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FIELD CROPS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued on July 9 a bulletin giving (1) the numerical condition of field crops in Canada at the end of June and (2) the first estimate of the areas of late-sown crops and hay.

SUMMARY

A moderate decline of four per cent occurred in Canadian spring wheat prospects during June. Irregular conditions have developed in several sections of the wheat area of Saskatchewan, while only slight declines in the condition of the wheat crop in Manitoba and Alberta were recorded since May 31. On the other hand, the June 30 condition of the total spring wheat crop was reported to be ten per cent lower than on June 30, 1939, following an exceptional June rainfall last year. The fall wheat crop in Ontario improved slightly during June, and compared favourably with last year's prospects at June 30. Coarse grains throughout Canada showed very little change in prospects during June, and were only moderately below last year's promising condition. On the other hand, forage crops and pastures improved during June, with above-average prospects throughout eastern Canada, and with prospects somewhat improved in Saskatchewan as well. Potatoes gave better promise at June 30 than a year ago in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, although the remaining provinces all reported small declines in the condition of this crop as compared with last year.

The condition of field crops in the Maritime Provinces was almost unchanged at June 30 as compared with May 31 of this year. Hay and clover fields continued in average to better than the average condition, while pastures improved with the frequent showers. Potatoes and root crops are in very promising condition as compared with a year ago in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. The same crops, while somewhat more backward in New Brunswick, were approximately at last year's condition as of June 30, and were only slightly below average.

The oat crop and other coarse grains in Quebec declined slightly in condition during June. At the end of the month they were also somewhat below last year's June 30 condition. Rain and cold weather during the month delayed crops considerably except in the case of hay and pastures. A period of warm weather would bring most crops along to normal condition, and would facilitate the curing of the hay crop.

Ontario field crops showed some improvement at June 30 as compared with May 31. Forage crops and pastures were in particularly good condition at the end of June. Very frequent rains during June delayed the completion of the seeding of spring grains and late crops, although the crops that were sown, in addition to fall wheat and the forage crops, made very good growth. Cutting of early alfalfa and hay and clover was delayed beyond the end of the month due to wet weather conditions.

Rainfall over the Prairie Provinces during June was about average in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and an inch below average in Alberta. In Manitoba, the precipitation and accompanying low temperatures were enough

to maintain crop prospects at approximately their May 31 level, although the wheat crop experienced a small decline of two per cent. In Saskatchewan only an average rainfall in combination with somewhat uneven distribution and a deficiency in subsoil moisture reserves resulted in a loss of condition in central and south-central districts, while improvement occurred in the northern districts. The Saskatchewan wheat crop condition as a whole declined by five per cent during the month. Although Alberta precipitation was below normal during June, the more adequate subsoil reserves helped to maintain crop prospects which were very little altered during June. The wheat crop showed a decline of only two per cent.

A dry, warm June caused some decline in the prospects of field crops in British Columbia, which dropped from average condition to somewhat below-average condition during the month.

WEATHER CONDITIONS SINCE JUNE 30

Rains late last week helped to prevent crop deterioration in Manitoba, although the rainfall across Saskatchewan was not sufficient to prevent further serious declines in the Regina-Weyburn and central Saskatchewan districts. Alberta benefited from fair to good rains last week and crop conditions were maintained. Above average temperatures prevailed in the three Prairie Provinces during the week. In eastern Canada higher temperatures and less frequent rains have been beneficial to all crops.

CONDITION OF FIELD CROPS, JUNE 30, 1940

For all Canada, the condition of field crops at June 30, 1940, expressed as percentages of the long-time average yields per acre, was reported as follows, with the figures for May 31, 1940, and June 30, 1939, within brackets: Fall wheat 99 (98, 98); spring wheat 92 (96, 102); all wheat 92 (96, 102); oats 92 (92, 98); barley 92 (91, 96); fall rye 86 (88, 92); spring rye 92 (93, 100); all rye 88 (89, 94); peas 94 (91, 95); beans 92 (—, 94); buckwheat 93 (—, 95); mixed grains 96 (92, 95); flaxseed 92 (—, 94); corn for husking 83 (—, 95); potatoes 94 (—, 96); turnips, etc. 93 (—, 95); hay and clover 100 (99, 93); alfalfa 102 (100, 94); fodder corn 87 (—, 93); sugar beets 95 (—, 96); pasture 102 (98, 96).

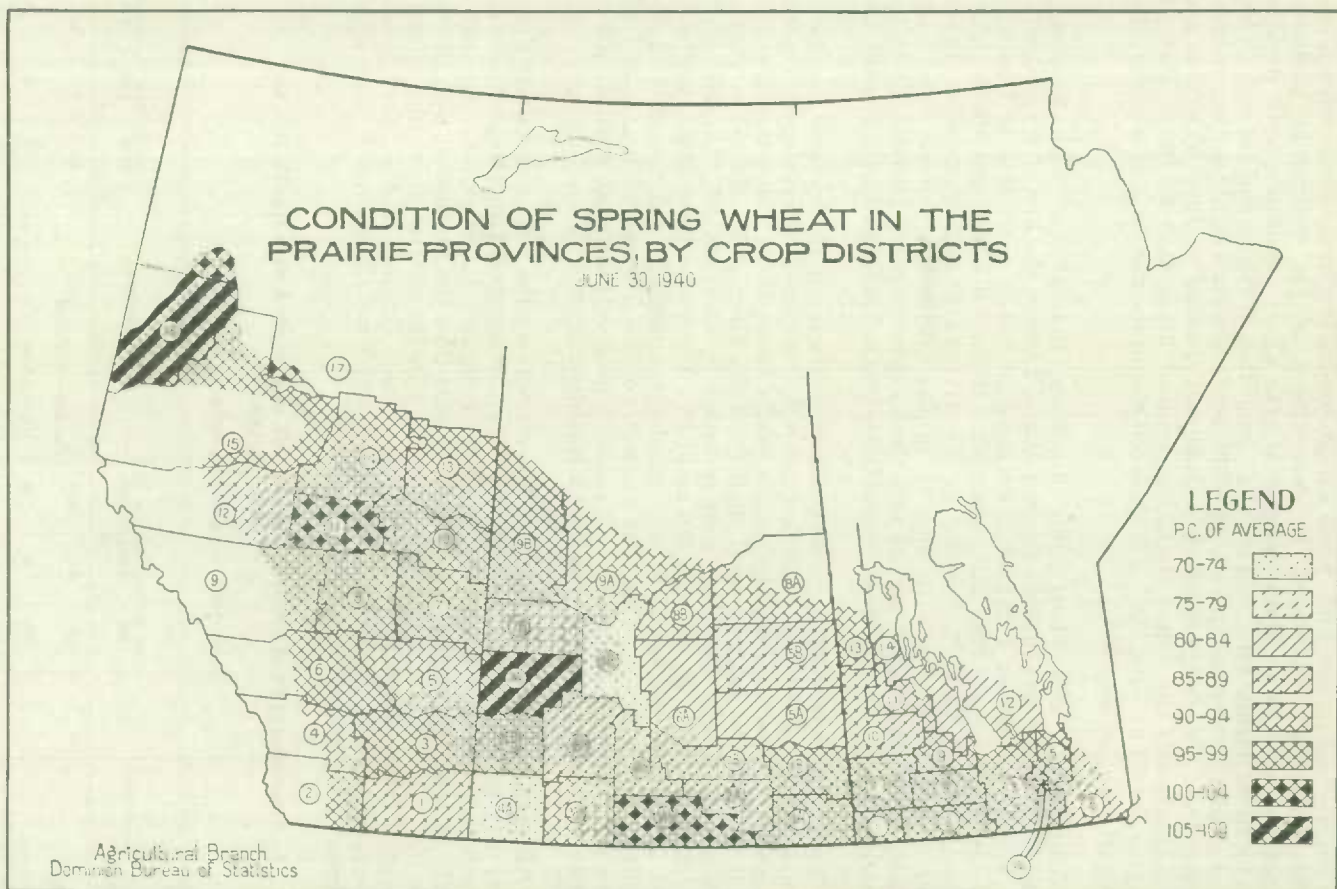
In the Prairie Provinces, the condition of the principal cereal crops at June 30, 1940, was reported as follows, with the figures for May 31, 1940, and June 30, 1939, within brackets: Manitoba—Wheat 96 (98, 97); oats 93 (92, 94); barley 92 (91, 94); rye 88 (91, 83); flaxseed 93 (—, 93). Saskatchewan—Wheat 89 (94, 101); oats 87 (89, 100); barley 87 (88, 97); rye 84 (85, 97); flaxseed 91 (—, 93). Alberta—Wheat 96 (98, 105); oats 95 (95, 102); barley 95 (95, 99); rye 94 (98, 97); flaxseed 94 (—, 99).

ACREAGE OF LATE-SOWN CROPS AND HAY

The first estimate of the acreages of late-sown crops and hay in 1940 is as follows, with the 1939 acreages within brackets: Peas 74,100 (76,000); beans 78,500 (73,200); buckwheat 342,200 (335,200); corn for husking 174,000 (183,200); turnips, etc. 185,300 (189,600); hay and clover 8,784,100 (8,836,600); alfalfa 937,500 (946,900); fodder corn 472,400 (494,800); sugar beets 82,300 (61,500).

CHART SHOWING THE CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY CROP DISTRICTS, JUNE 30, 1940

The accompanying chart presents condition figures by crop districts at June 30, 1940. The patterns used in the chart are directly comparable with those in the charts accompanying the reports of condition at May 31, 1940, and at June 30, 1939.



Slight declines in the condition of the wheat crops in Manitoba and Alberta were experienced during June, while a more serious loss in condition was suffered in Saskatchewan. Expressed in percentages of the provincial long-time average yields per acre, Manitoba and Alberta wheat conditions both declined from 98 to 96 during June. Manitoba's condition at the end of the month was just one point lower than on June 30, 1939, while Alberta's condition was reduced 9 points from the exceptionally fine condition showing at June 30 a year ago. In Saskatchewan the wheat condition declined 5 points from 94 at May 31, this year, to 89 at June 30. The June 30 condition was 12 points below that indicated on June 30, 1939.

Manitoba.—The wheat crop progressed during June with practically no loss in condition in southern Districts 1 and 2 and in the Red River District 3. The Winnipeg District 4 improved during June, while conditions in District 5 to the north-east were very little changed. District 6 in the east showed some decline, while Districts 7, 8 and 9 in the west-centre and centre also showed minor declines. Districts 10 and 11 in the north-west showed very small declines, while Districts 13 and 14 registered improvement. District 12 in the interlake area, however, showed considerable loss in condition during the month.

Saskatchewan.—Most Saskatchewan districts registered some decline in condition during June, although there were a few notable exceptions. District 3AS gained 5 points during the month, while Districts 7A and 8A each gained 9 points. District 9A improved slightly, while District 9B showed a gain of 5 points. Losses in condition were recorded in Districts 1A, 2A, 2B, 3AN, 3BS, 3BN, 4A, 4B, 5A, 6A, 6B, 7B and 8B. The poorest condition was indicated in District 4A where heavy grasshopper damage was reflected in the condition figure of 71. The next poorest condition occurred in District 6B where the light rainfall, which has reduced prospects in most central Saskatchewan districts, was responsible for a condition figure of 74.

Alberta.—Although rainfall in Alberta was on the light side during June, a majority of crop districts registered slight improvement in prospects during the month. District 1 showed a sharp reduction in condition, due particularly to grasshopper damage, while District 2 in the south-west also showed some loss in condition. Districts 5, 6 and 8 in the central areas also showed somewhat lower prospects at the end of June. Because of the heavy wheat acreages in these districts, their decline in condition slightly more than offset the improvement elsewhere in the province.

I.—Condition of Field Crops at June 30, 1940, as Compared with May 31, 1940, and June 30, 1939

NOTE:—100=Long-time Average Yield per Acre

Description	June 30, 1939	May 31, 1940	June 30, 1940	Description	June 30, 1939	May 31, 1940	June 30, 1940
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada—				Canada—concluded			
Fall wheat.....	98	98	99	Mixed grains.....	95	92	96
Spring wheat.....	102	96	92	Flaxseed.....	94	—	92
All wheat.....	102	96	92	Corn, husking.....	95	—	83
Oats.....	98	92	92	Potatoes.....	96	—	94
Barley.....	96	91	92	Turnips, etc.....	95	—	93
Fall rye.....	92	88	86	Hay and clover.....	93	99	100
Spring rye.....	100	93	92	Alfalfa.....	94	100	102
All rye.....	94	89	88	Fodder corn.....	93	—	87
Peas.....	95	91	94	Sugar beets.....	96	—	95
Beans.....	94	—	92	Pasture.....	96	98	102
Buckwheat.....	95	—	93				

I.—Condition of Field Crops at June 30, 1940, as Compared with May 31, 1940, and June 30, 1939—concluded

Note:—100=Long-time Average Yield per Acre

Description	June 30, 1939	May 31, 1940	June 30, 1940	Description	June 30, 1939	May 31, 1940	June 30, 1940
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island—				Ontario—concluded			
Spring wheat.....	85	101	97	Fodder corn.....	94	—	85
Oats.....	88	100	100	Sugar beets.....	94	—	96
Barley.....	87	99	100	Pasture.....	95	99	107
Buckwheat.....	88	—	100				
Mixed grains.....	88	99	100	Manitoba—			
Potatoes.....	89	—	100	Spring wheat.....	97	98	98
Turnips, etc.....	89	—	100	Oats.....	94	92	93
Hay and clover.....	71	102	102	Barley.....	94	91	92
Fodder corn.....	84	—	100	Fall rye.....	82	91	88
Pasture.....	79	101	105	Spring rye.....	90	90	89
				All rye.....	83	91	88
				Peas.....	97	90	90
				Buckwheat.....	94	—	81
				Mixed grains.....	94	91	92
				Flaxseed.....	93	—	93
				Potatoes.....	95	—	86
				Turnips, etc.....	95	—	89
				Hay and clover.....	87	79	82
				Alfalfa.....	90	83	85
				Fodder corn.....	90	—	87
				Sugar beets.....	—	—	91
				Pasture.....	92	80	88
Nova Scotia—				Saskatchewan—			
Spring wheat.....	90	94	97	Spring wheat.....	101	94	89
Oats.....	91	98	97	Oats.....	100	88	87
Barley.....	91	95	96	Barley.....	97	88	87
Buckwheat.....	91	—	96	Fall rye.....	96	84	83
Mixed grains.....	90	96	95	Spring rye.....	101	91	89
Potatoes.....	93	—	97	All rye.....	97	85	84
Turnips, etc.....	92	—	96	Mixed grains.....	102	91	88
Hay and clover.....	87	100	104	Flaxseed.....	93	—	91
Fodder corn.....	88	—	93	Potatoes.....	97	—	92
Pasture.....	88	97	103	Turnips, etc.....	96	—	91
				Hay and clover.....	100	82	84
				Alfalfa.....	101	89	92
				Fodder corn.....	88	—	92
				Pasture.....	107	82	88
New Brunswick—				Alberta—			
Spring wheat.....	92	93	94	Spring wheat.....	105	98	98
Oats.....	96	96	95	Oats.....	102	95	95
Barley.....	95	97	95	Barley.....	99	95	95
Beans.....	95	—	94	Fall rye.....	94	99	93
Buckwheat.....	94	—	95	Spring rye.....	102	97	96
Mixed grains.....	95	97	96	All rye.....	97	98	94
Potatoes.....	96	—	95	Peas.....	98	95	99
Turnips, etc.....	95	—	96	Beans.....	93	—	94
Hay and clover.....	80	101	100	Mixed grains.....	100	94	94
Fodder corn.....	94	—	95	Flaxseed.....	99	—	94
Pasture.....	86	98	102	Potatoes.....	98	—	97
				Turnips, etc.....	96	—	97
				Hay and clover.....	99	100	100
				Alfalfa.....	97	102	100
				Fodder corn.....	93	—	94
				Sugar beets.....	98	—	96
				Pasture.....	106	101	101
Quebec—				British Columbia—			
Spring wheat.....	96	95	95	Spring wheat.....	103	101	96
Oats.....	97	96	93	Oats.....	102	101	96
Barley.....	97	97	93	Barley.....	101	100	95
Spring rye.....	99	97	96	Spring rye.....	107	100	99
Peas.....	97	96	55	Peas.....	102	100	96
Beans.....	97	—	91	Beans.....	96	—	97
Buckwheat.....	98	—	95	Mixed grains.....	103	100	99
Mixed grains.....	98	97	94	Flaxseed.....	95	—	100
Flaxseed.....	100	—	94	Potatoes.....	99	—	97
Potatoes.....	99	—	97	Turnips, etc.....	97	—	94
Turnips, etc.....	96	—	95	Hay and clover.....	102	104	100
Hay and clover.....	97	100	99	Alfalfa.....	100	104	103
Alfalfa.....	98	100	99	Fodder corn.....	90	—	100
Fodder corn.....	96	—	93	Pasture.....	106	104	96
Pasture.....	98	100	101				
Ontario—							
Fall wheat.....	88	98	99				
Spring wheat.....	92	88	95				
All wheat.....	97	98	99				
Oats.....	93	89	95				
Barley.....	92	89	93				
Fall rye.....	97	97	97				
Peas.....	93	89	93				
Beans.....	94	—	92				
Buckwheat.....	94	—	91				
Mixed grains.....	94	91	96				
Flaxseed.....	93	—	91				
Corn, husking.....	95	—	83				
Potatoes.....	96	—	91				
Turnips, etc.....	95	—	90				
Hay and clover.....	91	101	104				
Alfalfa.....	93	101	105				

II.—Areas of Late-Sown Crops and Hay, 1940, as Compared with 1939.

Description	1939	Per cent of 1939	1940	Description	1939	Per cent of 1939	1940
	acres	p.c.	acres		acres	p.c.	acres
Canada—				Ontario—			
Peas.....	76,000	98	74,100	Peas.....	51,900	96	49,800
Beans.....	73,200	107	78,500	Beans.....	62,500	108	67,500
Buckwheat.....	335,200	102	342,200	Buckwheat.....	168,400	106	178,500
Corn, husking.....	183,200	95	174,000	Corn, husking.....	183,200	95	174,000
Turnips, etc.....	189,600	98	185,300	Turnips, etc.....	98,300	96	94,400
Hay and clover ¹	8,836,600	99	8,784,100	Hay and clover ¹	2,722,000	99	2,695,000
Alfalfa.....	946,900	99	937,500	Alfalfa.....	673,000	99	666,000
Fodder corn.....	494,800	95	472,400	Fodder corn.....	336,000	94	316,000
Sugar beets.....	61,500	134	82,300	Sugar beets.....	39,900	100	40,000
Prince Edward Island—				Manitoba—			
Buckwheat.....	3,900	96	3,700	Peas.....	1,600	95	1,500
Turnips, etc.....	10,800	101	10,900	Buckwheat.....	7,200	94	6,800
Hay and clover ¹	226,400	101	228,700	Turnips, etc.....	6,500	97	6,300
Fodder corn.....	400	100	400	Hay and clover ¹	470,600	96	451,800
Nova Scotia—				Alfalfa.....	71,600	96	68,700
Buckwheat.....	4,000	97	3,900	Fodder corn.....	72,400	99	71,700
Turnips, etc.....	12,000	100	12,000	Sugar beets.....	—	—	18,300
Hay and clover ¹	403,500	100	403,500	Saskatchewan—			
Fodder corn.....	600	96	600	Turnips, etc.....	2,900	96	2,800
New Brunswick—				Hay and clover ¹	257,300	95	244,400
Peas.....	1,200	101	1,200	Alfalfa.....	28,900	96	27,700
Buckwheat.....	29,600	96	28,400	Fodder corn.....	18,200	95	17,300
Turnips, etc.....	12,600	100	12,600	Alberta—			
Hay and clover ¹	562,600	100	562,600	Peas.....	900	98	900
Fodder corn.....	900	98	900	Beans.....	800	93	700
Quebec—				Turnips, etc.....	2,700	98	2,600
Peas.....	18,500	101	18,700	Hay and clover ¹	392,200	101	396,100
Beans.....	7,700	105	8,100	Alfalfa.....	103,300	101	104,300
Buckwheat.....	122,100	99	120,900	Fodder corn.....	3,400	96	3,300
Turnips, etc.....	38,200	100	38,200	Sugar beets.....	21,600	111	24,000
Hay and clover ¹	3,646,000	100	3,646,000	British Columbia—			
Alfalfa.....	17,800	101	18,000	Peas.....	3,100	104	3,200
Fodder corn.....	56,400	99	55,800	Beans.....	1,000	102	1,000
				Turnips, etc.....	5,600	98	5,500
				Hay and clover ¹	156,000	100	156,000
				Alfalfa.....	52,300	101	52,800
				Fodder corn.....	6,500	98	6,400

¹ Seeded hay and clover only.

ACREAGES OF WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE AND FLAXSEED IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued on July 26 a bulletin giving the estimates of acreages sown to the five principal grain crops in the Prairie Provinces based upon returns from the annual June survey.

Returns from this survey show increases in the acreages of wheat, barley and flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces, while the acreages of oats and rye are reduced from the previous year. The 1940 area sown to wheat is estimated at 27,750,000 acres, which is 1,937,000 acres greater than the area sown in 1939. Increases occurred in all three provinces, the greatest being recorded in Saskatchewan where the gain amounted to 1,338,000 acres. Reductions in the acreage sown to oats occurred in each of the provinces, with the greatest decrease in Saskatchewan. The total area sown to oats for 1940 is 7,818,000 acres, a reduction of 409,000 acres from the 1939 sowings. The area in barley is increased by 15,000 acres with the 1940 sowings in Alberta and Saskatchewan higher, while Manitoba sowings declined by 88,000 acres. Rye sowings were smaller in each province and the total acreage declined from 1,014,100 to 943,000 for 1940. Flaxseed acreage has increased in each province, the total for the Prairie Provinces in 1940 being placed at 372,700 acres as compared with 297,500 acres last year.

**Areas Sown to Principal Grain Crops in the Prairie Provinces in 1940 with
Comparisons for 1939**

Province	Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
		acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Manitoba.....	1940	3,512,000	1,293,000	1,256,000	159,300	89,500
	1939	3,201,000	1,377,000	1,344,000	178,200	70,300
Saskatchewan.....	1940	15,571,000	3,880,000	1,251,000	606,700	232,200
	1939	14,233,000	4,144,000	1,149,000	647,000	187,200
Alberta.....	1940	8,667,000	2,645,000	1,115,000	177,000	51,000
	1939	8,379,000	2,706,000	1,114,000	188,900	40,000
Totals.....	1940	27,750,000	7,818,000	3,622,000	943,000	372,700
	1939	25,813,000	8,227,000	3,607,000	1,014,100	297,500

TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORT SUMMARIES

JULY 3

Cool, wet weather across eastern Canada during the past two weeks has retarded crop progress. While conditions are favourable in Prince Edward Island, it was impossible to complete seeding in some instances in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and growth of crops in the past fortnight has not been as rapid as during the first half of June. Prospects remain favourable, however, and a period of warm, dry weather would improve the outlook considerably. Quebec and Ontario crops have also suffered from the continued cool wet weather. While hay crops were heavy, they have been difficult to cure. Fall wheat in Ontario is in very good condition, however. During the past week, rainfall was satisfactory over most of Manitoba, in northern Saskatchewan and in northern Alberta. Only light showers were received in southern and central sections of Saskatchewan and in southern Alberta. On the whole, crop prospects have been fairly well maintained, although considerable variability is evident in south-central and central Saskatchewan districts which are suffering from lack of sufficient moisture to carry the crop as it reaches the heading stage. Grass-hopper damage has been minimized by active control campaigns, and losses during the week were comparatively light. British Columbia conditions continue favourable, although soil moisture reserves have been depleted, and rains are now needed to maintain prospects.

While favourable crop conditions continue in Prince Edward Island, crops in Nova Scotia and particularly in New Brunswick have made slow progress as a result of cool, wet weather and lack of sufficient sunshine during the past fortnight. Hay crops and pastures remain in above-average condition, although they have not continued to advance as favourably as during the first half of June. Cereals are promising on the light soils and well-drained fields, but lack vitality on the wetter, heavy soils. It has been impossible in some cases to complete seeding. Potatoes and fruits are mostly in promising condition.

Quebec and Ontario crops were retarded during the latter half of June by excessively cool and rainy weather. Yellowing of spring grains is occurring, and warm, bright weather is needed to restore their condition. Hay and alfalfa yields are heavy, although these crops are hard to cure under existing conditions, and their quality is adversely affected. Tree fruits are average in Quebec although conditions in the Niagara district of Ontario are somewhat below normal. Fall wheat in Ontario is expected to show a heavy yield.

Cool weather over the Prairies during the past week favoured crop development but precipitation varied considerably. Manitoba received well distributed local showers, while parts of central and northern Saskatchewan reported good rains. Only light scattered showers occurred in southern Alberta but in northern and eastern Alberta moderate to heavy rains improved crop conditions. About thirty per cent of the wheat is headed in Manitoba and heading is well started in Saskatchewan. Some premature heading has occurred in the Regina-Weyburn and central districts of Saskatchewan. Early wheat in Alberta has commenced to head. Grasshopper damage has been heavy in local areas in south-western Saskatchewan. Hail was reported in western Saskatchewan but little damage occurred. Generous rains are needed over many areas of southern and central Saskatchewan and in southern Alberta to maintain crop prospects. Live stock are generally doing well and pastures have benefited from the cool and showery weather.

In British Columbia, high winds and lack of current rainfall have drawn heavily on soil moisture supplies, although immediate rains would ensure a heavy yield of the cereal crops. Harvesting of a good hay crop is nearing completion. Tree and small fruits are in somewhat varied condition, although vegetable crops are very good.

Maritime Provinces.—Crop conditions in the Maritime Provinces during the past fortnight have varied from normal in Prince Edward Island to backward in New Brunswick. In Prince Edward Island, cereals and potatoes as well as hay and pastures are in very promising condition. Tree fruits are somewhat below average, although small fruits are very promising. In Nova Scotia, hay and pastures continue in above-average condition, while cereals are more variable. Because of wet soil conditions, a portion of the area in Nova Scotia has not been seeded, and will lie fallow. Potatoes vary from good on the light soils to uneven on the heavy soils. Apples and other tree fruits are generally in promising condition. Strawberries are late but promise an above-average crop. In New Brunswick, a continuation of cold and wet weather has retarded growth generally. A considerable grain area which remains unsown will probably lie fallow. A normal acreage of potatoes has been sown in the commercial areas, but elsewhere potato and root crops were not fully sown. Growth of hay and pastures was retarded during the past fortnight in the absence of fine, warm weather.

Quebec and Ontario.—Excessively rainy and cool weather during the past two weeks has retarded crop growth generally in Quebec and Ontario. While the hay crops in both provinces are abundant, the moisture content is high and the curing is difficult for want of warm, bright days. Yellowing of spring grains in both provinces is occurring because of excessive moisture and insufficient sunshine, although the fall wheat crop in Ontario still promises a heavy yield. In the Niagara Peninsula the tree fruits are generally below average. Apples and peaches are slightly below normal, while cherries, pears and plums are reported as considerably below average. In northern Ontario and Quebec districts, lack of sunshine has retarded hay and pasture growth as well as the planting of grain crops.

Prairie Provinces.—Well distributed local showers and continued cool weather during the past week were favourable to development of cereal crops in Manitoba. About thirty per cent of the wheat is headed. Crop stands are heavy in the Red River valley, about average in central Manitoba and light in the northern section of the province where moisture supplies have been more limited. Grasshoppers are active in the southern and central districts of the province but an active control campaign is minimizing the loss. The stands of oats and barley in the central and northern sections are uneven due to poor

germination. In the northern part of the province hay and clover crops are a very poor stand and yields will be very light. Warmer weather is needed for the development of the corn crop in southern Manitoba.

Considerable variation in crop conditions continued in Saskatchewan. During the greater part of last week the weather was cool and showery with precipitation varying from light showers to heavy rains. Rainfall was heaviest in northern districts and in parts of central Saskatchewan, while moderate showers were received in the west-central section and in the south-east. At some points in the Regina-Weyburn and central districts rain is urgently needed as crops are burning badly. In south-eastern, south-western, west-central and over most of northern Saskatchewan crop prospects have been fairly well maintained but in the Regina-Weyburn and south-central districts deterioration has taken place and wheat is being forced into head prematurely. With the exception of the south-western area where heavy damage has already occurred, the grasshopper outbreak is scattered and damage patchy. Hail storms were reported in the west-central and south-western districts but the damage was slight. Frequent and ample supplies of moisture will be required during the next two weeks to maintain present crop prospects.

With only light scattered showers in southern Alberta during the past week, moisture conditions are becoming less favourable. Good rains are needed to replenish moisture reserves and to support the rapid crop growth. In the northern and central districts moderate to heavy rains were general and the crop outlook continues to be very favourable. In the north-east recent heavy rains have considerably improved moisture conditions and crop prospects in this region are now much more encouraging. In the Peace River district moderate rains of the past week maintained the favourable outlook but a general soaking rain is still desired. In the south wheat is well into the shot blade stage and in some sections early wheat is reported to be heading out. In the north crops are somewhat late and early wheat is entering the shot blade. Serious damage from grasshoppers remains confined to the south-east district with some slight injury around Lethbridge. A serious outbreak of wheat stem sawfly is reported in the region from Stettler south to the border. Haying is well under way in the south with fair to good yields. Pastures are generally in fair to good condition although drying fast in the southern districts.

British Columbia.—The weather continued fine and warm throughout June. During the past fortnight high winds caused heavy evaporation of soil moisture, and rains are now needed to maintain growing crops. Cutting of hay and alfalfa is nearing completion, and yields of both crops are quite heavy. Both fall and spring sown grains promise excellent yields, although immediate rains will be needed to fill them out. Tree fruits and small fruits show varied prospects, although vegetable crops are in very good condition.

JULY 9

Rainfall over the Prairies during the past week varied considerably. Manitoba received light to moderate rains and moisture supplies in Alberta were generally sufficient to maintain the favourable crop prospects. In Saskatchewan, however, rainfall was quite light and in many sections of the province deterioration of crops took place. In Manitoba the crop is well headed with stands varying from fair in the northern part of the province to good in the southern sections. In Saskatchewan about half the wheat is in head with the best stands located in south-central, south-western and west-central areas. Heading has started in Alberta. Crops in the south have deteriorated and in the extreme south-east grasshoppers have destroyed most of the stubble crop. Hail damage was reported from scattered points in Manitoba, southern and central Saskatchewan and in central Alberta. To carry the crop through

to maturity, adequate moisture supplies will be required during the next two weeks or serious deterioration will take place in many areas, particularly where reserve moisture has been heavily drawn upon. Unless good rains are received in northern Manitoba, in the Regina-Weyburn and central areas of Saskatchewan and in southern Alberta the total outturn will be considerably reduced as compared with the more favourable prospects of two weeks ago.

Manitoba.—Although temperatures throughout the province were considerably higher during the week, light to moderate rains aided in maintaining crop prospects. The crop outlook in southern Manitoba continued to be good as further moisture supplies were received. However, more rainfall will be needed to carry the crop to maturity and to ensure filling. Wheat stands are about medium with the crop well headed. In central Manitoba conditions are not as favourable and good rains are greatly needed to improve prospects. There has been little change in crop conditions in northern Manitoba. The warm weather of the past week greatly speeded up growth and moisture supplies were heavily drawn upon. Hail occurred at several points and caused moderate local damage.

Saskatchewan.—A week of warm, dry weather caused serious declines in crop prospects in many sections of the province. The most serious deterioration has taken place in parts of south-eastern Saskatchewan, in the Regina-Weyburn district and in central Saskatchewan where subsoil moisture conditions were poor at the commencement of the season. At several places in these areas total crop failures and extremely light yields are inevitable. In the extreme south-eastern, south-central, south-western, west-central and north-eastern sections of the province, crops range from fair to good. Within the east-central and north-western districts, however, there is considerable variation due to the scattered nature of precipitation received during the past month. More moisture is needed in the better crop areas to maintain present prospects. For the province as a whole about ninety per cent of the wheat has reached the shot blade and about forty-five per cent is in head. Further grasshopper damage has occurred in south-western Saskatchewan and losses are also reported from other scattered districts. During the past week claims for hail damage were received from points in south-central, south-western and central Saskatchewan. Pasture conditions have deteriorated with the dry warm weather and in many districts light yields of forage crops are anticipated.

Alberta.—Beneficial rains were received over most of the province during the past week and were generally sufficient to maintain the favourable crop outlook. In the extreme south and in the Peace River district precipitation was light and good rains are needed to build up moisture reserves. Some areas in the west-central and north-eastern districts, which lacked moisture earlier in the growing season, have benefited greatly by recent rainfall but more rain is needed to bring on the short-strawed crop. Wheat is well into the shot blade stage with generally good stands. In the south, wheat is heading out while early wheat is beginning to head at some points in the north. Most of the stubble crop in south-eastern Alberta has been destroyed by grasshoppers but damage elsewhere has been very light. A serious infestation of wheat stem sawfly is indicated with widespread flight from Stettler southward to the border. Says grain bug is reported penetrating wheat fields at some points in the south. Some hail damage occurred during the week in local areas in central Alberta. The hay crop is fair to good with cutting general in the south.

JULY 16

Throughout the eastern provinces, moderately warmer weather during the past fortnight has resulted in favourable crop progress. In the Maritime Provinces crop conditions are now promising on the whole, although on the

mainland some seeding was carried over into July. Forage crops, pastures and potatoes in the Maritimes are all reported in good condition. The warmer weather has helped crops in Ontario and Quebec, and heavy hay crops are being harvested. Spring cereals and corn are still very backward, although the fall wheat crop in Ontario is ripening rapidly. Favourable weather conditions in the Prairie Provinces last week brought improvement to general crop prospects. Good rains fell at many points in southern Manitoba, in central and northern Saskatchewan and in central and northern Alberta. Cooler weather brought relief to crops in sections where moisture reserves have been heavily drawn upon. Some damage from hail was reported at several points. Grasshoppers are still active, but are causing relatively little damage. Drought conditions have adversely affected growing field crops in British Columbia, although tree fruit prospects are very favourable.

In the Maritime Provinces, warmer sunshiny days, alternating with rains since the first of the month, have brought early-sown spring cereals along in very favourable condition. Hay crops and pastures have made heavy growth, and haying is now under way. Potatoes have developed rapidly both in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. Crop conditions generally are most favourable on the Island, except in some north-eastern sections, while in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick some very late sown fields are just beginning to come along.

More favourable weather conditions in Quebec and Ontario in the past fortnight have facilitated haying in both provinces. Hay and clover yields are about average in Quebec, but appreciably better than average in Ontario. In Ontario the fall wheat crop has overcome some of the lodging which occurred earlier, and the crop as a whole is ripening in very good condition. Pastures are in good to excellent condition, but growth of spring cereals and corn has been backward.

Crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces were moderately improved with cooler weather and fairly general showers and rains. Although crop conditions are poor in northern Manitoba, in central and south-western Saskatchewan and parts of southern Alberta, no large area is yet affected by total crop failure. Elsewhere over the Prairies, crop conditions are generally good, but timely and well distributed precipitation will be required during the next two to three weeks to maintain present yield prospects. In southern Manitoba, wheat is filling well. In Saskatchewan, about ninety per cent of the wheat crop has headed. Although from sixty to eighty per cent of the crop in southern Alberta has headed, in other sections of the province much of the grain is late. Harvesting of the fall rye crop is expected to commence in south-western Manitoba this week. Hay crops vary considerably, but yields have been running from fair to good. Wet weather has delayed haying in some sections.

In British Columbia, more than a month of dry weather has reduced prospects for spring-sown cereals and the second crops of hay and alfalfa. Yields of the first cuttings of hay were very good, and fall-sown wheat and rye are now being cut with good yields in prospect. Tree fruits are developing favourably.

Maritime Provinces.—Alternating wet and sunshiny weather has made for very satisfactory crop progress in the Maritime Provinces during the past fortnight. Prince Edward Island received an average of two inches rainfall in the two weeks just elapsed, which helped to mature a heavy hay crop and bring the early cereals into head. Potato, root, and corn crops have made excellent progress. Crops are backward only in the north-eastern section of the Island. In Nova Scotia, crops have also made excellent progress where seeding was completed early, although some areas which have just recently

been seeded have doubtful prospects. Forage crops and pastures are very good and haying is under way. Fruit crops in the Annapolis Valley are progressing satisfactorily. Improvement in New Brunswick crops has been noted with the more favourable weather since July 1. Field crops are in good condition on the well-drained soils, although only fair where less well-drained. Potatoes and roots are rapidly approaching normal conditions for the season. Harvest of a normal hay crop is under way.

Quebec and Ontario.—Improved weather conditions since July 1 have benefited field crops in both Quebec and Ontario. Haymaking is general throughout Quebec and nearing completion in Ontario. An average hay crop about equal to last year's is being taken off in Quebec, while an exceptionally heavy hay crop has been cut in Ontario. Alfalfa yields in both provinces are also satisfactory. Grain crops have improved during the past two weeks in Quebec, and have also made favourable progress in Ontario. In Ontario some of the fall wheat which was lodged has come up again and the crop is now in the ripening stage. Pastures are in good to excellent condition in both provinces. Northern Quebec and Ontario districts have fared better under the improved weather conditions of the past two weeks, although haying has not yet started, and grains have made slow growth. In both provinces, insects and other pests have done very little damage this year.

Prairie Provinces.—Precipitation in Manitoba during the past week varied from light showers in the central and northern sections to good rains in the southern districts. With moderately cool weather grain crops showed very satisfactory progress although the growth of corn was retarded. The crop is filling well in southern Manitoba but more moisture is required to ensure plump kernels. In central Manitoba crops on summer-fallow are developing satisfactorily but stubble crops are greatly in need of moisture. In the northern sections of the province the stand is shorter than last year and rain is needed to promote growth and the filling of heads as the grain approaches maturity. Grasshoppers are still active in many districts of the province but damage being done at the present time is relatively light. Some hail damage in local areas occurred. Haying has been under way with a splendid crop reported from the southern part of the province but only light yields in the central and northern sections. In the interlake and south-eastern districts, yields of hay have been very poor.

The progressive decline in crop conditions in Saskatchewan resulting from warm, dry weather in late June and early July was checked last week by cooler weather and more plentiful supplies of moisture. Good rains were received in south-eastern, west-central and northern Saskatchewan and at some places in the central part of the province. Although stubble crops show further deterioration in south-central and south-western districts the summer-fallow fields have stood up fairly well. In central Saskatchewan, the stubble crop is poor and summer-fallow crops range only from poor to fair. Between Saskatoon and North Battleford improvement has occurred in feed prospects as a result of the rain. About ninety per cent of the wheat crop is in head. Some damage is still being caused by grasshoppers, and hail has also caused slight damage at scattered points. Live stock are in good condition.

In southern Alberta only light scattered showers occurred during the past week and moisture reserves are being rapidly depleted. The crop on summer-fallow is standing up well but the stubble crop is suffering from lack of moisture. In central and northern Alberta moderate to heavy rains were received and the crop outlook continues to be very favourable. Moisture conditions are particularly good in the western sections. About sixty to eighty per cent of wheat

has headed out in southern Alberta, and in the east-central and northern areas, where crops are later, early wheat is heading rapidly. Coarse grain stands are generally good, although these crops are somewhat late in the east-central and northern areas. Grasshoppers are reported moving in a northerly direction from the south-east where they have done serious permanent damage. There has been a heavy growth of grass this season, but in some sections haying has been delayed by wet weather. Pastures are in generally good condition. Live stock are doing well.

British Columbia.—While fall-sown crops are being cut, with good yields expected, the spring cereals and pastures have suffered from more than a month of dry weather. The first crop of hay was taken off in excellent condition, but the second crop will be very light. Cherry picking is in full swing and the yield is heavy. Other tree fruits are sizing rapidly.

JULY 23

Prairie grain crops continued to make fair progress during the past week in spite of high temperatures over Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The amount of damage from heat was minimized by showers and some good rains particularly in southern Manitoba, in parts of central and northern Saskatchewan and in central and northern Alberta. Warm weather speeded up ripening in southern Manitoba and wheat cutting is expected to commence by the end of this week. In central Manitoba crops suffered from premature ripening, while in northern Manitoba serious deterioration took place due to the heat and lack of rain. In Saskatchewan, stubble crops have suffered severely in the southern section and in parts of the central district. On the other hand, general improvement has taken place in west-central and northern Saskatchewan. Approximately ninety-five per cent of the wheat is in head. In general crop conditions in Alberta continue to be very favourable except in the extreme southern districts. Crops have been ripening prematurely in the south-east as a result of high temperatures. In central Alberta growth is quite heavy and moisture conditions are excellent. Grasshoppers are still causing minor damage at some points. Hail storms also took a toll of the crop during the past week.

Manitoba.—Fairly general showers reduced the amount of damage resulting from the high temperatures which prevailed over the province during most of the week. Crops are filling well except in areas where precipitation has been light. In central Manitoba crops are suffering from premature ripening and as a result the yield and quality of the grains will be lowered. In northern Manitoba, especially in the interlake area, the heat and lack of rain are causing serious deterioration and feed grain crops will be very light. Cutting of barley has commenced and by the end of this week some wheat will be cut. Some damage from hail was reported in the central section of the province.

Saskatchewan.—High temperatures during the past week caused some decline in general crop prospects although beneficial rains brought improvement in some districts. In the southern section and in parts of the central area of the province stubble crops have suffered severely and yields will be extremely poor. Summer-fallows, however, have stood up fairly well, but rains are badly needed. In the east-central section, heavy rains fell at many points and will effect some improvement in crops which had not been severely damaged. General improvement has taken place in crop prospects in west-central and northern Saskatchewan. Approximately ninety-five per cent of the wheat is in head. Although light traces of rust have been found on susceptible varieties of wheat and barley

in south-eastern Saskatchewan there will be little if any rust damage. Smut is reported to be severe in oats and barley. Hail storms caused serious damage at several points in the province. Pasture conditions vary from poor to good and in some districts where precipitation has been light rapid deterioration in pasture conditions has taken place. About ninety per cent of the summer-fallowing is completed.

Alberta.—With ninety-five per cent of the wheat crop headed in this province, crop conditions continue to be very favourable except in the extreme southern districts. In the south light to moderate showers of the past week relieved the general drought conditions, but rain is still urgently needed especially in the south-east where high temperatures are causing premature ripening of the grain. Over the rest of the province good rains were received with precipitation heavy at scattered points. Moisture conditions are excellent with some sections reporting reserves sufficient to carry the crop to harvest. Growth is heavy particularly in central Alberta. Heading of wheat is nearly completed and coarse grains are seventy per cent headed. There has been no further damage from grasshoppers but northerly migration from the south-east may cause some injury later. Extensive damage from hail is reported at points in central Alberta. The heavy hay crop has been difficult to harvest because of wet weather. Pastures and live stock generally are in good condition.

JULY 30

Two weeks of warm, humid weather in the eastern provinces brought rapid crop development and growth. Haymaking is about completed with good crops reported in Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick about average hay crops have been harvested and some delay was caused by wet weather. The root and potato crops in the Maritime Provinces are promising. Yields of grain crops in Quebec will not be as great as the above-average crops obtained last year. In Ontario, however, growth of grain crops has been good and heavy stands indicate that yields will be very satisfactory. Damage from disease and insects in Eastern Canada has been relatively light to date this season.

In the Prairie Provinces somewhat cooler weather and timely precipitation benefited crops and the condition of late crops particularly will be improved. In some parts of southern Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan harvesting of rye, barley and oat crops has commenced, but harvesting will not be general in Manitoba for a week or ten days and in Saskatchewan for ten days to two weeks. Crop conditions in Alberta on the whole are excellent. Considerable damage is being caused to gardens in Manitoba and in parts of southern Saskatchewan by the beet webworm. Grasshoppers are numerous in some areas but are causing little damage at the present time. Hail took a considerable toll at many points in southern and central Manitoba, in central and west-central Saskatchewan, and in southern and central Alberta.

The long, dry period in British Columbia was broken by heavy rains on July 24-25 along the coast and in the southern interior. Harvesting of fall sown cereals has been completed and yields of spring sown grains will be light owing to the lack of rainfall. Truck crops are moving to market in considerable volume. Apples are sizing well.

Maritime Provinces.—Crop progress in the Maritime Provinces during the past two weeks has been generally satisfactory. In Prince Edward Island the weather was very favourable for haymaking with only light local showers. The crop was in prime condition and the yield above average. Early sown grains have headed but rain is needed to ensure good yields. Turnips and potatoes have made rapid growth, the strawberry crop is about average and vegetables are promising. In Nova Scotia haying has been delayed by showery, humid weather. On well tilled fields the hay crop is good but on poor lands only fair. On the whole, however, yields will be somewhat above average. The strawberry crop is about 33 per cent above last year and other small fruit crops are fairly promising. The apple crop is about 65 per cent of last year's production but orchards are clean and insects and diseases have been kept well in control. Haymaking in New Brunswick was delayed by dull weather. Yields are above average and the quality good. Early sown grain is in head and growth has been quite vigorous. Prospects for potato yields are good. Harvesting of early potatoes began on July 20. Vegetable crops are fair. General insect damage to date this season has been light.

Quebec and Ontario.—Weather conditions in Quebec and Ontario during the past two weeks have been very favourable to growth and vegetation has made excellent progress. Haying in Quebec was difficult because of frequent rains but is nearing completion. Prospects for grain crops are good although they will likely be somewhat smaller in yield than the above-average crops of 1939. Growth of grass in pastures and meadows is luxuriant and milk production is being maintained at a high level. No serious damage from insects or diseases has occurred. Fresh vegetable crops are now reaching the market in large volume. A heavy hay crop is being harvested in Ontario but damp, wet weather has interfered to some extent with haying operations. Grain crops are heavy and in south-western Ontario harvesting is general. Pastures are in excellent condition and growth of forage crops has been very rapid during the past two weeks. Vegetable crops in Ontario are promising.

Prairie Provinces.—In Manitoba cooler weather and general rains benefited crops and to some extent offset the heat damage of the previous week. In earlier districts, wheat cutting has started and will be general in the southern and central sections of the province in a week or ten days. In southern Manitoba the wheat has filled well. Some oats and barley have been cut and indications are that yields of coarse grains will be disappointing. Late grain crops, however, should benefit from recent rains. In northern Manitoba harvesting has commenced and will be fairly general by the end of this week. Wheat on summer-fallow will make fair yields but stubble wheat and coarse grain yields will be light. Hail caused some damage at points in central and north-western Manitoba. The beet webworm is causing serious damage to gardens, alfalfa and sugar beets.

The weather in Saskatchewan during the past week ranged from moderately warm to cool with frequent scattered showers. Over the week-end heavy rains were received in the south-east, in the Regina-Weyburn and in the east-central districts. The cooler weather and timely moisture supplies have been of considerable benefit to the late crop and in many sections prospects have been improved. In parts of south-central and south-western Saskatchewan further declines have taken place because precipitation has not been sufficient to main-

tain conditions. Practically all wheat in Saskatchewan is headed. Harvesting will not get under way for about ten days to two weeks although odd fields of rye, barley and oats have been cut. Prospects in central and northern Saskatchewan have been well maintained during the past week. In north-eastern Saskatchewan wheat yields will be fair but prospects for the coarse grain crops are not favourable. Considerable damage from hail during storms of the past two weeks was reported from many points in central and west-central Saskatchewan. On the whole, hay crops have yielded well and pasture conditions are generally satisfactory.

Heavy general rains of the past week in southern Alberta have removed the threat of drought, and moisture conditions are now very favourable. Over the rest of the province fair weather with scattered showers promoted generally rapid growth and crop prospects continue to be good. The growth of grains is heavy in the central and northern districts, and some areas will require more rain to ensure plump filling. Grasshopper migration from the south-east as far north as Empress and Brooks threatens damage to late crops in that region. Severe hail damage at scattered points in the south and centre has been reported. Haying is in progress in northern Alberta with fair yields, but has been delayed by wet weather in some districts. Pastures and live stock are in good condition.

British Columbia.—Five weeks of warm, dry weather were broken on July 24-25 by good rains on the coast and in the southern interior. All the hay crop has been harvested. Fall grain crops have been cut and yields are good. Yields of spring grains will be light. Early apples, peaches and cantaloupes are moving in volume. Apples are sizing well.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CROP REPORT

JULY 25

The preliminary estimates of fruit production in Canada this season are generally smaller than the 1939 estimates. Substantially reduced apple crops are in prospect in all producing provinces except British Columbia where only a slightly lighter yield than the record production of last year is expected. The present crop is estimated at 4,559,200 barrels compared with 5,791,900 barrels last season. The production of 550,000 bushels of pears indicated for the current season is only slightly below the 1939 crop of 577,100 bushels. Plums and prunes also show a decrease for the country as a whole. The reduction is due to the smaller yields expected in British Columbia as in Nova Scotia and Ontario better yields than in 1939 are anticipated. Canadian production this year is estimated at 220,900 bushels compared with the previous year's crop of 268,100 bushels. Prospects for the peach crop show a slight improvement in British Columbia in contrast to the substantial reduction anticipated in Ontario. Canadian production for 1940 is estimated at 754,100 bushels which is well below last year's crop of 935,000 bushels. Apricots in British Columbia, the only province producing this fruit on a commercial scale, are estimated at 64,100 bushels compared with the 1939 crop of 59,000 bushels. This year's cherry crop of 151,000 bushels is considerably reduced from the 223,000 bushels produced last season. The greatest reduction is reported in Ontario although a slight decrease is also expected in British Columbia. The prospective production of grapes this year is also below the 1939 yield. Although a substantial increase is anticipated in British Columbia, the decrease in Ontario reduces the Canadian total. The 1940 crop estimate amounts to 42,909,500 pounds compared with the 1939 production of 55,595,900 pounds.

Preliminary Estimates of Canadian Fruit Production in 1940 with Revised Estimates for 1939

Description	1939	1940
	bbl.	bbl.
Apples—		
Nova Scotia.....	2,300,000 ¹	1,500,600
New Brunswick.....	75,000	56,200
Quebec.....	337,000	269,600
Ontario.....	1,010,500	707,300
British Columbia.....	2,069,400	2,026,100
Canada.....	5,791,900	4,559,200
	bu.	bu.
Pears—		
Nova Scotia.....	22,100	22,000
Ontario.....	256,400	240,200
British Columbia.....	298,600	287,800
Canada.....	577,100	550,000
Plums and Prunes—		
Nova Scotia.....	7,400	8,900
Ontario.....	54,300	57,700
British Columbia.....	206,400	154,300
Canada.....	268,100	220,900
Peaches—		
Ontario.....	758,000	568,500
British Columbia.....	177,000	185,600
Canada.....	935,000	754,100
Apricots—		
British Columbia.....	59,000	64,100
Canada.....	59,000	64,100
Cherries—		
Ontario.....	135,300	89,600
British Columbia.....	87,700	61,400
Canada.....	223,000	151,000
	qt.	qt.
Strawberries—		
Nova Scotia.....	943,000	1,254,200
New Brunswick.....	1,050,000	1,275,000
Quebec.....	7,272,000	3,636,000
Ontario.....	9,251,600	9,997,700
British Columbia.....	9,773,800	Not available
Canada.....	28,290,400	—
Raspberries—		
Nova Scotia.....	74,100	111,100
New Brunswick.....	45,000	Not available
Quebec.....	2,217,000	2,660,400
Ontario.....	5,673,300	6,177,200
British Columbia.....	3,084,800	Not available
Canada.....	11,094,200	—
	lb.	lb.
Loganberries—		
British Columbia.....	2,061,100	Not available
Canada.....	2,061,100	—
Grapes—		
Ontario.....	54,000,000	40,500,000
British Columbia.....	1,595,900	2,409,500
Canada.....	55,595,900	42,909,500

¹ Including 315,600 barrels dumped or fed to live stock.

NOTE.—British Columbia estimates are 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, 3 crates to the bushel; strawberries and raspberries, 12 quarts to the crate; loganberries, 18 lb. to the crate.

TOBACCO CROP REPORT

JULY 20

ONTARIO

The tobacco crop as a whole is from ten days to two weeks behind normal growth schedule. While the Burley crop is not retarded to the same extent, the flue-cured crop is two to three weeks behind normal growth in other years. Excessive rainfall and cool weather during most of June and the early part of July resulted in considerable rootrot and stunting in the tobacco crop. With weather conditions more favourable during the past fortnight, most fields of tobacco are now showing marked recovery, but the crop is still below average.

Rainfall was abnormally heavy in Essex county throughout the entire month of June with total precipitation amounting to 5.73 inches. Both air and soil temperatures were low with the result that satisfactory root systems were not established. The Burley tobacco crop in particular on the heavier soils made very little growth, and in some parts of the county it suffered extensively. Flue-cured tobacco in the Old Belt has not suffered to the same extent as the Burley crop except that considerable leaching of fertilizer has occurred. Conditions as a whole in Kent county, which produces about one-half of the Burley crop, were much better during the month of June and as a result the tobacco crop looks much better and has made far more growth in Kent than in Essex County.

Conditions were quite different in the New Belt, particularly in Norfolk County. Very little rain fell in the Delhi district during the early part of June and a very good root system developed on the tobacco plants in that district. The comparatively dry spell during the first two weeks of June was followed by heavy rains which promoted very rapid growth toward the end of the month. A hail storm covering quite a long narrow strip in Norfolk County occurred on June 26 causing damage to more than 500 acres of tobacco. Some tobacco, particularly in the vicinity of Teeterville, had only been planted a very short time and consequently was not damaged extensively. The more advanced crops in that area were damaged up to 50 per cent.

QUEBEC

Planting was unusually delayed by the late cold spring and growth was very slow owing to the low temperatures, dull weather and heavy rains in June. Transplanting of flue-cured tobacco was finished by June 15 but planting of cigar and pipe tobaccos was not completed until the first week of July. As a result of somewhat warmer weather during the past two weeks, the crop has shown much improvement but is still about two weeks later than normal. The soil is very dry in the northern tobacco-growing district where the condition of the crop is generally below average. In the southern district considerable improvement is evident since the first of the month and the crop is now in average condition.

Cutworms have inflicted heavy damage, especially to the flue-cured crop. Several fields of flue-cured tobacco were destroyed by strong winds in June. Hail on June 30 caused damage estimated at 25 per cent to some 400 acres of flue-cured tobacco in the Three Rivers District. Some damage from frost was reported in Joliette County.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEED PRICES

SOURCE: Markets Service of the Plant Products Division, Department of Agriculture

I.—Average Prices Paid to Growers by Seed Dealers for Grade No. 1 Seed, April, 1940

Province	Red Clover	Alsike	Alfalfa	Sweet Clover	Timothy	Crested Wheat Grass	Western Rye Grass	Brome Grass	Other Grasses*
	cents per lb.	cents per lb.	cents per lb.	cents per lb.	cents per lb.	cents per lb.	cents per lb.	cents per lb.	cents per lb.
Maritime Provinces	20	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	(a) (b) (c)
Quebec	16-17	—	—	—	6½-8	—	—	—	—
Ontario	15-18	12-15	16-18	3-4	7-7½	—	—	—	—
Manitoba	10-11	15-16	14-15	2-2½	4-5	10-12	7-8	8	—
Saskatchewan	—	—	14½-17	1½-2½	—	6-7	5-6	5½-6½	—
Alberta	12-13	14-15	17-18	4-6	6	6-9	—	6-9	—
British Columbia	12	11	19	—	5½-7	—	—	—	—

*(a) P. E. I. bent, 45 cents f.o.b. cleaning plants.

(b) Creeping bent, 65 to 75 cents per pound.

(c) Velvet bent mixtures, \$1.00 to \$1.25 f.o.b. cleaning plants.

II.—Average Retail Prices Paid to Seed Dealers by Farmers for Domestic Clover and Grass Seed, Grade No. 1, April, 1940

Province	Red Clover	Alsike	Alfalfa	Sweet Clover	Timothy	Crested Wheat Grass	Western Rye Grass	Brome Grass	Other Grasses*
	cents per lb.	cents per lb.	cents per lb.	cents per lb.	cents per lb.	cents per lb.	cents per lb.	cents per lb.	cents per lb.
Maritime Provinces	22-28	22-28	—	—	10-12	—	—	—	(a) (b)
Quebec	24	25	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Eastern Ontario	19-24	19-22	19-25	5-7	7½-9	—	—	—	—
Western Ontario	23	22	23½	8	9	—	—	17½	(a) (b)
Manitoba	21½	21½	25½	5	10	10	10	25	(a) (c)
Saskatchewan	—	—	24	5	—	10	—	16	(b) (d)
Alberta	21½	21½	26½	5½-10	10	10	—	11	(a) (b) (c)
British Columbia	21	21½	—	8	—	—	—	17	(d) (a) (b) (c)

*(a) Red top: Maritime Provinces 25 cents; Western Ontario 18 cents; Manitoba 24 cents; Alberta 27½ cents; British Columbia 30 cents.

(b) Blue grass: Maritime Provinces 20-40 cents; Western Ontario 28 cents; Saskatchewan 42 cents; Alberta 37 cents; British Columbia 28 cents.

(c) White clover: Manitoba 95 cents; Alberta 95 cents; British Columbia \$1.10.

(d) Creeping red fescue: Saskatchewan 70 cents; Alberta 66 cents.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS FOR JUNE, 1940

The records of temperature, precipitation and sunshine at the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations for the month of June 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.	86	35	61.9	2.54	469	226.2
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	73	42	57.1	2.77	471	199.8
Kentville, N.S.	77	38	58.1	2.80	467	159.0
Nappan, N.S.	76	38	55.7	2.10	470	178.3
Fredericton, N.B.	79	41	59.3	3.95	471	191.3
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.	78	37	56.7	6.54	476	167.0
Cnp Rouge, Que.	81	36	59.1	6.95	474	116.2
Lennoxville, Que.	85	33	60.9	4.13	468	168.3
Parham, Que.	85	35	62.2	3.03	466	170.8
L'Assomption, Que.	85	37	61.3	3.28	468	222.9
Normandin, Que.	78	33	55.7	3.70	480	166.6
Harrow, Ont.	88	43	68.4	5.79	453	154.3
Delli, Ont.	89	40	65.0	5.62	457	237.2
Kapuskasing, Ont.	85	32	54.9	3.98	487	161.1
Morden, Man.	91	32	61.8	2.08	485	242.7
Brandon, Man.	87	30	59.7	2.51	488	265.0
Indian Head, Sask.	88	32	59.4	2.40	490	239.0
Swift Current, Sask.	86	37	59.6	2.75	488	240.7
Rosthern, Sask.	78	38	58.0	2.89	505	277.6
Scott, Sask.	83	35	56.3	2.53	502	265.3
Lacombe, Alta.	82	33	56.8	1.80	501	269.7
Lethbridge, Alta.	85	39	58.6	1.25	488	325.7
Manyberries, Alta.	88	42	61.9	1.81	484	292.0
Beaverlodge, Alta.	75	35	55.4	1.29	517	315.6
Windsor, B.C.	88	35	59.6	0.45	492	296.4
Summerland, B.C.	92	45	67.5	0.16	489	338.6
Agassiz, B.C.	86	42	61.7	0.92	485	258.0
Sidney, Vancouver Island, B.C.	81	45	61.4	0.16	482	364.9

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

SOURCE: External Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

I.—Exports of Wheat and Flour

Description	June		Eleven months ended June	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Wheat—				
To United States.....bu.	4,100,215	3,033,510	25,571,143	75,272,769
\$	2,384,634	2,064,114	14,628,225	55,700,885
To United Kingdom and 'orders'—				
via United States.....bu.	94,349	1,211,365	205,471	4,523,391
\$	60,975	913,311	125,306	3,908,060
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard.....bu.	5,026,691	7,871,937	39,169,954	60,753,332
\$	3,295,055	7,527,211	27,085,297	52,948,216
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard.....bu.	1,735,075	528,265	28,319,289	7,435,205
\$	958,815	393,290	16,343,498	4,861,672
via Churchill.....bu.	—	—	916,912	1,772,459
\$	—	—	585,969	1,033,760
Total to United Kingdom and 'orders'.....bu.	6,856,115	9,611,567	68,611,626	74,484,387
\$	4,314,845	8,833,812	44,140,070	62,751,708
To Other Countries—				
via United States.....bu.	116,643	421,789	1,291,517	1,352,859
\$	72,383	316,360	830,859	1,113,863
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard.....bu.	2,821,185	491,490	28,088,816	11,317,096
\$	1,836,194	421,639	18,324,414	8,596,836
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard.....bu.	742,858	11,751	8,896,688	3,085,736
\$	426,930	11,447	5,030,560	2,064,836
Total to Other Countries.....bu.	3,680,686	925,030	38,277,021	15,755,691
\$	2,335,507	749,446	24,185,833	11,775,535
Total Wheat.....bu.	14,637,016	13,570,107	132,459,790	165,512,847
\$	9,034,986	11,647,372	82,954,128	130,228,128
Wheat Flour—				
To United States.....bbl.	10,154	9,150	87,331	151,936
\$	20,791	24,369	180,859	367,567
To United Kingdom and 'orders'—				
via United States.....bbl.	—	51,507	3,106	485,044
\$	—	184,310	9,737	1,919,272
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard.....bbl.	200,924	235,632	2,173,296	3,648,334
\$	589,882	1,002,576	6,947,326	13,113,752
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard.....bbl.	2,375	—	84,864	5,208
\$	7,380	—	269,277	16,375
Total to United Kingdom and 'orders'.....bbl.	203,299	287,139	2,261,266	4,138,586
\$	597,262	1,186,886	7,226,340	15,049,399
To Other Countries—				
via United States.....bbl.	45,006	24,480	306,696	401,856
\$	114,202	101,678	1,007,453	1,525,728
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard.....bbl.	96,114	151,198	1,168,845	1,393,105
\$	302,996	647,118	4,063,436	5,207,483
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard.....bbl.	46,616	37,341	376,730	382,020
\$	140,477	137,077	1,212,718	1,301,973
Total to Other Countries.....bbl.	187,736	213,019	1,852,271	2,176,981
\$	557,675	885,873	6,283,607	8,035,184
Total Wheat Flour.....bbl.	401,189	509,308	4,200,868	6,467,503
\$	1,175,728	2,097,128	13,690,806	23,452,150
Total Exports of Wheat and Flour.....bu.	16,442,366	15,861,993	151,363,696	194,616,611
\$	10,210,714	13,744,500	96,614,934	153,680,278

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

II.—Exports of Barley, Oats and Rye

Grain	June		Eleven months ended June	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Barley.....bu.	875,801	213,719	15,239,473	12,078,693
\$	376,895	110,891	6,488,959	6,092,179
Oats.....bu.	1,034,229	1,692,670	8,397,506	14,755,309
\$	323,331	647,800	2,689,507	6,225,829
Rye.....bu.	86,801	556,745	1,010,320	4,335,409
\$	39,928	260,126	449,865	2,512,232

VISIBLE SUPPLIES, INSPECTIONS AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN GRAIN

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

Distribution	Durum Wheat	Other Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Week ended July 5, 1940						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	1,070,000	61,410,000	2,350,000	1,380,000	263,000	766,000
Interior private and mill.....	22,000	6,224,000	828,000	1,605,000	36,000	12,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	693	12,111,997	14,904	12,960	—	2,045
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	—	15,176,256	104,515	52,910	—	11,315
Victoria.....	—	612,474	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert.....	—	1,136,049	—	—	—	—
Churchill.....	—	2,494,610	—	—	—	—
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	1,426,790	67,499,390	513,343	1,430,651	183,024	516,456
Eastern.....	3,204,569	54,125,300	1,450,730	961,023	62,222	313,032
U.S. Lake ports.....	24,000	10,532,877	106,000	849,000	—	1,830,000
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	3,114,256	8,856,505	2,000	386,606	—	1,073,668
In transit lake.....	—	2,099,243	13,441	28,247	—	—
In transit rail.....	—	23,210,725	779,917	233,499	30,278	195,463
In transit U.S.A.....	—	2,761,959	—	—	—	—
Total.....	8,862,308	272,251,385	6,162,850	6,939,896	574,524	4,719,979
Total same period 1939.....	9,525,265	91,793,427	9,705,586	6,392,785	130,925	2,906,893
Week ended July 12, 1940						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	1,005,000	58,070,000	2,230,000	1,280,000	243,000	675,000
Interior private and mill.....	24,000	6,115,000	817,000	1,551,000	38,000	12,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	693	12,158,346	25,509	8,986	—	616
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	—	15,236,784	96,045	40,049	—	11,315
Victoria.....	—	612,474	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert.....	—	1,136,049	—	—	—	—
Churchill.....	—	2,494,610	—	—	—	—
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	1,426,301	70,391,410	636,175	1,276,735	186,438	579,524
Eastern.....	3,067,093	57,216,007	1,165,509	793,479	62,222	303,853
U.S. Lake ports.....	24,000	10,684,877	214,000	918,000	—	1,805,000
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	3,138,256	9,066,903	—	347,606	—	1,091,668
In transit lake.....	135,173	3,356,347	64,601	86,071	—	—
In transit rail.....	—	23,704,805	838,913	278,722	39,878	228,273
In transit U.S.A.....	—	3,187,151	—	—	—	—
Total.....	8,820,516	273,430,733	6,117,752	6,580,648	569,538	4,707,249
Total same period 1939.....	9,307,028	89,945,533	9,513,874	6,110,643	136,591	2,760,799
Week ended July 19, 1940						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	955,000	55,725,000	2,020,000	1,105,000	233,000	610,000
Interior private and mill.....	23,000	5,910,000	844,000	1,475,000	32,000	15,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	693	12,648,619	50,775	6,608	—	616
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	—	15,108,606	91,927	37,696	—	11,315
Victoria.....	—	611,827	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert.....	—	1,136,049	—	—	—	—
Churchill.....	—	2,494,610	—	—	—	—
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	1,384,160	74,084,005	564,737	1,241,423	204,453	681,476
Eastern.....	3,062,374	58,147,867	952,365	608,665	62,222	299,035
U.S. Lake ports.....	24,000	10,858,877	330,000	844,000	—	1,805,000
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	3,138,256	9,147,859	—	347,606	—	1,090,668
In transit lake.....	120,295	2,498,330	55,326	93,825	—	7,200
In transit rail.....	—	22,444,735	1,002,067	1,026,609	43,497	130,120
In transit U.S.A.....	—	2,503,996	—	—	—	—
Total.....	8,707,778	273,410,380	5,911,197	6,876,431	575,172	4,650,430
Total same period 1939.....	9,554,524	90,084,873	9,744,851	5,865,728	113,197	2,620,456
Week ended July 26, 1940						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	915,000	52,505,000	1,960,000	1,155,000	225,000	602,000
Interior private and mill.....	21,000	5,833,000	814,000	1,402,000	32,000	14,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	693	13,457,100	59,314	5,844	—	458
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	—	15,307,212	87,810	36,029	—	11,315
Victoria.....	—	612,441	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert.....	—	1,136,049	—	—	—	—
Churchill.....	—	2,494,610	—	—	—	—
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	1,381,963	77,146,503	752,959	1,004,734	200,253	498,630
Eastern.....	3,068,358	56,477,162	763,678	440,323	80,067	300,188
U.S. Lake ports.....	24,000	10,239,877	75,000	809,000	—	1,805,000
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	3,138,256	9,722,434	—	347,606	—	1,022,668
In transit lake.....	63,293	2,002,503	109,336	265,048	—	282,820
In transit rail.....	—	23,713,685	1,069,737	274,984	54,559	117,104
In transit U.S.A.....	—	2,098,283	—	—	—	—
Total.....	8,612,563	272,745,859	5,691,834	5,740,568	591,879	4,654,183
Total same period 1939.....	9,365,538	86,483,983	9,069,788	5,318,595	101,863	2,624,456

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

Distribution	Durum Wheat	Other Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Week ended July 31, 1940						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	945,000	52,190,000	1,710,000	1,030,000	199,000	546,000
Interior private and mill.....	26,000	5,975,000	777,000	1,350,000	28,000	13,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	619	14,341,857	55,462	5,505	—	474
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	—	15,375,493	78,751	33,175	—	11,315
Victoria.....	—	612,441	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert.....	—	1,136,040	—	—	—	—
Churchill.....	—	2,494,610	—	—	—	—
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	1,334,159	78,827,623	1,121,231	848,011	207,045	357,773
Eastern.....	3,009,556	56,495,824	670,198	634,818	55,163	308,193
U.S. Lake Ports.....	34,000	10,350,643	67,987	804,360	—	2,035,410
U.S. Atlantic Seaboard Ports.....	3,138,733	10,096,098	—	347,145	—	1,022,407
In Transit Lake.....	215,969	2,607,907	20,474	58,399	20,749	225,481
In Transit Rail.....	—	19,592,945	1,275,592	364,660	49,994	118,055
In Transit U.S.A.....	—	3,496,545	277,625	—	—	—
Total.....	8,694,036	273,593,035	6,054,320	5,476,073	559,931	4,638,118
Total same period 1939.....	9,280,459	85,719,685	8,051,871	5,552,702	107,943	2,562,102

II.—Inspections in the Western Inspection Division and Shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur by Rail and Water, August 1 to July 31, 1938-39 and 1939-40

Western Division	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
INSPECTIONS.....1938-39	278,445,764	29,255,210	26,351,848	713,434	2,925,616
.....1939-40	373,710,121	33,712,302	21,985,017	1,365,450	5,032,903
SHIPMENTS.....1938-39	177,750,530	17,848,032	18,540,209	601,892	2,452,051
.....1939-40	227,250,240	24,389,795	17,156,457	863,929	5,428,815

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

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

Grain and Grade	Week ended				Monthly Average
	July 6	July 13	July 20	July 27	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Wheat—					
No. 1 Man. Hard	0 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 71 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 Man. Northern	0 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 71 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 Man. Northern	0 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 68 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 Man. Northern	0 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 63 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 4 Man. Northern	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 60 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 5	0 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 57 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 6	0 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feed	0 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 52 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 4 Special	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 60 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 60 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 60 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 5 Special	0 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 57 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 6 Special	0 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tough—No. 1 Hard	0 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 68 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 Northern	0 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 68 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 Northern	0 65 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 65 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 65 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 65 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 65 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 Northern	0 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rejected—No. 1 Northern	0 64 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 64 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 64 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 64 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 64 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 Northern	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 Northern	0 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Smutty—No. 1 Northern	0 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 66 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 Northern	0 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 63 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 Northern	0 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 58 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 C. W. Garnet	0 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 63 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 C. W. Garnet	0 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 C. W. Garnet	0 60 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 59 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 C. W. Amber Durum	0 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 C. W. Amber Durum	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 61 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 C. W. Amber Durum	0 60 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 60 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 60 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 60 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats—					
No. 2 C. W.	0 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 32 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 C. W.	0 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 29 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 Feed	0 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 27 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 Feed	0 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 Feed	0 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley—					
No. 1 C. W. Six-Row	0 34	0 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 34 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 C. W. Six-Row	0 34	0 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 34 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 C. W. Six-Row	0 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 33 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 C. W. Two-Row	0 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 39
No. 2 C. W. Two-Row	0 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 39
No. 1 Feed	0 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 32 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 Feed	0 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 Feed	0 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rye—					
No. 2 C. W.	0 44 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 45	0 44 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 45 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 45
No. 3 C. W.	0 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 40	0 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 40 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 4 C. W.	0 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. W. Ergoty	0 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rejected No. 2 C. W.	0 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flaxseed—					
No. 1 C. W.	1 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 29	1 28	1 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 29 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 C. W.	1 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25	1 24	1 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 C. W.	1 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 17	1 16	1 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 4 C. W.	1 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 04	1 03	1 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 04 $\frac{1}{2}$

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												
	Mar. 9	Mar. 16	Mar. 23	Mar. 30	April 6	April 13	April 20	April 27	May 4	May 11	May 18	May 25	Jun 1
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Wheat, Red Winter, No. 2—													
Chicago	1 07	1 06	—	1 08	—	1 11	1 16	1 14	—	—	—	—	—
St. Louis	1 06	1 07	1 06	1 07	1 08	1 10	1 12	1 13	1 10	1 11	1 02	0 90	0 88
Corn, Yellow, No. 2—													
Chicago	0 59	0 58	0 58	0 59	0 59	0 61	0 65	0 68	0 68	0 69	0 69	0 68	0 67
St. Louis	0 60	0 59	0 59	0 60	0 60	0 63	0 66	0 68	0 69	0 69	0 64	—	—
Oats, White, No. 3—													
Chicago	0 44	0 43	0 43	0 43	0 42	0 43	0 44	0 43	0 42	0 42	0 39	0 39	0 38
St. Louis	0 45	0 44	0 43	0 44	0 45	0 43	0 44	0 44	0 42	0 41	0 41	0 40	0 39
Rye, No. 2—													
Chicago	—	—	—	0 72	—	—	—	0 74	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

Market and Grade	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Montreal—							
Flour, first patents. per bbl.*	5 75	5 73	5 93	6 03	5 53	5 23	5 20
Flour, Ont., delivered							
Montreal.....per bbl.	4 08	3 85	4 23	4 13	4 00	3 52	3 50
Bran.....per ton	25 90	25 50	25 50	25 75	26 50	24 25	23 75
Shorts.....per ton	26 30	25 50	25 50	25 75	26 50	24 50	25 25
Toronto—							
Flour, first patents							
(jute bags).....per bbl.*	5 75	5 73	5 93	6 03	5 53	5 23	5 20
Flour, first patents							
(cotton bags).....per bbl.	5 85	5 83	6 03	6 13	5 63	5 33	5 31
Bran.....per ton	26 60	26 00	26 00	26 00-26 20	27 00	25 40	24 25
Shorts.....per ton	27 00	26 00	26 00	26 00-26 20	27 00	25 60	25 75
Winnipeg—							
Flour.....per bbl.	5 74	5 78	5 88	5 94	5 45	5 15	5 10
Bran.....per ton	23 50	24 00	24 00	24 00	24 75	23 40	23 00
Shorts.....per ton	24 50	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 75	24 40	24 00
Vancouver—							
Flour, first patents (cotton							
bags).....per bbl.	6 55	6 54	6 68	6 74	6 28	5 95	5 90
Minneapolis—							
Flour.....per bbl.	6 04-5 32	5 54-5 78	5 58-5 83	5 67-6 02	5 46-5 65	4 82-5 08	4 85-5 05
Bran.....per ton	21 20-21 40	21 75-22 00	22 31-22 69	24 00-24 10	21 63-22 00	16 85-17 25	18 50-18 75
Shorts.....per ton	20 80-21 10	21 06-21 38	21 38-21 88	23 90-24 15	22 38-23 00	20 80-21 30	21 88-22 25
Duluth—							
Flour.....per bbl.	5 88	5 95	6 00	5 94	5 75	5 25-5 30	4 91-5 00

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

*Basis for quotations is wholesale carload lots—Montreal rate points.

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		
	June 1940	July 1940	July 1939	June 1940	July 1940	July 1939	June 1940	July 1940	July 1939	June 1940	July 1940	July 1939
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Montreal.....	6 10	5 78	4 97	6 63	6 15	5 17	8 39	8 67	9 45	8 90	9 10	8 41
Toronto.....	7 09	6 86	5 34	8 00	8 32	7 43	8 22	8 61	9 24	10 35	10 09	9 18
Winnipeg.....	5 76	5 21	4 23	6 46	6 24	5 59	7 22	6 94	7 97	8 15	7 76	7 36
Calgary.....	5 86	5 10	4 67	6 28	6 07	5 01	6 93	7 34	8 23	8 28	7 49	6 63
Edmonton.....	6 12	5 11	4 20	6 38	5 84	5 10	6 99	7 24	8 36	7 24	6 87	6 38
Moose Jaw.....	4 70	4 27	3 81	5 73	5 26	4 70	6 67	6 28	7 01	5 93	7 02	6 46

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											
	June 8	June 15	June 22	June 29	Monthly Average	July 6	July 13	July 20	July 27	Aug. 3	Monthly Average	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Beef cattle—												
Steers, choice: 1,300-1,500 lb.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,100-1,300 lb.....	10 58	10 56	10 59	10 92	10 66	11 44	11 35	11 12	11 05	10 99	-	
900-1,100 lb.....	10 50	10 45	10 53	10 80	10 57	11 28	11 12	11 00	10 82	10 94	-	
750- 900 lb.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Heifers, choice, 750-900 lb.....	9 92	9 70	9 85	10 05	9 88	10 39	10 62	10 62	10 55	10 48	-	
Veal calves, choice.....	9 75	9 52	9 35	9 42	9 51	9 72	9 95	10 32	10 08	9 55	-	
Sheep—												
Lambs, good and choice ¹	11 21	11 14	10 55	10 84	10 94	10 77	10 16	9 28	8 92	8 34	-	
Hogs—												
Average cost, all packer and shipper purchases.....	5 09	4 93	4 86	5 03	4 98	5 66	6 18	6 02	5 85	5 73	5 92	
Good and choice, 180-200 lb.....	5 28	5 14	5 14	5 34	5 22	6 02	6 61	6 50	6 42	6 34	-	
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	April	May	June	July	Classification	April	May	June	July
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Montreal—					Calgary—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	7 45	7 70	8 64	8 57	Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	6 61	6 79	7 20	6 81
medium	6 77	6 89	7 57	7 28	medium	6 16	6 25	6 69	6 33
common	5 79	5 97	6 03	5 78	common	5 41	5 48	5 83	5 57
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	7 48	7 72	8 67	8 47	Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	6 52	6 71	7 06	6 61
medium	6 79	6 90	7 56	7 24	medium	5 97	6 25	6 55	6 11
common	5 78	5 98	5 99	5 36	common	5 35	5 46	—	5 50
Heifers.....good	6 84	6 78	7 32	6 99	Heifers.....good	6 27	6 43	6 60	6 46
medium	5 98	5 92	6 47	6 19	medium	5 71	5 73	5 82	5 75
Calves, fed.....good	8 43	8 22	8 78	—	Calves, fed.....good	6 81	6 91	7 03	7 78
medium	7 11	6 79	7 58	7 18	medium	6 38	6 47	7 15	7 34
Calves, veal, good and choice	7 45	7 75	8 20	8 41	Calves, veal, good and choice	8 50	7 65	7 45	6 90
common and medium	5 91	6 01	6 54	6 54	common and medium	6 10	5 61	5 75	5 61
Cows.....good	5 83	5 72	6 27	5 68	Cows.....good	4 82	5 07	4 71	4 08
medium	5 03	4 96	5 50	5 11	medium	4 18	4 35	4 12	3 78
Bulls.....good	5 69	5 64	5 84	5 22	Bulls.....good	4 60	4 99	4 61	4 61
Hogs.....selects	9 48	9 00	9 06	9 40	Stock and feeder steers	5 63	6 15	6 05	5 93
bacon	8 98	8 50	8 56	8 90	common	5 24	5 31	5 16	5 00
butchers	8 43	7 95	8 01	8 35	Stock cows and heifers.....good	5 04	5 42	5 22	5 00
heavies	7 98	7 50	7 56	7 90	common	—	4 41	4 00	3 75
lights and feeders	7 98	8 77	9 51	9 38	Hogs.....selects	8 46	7 79	7 75	8 19
Lambs.....good handyweights	—	—	11 77	10 91	bacon	7 96	7 29	7 25	7 69
Sheep.....good handyweights	5 94	5 82	5 68	4 93	butchers	6 84	6 28	6 25	6 67
					heavies	5 92	5 16	4 75	5 09
					lights and feeders	8 20	7 40	7 38	7 79
					Lambs.....good handyweights	9 34	9 35	9 63	8 50
Toronto—					Edmonton—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	7 17	7 37	8 22	8 48	Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	6 25	6 50	7 43	7 49
medium	6 78	7 04	7 90	8 01	medium	5 71	6 00	6 90	6 56
common	6 34	6 60	7 45	7 27	common	4 98	5 05	5 50	4 88
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	7 10	7 52	8 39	8 51	Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	6 00	6 25	7 13	7 29
medium	6 83	7 08	8 02	7 98	medium	5 39	5 68	6 43	6 45
common	6 56	6 67	7 46	7 42	common	—	4 81	—	5 02
Heifers.....good	7 12	7 38	8 16	8 46	Heifers.....good	6 10	6 11	7 18	7 25
medium	6 75	6 95	7 71	7 99	medium	5 49	5 55	6 70	6 56
Calves, fed.....good	7 99	7 97	8 33	9 22	Calves, fed.....good	6 67	6 75	7 56	7 74
medium	7 48	7 52	7 93	7 00	medium	6 17	6 25	6 91	6 79
Calves, veal, good and choice	10 38	10 24	9 31	9 33	Calves, veal, good and choice	8 37	7 68	7 51	6 74
common and medium	7 89	7 70	7 37	7 76	common and medium	6 31	6 03	6 67	5 72
Cows.....good	5 45	5 52	6 11	5 50	Cows.....good	4 65	4 72	5 20	4 26
medium	4 89	4 94	5 57	4 93	medium	4 08	4 25	4 47	3 70
Bulls.....good	5 52	5 57	5 81	5 61	Bulls.....good	4 49	4 79	4 41	4 32
Stock and feeder steers.....good	6 55	6 71	7 29	7 15	Stock and feeder steers.....good	5 48	5 58	5 34	5 45
common	6 16	6 22	6 80	6 46	common	—	4 63	4 78	4 44
Hogs.....selects	9 05	8 75	8 80	9 26	Stock cows and heifers.....good	4 46	4 28	—	4 25
bacon	8 55	8 25	8 30	8 76	selects	8 44	7 76	7 75	8 08
butchers	8 00	7 70	7 75	8 21	bacon	7 94	7 26	7 25	7 58
heavies	7 55	7 25	7 30	7 76	butchers	6 94	6 26	6 25	6 54
lights and feeders	7 05	7 55	7 60	8 06	heavies	5 92	5 13	4 75	5 12
Lambs.....good handyweights	10 93	11 58	12 17	11 36	lights and feeders	5 97	6 56	6 55	—
common, all weights	8 95	9 29	9 68	8 75	Lambs.....good handyweights	9 14	8 98	8 82	7 98
Sheep.....good handyweights	6 28	5 36	4 73	4 68	common, all weights	6 93	6 25	5 80	5 21
					Sheep.....good handyweights	5 50	—	—	4 63
Winnipeg—					Moose Jaw—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	6 44	6 89	7 46	7 55	Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	5 64	6 07	6 51	6 29
medium	5 84	6 18	6 66	6 33	medium	5 32	5 54	5 89	5 50
common	5 10	5 36	5 71	5 48	common	—	—	4 97	4 68
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	6 43	7 03	7 49	7 56	Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	5 74	6 11	—	6 42
medium	5 89	6 29	6 75	6 37	medium	—	—	—	5 74
common	6 05	5 08	5 83	5 48	common	—	—	—	—
Heifers.....good	5 96	6 18	6 74	6 55	Heifers.....good	5 66	5 75	6 12	6 20
medium	5 18	5 38	5 92	5 54	medium	5 20	—	5 40	5 42
Calves, fed.....good	6 79	6 98	7 63	8 32	Calves, fed.....good	6 19	6 22	6 49	6 51
medium	6 10	6 25	6 91	7 09	medium	5 51	5 66	5 59	5 35
Calves, veal, good and choice	7 80	8 20	7 31	7 14	Calves, veal, good and choice	7 43	7 46	7 11	6 51
common and medium	5 75	6 26	5 51	5 35	common and medium	5 69	5 64	5 33	4 83
Cows.....good	4 30	4 39	4 30	3 83	Cows.....good	4 58	4 77	4 90	4 06
medium	4 71	4 73	4 84	4 51	medium	4 12	4 18	4 28	3 49
Bulls.....good	5 89	6 15	6 13	5 91	Bulls.....good	4 20	—	4 00	3 64
Stock and feeder steers.....good	4 91	5 15	5 09	4 66	Stock and feeder steers.....good	4 92	4 83	4 44	4 87
common	4 52	4 74	4 75	4 70	common	4 22	3 81	3 89	3 77
Hogs.....selects	8 61	8 25	8 25	8 43	Stock cows and heifers.....good	4 06	4 30	4 61	4 14
bacon	8 11	7 75	7 75	7 93	common	—	3 03	3 39	3 12
butchers	7 35	7 00	7 00	7 18	Hogs.....selects	8 39	8 00	8 00	8 21
heavies	6 24	6 07	6 75	6 94	bacon	7 89	7 50	7 50	7 71
lights and feeders	8 33	7 97	7 56	7 42	butchers	7 05	6 95	6 95	6 94
Lambs.....good handyweights	9 93	12 44	9 49	8 59	heavies	6 25	5 52	6 50	6 71
common, all weights	7 41	8 17	7 20	6 71	lights and feeders	7 74	—	6 80	7 22
Sheep.....good handyweights	4 94	5 26	4 72	3 58	Lambs.....good handyweights	8 55	—	8 09	7 73

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

Description	Unit	May	June	July	Description	Unit	May	June	July
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Halifax—					Winnipeg—				
Hams, 12 to 18 lb.....	lb.	0 28	0 26	0 26	Hams, smoked, 12 to 16 lb....	lb.	0 28	0 27	0 26
Bacon, choice side.....	"	0 28	0 26	0 26	Bacon, smoked, 6 to 8 lb.....	"	0 23	0 23	0 23
Barrelled mess pork, P.E.I.....	bbl.	37 50	33 50	33 50	Pork, mess, barrelled.....	bbl.	32 40	31 19	25 92
Beef carcass, steer.....	lb.	0 14	0 16	0 17	Beef carcass, good steer, 450	lb.	0 12	0 14	0 15
Lamb, spring.....	"	0 18	0 18	0 18	to 650 lb.....				
Lard, pure.....	"	0 10	0 10	0 10	Lamb, good, 37 to 48 lb.....	"	0 24	0 23	0 19
Butter, fresh-made creamery	prints	0 26	0 26	0 24	Lard, tierces.....	"	0 08	0 08	0 08
Cheese, new.....					Butter, first grade, creamery	"	0 24	0 23	0 24
Eggs, grade A, large.....	dos.	0 28	0 30	0 33	prints.....	"	0 17	0 17	0 17
Potatoes, No. 1.....	75 lb.	1 18	1 25	1 40	Cheese, Manitoba triplets.....	dos.	0 24	0 24	0 25
					Eggs, grade A, large.....	dos.	0 24	0 24	0 25
					Potatoes, Manitoba, No. 2.....	cwt.	1 50	1 86	1 90
Saint John—					Regina—				
Hams.....	lb.	0 28	0 28	0 28	Hams, smoked, Dominion,	lb.	0 24	0 24	0 25
Bacon.....	"	0 28	0 28	0 28	12 to 16 lb.....				
Beef carcass, country beef	steers	0 10	0 10	0 12	Bacon, smoked, Dominion,	"	0 24	0 23	0 23
Lamb.....					6 to 8 lb.....	"	0 12	0 14	0 14
Lard, pure.....	"	0 11	0 11	0 10	Beef carcass, good steer and	"	0 12	0 14	0 14
Butter, creamery.....	"	0 26	0 25	0 24	heifer, 550 to 750 lb.....	"	0 21	0 20	0 19
Cheese, new.....	"	0 18	0 18	0 17	Lamb, good spring.....	"	0 21	0 20	0 19
Eggs, Grade A, large.....	dos.	0 26	0 27	0 31	Lard, in tierces, approx. 360	lb.	0 08	0 07	0 07
Potatoes, Canada, Grade I.....	75 lb.	1 09	1 06	1 16	lb.....				
Hay, pressed, car lots, No. 1.....	ton	12 00	13 00	12 75	Butter, first grade, creamery	"	0 22	0 21	0 21
					prints.....	"	0 18	0 17	0 17
Montreal—					Cheese, Sask. Stiltons.....	dos.	0 22	0 22	0 22
Hams, smoked, light, 12 to	lb.	0 22	0 22	0 23	Eggs, grade A, large.....	cwt.	2 03	2 44	2 08
16 lb.....					Potatoes, White, No. 2.....				
Bacon, smoked, light, 6 to 8	"	0 19	0 19	0 20					
lb.....	"	0 23	0 24	0 24					
Pork, mess, barrelled.....	bbl.	21 60	19 71	17 28					
Beef carcass, good steer, 400	lb.	0 14	0 16	0 15	Calgary—				
to 600 lb.....					Hams, smoked, Dominion,	lb.	0 24	0 24	0 24
Beef, plate, barrelled (200 lb.)	bbl.	15 00	14 00	14 00	12 to 16 lb.....				
Lamb, choice, fresh.....	lb.	0 18	0 22	0 22	Bacon, smoked, Dominion,	"	0 23	0 21	0 21
Lard, pure, in tierces.....	"	0 07	0 07	0 07	6 to 8 lb.....	bbl.	30 00	30 00	30 00
Butter, first grade, creamery	prints	0 25	0 24	0 24	Beef carcass, good steer, 450	lb.	0 14	0 15	0 15
Cheese, new, large.....					to 650 lb.....				
Eggs, grade A, large.....	dos.	0 26	0 26	0 29	Lamb, good, 37 to 48 lb.....	"	0 21	0 23	0 19
Potatoes, Quebec White,	75 lb.	1 10	0 95	1 19	Lard, in tierces, approx. 360 lb	"	0 08	0 07	0 08
No. 1.....					Butter, first grade, creamery	"	0 24	0 23	0 23
Timothy hay, extra, No. 2.....	ton	13 00	12 50	11 00	prints.....	"	0 16	0 16	0 16
					Cheese, Royal Canadian Half	"	0 20	0 20	0 23
Toronto—					Stiltons, new.....	cwt.	2 33	2 27	2 43
Hams, No. 1, smoked, light,	lb.	0 24	0 25	0 26	Eggs, grade A, large.....				
12 to 16 lb.....					Potatoes, Gems, No. 1.....				
Bacon, No. 1, smoked, light,	"	0 23	0 23	0 24					
4 to 8 lb.....	"	20 52	20 12	20 52					
Pork, mess, barrelled.....	bbl.	0 13	0 15	0 16	Vancouver—				
Beef carcass, good steer, 450	lb.	0 13	0 15	0 16	Hams, smoked, 12 to 16 lb....	lb.	0 25	0 25	0 25
to 650 lb.....					Bacon, smoked, 6 to 8 lb.....	"	0 23	0 22	0 23
Beef, plate, barrelled (aet,	bbl.	15 00	15 00	15 00	Pork, mess, barrelled.....	bbl.	36 72	36 72	36 72
200 lb.).....	"	0 23	0 24	0 23	Beef carcass, Grade A, good	th.	0 14	0 15	0 16
Lamb, good, 37 to 48 lb.....	lb.	0 09	0 09	0 09	steer.....				
Lard, tierces.....	"	0 24	0 24	0 23	Spring lamb, good.....	"	0 22	0 23	0 23
Butter, first grade, creamery	prints	0 24	0 24	0 23	Lard, tierces.....	"	0 08	0 08	0 08
Cheese, No. 1, large, new					Butter, first grade, creamery	"	0 26	0 25	0 25
cheddar.....	"	0 17	0 16	0 16	prints.....	"	0 27	0 26	0 20
Eggs, grade A, large.....	dos.	0 24	0 24	0 26	Cheese, mild, Ontario,	"	0 22	0 20	0 23
Potatoes, Ontario White, No. 1	75 lb.	1 14	1 22	1 24	Stiltons.....	dos.	0 27	0 20	0 23
Timothy hay, haled, No. 2.....	ton	11 11	11 00	10 50	Eggs, grade A, large.....	cwt.	1 95	2 14	2 16
					Potatoes, local, No. 1.....				

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.

¹ Manitoba No. 1, 75 lb.

² B.C. new.

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