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FIELD CROPS

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

SUMMARY

The condition of the spring wheat crop in Canada at July 31, 1940, is estimated at 87 per cent of the long-time average yield per acre. Compared with the condition at June 30 this represents a reduction of 5 points, but is only 2 points below that at July 31 last year. Coarse grains in Canada declined appreciably from the June 30 condition and, with the exception of spring rye, are about the same as last year. The condition of other field crops, including peas, beans, buckwheat, potatoes, roots and sugar beets, showed little change during July and was slightly higher than a year ago. Hay and clover meadows and pastures declined slightly during the month but their condition remained considerably above that at July 31 last year.

The production of fall wheat in 1940 is estimated at 22,880,000 bushels compared with the 1939 crop of 22,271,000 bushels. While the yield per acre of fall wheat is below that of last year, an increased acreage accounts for this year's higher production. Fall rye production for the whole of Canada is estimated at 10,710,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,468,000 bushels from last year's crop, the reduction resulting from a considerably smaller acreage. The total yield of the first cutting of alfalfa in 1940 is placed at 1,839,000 tons compared with 1,534,000 tons last year.

In the Maritime Provinces the condition of field crops at July 31, 1940, for the most part showed little change from June 30. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick some slight improvement occurred during July in the condition of most crops, while in Prince Edward Island all crops recorded small losses in condition. Hay and clover meadows and pastures slipped 2 to 4 points during July in all three provinces.

The condition of most field crops in Quebec at July 31 recorded a small improvement over the June 30 condition, with hay and clover meadows, pasture and fodder corn declining a few points during the month. Ontario crops, generally, gained a few points in condition during July and the condition of pastures registered only a small reduction. All crops, except corn, are well above last year's July 31 condition, with pastures showing the greatest gain over last year.

During July the condition of field crops in Manitoba and Saskatchewan declined, but in Alberta gains in condition were recorded. Heat and insufficient rainfall during the first two weeks of the month, as well as low soil moisture reserves, were responsible for the decline in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. On the other hand, except in the extreme south, crop conditions in Alberta steadily improved during the month. Compared with crop conditions at the end of July a year ago Alberta shows a marked improvement, Manitoba is slightly

better, while Saskatchewan is lower. However, during the last two weeks of July and the first few days of August, lower temperatures and precipitation prevailed over Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and this will benefit late-sown crops.

British Columbia field crops suffered an appreciable reduction during July with almost all crops from 3 to 10 points below the June 30 condition. The protracted dry spell during the month caused considerable deterioration, especially of pastures, which dropped 13 points from the condition of June 30. The July 31 condition is well below that of a year ago for most crops.

Condition of Field Crops, July 31, 1940

For all Canada, the condition of field crops at July 31, 1940, expressed as percentages of the long-time average yields per acre, was as follows, with the condition at June 30, 1940, and July 31, 1939, within brackets: Spring wheat 87 (92, 89); oats 88 (92, 87); barley 84 (92, 84); spring rye 85 (92, 93); peas 94 (94, 91); beans 92 (92, 90); buckwheat 95 (93, 93); mixed grains 97 (96, 94); flaxseed 85 (92, 85); corn for husking 83 (83, 91); potatoes 95 (94, 94); turnips, etc. 94 (93, 93); hay and clover 98 (100, 94); fodder corn 86 (87, 90); sugar beets 94 (95, 92); pasture 99 (102, 90).

For the Prairie Provinces, the condition of the principal grain crops at the same dates was as follows: Three Provinces—Wheat 87 (92, 89); oats 83 (91, 81); barley 82 (91, 82); spring rye 85 (91, 93); flaxseed 84 (92, 85). Manitoba—Wheat 86 (96, 85); oats 75 (93, 76); barley 75 (92, 76); spring rye 79 (89, 81); flaxseed 86 (93, 83). Saskatchewan—Wheat 81 (89, 89); oats 74 (87, 80); barley 73 (87, 83); spring rye 79 (89, 97); flaxseed 81 (91, 84). Alberta —Wheat 99 (96, 90); oats 99 (95, 86); barley 99 (95, 87); spring rye 97 (96, 93); flaxseed 96 (94, 91).

Production of Fall Wheat, Fall Rye and Alfalfa

The first estimate places the production of fall wheat in Canada in 1940 at 22,880,000 bushels from 775,400 acres, a yield per acre of 29·5 bushels, as compared with 22,271,000 bushels from 735,000 acres in 1939, a yield per acre of 30·3 bushels.

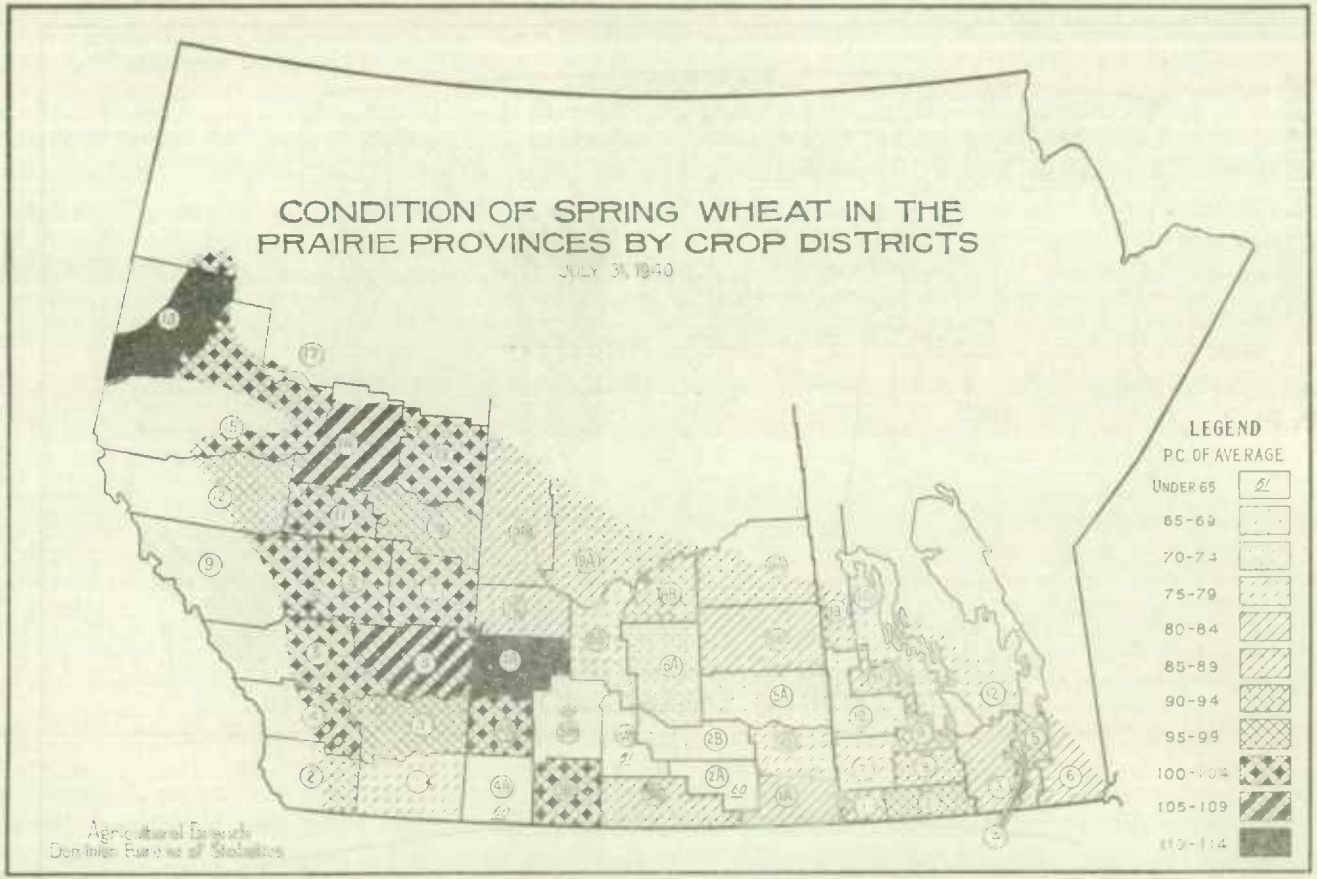
Fall rye in Canada in 1940 is estimated to have yielded 10,710,000 bushels from 785,600 acres, as compared with 12,178,000 bushels from 890,800 acres in 1939, yields per acre of 13·6 and 13·7 bushels respectively.

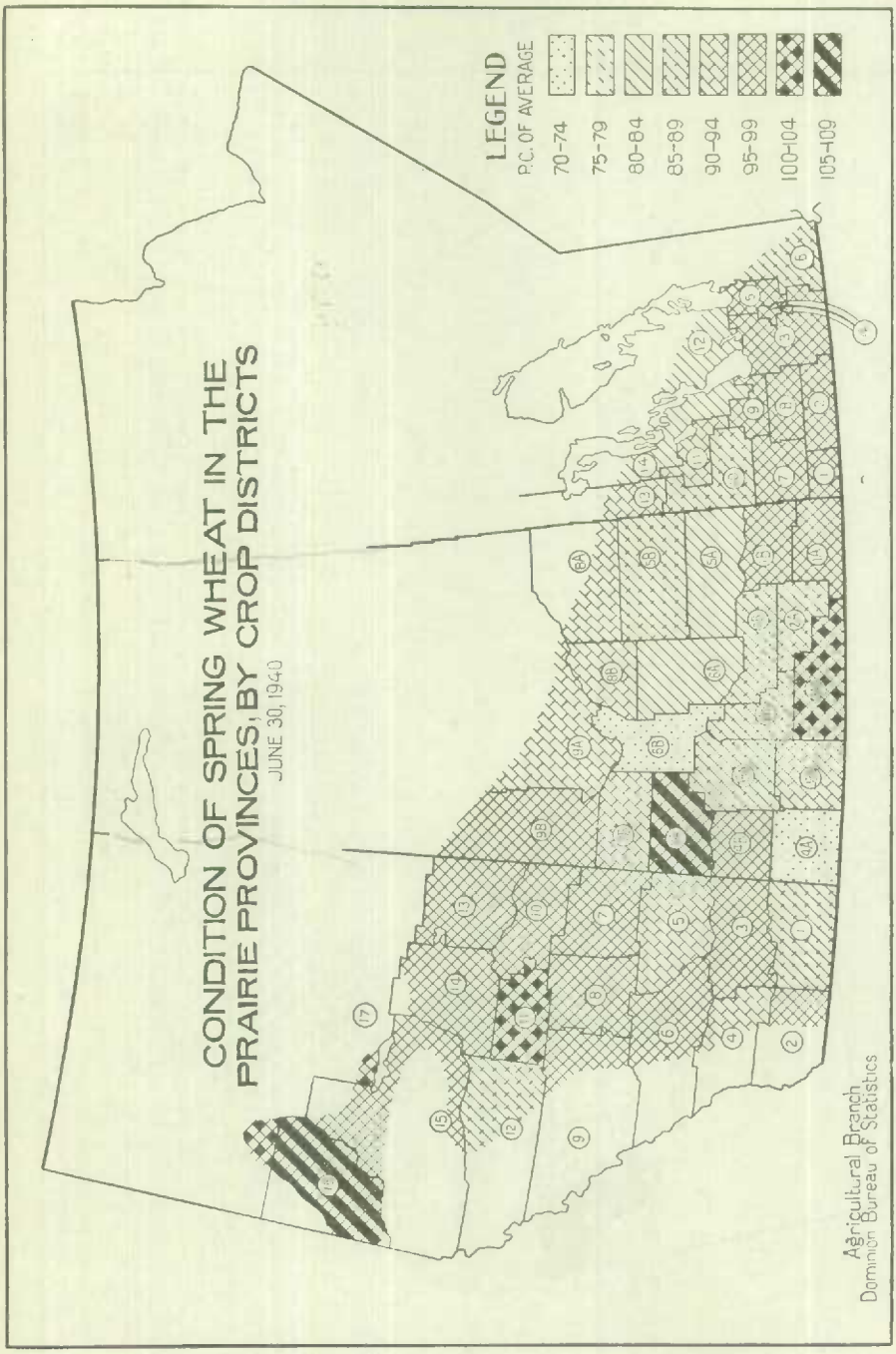
The first cutting of alfalfa yielded 1,839,000 tons from 986,500 acres in 1940, a yield per acre of 1·86 tons, as compared with 1,534,000 tons from 946,900 acres or 1·62 tons per acre in 1939.

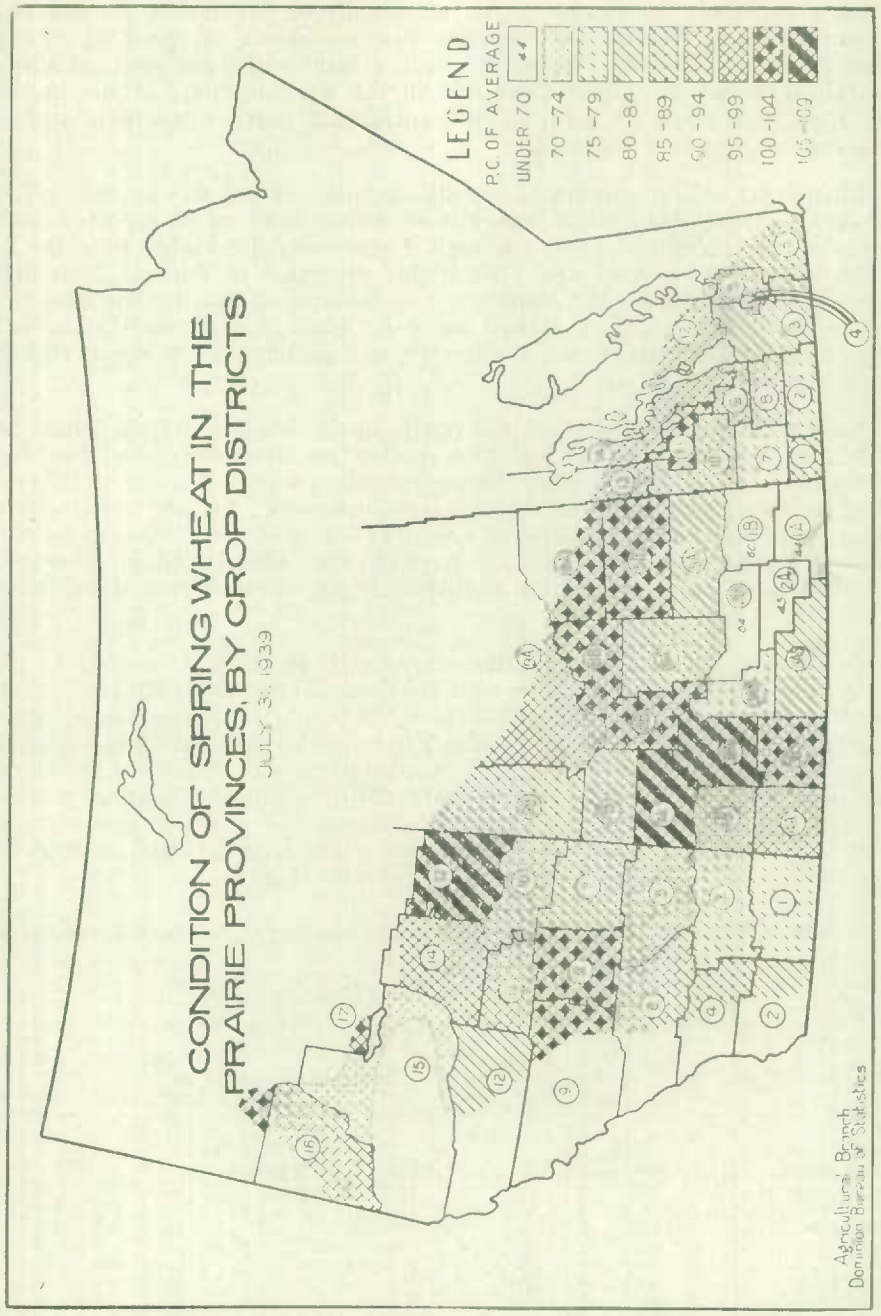
Charts Showing the Condition of Spring Wheat in the Prairie Provinces at July 31, and June 30, 1940, and July 31, 1939

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

The expected decline in the condition figure for spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces occurred between the end of June and the end of July. The condition reported was 87 per cent of the long-time average yield as compared with 92 per cent at the end of June and 89 per cent at the end of July a year ago. High temperatures in the first two weeks of July and insufficient precipitation to maintain the crop prospects caused the decline of 5 points. The condition figures for Manitoba and Alberta were 1 point and 9 points higher than at the same date a year ago, while in Saskatchewan the crop condition was 8 points


CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE
PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS
JULY 31, 1940
LEGEND
P.C. OF AVERAGE
UNDER 65
65-69
70-74
75-79
80-84
85-89
90-94
95-99
100-104
105-109
110-114
Agricultural Branch
Dominion Bureau of Statistics


CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY CROP DISTRICTS
JUNE 30, 1940
LEGEND
P.C. OF AVERAGE
70-74
75-79
80-84
85-89
90-94
95-99
100-104
105-109
Agricultural Branch
Dominion Bureau of Statistics


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

lower. During July the greatest decline occurred in Manitoba, chiefly in some of the central areas of the province and along the western boundary. In Saskatchewan, districts in the south-central region suffered the most. In these areas the stubble crop, lacking soil moisture reserves shows prospect of complete failure or only light yields, but summer-fallow fields withstood the heat and will give fair returns. In Alberta, declines in the southern part of the province were more than offset by gains in the central and northern sections and crop prospects improved by 3 points.

Manitoba.—The provincial condition figure of 86 at the end of July showed an appreciable decline from the condition figure of 96 reported for the wheat crop at the end of June, although it was one point higher than the July condition figure of a year ago. With the exception of District 5 in north-eastern Manitoba where the condition was maintained during the month, all other sections of the province showed declines. Heavy loss in condition occurred in the districts along the western boundary and in Districts 3, 8 and 12 in the central part of Manitoba.

Saskatchewan.—A decline of 8 points in the condition of the wheat crop during the month carried the condition figure from 89 at the end of June to 81 at the end of July. A very sharp drop in condition occurred in the south section of the province, including the Regina-Weyburn area. In the south-western section, improvement took place in Districts 3BS and 4B. Marked improvement and the best crop prospects are reported from District 7A in west-central Saskatchewan. Declines in crop conditions in the north-central districts were slight.

Alberta.—The condition of the wheat crop in Alberta at July 1, 1940, was 99, registering a 3 point gain over the June 30 condition figure of 96, and exceeding last year's July 31 condition by 9 points. Appreciable reductions in condition occurred in Districts 1 and 2 in the south as a result of inadequate moisture supplies during the first three weeks of July and continued grasshopper infestation. In the central and northern districts improvement in condition during the month resulted from generous rainfall and moderate temperatures. Districts, 4, 5, 6, 12, 14 and 16 showed good gains over the June 30 condition, while slight losses of 1 point occurred in Districts 11 and 17.

1.—Condition of Field Crops at July 31, 1940, as compared with May 31, and June 30, 1940, and with July 31, 1939

(100=long-time average yield per acre)

Province and crop	July 31, 1939	May 31, 1940	June 30, 1940	July 31, 1940	Province and crop	July 31, 1939	May 31, 1940	June 30, 1940	July 31, 1940
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada—									
Spring wheat	89	96	92	87	**Prince Edward Island—**				
Oats	87	92	92	88	Spring wheat	97	101	97	99
Barley	84	91	92	84	Oats	98	100	100	99
Spring rye	93	93	92	85	Barley	97	99	100	98
Peas	91	91	94	93	Buckwheat	91	–	100	92
Beans	90	–	92	92	Mixed grains	99	99	100	97
Buckwheat	93	–	93	95	Potatoes	100	–	100	97
Mixed grains	94	92	96	97	Turnips, etc	96	–	100	96
Flaxseed	85	–	92	85	Hay and clover	82	102	102	99
Corn, husking	91	–	83	83	Fodder corn	95	–	100	96
Potatoes	94	–	94	95	Pasture	89	101	105	101
Turnips, etc	93	–	93	94					
Hay and clover	94	99	100	98	**Nova Scotia—**				
Fodder corn	90	–	87	86	Spring wheat	94	94	97	96
Sugar beets	92	–	95	94	Oats	99	98	97	100
Pasture	90	98	102	99	Barley	98	95	96	99

1.—Condition of Field Crops at July 31, 1940, as compared with May 31, and June 30, 1940, and with July 31, 1939—concluded

(100=long-time average yield per acre)

Province and crop	July 31, 1939	May 31, 1940	June 30, 1940	July 31, 1940
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Nova Scotia—concluded				
Buckwheat	98	–	96	95
Mixed grains	99	96	95	98
Potatoes	100	–	97	97
Turnips, etc	98	–	96	97
Hay and clover	92	100	104	102
Fodder corn	97	–	93	94
Pasture	96	97	103	99
New Brunswick—				
Spring wheat	101	93	94	96
Oats	102	96	95	97
Barley	99	97	95	97
Beans	98	–	94	94
Buckwheat	99	–	95	97
Mixed grains	99	97	96	99
Potatoes	100	–	95	100
Turnips, etc	99	–	96	97
Hay and clover	92	101	100	98
Fodder corn	95	–	95	93
Pasture	96	98	102	99
Quebec—				
Spring wheat	99	95	95	96
Oats	102	96	93	95
Barley	101	97	93	95
Spring rye	99	97	96	97
Peas	99	96	95	96
Beans	99	–	91	94
Buckwheat	100	–	95	95
Mixed grains	101	97	94	96
Flaxseed	100	–	94	97
Potatoes	100	–	97	99
Turnips, etc	98	–	95	97
Hay and clover	100	100	99	98
Fodder corn	97	–	93	89
Pasture	101	100	101	98
Ontario—				
Spring wheat	89	88	95	96
Oats	91	89	95	98
Barley	92	89	93	94
Peas	87	89	93	92
Beans	89	–	92	92
Buckwheat	87	–	91	95
Mixed grains	93	91	96	98
Flaxseed	90	–	91	95
Corn, husking	91	–	83	83
Potatoes	89	–	91	93
Turnips, etc	90	–	90	94
Hay and clover	91	101	104	105
Fodder corn	91	–	85	85
Sugar beets	95	–	96	98
Pasture	75	99	107	104
Manitoba—				
Spring wheat	85	98	96	86
Oats	76	92	93	75
Manitoba—concluded				
Barley	76	91	92	75
Spring rye	81	90	89	79
Peas	89	90	90	87
Buckwheat	76	–	81	72
Mixed grains	82	91	92	80
Flaxseed	83	–	93	86
Potatoes	84	–	86	85
Turnips, etc	82	–	89	82
Hay and clover	79	79	82	67
Fodder corn	84	–	87	84
Sugar beets	–	–	91	82
Pasture	76	80	88	75
Saskatchewan—				
Spring wheat	89	94	89	81
Oats	80	89	87	74
Barley	83	88	87	73
Spring rye	97	91	89	79
Mixed grains	83	91	88	74
Flaxseed	84	–	91	81
Potatoes	87	–	92	90
Turnips, etc	80	–	91	88
Hay and clover	94	82	84	76
Fodder corn	79	–	92	86
Pasture	101	82	88	82
Alberta—				
Spring wheat	90	98	96	99
Oats	86	95	95	99
Barley	87	95	95	99
Spring rye	93	97	96	97
Peas	92	95	99	100
Beans	90	–	94	97
Mixed grains	87	94	94	99
Flaxseed	91	–	94	96
Potatoes	91	–	97	103
Turnips, etc	91	–	97	100
Hay and clover	91	100	100	100
Fodder corn	92	–	94	92
Sugar beets	86	–	96	95
Pasture	91	101	101	103
British Columbia—				
Spring wheat	100	101	96	91
Oats	101	101	96	89
Barley	99	100	95	89
Spring rye	103	100	99	90
Peas	97	100	96	92
Beans	95	–	97	100
Mixed grains	103	100	99	96
Flaxseed	92	–	100	100
Potatoes	100	–	97	92
Turnips, etc	100	–	94	87
Hay and clover	102	104	100	90
Fodder corn	93	–	100	95
Pasture	99	104	96	83

II.—Area and First Estimate of the Production of Fall Wheat, Fall Rye and Alfalfa (first cutting), 1940 as compared with 1939

Crop and Province	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	acres	acres	bu. per acre	bu. per acre	bu.	bu.
Fall Wheat—						
Ontario	735,000	775,400	30·3	29·5	22,271,000	22,880,000
Fall rye—						
Ontario	75,700	81,500	18·2	18·7	1,378,000	1,528,000
Manitoba	151,800	132,600	10·5	14·4	1,600,000	1,909,000
Saskatchewan	536,700	471,300	14·2	11·2	7,600,000	5,279,000
Alberta	126,600	100,200	12·6	19·9	1,600,000	1,994,000
Canada	**890,800**	**785,600**	**13·7**	**13·6**	**12,178,000**	**10,710,000**
			tons per acre	tons per acre	tons	tons
Alfalfa—						
Quebec	17,800	18,000	1·77	1·60	32,000	29,000
Ontario	673,000	715,000	1·60	1·96	1,077,000	1,401,000
Manitoba	71,600	68,700	1·53	1·24	110,000	85,000
Saskatchewan	28,900	27,700	1·76	1·43	51,000	40,000
Alberta	103,300	104,300	1·48	1·71	153,000	178,000
British Columbia	52,300	52,800	2·12	2·00	111,000	106,000
Canada	**946,900**	**986,500**	**1·62**	**1·86**	**1,534,000**	**1,839,000**

STOCKS OF GRAIN AT JULY 31, 1938 TO 1940

On August 12, the Bureau issued a report covering the total stocks of Canadian grain in Canada at the end of the crop year, July 31, 1940, as compared with stocks at the same date in 1938 and 1939.

Carry-over of Wheat

The total stocks of wheat in Canada at July 31, 1940 were 273,086,845 bushels. This amount is 178,454,897 bushels greater than the carry-over (revised) of a year ago, and is the largest recorded, exceeding the previous record at July 31, 1933, by over 61 million bushels.

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store in the United States and en route to that country at July 31, 1940, totalled 27,654,217 bushels in comparison with 8,278,905 bushels at the same date a year ago.

The total amount of Canadian wheat in Canada and the United States at July 31, 1940, was 300,741,062 bushels, an increase of 197,830,209 bushels over the 102,910,853 bushels held in similar positions at July 31, 1939.

This year's carry-over on farms is estimated at 17,286,000 bushels as compared with only 4,682,000 bushels a year ago.

Carry-over of Other Grains in Canada

Stocks of oats and of barley in Canada at July 31, 1940 were slightly lower than a year ago, while stocks of rye were slightly higher. Stocks of flax amounted to 583,307 bushels showing a considerable increase over the stocks of 118,822 bushels at July 31, 1939.

I.—Total Stocks of Grain in Canada, at July 31, 1938 to 1940

Grain	July 31, 1938	July 31, 1939	July 31, 1940
	bu.	bu.	bu.
Wheat	23,553,228	94,631,948	273,086,845
Oats	19,498,653	48,796,155	46,414,089
Barley	6,447,695	12,784,186	11,507,402
Rye	985,576	1,975,871	2,025,680
Flaxseed	219,027	118,822	583,307

II.—Detailed Stocks of Grain in Canada at July 31, 1938 to 1940

Distribution	Wheat			Oats		
	July 31, 1938	July 31, 1939	July 31, 1940	July 31, 1938	July 31, 1939	July 31, 1940
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
On farms	5,061,000	4,682,000	17,286,000	16,120,000	39,654,000	39,781,000
Country, private and mill elevators and mills in Western Division	2,818,530	16,862,895	58,975,767	972,067	2,067,590	2,496,296
Terminal elevators in Western Inspection Division	7,592,197	26,035,239	114,156,031	1,066,697	2,768,273	1,266,187
Eastern elevators and afloat	4,626,499	41,135,051	61,775,302	533,647	2,813,629	689,614
Flour mills (eastern)	1,034,604	1,104,541	1,300,800	442,649	762,365	905,400
In transit	2,420,398	4,812,222	19,592,945	363,593	730,298	1,275,592
Totals	**23,553,228**	**94,631,948**	**273,086,845**	**19,498,653**	**48,796,155**	**46,414,089**

Distribution	Barley			Rye		
On farms	3,177,500	7,346,700	7,075,000	78,000	380,000	619,000
Country, private and mill elevators and mills in Western Division	1,104,035	1,142,670	2,392,939	64,979	939,207	552,192
Terminal elevators in Western Inspection Division	1,025,917	2,535,677	882,393	603,840	538,355	369,192
Eastern elevators and afloat	860,741	1,082,328	696,410	226,191	72,334	338,141
Flour mills (eastern)	34,599	65,926	96,000	9,526	11,624	29,100
In transit	244,903	610,885	364,660	3,040	34,351	118,055
Totals	**6,447,695**	**12,784,186**	**11,507,402**	**985,576**	**1,975,871**	**2,025,680**

	Flaxseed		
On farms	1,800	4,900	26,800
Country, private and mill elevators and mills in Western Division	57,680	56,518	223,556
Terminal elevators in Western Inspection Division	134,067	52,665	207,045
Eastern elevators and afloat	2,115	1,932	75,912
Flour mills (eastern)	385	497	–
In transit	22,980	2,310	49,994
Totals	**219,027**	**118,822**	**583,307**

III.—Stocks of Grain on Farms at July 31, 1938 to 1940

Province and Crop	Total production in 1937	On farms, July 31, 1938		Total production in 1938	On farms, July 31, 1939		Total production in 1939	On farms, July 31, 1940	
	000 bu.	p.c.	bu.	000 bu.	p.c.	bu.	000 bu.	p.c.	bu.
Canada—									
Wheat	180,210	2·81	5,061,000	360,010	1·3	4,682,000	489,623	3·5	17,286,000
Oats	268,442	6·01	16,120,000	371,382	10·7	39,654,000	384,407	10·3	39,781,000
Barley	83,124	3·82	3,177,500	102,242	7·2	7,346,700	103,147	6·9	7,075,000
Rye	5,771	1·35	78,000	10,988	3·5	380,000	15,307	4·0	619,000
Flaxseed	775	0·23	1,800	1,259	0·4	4,900	2,169	1·2	26,800
P.E. Island—									
Wheat	238	2·70	6,400	180	1·3	2,300	165	1·6	3,000
Oats	3,437	3·00	103,000	4,844	5·3	257,000	4,868	6·7	326,000
Barley	139	1·27	1,800	195	1·9	3,700	252	1·5	4,000
Nova Scotia—									
Wheat	51	1·20	600	54	1·5	800	45	4·0	2,000
Oats	2,174	4·31	94,000	2,667	4·5	120,000	3,325	5·8	193,000
Barley	195	1·51	2,900	243	1·9	4,600	297	2·4	7,000
New Brunswick—									
Wheat	184	1·50	3,000	150	1·7	2,600	140	1·0	1,000
Oats	5,144	5·27	271,000	6,236	5·6	349,000	6,671	8·3	554,000
Barley	268	0·29	800	382	2·7	10,300	459	0·3	1,000
Quebec—									
Wheat	879	7·40	65,000	758	6·6	50,000	577	7·0	40,000
Oats	35,850	8·80	3,155,000	38,492	12·0	4,619,000	45,293	14·0	6,341,000
Barley	3,589	7·30	262,000	4,164	10·0	416,000	4,055	9·0	365,000
Rye	107	–	–	111	–	–	111	–	–
Flaxseed	26	–	–	27	–	–	32	–	–
Ontario—									
Wheat	20,290	6·50	1,319,000	21,424	8·3	1,778,000	23,821	12·0	2,859,000
Oats	73,803	7·00	5,166,000	82,147	9·2	7,558,000	86,639	10·0	8,664,000
Barley	16,010	4·20	672,000	16,646	6·5	1,082,000	16,600	8·0	1,328,000
Rye	1,292	2·60	34,000	1,438	2·3	33,000	1,378	5·0	69,000
Flaxseed	52	1·50	800	44	0·2	100	58	0·2	100
Manitoba—									
Wheat	45,100	2·77	1,248,000	50,000	1·1	561,000	63,000	1·6	1,000,000
Oats	43,075	6·69	2,882,000	41,000	9·0	3,690,000	34,500	7·8	2,691,000
Barley	34,800	4·07	1,416,000	31,000	6·6	2,046,000	28,000	6·0	1,680,000
Rye	2,460	1·04	26,000	3,240	1·3	42,000	2,000	1·5	30,000
Flaxseed	370	0·17	600	300	0·3	1,000	525	0·3	1,600
Saskatchewan—									
Wheat	36,000	1·13	407,000	137,800	0·4	528,000	250,000	2·5	6,250,000
Oats	22,338	2·40	536,000	90,000	8·4	7,560,000	112,000	9·9	11,088,000
Barley	5,518	1·60	88,000	20,000	4·3	860,000	26,000	5·5	1,430,000
Rye	635	0·40	3,000	3,400	3·6	122,000	9,300	4·3	400,000
Flaxseed	200	0·05	100	725	0·2	1,500	1,200	1·7	20,000
Alberta—									
Wheat	75,700	2·54	1,924,000	148,200	1·2	1,716,000	150,000	4·7	7,000,000
Oats	77,000	4·79	3,688,000	101,000	15·1	15,251,000	85,000	11·1	9,435,000
Barley	22,100	3·30	729,000	29,200	10·0	2,920,000	27,000	8·3	2,241,000
Rye	1,185	1·26	15,000	2,700	6·7	181,000	2,400	4·8	115,000
Flaxseed	124	0·22	300	160	1·4	2,300	350	1·4	4,900
British Columbia—									
Wheat	1,768	5·00	88,000	1,444	3·0	43,300	1,875	7·0	131,000
Oats	5,621	4·00	225,000	4,996	5·0	250,000	6,111	8·0	489,000
Barley	505	1·00	5,000	412	1·0	4,100	484	4·0	19,000
Rye	92	–	–	99	2·0	2,000	118	4·0	5,000
Flaxseed	3	–	–	3	–	–	4	5·0	200

DISTRIBUTION OF THE 1939 WHEAT CROP

According to the preliminary checks on disposition as shown below, the 1939 wheat crop has been underestimated by 22·2 to 29·6 million bushels. The disposition check for the whole of Canada suggests the smaller underestimate, while the check for the Prairie Provinces suggests the larger underestimate.

In computing the disposition table for the whole of Canada, exports calculated on the basis of overseas clearances have been substituted for the Customs exports formerly used in this table. Use of the overseas clearances in the interest of greater accuracy necessitates the use of carry-over figures for Canadian wheat in store in Canada and the United States, however, instead of for Canada only. The "loss in cleaning" item formerly used has been dropped. If used, it should be included in the disposition for the Prairie Provinces as well, since the marketings shown are compiled on the basis of net rather than gross weights. The "unmerchantable" item formerly used is no longer compiled separately, being included in the "feed" item.

These preliminary checks do not constitute an official revision of the 1939 estimates, which will not be made until January 21, 1941.

Disposition of Wheat in Canada, 1939-40

	bushels
Total carry-over, July 31, 1939	102,910,853
Imports of wheat and wheat flour	444,368
January estimate, 1939 Canadian crop	489,623,000
Total available	592,978,221
Exports of wheat and wheat flour	192,674,368
Human consumption	49,370,279
Seed for 1940 crop	35,627,000
Feed for live stock and poultry[1]	36,777,000
Total carry-over, July 31, 1940	300,741,062
Total disposition	615,189,709

[1] Subject to revision.

This check indicates that the 1939 crop was underestimated by 22,211,488 bushels, or 4·3 per cent.

Disposition of Wheat in the Prairie Provinces, 1939-40

The preliminary disposition data for the Prairie Provinces suggest an underestimate of the 1939 crop amounting to 29,600,000 bushels, or 6·0 per cent.

Description	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Totals
	000 bu.	000 bu.	000 bu.	000 bu.
Carry-over on farms, July 31, 1939	561	528	1,716	2,805
January estimate, 1939 crop	63,000	250,000	150,000	463,000
Total available	63,561	250,528	151,716	465,805
Marketings[1]	53,760	237,907	134,914	426,581
Seed	5,163	18,062	11,094	34,319
Feed[1]	3,000	7,500	8,000	18,500
Country millings	465	643	647	1,755
Carry-over on farms, July 31, 1940	1,000	6,250	7,000	14,250
Total disposition	63,388	270,362	161,655	495,405
Extent of error indicated	−173	+19,834	+9,939	+29,600
Estimate as now indicated by disposition	62,827	269,834	159,939	492,600

[1] Subject to revision.

TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORT SUMMARIES

AUGUST 7

Crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces were improved last week by generous rains, showers and moderate temperatures. The heaviest rains were received in Manitoba where cutting of the crop was considerably delayed. Late crops were benefited by the rains and the condition of forage and root crops has shown decided improvement. Prospects for the wheat crop in Manitoba vary from fair in the northern sections to good in the south, but yields of coarse grains will be light. In Saskatchewan cutting of wheat has commenced but the harvest will not be general for another week. Although too late to benefit the stubble crops, the rains and more moderate temperatures benefited summer-fallow and late-sown fields. The best crops are in the north-east and on the heavy land in the west-central and south-western districts. In other sections, there will be a wide variation in returns. Hail damage has been heavy this season and a narrow strip in south-eastern Saskatchewan has been completely destroyed during the past week. Crop prospects in Alberta continue to be excellent and cooler weather with light scattered showers during the past week promoted satisfactory filling. Some hail damage occurred in the east section and in limited areas in the southern part of the province. Pastures are in excellent condition.

Manitoba.—Cutting of the wheat crop was delayed by general rains over the province last week. In many districts in the south and east, wind and rain have caused serious lodging of grain. Corn, roots and potatoes are heavy crops. Feed will be plentiful and pastures have benefited greatly. In central Manitoba, harvesting of the grain crops is well advanced. The condition of pastures and gardens has improved. In northern Manitoba, cutting has commenced with satisfactory yields expected from wheat on summer-fallow. Other grain crops, however, will be light with considerable acreages of oats and barley cut for hay. The beet webworm has done extensive damage to gardens. Some serious damage from hail occurred at local points in the province during the past week.

Saskatchewan.—Cutting of wheat has commenced in Saskatchewan. Fields in the southern, east-central and north-western districts have been harvested. In these areas cutting will be general by the end of this week while in other parts of the province where the crop is heavier, cutting will not be general before the middle of August. More moderate temperatures and good rains at many points in the southern part of the province during the past two weeks have materially benefited the summer-fallow and late-sown grain crops. Rains have arrived too late, however, to be of much benefit to stubble crops. The best crops in the province are in the north-east and on the heavy land in the west-central and south-western districts. In other sections, wide variations are evident not only from district to district but from field to field within the same area. Grasshopper damage during the past two weeks has not been great, but some damage from head clipping may occur before harvesting is completed. Hail damage has been heavy this season at widely scattered points. A narrow strip in south-eastern Saskatchewan was completely destroyed by a storm on August 1.

Alberta.—Cool weather with light scattered showers prevailed over Alberta during the past week. Moisture supplies are sufficient to ensure satisfactory filling in almost all sections of the province, although inadequate reserves are reported in the Lacombe area. All grains are late and clear, warm weather is needed to advance the maturity of the crops. Heads are filling well and some

early fields of wheat are turning colour, but crops for the most part are still green. Grasshoppers continue to spread over southern Alberta. Sawflies are reported cutting wheat in many localities in the southern districts. Considerable hail damage occurred in the east-central section and in limited areas in the south. Haying has been completed in most districts. Pastures are in excellent condition and live stock are doing well.

AUGUST 13

Canada's crop prospects appear generally favourable, as the 1940 harvest gets under way. In the Maritime Provinces a fair crop of hay has been cut and satisfactory yields of feed grains are anticipated. The Nova Scotia apple crop, while considerably smaller in volume than last year's, is of good quality. In Quebec, although the yield of grains will not be as great as last year, the harvest will be quite satisfactory. Root, forage and truck crops will yield well. In Ontario, harvesting of oats and other spring grains has commenced and good yields are expected.

On the Prairies, a week of hot, dry weather brought the crop along rapidly to maturity. In Manitoba, over fifty per cent of the wheat has been cut and early samples from the 1940 crop are grading high. Threshing is under way and deliveries will begin in volume this week. In Saskatchewan harvesting is general in the south-east and is well underway in the south-central, east-central and central sections. By the middle of this week the harvest will be general over the province. Some deterioration of late sown crops was caused by the extreme heat but in general the speeding up of maturity has been beneficial. Cutting of wheat is underway in southern Alberta and in the Peace River country. Harvesting should be general by next week. Crop prospects continue to be very favourable. Insect damage has not been great although grasshoppers are still causing slight damage. The beet webworm has been causing serious losses in gardens in Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan.

Spring grains in southern British Columbia are being cut and promise good yields. Tree fruits are moving to the market in volume with a heavy yield of pears reported.

Maritime Provinces.—Crop prospects in the Maritime Provinces during the past few weeks have remained generally favourable. A good crop of hay has been harvested in Prince Edward Island. In Nova Scotia improved haying weather has facilitated harvesting. Apples are sizing well and are of generally good quality, but the volume of the crop will be only about 65 per cent of last year. Blueberries will yield only a fair crop, but prospects are for a good crop of cranberries. Small grain crops have done well and early oats are ready for cutting, but further precipitation is needed. The turnip crop is somewhat late. Army worm outbreaks have been observed at several points. The warm, bright weather in New Brunswick since the first of August has accelerated haying. Oats and potatoes are progressing very satisfactorily and good yields are expected. The first carload shipment of potatoes out of the province took place on August 8. Rain is needed to ensure good filling of the grain crops.

Quebec and Ontario.—Growing conditions in Quebec and Ontario for the past two weeks have been excellent and cereal, root and forage crops made good progress. Haying in Quebec was carried out under adverse conditions and the yield is slightly below last year with the quality somewhat affected. The general prospect is for smaller yields of coarse grains than normal, in spite of the improvement which has taken place lately. Corn, root and forage crops are doing exceptionally well. Growth of grass and aftermath in meadows is luxuriant and dairy production is being maintained at a high level.

Harvesting of fall wheat, barley and early oats in Ontario is progressing rapidly under favourable weather conditions. Yields are better than was anticipated earlier in the season. Heavy rains in Essex County have caused some damage to tobacco and other crops, but on the whole there has been a marked improvement. Flue-cured tobacco harvesting is underway in all districts but the yield and quality are only fair. The corn, root and tomato crops are making good progress.

Prairie Provinces.—Weather in Manitoba during the past week was ideal for harvesting with high temperatures and practically no rain. About fifty per cent of the crop has been cut and threshing has started in most districts. Yields vary greatly throughout the province with the stand of late sown crops in the south looking particularly good. Coarse grains are promising in southern districts and the corn crop is expected to be heavy. In the central districts cutting is almost completed and threshing is commencing with deliveries of the new crop to elevators. Potatoes and corn are suffering from drought and will be light crops. Harvesting is well underway in the north. Some early fields have already been combined and the quality of the grain is excellent. Further damage by the beet webworm was reported during the week with sugar beets and gardens, together with alfalfa in the interlake region, suffering severely. Local hail damage occurred at some points. Pastures are in fair to good condition except in the north-central district where conditions are poor.

In Saskatchewan the extremely warm, bright weather and lack of precipitation during the past week resulted in rapid maturing of the grain crop. Although this may cause some decline in yield prospects, the danger of frost and rust injury has been minimized. Wheat cutting is general in the south-east and is well underway in the south-central, east-central and central parts of the province. Cutting will be general toward the end of this week. On the whole, prospects remain about the same as a week ago.

Hot, dry weather prevailed over Alberta during the past week hastening the maturity of all grains. While most sections report adequate moisture reserves to support rapid filling and ripening, some areas, particularly Lacombe and in the north-east, need more rain to prevent premature ripening of late grains and shrinking of kernels. Cutting of wheat is well started in the south and in the Peace River district and should be general by the end of this week. In the remainder of the province, wheat is turning colour rapidly with heads well filled, but late crops for the most part are still green. Grasshoppers are beginning to damage oats and barley fields in southern Alberta. The wheat stem sawfly is causing up to fifteen per cent damage in fields in some areas in the south with marginal infestation in other localities. Extensive hail damage is reported from sections in the north-east.

British Columbia.—In the southern part of the province, harvesting of spring sown grain is general and threshing of fall grains is nearing completion. In the Peace River and northern sections of the province, crops are in good condition but somewhat late. Tree fruits are moving to the market in volume with a heavy yield of pears reported. Harvesting of hops will soon begin. Showers of the past two weeks have helped to overcome the damage caused by the dry spell during July.

August 20

Good progress was made in the harvesting of the 1940 crop on the Prairies during the past week. Although threshing was delayed in Manitoba by heavy rains in the middle of the week, ideal weather speeded up cutting and combining

operations in Saskatchewan and in Alberta. In Manitoba cutting and swathing is nearing completion except in a few late areas. Early threshed grain is grading well and yields are a little higher than was anticipated. In Saskatchewan about thirty-five per cent of the wheat has been cut and in the southern part of the province threshing will be general toward the end of this week. Some damage is still being caused by grasshoppers. In Alberta harvesting is well under way in the south and cutting and combining will be general by the end of this week. Yields from early threshed fields are very good and the grain is grading No. 1. Cutting is well started in the Peace River district and will be general by the end of the week. Light frost was experienced in some localities in northern Alberta but no damage was caused to fields or gardens.

Manitoba.—Heavy general rains in the middle of the week followed by unsettled weather held up threshing. Cutting and swathing is generally nearing completion except in a few areas. The grain is grading well and in the better districts yields are somewhat higher than was anticipated prior to harvest. Some farmers have been confronted with grain storage problems where deliveries have been of considerable volume. Corn, roots and potato crops are thriving and gardens are in excellent condition.

Saskatchewan.—Ideal harvest weather during the past week speeded up cutting and combining operations. About thirty-five per cent of the wheat and thirty to thirty-five per cent of the coarse grains have been cut. Progress in harvesting the wheat crop varies, with sixty to sixty-five per cent of the cutting completed in the south-eastern section, forty to fifty per cent in central and east-central Saskatchewan, twenty to thirty per cent in the northern districts, while in the south-western part of the province less than ten per cent has been cut. While it is too soon for reliable estimates of average yields, indications from early threshing returns are that yields will be at least as good as expected. Considerable threshing has been done at points in the south-eastern and Regina-Weyburn districts and will be general over much of southern, east-central and central Saskatchewan toward the end of this week or the beginning of next. Damage from rust this season will be very light with no large areas affected. Some further grasshopper damage has occurred and in local areas head clipping has been extensive. Sawfly is prevalent in many districts and doing some damage. Cutting of coarse grains has been rushed in some districts to prevent further grasshopper injury particularly in southern Saskatchewan. Yields of potatoes will be above those of last year. Live stock are in good condition but pastures are becoming short due to the warm, dry weather of the past two weeks.

Alberta.—Harvesting is well under way in southern Alberta with cutting general and combining expected to be general by the end of this week. Ideal weather for harvesting prevailed during the past week. Yields from early threshed fields are very encouraging with wheat for the most part grading No. 1. In the Peace River district cutting is well started and should be general by the end of the week. In the remainder of the province crops are maturing rapidly under the influence of clear, warm weather. While some early fields have been harvested, cutting is not expected to be general until next week. Some localities in northern Alberta experienced light frost with no damage to fields or gardens while other adjacent areas reported temperatures close to freezing. Grasshopper migrations continue from the south-east to better crop areas and sawflies are still damaging fields in the south. There was no hail damage reported during the week. Pastures are generally in good condition although dry in some areas. Live stock are doing well.

AUGUST 27

Canada's 1940 harvest is in full swing with generally satisfactory yields reported from all provinces. Early maturing grain fields in the Maritime Provinces have been cut and good yields of average quality are reported. Much needed rains were received last week which will help late crops. Harvesting is well advanced in western Quebec. In eastern Quebec grain yields are below last year's. Cutting and threshing is general in Ontario and the yields and quality of grain crops are satisfactory. About one-quarter of the total flue-cured tobacco crop was damaged by frost in the Norfolk district. Truck crops are doing well, although somewhat late.

In the Prairie Provinces, temperatures moderated during the past week. Cool weather and rains were experienced in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan in the latter part of the week. Threshing was well advanced in Manitoba and in the extreme south of Alberta, but elsewhere in the Prairies it was just nicely started during the week. Cutting varies from completion in the earlier districts to about thirty per cent completed in the latest districts. Wheat yields are good on the whole in Manitoba, and are very favourable in Saskatchewan with some notable exceptions between Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, north-east of Weyburn, and in the extreme south-west where the crops are poor. Alberta yields are exceptionally good. Coarse grains in Manitoba and Saskatchewan do not give much better promise than a year ago, although the yields of these grains are expected to be considerably better this year in Alberta. The flaxseed crop is late, but promising. Light frosts occurred during the week between Edmonton and Lloydminster, while a heavier frost was experienced in north-eastern Saskatchewan and north-western Manitoba. Where wheat still remained to be cut in these areas some damage to the grade has occurred.

The yield and quality of spring grains in British Columbia was not up to earlier expectations due to the prolonged drought in July and wet weather at harvest. Apples have matured earlier than usual and will shortly be moving to market in volume.

Maritime Provinces.—Harvesting of grain crops is well under way in the Maritime Provinces. The yield and quality from early maturing fields has been very good. In Prince Edward Island beneficial showers occurred during the past week. Heavy winds damaged the early crop of potatoes. The main potato crop and all roots are very promising. Pastures have declined somewhat owing to lack of moisture. Yields of grain and potatoes in New Brunswick appear to be about average. Excellent progress is being made with the grain harvest although a considerable part of the crop was lodged by heavy rain on August 19 and 20. In the central part of the province plant growth has been retarded by dry weather and yields of late sown crops will be below average. Heavy rainfall in the third week of the month was beneficial to crops in Nova Scotia. The previous hot, dry weather resulted in over-rapid maturing of grains and poorly filled heads. The Nova Scotia apple crop has developed satisfactorily and the quality of the fruit will be good. Upland hay has been cut and stored in good condition but a large part of the dikeland hay has yet to be stored. More rain and warm weather are needed to bring up yields.

Quebec and Ontario.—The rapid maturing of crops in Quebec and Ontario during the past two weeks has resulted in a very busy harvest season. The harvest is in full swing in Quebec with a very satisfactory crop anticipated although it will be somewhat smaller than last year's. In western Quebec, yields are generally good and the harvest is well advanced. In the central and eastern districts, however, harvesting is somewhat later. In these areas yields will not be up to those of last year. The second growth in pastures and meadows is very good in the western half of the province, but in eastern Quebec dry weather has reduced pasture growth considerably.

Cutting of spring grains in Ontario nears completion and in many districts threshing is well underway. Good yields of feed grains are reported from early returns. Recent rains have benefited pastures and late crops. Cool weather, however, has retarded development of truck crops and fruit. Considerable insect injury has occurred in orchards in western Ontario. During the night of August 23 fifty per cent of the flue-cured tobacco acreage in the Norfolk district was damaged by frost. The acreage of flue-cured tobacco in this district comprises about one-quarter of the total in Ontario. No frost was reported in Essex or Kent counties and all late crops in this area are very promising.

Prairie Provinces.—Threshing was well underway in Manitoba, until light to heavy rains on Friday and Saturday interfered with operations. In the east and south threshing is about half completed, and is at varying stages but generally not so far advanced in the rest of the province, except in the north-west districts where the wheat harvest will soon be completed. Wheat yields throughout the province are spotty, but on the whole very satisfactory. The early samples of threshed grain are predominantly numbers One and Two Northern. Coarse grains were ready for cutting very soon after wheat. Oats and barley yields are not very much better than last year, although flaxseed fields are still in very good condition. A heavy frost last Thursday morning in the north-western districts damaged gardens and coarse grains which were still standing. The wheat crop in this area, which was practically all cut, largely escaped the frost damage, although there were some fears of loss in grade.

Cutting is nearing completion in south-eastern Saskatchewan and threshing is just becoming general. While the crops are later in south-western districts cutting is now well underway and straight combining is beginning. In the west-central districts wheat is approximately half cut, as is the case in the north-central and east-central districts. Threshing is just getting under way in the south-east and south-central areas. Elsewhere threshing has barely begun. The most promising wheat yields are in the western and northern districts, while light crops will be harvested between Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, north-east of Weyburn and in the south-western corner of the province. Grades in the southern and central districts are expected to be high. Coarse grains are in about the same condition as a year ago. Some frost damage occurred to both wheat and the coarse grains in the north-east last Thursday. Damage from wheat stem sawflies is showing up in the south-centre.

Harvesting is general in southern Alberta with cutting and combining operations proceeding under favourable weather conditions. Threshing has been started in several localities and both yield and grades of wheat are good. In the central districts all grains are ripening rapidly and cutting is expected to be general by the end of this week. The crop is heavy and lodged in some places. For the province as a whole, wheat yields are very high. The yields in combination with this year's heavy sown acreage will result in a record wheat crop for Alberta. Harvesting is well underway from Edmonton north with cutting general in all northern districts. Yields and grades vary considerably in the north-east where uneven ripening is evident, and slight frost damage has occurred. Other districts promise good yields and grades. Some threshing has been done north of Peace River.

British Columbia.—Threshing of British Columbia grain crops nears completion but the yield and quality of the grain are somewhat lower than was expected earlier in the season. This was caused by the prolonged drought followed by wet weather during harvesting. Truck crops are moving in volume to the canneries and packing of peaches and pears is in full swing. Apples are being picked as most varieties have matured earlier this year.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CROP REPORT

Prince Edward Island (August 24).—Rainfall during August has been light, 2½ inches, and there has been an average amount of sunshine with little dew at night. Apple scab is prevalent to some extent even in sprayed orchards but in unsprayed orchards it is quite severe. Apple maggot has also been troublesome this year. The set of apples has been poor with the possible exception of Wealthies. Plums are sizing well but the crop is below average. Brown rot has not made any progress since blossoming time when a moderate infection developed. The raspberry crop has been above average and harvesting is about completed. Blueberry production is also above average this year.

Vegetables have made good growth and early corn, tomatoes and cucumbers are now being harvested. Vegetable crops, in general, are average to above average with no serious disease or pest injury being reported. Early potatoes are of good quality and have been on the market for several weeks. There have been no epidemics of blight.

Nova Scotia (August 27).—The dry weather during the past month has caused a heavy drop of apples and the development of the remaining fruit has been slow. The fruit, for the most part, is clean with scab injury at a minimum even in poorly sprayed orchards. There has been a serious outbreak of codling moth, however, in some districts. As a result of the prolonged dry spell, the estimate this month is below that of July. The indications at present are for a crop of 1,380,000 barrels, a reduction of 40 per cent from the 1939 production. The plum crop is 20 per cent heavier than that of last year and is estimated at 8,900 bushels, but the quality is below average due to much rusting of the fruit. There is no change in the July estimate of 22,000 bushels of pears. Early varieties and Clapp's Favourite and Bartlett are bearing crops which are equal to, if not better than those of last season. While the late varieties are light, the quality is generally good. The raspberry crop was smaller than at first anticipated and is now estimated at 74,000 quarts. This year's production of strawberries is placed at 1,254,200 quarts, an increase of 33 per cent over the 1939 crop.

New Brunswick (August 26).—Continued dry weather since the first week of July has reduced the soil moisture supplies and is affecting the sizing of the apples. All well sprayed orchards remain remarkably free of scab but russetting is rather general. In a few cases where growers used bordeaux mixture for the early spray, russetting is heavy. The crop is now estimated at 45,000 barrels, a reduction of 40 per cent from that of 1939. The early indications were for a normal crop of raspberries but the extreme drought resulted in a considerable reduction in the crop prospects and it is now believed that production did not exceed 40,000 quarts. The harvesting of the blueberry crop is in full swing with reports from practically all producing areas forecasting one of the smallest crops in years.

Vegetable crops have also suffered as a result of the dry weather during the first three weeks in August. Vine crops are below average, supplies of cucumbers, tomatoes and squash being limited to date.

Quebec (August 22).—A serious windstorm early in August blew down some apple trees in the Montreal area, but damage was confined to trees which already showed bark injury. Although some fruit fell, the loss was not serious. Damage from insects and disease has been slight in most orchards, but the continued dry weather may affect the size of the fruit. Duchess and Melba are now being harvested while later varieties are colouring satisfactorily. There has been no change in the crop prospects since the July report, early varieties being

estimated at 30 per cent and late varieties at 95 per cent of the 1939 production. The Quebec crop, as a whole, is at present estimated at 269,600 barrels or 80 per cent of last year's crop. Raspberries were practically all harvested by the middle of the month and production is estimated at 2,771,200 quarts.

The tomato crop is expected to be one-third less than that of 1939. Canning started during the week and as a result supplies on the farmers' markets are somewhat reduced. The cauliflower crop is of fair quality and the late cabbage crop is expected to be good provided sufficient rain is received. Onions are now being harvested but the size is small.

Ontario (August 26).—Eastern Ontario: The weather during the latter part of July and up to August 20 was hot and dry but turned very cool the past week. Apples are sizing well due to plenty of moisture in the subsoil and appear to be well up to average for this time of year. Early and fall varieties are taking on good colour. Scab has continued to develop on the fruit in a good many orchards where the infection has been carried through on the foliage from the early part of the season. Where very thorough cover sprays were applied many growers have kept their fruit exceptionally clean. Codling moth has caused considerable injury in some orchards where extra cover sprays were not applied. There has been no recent hail damage reported. It is now estimated that the total pack-out of apples of standard grades will be reduced by at least 15 per cent due to fungus, insects and hail injury. The quality of the cherry crop was above average and the estimated yield was 10,500 bushels. Pears are sizing well in most orchards. Some codling moth injury is in evidence but in general the fruit is quite clean with the possible exception of the Flemish Beauty variety which is very susceptible to scab. Damson plums are showing a large increase and the prospects for the plum crop generally are better than expected. Raspberry yields have been very disappointing as compared with what was expected a month ago and were about 10 per cent less than last season.

Western Ontario: The estimated commercial production of apples is expected to be 33 per cent less than that of last year and it is anticipated that the pack of higher grades will be reduced, at least in some areas, as a result of damage caused by disease, insects and hail. Weather conditions generally have been favourable for sizing and colouring but were also conducive to fungous infestation in most areas. Hail damage in order of seriousness is in evidence in Oxford, Norfolk, Middlesex, Huron, Elgin, Peel and Essex counties, while scab appears most serious in the Burlington and Niagara areas and Elgin, Oxford, Peel and York counties. Codling moth is now reported in several areas, particularly in poorly sprayed orchards. The relatively small cherry crop was harvested under adverse conditions, particularly in those areas where heavy winds caused blowing off and bruising of the fruit. In the Niagara area sweet cherries suffered to some extent from rot and splitting, while weather conditions also caused considerable loss of foliage through yellowing. Except for some slight hail damage in Peel and Norfolk counties and some fire blight in Elgin, conditions are favourable in the main commercial areas for a clean crop of good sized pears. Peaches are developing well in all areas but a somewhat greater peach moth infestation is now reported from Niagara East and Norfolk county. Spraying is being continued to control brown rot. With the exception of some brown rot in localized orchards, for which sprays are being applied, plums are now developing favourably. Conditions have been more favourable for grapes. Although the harvesting will be ten days to two weeks later than normal, continued warm weather is required for satisfactory maturing of late varieties. Second cover sprays are being applied for grape leaf-hopper which has been so much in evidence in most areas this season.

Warm weather prevailed generally until the third week in August and with an abundance of moisture, excellent growing conditions for most vegetable

crops have resulted. Light frosts on August 21 and 24 caused some wilting of tomato vines and corn stalks while localized hail damage to tomatoes is reported in Middlesex and the south-west counties. Cabbage and cauliflower in Burlington, Norfolk and the south-western counties have been damaged considerably by cabbage worms. The canteloupe crop in the Burlington-Aldershot area has suffered serious damage from melon aphids, reducing the crop to about 35 per cent of normal. While extensive injury to the corn crop by borers and ear worms is reported, other vegetables are fairly free from insects and disease pests.

Manitoba (August 26).—Growth of most vegetable crops has been only fair since the July report. Extremes of high and low temperatures over the province along with insufficient moisture in the north have somewhat retarded maturity. The epidemic of beet webworm mentioned in an earlier report reached disastrous proportions. Notwithstanding, most vegetables attacked have made a wonderful recovery. Carrots, beets, late onions and parsnips are now making good growth but, of course, will be late. Most of the sweet Spanish-type onions have been pulled to dry and cure. The crop of onion sets will be pretty well harvested in another few days. The quality is very high and it is expected that the yield will be about the same as last year. Vine crops are slow in reaching maturity, growth being unsatisfactory owing to poor weather. Cucumbers of fair quality are appearing on the market in limited quantities. Muskmelons and watermelons will not be ripe in any quantity for ten days to two weeks except in the southern part where some of the early varieties are ready now. The yields of egg plants, peppers, and tomatoes are somewhat lighter than usual, although the quality is good. Some importations of tomatoes have been made to supplement the local market. While corn was rather late in going on the market because of late June frosts, it has, nevertheless, been a good crop. The yield of many of the more tender crops, particularly in northern and eastern Manitoba, will be reduced somewhat owing to several degrees of frost on August 21 and 22. It is reported from the north that about three-quarters of the gardens have been seriously damaged by frost.

Saskatchewan (August 27).—August has been warm and dry with some cool spells. Frosts have been recorded in east-central and northern districts, the most severe being in the north-east where some garden stuff has been badly damaged. Grasshoppers have also done some damage to gardens in the southern districts, particularly at points south of Regina and west of Moose Jaw. Gardens at points in central and northern Saskatchewan have also suffered from the beet webworm, the amount of damage varying from light to very severe. The potato beetle has caused some injury to potatoes but, while reports on the potato crop vary considerably, the crop will likely exceed that of last year. In the extreme south-west grasshoppers did extensive damage to all crops and gardens were practically a complete failure, but in the balance of the south-western district garden stuff, aided by good rains, has come through well. With the exception of the areas where serious frost, grasshoppers and beet webworm damage has occurred gardens range from fair to good.

Alberta (August 24).—Very dry and very warm weather has been general throughout southern Alberta for practically the entire month of August. Irrigation in the Lethbridge and Taber districts has been used to a greater extent this season than for some years. In the Calgary district vegetable growth has been retarded by lack of moisture but vegetable crops are looking surprisingly well. Present indications point to a heavy yield of potatoes. There have been some complaints of blackleg but these are isolated cases. The crops of winter cabbage, carrots, turnips, beets and parsnips will be heavier than usual. In

the Lethbridge and Taber districts all vegetable crops are looking well. Early cabbages are cleaned up and a good crop of winter stock is in prospect. Root vegetables will produce a normal crop. There has been a fair demand for early potatoes and with digging of the main crop, Netted Gems, a month away, growers are in hopes of cleaning up their early stock. From present indications production per acre of the main crop will be one-third heavier than last season. Medicine Hat district will harvest a fair crop of good quality onions despite the inroads of onion maggot. All other vegetable crops in this district, including potatoes, promise better than normal yields.

British Columbia (August 17).—The weather generally has been warm and dry with a few scattered showers in some localities. Moisture conditions are fair although irrigation water supplies are low in the interior. Apples are sizing well except in a few cases where thinning was not properly carried out and warm weather has aided materially in the colouring of the fruit. Some apple scab is reported in the Salmon Arm and Kootenay-Arrow Lakes districts, while codling moth injury is in evidence in the latter district. Wealthy and Gravenstein are being harvested on the coast while picking of McIntosh is expected to begin in the southern Okanagan Valley during the third week of the month. The harvesting of the Bartlett pear crop is about over in the central and southern Okanagan districts, while in other areas picking has just commenced. In the earlier districts Flemish Beauties are beginning to move. Picking of the peach crop in the Okanagan Valley is in full swing while harvesting of grapes will begin in about ten days.

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

Description	1939	1940	Description	1939	1940
	brl.	brl.		bu.	bu.
APPLES—			CHERRIES—		
Nova Scotia	2,300,000[1]	1,380,000	Ontario	135,300	84,300
New Brunswick	75,000	45,000	British Columbia	87,700	61,400
Quebec	337,000	269,600			
Ontario	1,010,500	677,000	**Canada**	**223,000**	**145,700**
British Columbia	2,069,400	2,049,400			
				qt.	qt.
Canada	**5,791,900**	**4,421,000**	STRAWBERRIES—		
			Nova Scotia	943,000	1,254,200
	bu.	bu.	New Brunswick	1,050,000	1,275,000
PEARS—			Quebec	7,272,000	3,636,000
Nova Scotia	22,100	22,000	Ontario	9,251,600	9,997,700
Ontario	256,400	240,600	British Columbia	9,773,800	Not available
British Columbia	298,600	287,800			
			Canada	**28,290,400**	-
Canada	**577,100**	**550,400**			
			RASPBERRIES—		
PLUMS AND PRUNES—			Nova Scotia	74,100	74,000
Nova Scotia	7,400	8,900	New Brunswick	45,000	40,000
Ontario	54,300	58,300	Quebec	2,217,000	2,771,200
British Columbia	206,400	154,300	Ontario	5,673,300	5,606,000
			British Columbia	3,084,800	Not available
Canada	**268,100**	**221,500**			
			Canada	**11,094,200**	-
				lb.	lb.
PEACHES—			LOGANBERRIES—		
Ontario	758,000	598,800	British Columbia	2,061,100	Not available
British Columbia	177,000	185,600			
			Canada	**2,061,100**	-
Canada	**935,000**	**784,400**			
			GRAPES—		
APRICOTS—			Ontario	54,000,000	40,500,000
British Columbia	59,000	64,100	British Columbia	1,595,900	2,300,000
Canada	**59,000**	**64,100**	**Canada**	**55,595,900**	**42,800,000**

[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, boxes 42 lb., bushels 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

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued on August 31 the third seasonal report on the commercial crop of leaf tobacco indicating (a) planted acreages in 1940; (b) crop development since July 15; and (c) carry-over of unsold tobacco from the 1939 crop at July 31, 1940.

Planted Acreages, 1940

The total acreage planted to tobacco in 1940 is estimated at 67,700 acres as compared with 91,000 acres in 1939. This represents a decrease of 23,300 acres or 25·6 per cent. The biggest drop in acreage is shown in the area planted to flue-cured tobacco in Ontario. The acreage planted to flue-cured tobacco by members of the Ontario Flue-Cured Marketing Association this season measured 38,353 acres. It is estimated that an additional 4,000 acres were planted by growers outside the Association. This makes a total of approximately 42,350 acres planted in Ontario, as well as 5,520 acres planted in Quebec and 400 acres in British Columbia. In the three provinces, therefore, 48,270 acres were planted to flue-cured tobacco in 1940 as compared with 68,570 acres in 1939. This represents a reduction of 20,300 acres or 30 per cent. Extensive damage from frost in Norfolk county on the night of August 23 resulted in the destruction of about 10,000 acres, which will cause a still further reduction in the area of flue-cured tobacco to be harvested in Ontario. A decrease of only 3 per cent is indicated in Quebec while an increase of nearly 30 per cent is shown in British Columbia.

While 10,604 acres were allotted to Burley tobacco this year, only 9,696 acres or 91 per cent of the allotted acreage were planted. In addition to this, approximately 18 non-members of the Ontario Burley Marketing Association of Ontario planted about 40 acres, making a total acreage of 9,736 acres planted to Burley tobacco in 1940 as compared with 11,200 acres in 1939, a decrease of 1,464 acres or 13 per cent.

There has been a sharp reduction in the acreage planted to dark tobacco this year. The area planted in Ontario is estimated at less than one-half the 1939 area of 2,650 acres while the acreage in Quebec is negligible.

A reduction of 6·5 per cent is shown in the area planted to cigar leaf in the Northern District in Quebec, with 2,590 acres planted in 1940 compared with 2,770 acres in 1939. A decrease of approximately 8 per cent is indicated in the Southern District where 1,825 acres were planted in 1939.

For the pipe types, the acreage of large and medium aromatic varieties increased from 2,680 acres in 1939 to 3,355 acres in 1940 in the Northern District, while the acreages of small aromatic pipe types dropped from 900 acres in 1939 to 535 acres this season. No change is indicated in the Southern District in the acreages of pipe types which are grown commercially on a very small scale.

Yield and Quality of the 1940 Crop

Yields of all except pipe types and flue-cured tobacco in Quebec will be lower than in 1939. First estimates indicate yields of not more than 1,000 pounds per acre for flue-cured tobacco in Ontario and British Columbia and around 800 pounds per acre in Quebec. The quality of the tobacco crop generally is below average.

Damage from Disease, Insects, Frost and Hail

Ontario.—Black rootrot has been exceptionally severe on all types of tobacco this season. Only a few fields have been completely free from the disease and in many cases growth has been seriously retarded. Brown rootrot has caused

some damage to Burley varieties. However, the extreme heat wave in July and August benefited crops suffering from rootrot and resulted in considerable recovery from the effects of abnormal precipitation earlier in the season. Mosaic is more prevalent than usual, particularly on flue-cured types. Angular leaf spot occurred unusually early this year but caused no serious injury. Damage to all varieties of tobacco from wind and water was extensive in the Old Belt. There was considerable leaching of plant food from fertilizers which will have an appreciable effect on the yield.

Cutworm damage was not serious although the infestation lasted longer than usual. Wireworms caused some damage locally in the Old Belt but were not as prevalent as usual. They were unusually troublesome in the New Belt, causing extensive replanting and uneven stands. The hornworm infestation reached its peak in mid-July but was kept under control by spray applications.

Severe frost in Norfolk County on August 23, the earliest on record in the district, inflicted heavy damage on the tobacco crop. It is estimated that 50 per cent of the crop was damaged and about 10,000 acres of flue-cured tobacco in this area were frozen. Hail on June 26 damaged some 500 acres but as the plants were small at the time, the damage was slight.

Quebec.—Disease infestation is about normal in the Northern District except for the prevalence of black rootrot, particularly in old tobacco fields where crop rotation has not been practised. The reduction in yield from this source will average 15 to 20 per cent. Damage from mosaic is slight and is confined chiefly to flue-cured plantations. Cutworms and wireworms were more prevalent than usual causing considerable re-planting especially of the flue-cured types. Frost on the nights of June 20 and 22 caused slight damage locally. A severe hail storm on June 30 caused extensive damage in the Three Rivers District. In the Southern District damage from disease and insects has been negligible.

British Columbia.—Slight damage from cutworms was reported, otherwise growth conditions have been normal.

Crop Development Since July 15

Ontario.—The flue-cured crop is still about three weeks later than the 1939 crop and on the whole about one week later than normal in development. From present indications the quality of the crop will be somewhat lower than last year's crop. Flue-cured tobacco in the Delhi district wilted considerably owing to the excessive heat and low soil moisture during the latter part of July and August and some of the earlier planted fields "fired" or burned up at the bottom. Harvesting of flue-cured tobacco was well under way in all districts by the middle of August but operations have been slowed up by the cool weather of the past two weeks.

The quality of the Burley crop is described as "spotty" with the average probably below normal. In some areas excessive rainfall is causing deterioration of the crop. Only a very small portion of the crop has been harvested as yet.

As for the dark varieties, although the leaf is not as large, the quality of the crop at this stage is considered about equal to that of last year's crop.

Quebec.—The latter part of July and the first half of August were favourable for tobacco growing, the hot weather altering the appearance of the crop which hitherto had been none too promising. Although the crop is maturing rapidly, harvesting of all types is about ten days later than last year. In general, the quality of the crop is normal or a little below at the present time. The flue-cured crop, although low in yield, may be of fair quality as warm dry weather in mid-August brought the crop rapidly along to maturity producing good body leaf. A good filler is expected from the cigar types. Late planting and cold weather during the early season caused the leaves to grow narrow and rather

small. Consequently binders will be scarce. A reduced yield of fair quality leaf is indicated by the present appearance of the pipe varieties.

British Columbia.—The season for the most part has been ideal for the tobacco crop with abundant rains during the transplanting period followed by very warm dry weather, with the result that the crop is in better than average condition.

Topping was begun about August 1 and was general by August 15. Harvesting was commenced during the first week in August and about 25 per cent of the crop was harvested by the middle of the month. The condition of the crop was reported above average at that date.

Carry-over from the 1939 Crop at July 31, 1940

Approximately 30 million pounds of the 1939 crop of flue-cured tobacco produced in Ontario is still unsold, also about one-half million pounds of the Quebec crop making an unsold surplus of approximately 31 million pounds or almost one-third of the total flue-cured production in 1939. Of the Ontario surplus, about 14 million pounds (dried weight) was packed and financed by the Ontario Tobacco Sales Co-Operative Limited (the selling agency of the Ontario Flue-Cured Marketing Board) under their regular contract. The balance was packed and financed by the leaf merchants, and some of the larger growers. Cash advances of from 40 to 50 per cent of the appraisal value were made to growers on approximately 7·5 million pounds of tobacco which was packed and processed by the leaf merchants. Approximately one-half million pounds of the flue-cured tobacco produced in Quebec in 1939 was sold recently at 1939 appraisal prices, and while about the same amount is still to be disposed of, it is expected that the entire crop will be in the hands of the manufacturers when the market for the new crop opens. The entire British Columbia crop was bought up by one company and shipped east on a consignment basis.

There will be no carry-over of Burley tobacco into the new crop year. Deliveries of the dark varieties which were largely grown under contract were completed in the early spring except for a few thousand pounds of tobacco which was grown for the open market and is still unsold.

The cigar and pipe tobaccos, 2,850,000 pounds of which were unsold at April 15, have been bought up gradually by local dealers at large pipe prices. The greatest quantity was sold between June 24 and August 1, the period between the announcement of the excise tax of 10 cents per pound to be imposed on raw leaf tobacco and the date the tax came into effect. Prices were practically the same as prevailed last fall ranging from 6½ to 8 cents a pound. The small aromatic types were bought up early in the season at an average price of 18 cents per pound.

Stocks of unmanufactured Canadian tobacco reported by dealers as on hand at June 30, 1940, were appreciably higher than stocks at the same date in the two previous years.

Stocks of Unmanufactured Canadian Tobacco on Hand at June 30, 1938 to 1940

Type	1938	1939	1940
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Flue-cured	42,353,629	59,474,394	79,667,179*
Burley	15,523,963	15,461,458	20,175,622
Dark (air or fire-cured)	2,508,249	2,638,440	4,168,202
Cigar leaf	5,365,876	6,432,550	6,236,380
Large pipe	1,668,340	1,692,129	1,632,627
Small pipe	407,674	380,012	339,239
Total	**67,827,731**	**86,078,983**	**112,219,249***

* Does not include a considerable proportion of the unsold surplus from the 1939 crop processed and held for growers by selling agencies.

United States Report

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service issued a crop report on August 13 covering conditions at August 1. Excerpts dealing with the tobacco crop follow:—

"The production of all types of tobacco is estimated at 1,262,087,000 pounds or about 2 per cent less than the July 1 forecast. A crop of this size would be the smallest since the drought year 1936 and would be a decrease of about 32 per cent from last year's record high crop of 1,848,654,000 pounds. The 10-year (1929-38) average production of tobacco in this country is 1,360,661,000 pounds. Most of the reduction in size of the crop compared to last year is accounted for by the sharp curtailment in acreages. The yield of 878 pounds per acre is about 4 per cent less than the yield secured in 1939.

"Excessive heat in July, especially in North Carolina did considerable damage to flue-cured tobacco and as a consequence the crop is now estimated at 641,940,000 pounds compared with 676,645,000 pounds on July 1. Last year 1,159,320,000 pounds of flue-cured tobacco was produced."

A Commodity Credit Corporation loan and purchase program on flue-cured tobacco, designed to stabilize the market for the 1940 crop, and to assist in the financing of tobacco for export to European countries now out of the market because of war, was announced on August 7 by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The program will provide the flue-cured producers in the United States with an average price equal to or slightly above last year's level which averaged about fifteen cents a pound. This plan is similar to that used after markets were reopened last year, when in order to maintain prices to producers, companies acting as agents for the Commodity Credit Corporation were authorized to buy tobacco for the British Market. The authorization is for loans and purchases up to a maximum of 200 million pounds of tobacco.

Although stocks of United States flue-cured tobacco now on hand in Great Britain are sufficient for more than another year, it is expected that when stocks are depleted, purchases will be resumed.

In a review of the flue-cured tobacco situation accompanying the loan and purchase announcement, Secretary Wallace said:

"The market situation for the 1940 crop of flue-cured tobacco is serious, first because of absence from the market of buyers for the European trade, and second, because of the surplus of around 400 million pounds from the crop of 1,159,300,000 pounds produced in the year of 1939 when marketing quotas were not in effect. Following the outbreak of the War in Europe last September the British buyers withdrew from the flue-cured tobacco markets and the markets were closed until a referendum was held in which farmers approved marketing quotas for the 1940 crop and a purchase and loan program was approved for the remainder of the 1939 crop. Five companies buying for the export trade entered into the purchase or loan agreements and under these agreements bought a total of 173,678,829 pounds of flue-cured tobacco. The estimated level of world consumption is about 775 million pounds and with quotas in effect for the four consecutive years, the present surplus should gradually be eliminated."

United Kingdom Trade Control

The following statement appears in the July 27 issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal:—

"The Chief Trade Commissioner in London writes that the Board of Trade have announced the appointment of a Tobacco Controller. He will administer a new Order, which has just come into effect, providing that no one shall buy

unmanufactured tobacco without having first secured a licence from the Board. The new Controller is Mr. A. H. Maxwell, who has been Tobacco Advisor to the Board of Trade since January. A committee of persons engaged in the industry will advise him on matters of common interest to the trade.

"It is pointed out that the control applies only to unmanufactured tobacco and does not extend to retail trade in manufactured tobacco. There is no present intention of rationing tobacco. The institution of the Control has been made necessary by the difficulty of obtaining normal supplies. Although still receiving imports of tobacco from certain Empire countries, the United Kingdom is being compelled to depend on stocks to a substantial extent. These stocks are for the time being sufficient, but as they are at present not evenly divided among manufacturers, it is necessary to ensure that each shall have supplies made available to him in accordance with the proportion of the trade which he has been accustomed to handle.

"The Control is also designed to check any tendency towards profiteering, to which the reduction in normal imports and consequent scarcity of certain grades may give rise."

MAPLE PRODUCTION

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture issued on August 30 a report on maple production in Canada in 1940.

Summary

The output of maple products in Canada during the 1940 season was 20 per cent greater than in the previous year and the quality of the crop higher, in spite of another short and late season as in 1939. The total production of maple sugar and syrup in terms of syrup is estimated at 3,099,000 gallons as compared with 2,592,200 gallons in 1939 and the five-year (1934-38) average of 2,631,400 gallons. The farm production of maple sugar amounted to only 11 per cent of the total crop, the same percentage as in 1939. Prices paid to producers for the 1940 crop were higher than in the previous year. The combined production of maple sugar and syrup in 1940 is valued at $4,209,300 as compared with $3,443,900 in 1939 an increase of $765,400 or 22 per cent.

Production

The production of maple sugar and syrup in 1940 in terms of maple syrup is estimated at 3,099,000 gallons. This represents an increase of 506,800 gallons or 20 per cent as compared with a production of 2,592,200 gallons in 1939. It is also 18 per cent higher than the five-year (1934-38) average of 2,631,400 gallons. Production of maple syrup totalled 2,755,200 gallons and the farm make of maple sugar amounted to 3,437,500 pounds. These estimates show increases of 453,000 gallons of syrup and 537,300 pounds of sugar as compared with a production of 2,302,200 gallons of syrup and 2,900,200 pounds of sugar in 1939.

The distribution of production by provinces in order of magnitude follows, with the corresponding estimates for 1939 within brackets: Maple syrup (gallons) —Quebec 2,211,000 (1,810,400); Ontario 519,400 (479,000); New Brunswick 16,800 (8,800); Nova Scotia 8,000 (4,000). Maple sugar (pounds)—Quebec 3,251,700 (2,715,400); Ontario 50,000 (66,200); New Brunswick 94,100 (82,400); Nova Scotia 41,700 (36,200).

No change in the percentage proportion of the total crop made into maple sugar on farms is reported by the crop correspondents of the Dominion Bureau

of Statistics, the proportion being 11 per cent, the same as in 1939. The relative proportions are unchanged in the major producing province of Quebec, and in Ontario where less than one per cent of the crop is processed into maple sugar on the farm. In the Maritime Provinces approximately one-third the total crop was made into sugar this season as compared with a farm make of maple sugar amounting to 48 per cent of the total crop in 1939. In New Brunswick, 36 per cent of the crop was made into sugar on farms in 1940 compared with 48 per cent in 1939, while in Nova Scotia the corresponding estimates were 34 per cent in 1940 and 48 per cent in 1939.

Seasonal Conditions

The 1940 season was retarded by backward weather conditions, so that although operations were continued for approximately the same length of time as in 1939, the season was considerably shorter than normal. The average dates of first and last runs of sap, as reported by crop correspondents in 1940 compared with corresponding dates reported in 1939, follow:

Province	1940		1939	
	Average date first run began	Average date last run ended	Average date first run began	Average date last run ended
Nova Scotia	March 29	April 20	April 4	April 25
New Brunswick	March 25	April 25	April 4	April 28
Quebec	April 1	April 27	April 3	April 29
Ontario	April 1	April 20	April 1	April 21

The weather in the Maritime Provinces was generally cool and runs were of short duration. A heavy snowfall in New Brunswick on April 21 was followed by an excellent run of sap in many orchards with the result that the season was about a week longer than in the previous year.

In Quebec earlier operations were hampered by deep snow in the bush, particularly in the Eastern Townships and many farmers were unable to tap their bushes at the beginning of the season. Although the weather was unseasonable during much of the tapping period the season was considerably better than last year. The volume of production was larger, the sugar content of the sap was high and the syrup generally was of very good quality.

The runs in Ontario were variable. In most districts the season was shorter than last year, particularly in eastern Ontario where the production period was about one week shorter than in 1939. The quality of the crop was not quite so good as the 1939 crop, chiefly because it was somewhat darker in colour. In western Ontario, production in most districts was lower than in 1939 and the quality of the product not up to the standard of the previous year. In northern Ontario, however, the season was longer, the sap much sweeter and the volume of production more than double the 1939 crop.

Marketing and Prices

Prices paid for this year's crop of maple syrup and sugar have been somewhat higher than the corresponding prices paid for the 1939 crop. This has been due to the generally better quality of the 1940 product and the small carry-over from the previous year's crop. Increases are shown in the value of production in all provinces, the farm prices received for the total crop of maple syrup averaging $1.34 per gallon in 1940 as compared with $1.31 in 1939. An

increase of one-half cent per pound in the average farm price received for the total crop of maple sugar is also recorded, the average price in 1940 being 15 cents per pound.

Average prices per gallon received by the producers for maple syrup are estimated as follows, with the 1939 prices within brackets: Nova Scotia $1.78 ($1.76); New Brunswick $1.85 ($1.76); Quebec $1.27 ($1.25); Ontario $1.59 ($1.54). Prices reported for maple sugar in cents per pound average for Nova Scotia 23 (23); New Brunswick 23 (23); Quebec 15 (14); Ontario 22 (20).

The total value of the combined production of maple sugar and syrup in 1940 is estimated at $4,209,300 as compared with $3,443,900 in 1939, an increase of $765,400 or 22 per cent. The distribution by provinces in order of magnitude follows, with the corresponding values for 1939 within brackets: Quebec $3,295,800 ($2,643,200); Ontario $836,800 ($750,900); New Brunswick $52,800 ($34,500); Nova Scotia $23,900 ($15,300).

Approximately 80 per cent of the total production of maple syrup and 74 per cent of the maple sugar produced on farms was reported by crop correspondents as having been marketed at May 31. Of the total sales, approximately 60 per cent were direct to the consumer and 40 per cent to wholesale packers. Sales of the 1940 crop as at May 31, expressed as a percentage of the total production by provinces, with the corresponding percentages for 1939 within brackets, follow: Maple Syrup—Nova Scotia 93 (91); New Brunswick 75 (83); Quebec 80 (76); Ontario 81 (83). Maple Sugar—Nova Scotia 98 (98); New Brunswick 96 (96); Quebec 67 (66); Ontario 62 (72).

Exports during the three months April to June, 1940, amounted to 319,006 gallons of maple syrup and 1,145,435 pounds of maple sugar, as compared with 159,409 gallons of maple syrup and 4,256,453 pounds of sugar for the corresponding three months in 1939. This represents an increase of 159,597 gallons of syrup but a decrease of 3,111,018 pounds of sugar. Practically all exports of maple products go to the United States. Total exports for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1940, expressed as maple syrup were 882,348 gallons as compared with 773,544 gallons in the previous year. The increase in exports of the 1939 crop was due to the short crop in the United States in that year.

United States Production

The United States 1940 maple crop was larger than the 1939 crop although smaller than the average production of the previous ten years. Although production of maple sugar estimated at 611,000 pounds, showed a decrease from the production of 760,000 pounds in 1939 and the ten-year (1929-38) average production of 1,437,000 pounds, the quantity of syrup produced shows a slight increase from 2,515,000 gallons in 1939 to 2,583,000 gallons in 1940. This compared with the ten-year (1929-38) average production of 2,627,000 gallons. The sap was unusually sweet this year and the syrup generally was of high quality.

I.—Production and Value of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup in Canada, 1934 to 1940, and the Five-Year Averages, 1934-38

Year	Maple Sugar			Maple Syrup			Total production expressed as syrup	Value of sugar and syrup
	Production	Average farm price	Gross farm value	Production	Average farm price	Gross farm value		
	lb.	cents per lb.	$	gal.	$ per gal.	$	gal.	$
Canada—								
1934	4,940,700	12	576,400	1,838,400	1·34	2,464,200	2,332,500	3,040,600
1935	6,539,000	11	740,100	2,250,800	1·24	2,782,300	2,904,700	3,522,400
1936	9,231,800	11	1,058,100	2,022,700	1·31	2,655,700	2,945,900	3,713,800
1937	4,413,100	12	524,200	1,232,100	1·40	1,720,800	1,673,400	2,245,000
1938	3,453,900	11	370,500	2,955,300	1·18	3,479,400	3,300,700	3,849,900
Average 1934-38	5,715,700	11	653,900	2,059,900	1·27	2,620,500	2,631,400	3,274,200
1939	2,900,200	14·5	420,700	2,302,200	1·31	3,023,200	2,592,200	3,443,900
1940	3,437,500	15	530,000	2,755,200	1·34	3,679,300	3,099,000	4,209,300
Nova Scotia—								
1934	108,700	26	28,200	18,500	1·90	35,200	29,400	63,400
1935	94,600	26	24,600	10,700	2·03	21,700	20,200	46,300
1936	56,600	21	11,900	5,200	2·44	12,700	10,900	24,600
1937	45,200	25	11,300	6,800	2·10	14,300	11,300	25,600
1938	44,600	23	10,300	7,400	1·81	13,400	11,900	23,700
Average 1934-38	69,900	25	17,300	9,700	2·00	19,400	16,700	36,700
1939	36,200	23	8,300	4,000	1·76	7,000	7,600	15,300
1940	41,700	23	9,600	8,000	1·78	14,300	12,200	23,900
New Brunswick—								
1934	94,700	17	16,100	5,800	1·72	10,000	15,300	26,100
1935	135,200	18	24,300	13,000	1·85	24,000	26,500	48,300
1936	131,500	21	27,600	11,200	1·67	18,700	24,300	46,300
1937	116,500	19	22,100	5,600	1·73	9,700	17,300	31,800
1938	118,200	21	24,800	23,300	1·63	37,900	35,100	62,700
Average 1934-38	119,200	19	23,000	11,800	1·70	20,100	23,700	43,000
1939	82,400	23	19,000	8,800	1·76	15,500	17,000	34,500
1940	94,100	23	21,600	16,800	1·85	31,200	26,200	52,800
Quebec—								
1934	4,275,000	10·5	448,900	1,282,500	1·14	1,462,100	1,710,000	1,911,000
1935	5,747,900	10·4	595,800	1,581,600	1·06	1,671,500	2,156,400	2,267,300
1936	8,506,000	10·9	927,200	1,387,900	1·12	1,554,500	2,238,500	2,481,700
1937	4,020,000	11	442,200	780,000	1·11	865,800	1,182,000	1,308,000
1938	3,212,100	10	321,200	2,353,800	1·10	2,589,100	2,675,000	2,910,300
Average 1934-38	5,152,200	10·6	547,100	1,477,200	1·10	1,628,600	1,992,400	2,175,600
1939	2,715,400	14	380,200	1,810,400	1·25	2,263,000	2,082,000	2,643,200
1940	3,251,700	15	487,800	2,211,000	1·27	2,808,000	2,536,200	3,295,800
Ontario—								
1934	462,300	18	83,200	531,600	1·80	956,900	577,800	1,040,100
1935	561,300	17	95,400	645,500	1·65	1,065,100	701,600	1,160,500
1936	537,700	17	91,400	618,400	1·73	1,069,800	672,200	1,161,200
1937	231,400	21	48,600	439,700	1·89	831,000	462,800	879,600
1938	79,000	18	14,200	570,800	1·47	839,000	578,700	853,200
Average 1934-38	374,300	18	66,600	561,200	1·70	952,400	598,600	1,018,900
1939	66,200	20	13,200	479,000	1·54	737,700	485,600	750,900
1940	50,000	22	11,000	519,400	1·59	825,800	524,400	836,800

NOTE.—Ten pounds of maple sugar equals one gallon of maple syrup.

II.—Percentage Proportions of Farm Production of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup in Canada, by Provinces, 1931 to 1940

Year	Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Canada	
	Maple Sugar	Maple Syrup	Maple Sugar	Maple Syrup	Maple Sugar	Maple Syrup	Maple Sugar	Maple Syrup	Maple Sugar	Maple Syrup
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1931	67	33	72	28	39	61	10	90	30	70
1932	52	48	59	41	37	63	6	94	30	70
1923	36	64	47	53	39	61	5	95	31	69
1934	37	63	62	38	25	75	8	92	21	79
1935	47	53	51	49	27	73	8	92	23	77
1936	52	48	54	46	38	62	8	92	31	69
1937	40	60	68	32	34	66	5	95	26	74
1938	38	62	34	66	12	88	1	99	10	90
1939	48	52	48	52	13	87	1	99	11	89
1940	34	66	36	64	13	87	1	99	11	89

III.—Exports of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup from Canada, 1931 to 1940

Years ending March 31	Maple Syrup	Maple Sugar expressed as syrup[1]	Total exports in terms of maple syrup	Years ending March 31	Maple Syrup	Maple Sugar expressed as syrup[1]	Total exports in terms of maple syrup
	gal.	gal.	gal.		gal.	gal.	gal.
1931	117,354	641,190	758,544	1936	208,646	402,214	610,860
1932	13,816	297,021	310,837	1937	14,104	603,184	617,288
1933	21,756	317,647	339,403	1938	6,910	421,865	428,775
1934	21,709	229,504	251,213	1939	10,013	763,531	773,544
1935	106,440	317,666	424,106	1940	207,281	675,067	882,348

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

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS FOR JULY, 1940

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

Experimental Farm or Station	Degrees of Temperature (F)			Precipitation in inches	Total Hours of Bright Sunshine	
	Highest	Lowest	Mean		Possible	Actual
Ottawa, Ont.	88	40	67·5	2·82	473	283·1
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	85	53	67·6	3·28	476	265·7
Kentville, N.S.	86	45	66·3	2·16	472	229·1
Nappan, N.S.	84	45	64·8	3·38	474	252·7
Fredericton, N.B.	89	46	66·9	2·49	475	229·3
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.	85	44	66·1	2·10	481	262·8
Lennoxville, Que.	88	40	66·7	4·91	473	243·1
Farnham, Que.	86	41	67·6	2·61	470	234·7
L'Assomption, Que.	89	40	68·6	4·41	473	259·2
Normandin, Que.	87	40	63·3	2·17	483	230·5
Harrow, Ont.	97	48	72·6	3·96	460	284·8
Delhi, Ont.	97	44	70·0	1·28	463	292·8
Kapuskasing, Ont.	90	36	64·5	1·15	491	263·4
Morden, Man.	99	44	70·1	4·81	488	262·6
Brandon, Man.	102	40	68·5	2·90	491	295·6
Indian Head, Sask.	99	38	66·5	2·37	494	249·9
Swift Current, Sask.	94	36	66·7	1·54	490	272·3
Scott, Sask.	89	36	62·6	2·09	505	286·4
Lacombe, Alta.	89	35	62·6	2·83	505	211·5
Lethbridge, Alta.	88	42	59·9	1·72	491	297·5
Manyberries, Alta.	94	41	67·4	1·93	486	286·6
Beaverlodge, Alta.	81	39	60·5	2·83	516	277·9
Ft. Vermilion, Alta.	85	36	61·2	0·20	–	336·2
Windermere, B.C.	91	41	64·6	0·89	494	251·8
Summerland, B.C.	97	50	72·0	0·55	492	260·7
Agassiz, B.C.	88	39	63·7	2·68	489	178·7
Sidney, Vancouver Island, B.C.	83	47	62·0	1·50	486	284·9

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

SOURCE: External Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

I.—Exports of Wheat and Flour

Description	July		Twelve months ended July	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Wheat—				
To United States.....bu.	3,674,321	4,102,910	29,245,464	79,375,679
$	2,105,335	2,846,735	16,733,560	58,547,620
To United Kingdom and 'orders'—				
via United States.....bu.	–	–	205,471	4,523,391
$	–	–	125,306	3,908,060
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard.....bu.	6,657,658	7,567,603	45,827,612	68,320,935
$	4,159,580	7,078,405	31,244,877	60,026,621
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard.....bu.	1,125,087	186,665	29,444,376	7,621,870
$	602,158	134,368	16,945,656	4,996,040
via Churchill.....bu.	–	–	916,912	1,772,459
$	–	–	585,969	1,033,760
Total to United Kingdom and 'orders'.....bu.	7,782,745	7,754,264	76,394,371	82,238,655
$	4,761,738	7,212,773	48,901,808	69,964,481
To Other Countries—				
via United States.....bu.	–	–	1,291,517	1,352,859
$	–	–	830,859	1,113,863
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard.....bu.	1,598,992	8,589	29,687,808	11,325,685
$	956,930	11,784	19,281,344	8,608,620
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard.....bu.	724,496	1,749	9,621,184	3,087,485
$	412,160	1,613	5,442,720	2,066,449
Total to Other Countries.....bu.	2,323,488	10,338	40,600,509	15,766,029
$	1,369,090	13,397	25,554,923	11,788,932
Total Wheat.....bu.	**13,780,554**	**11,867,516**	**146,240,344**	**177,380,363**
$	**8,236,163**	**10,072,905**	**91,190,291**	**140,301,033**
Wheat Flour—				
To United States.....bbl.	8,916	9,573	96,247	161,509
$	18,256	23,245	199,115	390,812
To United Kingdom and 'orders'—				
via United States.....bbl.	–	857	3,106	485,901
$	–	2,122	9,737	1,921,394
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard.....bbl.	191,157	160,438	2,364,453	3,808,772
$	548,616	641,390	7,495,942	13,755,142
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard.....bbl.	2,850	–	87,714	5,208
$	9,542	–	278,819	16,375
Total to United Kingdom and 'orders'....bbl.	194,007	161,295	2,455,273	4,299,881
$	558,158	643,512	7,784,498	15,692,911
To Other Countries—				
via United States.....bbl.	26,196	22,374	332,892	424,230
$	73,287	86,403	1,080,740	1,612,131
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard.....bbl.	107,255	105,036	1,276,100	1,498,141
$	337,295	443,285	4,400,731	5,650,768
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard.....bbl.	67,003	15,586	443,733	397,606
$	168,974	54,512	1,381,692	1,356,485
Total to Other Countries.....bbl.	200,454	142,996	2,052,725	2,319,977
$	579,556	584,200	6,863,163	8,619,384
Total Wheat Flour.....bbl.	**403,377**	**313,864**	**4,604,245**	**6,781,367**
$	**1,155,970**	**1,250,957**	**14,846,776**	**24,703,107**
Total Exports of Wheat and Flour.....bu.	**15,595,751**	**13,279,904**	**166,959,447**	**207,896,515**
$	**9,392,133**	**11,323,862**	**106,037,067**	**165,004,140**

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

II.—Exports of Barley, Oats and Rye

Grain	July		Twelve months ended July	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Barley.....bu.	1,259,755	69,365	16,499,228	12,148,058
$	497,833	24,277	6,986,792	6,116,456
Oats.....bu.	1,205,841	1,056,700	9,603,347	15,812,009
$	359,776	396,978	3,049,283	6,622,807
Rye.....bu.	747,521	235,489	1,757,841	4,570,898
$	284,204	106,157	734,069	2,618,389

VISIBLE SUPPLIES, INSPECTIONS AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN GRAIN

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

Distribution	Durum Wheat	Other Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Week ended August 9, 1940						
In Elevators—						
Western country	960,000	52,550,000	1,540,000	1,015,000	179,000	542,000
Interior private and mill	21,000	6,094,000	795,000	1,300,000	23,000	16,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal	619	15,214,983	41,546	5,505	–	474
Vancouver-New Westminster	–	15,490,309	78,861	24,294	–	1,511
Victoria	–	612,441	–	–	–	–
Prince Rupert	–	1,136,049	–	–	–	–
Churchill	–	2,494,610	–	–	–	–
Fort William and Port Arthur	1,355,825	76,709,916	958,605	597,903	166,630	409,624
Eastern	3,019,696	57,198,035	479,527	439,274	8,852	319,476
U.S. Lake ports	24,000	10,780,877	138,000	889,000	–	1,834,000
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports	3,154,233	10,618,840	–	317,606	–	1,397,668
In transit lake	27,132	4,142,266	351,899	320,199	55,130	–
In transit rail	–	16,137,270	876,860	493,955	70,340	143,302
In transit U.S.A.	–	4,158,148	–	–	–	–
Total	8,562,505	273,394,774	5,260,298	5,402,736	502,952	4,634,055
Total same period 1939	9,315,334	82,228,098	7,593,395	5,612,836	89,934	2,807,959
Week ended August 16, 1940						
In Elevators—						
Western country	1,055,000	54,895,000	1,440,000	990,000	174,000	554,000
Interior private and mill	42,000	6,005,000	766,000	1,207,000	19,000	16,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal	442	16,159,762	6,063	3,175	–	228
Vancouver-New Westminster	–	15,416,652	75,164	17,628	–	1,511
Victoria	–	656,913	–	–	–	–
Prince Rupert	–	1,136,049	–	–	–	–
Churchill	–	2,494,610	–	–	–	–
Fort William and Port Arthur	1,429,206	78,058,222	990,473	706,853	145,178	442,344
Eastern	3,009,772	58,988,955	552,338	570,586	8,852	309,566
U.S. Lake ports	–	12,383,877	386,000	840,000	–	1,830,000
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports	3,178,232	11,421,076	–	317,606	–	1,414,668
In transit lake	–	2,993,034	30,000	87,419	50,765	34,405
In transit rail	–	11,611,342	898,041	819,328	84,319	196,456
In transit U.S.A.	–	3,638,101	–	–	–	–
Total	8,714,652	275,859,593	5,115,009	5,559,595	482,114	4,799,178
Total same period 1939	9,576,076	86,003,337	6,961,932	6,040,947	115,286	2,701,415
Week ended August 23, 1940						
In Elevators—						
Western country	1,055,000	60,825,000	1,420,000	955,000	150,000	575,000
Interior private and mill	40,000	6,032,000	750,000	1,197,000	25,000	18,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal	442	16,882,893	6,285	3,175	–	228
Vancouver-New Westminster	–	15,380,580	73,402	16,110	–	1,449
Victoria	–	684,339	–	–	–	–
Prince Rupert	–	1,136,049	–	–	–	–
Churchill	–	2,494,610	–	–	–	–
Fort William and Port Arthur	1,431,296	77,383,720	1,241,501	746,026	132,800	418,073
Eastern	2,887,037	60,283,853	537,033	523,623	38,541	325,732
U.S. Lake ports	–	11,665,159	385,000	890,000	–	1,805,000
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports	3,178,232	12,172,000	–	317,606	–	1,414,668
In transit lake	8,216	3,611,781	9,468	305,729	46,612	134,987
In transit rail	–	11,525,352	663,853	664,902	60,764	261,238
In transit U.S.A.	–	4,196,977	–	–	–	–
Total	8,600,223	284,274,313	5,086,542	5,619,171	453,717	4,954,375
Total same period 1939	9,899,044	98,364,153	6,957,349	6,235,342	105,761	2,731,430
Week ended August 30, 1940						
In Elevators—						
Western country	1,080,000	69,130,000	1,290,000	1,000,000	164,000	597,000
Interior private and mill	41,000	5,737,000	713,000	1,171,000	38,000	18,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal	442	17,172,294	4,006	1,998	475	228
Vancouver-New Westminster	–	15,590,505	72,500	15,485	–	1,449
Victoria	–	713,480	–	–	–	–
Prince Rupert	–	1,136,049	–	–	–	–
Churchill	–	2,494,610	–	–	–	–
Fort William and Port Arthur	1,281,726	77,119,788	1,337,802	833,921	117,234	570,330
Eastern	2,661,082	60,569,062	525,714	670,492	34,041	316,793
U.S. Lake ports	–	13,116,046	244,000	863,000	–	1,805,000
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports	3,163,769	12,558,274	–	317,606	–	1,414,668
In transit lake	31,009	3,005,660	94,217	195,228	42,180	–
In transit rail	–	14,596,757	471,878	455,259	58,292	127,282
In transit U.S.A.	–	2,671,203	–	–	–	–
Total	8,259,028	295,610,728	4,753,177	5,523,089	454,222	4,850,750
Total same period 1939	11,184,649	131,815,178	6,829,001	7,247,946	118,553	2,938,088

II.—Inspections in the Western Inspection Division and Shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur by Rail and Water, August, 1939 and 1940

Western Division		Durum Wheat	Other Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
		bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Inspections	1938-39	28,038,031		706,548	1,981,080	8,900	233,682
	1939-40	18,377,273		1,852,873	1,630,362	107,666	482,797
Shipments	1938-39	1,586,979	17,021,294	1,820,022	1,478,395	47,508	365,602
	1939-40	480,504	18,163,627	1,794,891	1,485,272	211,824	194,885

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

I.—Average Cash Prices per Bushel of Canadian Grain at Winnipeg, Basis in Store Fort William-Port Arthur, August, 1940

Grain and Grade	Week ended					Monthly Average
	August 3	August 10	August 17	August 24	August 31	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Man. Hard	0 71⅜	0 72	0 72⅛	0 72⅜	0 72⅝	0 72¼
No. 1 Man. Northern	0 71⅜	0 72	0 72⅛	0 72⅜	0 72⅝	0 72¼
No. 2 Man. Northern	0 68⅜	0 69⅛	0 69⅜	0 69⅝	0 70	0 69¼
No. 3 Man. Northern	0 64⅛	0 65⅛	0 65⅜	0 66⅜	0 66⅞	0 65⅞
No. 4 Man. Northern	0 60	0 60⅞	0 61½	0 62⅛	0 62¾	0 61¼
No. 5	0 58	0 58½	0 58½	0 58⅝	0 58⅝	0 58⅛
No. 6	0 56½	0 56⅝	0 56⅝	0 56⅝	0 56⅝	0 56⅜
Feed	0 52½	0 52⅝	0 52⅝	0 52⅝	0 52⅝	0 52⅜
No. 4 Special	0 58¼	0 57⅞	0 59¼	0 61½	0 62¼	0 60
No. 5 Special	0 56	0 55⅛	0 55⅝	0 58	0 58⅜	0 56¾
No. 6 Special	0 54½	0 53⅝	0 54	0 56½	0 56⅝	0 55
Tough—No. 1 Hard	0 69½	0 69⅞	0 70⅛	0 70⅜	0 70⅝	0 70¼
No. 1 Northern	0 69¼	0 69⅝	0 70⅛	0 70⅜	0 70⅝	0 70¼
No. 2 Northern	0 66	0 66⅝	0 66⅞	0 67	0 67½	0 67
No. 3 Northern	0 61	0 62¼	0 62⅝	0 63⅜	0 63¾	0 62⅞
Rejected—No. 1 Northern	0 63⅞	0 63⅝	0 64	0 64⅜	0 64⅝	0 64
No. 2 Northern	0 61⅜	0 61⅜	0 61⅝	0 61¼	0 62¼	0 61⅜
No. 3 Northern	0 57½	0 58⅜	0 58⅞	0 59⅜	0 60⅛	0 59⅛
Smutty—No. 1 Northern	0 66⅜	0 67	0 67⅛	0 67⅜	0 67⅝	0 67¼
No. 2 Northern	0 63¼	0 64⅛	0 64⅜	0 64½	0 65	0 64½
No. 3 Northern	0 59⅛	0 60⅛	0 60⅝	0 61⅜	0 61⅞	0 60⅞
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	0 63½	0 63⅝	0 63⅝	0 63⅞	0 64⅛	0 63⅞
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	0 61½	0 61⅝	0 61⅝	0 61⅞	0 62¼	0 61⅞
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	0 59½	0 59⅛	0 59⅛	0 59⅜	0 61⅛	0 59⅞
No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum	0 62½	0 62⅝	0 62¼	0 63⅜	0 63⅞	0 63⅛
No. 2 C.W. Amber Durum	0 61½	0 62	0 62¼	0 63⅜	0 63½	0 62⅝
No. 3 C.W. Amber Durum	0 60½	0 61	0 61¼	0 61⅝	0 62	0 61⅜
Oats—						
No. 2 C.W.	0 29¼	0 30⅝	0 28⅞	0 27⅞	0 28⅛	0 29
No. 3 C.W.	0 26½	0 27⅝	0 26⅞	0 26⅜	0 26⅝	0 26⅞
No. 1 Feed	0 25½	0 27⅛	0 26½	0 25⅜	0 26	0 26¼
No. 2 Feed	0 22¾	0 24⅛	0 23⅜	0 23⅜	0 23⅝	0 23¼
No. 3 Feed	0 20¾	0 22⅛	0 21¼	0 21⅜	0 21⅛	0 21¼
Barley—						
No. 1 C.W. Six-Row	0 33⅝	0 33⅛	0 31⅞	0 32¼	0 33⅝	0 32⅞
No. 2 C.W. Six-Row	0 33⅝	0 33⅛	0 31⅞	0 32⅜	0 33⅝	0 32⅝
No. 3 C.W. Six-Row	0 33⅛	0 32¼	0 31¼	0 32⅜	0 32⅞	0 32⅜
No. 1 C.W. Two-Row	0 37⅛	0 36⅜	0 35⅜	0 37¼	0 38⅛	0 36¼
No. 2 C.W. Two-Row	0 37⅛	0 36⅜	0 35⅜	0 37¼	0 38⅛	0 36⅛
No. 1 Feed	0 32⅜	0 32⅜	0 30⅞	0 32⅛	0 32⅛	0 32⅛
No. 2 Feed	0 32⅛	0 32⅜	0 30½	0 31¾	0 32⅛	0 31⅝
No. 3 Feed	0 31⅛	0 30⅝	0 29½	0 31	0 31⅛	0 30¾
Rye—						
No. 2 C.W.	0 44½	0 42	0 41⅛	0 40⅞	0 41⅛	0 41⅝
No. 3 C.W.	0 39⅜	0 37½	0 36⅞	0 36½	0 37	0 37⅛
No. 4 C.W.	0 35⅜	0 33½	0 32½	0 33¾	0 35⅝	0 34
C.W. Ergoty	0 34⅜	0 32½	0 31½	0 31	0 31⅛	0 31⅞
Rejected No. 2 C.W.	0 36⅜	0 34	0 33	0 32½	0 33⅛	0 33⅜
Flaxseed—						
No. 1 C.W.	1 32½	1 31	1 31⅜	1 32½	1 33½	1 31⅞
No. 2 C.W.	1 28⅛	1 26⅞	1 26⅞	1 27¼	1 27⅝	1 27⅛
No. 3 C.W.	1 20⅛	1 18⅞	1 18⅞	1 19⅛	1 19⅜	1 19⅛
No. 4 C.W.	1 08½	1 07⅞	1 07⅞	1 08⅜	1 08¾	1 08⅛

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												
	April 6	April 13	April 20	April 27	May 4	May 11	May 18	May 25	June 1	June 8	June 15	June 22	June 29
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Wheat, Red Winter, No. 2—													
Chicago	–	1 11	1 16	1 14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Louis	1 08	1 10	1 12	1 13	1 10	1 11	1 02	0 90	0 88	0 88	0 89	–	0 82
Corn, Yellow, No. 2—													
Chicago	0 59	0 61	0 65	0 68	0 68	0 69	0 69	0 68	0 67	0 66	0 66	0 65	0 66
St. Louis	0 60	0 63	0 66	0 68	0 69	0 69	0 64	–	–	–	–	–	0 66
Oats, White, No. 3—													
Chicago	0 42	0 43	0 44	0 43	0 42	0 42	0 39	0 39	0 38	0 35	0 35	0 35	0 34
St. Louis	0 45	0 43	0 44	0 44	0 42	0 41	0 41	0 40	0 39	–	0 35	–	0 36
Rye, No. 2—													
Chicago	–	–	–	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	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Montreal—							
Flour, first patents, per bbl.*	5 73	5 93	6 03	5 53	5 23	5 38[1]	5 67[1]
Flour, Ont., delivered Montreal, per bbl.	3 85	4 23	4 13	4 00	3 52	3 68[1]	3 71[1]
Bran, per ton	25 50	25 50	25 75	26 50	24 25	23 75	24 50
Shorts, per ton	25 50	25 50	25 75	26 50	24 50	25 25	26 50
Toronto—							
Flour, first patents (jute bags), per bbl.*	5 73	5 93	6 03	5 53	5 23	5 38[1]	5 67[1]
Flour, first patents (cotton bags), per bbl.	5 83	6 03	6 13	5 63	5 33	5 48	5 77
Bran, per ton	26 00	26 00	26 00–26 20	27 00	25 40	24 25	25 00
Shorts, per ton	26 00	26 00	26 00–26 20	27 00	25 60	25 75	27 00
Winnipeg—							
Flour, per bbl.	5 78	5 88	5 94	5 45	5 15	5 10	5 10
Bran, per ton	24 00	24 00	24 00	24 75	23 40	23 00	23 00
Shorts, per ton	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 75	24 40	24 00	24 00
Vancouver—							
Flour, first patents (cotton bags), per bbl.	6 54	6 68	6 74	6 28	5 95	6 12[1]	6 30[1]
Minneapolis—							
Flour, per bbl.	5 54–5 78	5 58– 5 83	5 67– 6 02	5 46– 5 65	4 82– 5 08	4 85– 5 05	4 50– 4 71
Bran, per ton	21 75–22 00	22 31–22 69	24 00–24 10	21 63–22 00	16 85–17 25	18 50–18 75	16 44–16 88
Shorts, per ton	21 06–21 38	21 38–21 88	23 90–24 15	22 38–23 00	20 80–21 30	21 88–22 25	16 08–17 12
Duluth—							
Flour, per bbl.	5 95	6 00	5 94	5 75	5 25– 5 30	4 91– 5 00	4 72– 4 83

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

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

[1] Includes processing tax on all flour of 70 cents per barrel from July 23 to August 6; and 35 cents per barrel from August 7.

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		
	July 1940	Aug. 1940	Aug. 1939	July 1940	Aug. 1940	Aug. 1939	July 1940	Aug. 1940	Aug. 1939	July 1940	Aug. 1940	Aug. 1939
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Montreal	5 78	5 22	4 70	6 15	5 88	5 23	8 67	8 74	8 31	9 10	8 18	6 95
Toronto	6 86	6 64	5 16	8 32	9 08	7 82	8 61	8 60	7 91	10 09	9 37	7 90
Winnipeg	5 21	5 26	4 25	6 24	6 44	5 99	6 94	7 34	7 24	7 76	7 69	6 58
Calgary	5 10	5 38	3 96	6 07	5 84	4 92	7 34	7 51	7 41	7 49	7 37	5 28
Edmonton	5 11	5 02	3 55	5 84	6 09	4 84	7 24	7 17	7 37	6 87	6 70	5 25
Moose Jaw	4 27	4 77	4 14	5 26	5 17	5 01	6 28	6 60	6 98	7 02	6 86	5 90

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								
	July 6	July 13	July 20	July 27	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Aug. 31
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Beef cattle—									
Steers, choice: 1,300–1,500 lb	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,100 1,300–lb	11 44	11 35	11 12	11 05	10 99	11 37	11 79	11 92	12 58
900–1,100 lb	11 28	11 12	11 00	10 82	10 94	11 31	11 78	11 80	12 15
750– 900 lb	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heifers, choice, 750–900 lb	10 39	10 62	10 62	10 55	10 48	10 72	11 02	11 21	11 70
Veal calves, choice	9 72	9 95	10 32	10 08	9 55	9 88	10 72	11 02	11 52
Sheep—									
Lambs, good and choice[1]	10 77	10 16	9 28	8 92	8 34	9 26	9 45	9 40	9 50
Hogs—									
Average cost, all packer and shipper purchases	5 66	6 18	6 02	5 85	5 73	5 93	6 10	6 22	6 73
Good and choice, 180–200 lb	6 02	6 61	6 50	6 42	6 34	6 44	6 68	6 87	7 32
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	May	June	July	Aug.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Montreal—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	7 70	8 64	8 57	8 11
medium	6 89	7 57	7 28	7 24
common	5 97	6 03	5 78	5 45
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	7 72	8 67	8 47	8 14
medium	6 90	7 56	7 24	7 23
common	5 98	5 99	5 36	5 05
Heifers.....good	6 76	7 32	6 99	6 73
medium	5 92	6 47	6 19	5 71
Calves, fed.....good	8 22	8 78	–	–
medium	6 79	7 58	7 18	–
Calves, veal..good and choice	7 75	8 20	8 41	9 06
common and medium	6 01	6 54	6 54	7 25
Cows.....good	5 72	6 27	5 66	5 55
medium	4 96	5 50	5 11	4 95
Bulls.....good	5 64	5 84	5 22	5 32
Hogs.....selects	9 00	9 06	9 40	9 35
bacon	8 50	8 56	8 90	8 85
butchers	7 95	8 01	8 35	8 30
heavies	7 50	7 56	7 90	7 85
lights and feeders	8 77	9 51	9 38	8 76
Lambs.....good handyweights	–	11 77	10 91	9 49
Sheep.....good handyweights	5 82	5 68	4 93	4 80
Toronto—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	7 37	8 22	8 48	8 20
medium	7 04	7 90	8 01	7 64
common	6 60	7 45	7 27	6 88
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	7 52	8 39	8 51	8 14
medium	7 08	8 02	7 96	7 75
common	6 67	7 46	7 42	7 16
Heifers.....good	7 38	8 16	8 46	8 13
medium	6 95	7 71	7 99	7 61
Calves, fed.....good	7 97	8 33	9 22	9 26
medium	7 52	7 93	7 00	8 67
Calves, veal..good and choice	10 24	9 31	9 33	10 35
common and medium	7 70	7 37	7 76	8 43
Cows.....good	5 52	6 11	5 50	5 43
medium	4 94	5 57	4 93	4 75
Bulls.....good	5 57	5 81	5 61	5 41
Stocker and feeder steers..good	6 71	7 29	7 15	7 12
common	6 22	6 80	6 46	6 41
Hogs.....selects	8 75	8 80	9 26	9 31
bacon	8 25	8 30	8 76	8 81
butchers	7 70	7 75	8 21	8 26
heavies	7 25	7 30	7 76	7 81
lights and feeders	7 55	7 60	8 06	8 11
Lambs....good handyweights	11 58	12 17	11 36	10 11
common, all weights	9 29	9 68	8 75	8 25
Sheep.....good handyweights	5 36	4 73	4 68	4 89
Winnipeg—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	6 89	7 46	7 55	7 20
medium	6 18	6 66	6 33	6 27
common	5 36	5 71	5 48	5 37
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	7 03	7 49	7 56	7 19
medium	6 29	6 75	6 37	6 24
common	5 08	5 83	5 48	5 44
Heifers.....good	6 18	6 74	6 55	6 31
medium	5 38	5 92	5 54	5 34
Calves, fed.....good	6 98	7 63	8 32	8 25
medium	6 25	6 91	7 00	7 00
Calves, veal..good and choice	8 20	7 31	7 14	7 59
common and medium	6 26	5 51	5 35	5 67
Cows.....good	5 23	5 45	4 65	4 71
medium	4 39	4 30	3 83	3 92
Bulls.....good	4 73	4 84	4 51	4 64
Stocker and feeder steers..good	6 15	6 13	5 91	6 22
common	5 15	5 09	4 66	4 91
Stock cows and heifers...good	4 74	4 75	4 70	4 78
common	3 65	3 55	3 65	3 55
Hogs.....selects	8 25	8 25	8 43	8 55
bacon	7 75	7 75	7 93	8 05
butchers	7 00	7 00	7 18	7 22
heavies	6 07	6 75	6 94	7 01
lights and feeders	7 97	7 56	7 42	7 16
Lambs.....good handyweights	12 44	9 49	8 59	8 09
common, all weights	8 17	7 20	6 71	6 74
Sheep.....good handyweights	5 26	4 72	3 58	3 75

Classification	May	June	July	Aug.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Calgary—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	6 79	7 20	6 81	6 78
medium	6 25	6 69	6 33	6 17
common	5 48	5 83	5 57	5 42
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	6 71	7 06	6 61	6 76
medium	6 25	6 55	6 11	6 16
common	5 46	–	5 50	5 39
Heifers.....good	6 43	6 60	6 46	6 58
medium	5 73	5 82	5 75	5 75
Calves, fed.....good	6 91	7 63	7 78	7 63
medium	6 47	7 15	7 34	–
Calves, veal...good and choice	7 65	7 45	6 90	6 68
common and medium	5 61	5 75	5 61	5 30
Cows.....good	5 07	4 71	4 08	4 34
medium	4 35	4 12	3 78	3 77
Bulls.....good	4 99	4 61	4 61	4 48
Stocker and feeder steers..good	6 15	6 05	5 93	6 08
common	5 31	5 16	5 00	5 05
Stock cows and heifers....good	5 42	5 22	5 00	5 15
common	4 41	4 00	3 75	3 75
Hogs.....selects	7 79	7 75	8 19	8 17
bacon	7 29	7 25	7 69	7 67
butchers	6 28	6 25	6 67	6 74
heavies	5 16	4 75	5 09	5 10
lights and feeders	7 40	7 38	7 79	7 97
Lambs.....good handyweights	9 35	9 63	8 50	7 89
Edmonton—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	6 50	7 43	7 49	6 95
medium	6 00	6 90	6 56	6 36
common	5 05	5 50	4 88	5 00
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	6 25	7 13	7 29	6 94
medium	5 68	6 43	6 45	6 40
common	4 81	–	5 02	5 33
Heifers.....good	6 11	7 18	7 25	6 81
medium	5 55	6 70	6 56	6 25
Calves, fed.....good	6 75	7 56	7 74	7 25
medium	6 25	6 91	6 74	6 75
Calves, veal..good and choice	7 68	7 51	6 79	7 05
common and medium	6 03	6 07	5 72	5 89
Cows.....good	4 72	5 20	4 26	4 25
medium	4 25	4 47	3 70	3 75
Bulls.....good	4 79	4 41	4 32	4 00
Stocker and feeder steers..good	5 58	5 34	5 45	5 75
common	4 63	4 78	4 44	4 75
Stock cows and heifers....good	4 28	–	4 25	4 50
Hogs.....selects	7 76	7 75	8 08	8 03
bacon	7 26	7 25	7 58	7 53
butchers	6 26	6 25	6 54	6 51
heavies	5 13	4 75	5 12	4 98
lights and feeders	6 56	6 55	–	6 83
Lambs.....good handyweights	8 98	8 82	7 98	7 49
common, all weights	6 25	5 80	5 21	5 25
Sheep.....good handyweights	–	–	4 63	–
Moose Jaw—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	6 07	6 51	6 29	6 25
medium	5 54	5 89	5 50	5 46
common	–	4 97	4 68	–
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	6 11	–	6 42	6 26
medium	–	–	5 74	5 60
common	–	–	–	–
Heifers.....good	5 75	6 12	6 20	6 00
medium	–	5 40	5 42	5 47
Calves, fed.....good	6 22	6 49	6 51	6 40
medium	5 66	5 59	5 35	5 54
Calves, veal...good and choice	7 46	7 11	6 51	6 49
common and medium	5 64	5 33	4 83	4 74
Cows.....good	4 77	4 90	4 06	4 15
medium	4 18	4 28	3 49	3 49
Bulls.....good	–	4 00	3 64	3 63
Stocker and feeder steers..good	4 83	4 84	4 87	5 27
common	3 81	3 89	3 77	4 15
Stock cows and heifers...good	4 30	4 61	4 14	4 59
common	3 03	3 39	3 12	3 39
Hogs.....selects	8 00	8 00	8 21	8 23
bacon	7 50	7 50	7 71	7 73
butchers	6 95	6 95	6 94	6 95
heavies	5 52	6 50	6 71	–
lights and feeders	–	6 80	7 22	6 44
Lambs....good handyweights	–	8 09	7 73	7 21

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

Description	Unit	June	July	Aug.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Halifax—				
Hams, 12 to 18 lb.	lb.	0 26	0 26	0 26
Bacon, choice side	"	0 26	0 26	0 26
Barrelled mess pork, P.E.I.	bbl.	33 50	33 50	33 50
Beef carcass, steer	lb.	0 16	0 17	0 16
Lamb, spring	"	0 18	0 18	0 20
Lard, pure	"	0 10	0 10	0 10
Butter, fresh-made creamery prints	"	0 26	0 24	0 26
Cheese, new	"	0 18	0 18	0 18
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 30	0 33	0 35
Potatoes, No. 1	75 lb.	1 25	1 40	1 25
Saint John—				
Hams	lb.	0 28	0 28	0 28
Bacon	"	0 28	0 28	0 28
Beef carcass, country beef steers	"	0 10	0 12	0 12
Lamb	"	0 24	0 24	0 20
Lard, pure	"	0 11	0 10	0 10
Butter, creamery	"	0 25	0 24	0 24
Cheese, new	"	0 18	0 17	0 16
Eggs, Grade A, large	doz.	0 27	0 31	0 33
Potatoes, Canada, Grade I	75 lb.	1 06	1 16	0 96
Hay, pressed, car lots, No. 1	ton	13 00	12 75	13 00
Montreal—				
Hams, smoked, light, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 22	0 23	0 23
Bacon, smoked, light, 6 to 8 lb.	"	0 19	0 20	0 20
Pork, mess, barrelled	bbl.	19 71	17 28	17 90
Beef carcass, good steer, 400 to 600 lb.	lb.	0 16	0 15	0 15
Beef, plate, barrelled (200 lb.)	bbl.	14 00	14 00	15 50
Lamb, choice, fresh	lb.	0 22	0 22	0 19
Lard, pure, in tierces	"	0 07	0 07	0 07
Butter, first grade, creamery prints	"	0 24	0 24	0 24
Cheese, new, large	"	0 16	0 15	0 15
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 28	0 29	0 34
Potatoes, Quebec White, No. 1	75 lb.	0 95	1 19	0 53
Timothy hay, extra, No. 2	ton	12 50	11 00	10 50
Toronto—				
Hams, No. 1, smoked, light, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 25	0 26	0 26
Bacon, No. 1, smoked, light, 4 to 8 lb.	"	0 23	0 24	0 24
Pork, mess, barrelled	bbl.	20 12	20 52	20 95
Beef carcass, good steer, 450 to 650 lb.	lb.	0 15	0 16	0 16
Beef, plate, barrelled (net, 200 lb.)	bbl.	15 00	15 00	15 25
Lamb, good, 37 to 48 lb.	lb.	0 24	0 23	0 20
Lard, tierces	"	0 09	0 09	0 09
Butter, first grade, creamery prints	"	0 24	0 23	0 23
Cheese, No. 1, large, new cheddar	"	0 16	0 16	0 16
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 24	0 26	0 31
Potatoes, Ontario White, No. 1	75 lb.	1 22	1 24	0 82
Timothy hay, baled, No. 2	ton	11 00	10 50	10 73

Description	Unit	June	July	Aug.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Winnipeg—				
Hams, smoked, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 27	0 26	0 26
Bacon, smoked, 6 to 8 lb.	"	0 23	0 23	0 24
Pork, mess, barrelled	bbl.	31 19	25 92	25 38
Beef carcass, good steer, 450 to 650 lb.	lb.	0 14	0 15	0 14
Lamb, good, 37 to 48 lb.	"	0 23	0 19	0 17
Lard, tierces	"	0 08	0 08	0 08
Butter, first grade, creamery prints	"	0 23	0 24	0 23
Cheese, Manitoba triplets	"	0 17	0 17	0 16
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 24	0 25	0 26
Potatoes, Manitoba, No. 2	cwt.	1 86	[2] 77	1 45
Regina—				
Hams, smoked, Dominion, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 24	0 25	0 25
Bacon, smoked, Dominion, 6 to 8 lb.	"	0 23	0 23	0 23
Beef carcass, good steer and heifer, 550 to 750 lb.	"	0 14	0 14	0 13
Lamb, good spring	"	0 20	0 19	0 17
Lard, in tierces, approx. 360 lb.	"	0 07	0 07	0 07
Butter, first grade, creamery prints	"	0 21	0 21	0 22
Cheese, Sask. Stiltons	"	0 17	0 17	0 17
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 22	0 22	0 23
Potatoes, White, No. 2	cwt.	2 44	[3] 08	1 94
Calgary—				
Hams, smoked, Dominion, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 24	0 24	0 24
Bacon, smoked, Dominion, 6 to 8 lb.	"	0 21	0 21	0 21
Barrelled mess pork	bbl.	30 00	30 00	30 00
Beef carcass, good steer, 450 to 650 lb.	lb.	0 15	0 15	0 14
Lamb, good, 37 to 48 lb.	"	0 23	0 19	0 18
Lard, in tierces, approx. 360 lb	"	0 07	0 08	0 08
Butter, first grade, creamery prints	"	0 23	0 23	0 23
Cheese, Royal Canadian Half Stiltons, new	"	0 16	0 16	0 16
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 20	0 23	0 23
Potatoes, Gems, No. 2	cwt.	2 27	2 43	1 80
Vancouver—				
Hams, smoked, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 25	0 25	0 25
Bacon, smoked, 6 to 8 lb.	"	0 22	0 23	0 24
Pork, mess, barrelled	bbl.	36 72	36 72	36 72
Beef carcass, Grade A, good steer	lb.	0 15	0 16	0 14
Spring lamb, good	"	0 23	0 23	0 19
Lard, tierces	"	0 08	0 08	0 08
Butter, first grade, creamery prints	"	0 25	0 25	0 25
Cheese, mild, Ontario, Stiltons	"	0 26	0 20	0 20
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 20	0 23	0 27
Potatoes, local, No. 1	cwt.	2 14	2 16	1 64

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] B.C. new.

VIII—Average Prices of Milk in Principal Canadian Cities, 1936 to 1940

SOURCE: Dealers' Quotations

PRICE PAID TO PRODUCERS

Season	Year	Halifax, N.S.	Montreal, P.Q.	Toronto, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.	Vancouver, B.C.
		Per gallon	Per gallon	Per 8 gallon can	Per cwt.	Per lb. butter fat
		cents	cents	$	$	cents
Winter	1936	21·5	18·2	1·73	1·82	53
Spring	1936	21·5	18·2	1·73	1·82	53
Summer	1936	21·5	14·9	1·73	1·42–1·47	53
Fall	1936	21·5	18·3–21·6	1·73	1·77	53
Winter	1937	21·5–25·6	21·6	1·73–1·85	1·77–1·92	53
Spring	1937	25·6	21·6	1·85	1·95	53
Summer	1937	21·5	18·1	1·73	1·67	49·4
Fall	1937	21·5–25·6	22·7	1·73–1·98	1·67–2·00	49·4
Winter	1938	25·6	22·7	1·91	2·00	49·4
Spring	1938	21·5–25·6	22·7	1·73–1·91	2·00–2·01	47·7
Summer	1938	21·5	18·2	1·73	1·83	47·7
Fall	1938	21·5	22·1	1·73	2·13	47·3–48·6
Winter	1939	22·2–22·5	22·1	1·73	2·13	49
Spring	1939	22·2	22·1	1·73	2·13	48·5–49
Summer	1939	22·2	18·2	1·73	1·83	48·5–49
Fall	1939	22·2	22·1	1·73	2·13	46·2–46·8
Winter	1940	22·2–24·2	22·1	1·73	2·13	46·2–46·9
Spring	1940	23·6	22·1	1·73	2·13	46·9–46·5
Summer	1940	23·6	21·1	1·73	2·05	45·7–45·9

WHOLESALE PRICE TO HOTELS, STORES, ETC.

Season	Year	Cents per gallon	Cents per gallon	Cents per gallon	Cents per gallon	Cents per gallon
Winter	1936	40	28	36	30	30
Spring	1936	40	28	36	30	30
Summer	1936	40	26	36	30	30
Fall	1936	40	30–40	36	30	30
Winter	1937	40	40	36–38	30	30
Spring	1937	40	36	38	30	30
Summer	1937	40	32	36	30	30
Fall	1937	40	36	36–40	30	30
Winter	1938	40	36	40	30	30
Spring	1938	40	36	38–40	30	30
Summer	1938	40	33	38	30	30
Fall	1938	40	36	38	34	30
Winter	1939	38–40	36	38	34	30
Spring	1939	38	36	38	34	30
Summer	1939	38	33	38	30	30
Fall	1939	38	36	38	30	30
Winter	1940	38–40	36	38	34	30
Spring	1940	40	36	38	34	30
Summer	1940	40	36	38	34	30

RETAIL PRICE PER SINGLE QUART CASH

Season	Year	Cents per quart	Cents per quart	Cents per quart	Cents per quart	Cents per quart
Winter	1936	12	8·5	12	10	10
Spring	1936	12	8·5	12	10	10
Summer	1936	12	7·5	12	10	10
Fall	1936	12	8·5–10	12	10	10
Winter	1937	12	10	12–12·5	10	10
Spring	1937	12	10	12·5	10	10
Summer	1937	12	9–10	12–13	10	10
Fall	1937	12	10–11	12	10	10
Winter	1938	12	11	13	10	10
Spring	1938	12	11	13	10	10
Summer	1938	12	10	12	10	10
Fall	1938	12	11	12	11	10
Winter	1939	11·7	11	12	11	10
Spring	1939	12	11	12	10	10
Summer	1939	12	10·5–11	12	9·5–10	10
Falls	1939	12	10·5–12	12	10·0–10·5	10
Winter	1940	12	11–12	12	10·0–11·0	10
Spring	1940	12	11–12	12	11	10
Summer	1940	12	11–12	12	11	10