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FIELD CROPS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued on June 7 a report on the numerical condition of field crops in Canada at the end of May as compiled from the returns of the Bureau's corps of crop correspondents.

SUMMARY

Spring wheat prospects at May 31 were slightly more promising than at the same date a year ago. On the other hand, the condition of oats and barley was hardly up to last year's level at the end of May. Pastures and fodder crops including hay, clover and alfalfa, however, were in appreciably better condition at May 31, 1940, than on the same date last year. Fall wheat prospects in Ontario were unchanged from last year and were about average. The small spring wheat areas of eastern Canada showed poorer prospects than a year ago, but in the main producing areas of the Prairie Provinces the better spring rainfall this year has raised the condition of the wheat crop above last year's prospects at the end of May. It will be recalled that last year's heavy rains did not occur until June. Coarse grains in Saskatchewan and Alberta showed poorer condition at May 31, primarily because of delayed seeding this year. Forage crops and pastures were in notably better condition in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario this year, although in somewhat backward condition in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Alberta and British Columbia both showed appreciably better pasture and forage crop conditions, however, than they did a year ago.

Hay and clover meadows and pastures in the Maritime Provinces came through the winter with an unusually small amount of damage from winter-kill. The unsettled weather during May was conducive to good growth of these crops. While spring wheat and coarse grains in Prince Edward Island made a better start this year than they did in 1939, these crops on the whole were slightly below last year's condition in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where the season is late. Seeding of grains in Quebec was also late this year, although germination and growth have been very good. Pastures and forage crops experienced practically no winter-kill and are in favourable condition. In Ontario, heavy rainfalls of the past few weeks delayed seeding of spring cereals, but promoted rapid growth of winter crops, including fall wheat, alfalfa and hay and clover. Heavy yields of the hay crops are expected this season.

A wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces of close to average prospects was indicated at the end of May. While autumn rainfall was deficient in Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta, spring rains have replenished the subsoil moisture in Alberta and across southern Saskatchewan. The best wheat prospects at May 31 this year are indicated across the south of each of the three provinces. North-western Manitoba, north-eastern, central and northern Saskatchewan have been deficient in spring rainfall, and ample rains will be needed to maintain prospects in these areas. Central and northern Alberta with the exception of the Peace River districts are below last year's condition, primarily because of the late spring which delayed seeding. Spring rainfall in the central and northern districts has been adequate. Coarse grains are equal to last year's May 31 condition in Manitoba, but below last year's prospects in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The drop in these two provinces is due largely to the late

seeding. Pastures and forage crops were only fair in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, although well up to average in Alberta at May 31 this year.

In British Columbia all field crops showed favourable promise at May 31, while hay and clover and alfalfa fields and pastures were in exceptionally good condition.

WEATHER CONDITIONS SINCE JUNE 1

Heavy showers were received across the Prairie Provinces on May 31 and June 1, which benefited northern Saskatchewan districts as well as southern Saskatchewan and central Alberta. The dry areas in north-western Manitoba and central-eastern Saskatchewan received very little benefit, however. Light showers in Manitoba and northern Saskatchewan occurred on June 5. Since June 1, scattered thunder showers across eastern Canada, together with warm weather in Ontario and Quebec have made for favourable growing conditions.

NUMERICAL CONDITION OF FIELD CROPS

For all Canada, the condition of the principal field crops at May 31, 1940, expressed in percentages of the long-time average yields per acre, was as follows, with the condition figures at the same date last year within brackets: Fall wheat 98 (98); spring wheat 96 (94); all wheat 96 (94); oats 92 (93); barley 91 (93); fall rye 88 (85); spring rye 93 (95); all rye 89 (87); peas 91 (93); mixed grains 92 (93); hay and clover 99 (94); alfalfa 100 (95); pastures 98 (92).

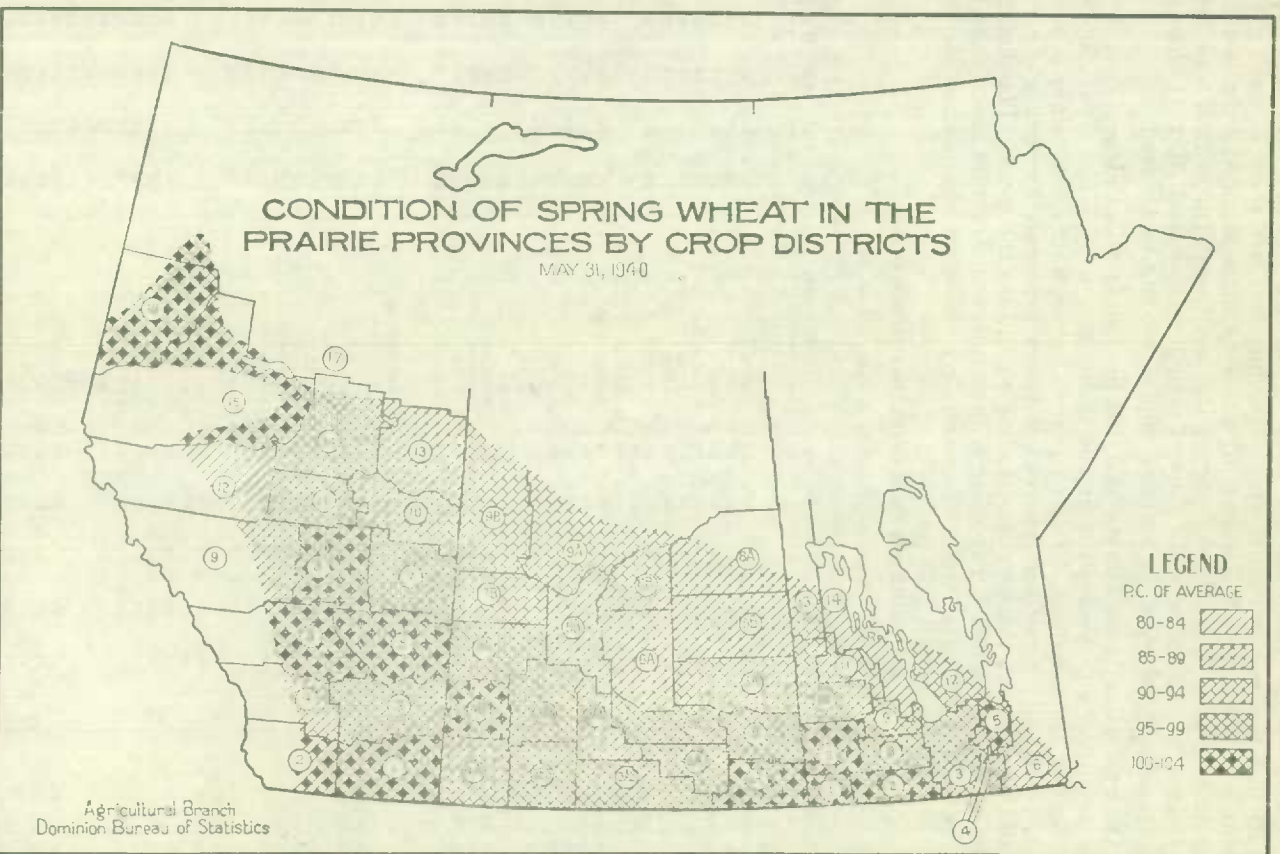
In the Prairie Provinces, the condition of the principal grain crops at May 31 was as follows, with last year's condition at the same date within brackets: Manitoba—Wheat 98 (94); oats 92 (91); barley 91 (91); rye 91 (88). Saskatchewan—Wheat 94 (92); oats 89 (91); barley 88 (92); rye 85 (85). Alberta—Wheat 98 (96); oats 95 (97); barley 95 (97); rye 98 (89).

CHART SHOWING CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT BY CROP DISTRICTS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

The chart on the following page shows the condition of spring wheat by crop districts at the end of May 1940.

All three of the Prairie Provinces show somewhat better prospects at May 31 this year than they did at the same date a year ago. It will be recalled that the heavy rains which made the 1939 crop did not occur until June, so that the May 31, 1939 condition figures could not reflect the subsequent upturn in 1939 crop prospects. Manitoba's provincial-average condition figure at the end of May this year stood at 98 per cent of the long-time average, which was 4 per cent higher than a year ago. Saskatchewan's provincial-average condition stood at 94 at May 31 this year as compared with 92 a year ago. Alberta's condition figure at May 31, 1940, was likewise two points higher than a year ago, standing at 98 as compared with 96 in 1939. Although the greater part of Saskatchewan and central and north-eastern Alberta suffered virtual drought last autumn, rainfall since April 1 of this year has been close to normal in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while exceeding normal in Alberta. This rainfall has not been distributed evenly over the provinces, however, and local deficiencies, particularly in north-western Manitoba and in north-eastern and northern Saskatchewan, are emphasized in the variations in the crop district condition figures as illustrated in the chart and described below by provinces.

Manitoba.—The south-western Crop Districts 1, 2, 7 and 8 and the important Red River Valley District 3 all show better conditions this year than at the end of May a year ago. Crop District 4 in the vicinity of Winnipeg is below last year's condition and Districts 5 and 6 in the east are practically unchanged from a year ago. Crop Districts 10 to 14 embracing the interlake



and north-western areas all show appreciably poorer prospects than in 1939, although they fall considerably short of offsetting this year's improvement in the other crop districts of Manitoba.

Saskatchewan.—All Saskatchewan's southern crop districts and particularly the south-eastern districts show better prospects at May 31 this year than they did a year ago, with the exception of District 4A in the extreme southwest. Good spring moisture has been received across the south of the province,

and while moisture conditions are good in District 4A, the 1940 grasshopper infestation is heaviest in that district. Seeding was late there as well. While conditions in Districts 7A, 7B and 9B are very little changed from last year, the remaining crop districts embracing the north-eastern, central and north-central areas of the province all showed poorer prospects at May 31 than they did a year ago because of the scantier rainfall to date this season.

Alberta.—Southern Alberta districts including the Calgary area are in better condition this year than at the same date a year ago. On the other hand central and northern Alberta districts are in somewhat poorer condition than last year, although their apparent deterioration is not due to lack of current rainfall but rather to the very late seeding conditions this year. This handicap will be overcome rapidly if moderate temperatures and rainfall are maintained. The Peace River districts are in approximately the same condition as last year.

Condition of Field Crops, May 31, 1936 to 1940

(Note: 100 = the longtime average yield per acre)

Field Crops	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Field Crops	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada—						Ontario—concluded					
Fall wheat.....	95	98	96	98	98	Barley.....	89	91	97	91	89
Spring wheat.....	95	85	99	94	96	Fall rye.....	95	96	96	94	97
All wheat.....	95	85	99	94	96	Peas.....	91	92	97	91	89
Oats.....	93	90	97	93	92	Mixed grains.....	92	92	99	92	91
Barley.....	93	93	96	93	91	Hay and clover.....	92	87	97	97	101
Fall rye.....	84	69	98	85	88	Alfalfa.....	95	89	94	96	101
Spring rye.....	93	83	99	95	93	Pasture.....	95	92	99	93	99
All rye.....	86	73	88	87	89						
Peas.....	91	93	97	93	91	Manitoba—					
Mixed grains.....	92	92	99	93	92	Spring wheat.....	96	101	100	94	98
Hay and clover.....	98	90	100	94	99	Oats.....	95	97	97	91	92
Alfalfa.....	95	89	95	95	100	Barley.....	95	96	97	91	91
Pasture.....	101	92	100	92	98	Fall rye.....	87	96	97	87	91
						Spring rye.....	93	96	96	91	90
Prince Edward Island—						All rye.....	88	96	97	88	91
Spring wheat.....	96	99	91	89	101	Peas.....	98	105	97	91	90
Oats.....	96	94	96	93	100	Mixed grains.....	96	96	96	90	91
Barley.....	96	99	88	93	99	Hay and clover.....	99	92	96	84	79
Mixed grains.....	96	94	94	94	99	Alfalfa.....	97	93	96	88	83
Hay and clover.....	103	104	93	84	102	Pasture.....	98	97	96	81	80
Pasture.....	101	105	93	84	101						
Nova Scotia—						Saskatchewan—					
Spring wheat.....	99	95	98	96	94	Spring wheat.....	95	78	99	92	94
Oats.....	100	94	97	96	98	Oats.....	93	84	96	91	89
Barley.....	98	91	97	97	95	Barley.....	93	89	96	92	88
Mixed grains.....	99	95	97	96	96	Fall rye.....	76	51	97	81	84
Hay and clover.....	104	100	97	90	100	Spring rye.....	92	79	99	95	91
Pasture.....	102	99	94	83	97	All rye.....	80	59	88	85	85
						Mixed grains.....	92	81	92	90	91
New Brunswick—						Hay and clover.....	94	78	91	90	82
Spring wheat.....	93	96	92	99	93	Alfalfa.....	93	88	96	95	89
Oats.....	95	87	90	98	96	Pasture.....	93	68	95	91	82
Barley.....	96	89	89	99	97						
Mixed grains.....	96	100	96	100	97	Alberta—					
Hay and clover.....	104	94	98	86	101	Spring wheat.....	96	93	99	96	98
Pasture.....	103	95	96	84	98	Oats.....	95	92	96	97	95
						Barley.....	94	94	96	97	95
Quebec—						Fall rye.....	90	74	101	85	99
Spring wheat.....	85	91	97	96	95	Spring rye.....	94	83	99	96	97
Oats.....	85	92	99	97	96	All rye.....	91	79	100	89	98
Barley.....	87	89	98	96	97	Peas.....	100	90	99	95	95
Spring rye.....	94	95	98	94	97	Mixed grains.....	92	88	96	94	94
Peas.....	90	95	98	97	96	Hay and clover.....	97	84	97	92	100
Mixed grains.....	91	94	99	97	97	Alfalfa.....	94	85	98	94	102
Hay and clover.....	100	91	105	96	100	Pasture.....	97	80	98	90	101
Alfalfa.....	95	85	102	96	100						
Pasture.....	109	92	104	96	100	British Columbia—					
Ontario—						Spring wheat.....	96	96	94	97	101
Fall wheat.....	95	98	96	98	98	Oats.....	98	94	94	99	101
Spring wheat.....	92	92	97	91	88	Barley.....	96	95	90	98	100
All wheat.....	95	97	96	97	98	Spring rye.....	98	96	93	101	100
Oats.....	92	91	98	91	89	Peas.....	100	95	98	101	100
						Mixed grains.....	99	94	95	99	100
						Hay and clover.....	98	95	94	97	104
						Alfalfa.....	100	96	97	98	104
						Pasture.....	98	98	96	98	104

TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORT SUMMARIES

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

JUNE 4

Unsettled weather in eastern Canada through the greater part of May has delayed spring field work beyond the usual period. Clearing weather within the past ten days, however, has accelerated seeding and the growth of crops and pastures. Hay and clover meadows and pastures in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec came through the winter in exceptionally good condition. Ontario experienced unusually heavy rainfall during May. Field crops have an abundance of subsoil moisture and are now making rapid progress. Northern Ontario districts, however, are very late. Seeding will be completed on the Prairies this week. Crop prospects are very favourable over the southern part of Manitoba, in southern and western Saskatchewan and over most of Alberta, but rains are urgently needed in northern Manitoba and central and northern Saskatchewan. In British Columbia the season is well advanced, with ideal weather conditions prevailing for field crops and small fruits.

Field operations were again delayed in the Maritime Provinces this year owing to the cool and unsettled weather that prevailed during the greater part of May. Within the past two weeks field work, especially on the light soils, has advanced rapidly although still delayed on the heavier lands. Pastures and hay and clover generally escaped winter-kill this year, and during May they made excellent growth. Fruit orchards are just coming into full bloom and although somewhat later than last year, are in promising condition.

Spring seeding in Quebec was started about ten days later than usual, although good progress has been made within the past week. Hay and clover meadows wintered well, as did the pastures which are now providing good grazing for the cattle which have had a long season of winter-feeding. The unusually heavy rains in Ontario up to May 24 delayed field operations in many instances, although winter cereals, clover fields and pastures are generally showing a luxuriant growth. The season is very late in northern Ontario and north-western Quebec districts. Apple orchards in Quebec are promising well. Tree fruits and small fruits in the Niagara district have been retarded by wet weather but still show average promise.

Warm weather prevailed during the past week in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and southern Alberta. Precipitation over the Prairie Provinces was scattered, with southern and west-central Saskatchewan and Alberta receiving beneficial rains. Crop prospects in southern Manitoba, southern and west-central Saskatchewan and over most of Alberta continue to be very favourable. In parts of central and northern Manitoba, and in central and northern Saskatchewan rain is urgently needed to improve growing conditions. While the crop in these sections has germinated and is showing above ground, soil moisture conditions are deficient and considerable damage will result unless moisture is soon received. Seeding has been completed in Manitoba, while in Saskatchewan about ten per cent of the coarse grain crops remains to be put in the ground. In Alberta, wheat seeding will be finished this week. From twenty to twenty-five per cent of the coarse grains are still to be sown. Fall rye in southern Manitoba is in the shot blade. Grasshoppers have been hatching at many points over the southern part of the Prairies but control measures are being taken. Little damage has been reported from cutworms. Pasture conditions in northern Manitoba and central and northern Saskatchewan are below average.

In British Columbia the spring season has been almost two weeks earlier than usual. Ideal weather conditions have promoted field crops and pastures. Small fruits are promising well and the strawberry harvest is under way. Tree fruits, in some instances, are showing a lighter set than usual.

The Maritime Provinces.—Unsettled weather conditions throughout the first twenty days of May delayed spring field work in the Maritime Provinces. Within the past two weeks, however, the clearing weather has permitted spring seeding to take place rapidly. A fair amount of coarse grain and potato seeding still remains to be done. In western New Brunswick seeding got under way early in May although interrupted by rains in the latter part of the month. Hay and clover meadows and pastures have wintered exceptionally well and the rains during May have maintained them in excellent condition. The Annapolis Valley is now in full bloom, and all tree fruits and small fruits are promising well.

Quebec and Ontario.—The spring season in Quebec was about ten days later than usual and spring field work was delayed accordingly. In north-eastern districts seeding has been undertaken just within the past week, and while other districts are more advanced, they are still behind their average date of seeding, with a fair amount still remaining to be done. Very little winter-kill has occurred this year in hay and clover fields and pastures. The pastures are at present providing very good grazing for the cattle after a long season of winter-feeding. Apple orchards in Quebec are in good condition. In Ontario the exceptionally heavy rainfall up to May 24 delayed spring seeding beyond the usual period, although clover meadows, pastures and winter cereals have shown rank growth and the spring cereals, where sown, have come along rapidly. Although the rainfall was exceptionally heavy in the Niagara peninsula, fruit conditions are average. In northern Ontario and north-western Quebec districts continuous rains up to May 28 prevented work on the land from starting until this past week.

Prairie Provinces.—In Manitoba seeding was completed during the past week. Crops already in the ground advanced rapidly in response to the high temperatures which prevailed during the week. Only light scattered showers were received in the province and rain is badly needed over most of the central and northern sections. In south-western Manitoba fall rye is in the shot blade. Further reports of serious losses from the sweet clover weevil were received. Flea beetles also are a serious pest in gardens. Grasshoppers are hatching in fair numbers in the western part of the province but control measures are under way. Pastures in the interlake area, and in the central and the northern parts of the province are very short. Summer-fallowing has started.

Wheat seeding in Saskatchewan is completed and about ninety per cent of the coarse grain acreage has been sown. During the past week growth has been generally good and eighty-five to ninety per cent of the wheat crop is showing green. About half the coarse grains have emerged and fair to good growth has taken place. While rains were reported at many points in the province during the past week, there was a great deal of variation in the amount received. In the extreme south and at points in west-central, north-eastern and north-central Saskatchewan heavy rains occurred, while in the north-west and along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Moose Jaw east and in the Elbow and Outlook districts light to moderate rains were received. More moisture is urgently needed in the north-western and east-central and most of the central areas of the province. Damage from cutworms and wireworms is reported at some points. A serious outbreak of grasshoppers has occurred in the extreme south-west and at many points grasshoppers are reported hatching. A poisoning campaign is in progress. Summer-fallowing is now under way in many districts.

Weather conditions in Alberta during the past week continued very favourable for plant development. At many points showers occurred and germination of late sown grain was hastened. In southern Alberta, grasshoppers have been hatching and control measures are now being applied. Ranges are in good condition. In the Lethbridge district, sugar beets are an excellent stand and thinning is proceeding rapidly. In central Alberta, general conditions are fair with the crop making rapid progress. In spite of the late start, growth is about as far ahead as it was at this time last year. Pastures are good. In the northern sections of the province cooler weather was experienced but the crop continued to make progress. Generous rains have been received. Little damage has occurred from cutworms and rootrot.

British Columbia.—The spring season is from ten days to two weeks earlier than usual in British Columbia this year. Rains alternating with warm days during the past two weeks have created ideal growing conditions. Fall wheat is beginning to head and the first cutting of alfalfa will be under way this week. A good crop of strawberries is now being harvested and other small fruits are promising well. In some instances, cherries, prunes and pears are showing a lighter than usual set this year.

JUNE 11

General improvement in crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces occurred during the past week as a result of rains and cool weather. In northern Manitoba and in central and northern Saskatchewan where moisture conditions were inadequate, rains brought relief to the crop at many points. Further rains in these parts are needed to bring the crop along. At several points in central Saskatchewan moisture conditions are still very poor and crops are making little progress. Grasshopper outbreaks in southern Manitoba, south-western Saskatchewan and south-eastern Alberta are threatening serious damage. In south-western Saskatchewan stubble crops have already suffered severely. Early wheat over the southern part of the prairies is stooling well and growth has been healthy. Coarse grain stands are not as satisfactory due to poor germination. Fields of fall rye are heading in central Manitoba.

Manitoba.—A week of cool weather and general rains over the past week-end have greatly improved crop prospects in the province. The rains were particularly welcome in central and northern sections where moisture to date has been limited. Crops in southern Manitoba are making good growth. Stands are good and wheat is stooling well. Grasshoppers are active in the south but cool weather has restricted the damage. Wireworm damage has been extensive throughout the province and has caused considerable thinning of the crops. Fall rye is heading at points in central and south-western Manitoba. While hay crops will be short in the central and northern areas, the recent rains will bring about some improvement.

Saskatchewan.—Further rainfall during the past week again improved crop prospects generally. In the south, where moisture conditions were fairly satisfactory, the rainfall was particularly heavy and moisture conditions are now very favourable. In the central and northern parts of the province the amount of precipitation varied and many points still require timely rains to promote growth and carry the crop as the season progresses. Wheat has reached an average height of about five and one-half inches and on the whole presents a healthy appearance. Coarse grains have made fair progress but slow germination in the drier parts of the province has resulted in some uneven stands. Grasshoppers have caused serious damage to stubble crops in the badly infested

area in the extreme south-west. Control measures to minimize crop losses are under way. Live stock and pastures are in fair to good condition.

Alberta.—Conditions for crop growth continued to be favourable during the past week. Rains were general throughout the province, though scattered areas received only light showers. Subsoil moisture is generally sufficient except in the north-east. Cool weather promoted healthy growth and early wheat is stooling well. Grasshoppers are a serious threat to crops in the south-east where some damage has been reported. Seeding of coarse grains is practically completed. Pastures are in excellent condition.

JUNE 18

Rainfall has been ample for crop growth throughout eastern Canada within the past two weeks, and in a few instances some spring seeding still remains to be done. On heavy lands in the Maritime Provinces, field work has been particularly delayed. On the other hand, the rains have resulted in excellent growth of pastures and forage crops. Quebec and Ontario have also had additional rains, and except for the delay in completion of seeding, all crops have made good to excellent growth. Fall wheat in Ontario has developed rapidly, although some lodging is occurring. In the Prairie Provinces, the rainfall last week was distributed in the northern and central districts where most needed. The wheat crop has advanced satisfactorily on the whole, although there are some short stands in central Saskatchewan due to inadequate moisture, and in central Alberta where the season is late. Grasshoppers are being kept in check except in the south-western corner of Saskatchewan and the south-eastern corner of Alberta. British Columbia crops have progressed favourably during a period of fine, warm weather.

Frequent rains during the past fortnight have delayed the completion of seeding in the Maritime Provinces. Crop prospects are favourable, however, and hay and clover meadows and pastures continue in excellent condition. The tree fruit set has been normal, and small fruits are also in good condition.

Quebec crops are in very good condition at the present time. Frequent rains have been received, and although a small amount of seeding still remains to be done, the grain crops are coming up well. Pastures and forage crops are in excellent condition. A small amount of seeding still remains to be done in Ontario, although crops are generally showing good growth. Fall wheat has developed rapidly, and alfalfa is being cut. Pastures and live stock are generally in good condition. Wet weather in the northern Ontario and Quebec districts has kept seeding very late.

Rainfall over the Prairie Provinces during the past week was concentrated in the northern and central districts. North-western Manitoba, north-eastern and northern Saskatchewan districts particularly received good rains which helped to compensate for the earlier drought conditions that prevailed in these areas. Central and northern Alberta districts also received beneficial showers. Crops on the whole made good growth during the week, although southern Manitoba and central Saskatchewan districts particularly reported need of further rainfall immediately to replenish inadequate moisture reserves. High winds caused excessive evaporation in southern Manitoba. The grasshopper outbreak in extreme south-western Saskatchewan and south-eastern Alberta continued to do damage to stubble crops. Elsewhere, grasshoppers are being kept in check by control measures and weather conditions unfavourable for their development. Pastures are showing some improvement across the Prairies and live stock are in fair to good condition.

Generally fine and warm weather in British Columbia has hastened crop growth. Fall wheat and fall rye have headed out and the spring grains are in good condition. In some cases the tree fruit set is reported as lighter than a year ago.

The Maritime Provinces.—A continuation of unsettled weather in the Maritime Provinces has delayed seeding on the heavy land areas, although seeding is now practically completed on the light soils. Prospects are good for the cereals that have been sown. Pasture conditions continue excellent in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and a heavy milk flow is resulting. Hay and clover meadows are also in excellent condition. Approximately normal prospects prevail for apples and small fruits in Nova Scotia.

Quebec and Ontario.—Crop prospects in Quebec are very favourable at the present time. Precipitation has been ample during the first two weeks of June. Although seeding was delayed, ninety per cent of the grains are now sown and the germination has been good. Meadows and pastures are in excellent condition and live stock and dairy herds have responded accordingly. Insect damage has been minor, although cutworms and flea beetles are active among the truck crops. Tree fruit and small fruit conditions are favourable on the whole. Tobacco planting is general, and the crop is making a good start. In Ontario, the rainy weather of last week continued to delay seeding which is not yet completed in some sections. In these areas the farmers will turn to buckwheat, millet or summer-fallow. Fall wheat has made rapid growth and is lodging in some instances. Heavy hay crops are in prospect, and alfalfa is already being cut. Pastures and live stock are both in good condition. Niagara tree fruit prospects are fair, although the set has been light in some instances. A heavy strawberry crop is ready for market. Tobacco planting is nearing completion and prospects are good for the present. Wet weather has continued to delay seeding in northern Ontario and Quebec districts.

Prairie Provinces.—North-western Manitoba districts received much-needed rainfall during the past week and crop prospects in that area have improved considerably. Elsewhere in the province showers were light, and high winds in the southern districts dried up surface moisture. Crop development during the week was favourable on the whole, however, and grains are showing a heavy stand. Grasshopper infestations are reported across the south of the province, but weather conditions and poison baiting are holding the grasshoppers in check. Current rains will be needed throughout the province to maintain present prospects, as subsoil moisture reserves are generally lacking.

Heavy rains over the greater part of northern Saskatchewan during the past week greatly improved moisture conditions and crop prospects are now more encouraging in this area. Only light scattered showers fell over the rest of the province. While most districts had sufficient moisture reserves to carry the crop along, only fair stands were reported in some of the central areas and at a few points in the south-centre and in the north, growth having been stunted by inadequate moisture reserves. Elsewhere growth of wheat and coarse grains has been good with wheat stooling heavily. For the province as a whole, wheat averages ten inches in height, and coarse grains average about six inches. In the extreme south-west, grasshoppers continued to cause severe damage to crops on stubble fields, while slight damage was reported at scattered points in other districts. Wireworms have been active at many points and some damage was reported from that source. Rains of the past two weeks have improved pastures, particularly in the north, and live stock are in generally fair to good condition.

Light to heavy showers were received over most of Alberta during the past week, and moisture conditions are generally satisfactory. Scattered areas in south-eastern and north-western Alberta are in need of moisture, while in the north-eastern districts good rains are needed to replenish soil-moisture reserves. Crop growth has been vigorous in most of the province, and wheat is stooling well. In the Lacombe area growth is reported as slow, however. Grasshoppers continued to cause severe damage on stubble fields in the extreme south-east, but elsewhere they are being successfully checked. Some wireworm damage has occurred in the Peace River district. Pastures and meadows are in good condition, and live stock are doing well.

British Columbia.—The weather has been generally fine and warm during the past two weeks. An exceptionally good hay crop is now being cut. Grain crops are in excellent condition and fall rye and fall wheat are in full head. Vegetables are in good condition and raspberry marketings are commencing to replace strawberries. The tree fruit set is satisfactory although lighter than last year in some instances.

JUNE 25

Showers were light in the Prairie Provinces last week, except in Manitoba, south-eastern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta where beneficial rains were received. Wheat is in the shot blade stage over wide areas, which is normal for the present period, with the crop having overcome the late seeding conditions. Manitoba has sufficient moisture supplies for the present, except in scattered localities, although central and northern Saskatchewan districts will need heavy current rains to maintain prospects, particularly in central Saskatchewan where irregular conditions have already developed. Southern Alberta benefited during the week from good rains, and crop conditions elsewhere in the province continued favourable except in scattered areas. Grasshoppers have continued to damage crops in south-eastern Alberta and south-western Saskatchewan. A second outbreak threatens in south-central Manitoba, although the cool, rainy weather of the past week has helped to check their development. Pastures are in good condition in Manitoba and Alberta, although only fair in Saskatchewan. Live stock generally are in good condition.

Manitoba.—Excellent rains were received during the week ranging from one-half inch in the north-west and in the extreme south-east to one and one-half inches in the central and southern parts of the province. Temperatures were low during the week and some frost damage was done to gardens and potatoes. The cereal crops escaped damage, however, except in a few northern districts. Wheat generally shows a heavy stand; much of it is in shot blade, and in some cases the crop is beginning to head. The cool, wet weather has helped to keep grasshoppers in check, although there is a heavy infestation in south-central districts.

Saskatchewan.—Except in the south-east where rains were heavy, only light showers occurred during the week in Saskatchewan. Where moisture reserves are light, particularly in the central districts, a marked variation in crop conditions is developing, with present stands ranging from poor to good, depending on local moisture supplies. On the other hand, crops in north-eastern and northern Saskatchewan have made a good recovery as a result of recent rains. Crop conditions in these areas may now be regarded as favourable, as well as in the southern districts, except in the extreme south-west where grasshoppers have created appreciable permanent damage. Generally throughout the central and northern districts, however, frequent and heavy rains will be needed to sustain the crops in view of the light subsoil moisture reserves.

Temperatures were variable during the past week, with a few degrees of frost occurring in east-central and north-eastern districts. While the frost affected some low lying spots, no significant damage was reported. Pastures at present are generally only fair, although live stock are mostly in good condition.

Alberta.—Heavy showers in the south and scattered showers in the rest of the province were received during the past week, and crop prospects generally continue to be favourable. Moisture conditions are satisfactory for the present in most districts though some areas in southern and central Alberta will need good rains to support the luxuriant crop growth. In the Lacombe area and in the region north of Vermilion rain is urgently needed to check deterioration of the crop and to replenish moisture reserves. Good showers were received in the Peace River district although further soaking rains would be welcome. Crop growth has been rapid throughout the province and wheat has entered the shot blade stage in all districts. Grasshoppers continued to take a heavy toll of the crop in the south-east but elsewhere damage has been very light. Pastures and live stock are generally in fair to good condition.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CROP REPORT

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

Prince Edward Island (June 25).—There have been no frosts in the vicinity of Charlottetown during the past month, but some freezing temperatures have been reported from scattered areas in the province. In general, temperatures have been below average. Rain has been more abundant than usual for June and the hours of sunshine reduced. The orchards and small fruits, however, have not suffered as a result of the backward weather. Adverse climatic conditions prevailed during the blooming period which extended from June 10 to June 20. Pollination and set were only fair on most varieties of apples. The set on Wealthy, however, is very good. Among the insects attacking the orchards this spring bud moths have been the most active. Good crops of both strawberries and raspberries are in prospect, but some damage has been done to the plantations by weevils.

There has been a slight increase in plantings of vegetables this spring. Such warm weather crops as beans, corn and cucumbers have not been progressing satisfactorily because of the cool weather, while crops such as peas, radishes, beets, carrots, spinach, etc., are growing rapidly.

Nova Scotia (June 22).—Weather conditions were generally satisfactory during the past month. Although rains were frequent, they were not heavy enough to interfere with the usual orchard operations. No injurious frosts were reported during the period. The apple orchards have been well sprayed for the most part and insects and disease were at a minimum although apple scab, leaf roller and bud moth damage is reported in unsprayed or poorly sprayed orchards. The blooming period extended from May 27 to June 12 and the weather during most of this period was conducive to good pollination. Rains toward the end of the bloom may have reduced the set on the late varieties. Strawberry and raspberry plants have developed satisfactorily since the last report. Although weevils have been troublesome in the strawberry plantations control measures have been effective. Good crops of both fruits are anticipated as a consequence of the favourable weather conditions during the blooming period.

The condition of the fruit crops during the third week in June, with comparative figures for the same period in 1939 in brackets, is as follows: Apples, early 3·3 (4·1); apples, late 3·2 (4·1); pears 3·5 (2·9); plums 2·7 (2·8); strawberries 3·5 (2·5); raspberries 3·1 (2·9).

Growth of all vegetables is normal on the light lands but very late on the heavier soil types. Substantial increases in acreage are reported for some vegetables with a 50 per cent increase in the area planted to potatoes in the Sydney district and a general increase of 10 to 20 per cent for the province as a whole. An increase in acreage of 10 per cent for all truck crops is reported, while the area planted to canning peas is at least double that of last year. The area planted to cabbage, however, is about the same as that of a year ago.

New Brunswick (June 22).—Although the weather was satisfactory for proper pollination of the apple trees, conditions during the past month have been generally cool with frequent showers. The strawberry plants have made excellent growth, although the berry season will be somewhat later than normal with the first berries expected on the market at the end of the month. The plants did not make the usual amount of growth last season but as a result of the favourable growing weather this spring, the yield should be normal. Raspberries show some evidence of winter-killing but production is expected to be about the same as last year.

The condition of the fruit crops during the third week of June, with comparative figures for the same period in 1939 in brackets, are as follows: Apples, early 3.1 (3.5); apples, late 2.7 (4.0); strawberries 3.2 (2.9); raspberries 2.9 (2.8).

Leafy vegetable crops are making excellent growth due to the abundant moisture supply. On the other hand, heat-loving plants such as cucumbers, tomatoes, squash and corn are growing slowly as a result of the cool weather. Late plantings are progressing normally with a definite increase in acreage of most root crops indicated. Early potatoes are considerably above normal.

Quebec (June 21).—In the Montreal district soil moisture conditions remain satisfactory. The temperature has been lower than normal with the result that development has been somewhat retarded. The orchards were in bloom from May 26 to June 1. During this period climatic conditions were very favourable for pollination and as a result, the set is generally good. The Fameuse crop will probably be very large while the McIntosh crop will be slightly less than last year except in the Franklin, Covey Hill and Frelighsburg districts where the crop is expected to be large. Generally speaking the crop of early varieties of apples is expected to be about 50 per cent less than in 1939, while the set on the late varieties is very heavy. Prospects for the strawberry crop are about 50 per cent less than last year because of the lack of timely rains; raspberry plantations, on the other hand, are in excellent condition.

Frequent rains and strong winds in the Quebec City district caused some difficulty during spraying. The apple trees were in bloom during the week of June 3, but adverse weather conditions interfered with proper pollination. It is still too early to be certain of the set of fruit but it is generally considered to be light and the crop, as a result, will be definitely smaller than that of a year ago. The strawberry crop is also expected to be reduced and is at present estimated at 10 per cent less than that of 1939. The raspberry plantations in this area, however, are in good condition.

Although planting of vegetables was later than normal this year, the favourable growing weather has brought the crop on so well that harvesting is being carried on about the usual time. The asparagus crop was of good quality but production was not as heavy as last year due to the lack of sufficient soil moisture. Beans are expected to be ready for market at the end of the month, while broccoli and carrots are now being offered for sale in good quantities. Marketing of early cabbage should be heavy by the end of the month and an increase in

production of 15 per cent over last year is expected. Celery and cauliflower are being harvested from the frames and cucumber supplies will be plentiful about the end of the month. Lettuce of all types is plentiful but damage by heavy rains and winds has affected the quality. The onion crop is expected to be 35 per cent less than that of 1939, due chiefly to adverse weather conditions and heavy weed growth. Early peas are now being pulled and production is heavy. Spinach is plentiful but has been damaged by winds and rain. Tomatoes are now in full bloom and judging by the profusion of blossoms a heavy crop is in prospect.

Ontario (June 25).—WESTERN ONTARIO: Cool, wet weather, prevailing during and following the initial fruit set, caused irregular sizing and rot, particularly of sweet cherries and plums in the main tender-fruit areas. Bush, vine and strawberry plantations are, however, in good condition and the foliage and wood growth of the tree fruits has been excellent. The cool, wet weather during the past weeks has been conducive to the development of apple scab, especially in unsprayed or poorly sprayed orchards. Bud moth damage is also reported in several apple-growing areas, despite the control measures being taken this season, while some leaf curl is appearing in low-lying peach orchards in the Niagara district. The prospects for the apple crop as a whole are below average with the exception of Spies and Snows which are average. The outlook for the pear crop is also below average. Although development to date is good, the set is very spotty. While the initial set of peaches is good, sizing of fruit is uneven and will probably result in a heavy drop. Plums also set irregularly and a below-average crop is indicated for all varieties. Strawberry plantations, on the other hand, are in excellent condition and are bearing a heavy set of fruit. The yield is expected to be the heaviest in several years. Raspberries also look promising as the plantations are showing good cane and foliage growth. The general condition of the vineyards is also good. There appears to be a two-bunch set on the average, particularly on the blue varieties. A poor to below-average crop of cherries is anticipated owing to an irregular set and subsequent uneven development.

The planting of many vegetables was delayed as a result of the wet condition of the ground. This was particularly so in the case of potatoes, late celery and late tomatoes in some areas. Intermitent cold, wet weather has retarded the development of some crops especially cabbage, cauliflower and head lettuce. Potatoes planted in low land were lost in some sections as a result of the frequent rains, while onion plantations are suffering from the excessive weed growth.

EASTERN ONTARIO: Satisfactory growing conditions for tree fruits have prevailed during the past three weeks. As a result of the cool, wet weather during the blooming period, the set of fruit on the apple trees is medium to light, depending on the variety. Since the pre-pink application, adverse conditions have interfered with proper spraying. As a consequence, considerable scab has developed on the foliage and bud moths and leaf rollers have caused some damage. Although the bloom was heavy on sour cherries, pears and plums, unfavourable weather during the blossom period affected pollination and the set of fruit is therefore only average. From present indications, the crop of strawberries will be much lighter than was at first expected, and the quality of the fruit in most patches is below average. The raspberry plantations are now in bloom, but warmer weather is needed for proper pollination.

The weather generally has been too cold and wet for satisfactory growth of vegetables. In the Ottawa district, however, there has been less rain than farther west and the crops are developing normally. The planting of vegetables in most areas is ten days to two weeks later than usual.

The condition of the fruit and vegetable crops in Ontario during the third week in June, with comparative figures for approximately the same period in 1939, is as follows:

Description	Western Ontario		Eastern Ontario	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Fruit—				
Apples:				
Early varieties.....	2.3	3.1	2.8	3.0
Wealthy.....	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.0
Snow.....	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.7
McIntosh.....	2.7	3.2	2.8	3.5
Baldwin.....	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.0
Greening.....	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.0
Spy.....	3.0	2.5	3.5	2.3
Stark.....	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.6
Other varieties.....	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.0
All Apples.....	2.6	—	2.8	—
Cherries:				
Sweet.....	2.2	2.4	—	—
Sour.....	2.3	3.1	2.8	1.0
Pears:				
Bartlett.....	2.3	2.2	2.6	3.0
Keiffer.....	2.5	2.1	—	—
Others.....	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.0
Peaches.....	2.8	2.9	—	—
Plums:				
Japanese.....	2.3	2.1	3.0	1.0
European.....	2.5	2.3	3.0	1.0
Grapes.....	3.0	3.2	—	—
Vegetables—				
Asparagus.....	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0
Beans (snap).....	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.1
Beets (bunching).....	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4
Cabbage (early).....	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Cauliflower (early).....	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.2
Carrots (bunching).....	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0
Celery (early).....	3.0	3.0	2.8	—
Corn (sweet).....	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5
Lettuce (head).....	3.0	3.0	—	—
Lettuce (all varieties).....	—	—	3.3	3.0
Onions.....	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.1
Peas (garden).....	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.4
Potatoes (early).....	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.7
Spinach.....	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.5
Tomatoes (fresh).....	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7
Tomatoes (processing).....	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7

Manitoba (June 24).—As a result of the severe frosts on June 19 and 20 in the Winnipeg area, potatoes, tomatoes, corn, peppers, eggplants, beans and most vine crops were frozen. In some sections just the tips of leaves were touched while in other areas close by plants were frozen to the ground. Reseeding will be necessary in some cases and consequently these crops will be late.

The general condition of the vegetable crop aside from those injured by frost is good and growth has been normal. The rhubarb season was quite short due to this crop going to seed weeks earlier than usual. Locally produced head lettuce, spinach, radishes and onions have been on the market for some time. Early peas will be ready in a week to ten days. The quality of produce is good. The progress of those crops not damaged by frost, including onions,

carrots, parsnips, beets, cabbage, cauliflower and peas, is excellent. The flea beetle which earlier threatened to cause much damage has not materialized, probably due to the moist and rather cool condition. Cutworm damage has been quite extensive.

Saskatchewan (June 24).—The growth of vegetables in most districts was slow during the early part of June due to cool weather. In central Saskatchewan, and many points in the northern districts lack of sufficient moisture also retarded growth. With the exception of some local areas in the northern and central portions of the province, growth during the latter part of June was considerably improved, but on the whole gardens are from one to two weeks later than normal. A slight increase in acreage is reported in the southern and northern districts, the chief increase being in the area planted to potatoes. While some cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, etc., are planted, the most extensively grown vegetables are the common varieties of small garden stuff. In the extreme south-western portion of the province grasshoppers have caused severe injury. In many instances gardens will possibly be a total loss and the prospects are that a deficiency of garden stuff will exist in that district. Slight damage from grasshoppers and cutworms is noted at other scattered points. Some frost damage also occurred on the night of June 18 in east-central and several northern districts.

Alberta (June 24).—Weather since the last report has been fair for vegetable crops. Rainfall, however, has been very spotted, some sections receiving an abundance while others, though not actually suffering, would welcome heavy rains. South-eastern Alberta, which includes Medicine Hat, has had very little moisture since May. Fortunately, the area planted to onions and celery is irrigated and growth is reported to be good; carrots also promise well. Plantings of other vegetables are very light. The Lethbridge district has had fair rains so far this month and potatoes, the principal vegetable crop, are growing satisfactorily. As stated in a previous report, an increase of 10 per cent in acreage is reported for this commodity. All other vegetable plantings are about normal and progress of growth is satisfactory.

British Columbia (June 26).—The weather has been dry in all sections of the province. Picking of the strawberry crop is practically finished and the heaviest shipments ever made to the Prairies were recorded this year. Raspberries are moving in volume and loganberries are at the peak of production. The Okanagan cherry crop is almost over, while the Kootenay and coast districts are starting to ship. Okanagan cooking apples are now appearing on the market and apricot shipments are expected to start this week. Semi-ripe tomatoes are moving from southern Okanagan and cucumbers from the same area are being shipped in volume.

The first estimates of the tree-fruit crops issued on June 15 are as follows:

Kind	Unit	1940	1939	1940 in per cent of 1939
Apples.....	Box	6,015,200	6,206,300	96.9
Pears.....	"	344,600	354,600	97.2
Plums.....	Crate	135,500	163,300	83.0
Prunes.....	"	323,500	456,300	70.9
Cherries.....	"	183,400	263,100	69.7

TOBACCO CROP REPORT

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued on June 22 the first report on the 1940 commercial crop of leaf tobacco, indicating (1) planted acreage and (2) progress in transplanting and condition of the crop at June 15. These reports are based on information furnished by the Tobacco Service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Flue-Cured and Burley Marketing Associations of Ontario, the tobacco companies handling the crop and the Bureau's crop correspondents.

SUMMARY

A considerable reduction in acreage is indicated for the 1940 tobacco crop as compared with an acreage of 91,035 acres planted in 1939. Reductions are general for all types of tobacco grown in Ontario, the greatest change being in the flue-cured crop, the area of which has been reduced by approximately one-third from the area of 62,550 acres in 1939. Decreases are also indicated for the cigarette and cigar leaf types in Quebec.

The planting season in Ontario has been very favourable except that heavy rains have delayed somewhat the planting of burley and dark tobaccos. Planting of flue-cured tobacco was completed by June 15, while about 75 per cent of the burley and 50 per cent of the dark types were planted at that date. Damage from cutworms has been less than average but wireworms are more prevalent than in a normal year. In Quebec, cold dry weather has delayed planting and growth in the district north of the St. Lawrence but the cigar leaf crop in the Yamaska Valley has made good growth. No serious damage from insects or disease has been reported although there has been some destruction from high winds. Planting of flue-cured was completed by June 15 but not more than 60 per cent of the cigar and pipe types were planted at that date. Transplanting of the British Columbia crop is practically completed and the crop is in good condition.

PLANTED ACREAGES, 1940

The area planted to the commercial tobacco crop in Canada in 1940 is considerably less than the 1939 area of 91,035 acres. The biggest reductions have been in the acreage of flue-cured tobacco in Ontario. Although definite measurements of acreage are not yet available it is expected that plantings of this type will show a reduction of at least one-third and possibly as high as 40 per cent of the 1939 area of 62,550 acres. This reduction in acreage is in line with the request of the Flue-Cured Marketing Association of Ontario to all its members that they reduce their acreage in 1940 by 33½ per cent from that planted in 1939. Similar advice as to the necessity of a substantial reduction in acreage was also given by the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario in a letter sent to all flue-cured tobacco growers in Ontario. The acreage planted to flue-cured tobacco in Quebec is smaller than the 1939 acreage by 15 to 20 per cent. On the other hand, an increase of 30 per cent is indicated in the relatively small acreage of flue-cured tobacco in the Sumas Reclamation area in British Columbia.

Following the recommendation of the Burley Marketing Association of Ontario that a 12½ per cent reduction in acreage be put into effect this year, it is anticipated that the acreage planted to burley tobacco will be approximately 9,600 acres. The acreage of dark tobacco under contract in Ontario will show a reduction of at least 35 per cent. There will probably be a decrease of 5 to 10 per cent in the area planted to cigar leaf types in Quebec. Not much change is indicated in the acreage planted to the pipe varieties, production of which is also confined to Quebec.

PROGRESS IN PLANTING AND CONDITION OF CROP

Ontario.—The planting season has been one of the best on record with plenty of rain and an abundance of good strong plants. Planting was delayed somewhat due to a rather backward spring and comparatively light rainfall during the early part of May. However, conditions have been very favourable since the end of the month and there is plenty of soil moisture throughout the entire tobacco growing districts.

Planting of flue-cured tobacco commenced about May 24 and was in full swing by the end of the month. Fifty per cent of the crop was in the ground by June 6 and planting was practically completed by June 15. The crop is in good condition at the present time, with the early plantings making rapid growth.

The transplanting of burley began about June 1, which is slightly later than usual. Planting was general in Essex County by June 10 although some delay was caused by heavy rains. About 75 per cent of the crop was planted at June 15. There will be an ample supply of plants for the entire crop but some of the plants are considerably later than normal. Planting of dark tobaccos got nicely under way during the first week in June and was 50 per cent completed by the middle of the month.

Damage from cutworms is less than average this season but wireworms are more prevalent than in a normal year.

Quebec.—Cold weather and lack of soil moisture delayed the development and transplanting of seedlings in the district north of the St. Lawrence. First plantings of flue-cured were made on May 22. The bulk of the planting was completed during the last week of May and the first week of June. Planting was completed by June 15 but the weather has been too cold and windy to promote quick growth. First plantings of cigar and pipe tobaccos were made around June 1. Most of the planting was finished in the southern part of this district by June 15 but elsewhere in the district not more than 60 or 70 per cent of the work has been completed. Wind, cutworms, and wireworms have caused considerable damage on some farms.

Planting of pipe and cigar leaf tobacco in the Yamaska Valley began around June 5. By the middle of the month about 50 per cent of the plants were in the ground. The work is being carried out under favourable weather conditions and the plants are getting a good start. Although the ground was a little dry during the first part of June heavy precipitation during the second week was beneficial. No serious damage from insect pests or disease has been reported to date.

British Columbia.—Transplanting commenced about May 25 and was practically completed by June 18. Some replanting was necessary during the second week of June. Plants are generally in good condition and some of the early transplantings are well advanced. Moisture conditions have been fairly good although only a few scattered showers have been received since May 23. The weather has been very warm and dry since June 8 and the crop would benefit by a good rain.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF CEREALS, FLAXSEED AND POTATOES

Table I, compiled from the International Crop Report of April, 1940, gives the total yields of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and potatoes for all the countries of the world for which official statistics are available. The table includes countries of the northern hemisphere for the year 1939 as compared with 1938 and the five-year average 1933-37, and certain countries of the southern hemisphere for the year 1939-40 as compared with 1938-39 and the five-year average 1933-37 to 1937-38.

I.—World Acreage and Production of Cereals, Flaxseed and Potatoes, 1939 as compared with 1938 and the Five-Year Average 1933-37 (S.H. 1939-40 and 1938-39 and the Average 1933-34 to 1937-38)

Crop	Number of Countries	N.H. 1938 S.H. 1938-39	N.H. 1939 S.H. 1939-40	Average N.H. 1933-37 S.H. 1933-34 to 1937-38	N.H. 1938 S.H. 1938-39	N.H. 1939 S.H. 1939-40	Average N.H. 1933-37 S.H. 1933-34 to 1937-38
		000 acres	000 acres	000 acres	000 bus.	000 bus.	000 bus.
Wheat.....	42	251,723	234,383	223,016	3,948,715	3,696,073	3,079,384
Oats.....	32	79,997	77,498	80,192	2,886,164	2,776,071	2,537,229
Barley.....	37	54,465	57,431	53,462	1,310,079	1,413,418	1,150,167
Rye.....	26	44,502	44,354	42,928	974,898	973,166	863,387
Flaxseed.....	12	12,650	15,212	13,332	91,339	93,382	99,776
Potatoes.....	24	16,682	16,566	16,756	000 cwt. 2,123,561	000 cwt. 2,125,948	000 cwt. 1,985,951

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS FOR MAY, 1940

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

Experimental Farm or Station	Degree of Temperature (F)			Total Precipitation in inches	Total Hours of Bright Sunshine	
	High	Low	Mean		Possible	Actual
Ottawa, Ont.....	80	28	54.9	4.24	462	189.3
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	77	33	49.7	4.05	465	203.2
Kentville, N.S.....	82	30	51.4	2.46	461	155.1
Nappan, N.S.....	78	28	50.9	2.81	463	150.6
Fredericton, N.B.....	87	29	52.0	3.72	464	164.6
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.....	83	28	47.7	3.46	469	168.7
Cap Rouge, Que.....	80	32	50.4	3.99	468	131.0
Lennoxville, Que.....	81	25	55.0	3.06	462	182.3
Farnham, Que.....	81	27	54.6	2.47	459	192.2
L'Assomption, Que.....	81	28	53.8	2.40	461	191.1
Normandin, Que.....	80	26	47.3	3.72	471	139.3
Harrow, Ont.....	85	35	56.6	2.48	450	201.4
Delhi, Ont.....	83	28	54.1	5.60	452	173.4
Kapuskasing, Ont.....	83	22	45.3	4.37	476	149.9
Morden, Man.....	89	26	53.4	1.65	475	242.5
Brandon, Man.....	90	18	52.3	2.15	478	244.6
Indian Head, Sask.....	91	21	55.6	1.33	481	249.2
Swift Current, Sask.....	82	29	57.3	.82	478	276.7
Rosthern, Sask.....	90	22	56.6	1.58	494	290.9
Scott, Sask.....	84	28	54.9	1.76	492	292.7
Lacombe, Alta.....	88	29	55.3	1.92	489	253.0
Lethbridge, Alta.....	85	34	50.3	1.32	477	279.8
Manyberries, Alta.....	92	33	56.2	1.41	474	244.1
Beaverlodge, Alta.....	83	30	51.2	1.03	500	256.7
Fort Vermilion, Alta.....	87	22	51.1	2.13	-	264.2
Windermere, B.C.....	86	28	53.4	.50	481	274.5
Summerland, B.C.....	89	38	59.0	2.18	478	259.9
Agassiz, B.C.....	82	41	58.5	3.60	476	196.7
Sidney, Vancouver Island, B.C.....	77	41	56.4	1.44	473	291.4

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN GRAIN, 1938-39 and 1939-40

SOURCE: External Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

I.—Exports of Wheat and Flour

Description	May		Ten months ended May	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Wheat—				
To United States..... bu.	2,883,821	9,691,983	21,470,928	72,239,259
\$	1,652,994	8,529,640	12,243,591	53,636,771
To United Kingdom and 'orders'—				
via United States..... bu.	—	—	111,122	3,312,026
\$	—	—	64,331	2,994,749
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard..... bu.	3,791,750	12,989,214	34,143,263	52,881,395
\$	2,597,160	12,101,212	23,790,242	45,421,005
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard..... bu.	1,584,407	175,465	26,584,214	6,906,940
\$	869,929	149,180	15,384,683	4,468,382
via Churchill..... bu.	—	—	916,912	1,772,459
\$	—	—	585,969	1,033,760
Total to United Kingdom and 'orders'..... bu.	5,376,166	13,164,679	61,755,511	64,872,820
\$	3,467,039	12,250,392	39,825,225	53,917,896
To Other Countries—				
via United States..... bu.	57,033	—	1,174,874	931,070
\$	32,509	—	758,476	797,503
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard..... bu.	4,509,250	599,658	25,267,631	10,825,606
\$	3,058,122	546,841	16,488,220	8,175,197
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard..... bu.	828,996	10,000	8,153,830	3,073,985
\$	451,354	10,036	4,603,630	2,053,389
Total to Other Countries..... bu.	5,395,279	609,658	34,596,335	14,830,661
\$	3,541,985	556,877	21,850,326	11,026,089
Total Wheat..... bu.	13,655,266	23,466,320	117,822,774	151,912,710
\$	8,662,068	21,336,909	73,919,142	118,580,756
Wheat Flour—				
To United States..... bbl.	12,968	8,232	77,177	142,786
\$	25,563	27,347	160,068	343,198
To United Kingdom and 'orders'—				
via United States..... bbl.	—	82,631	3,106	433,537
\$	—	334,819	9,737	1,734,962
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard..... bbl.	280,689	455,107	1,972,372	3,412,702
\$	824,898	1,936,616	6,357,444	12,111,176
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard..... bbl.	2,946	—	82,489	5,208
\$	9,695	—	261,897	16,375
Total to United Kingdom and 'orders'..... bbl.	283,635	537,738	2,057,967	3,851,447
\$	834,593	2,271,435	6,629,078	13,862,513
To Other Countries—				
via United States..... bbl.	22,698	21,797	261,690	377,376
\$	77,256	98,340	893,251	1,424,050
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard..... bbl.	142,371	123,381	1,072,731	1,241,907
\$	429,932	535,260	3,760,440	4,560,365
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard..... bbl.	54,106	31,447	330,114	344,679
\$	155,447	114,123	1,072,241	1,164,896
Total to Other Countries..... bbl.	219,175	176,625	1,664,535	1,963,962
\$	662,635	747,723	5,725,932	7,149,311
Total Wheat Flour..... bbl.	515,778	722,595	3,799,679	5,958,195
\$	1,522,791	3,046,565	12,515,078	21,355,022
Total Exports of Wheat and Flour..... bu.	15,976,267	26,717,997	134,921,339	178,754,618
\$	10,184,859	24,383,414	86,434,220	139,935,778

NOTE.—On the average, one barrel of flour equals $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat.

II.—Exports of Barley, Oats and Rye

Grain	May		Ten months ended May	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Barley..... bu.	1,206,460	68	14,363,672	11,864,974
\$	546,736	64	6,112,064	5,981,288
Oats..... bu.	892,274	2,453,907	7,363,277	13,062,639
\$	296,836	1,087,543	2,366,176	5,578,029
Rye..... bu.	86,572	820,577	923,519	3,778,664
\$	38,683	540,498	409,937	2,252,106

VISIBLE SUPPLIES, INSPECTIONS AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN GRAIN

I.—Quantities of Grain in Store during June, 1939 and 1940

Distribution	Durum Wheat	Other Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Week ended June 7, 1940						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	1,215,000	88,355,000	2,725,000	1,905,000	285,000	1,143,000
Interior private and mill.....	9,000	6,345,000	799,000	1,902,000	26,000	47,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	1,123	12,465,630	9,094	7,193	-	967
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	-	15,468,723	122,162	81,341	-	11,565
Victoria.....	-	612,474	-	-	-	-
Prince Rupert.....	-	1,136,049	-	-	-	-
Churchill.....	-	2,494,610	-	-	-	-
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	2,272,435	53,034,936	594,881	1,509,999	225,035	393,968
Eastern.....	2,483,931	50,959,913	2,087,719	909,932	-	305,629
U.S. Lake ports.....	24,000	9,935,877	527,000	1,013,893	-	1,805,000
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	2,862,256	8,296,955	-	372,606	-	920,668
In transit lake.....	43,325	4,438,522	281,272	431,233	17,001	7,073
In transit rail.....	-	15,920,408	372,728	91,817	9,348	68,468
In transit U.S.A.....	-	1,249,068	-	-	-	-
Total.....	8,911,070	270,713,165	7,518,856	8,225,014	562,384	4,703,338
Total same period 1939.....	9,073,191	104,043,591	8,519,112	6,647,380	149,810	2,619,188
Week ended June 14, 1940						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	1,205,000	82,860,000	2,720,000	1,790,000	286,000	1,075,000
Interior private and mill.....	11,000	6,212,000	787,000	1,832,000	16,000	28,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	793	12,400,691	8,770	9,019	-	1,639
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	-	15,386,142	118,633	69,577	-	11,565
Victoria.....	-	612,474	-	-	-	-
Prince Rupert.....	-	1,136,049	-	-	-	-
Churchill.....	-	2,494,610	-	-	-	-
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	2,310,977	52,528,563	539,029	1,457,787	178,114	413,201
Eastern.....	2,353,564	53,164,260	1,954,356	1,047,382	21,430	297,456
U.S. Lake ports.....	24,000	10,567,877	607,000	811,893	-	1,805,000
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	2,994,256	8,583,481	-	372,606	-	920,668
In transit lake.....	19,802	4,638,078	127,933	235,565	48,478	-
In transit rail.....	-	19,628,214	381,675	109,989	12,964	130,944
In transit U.S.A.....	-	373,207	-	-	-	-
Total.....	8,919,392	270,585,655	7,244,396	7,935,818	562,986	4,683,473
Total same period 1939.....	9,356,819	100,837,535	8,642,877	6,656,978	145,771	2,591,041
Week ended June 21, 1940						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	1,195,000	73,800,000	2,680,000	1,675,000	286,000	967,000
Interior private and mill.....	13,000	6,060,000	825,000	1,772,000	21,000	22,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	693	12,135,745	13,992	9,681	-	2,651
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	-	15,258,200	116,280	68,743	-	11,315
Victoria.....	-	612,474	-	-	-	-
Prince Rupert.....	-	1,136,049	-	-	-	-
Churchill.....	-	2,494,610	-	-	-	-
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	2,019,937	56,391,881	417,296	1,487,863	170,631	323,303
Eastern.....	2,318,922	56,662,969	1,670,472	1,013,754	29,745	286,542
U.S. Lake ports.....	24,000	10,210,877	371,000	998,893	-	1,805,000
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	3,155,256	8,995,481	-	372,606	-	920,668
In transit lake.....	357,741	3,515,619	71,253	36,995	35,940	147,761
In transit rail.....	-	21,729,941	624,913	178,457	30,161	168,150
In transit U.S.A.....	-	1,809,098	-	-	-	-
Total.....	9,084,549	270,812,950	6,790,206	7,613,992	572,877	4,654,390
Total same period 1939.....	9,704,697	96,765,437	9,099,057	6,452,015	162,601	2,822,432
Week ended June 28, 1940						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	1,145,000	66,905,000	2,580,000	1,515,000	279,000	853,000
Interior private and mill.....	17,000	6,248,000	814,000	1,698,000	37,000	22,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	693	12,118,376	22,343	13,912	-	1,692
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	-	15,212,787	110,988	67,077	-	11,315
Victoria.....	-	612,474	-	-	-	-
Prince Rupert.....	-	1,136,049	-	-	-	-
Churchill.....	-	2,494,610	-	-	-	-
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	1,385,338	62,345,108	466,330	1,449,786	179,144	445,074
Eastern.....	3,000,311	57,808,881	1,558,071	993,310	62,222	313,162
U.S. Lake ports.....	24,000	10,650,877	258,000	849,000	-	1,808,000
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	3,060,256	8,897,519	-	372,606	-	920,668
In transit lake.....	198,329	2,761,743	78,824	149,497	-	215,092
In transit rail.....	-	23,751,439	721,271	224,096	20,808	-
In transit U.S.A.....	-	1,282,273	-	-	-	-
Total.....	8,820,927	272,225,196	6,600,825	7,332,284	578,174	4,650,003
Total same period 1939.....	9,404,445	94,389,159	9,296,968	6,374,960	143,161	2,827,452

II.—Inspections in the Western Inspection Division and Shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur by Rail and Water, August 1 to June 30, 1938-39 and 1939-40

Western Division		Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
		bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
INSPECTIONS.....	1938-39	265,705,451	25,263,780	24,270,636	671,327	2,391,726
	1939-40	341,732,313	31,281,727	21,339,485	1,251,950	4,688,566
SHIPMENTS.....	1938-39	157,068,996	14,786,774	16,526,664	579,199	1,326,713
	1939-40	213,879,164	23,036,421	16,135,103	823,162	4,900,964

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

I.—Weekly Average Cash Prices per Bushel of Canadian Grain at Winnipeg, Basis in Store Fort William-Port Arthur, June 1940, with Averages for the Month

Grain and Grade	Week ended				Monthly Average
	June 8	June 15	June 22	June 29	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Wheat—					
No. 1 Man. Hard.....	0 74½	0 73	0 71	0 71½	0 72½
No. 1 Man. Northern.....	0 74	0 72½	0 71	0 71½	0 72½
No. 2 Man. Northern.....	0 71½	0 69½	0 68	0 68½	0 69½
No. 3 Man. Northern.....	0 67½	0 66½	0 64	0 63½	0 65½
No. 4 Man. Northern.....	0 65½	0 64	0 62½	0 61½	0 63½
No. 5.....	0 61½	0 60½	0 58½	0 57½	0 59½
No. 6.....	0 59½	0 58½	0 56½	0 56½	0 57½
Feed.....	0 55½	0 54½	0 52½	0 52½	0 53½
No. 4 Special.....	0 64½	0 64	0 62½	0 61½	0 63½
No. 5 Special.....	0 60½	0 60	0 58	0 57½	0 59½
No. 6 Special.....	0 58½	0 58	0 56½	0 56½	0 57½
Tough—No. 1 Hard.....	0 71	0 69½	0 67	0 68½	0 69½
No. 1 Northern.....	0 71	0 69½	0 67	0 68½	0 69½
No. 2 Northern.....	0 68½	0 66½	0 65	0 65½	0 66½
No. 3 Northern.....	0 63½	0 62½	0 60½	0 60	0 61½
Rejected—No. 1 Northern.....	0 67	0 65½	0 63	0 64½	0 65½
No. 2 Northern.....	0 64½	0 63	0 61½	0 61½	0 62½
No. 3 Northern.....	0 61½	0 60½	0 57	0 57½	0 59½
Smutty—No. 1 Northern.....	0 69½	0 68½	0 66½	0 66½	0 67½
No. 2 Northern.....	0 66½	0 65½	0 63½	0 63½	0 64½
No. 3 Northern.....	0 62½	0 61	0 59½	0 59	0 60½
No. 1 C. W. Garnet.....	0 68	0 66½	0 65	0 64½	0 66½
No. 2 C. W. Garnet.....	0 67	0 65½	0 64	0 63½	0 65½
No. 3 C. W. Garnet.....	0 63½	0 62	0 60	0 60	0 61½
No. 1 C. W. Amber Durum.....	0 66½	0 64½	0 62½	0 62½	0 64½
No. 2 C. W. Amber Durum.....	0 65½	0 63½	0 61½	0 61½	0 63½
No. 3 C. W. Amber Durum.....	0 64½	0 62½	0 60½	0 60½	0 62½
Oats—					
No. 2 C. W.....	0 32½	0 31½	0 30½	0 30½	0 31½
No. 3 C. W.....	0 31	0 31	0 29½	0 29½	0 30½
No. 1 Feed.....	0 31	0 31	0 29½	0 29½	0 30½
No. 2 Feed.....	0 28½	0 28½	0 27	0 27½	0 27½
No. 3 Feed.....	0 25½	0 26½	0 25	0 24½	0 25½
Barley—					
No. 1 C. W. Six-Row.....	0 36½	0 35½	0 31½	0 32½	0 34½
No. 2 C. W. Six-Row.....	0 36½	0 35	0 33	0 32½	0 34½
No. 3 C. W. Six-Row.....	0 34½	0 34	0 31	0 30½	0 32½
No. 1 C. W. Two-Row.....	0 42½	0 41½	0 39	0 37½	0 40
No. 2 C. W. Two-Row.....	0 42½	0 41½	0 39	0 37½	0 40
No. 1 Feed.....	0 34½	0 33½	0 31½	0 29½	0 32½
No. 2 Feed.....	0 33½	0 33	0 30	0 29	0 31½
No. 3 Feed.....	0 32½	0 32½	0 29½	0 28	0 30½
Rye—					
No. 2 C. W.....	0 48½	0 46½	0 45	0 41½	0 45½
No. 3 C. W.....	0 44½	0 42½	0 40½	0 36½	0 41½
No. 4 C. W.....	0 41½	0 40½	0 37½	0 33½	0 38½
C. W. Ergoty.....	0 40½	0 39½	0 36½	0 32½	0 37½
Rejected No. 2 C. W.....	0 41½	0 40½	0 37½	0 33½	0 38½
Flaxseed—					
No. 1 C. W.....	1 64½	1 59½	1 33½	1 28½	1 47½
No. 2 C. W.....	1 60½	1 55½	1 29½	1 24½	1 43½
No. 3 C. W.....	1 54	1 49	1 22½	1 17½	1 36½
No. 4 C. W.....	1 41	1 36	1 09½	1 04½	1 23½

II.—Average Weekly Prices per Bushel of Grain in the United States, 1940

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

Description	Week ended												
	Feb 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 2	Mar. 9	Mar. 16	Mar. 23	Mar. 30	April 6	April 13	April 20	April 27
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Wheat, Red Winter, No. 2—													
Chicago	1 02	-	1 04	1 08	-	1 07	1 06	-	1 08	-	1 11	1 16	1 14
St. Louis	1 01	1 03	-	1 08	1 05	1 06	1 07	1 06	1 07	1 08	1 10	1 12	1 13
Corn, Yellow, No. 2—													
Chicago	0 58	0 58	0 58	0 59	0 58	0 59	0 58	0 58	0 59	0 59	0 61	0 65	0 68
St. Louis	0 58	0 59	0 59	0 59	0 59	0 60	0 59	0 59	0 60	0 60	0 63	0 66	0 68
Oats, White, No. 3—													
Chicago	0 42	0 43	0 43	0 44	0 43	0 44	0 43	0 43	0 43	0 42	0 43	0 44	0 43
St. Louis	0 43	0 43	0 44	0 44	0 45	0 45	0 44	0 43	0 44	0 45	0 43	0 44	0 44
Rye, No. 2—													
Chicago	-	-	-	0 68	0 71	-	-	-	0 72	-	-	-	0 74

III.—Average Monthly Prices of Flour, Bran and Shorts at Principal Markets, 1939 and 1940

SOURCE: Montreal and Toronto, Dealers' Quotations; Winnipeg, Minneapolis and Duluth, The North-western Miller

Market and Grade	December	Jan., 1940	February	March	April	May	June
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Montreal—							
Flour, first patents, per bbl.*	6 00	5 75 ¹	5 73 ¹	5 93 ¹	6 03 ¹	5 53 ¹	5 23 ¹
Flour, Ont., delivered							
Montreal.....per bbl.	3 80	4 08	3 85	4 23	4 13	4 00	3 52
Bran.....per ton	25 45	25 90	25 50	25 50	25 75	26 50	24 25
Shorts.....per ton	26 45	26 30	25 50	26 50	25 75	26 50	24 50
Toronto—							
Flour, first patents							
(jute bags).....per bbl.*	6 00	5 75 ¹	5 73 ¹	5 93 ¹	6 03 ¹	5 53 ¹	5 23 ¹
Flour, first patents							
(cotton bags).....per bbl.	6 30	5 85	5 83	6 03	6 13	5 63	5 33
Bran.....per ton	25 00	26 60	26 00	26 00	26 00-26 20	27 00	25 40
Shorts.....per ton	26 00	27 00	26 00	26 00	26 00-26 20	27 00	25 60
Winnipeg—							
Flour.....per bbl.	5 70	5 74	5 78	5 88	5 94	5 45	5 15
Bran.....per ton	23 00	23 50	24 00	24 00	24 00	24 75	23 40
Shorts.....per ton	24 00	24 50	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 75	24 40
Vancouver—							
Flour, first patents (cotton							
bags).....per bbl.	6 48	6 55	6 54	6 68	6 74	6 28	5 95
Minneapolis—							
Flour.....per bbl.	6 55-6 68	6 04-6 32	5 54-5 78	5 58-5 83	5 07-6 02	5 40-5 65	4 82-5 08
Bran.....per ton	20 63-20 88	21 20-21 40	21 75-22 00	22 31-22 69	24 00-24 10	21 63-22 00	16 85-17 25
Shorts.....per ton	20 63-20 88	20 80-21 10	21 06-21 38	21 38-21 88	23 90-24 15	22 38-23 00	20 80-21 30
Duluth—							
Flour.....per bbl.	5 81	5 88	5 95	6 00	5 94	5 75	5 25-5 30

NOTE.—The ton=2,000 lb. and the barrel=196 lb.

*Carload lots—Montreal rate points.

¹The new basis for quotations is wholesale large lots. To make the old series comparable, 30 cents should be deducted from the quotations for previous months, which were retail large lots.

IV.—Weighted Average Monthly Prices per cwt. of Live Stock at Principal Canadian Markets, 1939 and 1940

SOURCE: Market Information Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Market	Cattle			Calves			Hogs			Sheep and Lambs		
	May 1940	June 1940	June 1939	May 1940	June 1940	June 1939	May 1940	June 1940	June 1939	May 1940	June 1940	June 1939
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Montreal.....	5 40	6 10	5 01	6 07	6 63	5 11	8 33	8 39	9 52	-	8 90	9 22
Toronto.....	6 53	7 09	5 79	8 70	8 00	7 25	8 13	8 22	8 99	10 13	10 35	9 74
Winnipeg.....	5 86	5 76	4 80	7 27	6 46	5 64	7 56	7 22	8 10	9 25	8 15	7 63
Calgary.....	6 06	5 86	5 13	6 03	6 28	5 72	7 05	6 93	8 22	8 45	8 28	7 71
Edmonton.....	5 88	6 12	4 80	6 46	6 38	4 80	7 03	6 99	8 17	8 02	7 24	6 46
Moose Jaw.....	5 32	4 70	4 23	6 07	5 73	5 08	7 03	6 67	7 16	6 04	5 93	7 28

V.—Average Prices per Cwt. of Live Stock at Chicago, U.S.A., 1940

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

Description	Week ended										
	May 4	May 11	May 18	May 25	June 1	Monthly Average	June 8	June 15	June 22	June 29	Monthly Average
Beef cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Steers, choice, 1,300-1,500 lb.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,100-1,300 lb.....	11 80	11 58	11 20	10 94	10 88	11 28	10 58	10 56	10 59	10 92	10 66
900-1,100 lb.....	11 75	11 58	11 20	10 94	10 81	11 26	10 50	10 45	10 53	10 80	10 57
750- 900 lb.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heifers, choice, 750-900 lb.....	10 50	10 50	10 38	10 20	10 19	10 35	9 92	9 70	9 85	10 05	9 88
Veal calves, choice.....	10 78	11 10	11 25	11 15	10 47	10 95	9 75	9 52	9 35	9 42	9 51
Sheep—											
Lambs, good and choice.....	10 50	10 36	10 56	-	11 09	-	11 21	11 14	10 55	10 84	10 94
Hogs—											
Average cost, all packer and shipper purchases.....	5 98	5 68	5 75	5 50	5 26	5 59	5 09	4 93	4 86	5 03	4 98
Good and choice, 180-200 lb.....	6 16	5 87	5 91	5 64	5 48	5 81	5 28	5 14	5 14	5 34	5 22
Medium, 160-220 lb.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Spring lambs.

VI.—Average Monthly Prices per cwt. of Live Stock at Principal Canadian Markets, 1940.

SOURCE: Market Information Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture

Classification	Mar.	April	May	June	Classification	Mar.	April	May	June
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Montreal—					Calgary—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb..... good	7 38	7 45	7 70	8 84	Steers, up to 1,050 lb..... good	6 35	6 61	6 79	7 20
medium	6 84	6 77	6 89	7 57	medium	5 85	6 16	6 25	6 69
common	5 58	5 79	5 97	6 03	common	5 27	5 41	5 48	5 83
Steers, over 1,050 lb..... good	7 38	7 48	7 72	8 67	Steers, over 1,050 lb..... good	6 28	6 52	6 71	7 06
medium	6 78	6 79	6 90	7 56	medium	5 77	5 97	6 25	6 55
common	4 96	5 78	5 98	5 99	common	5 23	5 35	5 46	—
Heifers..... good	7 00	6 84	6 76	7 32	Heifers..... good	6 22	6 27	6 43	6 60
medium	6 59	5 98	5 92	6 47	medium	5 62	5 71	5 73	5 82
Calves, fed..... good	—	8 43	8 22	8 78	Calves, fed..... good	6 60	6 81	6 91	7 63
medium	7 45	7 11	6 79	7 58	medium	6 26	6 38	6 47	7 15
Calves, veal..... good and choice	10 74	7 45	7 75	8 20	Calves, veal..... good and choice	8 57	8 50	7 65	7 45
common and medium	8 92	5 91	6 01	6 54	common and medium	6 25	6 10	5 61	5 75
Cows..... good	5 60	5 63	5 72	6 27	Cows..... good	5 24	4 82	5 07	4 71
medium	4 95	5 03	4 06	5 50	medium	4 10	4 18	4 35	4 12
Bulls..... good	5 60	5 69	5 64	5 84	Bulls..... good	4 37	4 60	4 99	4 61
Hogs..... selects	9 87	9 48	9 00	9 06	Stocker and feeder steers..... good	5 60	5 83	6 15	6 05
bacon	9 37	8 93	8 50	8 56	common	5 06	5 24	5 31	5 16
butchers	8 82	8 43	7 95	8 01	Stock cows and heifers..... good	5 29	5 04	5 42	5 22
heavies	8 37	7 98	7 50	7 56	common	—	—	4 41	4 00
lights and feeders	8 41	7 98	8 77	9 51	Hogs..... selects	8 98	8 46	7 79	7 75
Lambs..... good handyweights	8 92	—	—	11 77	bacon	8 48	7 96	7 29	7 25
Sheep..... good handyweights	5 95	5 94	5 82	5 68	butchers	7 48	6 84	6 28	6 25
					heavies	6 49	5 92	5 16	4 75
					lights and feeders	9 22	8 20	7 40	7 38
					Lambs..... good handyweights	8 48	9 34	9 35	9 63
Toronto—					Edmonton—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb..... good	7 23	7 17	7 37	8 22	Steers, up to 1,050 lb..... good	6 00	6 25	6 50	7 43
medium	6 89	6 78	7 04	7 90	medium	5 50	5 71	6 00	6 90
common	6 37	6 34	6 60	7 45	common	4 59	4 98	5 05	5 50
Steers, over 1,050 lb..... good	7 19	7 10	7 52	8 39	Steers, over 1,050 lb..... good	5 75	6 00	6 25	7 13
medium	6 88	6 83	7 08	8 02	medium	5 25	5 39	5 68	6 43
common	6 47	6 56	6 67	7 46	common	—	—	4 81	—
Heifers..... good	7 20	7 12	7 38	8 16	Heifers..... good	5 75	6 10	6 11	7 18
medium	6 80	6 75	6 95	7 71	medium	5 25	5 49	5 55	6 70
Calves, fed..... good	8 13	7 99	7 97	8 33	Calves, fed..... good	6 25	6 67	6 75	7 56
medium	7 40	7 48	7 52	7 93	medium	5 75	6 17	6 25	6 91
Calves, veal..... good and choice	10 85	10 38	10 24	9 31	Calves, veal..... good and choice	8 90	8 37	7 68	7 51
common and medium	8 53	7 89	7 70	7 37	common and medium	6 38	6 31	6 03	6 07
Cows..... good	5 37	5 45	5 52	6 11	Cows..... good	4 25	4 65	4 72	5 20
medium	4 77	4 80	4 94	5 57	medium	3 75	4 08	4 25	4 47
Bulls..... good	5 38	5 52	5 57	5 81	Bulls..... good	4 25	4 49	4 79	4 41
Stocker and feeder steers..... good	6 42	6 55	6 71	7 29	Stocker and feeder steers..... good	5 42	5 48	5 58	5 34
common	5 76	6 16	6 22	6 80	common	—	—	4 63	4 78
Hogs..... selects	9 53	9 05	8 75	8 80	Stock cows and heifers..... good	4 00	4 46	4 28	—
bacon	9 03	8 55	8 25	8 30	Hogs..... selects	9 00	8 44	7 76	7 75
butchers	8 48	8 00	7 70	7 75	bacon	8 50	7 94	7 26	7 25
heavies	8 03	7 55	7 25	7 30	butchers	7 50	6 94	6 26	6 25
lights and feeders	8 33	7 05	7 55	7 60	heavies	6 50	5 92	5 13	4 75
Lambs..... good handyweights	10 79	10 93	11 58	12 17	lights and feeders	6 50	5 97	6 56	6 55
common, all weights	8 15	8 95	9 29	9 68	Lambs..... good handyweights	8 35	9 14	8 98	8 82
Sheep..... good handyweights	6 17	6 28	5 36	4 73	common, all weights	7 60	6 93	6 25	5 80
					Sheep..... good handyweights	4 75	5 50	—	—
Winnipeg—					Moose Jaw—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb..... good	6 32	6 44	6 89	7 46	Steers, up to 1,050 lb..... good	5 55	5 64	6 07	6 51
medium	5 72	5 84	6 18	6 66	medium	—	5 32	5 54	5 89
common	4 88	5 10	5 36	5 71	common	—	—	—	4 97
Steers, over 1,050 lb..... good	6 28	6 43	7 03	7 46	Steers, over 1,050 lb..... good	—	5 74	6 11	—
medium	5 73	5 89	6 29	6 75	medium	—	—	—	—
common	5 00	5 05	5 08	5 83	common	—	—	—	—
Heifers..... good	5 95	5 96	6 18	6 74	Heifers..... good	—	5 66	5 75	6 12
medium	5 22	5 18	5 38	5 92	medium	—	5 20	—	5 40
Calves, fed..... good	6 86	6 79	6 98	7 63	Calves, fed..... good	6 16	6 19	6 22	6 49
medium	6 12	6 10	6 25	6 91	medium	—	5 51	5 66	5 59
Calves, veal..... good and choice	9 11	7 80	8 20	7 31	Calves, veal..... good and choice	7 59	7 43	7 46	7 11
common and medium	6 87	5 75	6 26	5 51	common and medium	6 02	5 69	5 64	5 33
Cows..... good	4 99	5 10	5 23	5 45	Cows..... good	4 47	4 58	4 77	4 90
medium	4 31	4 30	4 39	4 30	medium	—	4 12	4 18	4 28
Bulls..... good	4 71	4 71	4 73	4 84	Bulls..... good	4 33	4 20	—	4 00
Stocker and feeder steers..... good	5 58	5 89	6 15	6 13	Stocker and feeder steers..... good	—	4 92	4 83	4 84
common	4 78	4 91	5 15	5 09	common	—	4 22	3 81	3 89
Stock cows and heifers..... good	4 50	4 52	4 74	4 75	Stock cows and heifers..... good	—	4 06	4 30	4 61
common	3 65	3 65	3 65	3 55	common	—	—	3 03	3 39
Hogs..... selects	9 10	8 61	8 25	8 25	Hogs..... selects	8 85	8 39	8 00	8 00
bacon	8 60	8 11	7 75	7 75	bacon	8 35	7 89	7 50	7 50
butchers	7 85	7 35	7 00	7 00	butchers	7 60	7 05	6 95	6 95
heavies	6 80	6 24	6 07	6 75	heavies	6 51	6 25	5 52	6 50
lights and feeders	8 84	8 33	7 97	7 56	lights and feeders	8 10	7 74	—	6 80
Lambs..... good handyweights	9 39	9 93	12 44	9 49	Lambs..... good handyweights	—	8 55	—	8 09
common, all weights	6 99	7 41	8 17	7 20					
Sheep..... good handyweights	—	4 94	5 26	4 72					

VII.—Wholesale Prices of Produce at Principal Canadian Markets, 1940

Description	Unit	April	May	June	Description	Unit	April	May	June
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Halifax—					Winnipeg—				
Hams, 12 to 18 lb.....	lb.	0 28	0 28	0 26	Hams, smoked, 12 to 16 lb....	lb.	0 28	0 28	0 27
Bacon, choice side.....	"	0 28	0 28	0 26	Bacon, smoked, 6 to 8 lb.....	"	0 23	0 23	0 23
Barrelled mess pork, P.E.I.....	bbl.	37 50	37 50	33 50	Pork, mess, barrelled.....	bbl.	32 40	32 40	31 19
Beef carcass, steer.....	lb.	0 13	0 14	0 16	Beef carcass, good steer, 450				
Lamb, spring.....	"	0 18	0 18	0 18	to 650 lb.....	lb.	0 11	0 12	0 14
Lard, pure.....	"	0 10	0 10	0 10	Lamb, good, 37 to 48 lb.....	"	0 19	0 24	0 23
Butter, fresh-made creamery					Lard, tierces.....	"	0 08	0 08	0 08
prints.....	"	0 32	0 26	0 28	Butter, first grade, creamery				
Cheese, new.....	"	0 18	0 18	0 18	prints.....	"	0 28	0 24	0 23
Eggs, grade A, large.....	dos.	0 26	0 28	0 30	Cheese, Manitoba triplets.....	"	0 15	0 17	0 17
Potatoes, No. 1.....	75 lb.	1 23	1 18	1 23	Eggs, grade A, large.....	dos.	0 22	0 24	0 24
					Potatoes, Manitoba, No. 2....	cwt.	1 44	1 50	1 86
Saint John—					Regina—				
Hams.....	lb.	0 28	0 28	0 28	Hams, smoked, Dominion,				
Bacon.....	"	0 28	0 28	0 28	12 to 16 lb.....	lb.	0 24	0 24	0 24
Beef carcass, country beef					Bacon, smoked, Dominion,	"	0 24	0 24	0 23
steers.....	"	0 11	0 10	0 10	6 to 8 lb.....	"	0 24	0 24	0 23
Lamb.....	"	0 22	0 23	0 24	Beef carcass, good steer and				
Lard, pure.....	"	0 10	0 11	0 11	heifer, 550 to 750 lb.....	"	0 12	0 12	0 14
Butter, creamery.....	"	0 30	0 26	0 23	Lamb, good spring.....	"	0 20	0 21	0 20
Cheese, new.....	"	0 22	0 18	0 18	Lard, in tierces, approx. 350				
Eggs, Grade A, large.....	dos.	0 27	0 26	0 27	lb.....	"	0 08	0 08	0 07
Potatoes, Canada, Grade I.....	75 lb.	1 20	1 09	1 06	Butter, first grade, creamery				
Hay, pressed, car lots, No. I.	ton	12 00	12 00	13 00	prints.....	"	0 26	0 26	0 21
					Cheese, Sask. Stiltons.....	"	0 20	0 18	0 17
Montreal—					Eggs, grade A, large.....	dos.	0 20	0 22	0 22
Hams, smoked, light, 12 to					Potatoes, White, No. 2.....	cwt.	1 96	2 03	2 44
16 lb.....	lb.	0 22	0 22	0 22					
Bacon, smoked, light, 6 to 8					Calgary—				
lb.....	"	0 19	0 19	0 19	Hams, smoked, Dominion,				
Pork, mess, barrelled.....	bbl.	22 41	21 60	19 71	12 to 16 lb.....	lb.	0 25	0 24	0 24
Beef carcass, good steer, 400					Bacon, smoked, Dominion,	"	0 25	0 23	0 21
to 600 lb.....	lb.	0 14	0 14	0 16	6 to 8 lb.....	"	0 25	0 23	0 21
Beef, plate, barrelled (200 lb.)	bbl.	15 75	15 00	14 00	Barrelled mess pork.....	bbl.	32 00	30 00	30 00
Lamb, choice, fresh.....	lb.	0 18	0 18	0 22	Beef carcass, good steer, 450				
Lard, pure, in tierces.....	"	0 07	0 07	0 07	to 650 lb.....	lb.	0 13	0 14	0 15
Butter, first grade, creamery					Lamb, good, 37 to 48 lb.....	"	0 20	0 21	0 23
prints.....	"	0 28	0 25	0 24	Lard, in tierces, approx. 350 lb				
Cheese, new, large.....	"	0 16	0 16	0 16	Butter, first grade, creamery				
Eggs, grade A, large.....	dos.	0 26	0 26	0 26	prints.....	"	0 27	0 24	0 23
Potatoes, Quebec White,					Cheese, Royal Canadian Half				
No. 1.....	75 lb.	1 05	1 10	0 95	Stiltons, new.....	"	0 19	0 16	0 18
Timothy hay, extra, No. 2....	ton	12 50	13 00	12 50	Eggs, grade A, large.....	dos.	0 19	0 20	0 20
					Potatoes, Gems, No. 1.....	cwt.	2 50	2 33	2 27
Toronto—									
Hams, No. 1, smoked, light,					Vancouver—				
12 to 16 lb.....	lb.	0 23	0 24	0 25	Hams, smoked, 12 to 16 lb....	lb.	0 25	0 25	0 25
Bacon, No. 1, smoked, light,	"	0 23	0 23	0 23	Bacon, smoked, 6 to 8 lb.....	"	0 24	0 23	0 22
4 to 8 lb.....	"	0 23	0 23	0 23	Pork, mess, barrelled.....	bbl.	36 72	36 72	36 72
Pork, mess, barrelled.....	bbl.	21 87	20 52	20 12	Beef carcass, Grade A, good				
Beef carcass, good steer, 450					steer.....	lb.	0 13	0 14	0 15
to 650 lb.....	lb.	0 13	0 13	0 15	Spring lamb, good.....	"	0 22	0 22	0 23
Beef, plate, barrelled (net,	bbl.	15 70	15 00	15 00	Lard, tierces.....	"	0 08	0 08	0 08
200 lb.).....	lb.	0 20	0 23	0 24	Butter, first grade, creamery				
Lamb, good, 37 to 48 lb.....	"	0 09	0 09	0 09	prints.....	"	0 30	0 26	0 25
Lard, tierces.....	"	0 28	0 24	0 24	Cheese, mild, Ontario,				
Butter, first grade, creamery					Stiltons.....	"	0 27	0 27	0 26
prints.....	"	0 18	0 17	0 16	Eggs, grade A, large.....	dos.	0 22	0 22	0 20
Cheese, No. 1, large, new					Potatoes, local, No. 1.....	cwt.	1 87	1 95	2 14
cheddar.....	"	0 25	0 24	0 24					
Eggs, grade A, large.....	dos.	1 22	1 14	1 22					
Potatoes, Ontario White, No. 1	75 lb.	1 22	1 14	1 22					
Timothy hay, baled, No. 2....	ton	11 77	11 11	11 00					

The following quotations are as at the 15th of the month: All prices (except eggs and potatoes) for Halifax, Saint John, Regina and Calgary; timothy hay No. 2, Montreal; butter, first grade, creamery prints, Vancouver. All other quotations are averages for the month.

Sales tax not included in prices of ham, bacon and barrelled mess pork except for Halifax and Saint John.

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