well under favourable weather conditions. A satisfactory yield of good quality hay was harvested. Grain crops have filled well and will give good yields of high quality. Truck crops are promising. In southern Ontario stook threshing is completed and cutting is well under way in northern districts. Yields of spring grain crops for the province as a whole are slightly below average. Corn has grown well and good yields of husked corn are expected. The harvesting of a tobacco crop of high quality is well in progress.

Fairly good harvesting conditions prevailed over the Prairies last week, although rains in the eastern half of Manitoba delayed operations and some local showers in Saskatchewan caused minor interruptions. Good progress was made with threshing in western Manitoba and south-eastern Saskatchewan, while cutting and combining operations proceeded rapidly in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Reports from combine and threshing operations indicate somewhat better yields than were anticipated following the long dry spell. Grades vary widely. Moderate frost damage is indicated in central Alberta where low temperatures occurred during the third week in August.

In British Columbia, harvest of the grain crops is making good progress. Fruit crops are moving to the market in volume. Dry weather has affected the sizing of the peach, pear and apple crops.

Maritime Provinces.—High temperatures and lack of rainfall have resulted in considerable deterioration in crop prospects during the past two weeks, particularly in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and the southern part of New Brunswick. Pastures are badly in need of rain and dairy production is being affected. Feed grain crops will be considerably reduced in yield. Fair yields of root crops are promised but lack of rain has cut yields. Although the condition of the apple crop has been fairly well maintained, the size and yield will be affected. The potato crop will be light and somewhat small sized.

Quebec and Ontario.—Weather conditions in Quebec during the last two weeks of August have been favourable for all crops. Cutting of grain crops is general and abundant yields of high quality grain are forecast. Pasture conditions are declining. Truck garden crops are good to excellent. Haying is nearly completed with heavier yields and better quality than in 1938 reported. Potatoes promise to yield well. In Ontario, stook threshing is largely completed and harvesting is well advanced in the northern part of the province. For the province as a whole, average yields of spring grains may be slightly below normal. Recent rains have improved pastures and corn has made excellent growth in the past two weeks. An average yield of husked corn is expected. Harvesting of beans has commenced in south-western Ontario. About one-third of the flue-cured tobacco and twenty per cent of the burley crop has been harvested. Harvesting of the flue-cured crop is at least a week later than normal. The quality of the tobacco crop is very good.

Prairie Provinces.—Showers held up threshing in the eastern half of Manitoba last week but good progress was made in the western part of the province. Threshing returns indicate a larger outturn than was expected. The wet weather in early August caused considerable bleaching and some sprouting of the wheat in stook. In the south-central section of the province, the rains of the past two

weeks have brought on much volunteer growth on stubble fields and have improved pasture conditions. In the north-western section, crop yields are quite variable but on the whole are good with a large proportion of the wheat grading one and two. Yields of oats and barley are fair to good.

In Saskatchewan the weather has been somewhat variable but on the whole has been favourable for harvesting operations. Light showers in some districts caused minor delays. From 75 to 80 per cent of the wheat has been cut and 65 to 70 per cent of the coarse grains are in stook. The furthest advanced districts are south-eastern, Regina-Weyburn, the eastern portion of south-central and the southern portion of east-central Saskatchewan. Between 80 and 90 per cent of the wheat is now cut in the northern districts, but in the south-west only 40 to 50 per cent has been harvested. Some threshing has been done in all districts, and will be quite general this week. Further reports of grasshopper and sawfly damage have been received. Early reports from threshing indicate yields and grades of wheat somewhat better than was anticipated prior to harvest.

Wheat cutting in southern Alberta is nearing completion and threshing is just commencing. From Calgary to Edmonton and in east-central Alberta cutting is fifty per cent completed but threshing will not be under way for ten days. Yields on dry lands in the southern portion of the province are fair to good, and heavy yields are reported in the central districts. Wheat in the south is partly heat damaged and about 40 per cent of the crop is going into the lower grades. Less heat damage occurred in the central districts but moderate damage from the frosts of ten days ago is common over wide areas and bran frost damage is expected to be evident when the kernels harden. Some damage also occurred to oats and barley. Wheat cutting in the Peace River District is nearly completed. Threshing has commenced and yields are expected to be average or better. The crop is grading well in this area with very little damage from frost reported.

British Columbia.—The weather of the past two weeks has been generally fine with fairly high temperatures. Harvesting of the wheat crop is nearing completion and cutting and threshing of feed grains is now general in all sections of the province. Fodder corn has made excellent growth during the past month and satisfactory yields are anticipated. Picking of hops has commenced. Pastures are very dry. Peaches and pears are being shipped in volume. The quality is good but the long hot spell resulted in small sizes. Apples and pears will yield slightly below last year.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CROP REPORT

(Issued August 30)

Note.—Condition figures: 1-poor; 2-below average; 3-average; 4-above average; 5-exceptionally good.

Prince Edward Island.—Apples have sized well considering the dry weather of the past month. Heavy thinning of some varieties was necessary. Disease and insects have been kept well under control in all commercial orchards, but scab and apple maggot are prevalent where spraying is not practised. The plum crop is also developing well. As a result of the dry weather, early infestations of brown rot have not spread.

Nova Scotia.—The continued dry weather is causing some uneasiness among the growers, especially those whose orchards are located on the lighter soils. The apples are generally developing normally although some reports indicate the size to be smaller than usual. If the dry weather continues a

reduction in crop is expected. Apple scab is at a minimum and insects have been well controlled. However, gray-banded leaf roller and especially aphids have been troublesome in most areas. Spray burn following the application of spray around July 26 is also reported. The plum crop is much lighter than last year. The dry weather has aided in the control of brown rot on this fruit. Pears also are lighter than in 1938, but the fruit is reported to be sizing and colouring well.

Percentage changes in apple production from last year's crop, are as follows:

Gravenstein	+13	McIntosh	− 4
King	+ 6	Baldwin	+28
Ribston	+ 5	Golden Russet	+ 9
Spy	+ 2	Cox Orange	+ 7
Ben Davis	+ 1	Apples in general	+10
Stark	− 7		

New Brunswick.—The hot dry weather has begun to show its effect in the lack of development of the apples. The rainfall from August 1 to August 21 was 0·64 inch, while the average maximum temperature was 80° for the same period. Insects and disease have been well controlled in most commercial orchards although aphids are troublesome in some localities, especially on the young growth. Hail marks are now showing up, seriously affecting the quality of the crop in some sections.

Quebec.—A report issued by the Quebec Department of Agriculture on August 25 states:

The apples are growing well and the crop is expected to be relatively good if the figures are compared with those of last year. At present the preliminary estimate indicates a crop of 118,500 barrels in 1939 compared with 121,500 barrels in 1938, a reduction of only 2·5 per cent due partly to the following factors: (a) a cold late spring, (b) insufficient or late spraying, (c) winds and hail causing dropping in certain localities.

The apple crop prospects in 1939 expressed in percentage of the 1938 crop, by varieties, are as follows:

McIntosh	Wealthy	Duchess	Fameuse	Yellow Transparent	Melba	Other Varieties
100·5	97·1	96·8	95·5	94·0	103·0	96·8

In general the temperature has been favourable for the development of all vegetables during the month of August. Reports indicate that the appearance of market crops is good to very good. The offerings on the markets, especially cabbage, tomatoes and potatoes indicate a large crop.

The condition of the principal vegetables on August 25 for the province is as follows:

Asparagus	Beets	Corn	Carrots	Celery	Cabbage	Cauliflower
3·8	4·1	3·7	3·9	3·7	3·6	3·5
Spinach	**Beans**	**Lettuce**	**Onions**	**Potatoes**	**Peas**	**Tomatoes**
3·7	3·9	4·1	3·9	4·0	3·7	3·6

Ontario (Western).—Prevailing conditions are favourable for sizing and colouring of apples. While there is general freedom from fungous injury, damage from late brood codling moth is now reported in some areas, particularly Niagara, Peel-York, Essex-Kent and Brant. A few orchards also suffered from hail damage in Elgin-Oxford. The sizing and quality of cherries were generally good, with conditions favourable during harvesting period for both Sweets and Sours. Although a considerably reduced pear crop is in evidence

in comparison with last year, the existing fruit is sizing well and is clean and of excellent quality. While the sizing of some early varieties of peaches was not up to average, recent rains should ensure excellent development of all later and main crop varieties. Fungus and insect pests are well under control, and brown rot infestation to date has been very slight. Conditions are favourable for the harvesting of a good quality, although somewhat below-average crop of plums. Some Japanese varieties were below average size, but all later plums and prunes are now developing well. The vineyards are for the most part in excellent condition, with the bunches compact and the berries sizing well.

Lack of moisture and excessive heat in late July and early August in the Niagara-Burlington district greatly retarded growth and development of vegetable crops, particularly late plantings. There was considerable loss in the late tomato crop in some districts from the tomato worm and black rot. Early in the month lettuce was damaged to some extent by tip burn, particularly in the Bradford district. Recent rains have been very beneficial and present conditions are generally favourable throughout the district. Late blight and considerable leaf hopper on potatoes are now reported in some areas.

Eastern Ontario—Moisture conditions during June and up until the second week in August were very poor, but in spite of this fact foliage and growth were satisfactory. The fruit on the whole is clean, although slight scab is showing in some orchards where early sprays were neglected. Considerable side-worm injury is evident in orchards where infestation has been built up from previous seasons. Very little injury was reported from hail or sun scald. Fall and early winter apples are taking on good colour.

Early development of most vegetables was retarded by the dry warm weather. Although there has been a great improvement in the last two weeks, more moisture is needed now. No serious insect or disease damage is reported except that the tomato worm has done much more damage this season than in former years. There is an increased acreage in eastern Ontario this season in most vegetables. Growers are reporting a lighter crop of early potatoes than last season, but the quality of those already harvested is good. Most growers report a lighter yield of tomatoes than last season, due to the continued dry spell in July and early August. Late fields, however, are showing a great improvement but much depends on weather conditions during the next month.

The estimates of apple production for Ontario in terms of percentage of last year's crop are as follows:

	Western Ontario	Eastern Ontario		Western Ontario	Eastern Ontario
Early varieties	+20	−15	Stark	+ 5	−35
Wealthy	+12	+ 5	Snow	+ 8	−10
Baldwin	+20	+ 5	McIntosh	+22	+10
Spy	−15	−55	Other varieties	+20	+20
Greening	+20	+15	All apples	+20	−23

Percentage change in acreage and condition of vegetable crops in Ontario are as follows:

Crop	Percentage change in acreage from last year		Condition of crops	
	Ontario West	Ontario East	Ontario West	Ontario East
Cabbage	0	+10	3·0	3·0
Cauliflower	+ 2	+25	3·0	3·2
Carrot	+ 3	+10	3·0	3·9
Celery	+ 8	+15	3·0	2·8
Corn	+ 2	+24	3·1	2·9
Lettuce	+ 7	+12	3·2	3·0
Onion	+ 2	+15	3·2	3·2
Spinach	− 2	+15	3·0	2·8
Tomato	−25	+17	2·7	2·6
Potato	+ 1	+10	3·0	-

Manitoba.—Most vegetable crops suffered severely from heat and drought during July and the first few days of August. General rains on August 7 ended the devastating spell when an average of 1 to 1·5 inches of rain fell. Heavy showers have continued in the eastern half of the province. In the Winnipeg district approximately 5·5 inches of rain have fallen from the 1st to the 22nd of August. This will greatly benefit many vegetable crops, especially late root crops, and fruits such as plums, crabapples and apples.

Diseases and insects have not been as severe as is often the case during hot and dry weather. Grasshoppers, potato beetles and flea beetles have caused most concern. The potato beetle damage has been quite severe over most sections of the province. Large numbers of grasshoppers moved into southern Manitoba, particularly around Morden, during the latter part of July. Flea beetles are appearing in large numbers again. They are especially severe in the market garden areas about Winnipeg and Brandon. The large numbers emerging from the first egg laying in June indicate the probability of a bad attack next spring. In general, fungous or bacterial diseases have not been a serious menace this summer. Fireblight in crabapples and apples has been the most serious in several years. The only other disease present to any degree was bean blight but fortunately loss from this source has not been extensive. Blossom end rot in the tomato has been widespread during late July and early August.

The vegetable gardens are generally good considering the adverse conditions to which they have been subjected. The beet and carrot crops have come on well. Parsnips are only fair except where moisture has been abundant. Turnips have made very slow growth. Present indications are that the potato crop will be below normal. The early potatoes were good but most of these were dug for the early market. The late crop has been disappointing but may be helped by the late rains. Onions are a good crop this year. Sweet corn yields are well below normal, having suffered from the lack of moisture in July. The vine crops are doing nicely now. Cucumbers have been on the market since early August, while early muskmelons and watermelons are now ripe.

Strawberry and raspberry crops were only fair except in cases where it was possible to irrigate. From Winnipeg south some of the early plums and plum-sandcherry hybrids were ripe by August 15.

Saskatchewan.—The weather since last report has ranged from very hot to quite cool with a few points reporting frosts at night. Gardens have suffered some damage from grasshoppers at scattered points in southern districts, while slight damage has also resulted from potato beetles. A little injury from frost is reported in the northern portion of east-central Saskatchewan. With some exceptions the vegetable crop is reported fair to good but a wide variation in the potato crop is indicated in different districts. Vegetables and potatoes have benefited materially from heavy local showers but many areas need more moisture.

Alberta.—The growth of certain vegetables such as sweet corn, tomatoes, egg plant and melons appears to have been severely checked during the cool weather of June. The corn is approximately two-thirds its normal height. The ears are developing satisfactorily but the commercial crop is approximately 18 days later than usual. Tomatoes are about 20 days later than in 1938 and it is very doubtful whether the egg plant will produce mature fruit prior to the first frost. The late cauliflower crop has been affected seriously by the hot weather of July and early August. Approximately 15 to 25 per cent of the plants bolted and went to seed before the heads were in marketable condition. Celery is progressing satisfactorily. Onions have also done well and a heavy crop is in prospect.

Small fruits, particularly raspberries, have been of much better quality and yields have been heavier than was anticipated early in the season. The demand has been excellent. The ever-bearing strawberry crop has been excellent in the irrigated sections of southern Alberta. Prices have been rather low and the demand medium.

The vegetable and small fruit crops of the north and central districts of Alberta have been subjected to severe drought since early July. Where water was available for over-head systems it was used in large quantities.

British Columbia.—After a month of hot, dry weather, the temperature dropped and light showers fell on August 25. The crops generally, however, are suffering from lack of rain. Apples and pears are not sizing as well as usual for this time of year because of the lack of moisture. The colour of the apples would be materially improved if sufficient rain comes soon. In the irrigation areas some difficulty is being experienced in supplying enough water for the ground crops. Small fruits with the exception of blackberries and everbearing strawberries are finished for this year. Cherries and apricots are also all harvested. Peaches, plums and prunes are being shipped in volume, with pears beginning to move in quantity about the end of the month.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF FRUIT PRODUCTION IN CANADA 1939 WITH REVISED FIGURES FOR 1938

Crop and Province	Unit	1938	1939
APPLES—			
Nova Scotia	barrels	2,290,700	2,530,000
New Brunswick	"	48,600	56,900
Quebec	"	121,500	118,500
Ontario	"	845,400	836,600
British Columbia	"	2,016,200	1,959,500
Canada	"	**5,322,400**	**5,501,500**
PEARS—			
Nova Scotia	bushels	27,000	22,100
Ontario	"	295,800	253,900
British Columbia	"	330,600	307,900
Canada	"	**653,400**	**583,900**
PLUMS AND PRUNES—			
Nova Scotia	bushels	9,500	7,400
Ontario	"	77,200	51,100
British Columbia	"	151,300	161,500
Canada	"	**238,000**	**220,000**
PEACHES—			
Ontario	bushels	569,600	649,300
British Columbia	"	130,400	143,300
Canada	"	**700,000**	**792,600**
APRICOTS—			
British Columbia	bushels	62,700	68,500
Canada	"	**62,700**	**68,500**
GRAPES—			
Ontario	pounds	33,638,000	43,000,000
British Columbia	"	2,335,600	2,342,000
Canada	"	**35,973,600**	**45,342,000**

Estimates for British Columbia have been converted on the following basis: Apples, three boxes to the barrel; pears, box 42 lb., bushel 50 lb.; plums and prunes, peaches, apricots and cherries, three crates to the bushel; strawberries and raspberries, 12 quarts to the crate.

TOBACCO CROP REPORT

(Issued August 17)

Ontario

Report at July 31.—Quite severe drought was experienced throughout the tobacco districts of south-western Ontario during the middle and latter part of the month of July. This condition, however, was definitely relieved by heavy precipitation throughout all the tobacco areas during the last few days of the month. With ample moisture supplies at the present time the crop should develop and mature rapidly and a satisfactory recovery should take place, particularly in fields where the drought was not too severe. Although estimates made just prior to recent rains indicated reductions in yield of at least 15 per cent in the flue-cured crop and a somewhat smaller reduction in burley as compared with the yields in 1938, favourable weather conditions may change the outlook to some extent.

A very small amount of harvesting was accomplished during the last week of July before rains relieved the drought condition, but great difficulty was experienced with the tobacco harvested during that period because of excessive wilting in the field. Following the rains, however, it is expected that the harvest of flue-cured tobacco will continue in a normal manner, and should be in full progress by August 8. Although the rains should even up the fields to a marked degree, the previous uneven condition of the stand as a whole will not be overcome, and consequently some difficulty will be experienced in harvesting this year's crop.

The horn worm was the only pest prevalent during the month of July. This insect made its appearance at an earlier date and has been more abundant than usual this year. Crop damage from this source has been prevented by regular spray application.

Telegraphic report, August 15.—Tobacco and other late crops have made very marked recovery since drought in July. Burley crop is now very good and dark tobacco about average. Flue-cured about average with harvest under way

Quebec

Northern District

Report at July 31.—As a result of very dry weather during July there was some damage from drought to the very late plantations as well as to some of the best crop on the coarse sand type of soil. Heavy rains on July 29 and 30 averted serious damage from this source although crops on loamy soils which lacked adequate drainage suffered. The warm damp weather during the last ten days of the month was very favourable for crop development and as a result of the rapid growth during this period, prospects at the end of the month indicated an average crop. Priming of flue-cured tobacco was commenced on the 28th of the month but will not be general before the second week in August.

Plantations are clean and fairly free from disease. There is very little mosaic in the commercial crops, but some damage from black root rot in the old tobacco fields where susceptible varieties are grown. Damage from cutworms is greater than usual and some damage from grasshoppers reported.

Telegraphic report, August 15.—Wind and hail storms have damaged several tobacco plantations in Joliette and Montcalm districts where some growers have suffered losses of twenty per cent and about one hundred acres of pipe and cigarette tobaccos have been flooded, retarding the crop by one week. Tobacco has improved one hundred per cent during last month but a late fall is needed to save a good portion of the flue-cured crop. In general all crops are late. The final result will depend on weather conditions during September.

Southern District (Yamaska Valley)

Report at July 31.—Although planting of tobacco in this district was not completed until the 8th of July the crop made excellent progress during the month with growth particularly rapid during the last two weeks. Precipitation was light during the early part of the month but soil moisture reserves were adequate as a result of heavy rains at the end of June. Timely rain on July 13 increased soil moisture, which with high temperatures during the latter half of the month brought the crop along so rapidly that topping was expected to be general during the second week in August.

Except for sporadic cases of mosaic, the crop is fairly clean from the standpoint of disease. The fields of tobacco affected by the wireworm outbreak in the middle of June have made a fair recovery. Some fifty acres of cigarette tobacco is being grown in this district for the first time this year. The development of this type of tobacco was only fair up to the end of the month. There were prospects for an average yield of cigar leaf.

Telegraphic report, August 15.—Fifty per cent of tobacco topped. Hail storm of August 7 did considerable damage to a part of the district's crops, tobacco most affected.

British Columbia

Report at July 31.—Weather conditions during May and June were for the most part cool and wet. As a result transplantings extended over a rather long period, starting about May 18 and continuing until about June 18. Growth was generally slow until July 7 but since this date there has been a marked improvement in growing conditions and development of the crop has been fairly good to good. Except for two heavy rains on July 15 and 19 the weather has been very warm and favourable to crop development. With good growing weather and good moisture content, an average crop is expected. There are a few diseased plants but no other unfavourable developments reported. A few plants were topped at July 21 but topping will not be general until the first week in August. Damage from disease and insect pests is practically nil.

Planted Acreages

Data on the measured acreage planted to flue-cured tobacco in Ontario are not yet available but preliminary estimates indicate an acreage approximately the same as in 1938, which totalled 61,500 acres. In Quebec, 5,710 acres of flue-cured tobacco were planted in the northern district as compared with 1,870 acres in 1938, while for the first time some 50 acres were planted in the southern district. In British Columbia where the entire crop is of flue-cured tobacco, 325 acres were planted this year as compared with 380 acres in 1938. The total area of flue-cured tobacco is, therefore, approximately 67,600 acres as compared with 63,700 acres last year.

Measurements of acreage planted to burley tobacco in Ontario have been completed and show that of 12,115 acres allotted, 11,217 acres were planted. This compares with 9,215 acres planted in 1938.

Approximately 2,450 acres were planted to dark tobacco in Ontario this year as compared with 2,700 acres in 1938. A slight decrease occurred in Quebec where a small quantity is grown commercially.

A decrease of approximately 10 per cent is shown in the areas planted to cigar types in Quebec this season, 2,770 acres having been planted in the northern district and 1,825 acres in the southern district as compared with 3,190 and 1,875 acres respectively in 1938. There has been a shift to large and medium pipe

types in the northern area, 2,680 acres being planted to these types this season as compared with 1,960 acres in 1938. Plantings of small aromatic types have increased from 775 acres in 1938 to 900 acres in 1939.

The total area of the commercial tobacco crop of 1939 approximates 90,000 acres as compared with 83,700 acres in 1938.

Marketing Report on the 1938 Commercial Tobacco Crop at July 31, 1939

Ontario.—The entire crop of burley tobacco was bought up quickly within a few days after the market opened early in December, and no difficulty was experienced in disposing of the dark varieties, which are grown largely under contract. On the other hand, the flue-cured crop moved very slowly at the beginning of the marketing season, owing to the record proportions of the crop and the heavy stocks of old leaf on hand. By the end of the crop year, however, the surplus of unsold flue-cured tobacco, estimated between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 pounds earlier in the season, was bought up for the export market, with the result that there is no carry-over of unsold tobacco into the 1939-40 crop season.

Quebec (Northern District).—The market was dull during the normally most active buying period from mid-December to the end of March. At the end of this period, 60 per cent of the cigar leaf and 50 per cent of the large pipe tobaccos were still in the growers' hands. Most of this cigar leaf surplus unsold at the end of March was bought up during May and June as "large pipe" at prices averaging 8 cents per pound. Practically all of the balance of the large pipe tobacco crop was sold during the same period, so that the carry-over at the end of the crop year was less than 10 per cent of the crop. As previously reported, the entire crops of flue-cured and the small aromatic varieties were disposed of early in the season at average prices of 19 and 18 cents per pound respectively.

Southern District.—The marketing of the commercial crop, which is practically all of cigar leaf types, is handled almost entirely through the tobacco co-operative societies, so the crop was out of the growers' hands early in the season. The crop moved very slowly and at the end of the crop year some 75 per cent was still in the hands of the co-operatives while the remaining 25 per cent was sold but not delivered.

British Columbia.—The entire crop was taken over by one tobacco company but at the end of the crop year more than half the crop was still unsold.

MAPLE PRODUCTION

Although the season was short and late, the 1939 crop of maple products was about average and of fairly good quality. The total production of maple sugar and syrup in terms of syrup is estimated at 2,592,200 gallons. While this represents a decrease in production of 21·5 per cent from the very large crop of the previous year which was estimated at 3,300,700 gallons, it is slightly larger than the average production of 2,538,200 gallons for the ten-year period 1928-37. The farm production of maple sugar was only 11 per cent of the total crop, as compared with 10 per cent in 1938 and 26 per cent in 1937. Prices paid to producers for the 1939 crop were higher than in the previous year. The 1939 crop of maple sugar and syrup is valued at $3,443,900, as compared with $3,849,900 in 1938, a decrease of 10·5 per cent.

Production

The total production of maple sugar and syrup, expressed as maple syrup, is estimated at 2,592,200 gallons. While this crop is 708,500 gallons or 21·5 per cent less than the very large crop of 1938, it exceeds the very small production in 1937 by 918,800 gallons or 54·9 per cent and is slightly larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 2,538,200 gallons. This year's production of maple syrup is estimated at 2,302,200 gallons and the farm make of maple sugar at 2,900,200 pounds, as compared with 2,955,300 gallons of syrup and 3,453,900 pounds of sugar in 1938. The distribution of production by provinces in order of magnitude follows, with the corresponding estimates for 1938 within brackets: Maple syrup (gallons)—Quebec 1,810,400 (2,353,800); Ontario 479,000 (570,800); New Brunswick 8,800 (23,300); Nova Scotia 4,000 (7,400). Maple sugar (pounds)—Quebec 2,715,400 (3,212,100); New Brunswick 82,400 (118,200); Ontario 66,200 (79,000); Nova Scotia 36,200 (44,600).

The proportion of the 1939 crop made into maple sugar on farms is reported by crop correspondents of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as 11 per cent of the total production, compared with 10 per cent in 1938 and 26 per cent in 1937. For Quebec, the percentage proportions of sugar and syrup are practically the same as obtained last season. Thirteen per cent of the total crop was made into sugar in 1939 as compared with 12 per cent in 1938. Almost the entire Ontario crop was consumed on farms or sold in syrup form. In the Maritime provinces, approximately half the 1939 crop was made into sugar, which is a larger proportion than in 1938. The farm production of maple sugar in New Brunswick was estimated at 48 per cent of the total crop this season as compared with 34 per cent in 1938, and in Nova Scotia the corresponding estimates were 48 per cent in 1939 as compared with 38 per cent in 1938.

Seasonal Conditions

Due to a cold backward spring the 1939 maple season was short and late. Tapping of trees commenced about three weeks later than last year. The average dates of first and last runs of sap as reported by crop correspondents in 1939 compared with corresponding dates reported in 1938 are as follows:

Province	1938		1939	
	Average date first run began	Average date last run ended	Average date first run began	Average date last run ended
Nova Scotia	March 25	April 18	April 4	April 25
New Brunswick	March 22	April 20	April 4	April 28
Quebec	March 20	April 18	April 3	April 29
Ontario	March 22	April 14	April 1	April 21

Spring was cold and late in the Maritime Provinces and as a result the crop was much smaller than last year's. Tapping of trees was done during the first week of April, three weeks later than usual. Less than half the quantity of sap was gathered in New Brunswick. The sap flow was intermittent and continued until the last week of April.

The season was disappointing in the Quebec City district, the average crop being less than 50 per cent of last year's production. In Beauce county, although several good runs were experienced, the crop was much lighter than anticipated earlier in the season. The crop in the Montreal district was more satisfactory although production was less than last year. Factors responsible for the short crop this year include the damage done to sugar bushes by the hurricane which swept the counties south of the St. Lawrence river last September and the sudden advent of warm weather which brought the season abruptly to a close.

In Ontario, the weather was unsatisfactory in the early part of the season with runs of sap very irregular and production below normal up to the middle of April. In eastern Ontario the season on the whole was fairly good and production was about 80 per cent of the previous year's make, which was of average volume. Production in southern Ontario exceeded earlier expectations both in volume and quality. Variable runs were reported in western counties, some fair, others excellent. Although a large number of trees were tapped in northern Ontario, weather conditions were unfavourable and the run of sap was light.

Marketing and Prices

Prices were fairly low at the beginning of the season as there was a considerable carry-over from the large crop of the previous year and prospects of at least an average crop this season. As the season advanced and a short crop was indicated, particularly in the larger production areas in Quebec, prices rose and were generally higher than those paid last year. No difficulty was experienced in marketing the small crop in New Brunswick, although prices were only slightly higher than in 1938. This was accounted for by the fact that a large surplus of last year's stock of syrup was carried over by local grocers while for the most part the 1939 make was of fair quality only.

Average prices per gallon received by the producers for maple syrup are estimated as follows, with the 1938 prices within brackets: Nova Scotia $1.76 ($1.81); New Brunswick $1.76 ($1.63); Quebec $1.25 ($1.10); Ontario $1.54 ($1.47). Prices reported for maple sugar in cents per pound averaged for Nova Scotia 23 (23); New Brunswick 23 (21); Quebec 14 (10); Ontario 20 (18).

The total value of the combined production of maple sugar and syrup in 1939 is estimated at $3,443,900 as compared with $3,849,900 in 1938, a reduction of $406,000 or 10·5 per cent. The distribution by provinces in order of magnitude follows, with the corresponding values for 1938 within brackets: Quebec $2,643,200 ($2,910,300); Ontario $750,900 ($853,200); New Brunswick $34,500 ($62,700); Nova Scotia $15,300 ($23,700).

Approximately 80 per cent of the total production of maple syrup was reported by crop correspondents as having been sold at May 31. Of the total sales, 68 per cent was sold direct to the consumer and 32 per cent to wholesale packers. At the same date, 75 per cent of the maple sugar produced on farms was reported by crop correspondents as having been sold, 58 per cent of sales being to the retail trade and 42 per cent to wholesale agencies. Sales of the 1939 crop as at May 31, expressed as a percentage of the total production, by provinces are as follows: Maple syrup—Nova Scotia 91; New Brunswick 83; Quebec 76; Ontario 83. Maple sugar—Nova Scotia 98; New Brunswick 96; Quebec 66; Ontario 72.

A much larger proportion of the crop has been disposed of on the export market this season. Exports during the three months April to June 1939 were more than double the quantity exported during the corresponding period in 1938. Exports during the six months ended June 1939 amounted to 161,313 gallons of maple syrup and 5,376,581 pounds of maple sugar as compared with only 3,042 gallons of syrup and 3,242,382 pounds of sugar during the corresponding period in 1938, representing increases of 158,271 gallons of syrup and 2,134,199 pounds of sugar. Practically all the exports of maple products go to the United States, although an increase in the exports of maple syrup to the United Kingdom was shown during the past year.

The United States 1939 maple crop was considerably smaller than the crop of the previous year. Production of maple syrup was estimated at 2,447,000 gallons as compared with 2,772,000 gallons in 1938. Production of maple sugar shows a decrease from 1,078,000 pounds in 1938 to 715,000 pounds in 1939. The crop is generally reported as of exceptionally good quality.

I.—Production and Value of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup in Canada, 1924 to 1939

Year	Maple Sugar			Maple Syrup			Total production expressed as syrup	Value of sugar and syrup
	Production	Average farm price	Gross farm value	Production	Average farm price	Gross farm value		
	lb.	cents per lb.	$	gal.	$ per gal.	$	gal.	$
Canada—								
1924	9,385,400	20	1,907,600	1,970,700	2·07	4,083,500	2,909,200	5,991,100
1925	10,496,300	18	1,847,700	1,672,100	2·06	3,440,200	2,721,700	5,287,900
1926	7,137,300	19	1,320,800	1,746,600	2·05	3,575,600	2,460,300	4,896,400
1927	9,831,700	14	1,365,000	2,154,700	1·66	3,569,800	3,137,900	4,934,800
1928	13,798,100	16	2,269,700	1,686,600	1·97	3,314,900	3,066,400	5,584,600
1929	11,698,900	18	2,162,800	2,174,200	1·82	3,955,800	3,344,100	6,118,600
1930	8,208,300	17	1,381,500	2,185,400	1·77	3,869,100	3,006,200	5,250,600
1931	5,522,600	17	944,100	1,280,000	1·96	2,512,300	1,832,300	3,456,400
1932	7,260,000	10	702,000	1,710,000	1·17	2,004,200	2,436,000	2,706,200
1933	5,785,100	9	499,700	1,262,300	1·24	1,559,600	1,840,800	2,059,300
1934	4,940,700	12	576,400	1,838,400	1·34	2,464,200	2,332,500	3,040,600
1935	6,539,000	11	740,100	2,250,800	1·24	2,782,300	2,904,700	3,522,400
1936	9,231,800	11	1,058,100	2,022,700	1·31	2,655,700	2,945,900	3,713,800
1937	4,413,100	12	524,200	1,232,100	1·40	1,720,800	1,673,400	2,245,000
1938	3,453,900	11	370,500	2,955,300	1·18	3,479,400	3,300,700	3,849,900
1939	2,900,200	14·5	420,700	2,302,200	1·31	3,023,200	2,592,200	3,443,900
Nova Scotia—								
1924	51,500	34	17,500	9,600	2·62	25,200	14,800	42,800
1925	89,900	30	27,000	10,100	2·69	27,200	19,100	54,200
1926	32,300	36	11,600	3,600	2·94	10,600	6,800	22,200
1927	53,900	30	16,100	4,400	2·61	11,500	9,800	27,600
1928	86,300	35	30,200	11,000	2·63	28,900	19,600	59,100
1929	106,200	34	36,100	8,100	2·47	20,000	18,700	56,100
1930	82,900	33	27,400	3,500	2·51	8,800	11,800	36,200
1931	72,100	29	20,900	3,500	2·31	8,100	10,700	29,000
1932	98,400	27	26,600	9,100	2·23	20,300	18,900	46,900
1933	47,000	23	10,800	8,300	1·93	16,000	13,000	26,800
1934	108,700	26	28,200	18,500	1·90	35,200	29,400	63,400
1935	94,600	26	24,600	10,700	2·03	21,700	20,200	46,300
1936	56,600	21	11,900	5,200	2·44	12,700	10,900	24,600
1937	45,200	25	11,300	6,800	2·10	14,300	11,300	25,600
1938	44,600	23	10,300	7,400	1·81	13,400	11,900	23,700
1939	36,200	23	8,300	4,000	1·76	7,000	7,600	15,300
New Brunswick—								
1924	50,100	34	17,000	10,600	2·58	27,400	15,600	44,400
1925	73,300	34	24,900	2,100	2·29	4,800	9,400	29,700
1926	23,200	32	7,400	4,000	2·73	10,900	6,300	18,300
1927	47,000	32	15,000	5,700	2·56	14,600	10,400	29,600
1928	51,600	27	13,900	8,400	2·20	18,500	13,600	32,400
1929	54,100	29	15,700	9,200	2·42	22,300	14,600	38,000
1930	66,700	32	21,300	2,700	2·11	5,700	9,400	27,000
1931	130,700	28	36,600	5,100	2·10	10,700	18,200	47,300
1932	129,600	21	27,200	9,000	1·89	17,000	22,000	44,200
1933	130,100	15	19,500	14,700	1·68	24,700	27,700	44,200
1934	94,700	17	16,100	5,800	1·72	10,000	15,300	26,100
1935	135,200	18	24,300	13,000	1·85	24,000	26,500	48,300
1936	131,500	21	27,600	11,200	1·67	18,700	24,300	46,300
1937	116,500	19	22,100	5,600	1·73	9,700	17,300	31,800
1938	118,200	21	24,800	23,300	1·63	37,900	35,100	62,700
1939	82,400	23	19,000	8,800	1·76	15,500	17,000	34,500
Quebec—								
1918	10,173,600	15	1,526,000	1,928,200	1·50	2,892,300	2,945,600	4,418,300
1919	12,353,700	25	3,088,400	1,470,300	2·25	3,308,100	2,705,700	6,396,500
1920	15,615,100	20	3,123,000	1,449,600	2·50	3,624,100	3,011,100	6,747,100
1921	12,285,500	15	1,842,800	1,375,600	1·80	2,476,200	2,604,100	4,319,000
1922	9,016,600	15	1,352,500	1,575,100	1·80	2,835,100	2,476,800	4,187,600
1923	8,216,000	15	1,232,400	1,250,600	1·80	2,251,200	2,072,200	3,483,600
1924	8,876,500	20	1,775,300	1,170,700	1·90	2,225,600	2,064,300	4,010,900
1925	9,549,900	17	1,623,500	955,000	1·79	1,709,400	1,910,000	3,332,900
1926	6,405,100	18	1,152,900	960,800	1·82	1,748,600	1,601,300	2,901,500
1927	9,104,200	13	1,183,500	1,424,000	1·35	1,922,400	2,334,400	3,105,900
1928	13,090,000	16	2,094,400	909,700	1·66	1,510,000	2,218,700	3,604,400
1929	11,112,500	18	2,000,200	1,666,900	1·66	2,767,000	2,778,200	4,767,200
1930	7,576,200	16	1,212,200	1,538,200	1·56	2,399,600	2,295,800	3,611,800
1931	4,726,000	16	756,000	737,000	1·44	1,061,300	1,209,600	1,817,300
1932	6,681,000	09	585,000	1,142,000	1·00	1,142,000	1,810,100	1,727,000
1933	5,400,300	08	432,000	844,700	0·99	836,300	1,384,700	1,268,300
1934	4,275,000	10·5	448,900	1,282,500	1·14	1,462,100	1,710,000	1,911,000
1935	5,747,900	10·4	595,800	1,581,600	1·06	1,671,500	2,156,400	2,267,300
1936	8,506,000	10·9	927,200	1,387,900	1·12	1,554,500	2,238,500	2,481,700
1937	4,020,000	11	442,200	780,000	1·11	865,800	1,182,000	1,308,000
1938	3,212,100	10	321,200	2,353,800	1·10	2,589,100	2,675,000	2,910,300
1939	2,715,400	14	380,200	1,810,400	1·25	2,263,000	2,082,000	2,643,200

I.—Production and Value of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup in Canada, 1924 to 1939—Concluded

Year	Maple Sugar			Maple Syrup			Total production expressed as syrup	Value of sugar and syrup
	Production	Average farm price	Gross farm value	Production	Average farm price	Gross farm value		
	lb.	cents per lb.	$	gal.	$ per gal.	$	gal.	$
Ontario—								
1924	407,300	24	97,800	773,800	2·32	1,795,300	814,500	1,893,000
1925	783,200	22	172,300	704,900	2·41	1,698,800	783,200	1,871,100
1926	676,700	22	148,900	778,200	2·32	1,805,500	845,900	1,954,400
1927	626,600	24	150,400	720,600	2·25	1,621,300	783,300	1,771,700
1928	570,200	23	131,200	757,500	2·32	1,757,500	814,500	1,888,700
1929	426,100	26	110,800	490,000	2·34	1,146,500	532,600	1,257,300
1930	482,500	25	120,600	641,000	2·27	1,455,000	689,200	1,575,600
1931	593,800	22	130,600	534,400	2·68	1,432,200	593,800	1,562,800
1932	351,000	18	63,200	549,900	1·50	824,900	585,000	888,100
1933	207,700	18	37,400	394,600	1·73	682,600	415,400	720,000
1934	462,300	18	83,200	531,600	1·80	956,900	577,800	1,040,100
1935	561,300	17	95,400	645,500	1·65	1,065,100	701,600	1,160,500
1936	537,700	17	91,400	618,400	1·73	1,069,800	672,200	1,161,200
1937	231,400	21	48,600	439,700	1·89	831,000	462,800	879,600
1938	79,000	18	14,200	570,800	1·47	839,000	578,700	853,200
1939	66,200	20	13,200	479,000	1·54	737,700	485,600	750,900

II.—Percentage Proportions of Farm Production of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup in Canada, by Provinces, 1924 to 1939

Year	Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Canada	
	Maple Sugar	Maple Syrup	Maple Sugar	Maple Syrup	Maple Sugar	Maple Syrup	Maple Sugar	Maple Syrup	Maple Sugar	Maple Syrup
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1924	35	65	32	68	43	57	5	95	32	68
1925	47	53	78	22	50	50	10	90	39	61
1926	47	53	37	63	40	60	8	92	29	71
1927	55	45	45	55	39	61	8	92	31	69
1928	44	56	38	62	59	41	7	93	45	55
1929	57	43	37	63	40	60	8	92	35	65
1930	70	30	71	29	33	67	7	93	27	73
1931	67	33	72	28	39	61	10	90	30	70
1932	52	48	59	41	37	63	6	94	30	70
1933	36	64	47	53	39	61	5	95	31	69
1934	37	63	62	38	25	75	8	92	21	79
1935	47	53	51	49	27	73	8	92	23	77
1936	52	48	54	46	38	62	8	92	31	69
1937	40	60	68	32	34	66	5	95	26	74
1938	38	62	34	66	12	88	1	99	10	90
1939	48	52	48	52	13	87	1	99	11	89

III.—Exports of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup from Canada, 1925 to 1939

Years ending March 31	Maple Syrup	Maple Sugar expressed as syrup[1]	Total exports in terms of maple syrup	Years ending March 31	Maple Syrup	Maple Sugar expressed as syrup[1]	Total exports in terms of maple syrup
	gal.	gal.	gal.		gal.	gal.	gal.
1925	7,799	397,336	405,135	1933	21,756	317,647	339,403
1926	9,067	458,952	468,019	1934	21,709	229,504	251,213
1927	25,071	417,882	442,953	1935	106,440	317,666	424,106
1928	15,636	655,130	670,766	1936	208,646	402,214	610,860
1929	26,667	770,131	796,798	1937	14,104	603,184	617,288
1930	9,727	1,250,105	1,259,832	1938	6,910	421,865	428,775
1931	117,354	641,190	758,544	1939	10,013	763,531	773,544
1932	13,816	297,021	310,837				

[1] Converted to syrup on basis of ten pounds of sugar equivalent to one gallon of syrup.

CROP STATISTICS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

United States Crops as at August 1, 1939

I.—Acreage and Production of Principal Field Crops in the United States at August 1, 1938 and 1939

Crop	Acreage			Yield per acre		Total production in millions		
	1938	1939	1939 as per cent of 1938	1938	Indicated Aug. 1, 1939	1938	Indicated July 1, 1939	Indicated Aug. 1, 1939
	000 acres	000 acres	p.c.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Corn	91,792	90,734	98·8	27·7	27·1	2,542	2,571	2,460
Wheat, all	70,221	55,000	78·3	13·3	13·3	931	717	731
Winter	49,711	38,572	77·6	13·8	14·3	687	538	551
All spring	20,510	16,428	80·1	11·9	11·0	244	179	181
Durum	3,545	3,095	87·3	11·4	10·1	40	31	31
Other spring	16,965	13,333	78·6	12·0	11·2	204	148	149
Oats	35,477	33,574	94·6	29·7	26·7	1,054	873	898
Barley	10,513	12,546	119·3	24·0	20·5	252	246	257
Rye	3,979	4,100	103·0	13·8	10·0	55	41	41
Buckwheat	453	390	86·1	14·8	14·8	7	–	6
Flaxseed	954	2,034	213·2	8·6	7·7	8	15	16
White potatoes	3,020	3,074	101·8	123·1	116·1	372	366	357
				ton	ton	ton	ton	ton
Hay, all tame	56,309	57,801	102·6	1·43	1·27	80	73	73
				lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Tobacco	1,603	1,802	112·5	860	918	1,379	1,655	1,656

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 550,515,000 bushels for the ten months ended May 31, 1939, as compared with 461,949,000 bushels for the ten months ended May 31, 1938. The imports of wheat and flour expressed as wheat for the same periods were 460,697,000 bushels for 1939 and 404,211,000 bushels for 1938.

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

Wheat	Ten months August 1-May 31		Flour	Ten months August 1-May 31	
	1937–38	1938–39		1937–38	1938–39
	000 bush.	000 bush.		000 brl.	000 brl.
Exports—			**Exports—**		
United States	74,523	69,566	United States	4,350	5,639
Canada	62,190	117,823	Canada	3,027	3,800
Argentina	55,166	81,751	Argentina	725	871
Australia	80,390	51,258	Australia	5,439	6,169
Hungary	6,533	23,649	India	615	535
Bulgaria	6,350	1,706	Hungary	419	462
Yugoslavia	3,919	5,277	Other countries	6,295	7,473
Other countries	78,963	87,214			
Total	**368,034**	**438,244**	**Total**	**20,870**	**24,949**
Imports—			**Imports—**		
Germany	33,048	33,380	Germany	570	431
Belgium	34,965	32,498	Austria	171	137
France	14,839	14,524	Denmark	114	235
United Kingdom	144,527	169,945	Finland	232	220
Irish Free State	11,068	13,483	United Kingdom	3,917	3,769
Italy	4,956	10,374	Irish Free State	50	50
Netherlands	17,680	20,695	Norway	286	325
Sweden	1,450	1,706	Netherlands	642	730
Switzerland	12,306	14,075	Other countries	5,104	7,631
Other countries	79,485	89,141			
Total	**354,324**	**399,821**	**Total**	**11,086**	**13,528**

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.

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

Description	June 1, 1939	July 1, 1939	July 1, 1938	July 1, 1937	July 1, 1936
	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.
U.S.A. wheat	98,540	117,710	54,440	38,790	52,060
Canada wheat	116,260	* 103,370	26,510	39,230	122,730
U.S.A. flour as wheat	6,520	6,220	6,220	5,890	6,550
Canada flour as wheat	1,980	1,890	1,620	1,620	2,020
Total North America	**223,300**	**229,190**	**88,790**	**85,530**	**183,360**
United Kingdom and Eire wheat stock	19,440	20,400	11,600	8,960	9,000
United Kingdom and Eire flour as wheat	760	840	1,080	1,760	1,240
Rotterdam, Antwerp and Marseilles stocks	6,670	9,470	2,670	5,650	2,090
Australia	31,500	22,500	26,750	20,000	14,500
Argentina	–	–	11,760	7,360	9,200
Afloat for United Kingdom direct	16,350	18,420	12,650	11,720	14,100
Afloat for Continent direct	17,150	14,440	10,760	12,300	7,530
Afloat for orders	11,390	12,550	12,510	10,150	5,090
Total	**103,260**	**98,620**	**89,780**	**77,900**	**62,750**
Grand Total	**326,560**	**327,810**	**178,570**	**163,430**	**246,110**

* Includes 580,000 bushels of U.S.A. wheat in bond in Canada.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS FOR JULY, 1939

The records of temperature, precipitation and sunshine at the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations for the month of July 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.	93	45	63·2	6·32	473	294·3
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	87	52	67·4	2·65	476	261·8
Kentville, N.S.	89	43	66·8	2·63	472	231·3
Nappan, N.S.	87	45	65·7	1·27	474	249·6
Fredericton, N.B.	92	47	67·9	2·54	475	208·1
Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.	93	43	66·1	3·30	481	264·5
Cap Rouge, Que.	91	49	68·0	4·00	479	206·0
Lennoxville, Que.	90	41	66·8	3·97	473	238·2
Farnham, Que.	92	40	68·3	4·15	470	282·9
L'Assomption, Que.	92	39	68·7	3·85	473	252·4
Normandin, Que.	89	42	64·7	5·41	–	212·4
Harrow, Ont.	93	47	73·2	4·92	460	312·8
Delhi, Ont.	93	39	69·9	4·08	–	322·4
Kapuskasing, Ont.	87	35	63·6	4·18	491	278·4
Morden, Man.	103	39	72·8	0·58	488	308·4
Brandon, Man.	95	41	68·9	1·93	491	333·8
Indian Head, Sask.	–	–	–	–	494	–
Swift Current, Sask.	96	41	65·8	1·89	490	340·4
Rosthern, Sask.	95	42	67·3	1·23	507	359·1
Scott, Sask.	99	41	65·5	1·20	505	358·5
Lacombe, Alta.	91	37	63·0	1·56	505	317·3
Lethbridge, Alta.	97	42	66·4	0·58	491	368·7
Manyberries, Alta.	101	44	70·2	1·16	–	349·2
Fort Vermilion, Alta.	89	38	61·7	3·58	–	275·6
Beaverlodge, Alta.	84	41	61·0	3·70	516	291·2
Windermere, B.C.	96	38	62·9	0·77	494	318·7
Summerland, B.C.	102	45	69·9	0·38	492	324·0
Agassiz, B.C.	91	45	63·7	3·22	489	239·0
Sidney, Vancouver I., B.C.	81	46	62·1	1·29	486	295·2

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		July		Twelve months ended July	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
Wheat—					
To United States	bush.	581,822	3,674,321	1,802,502	29,245,464
	$	449,952	2,105,335	1,759,393	16,733,560
To United Kingdom and 'orders'—					
via United States	bush.	–	–	11,600,299	205,471
	$	–	–	13,423,442	125,306
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard	bush.	3,723,827	6,657,658	35,053,178	45,827,612
	$	4,032,593	4,159,580	45,091,512	31,244,877
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard	bush.	518,817	1,125,087	8,186,404	29,444,376
	$	476,176	602,158	9,697,743	16,945,656
via Churchill	bush.	–	–	603,982	916,912
	$	–	–	775,953	585,169
Total to United Kingdom and 'orders'	bush.	4,242,644	7,782,745	55,443,863	76,394,371
	$	4,508,769	4,761,738	68,988,650	48,901,808
To Other Countries—					
via United States	bush.	1,850	–	349,461	1,291,547
	$	2,054	–	383,440	830,859
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard	bush.	2,421,799	1,598,992	16,253,772	29,687,808
	$	2,494,434	956,930	19,253,662	19,281,344
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard	bush.	–	724,496	2,863,997	9,621,184
	$	–	412,160	3,498,352	5,442,720
Total to Other Countries	bush.	2,423,649	2,323,488	19,467,230	40,600,509
	$	2,496,488	1,369,090	23,135,454	25,554,923
Total Wheat	bush.	**7,248,115**	**13,780,554**	**76,713,595**	**146,240,344**
	$	**7,455,209**	**8,236,163**	**93,883,497**	**91,190,291**
Wheat Flour—					
To United States	bbl.	7,524	8,916	39,827	96,247
	$	25,319	18,256	159,457	199,115
To United Kingdom and 'orders'—					
via United States	bbl.	–	–	6,390	3,106
	$	–	–	39,993	9,737
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard	bbl.	145,600	191,157	2,055,234	2,364,453
	$	713,803	548,616	11,789,664	7,495,942
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard	bbl.	1,425	2,850	22,452	87,714
	$	10,906	9,542	127,660	278,819
Total to United Kingdom and 'orders'	bbl.	147,025	194,007	2,084,076	2,455,273
	$	724,709	558,158	11,957,317	7,784,498
To Other Countries—					
via United States	bbl.	8,430	26,196	158,550	332,892
	$	43,058	73,287	938,219	1,080,740
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard	bbl.	92,776	96,730	1,019,301	1,265,575
	$	457,186	303,205	6,016,694	4,366,641
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard	bbl.	27,230	77,528	307,902	454,258
	$	124,914	203,064	1,626,561	1,415,782
Total to Other Countries	bbl.	128,436	200,454	1,485,753	2,052,725
	$	625,158	579,556	8,581,474	6,863,163
Total Wheat Flour	bbl.	**282,985**	**403,377**	**3,609,656**	**4,604,245**
	$	**1,375,186**	**1,155,970**	**20,698,248**	**14,846,776**
Total Exports of Wheat and Flour	bush.	**8,521,548**	**15,595,751**	**92,957,047**	**166,959,447**
	$	**8,830,395**	**9,392,133**	**114,581,745**	**106,037,067**

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

II.—Exports of Barley, Oats and Rye

Grain		July		Twelve months ended July	
		1938	1939	1938	1939
Barley	bush.	1,297,989	1,259,755	14,744,288	16,499,228
	$	741,224	497,833	9,614,746	6,986,792
Oats	bush.	583,033	1,205,841	4,776,569	9,603,347
	$	280,640	359,776	2,418,982	3,049,283
Rye	bush.	109,080	747,521	648,302	1,757,841
	$	61,189	284,204	497,140	734,069

VISIBLE SUPPLIES, INSPECTIONS AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN GRAIN

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

Distribution	Durum Wheat	Other Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Week ending August 4, 1939						
Country Elevators, Western Division	495,000	7,305,000	1,715,000	1,105,000	32,000	495,000
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	50,000	5,710,000	980,000	1,420,000	12,000	35,000
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	–	2,925,606	47,208	992	–	–
Vancouver-New Westminster Elevators	–	6,445,250	175,934	185,959	19	7,260
Victoria Elevator	–	318,674	–	–	–	–
Churchill Elevator	–	2,511,870	–	–	–	–
Public, Semi-Public and Private Terminal Elevators Fort William and Port Arthur	1,518,655	14,072,040	1,904,838	1,014,484	60,883	772,697
In Transit Lake	358,652	3,223,147	204,148	241,138	–	198,947
In Transit Rail	–	3,099,216	220,658	290,309	1,109	28,785
Eastern Elevators	3,911,152	36,148,882	2,713,085	1,284,820	1,932	60,413
U.S. Lake Ports	25,000	2,536,000	91,000	10,000	–	178,000
U.S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	2,922,000	1,424,000	–	–	–	786,000
Total	9,280,459	85,719,685	8,051,871	5,552,702	107,943	2,562,102
Total same period 1938	8,253,706	10,260,347	2,889,054	3,414,542	271,672	869,288
Week ended August 11, 1939						
Country Elevators, Western Division	585,000	7,560,000	1,795,000	1,180,000	32,000	520,000
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	40,000	5,550,000	990,000	1,290,000	10,000	35,000
Interior Public and Semi Public Terminals	–	2,769,963	30,179	992	–	–
Vancouver-New Westminster Elevators	–	5,445,968	174,845	187,098	19	7,090
Victoria Elevator	–	318,674	–	–	–	–
Churchill Elevator	–	2,552,252	–	–	–	–
Public, Semi-Public and Private Terminal Elevators Fort William and Port Arthur	791,193	11,632,506	1,012,048	918,878	22,117	766,888
In Transit Lake	537,546	4,093,453	913,032	504,830	22,255	20,003
In Transit Rail	–	2,756,973	172,919	375,786	1,611	24,365
Eastern Elevators	4,405,595	36,644,309	2,540,372	1,155,252	1,932	137,613
U.S. Lake Ports	25,000	2,592,000	55,000	–	–	218,000
U.S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	2,931,000	1,312,000	–	–	–	1,079,000
Total	9,315,334	83,228,098	7,593,395	5,612,836	89,934	2,807,959
Total same period 1938	7,365,149	10,269,188	2,564,279	3,519,703	208,435	1,059,478
Week ended August 18, 1939						
Country Elevators, Western Division	780,000	10,050,000	1,980,000	1,420,000	37,000	550,000
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	30,000	5,420,000	820,000	1,200,000	10,000	35,000
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	–	2,723,068	2	992	–	–
Vancouver-New Westminster Elevators	–	5,012,199	165,700	185,013	–	6,850
Victoria Elevator	–	270,056	–	–	–	–
Churchill Elevator	–	2,060,415	–	–	–	–
Public, Semi-Public and Private Terminal Elevators—For William and Port Arthur	886,816	11,321,851	1,049,902	1,230,496	24,692	707,640
In Transit Lake	241,258	3,457,595	178,201	108,128	–	88,510
In Transit Rail	–	3,333,063	171,577	279,936	–	15,980
Eastern Elevators	4,647,002	38,764,090	2,548,550	1,544,382	43,594	140,435
U.S. Lake Ports	25,000	2,272,000	35,000	72,000	–	78,000
U.S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	2,966,000	1,319,000	13,000	–	–	1,079,000
Total	9,576,076	86,003,337	6,961,932	6,040,947	115,286	2,701,415
Total same period 1938	7,903,848	15,427,815	2,491,708	4,438,545	174,205	1,167,097
Week ending August 25, 1939						
Country Elevators, Western Division	930,000	16,470,000	1,970,000	1,450,000	41,000	580,000
Interior Private and Mill Elevators	30,000	5,030,000	740,000	1,190,000	7,000	35,000
Interior Public and Semi-Public Terminals	–	2,703,050	1,486	1,424	–	964
Vancouver-New Westminster Elevators	–	4,984,088	158,734	180,846	–	7,230
Victoria Elevator	–	271,411	–	–	–	–
Churchill Elevator	–	2,395,499	–	–	–	–
Public, Semi-Public and Private Terminal Elevators—Fort William and Port Arthur	1,025,894	10,917,583	987,812	1,285,158	17,317	703,770
In Transit Lake	240,893	3,747,232	313,587	418,252	6,858	25,714
In Transit Rail	–	8,283,194	221,611	312,180	1,392	56,694
Eastern Elevators	4,797,257	39,736,096	2,519,119	1,397,482	32,194	216,058
U.S. Lake Ports	25,000	2,527,000	35,000	–	–	78,000
U.S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports	2,850,000	1,299,000	10,000	–	–	1,028,000
Total	9,899,044	98,364,153	6,957,349	6,235,342	105,761	2,731,430
Total same period 1938	10,058,461	27,609,811	2,432,472	6,085,351	169,232	1,566,931

II.—Inspections in the Western Inspection Division and Shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur by Rail and Water, August, 1938 and 1939

Western Division		Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
		bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Inspections	1937-38	21,940,058	386,540	3,936,605	3,981	385,197
	1938-39	28,038,031	706,548	1,981,080	8,900	233,682
Shipments	1937-38	7,837,278	1,057,101	2,158,876	51,742	232,222
	1938-39	18,608,273	1,820,222	1,478,395	47,508	365,602

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

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

SOURCE: Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada

Grain and Grade	Week ended July 8	Week ended July 15	Week ended July 22	Week ended July 29	Monthly Average
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c.
Wheat—					
No. 1 Hard	0 57⅞—0 61¾	0 55½—0 57¼	0 52⅝—0 55⅞	0 50⅞—0 53⅝	0 55¾
No. 1 Northern	0 57⅜—0 62¼	0 55 —0 56¾	0 52½—0 54⅞	0 50¾—0 53½	0 55⅛
No. 2 Northern	0 53½—0 57⅜	0 51½—0 52⅞	0 48⅞—0 51⅝	0 47⅛—0 49⅞	0 51¾
No. 3 Northern	0 48¼—0 52½	0 46½—0 47⅝	0 44⅛—0 46¼	0 42¾—0 45⅞	0 46⅞
No. 4 Northern	0 46¾—0 50½	0 45 —0 45¾	0 41⅝—0 44½	0 39⅝—0 42⅝	0 44⅛
No. 5	0 40¾—0 44¼	0 39⅞—0 40⅛	0 37⅛—0 39¼	0 35¾—0 38⅛	0 39½
No. 6	0 36¾—0 40½	0 35⅞—0 36⅛	0 33⅛—0 35⅛	0 31⅜—0 34⅛	0 35⅛
Feed	0 35⅞—0 39⅜	0 34⅞—0 35⅛	0 32⅝—0 35⅜	0 30⅛—0 33⅜	0 35
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	0 47⅜—0 51¼	0 46 —0 46¾	0 43⅝—0 46⅜	0 41¼—0 44⅝	0 46½
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	0 44⅜—0 48½	0 43 —0 43¾	0 40⅝—0 43⅞	0 38⅛—0 41⅝	0 43
No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum	0 47⅜—0 51½	0 46½—0 47⅛	0 44⅛—0 46⅞	0 41⅞—0 45⅛	0 46½
No. 2 C.W. Amber Durum	0 45⅞—0 49⅞	0 44½—0 45¼	0 42⅛—0 44⅞	0 39⅞—0 43⅝	0 44½
No. 3 C.W. Amber Durum	0 44⅜—0 48¾	0 43½—0 44¼	0 41½—0 43⅝	0 39⅝—0 42⅝	0 43⅝
Oats—					
No. 2 C.W.	0 27⅛—0 28⅞	0 26 —0 27⅛	0 24¼—0 26	0 22⅞—0 26⅞	0 26¼
No. 3 C.W.	0 24⅞—0 26¼	0 23¼—0 24½	0 21½—0 23⅝	0 20¼—0 24½	0 23½
No. 1 Feed ex	—	—	—	—	—
No. 1 Feed	0 24¼—0 25⅞	0 22⅞—0 24	0 21 —0 22¾	0 19⅜—0 23⅞	0 23
No. 2 Feed	0 22⅜—0 23¾	0 20⅛—0 22	0 19¼—0 21	0 18 —0 22⅞	0 21¼
Barley—					
Six-Row	0 35⅝—0 36⅞	0 33¾—0 34⅝	0 33½—0 34¾	0 32⅝—0 35⅞	0 34½
Two-Row	0 35⅜—0 36¼	0 33¾—0 34⅝	0 33¼—0 34¾	0 32⅝—0 35¾	0 34⅛
No. 3 C.W.	0 33⅜—0 34⅝	0 32 —0 32¾	0 32 —0 33½	0 31⅜—0 34	0 32⅝
No. 4 C.W.	0 31 —0 31⅞	0 29¾—0 30½	0 29¼—0 30¾	0 28⅝—0 31⅜	0 30¼
Flaxseed—					
No. 1 C.W.	1 40 —1 44	1 40 —1 42	1 40½—1 42	1 30 —1 35½	1 38⅝
No. 2 C.W.	1 36 —1 40	1 36 —1 38	1 36½—1 38	1 26 —1 31⅝	1 34⅝
No. 3 C.W.	1 21 —1 25	1 21 —1 23	1 21½—1 23	1 11 —1 16⅝	1 19⅝
Rye—					
No. 2 C.W.	0 39¼—0 41⅝	0 35⅞—0 38⅜	0 35½—0 38⅜	0 34¾—0 38	0 37⅜

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 April 8	April 15	April 22	April 29	May 6	May 13	May 20	May 27	June 3	June 10	June 17	June 24	July 1
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$. c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Wheat, No. 2 Red Winter—													
Chicago	–	0 74	–	–	0 78	0 88	–	0 85	0 84	–	0 78	0 76	0 73
St. Louis	0 75	0 76	0 76	0 78	0 82	0 83	0 81	0 85	0 85	0 81	0 77	0 75	0 72
Corn, No. 2 Yellow—													
Chicago	0 48	0 49	0 51	0 50	0 51	0 52	0 52	0 53	0 52	0 52	0 51	0 51	0 50
St. Louis	0 49	0 49	0 50	0 51	0 52	0 53	0 53	0 53	–	0 52	0 52	0 52	–
Oats, No. 3 White—													
Chicago	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 35	0 33	0 35	0 35	0 35	0 35	0 33	0 32
St. Louis	0 32	0 31	–	–	0 35	0 36	0 34	0 33	–	0 34	–	0 34	0 33
Rye, No. 2—													
Chicago	0 46	0 46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0 53	0 47	–

III.—Weekly Range of Prices of Imported Grain and Flour at Liverpool, July, 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, JULY, 1939, WITH AVERAGES FOR MONTH

Grain and Grade	Week ended				Monthly Average
	July 8	July 15	July 22	July 29	
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c.
Wheat—					
No. 3 Manitoba Northern	0 73—0 76	0 68—0 74	0 68—0 70	0 68—0 69	0 70
No. 4 Manitoba Northern	0 69—0 74	0 65—0 69	0 65—0 67	0 65—0 67	0 68
French	0 56—0 59	0 56—0 58	0 54—0 58	0 55—0 56	0 56
Yugoslavian	0 55—0 56	0 55—	0 53—0 54	0 53—0 54	0 54
Rosafe	0 56—0 60	0 56—0 59	0 54—0 58	0 53—0 56	0 56
Uruguay	0 58—0 60	0 56—	0 54—0 56	0 54—	0 56
Danubian	0 55—0 58	0 55—	—	—	0 56
Australian	0 62—0 64	0 62—0 64	0 60—0 62	0 59—0 61	0 62
Oats—					
English White Old	0 43—0 46	0 43—0 48	0 46—0 48	0 45—0 46	0 46
Barley—					
No. 3 Canada Western	0 55—0 56	0 54—0 55	0 54—0 54	0 52—0 54	0 54
Soviet	0 56—0 58	0 55—0 57	0 54—0 55	0 52—0 54	0 56
Morocco	0 54—0 54	0 52—0 54	0 52—0 54	0 52—	0 53
Flour (per 280 lb)					
Top patents ex mill	5 26—5 51	5 16—5 39	5 04—5 28	5 04—5 16	5 26
Bakers patents ex mill	4 22—4 46	4 10—4 34	3 99—4 22	3 99—4 10	4 20
Manitoba patents	5 28—5 75	5 04—5 75	4 69—5 63	4 69—5 28	5 28
Australian	4 57—4 69	4 46—4 69	4 34—4 57	4 34—	4 53
French	3 63—	3 63—	3 63—	3 63—	3 63

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

Week ended	July	October	December	March
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
July 8	0 53½—0 54⅜	0 57¼—0 59⅛	0 59⅝—0 61½	—
" 15	0 51⅞—0 53	0 55½—0 57	0 58 —0 59⅜	—
" 22	0 49 —0 50⅞	0 52⅜—0 54⅜	0 55 —0 56⅞	—
" 29	0 48⅜—0 50⅝	0 51⅛—0 53⅝	0 54¼—0 56⅜	0 57⅞—0 59⅛
Average	0 51½	0 55¼	0 57⅜	0 58⅜

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

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

Market and Grade	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Montreal—							
Flour, first patents...per brl.*	4 89	4 61	4 75	4 82	4 85	4 63	4 69
Flour, Ont.,delivered Montreal.....per brl.	2 93	2 85	2 84	2 95	3 05	2 82	2 75
Bran.....per ton	22 04	23 03	25 33	24 99	22 17	20 24	18 92
Shorts.....per ton	23 04	24 03	26 33	25 36	23 25	22 78	21 44
Toronto—							
Flour, first patents (jute bags).....per brl.*	4 89	4 61	4 75	4 82	4 85	4 63	4 69
Flour, first patents (cotton bags).....per brl.	5 05	5 05	5 05	4 81	4 45	4 30	4 46
Bran.....per ton	22 00	23 00	24 50	25 00	22 00	19 90	18 63
Shorts.....per ton	23 00	24 00	25 50	25 80	23 00	21 80	21 13
Winnipeg—							
Flour.....per brl.	4 53	4 50	4 33	4 38	4 40	4 14	4 30
Bran.....per ton	18 00	18 00	19 50	21 00	21 00	19 00	16 00
Shorts.....per ton	19 00	19 00	21 00	23 00	23 00	21 20	17 00
Minneapolis—							
Flour.....per brl.	5 25– 5 30	5 14– 5 19	5 26– 5 29	5 56– 5 66	5 45– 5 60	5 14– 5 19	5 23– 5 33
Bran.....per ton	17 63–17 88	19 62–19 75	21 38–21 75	19 40–19 85	16 25–16 63	14 60–14 90	14 44–14 63
Shorts.....per ton	17 63–18 00	19 88–20 25	21 63–22 00	21 50–22 00	21 38–21 63	16 95–17 45	15 25–15 63
Duluth—							
Flour.....per brl.	4 75– 4 95	4 63– 4 83	4 54– 4 74	4 70–4 90	4 73– 4 93	4 44– 4 56	4 40

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.

Market	Cattle			Calves			Hogs			Sheep and Lambs		
	July 1939	Aug. 1939	Aug. 1938	July 1939	Aug. 1939	Aug. 1938	July 1939	Aug. 1939	Aug. 1938	July 1939	Aug. 1939	Aug. 1938
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Montreal	4 97	4 70	4 79	5 17	5 23	5 23	9 45	8 31	9 83	8 41	6 95	7 37
Toronto	5 34	5 16	5 13	7 43	7 82	7 97	9 24	7 91	9 68	9 18	7 90	8 02
Winnipeg	4 23	4 25	3 75	5 59	5 99	5 81	7 97	7 24	8 98	7 36	6 58	6 57
Calgary	4 67	3 96	3 46	5 01	4 92	5 03	8 23	7 41	9 24	6 63	5 28	5 74
Edmonton	4 20	3 55	3 03	5 10	4 84	4 57	8 36	7 37	8 60	6 38	5 25	5 15
Moose Jaw	3 81	4 14	3 65	4 70	5 01	4 85	7 01	6 98	8 77	6 46	5 90	5 91

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										
	July 8	July 15	July 22	July 29	Monthly Average	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	Aug. 19	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	Monthly Average
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Beef cattle—											
Steers, choice: 1,300–1,500 lb.	10 22	9 94	9 88	9 96	10 00	9 68	9 35	9 28	9 20	9 65	9 43
1,100–1,300 lb.	10 35	10 04	9 88	9 96	10 06	9 68	9 54	9 52	9 52	9 92	9 64
900–1,100 lb.	10 35	10 05	9 88	9 96	10 06	9 88	9 70	9 65	9 65	10 00	9 78
750–900 lb.	10 12	10 12	9 85	9 90	10 00	9 88	9 88	9 88	9 82	10 02	9 90
Heifers, choice, 750–900 lb.	9 62	9 74	9 50	9 70	9 64	9 75	9 65	9 62	9 62	9 85	9 70
Veal calves, choice	9 50	9 58	9 85	10 00	9 73	10 10	10 00	10 00	10 15	10 52	10 15
Sheep—											
Lambs, good and choice	10 22	9 48	9 46	9 09	9 56	8 82	8 82	8 66	8 16	8 86	8 66
Hogs—											
Average cost, all packer and shipper purchases	6 47	5 99	5 75	5 66	5 92	5 50	5 10	5 18	5 71	6 13	5 52
Good and choice, 180–200 lb.	7 29	7 08	6 97	6 90	7 06	6 58	6 30	6 06	6 44	6 76	6 43
Medium, 160–200 lb.	6 64	6 44	6 25	6 13	6 36	5 98	5 76	5 48	5 75	5 87	5 77

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

SOURCE: Market Information Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture

Classification	May	June	July	Aug.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Montreal—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	7 15	7 01	6 73	6 48
medium	6 32	6 30	5 87	5 82
common	5 30	5 18	4 87	4 87
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	7 14	7 08	6 74	6 55
medium	6 31	6 33	5 90	5 81
common	5 33	5 04	4 86	4 81
Heifers.....good	6 30	6 32	5 53	5 57
medium	5 40	5 31	4 84	4 67
Calves, fed.....good	8 06	7 75	7 14	–
medium	6 62	–	6 50	5 42
Calves, veal..good and choice	7 12	7 45	7 37	8 07
common and medium	5 16	5 07	5 89	6 53
Cows.....good	5 36	5 39	4 90	5 02
medium	4 55	4 57	4 24	4 24
Bulls.....good	5 25	4 94	4 85	4 30
Hogs.....selects	9 45	9 95	10 30	8 98
bacon	8 95	9 45	9 80	8 48
butchers	8 40	8 90	9 25	7 93
heavies	7 95	8 45	8 80	7 48
lights and feeders	9 34	10 85	9 62	7 63
Lambs.....good handyweights	–	11 23	9 64	8 06
Sheep.....good handyweights	4 75	3 72	3 61	3 49
Toronto—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	6 69	6 65	6 51	6 37
medium	6 33	6 34	6 13	5 90
common	5 75	5 83	5 50	5 35
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	6 94	6 57	6 45	6 27
medium	6 55	6 31	6 06	5 82
common	6 18	6 06	5 73	5 39
Heifers.....good	6 66	6 63	6 49	6 35
medium	6 24	6 32	6 11	5 90
Calves, fed.....good	7 55	7 09	7 16	7 51
medium	7 02	6 62	6 70	6 91
Calves, veal...good and choice	8 25	8 12	8 43	8 92
common and medium	6 56	6 71	7 01	7 18
Cows.....good	4 95	4 92	4 66	4 55
medium	4 40	4 41	4 12	3 96
Bulls.....good	5 03	4 93	5 11	4 78
Stocker and feeder steers..good	5 73	5 93	5 33	5 37
common	5 26	5 42	4 70	4 74
Hogs.....selects	9 07	9 60	9 84	8 35
bacon	8 57	9 10	9 34	7 85
butchers	8 02	8 55	8 79	7 30
heavies	7 57	8 10	8 34	6 85
lights and feeders	7 87	8 40	8 64	7 15
Lambs.... good handyweights	10 57	11 51	10 22	8 65
common, all weights	8 63	8 43	8 05	6 69
Sheep.....good handyweights	4 29	3 59	3 45	3 99
Winnipeg—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	6 21	6 24	6 12	5 91
medium	5 50	5 63	5 40	5 16
common	4 75	4 75	4 62	4 34
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	6 26	6 24	6 09	5 85
medium	5 54	5 66	5 42	5 15
common	4 82	4 91	4 65	4 38
Heifers.....good	5 50	5 62	5 37	4 94
medium	4 84	4 94	4 60	4 29
Calves, fed.....good	6 29	6 28	6 19	6 54
medium	5 54	5 53	5 47	5 71
Calves, veal...good and choice	6 71	6 47	6 35	6 76
common and medium	4 84	4 76	4 75	5 13
Cows.....good	4 71	4 63	4 15	4 00
medium	4 00	3 93	3 55	3 34
Bulls .....good	4 20	4 20	4 30	3 93
Stocker and feeder steers..good	5 24	5 00	4 77	4 92
common	4 25	4 25	3 68	3 86
Stock cows and heifers....good	4 05	4 04	3 80	3 72
common	3 25	3 25	2 85	2 77
Hogs.....selects	8 80	9 28	9 55	8 27
bacon	8 30	8 78	9 05	7 77
butchers	7 29	7 81	8 06	6 91
heavies	6 76	7 26	7 56	6 42
lights and feeders	8 74	9 36	8 86	7 54
Lambs.... good handyweights	10 42	8 97	8 17	6 99
common, all weights	6 88	6 62	6 31	5 60
Sheep.....good handyweights	3 59	3 45	2 75	2 90

Classification	May	June	July	Aug.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Calgary—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	6 14	6 10	6 10	5 32
medium	5 65	5 60	5 60	4 71
common	5 15	5 15	5 15	4 38
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	6 00	5 90	5 90	5 11
medium	5 39	5 35	5 35	4 74
common	5 15	–	5 00	4 46
Heifers.....good	5 63	5 60	5 60	4 65
medium	5 07	5 10	5 10	4 17
Calves, fed.....good	6 34	6 18	6 10	6 00
medium	5 48	5 50	5 53	5 53
Calves, veal...good and choice	7 00	6 70	5 75	5 75
common and medium	5 00	4 88	4 50	4 09
Cows.....good	4 28	4 43	3 86	3 59
medium	3 63	3 70	3 33	3 10
Bulls .....good	4 00	4 00	3 97	3 73
Stocker and feeder steers good	4 75	4 75	4 69	4 54
common	3 50	3 50	3 73	3 75
Stock cows and heifers....good	3 75	3 75	3 56	3 00
common	2 75	2 75	2 64	2 25
Hogs.....selects	8 43	8 85	9 22	8 18
bacon	7 93	8 35	8 72	7 68
butchers	6 94	7 34	7 72	6 66
heavies	6 12	6 23	6 38	5 25
lights and feeders	9 50	9 50	9 44	8 46
Lambs.....good handyweights	8 28	9 11	7 50	5 96
Edmonton—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	5 75	5 75	5 75	4 75
medium	5 25	5 25	5 25	4 25
common	4 50	4 25	4 25	3 25
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	5 66	5 50	5 50	4 50
medium	5 14	–	5 00	4 00
common	4 50	–	4 35	3 35
Heifers.....good	5 50	5 50	5 50	4 75
medium	4 75	4 75	4 75	3 75
Calves, fed.....good	5 62	5 50	5 50	5 50
medium	4 80	4 50	4 50	4 50
Calves, veal...good and choice	6 75	5 66	5 50	5 50
common and medium	5 00	4 09	4 15	4 15
Cows.....good	4 25	4 25	3 79	3 35
medium	3 60	3 75	3 25	3 00
Bulls.....good	3 69	3 50	3 68	3 43
Stocker and feeder steers..good	4 64	4 50	4 50	4 35
common	3 95	3 65	3 65	3 53
Stock cows and heifers... good	3 86	3 50	3 50	3 30
Hogs.....selects	8 41	8 85	9 15	8 02
bacon	7 91	8 35	8 65	7 52
butchers	6 94	7 31	7 66	6 55
heavies	6 08	6 23	6 23	5 01
lights and feeders	5 85	6 37	7 95	5 68
Lambs.....good handyweights	9 51	8 21	7 10	5 82
common, all weights	6 50	5 64	4 61	4 32
Sheep..... good handyweights	–	4 43	4 26	3 60
Moose Jaw—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	5 35	5 39	5 19	5 08
medium	4 47	4 58	4 52	4 48
common	–	3 84	3 81	3 77
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	5 87	–	5 31	5 36
medium	–	–	–	4 57
common	–	–	–	–
Heifers.....good	4 85	4 95	4 74	4 76
medium	–	4 17	4 05	4 13
Calves, fed.....good	5 60	5 51	5 53	–
medium	4 92	4 69	4 50	4 59
Calves, veal...good and choice	5 88	5 76	5 69	5 59
common and medium	4 45	3 94	3 84	4 09
Cows.....good	4 16	4 21	3 80	3 57
medium	3 32	3 54	3 20	2 93
Bulls.....good	3 24	3 09	3 23	3 28
Stocker and feeder steers good	4 26	4 21	4 14	4 45
common	3 30	3 46	3 44	3 38
Stock cows and heifers....good	3 72	3 61	3 40	–
common	–	–	2 62	3 50
Hogs.....selects	8 66	9 15	9 35	8 11
bacon	8 16	8 65	8 85	7 61
butchers	7 13	7 73	7 85	6 86
heavies	6 60	7 16	7 40	6 37
lights and feeders	5 64	6 57	7 64	7 37
Lambs.....good handyweights	7 00	8 61	7 14	6 17

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

SOURCE: Dealers' Quotations

Description	Unit	June 1939	July 1939	July 1938
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Halifax—				
Hams, 12 to 18 lb.	lb.	0 26	0 27	0 29
Bacon	"	0 25	0 25	0 33
Barrelled mess pork, P.E.I.	brl.	27 00	27 00	27 00
Beef carcass, steer	lb.	0 14	0 14	0 14
Lamb, spring	"	0 19	0 23	0 24
Lard, pure	"	0 10	0 10	0 13
Butter, fresh-made creamery prints	"	0 26	0 24	0 28
Cheese, new	"	0 18	0 18	0 18
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 27	0 32	0 34
Potatoes, Canada White, Grade A	90 lb.	1 30	1 90	1 00
St. John—				
Hams	lb.	0 28	0 28	0 30
Bacon	"	0 27	0 27	0 32
Beef carcass, country beef steers	"	0 10	0 10	0 11
Lamb	"	–	0 17	0 24
Lard, pure	"	0 11	0 10	0 12
Butter, creamery	"	0 25	0 24	0 26
Cheese, new	"	0 13	0 13	0 16
Eggs, Grade A, large	doz.	0 24	0 28	0 32
Potatoes, Canada, Grade I.	80 lb.	1 10	1 75	0 78
Hay, pressed, car lots, No. 1	ton	12 00	12 00	11 00
Montreal—				
Hams, No. 1, smoked, light, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 24	0 24	0 28
Bacon, smoked, light, 6 to 8 lb.	"	0 19	0 19	0 27
Pork, mess, barrelled	"	0 13	0 12	0 14
Beef carcass, good steer, 400 to 600 lb.	"	0 13	0 12	0 13
Beef, plate, barrelled (200 lb.)	brl.	17 00	18 00	16 00
Lambs, choice	lb.	0 24	0 20	0 22
Lard, pure, in tierces	"	0 07	0 07	0 08
Butter, first grade, creamery prints	"	0 23	0 23	0 26
Cheese, new, large	"	0 14	0 14	0 14
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 24	0 27	0 35
Potatoes, Quebec White, No. 1	80 lb.	1 08	1 22	* 0 58
Timothy hay, extra, No. 2	ton	8 00	8 00	8 50
Toronto—				
Hams, No. 1, smoked, light, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 25	0 28	0 31
Bacon, No. 1, smoked, light, 6 to 8 lb.	"	0 25	0 25	0 31
Pork, mess, barrelled	"	0 14	0 13	0 14
Beef, carcass, good steer, 450 to 650 lb.	"	0 12	0 12	0 13
Beef, plate, barrelled (net, 200 lb.)	brl.	16 50	16 00	0 16
Lambs, good, 37 to 48 lb.	lb.	0 24	0 22	0 24
Lard, tierces	"	0 09	0 08	0 11
Butter, first grade, creamery prints	"	0 23	0 23	0 26
Cheese, whole, new, cheddar	"	0 14	0 15	0 18
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 22	0 25	0 32
Potatoes, Ontario White	90 lb.	1 15	1 62	1 20
Timothy hay, baled, No. 2	ton	11 50	11 50	10 50

Description	Unit	June 1939	July 1939	July 1938
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Winnipeg—				
Hams, smoked, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 28	0 28	0 31
Bacon, smoked, 6 to 8 lb.	"	0 24	0 24	0 31
Pork, mess, barrelled	"	0 15	0 15	0 18
Beef carcass, good steer, 450 to 650 lb.	"	0 10	0 11	0 11
Lambs, good, 37 to 48 lb.	"	0 21	0 18	0 20
Lard, tierces	"	0 08	0 08	0 13
Butter, finest creamery prints	"	0 23	0 22	0 26
Cheese, Manitoba triplets	"	0 13	0 14	0 16
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 21	0 24	0 30
Potatoes, Manitoba, No. 2	90 lb.	0 90	1 38	0 50
Regina—				
Hams, smoked, Dominion, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 28	0 27	0 33
Bacon, smoked, Dominion, 6 to 8 lb.	"	0 26	0 26	0 35
Beef carcass, good steer and heifer, 550 to 750 lb.	"	0 12	0 12	0 14
Lambs, good spring	"	0 20	0 17	0 18
Lard, in tierces, approx. 360 lb.	"	0 08	0 08	0 13
Butter, finest creamery prints	"	0 22	0 21	0 26
Cheese, Sask. Stiltons	"	0 17	0 17	0 20
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 18	0 20	0 25
Potatoes, Manitoba White, No. 1	90 lb.	0 80	1 40	0 80
Calgary—				
Hams, smoked, Dominion, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 30	0 28	0 33
Bacon, smoked, Dominion, 6 to 8 lb.	"	0 25	0 27	0 37
Barrelled mess pork	brl.	31 00	31 00	33 00
Beef carcass, good steer, 450 to 650 lb.	lb.	0 12	0 12	0 12
Lambs, good, 37 to 48 lb.	"	0 20	0 18	0 17
Lard in tierces, Shamrock, approx. 360 lb.	"	0 08	0 08	0 12
Butter, Glendale creamery prints	"	0 22	0 23	0 27
Cheese, Royal Canadian Half Stiltons, new	"	0 16	0 16	0 19
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 18	0 22	0 29
Potatoes, Alta. Gems, No. 1	90 lb.	1 25	1 05	0 52
Vancouver—				
Hams, No. 1, smoked, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 27	0 26	0 30
Bacon, smoked, 6 to 8 lb.	"	0 24	0 24	0 32
Pork, mess, barrelled	"	0 15	0 15	0 17
Beef, carcass, good steer	"	0 14	0 14	0 14
Spring lambs, good	"	0 22	0 18	0 22
Lard, tierces	"	0 09	0 09	0 13
Butter, finest creamery prints	"	0 24	0 24	0 28
Cheese, mild, Ontario, Stilton	"	0 22	0 22	0 22
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 24	–	0 30
Potatoes, local, No. 1	cwt.	1 35	2 00	1 75

* Per 75 lbs.
(†) B.C., per cwt, new no. 2.

IX.—Average Prices of Milk in Principal Canadian Cities, 1935 to 1939

Source: Dealers' Quotations

Price Paid to Producers

Season	Year	Halifax, N.S.	Montreal, P.Q.	Toronto, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.	Vancouver, B.C.
		Per gallon	Per gallon	Per 8 gallon can	Per cwt.	Per lb. butter fat
		cents	cents	$	$	cents
Winter	1935	21·5	19·1	1·73	1·72	43-53
Spring	1935	21·5	17·5	1·73	1·72	53
Summer	1935	21·5	14·9	1·73	1·48	53
Fall	1935	21·5	18·2	1·73	1·82	53
Winter	1936	21·5	18·2	1·73	1·82	53
Spring	1936	21·5	18·2	1·73	1·82	53
Summer	1936	21·5	14·9	1·73	1·42-1·47	53
Fall	1936	21·5	18·3-21·6	1·73	1·77	53
Winter	1937	21·5-25·6	21·6	1·73-1·85	1·77-1·92	53
Spring	1937	25·6	21·6	1·85	1·95	53
Summer	1937	21·5	18·1	1·73	1·67	49·4
Fall	1937	21·5-25·6	22·7	1·73-1·98	1·67-2·00	49·4
Winter	1938	25·6	22·7	1·91	2·00	49·4
Spring	1938	21·5-25·6	22·7	1·73-1·91	2·00-2·01	47·7
Summer	1938	21·5	18·2	1·73	1·83	47·7
Fall	1938	21·5	22·1	1·73	2·13	47·3-48·6
Winter	1939	22·2-22·5	22·1	1·73	2·13	49
Spring	1939	22·2	22·1	1·73	2·13	48·5-49
Summer	1939	22·2	18·2	1·73	1·83	48·5-49

Wholesale Price to Hotels, Stores, etc.

Season	Year	Cents per gallon	Cents per gallon	Cents per gallon	Cents per gallon	Cents per gallon
Winter	1935	40	28	36	30	25-30
Spring	1935	40	28	36	30	30
Summer	1935	40	25-26	36	30	30
Fall	1935	40	28	36	30	30
Winter	1936	40	28	36	30	30
Spring	1936	40	28	36	30	30
Summer	1936	40	26	36	30	30
Fall	1936	40	30-40	36	30	30
Winter	1937	40	40	36-38	30	30
Spring	1937	40	36	38	30	30
Summer	1937	40	32	36	30	30
Fall	1937	40	36	38-40	30	30
Winter	1938	40	36	40	30	30
Spring	1938	40	36	38-40	30	30
Summer	1938	40	33	38	30	30
Fall	1938	40	36	38	34	30
Winter	1939	*	36	38	34	30
Spring	1939	*	36	38	34	30
Summer	1939	*	33	38	30	30

Retail Price per Single Quart Cash

Season	Year	Cents per quart	Cents per quart	Cents per quart	Cents per quart	Cents per quart
Winter	1935	12	8·5	12	10	9-10
Spring	1935	12	8·5	12	10	10
Summer	1935	12	7·5	12	10	10
Fall	1935	12	8·5	12	10	10
Winter	1936	12	8·5	12	10	10
Spring	1936	12	8·5	12	10	10
Summer	1936	12	7·5	12	10	10
Fall	1936	12	8·5-10	12	10	10
Winter	1937	12	10	12-12·5	10	10
Spring	1937	12	10	12·5	10	10
Summer	1937	12	9-10	12-13	10	10
Fall	1937	12	10-11	12	10	10
Winter	1938	12	11	13	10	10
Spring	1938	12	11	13	10	10
Summer	1938	12	10	12	10	10
Fall	1938	12	11	12	11	10
Winter	1939	11·7	11	12	11	10
Spring	1939	12	11	12	10	10
Summer	1939	12	10·5-11	12	9·5-10	10

* Cans 38 cents, bottles 42 cents; prices for previous years are averages of cans and bottles.