MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

VOL. 33 OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER, 1940 No. 385

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FIELD CROPS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued on September 10, a bulletin reporting for 1940 (1) the first estimate of the production of the principal grain crops and hay and clover and (2) the condition of the late-sown crops. The estimates are based on schedules returned by crop correspondents, including farmers throughout Canada, and bank managers, rural postmasters and railway and elevator agents in the Prairie Provinces. The acreages are from the annual June survey.

SUMMARY

A wheat crop very little smaller than the record production of 1928 is being harvested in Canada this year. The total 1940 wheat crop is estimated at 561,104,000 bushels, of which 534,000,000 bushels were produced in the Prairie Provinces. These estimates are close to the 544,598,000 bushels produced in the Prairie Provinces and 566,726,000 bushels produced in the whole of Canada in 1928, making the 1940 crop readily the second largest in the annals of Canadian wheat production. The 1940 crop is 71,481,000 bushels larger than the third estimate of the 1939 crop, although the final estimate for 1939 will likely be raised in view of the unexpectedly heavy marketings which occurred at the end of the crop year. The 1940 crop of 534,000,000 bushels in the Prairie Provinces is distributed as follows: Manitoba 71,000,000; Saskatchewan 260,000,000; and Alberta 203,000,000 bushels. The Manitoba and Alberta wheat crops are the largest yet harvested in these provinces. Included in the Manitoba and Saskatchewan estimates are 7,000,000 and 4,000,000 bushels of Durum wheat, respectively, making a total 1940 Durum production of 11,000,000 bushels. Early deliveries of this year's wheat crop have shown a high percentage of samples grading in the top grades, with unusually good test weights. Scattered areas are experiencing lower grades, however, due to frost damage and rains during harvest.

The oat and barley crops are slightly larger this year than in 1939. Total oat production in 1940 is estimated at 405,095,000 bushels, an increase of 20,688,000 bushels over that of last year. The oat crops in the eastern provinces are very little changed from a year ago. The Manitoba oat crop is the same as in 1939, while the Saskatchewan and British Columbia oat crops are poorer than in 1939. Alberta alone shows an appreciable increase. The total barley crop is estimated at 110,538,000 bushels, showing an increase of 7,391,000 bushels over the 1939 production. Increases in barley production are indicated in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, with decreases in Ontario and Quebec. Saskatchewan barley production is unchanged from last year. Fall rye is estimated at 10,710,000 bushels and spring rye at 3,883,000 bushels, with the total rye crop of 14,593,000 bushels showing a reduction of 714,000 bushels from last year's production. Flaxseed production, on the other hand, shows a considerable increase resulting both from a larger acreage and a better yield per acre. The 1940 flaxseed crop amounts to 3,490,000 bushels, compared with the 1939 crop of 2,169,000 bushels.

The 1940 hay and clover crop at 13,716,000 tons shows a small increase of 339,000 tons over the 1939 crop. Larger hay and clover crops were harvested this year in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, while New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan experienced reduced yields.

Among the late-sown crops, potatoes and sugar beets were in somewhat better condition on August 31 than on the same date in 1939. The alfalfa crop and pastures were also in better condition. On the other hand, corn for husking, fodder corn, peas, beans and buckwheat were in poorer condition than on August 31, 1939. Husking and fodder corn in Ontario have experienced unfavourable weather conditions. While fodder corn in the four western provinces was in better condition this year, the improvement in these provinces was not sufficient to offset declines in the condition of the corn crop in all the eastern provinces.

First Estimate of the Production of Grain Crops

The total production of the principal grain crops in Canada in 1940 is now estimated, in bushels, as follows with the 1939 figures within brackets: Fall wheat 22,880,000 (22,271,000); spring wheat 538,224,000 (467,352,000); all wheat 561,104,000 (489,623,000); oats 405,095,000 (384,407,000); barley 110,538,000 (103,147,000); fall rye 10,710,000 (12,178,000); spring rye 3,883,000 (3,129,000); all rye 14,593,000 (15,307,000); flaxseed 3,490,000 (2,169,000). The average yields per acre, in bushels, are estimated as follows, with the 1939 averages within brackets: Fall wheat 29·5 (30·3); spring wheat 19·3 (18·0); all wheat 19·5 (18·3); oats 32·9 (30·1); barley 25·5 (23·7); fall rye 13·6 (13·7); spring rye 15·6 (14·8); all rye 14·1 (13·9); flaxseed 8·8 (7·1).

Production of Grain Crops in the Prairie Provinces

For the three Prairie Provinces the first estimate of the production of grain crops in 1940 is as follows, with the 1939 figures within brackets: Wheat 534,000,000 (463,000,000); oats 251,500,000 (231,500,000); barley 89,000,000 (81,000,000); rye 12,882,000 (13,700,000); flaxseed 3,240,000 (2,075,000). By provinces the total yields are: Manitoba—Wheat 71,000,000 (63,000,000); oats 34,500,000 (34,500,000); barley 28,500,000 (28,000,000); rye 2,309,000 (2,000,000); flaxseed 800,000 (525,000). Saskatchewan—Wheat 260,000,000 (250,000,000); oats 103,000,000 (112,000,000); barley 26,000,000 (26,000,000); rye 7,179,000 (9,300,000); flaxseed 1,900,000 (1,200,000). Alberta—Wheat 203,000,000 (150,000,000); oats 114,000,000 (85,000,000); barley 34,500,000 (27,000,000); rye 3,394,000 (2,400,000); flaxseed 540,000 (350,000).

First Estimate of the Production of Hay and Clover

The total production of hay and clover in Canada in 1940 is estimated at 13,716,000 tons from 8,915,800 acres, as compared with 13,377,000 tons from 8,836,600 acres in 1939, yields per acre of 1·54 tons and 1·51 tons respectively. By provinces the total production in tons is as follows, with last year's figures within brackets: Prince Edward Island 332,000 (294,000); Nova Scotia 669,000 (605,000); New Brunswick 801,000 (844,000); Quebec 5,162,000 (4,917,000); Ontario 4,886,000 (4,682,000); Manitoba 610,000 (706,000); Saskatchewan 301,000 (445,000); Alberta 638,000 (569,000); British Columbia 317,000 (315,000).

Condition of Late-Sown Crops

At August 31, 1940, the condition of late-sown crops for all Canada, expressed in percentages of the long-time average yields per acre, is reported as follows with the condition figures for July 31, 1940, and August 31, 1939, within brackets: Peas 91 (93, 92); beans 83 (92, 93); buckwheat 92 (95, 96); mixed grains 97 (97, 96); corn for husking 83 (83, 97); potatoes 92 (95, 90); turnips, etc. 93 (94, 93); alfalfa 97 (—, 91); fodder corn 85 (86, 94); sugar beets 95 (94, 92); pasture 92 (99, 90).

Wheat Production in the Prairie Provinces

Produced on a record wheat acreage in each of the three Prairie Provinces, the 1940 wheat crop almost equalled the 1928 record in the volume of wheat produced. The 1928 Prairie wheat crop totalled 544,598,000 bushels, exceeding the 1940 crop of 534,000,000 bushels by only 10·6 millions. Manitoba is harvesting a record wheat crop this year at 71,000,000 bushels, exceeding the previously high crop of 69,337,000 bushels in 1915. This year's yield per acre of 20·2 bushels has been exceeded on five previous occasions, including 1915 when the average yield per acre for Manitoba reached 24·8 bushels. In Saskatchewan, this year's wheat yield per acre is estimated at 16·7 bushels per acre, which is lower than last year's yield per acre by 0·9 bushels. The 1939 yield per acre will likely be increased when a final revision of the 1939 estimate is published next January. While the 1940 average yield per acre in Saskatchewan has been frequently exceeded, the record acreage this year has made the 1940 crop of 260,000,000 bushels the third largest in the province's history, exceeded only by the 321,215,000 bushel crop of 1928 and the 271,622,000 bushel crop of 1923. Alberta's wheat yield per acre of 23·4 bushels in 1940 has likewise been exceeded on a number of occasions, the highest being 31·1 bushels in 1915. Alberta's record acreage sown in 1940, however, helped to make this year's crop of 203,000,000 bushels easily the largest Alberta has produced, comparing with the previous record of 171,286,000 bushels established in 1927.

Charts Showing the Average Yields per Acre of Wheat in the Prairie Provinces by Crop Districts, 1940 and 1939

The accompanying charts show the average wheat yields per acre by crop districts in the Prairie Provinces for 1940 and 1939.

Manitoba.—The 1940 wheat yields by crop districts compared with those of 1939 showed improvement across the south of the province and in the eastern districts, including the Portage Plains and Red River areas. Lower average yields by crop districts occurred in the west-central, north-western and interlake areas. Crop District 5 north and east of Winnipeg had the highest district yield of 30·4 bushels this year, while Crop District 7 in the west-centre had the poorest average yield of 15·8 bushels per acre. Last year's best yields occurred in the north-western districts, which were not so well favoured as the rest of the province this year.

Saskatchewan.—The south-eastern districts 1A, 1B, and 2A showed distinct improvement this year as compared with the very poor yields harvested a year ago. The improvement extended over into Districts 2B, 3AS, 3AN, 3BS and 4B, where somewhat better yields are being harvested this year. On the other hand, Districts 3BN and 4A have some poor areas this year, the former affected by drought and the latter by grasshoppers. Districts 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, 8A, 8B and 9A also show poorer yields on the average this year than in 1939. Districts 7A and 7B, however, have better yields than a year ago, 28·1 bushels in District 7A being the highest in the province this year. The lowest district yield is reported in 4A at 10·5 bushels, as compared with the lowest district yield of 5·0 bushels in 1A in 1939.

Alberta.—Each of the crop districts in Alberta shows a better average yield in 1940 than in 1939, with the exception of District 13, where the average yield is 0·3 bushels lower than a year ago. The highest district yield per acre in 1940 is in District 11 around Edmonton with an average of 30·3 bushels. The poorest average yield this year is in District 1 at 15·1 bushels. This district includes the area that was badly affected by grasshoppers this season.

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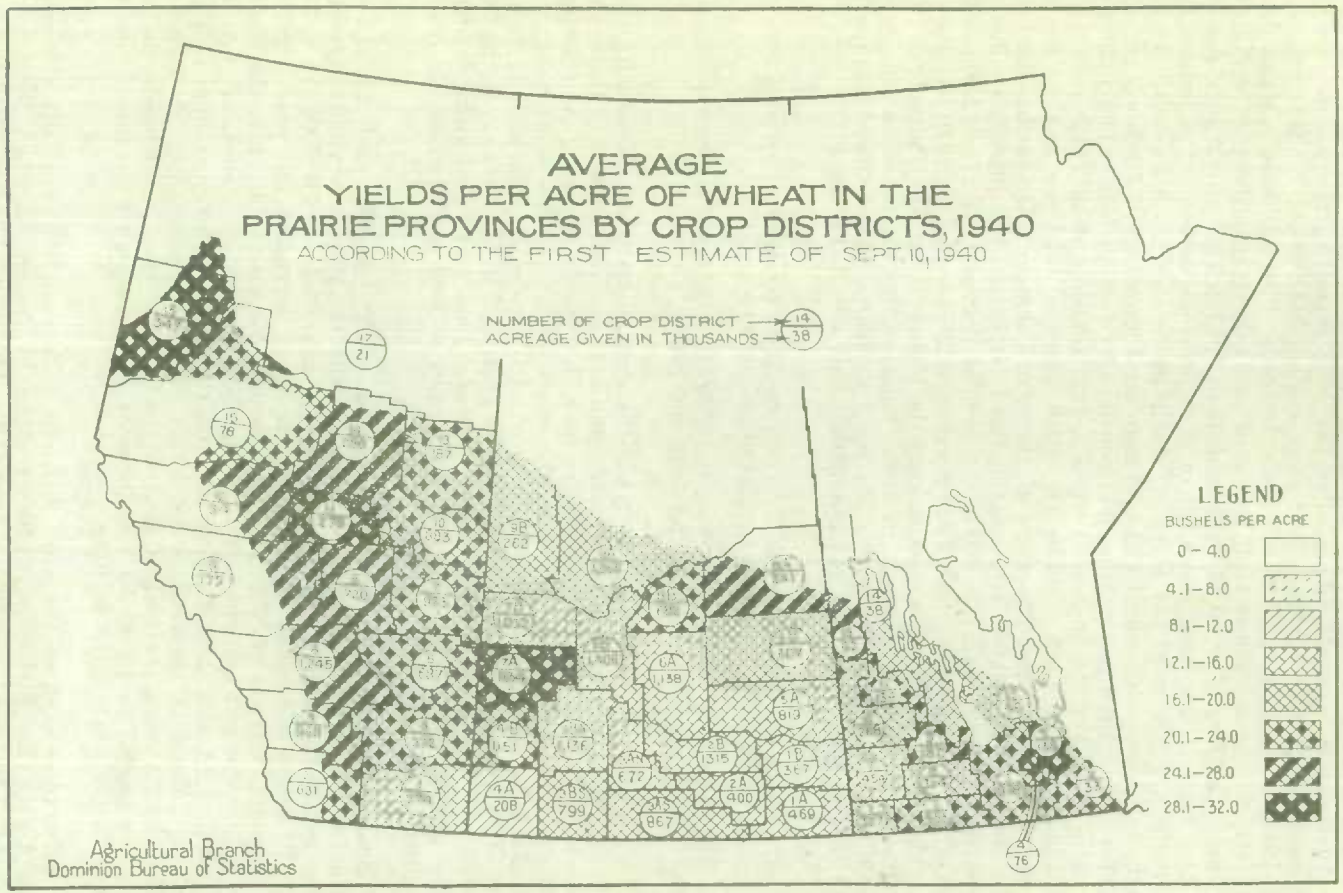
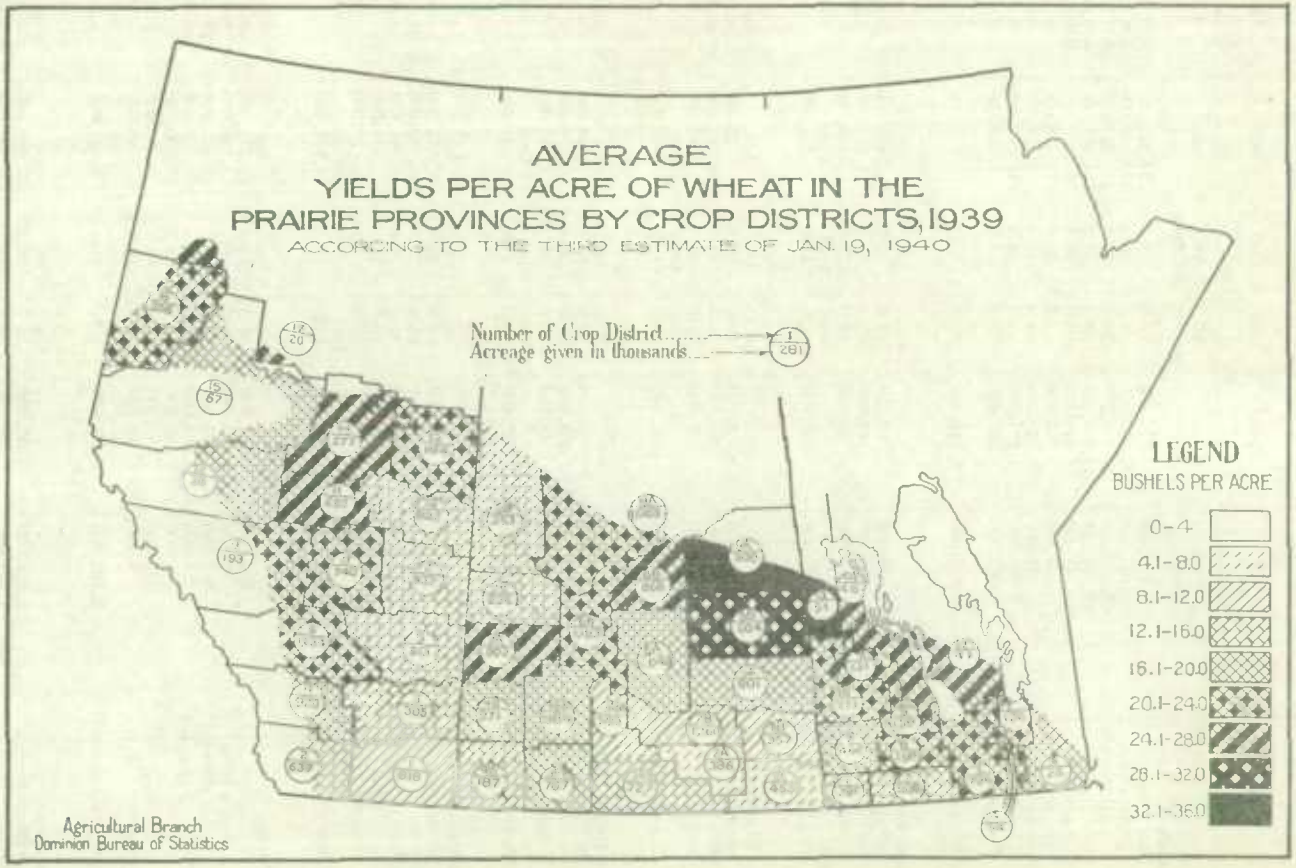

AVERAGE
YIELDS PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE
PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS, 1940
ACCORDING TO THE FIRST ESTIMATE OF SEPT. 10, 1940
NUMBER OF CROP DISTRICT
ACREAGE GIVEN IN THOUSANDS
LEGEND
BUSHELS PER ACRE
0 – 4.0
4.1 – 8.0
8.1 – 12.0
12.1 – 16.0
16.1 – 20.0
20.1 – 24.0
24.1 – 28.0
28.1 – 32.0
Agricultural Branch
Dominion Bureau of Statistics


AVERAGE
YIELDS PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE
PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS, 1939
ACCORDING TO THE THIRD ESTIMATE OF JAN. 19, 1940
Number of Crop District
Acreage given in thousands
LEGEND
BUSHELS PER ACRE
0-4
4.1-8.0
8.1-12.0
12.1-16.0
16.1-20.0
20.1-24.0
24.1-28.0
28.1-32.0
32.1-36.0
Agricultural Branch
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

I.—Area and First Estimate of the Production of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Flaxseed and Hay and Clover in Canada, 1940 as compared with 1939

Description	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	acres	acres	bu. per acre	bu. per acre	bu.	bu.
Canada—						
Fall wheat	735,000	775,400	30·3	29·5	22,271,000	22,880,000
Spring wheat	26,021,500	27,950,800	18·0	19·3	467,352,000	538,224,000
All wheat	26,756,500	28,726,200	18·3	19·5	489,623,000	561,104,000
Oats	12,789,900	12,297,600	30·1	32·9	384,407,000	405,095,000
Barley	4,347,400	4,341,500	23·7	25·5	103,147,000	110,538,000
Fall rye	890,800	785,600	13·7	13·6	12,178,000	10,710,000
Spring rye	211,000	249,300	14·8	15·6	3,129,000	3,883,000
All rye	1,101,800	1,034,900	13·9	14·1	15,307,000	14,593,000
Flaxseed	307,100	397,400	7·1	8·8	2,169,000	3,490,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	8,836,600	8,915,800	1·51	1·54	13,377,000	13,716,000
Prince Edward Island—						
			bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	9,700	12,500	17·0	20·0	165,000	250,000
Oats	145,300	142,800	33·5	34·0	4,868,000	4,855,000
Barley	9,000	13,000	28·0	28·5	252,000	371,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	226,400	236,900	1·30	1·40	294,000	332,000
Nova Scotia—						
			bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	2,500	2,900	18·0	20·6	45,000	60,000
Oats	91,100	90,700	36·3	37·3	3,325,000	3,383,000
Barley	10,600	12,100	28·0	30·5	297,000	369,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	403,500	405,600	1·50	1·65	605,000	669,000
New Brunswick—						
			bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	7,800	8,000	18·0	18·7	140,000	150,000
Oats	215,200	209,900	31·0	30·5	6,671,000	6,402,000
Barley	17,000	18,600	27·0	28·3	459,000	526,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	562,600	572,400	1·50	1·40	844,000	801,000
Quebec—						
			bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	34,400	30,100	16·8	18·0	577,000	542,000
Oats	1,717,000	1,664,200	26·4	27·0	45,293,000	44,933,000
Barley	167,800	159,500	24·2	24·0	4,055,000	3,828,000
Spring rye	6,600	6,200	16·8	16·0	111,000	99,000
Flaxseed	3,100	6,900	10·3	9·0	32,000	62,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	3,646,000	3,661,300	1·35	1·41	4,917,000	5,162,000
Ontario—						
			bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Fall wheat	735,000	775,400	30·3	29·5	22,271,000	22,880,000
Spring wheat	82,000	69,200	18·9	19·7	1,550,000	1,363,000
All wheat	817,000	844,600	29·2	28·7	23,821,000	24,243,000
Oats	2,274,000	2,254,000	38·1	39·3	86,639,000	88,582,000
Barley	522,000	499,000	31·8	31·8	16,600,000	15,868,000
Fall rye	75,700	81,500	18·2	18·7	1,378,000	1,528,000
Flaxseed	6,200	17,500	9·3	10·5	58,000	184,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	2,722,000	2,699,400	1·72	1·81	4,682,000	4,886,000
Manitoba—						
			bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	3,201,000	3,512,000	19·7	20·2	63,000,000	71,000,000
Oats	1,377,000	1,293,000	25·1	26·7	34,500,000	34,500,000
Barley	1,344,000	1,256,000	20·8	22·7	28,000,000	28,500,000
Fall rye	151,800	132,600	10·5	14·4	1,600,000	1,909,000
Spring rye	26,400	26,700	15·2	15·0	400,000	400,000
All rye	178,200	159,300	11·2	14·5	2,000,000	2,309,000
Flaxseed	70,300	89,500	7·5	8·9	525,000	800,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	470,600	525,500	1·50	1·16	706,000	610,000

I.—Area and First Estimate of the Production of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Flaxseed and Hay and Clover in Canada, 1940 as compared with 1939—Concluded

Description	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	acres	acres	bu. per acre	bu. per acre	bu.	bu.
Saskatchewan—						
Spring wheat	14,233,000	15,571,000	17·6	16·7	250,000,000	260,000,000
Oats	4,144,000	3,880,000	27·0	26·5	112,000,000	103,000,000
Barley	1,149,000	1,251,000	22·6	20·8	26,000,000	26,000,000
Fall rye	536,700	471,300	14·2	11·2	7,600,000	5,279,000
Spring rye	110,300	135,400	15·4	14·0	1,700,000	1,900,000
All rye	647,000	606,700	14·4	11·8	9,300,000	7,179,000
Flaxseed	187,200	232,200	6·4	8·2	1,200,000	1,900,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	257,300	257,300	1·73	1·17	445,000	301,000
Alberta—			bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	8,379,000	8,667,000	17·9	23·4	150,000,000	203,000,000
Oats	2,706,000	2,645,000	31·4	43·1	85,000,000	114,000,000
Barley	1,114,000	1,115,000	24·2	30·9	27,000,000	34,500,000
Fall rye	126,600	100,200	12·6	19·9	1,600,000	1,994,000
Spring rye	62,300	76,800	12·8	18·2	800,000	1,400,000
All rye	188,900	177,000	12·7	19·2	2,400,000	3,394,000
Flaxseed	40,000	51,000	8·8	10·6	350,000	540,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	392,200	398,700	1·45	1·60	569,000	638,000
British Columbia—			bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	72,100	78,100	26·0	23·8	1,875,000	1,859,000
Oats	120,300	118,000	50·8	46·1	6,111,000	5,440,000
Barley	14,000	17,300	34·6	33·3	484,000	576,000
Spring rye	5,400	4,200	21·8	20·0	118,000	84,000
Flaxseed	300	300	13·7	12·1	4,000	4,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	156,000	158,700	2·02	2·00	315,000	317,000

II.—Area and Production of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces, 1938 to 1940

Description	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	acres	acres	acres	bu.	bu.	bu.
Prairie Provinces—						
Wheat	24,946,000	25,813,000	27,750,000	336,000,000	463,000,000	534,000,000
Oats	8,518,000	8,227,000	7,818,000	232,000,000	231,500,000	251,500,000
Barley	3,687,000	3,607,000	3,622,000	80,200,000	81,000,000	89,000,000
Rye	655,000	1,014,100	943,000	9,340,000	13,700,000	12,882,000
Flaxseed	201,700	297,500	372,700	1,185,000	2,075,000	3,240,000
Manitoba—						
Wheat	3,184,000	3,201,000	3,512,000	50,000,000	63,000,000	71,000,000
Oats	1,462,000	1,377,000	1,293,000	41,000,000	34,500,000	34,500,000
Barley	1,355,000	1,344,000	1,256,000	31,000,000	28,000,000	28,500,000
Rye	205,000	178,200	159,300	3,240,000	2,000,000	2,309,000
Flaxseed	42,700	70,300	89,500	300,000	525,000	800,000
Saskatchewan—						
Wheat	13,793,000	14,233,000	15,571,000	137,800,000	250,000,000	260,000,000
Oats	4,171,000	4,144,000	3,880,000	90,000,000	112,000,000	103,000,000
Barley	1,207,000	1,149,000	1,251,000	20,000,000	26,000,000	26,000,000
Rye	292,000	647,000	606,700	3,400,000	9,300,000	7,179,000
Flaxseed	139,000	187,200	232,200	725,000	1,200,000	1,900,000
Alberta—						
Wheat	7,969,000	8,379,000	8,667,000	148,200,000	150,000,000	203,000,000
Oats	2,885,000	2,706,000	2,645,000	101,000,000	85,000,000	114,000,000
Barley	1,125,000	1,114,000	1,115,000	29,200,000	27,000,000	34,500,000
Rye	158,000	188,900	177,000	2,700,000	2,400,000	3,394,000
Flaxseed	20,000	40,000	51,000	160,000	350,000	540,000

III.—Condition of Late-Sown Crops and Pasture on August 31, 1940, as compared with June 30 and July 31, 1940 and with August 31, 1939

Description	Aug. 31, 1939	June 30, 1940	July 31, 1940	Aug. 31, 1940
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada—				
Peas	92	94	93	91
Beans	93	92	92	83
Buckwheat	96	93	95	92
Mixed grains	96	96	97	97
Corn for husking	97	83	83	83
Potatoes	90	94	95	92
Turnips, etc.	93	93	94	93
Alfalfa	91	102	–	97
Fodder corn	94	87	86	85
Sugar beets	92	95	94	95
Pasture	90	102	99	92
Prince Edward Island—				
Buckwheat	97	100	92	96
Mixed grains	98	100	97	96
Potatoes	93	100	97	91
Turnips, etc.	94	100	96	93
Fodder corn	102	100	96	95
Pasture	80	105	101	80
Nova Scotia—				
Buckwheat	94	96	95	92
Mixed grains	99	95	98	96
Potatoes	97	97	97	90
Turnips, etc.	93	96	97	91
Fodder corn	95	93	94	91
Pasture	88	103	99	83
New Brunswick—				
Beans	97	94	94	93
Buckwheat	94	95	97	88
Mixed grains	98	96	99	98
Potatoes	95	95	100	91
Turnips, etc.	96	96	97	88
Fodder corn	97	95	93	84
Pasture	90	102	99	86
Quebec—				
Peas	99	95	96	96
Beans	101	91	94	96
Buckwheat	100	95	95	96
Mixed grains	102	94	96	98
Potatoes	99	97	99	96
Turnips, etc.	98	95	97	93
Alfalfa	102	99	–	99
Fodder corn	101	93	89	92
Pasture	101	101	98	93
Ontario—				
Peas	89	93	92	90
Beans	92	92	92	81
Buckwheat	93	91	95	91
Mixed grains	96	96	98	98
Corn for husking	97	83	83	83
Potatoes	92	91	93	92
Turnips, etc.	94	90	94	96
Alfalfa	94	105	–	101
Fodder corn	98	85	85	82
Sugar beets	96	96	98	105
Pasture	88	107	104	99
Manitoba—				
Peas	86	90	87	80
Buckwheat	82	81	72	70
Mixed grains	82	92	80	78
Potatoes	70	86	85	83
Turnips, etc.	74	89	82	83
Alfalfa	79	85	–	76
Fodder corn	72	87	84	91
Sugar beets	–	91	82	79
Pasture	70	88	75	80
Saskatchewan—				
Mixed grains	79	88	74	80
Potatoes	75	92	90	87
Turnips, etc.	73	91	88	82
Alfalfa	85	92	–	78
Fodder corn	64	92	86	90
Pasture	73	88	82	74
Alberta—				
Peas	82	99	100	98
Beans	78	94	97	95
Mixed grains	71	94	99	95
Potatoes	69	97	103	98
Turnips, etc.	67	97	100	94
Alfalfa	77	100	–	93
Fodder corn	71	94	92	92
Sugar beets	85	96	95	89
Pasture	68	101	103	90
British Columbia—				
Peas	94	96	92	91
Beans	96	97	100	100
Mixed grains	96	99	96	97
Potatoes	89	97	92	95
Turnips, etc.	90	94	87	88
Alfalfa	95	103	–	95
Fodder corn	90	100	95	98
Pasture	84	96	83	86

OUTPUT OF MEAT ANIMALS AND CONSUMPTION OF MEATS IN CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued on October 7, estimates of the total output of meat animals and meats and consumption of meats in Canada in 1939. The estimates in this report have been based on information obtained from the semi-annual live stock surveys and from reports of marketings and slaughterings of live stock in Canada.

Consumption of meats in Canada during 1939 is estimated at 118·9 pounds per capita. This exceeds the consumption in 1938 by slightly more than 2 pounds. The increased consumption is due in part to increased industrial activity and higher incomes of consumers and in part to a greater production of meat as a result of more adequate feed supplies from the 1938 and 1939 crops. Pork consumption at 52 pounds per capita was 4·2 pounds greater than in the preceding year. Hog output during 1939 was the second largest on record and despite increased exports of pork, the increase in production was sufficient to allow for a considerable increase in Canadian consumption. Relatively higher prices for beef during the year shifted consumption to pork. Beef consumption declined from 51·6 pounds in 1938 to 49 pounds in 1939. Although the total output of cattle showed an increase over the previous year, exports of live cattle during 1939 were almost double those of 1938. Consumption of veal rose slightly from 11·8 pounds in 1938 to 12·1 pounds in 1939. The total output of calves was slightly higher than in 1938, but as in the case of cattle, exports to the United States were also sharply higher. Consumption of mutton and lamb in 1939 was unchanged from the previous year. A decline in the total output of sheep and lambs was offset by an increase in imports of mutton and lamb. Consumption of lard during 1939 was estimated at 5·8 pounds per capita which is an increase of nearly 1½ pounds over that of the previous year. The large increase was due to the increased slaughter of hogs in Canada and a decrease in exports from the previous year of 9·3 million pounds.

The total output of meat animals in 1939 was 121·5 per cent of the average output in the five-year period 1926 to 1930, and was 6·2 per cent greater than in 1938. Exports of meat animals and meats in 1939 were 72·9 per cent greater than the 1926 to 1930 average and gained 16·3 per cent over 1938. Imports of all meats were higher in 1939, the index rising from 53·3 in 1938 to 147·2 in 1939. Total consumption of meats was 109·9 per cent of the average consumption from 1926 to 1930, which is the greatest recorded.

It is expected that during the next three or four years consumption of beef will continue to decline. While cattle numbers on farms are increasing, the present tendency is to withhold stock from market for the purpose of building up herds. Pork consumption during 1940 will probably be even greater than in 1939. A very considerable increase in production over 1939 has taken place and although exports to the United Kingdom have increased, there will be a large supply of pork available for Canadian consumers. Little change is expected during this year in the consumption of mutton and lamb but in view of an increase in sheep production, the output will likely increase in the next two or three years and will eventually result in a higher consumption per capita.

10678—2

Production and Slaughter of Meat Animals, and Consumption of Meats in Canada, 1935 to 1939

Year	Total slaughtered and sold alive	Exports of live animals	Net slaughter in Canada[1]	Average dressed weight[2]	Dressed weight of net slaughter	Stocks first of year	Imports of meat	Total supply of meat	Exports	Stocks end of year	Consumption	
											Total	Per capita
	No. 000	No. 000	No. 000	lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	lb.
Hogs (Pork)—												
1935	4,550·0	19·4	4,530·6	140·7	637,455	28,117	430	666,002	132,435	30,335	503,232	46·0
1936	5,290·0	76·5	5,213·5	139·4	726,762	30,335	2,877	759,974	174,493	49,604	535,877	48·6
1937	5,600·0	82·9	5,517·1	137·2	756,946	49,604	2,069	808,619	219,142	37,261	552,216	49·7
1938	4,925·1	5·5	4,919·6	142·1	699,075	37,261	5,564	741,900	178,494	27,237	536,169	47·8
1939	5,427·5	5·8	5,421·7	142·8	774,219	27,237	26,647	828,103	194,992	44,993	588,118	52·0
Sheep and Lambs (Mutton and Lamb)—												
1935	1,577·0	3·6	1,573·4	42	66,083	7,480	83	73,646	316	5,578	67,752	6·2
1936	1,551·0	3·5	1,547·5	43	66,543	5,578	19	72,140	232	7,197	64,711	5·9
1937	1,522·0	2·9	1,519·1	42	63,802	7,197	40	71,039	284	5,277	65,478	5·9
1938	1,508·0	3·1	1,504·9	43	64,711	5,277	402	70,390	203	5,420	64,767	5·8
1939	1,478·2	3·3	1,474·9	44	64,896	5,420	1,566	71,882	205	6,348	65,329	5·8
Cattle (Beef)—												
1935	1,270·3	112·8	1,157·5	494	571,805	22,858	11,550	606,213	12,513	21,976	571,724	52·3
1936	1,505·5	233·6	1,271·9	489	621,959	21,976	12,179	656,114	12,416	23,947	619,751	56·2
1937	1,529·1	222·1	1,307·0	471	615,597	23,947	11,787	651,331	17,265	25,302	608,764	54·7
1938	1,295·1	129·8	1,165·3	487	567,501	25,302	10,413	603,216	5,692	19,337	578,187	51·6
1939	1,347·6	208·8	1,138·8	486	553,457	19,337	15,161	587,955	4,352	29,452	554,151	49·0
Calves (Veal)—												
1935	1,082·0	21·6	1,060·4	115	121,946	2,538	–	124,484	–	2,860	121,624	11·1
1936	1,168·0	51·8	1,116·2	118	131,712	2,860	–	134,572	–	4,505	130,067	11·8
1937	1,367·0	99·6	1,267·4	114	144,484	4,505	–	148,989	–	3,206	145,783	13·1
1938	1,262·6	49·4	1,213·2	110	133,452	3,206	–	136,658	–	4,153	132,505	11·8
1939	1,291·9	84·6	1,207·3	113	136,425	4,153	–	140,578	–	4,188	136,390	12·1
Lard—												
1935	.....	.....	4,530·6	14·1	63,881	2,743	3	66,627	13,772	3,437	49,418	4·5
1936	.....	.....	5,2,3·5	14·5	75,596	3,437	1	79,034	29,284	2,332	47,418	4·3
1937	–	–	5,517·1	13·0	72,826	2,332	27	75,185	30,099	2,301	42,785	3·8
1938	–	–	4,919·6	13·4	65,923	2,301	64	68,288	16,767	2,609	48,912	4·4
1939	–	–	5,421·7	13·8	74,819	2,609	187	77,615	7,503	4,108	66,004	5·8

[1]No imports of live animals for slaughter were recorded in the years 1935 to 1939.

[2]In the case of hogs, excluding lard.

TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORT SUMMARY

SEPTEMBER 4

General rains delayed harvesting in Manitoba and east-central and south-eastern Saskatchewan, while favourable weather conditions resulted in good progress in western Saskatchewan and most of Alberta during the past week. In Manitoba cutting is practically completed and about half the threshing has been done. Recent rains have caused some lowering of grades through sprouting of grain in the swath and bleaching of stooked wheat. Eighty per cent of the wheat and seventy-five per cent of the coarse grains have been cut in Saskatchewan. Considerable cutting remains to be done in the south-central, south-western and west-central districts. Twenty-five per cent of the wheat and twenty per cent of the coarse grains have been threshed. It is expected that almost two-thirds of the wheat will grade No. 1 Northern. Grades in the north-eastern districts will be lower due to frost damage. In southern Alberta, about seventy-five per cent of the grain is cut and combining and threshing operations are under way. Good yields and high quality are indicated from early returns. Threshing will not be general in the central districts for a week or ten days but has commenced in the Peace River district and will be general this week. Slight damage was caused by light frosts in this district over the week-end.

Manitoba.—General rains during the past week delayed harvesting in Manitoba and very little threshing was done. Threshing was resumed early this week and will be general by to-day. In the Red River Valley and a few other earlier sections threshing is nearing completion and for the province as a whole is about half completed. As a result of rains some lowering of grades has occurred. Sprouting of grain in the swath has been reported but grain in the stook has been relatively free from sprouting. The wet weather, however, has caused considerable bleaching. Soil moisture conditions in southern Manitoba are very good and if maintained will facilitate fall work. Half the flax crop has been cut and promises better than average yields.

Saskatchewan.—In Saskatchewan about eighty per cent of the wheat and about seventy-five per cent of the coarse grains have been cut. However, considerable cutting remains to be done in the south-central, south-western and west-central districts. Threshing has progressed satisfactorily with twenty-five per cent of the wheat and twenty per cent of the coarse grains threshed. About sixty-five per cent of the wheat is expected to grade No. 1 Northern and about thirty per cent Nos. 2 and 3 Northern. In the north-eastern districts, however, frosts have adversely affected the sample, and grades will be lower. Sawfly damage has continued particularly in west-central Saskatchewan and in the Swift Current district. During the past week the weather has been warm with moderate to heavy rains in the south-eastern, Regina-Weyburn and east-central districts.

Alberta.—Warm, dry weather prevailed over the entire province during the past week and harvesting of the new crop proceeded rapidly. In southern Alberta where harvesting operations are farthest advanced, about seventy-five per cent of the grain is cut and combining and threshing are well under way. Early returns indicate good yields and excellent quality. Cutting is general in the central districts but threshing is not expected to become general for a week or ten days. Indications are that most grains will yield well but the oat crop will be light. In the north about seventy-five per cent of the wheat and fifty per cent of the coarse grains are cut. Threshing has started in the Peace River district and should become general this week, while in other northern

areas threshing will get under way this week. Light frost causing very little damage occurred in the Peace River district over the week-end. Pastures are becoming dry in most districts but live stock are doing well.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CROP REPORT

Issued September 27

Nova Scotia (September 26).—The windstorm on September 16 and 17 caused great damage to both the apples and the orchards throughout the Annapolis Valley with the result that much of the crop which prior to the storm was estimated at 1,380,000 barrels is now on the ground. Estimates range widely within districts but the greatest damage was done at the western end of the valley which bore the full force of the gale. At present it is estimated that 600,000 barrels were blown from the trees and in view of the present unsettled market for processed fruit there is every likelihood that most of this fruit will remain on the ground. Unlike storms of recent years when fall varieties suffered chiefly, this year's storm caused extensive damage to the more valuable varieties. The fruit still remaining on the trees was so roughly handled that much of it will be below the marketable grades and the damage to the trees is so severe that future crops will also be affected.

New Brunswick (September 26).—The windstorm on September 16 and 17 caused considerable damage to the apple crop, particularly early fall varieties. The loss is estimated at about one-third of the crop which before the storm was expected to amount to 45,000 barrels. The development of the fruit during September has been satisfactory with the result that the size will be about average in most orchards. The fruit is colouring normally although some varieties are not as well coloured as usual. Scab is reported in most areas and railroad worms are also causing some losses but damage from both insects and disease is reported to be slight for the province as a whole.

Quebec (September 19).—Growers are beginning to pick McIntosh apples in a few localities and harvesting should be general within the next week. The apple crop has been reduced somewhat since last month due to lack of moisture in August and the unusually heavy damage caused by codling moth larvae. The September estimate indicates a crop of 230,000 barrels which is a reduction of approximately 15 per cent from last month.

Cool weather has retarded the ripening of tomatoes and supplies have consequently been much lighter. The late cabbage crop is expected to be 35-40 per cent smaller than last year's as a result of the prolonged dry weather in August, and the available supplies of cauliflowers are also reduced. The celery crop, however, looks promising. Harvesting of the onion crop is about completed and although the size is small the quality is exceptionally good.

Ontario (September 23).—Eastern Ontario: The weather during September has been mostly cool with several showers and one heavy rain. While some orchards are quite free of scab and insect injury, the damage caused in most sections has considerably reduced the apple crop. McIntosh apples have been very disappointing in size while other varieties are more nearly normal. The colouring of late varieties has been good. The light crop of pears was fairly clean. Clapp's Favourites were picked early in the month and Bartletts are now on the market. Damson plums are now being harvested and the size and quality is average.

Moisture was abundant west of Trenton but east of Trenton dry conditions prevailed. There have been no frosts since August 24 when considerable damage was done. Potato yields in the eastern part of the district will be disappointing as a result of the lack of moisture. The loss from blight is about the same as

last year. The infestation of corn borer is the worst ever experienced. Onions, on the other hand, are a good crop of better-than-average quality. The yield per acre of tomatoes will be considerably below average although warm clear weather since September 15 has materially improved the crop prospects.

Western Ontario: Moisture and weather conditions have been favourable for sizing and colouring of apples although excessive rain and fog have increased the scab infestation in practically all commercial districts. Codling moth damage in some areas is becoming more serious and the combined injury caused by scab, codling moth and localized hail damage will undoubtedly reduce the percentage of No. 1 grade fruit. Brown rot of plums has caused considerable loss in all districts; however, the sizing and colouring of the fruit have been good. The main peach crop matured somewhat later than usual and except for some increase in oriental peach moth in a few areas, insect damage was negligible. Weather conditions, however, were conducive to a heavy outbreak of brown rot, particularly in the "V" and Crawford types, causing heavy loss in the Niagara and Norfolk areas, although Essex has been reasonably free of the infestation. Pears have developed well with only slight hail damage reported from a few areas. The total production, however, is somewhat below that of 1939 and slightly less than anticipated in the last report. Bartletts are now practically all harvested and the picking of Kieffers is expected to begin soon. Grapes are maturing approximately ten days later than usual. The berries are sizing well but the bunches are inclined to be straggly. There is considerable hail damage in a number of eastern vineyards and some grape leaf-hopper and mildew injury is also reported. The preliminary estimate indicates that the total yield of grapes will be approximately one-third less than last year's heavy crop.

While weather conditions have been favourable for the growth and development of many vegetables, the abnormal precipitation has caused serious injury to potatoes and tomatoes, which will undoubtedly curtail production. Insects have caused considerable injury to cabbages and cauliflowers in most commercial areas while the infestation of corn borers and ear worms although serious has been less damaging to the processing corn than to the earlier kinds. Potato blight is reported in all areas and in some districts rotting of tubers in the ground has developed. The wet weather has also caused considerable rotting and cracking of tomatoes. All root crops, particularly turnips, carrots and beets are in excellent condition in practically all areas and promise good yields.

Fruit Estimates in 1940 as Compared with 1939

Kind	1939	1940	Kind	1939	1940
	brl.	brl.		bu.	bu.
Apples—			Peaches—		
Eastern Ontario	360,500	227,100	Eastern Ontario	–	–
Western Ontario	650,000	422,500	Western Ontario	758,000	530,600
Total	1,010,500	649,600	Total	758,000	530,600
	bu.	bu.			
Pears—			Cherries—		
Eastern Ontario	7,500	3,700	Eastern Ontario	3,500	10,500
Western Ontario	248,900	234,000	Western Ontario	131,800	73,800
Total	256,400	237,700	Total	135,300	84,300
				lb.	lb.
Plums and Prunes—			Grapes—		
Eastern Ontario	700	2,100	Eastern Ontario	–	–
Western Ontario	53,600	57,400	Western Ontario	54,000,000	35,100,000
Total	54,300	59,500	Total	54,000,000	35,100,000

Acreage Changes and Condition of Vegetable Crops in Ontario

Kind	Eastern Ontario		Western Ontario	
	Acreage change from last year	Condition	Acreage change from last year	Condition
	p.c.		p.c.	
Beets, late	+ 6	3·0	+ 6	3·2
Cabbage, late	+ 5	3·1	+ 4	2·8
Cauliflower, late	+ 9	2·9	+ 3	2·8
Carrots, late	+ 5	3·3	+ 2	3·2
Celery, late	− 2	3·0	− 3	3·1
Corn, sweet	+ 6	1·0	+ 25	2·7
Lettuce	+ 6	2·9	+ 10	3·0
Onions	+ 8	3·1	− 12	3·0
Parsnips	+ 5	3·2	0	3·0
Spinach	+ 3	3·0	+ 15	3·1
Tomatoes, processing	+ 100	2·1	+ 6	2·4

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

Saskatchewan (September 25).—Most districts in Saskatchewan produced sufficient garden vegetables and potatoes to meet local requirements. Some deficiencies, however, exist as a result of grasshopper damage in the extreme south-western corner of the province and at points where severe frost damaged garden stuff in east-central and extreme north-eastern Saskatchewan. Small surpluses are reported in south-central and west-central districts and at a number of points in north-central and north-western districts.

Alberta (September 24).—The weather during September has been ideal for vegetable growth, central and southern Alberta having been favoured with good rains and fairly warm weather. Frost has threatened but to date no crop injury of any kind has been reported. There has been some potato digging in the Calgary district but main crop harvesting will not commence until the first of October. In the Lethbridge district some growers have dug to catch the early market but general digging did not start until this week. Reports from all over southern Alberta indicate that a heavy crop of good clean potatoes will be harvested. Some growers claim they will have from ten to twelve tons to the acre of good quality Netted Gems, a large percentage of which will grade No. 1. The average outturn for the commercial potato district centering on Lethbridge is expected to be from six to seven tons to the acre. Medicine Hat onions have been safely harvested with a very satisfactory outturn. The average for the district was eight tons to the acre of excellent quality stock. There is a good crop of carrots, beets and parsnips throughout central and southern Alberta. Commercial plantings of cabbage and turnips were not as heavy as in previous years and with the reduced acreage it is doubtful if supplies of these commodities will last into the new year. An innovation this season was the heavy shipments of good quality field tomatoes from Taber, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Drumheller to Calgary and other markets competing favourably with Okanagan products. It is more than probable this will be a feature of southern Alberta production next year.

British Columbia (September 23).—The weather has been fine and warm throughout the province during the last week or so and occasional showers have helped the colouring of the fruit. On Vancouver Island and Lower Mainland all fruit crops have been harvested with the exception of late pears and apples. Everbearing strawberries are still being picked in the Lower Mainland districts. Canning of pears, plums and prunes is almost completed. In the Okanagan Valley peaches, plums and prunes are practically all harvested. Hyslop crab apples, late varieties of pears and apples remain to be marketed. It is reported

that sixty cars of Extra Fancy and Fancy McIntosh Red apples have already been shipped to Eastern Canada. It is also reported that on September 23 more than two hundred cars of McIntosh Red apples were placed on Prairie markets. A large proportion of the Prairie McIntosh sales will consist of the new "jumbled box" grade which has been put up with the idea of placing apples in the homes of Prairie citizens at the lowest possible cost.

Marketing of the 1940 Apple Crop

In accordance with an agreement reached between the Dominion Government and the Nova Scotia Apple Marketing Board, the Board will accept the entire apple crop of specified varieties, grades and sizes of commercial growers. The Government in turn undertakes to purchase up to 1,147,000 barrels of these apples which may be packed or processed as directed by the Minister of Agriculture. Since this agreement was concluded, however, a disastrous gale reduced the crop to 780,000 barrels.

The Government has also reached an agreement with the British Columbia Fruit Board by which it will purchase up to 1,750,000 boxes of specified varieties, grades and sizes of apples or their equivalent. If a surplus exists after the demands of the domestic market have been met exports will be undertaken as war conditions permit.

No information has been received from the British Ministry of Food with regard to imports, but a decision is expected at any time.

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

Description	1939	1940
	brl.	brl.
Apples—		
Nova Scotia	2,300,000[1]	780,000
New Brunswick	75,000	30,000
Quebec	337,000	230,000
Ontario	1,010,500	649,600
British Columbia	2,069,400	2,032,800
Canada	**5,791,900**	**3,722,400**
	bu.	bu.
Pears—		
Nova Scotia	22,100	22,000
Ontario	256,400	237,700
British Columbia	298,600	287,800
Canada	**577,100**	**547,500**
Plums and Prunes—		
Nova Scotia	7,400	8,900
Ontario	54,300	59,500
British Columbia	206,400	154,300
Canada	**268,100**	**223,700**
Peaches—		
Ontario	758,000	530,600
British Columbia	177,000	185,600
Canada	**935,000**	**716,200**
Apricots—		
British Columbia	59,000	64,100
Canada	**59,000**	**64,100**

Description	1939	1940
	bu.	bu.
Cherries—		
Ontario	135,300	84,300
British Columbia	87,700	61,400
Canada	**223,000**	**145,700**
	qt.	qt.
Strawberries—		
Nova Scotia	943,000	1,254,200
New Brunswick	1,050,000	1,275,000
Quebec	7,272,000	3,636,000
Ontario	9,251,600	9,997,700
British Columbia	9,773,800	*
Canada	**28,290,400**	–
Raspberries—		
Nova Scotia	74,100	74,000
New Brunswick	45,000	40,000
Quebec	2,217,000	2,771,200
Ontario	5,673,300	5,606,000
British Columbia	3,084,800	*
Canada	**11,094,200**	–
	lb.	lb.
Loganberries—		
British Columbia	2,061,100	*
Canada	**2,061,100**	–
Grapes—		
Ontario	54,000,000	35,100,000
British Columbia	1,595,900	2,300,000
Canada	**55,595,900**	**37,400,000**

*Not available.

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

Note.—British Columbia estimates are converted on the following basis: Apples, three boxes to the barrel; Pears, box 42 lb., bushel 50 lb.; Plums and prunes, peaches, apricots and cherries, 3 crates to the bushel; Strawberries and raspberries 12 quarts to the crate; Loganberries 18 lb. to the crate.

TOBACCO CROP REPORT

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued on September 30 the fourth seasonal report on the commercial crop of leaf tobacco, indicating (a) planted acreages and first estimates of production in 1940; (b) seasonal conditions and progress in harvesting; (c) quality of the leaf as compared with the 1939 crop; and (d) revised estimates of the production and value of the 1939 crop.

Summary

Canadian tobacco production in 1940 is estimated at 48,960,500 pounds compared with a revised estimate of 107,703,400 pounds in 1939. The 1940 crop was produced on 68,070 acres as compared with 92,300 acres last year. The sharp reduction in output of tobacco this year is a result of reduced acreage, an unfavourable season and extensive frost damage to the flue-cured crop in the New Belt of Ontario. The flue-cured crop is estimated at 28 million pounds from 48,270 acres as compared with a record yield of 79,734,400 pounds from 69,840 acres in 1939. Burley tobacco acreage was reduced by 13 per cent and cigar leaf by 5 per cent. In addition to the reduction in volume of the 1940 crop, the quality is generally below that of last year's crop.

A further serious loss has occurred since these estimates were prepared. On the night of September 25 heavy frost destroyed the unharvested portion of the Ontario flue-cured crop which was principally in Windham Township and amounted to about 20 per cent of the total Ontario crop.

Area and Production

With the 1940 tobacco crop estimated at less than half the record crop produced in 1939, the sharply upward trend in Canadian tobacco production during the past three years has been reversed this season. The first estimate of the 1940 crop places the total production at 48,960,500 pounds compared with the revised estimate of 107,703,400 pounds in 1939.

While smaller crops from lower acreages are common to all types of tobacco the most drastic reduction has been in the production of flue-cured tobacco in Ontario, where the 1940 crop is estimated at approximately 24,000,000 pounds from a planted area of 42,350 acres, as compared with 75,294,400 pounds harvested from 63,820 acres in 1939. The decrease is due in the first place to the reduction of 33·6 per cent from the 1939 acreage as recommended by the Ontario Flue-Cured Marketing Association in view of the heavy surplus of unsold tobacco from the 1939 crop. The cold wet season lowered the average yield, and the crop was reduced still further by severe frost in the Norfolk district which destroyed approximately 50 per cent of the total Ontario flue-cured crop. Little change is indicated in the Quebec crop, for while the acreage is slightly lower the yield is somewhat better than in 1939. An increase of 28 per cent is shown in the relatively small crop of flue-cured tobacco produced in British Columbia. The total flue-cured crop is now estimated at 28,000,000 pounds as compared with the revised estimate of 79,734,400 pounds in 1939.

A smaller burley crop is also being harvested this year. The preliminary estimate of 11,000,000 pounds from a planted area of 9,740 acres in 1940 is smaller by 28 per cent than the 1939 crop of 15,248,000 pounds produced on 11,190 acres. This represents a decrease in acreage of 13 per cent.

A decrease of 5 per cent in the acreage of cigar leaf reduces the 1939 area from 4,600 acres to 4,370 acres in 1940. Of the area planted this season, 2,590 acres were in the Northern District and 1,780 acres in the Yamaska Valley. Yields have averaged lower than in 1939 and as a result the 1940 crop is expected to total approximately 4,742,250 pounds as compared with 5,190,000 pounds in 1939. Acreages of dark and pipe types have also been reduced.

The total planted acreages in 1940 with the corresponding estimates for 1939 within brackets are as follows: Flue-cured 48,270 (69,840); burley 9,740 (11,190); dark 1,600 (2,890); cigar leaf 4,370 (4,600); large and medium types 3,510 (2,830); small pipe 580 (950).

Production by types in 1940 is now estimated as follows with the revised estimates for 1939 within brackets: Flue-cured 28,000,000 (79,734,000); burley 11,000,000 (15,248,000); dark 1,300,000 (3,872,000); cigar leaf 4,742,250 (5,190,000); large and medium pipe 3,595,000 (3,180,000); small pipe 323,250 (479,000).

Acreage data by provinces are shown in Table I and with comparative data on production in Table II. Revised estimates of the 1939 crop based on marketings to date are shown in Table III. The estimates of the area and production of the 1939 flue-cured crop in Ontario have been revised downward while the value of the crop is slightly higher than the estimates previously published. The volume of the burley crop has also been revised upwards.

I.—Acreages Planted to Various Types of Tobacco, 1940 as compared with 1939

Type	1939	1940	Increase + or Decrease−	Percentage Change from 1939
	acres	acres	acres	p.c.
FLUE-CURED—				
Quebec	5,710	5,520	− 190	− 3·3
Ontario	63,820	42,350	− 21,470	− 33·6
British Columbia	310	400	+ 90	+ 29·0
Total	69,840	48,270	− 21,570	− 30·9
BURLEY—				
Ontario	11,190	9,740	− 1,450	− 13·0
DARK—				
Quebec	240	[1]	−	−
Ontario	2,650	1,600	− 1,050	− 39·6
Total	2,890	1,600	− 1,290	− 44·6
CIGAR LEAF—				
Quebec	4,600	4,370	− 230	− 5·0
LARGE PIPE—				
Quebec	2,830	1,840	− 990	− 35·0
MEDIUM AROMATIC PIPE—				
Quebec	[1]	1,670	−	−
SMALL AROMATIC PIPE—				
Quebec	950	580	− 370	−38·5
Total—Canada	**92,300**	**68,070**	**− 24,230**	**− 26·2**

[1] Included in large pipe types.

II.—Preliminary Estimates of the Area and Production of Tobacco, 1940 as compared with Revised Estimates for 1939

Type	Planted Area		Average Yield[2]		Production[2]	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	acres	acres	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Flue-cured	69,840	48,270	1,142	580	79,734,400	28,000,000
Burley	11,190	9,740	1,363	1,129	15,248,000	11,000,000
Dark	2,890	1,600	1,340	813	3,872,000	1,300,000
Cigar leaf	4,600	4,370	1,128	1,085	5,190,000	4,742,250
Large pipe	2,830	1,840	1,124	1,172	3,180,000	2,156,750
Medium aromatic pipe	[1]	1,670	[1]	860	[1]	1,438,250
Small aromatic pipe	950	580	504	558	479,000	323,250
Total—Canada	**92,300**	**68,070**	**1,167**	**719**	**107,703,400**	**48,960,500**

[1]Included in large pipe types.
[2]Indicated at September 15, 1940.

III.—Revised Estimates of the Commercial Crop of Leaf Tobacco, Canada, by Provinces and Types, 1939[1]

Description	Planted Area	Average Yield	Production	Average Farm Price	Gross Farm Value
	acres	lb. per acre	lb.	cents per pound	$
FLUE-CURED—					
Quebec	5,710	722	4,120,000	19·0	782,800
Ontario	63,820	1,180	75,294,400	20·3	15,284,800
British Columbia	310	1,032	320,000	14·5	46,400
Total	69,840	1,142	79,734,400	20·2	16,114,000
BURLEY—					
Ontario	11,190	1,362	15,248,000	13·7	2,095,100
DARK—					
Quebec	240	1,050	252,000	7·5	18,900
Ontario	2,650	1,366	3,620,000	10·0	362,000
Total	2,890	1,340	3,872,000	9·8	380,900
CIGAR LEAF—					
Quebec	4,600	1,128	5,190,000	10·2	529,100
LARGE PIPE—					
Quebec	2,830	1,124	3,180,000	7·5	238,500
SMALL PIPE—					
Quebec	950	504	479,000	18·0	86,200
Total—Canada	**92,300**	**1,167**	**107,703,400**	**18·1**	**19,443,800**
RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES					
QUEBEC—					
Cigar leaf	4,600	1,128	5,190,000	10·2	529,100
Large pipe	2,830	1,124	3,180,000	7·5	238,500
Small pipe	950	504	479,000	18·0	86,200
Flue-cured	5,710	722	4,120,000	19·0	782,800
Dark	240	1,050	252,000	7·5	18,900
Total	14,330	923	13,221,000	12·5	1,655,500
ONTARIO—					
Flue-cured	63,820	1,180	75,294,400	20·3	15,284,800
Burley	11,190	1,362	15,248,000	13·7	2,095,100
Dark	2,650	1,366	3,620,000	10·0	362,000
Total	77,660	1,212	94,162,400	18·8	17,741,900
BRITISH COLUMBIA—					
Flue-cured	310	1,032	320,000	14·5	46,400
Total—Canada	**92,300**	**1,167**	**107,703,400**	**18·1**	**19,443,800**

[1]Revised September 15, 1940.

Seasonal Conditions and Progress in Harvesting

Quebec.—In the Southern District, seasonal conditions during the past month have been quite favourable for the maturing and harvesting of the tobacco crop. As a result the handicap of a slow start has been overcome and harvesting operations which began about August 15, the same time as last year, were completed by September 10. Curing was started under favourable conditions but is now proceeding a little too quickly and more moisture is required.

Considerably cooler weather in the latter half of August delayed harvesting of all types of tobacco in the Northern District and harvesting was generally one to two weeks later than last year. The entire crop is now harvested except a very small quantity of flue-cured tobacco which still remains in the field. The bulk of the flue-cured crop was harvested during the first three weeks of September under ideal weather conditions. As a result, September primings will have more body than the portion of the crop which was harvested hurriedly late in August somewhat on the green side to avoid possible damage from frost. Some parts of the flue-cured districts were hit by a light frost on August 26 when 600 to 700 acres of flue-cured tobacco were ruined, causing a total loss of about 250,000 pounds.

Ontario.—Harvesting of flue-cured tobacco was general throughout the province by August 5, and harvesting of the burley crop was in full swing by August 20. Although harvesting operations were delayed by heavy precipitation during the last ten days of August and cool wet weather during September, it is estimated that 80 per cent of the flue-cured crop, 75 per cent of the burley and about 60 per cent of the dark types were harvested by September 20.

Curing conditions during September have been only fair with cool wet weather delaying maturity to some extent. Heavy frost on the night of August 23 caused more extensive damage throughout the new flue-cured belt than was at first estimated and about 20 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco were destroyed in the Norfolk area. This represents a loss of approximately 50 per cent of the total Ontario crop of flue-cured tobacco.

British Columbia.—Harvesting began during the first week in August and was general by the 15th of the month. Approximately 80 per cent of the crop had been harvested by September 15. Curing conditions were practically ideal and the leaf was reported in excellent condition at that date. The crop is expected to yield slightly more than 1,000 pounds per acre which is considerably above the average for the province.

Quality of the Leaf as Compared with the 1939 Crop

Owing to the very wet season in Ontario the quality of all types of tobacco is only fair and will not average as high as the 1939 crop. The Quebec crop of flue-cured is brighter than last year's crop but somewhat lighter in body. The cigar leaf produced in the Yamaska Valley will be of a little better quality than the 1939 crop although the yield is slightly lower. The percentage of binders will be lower owing to damage from grasshoppers. This applies also to the cigar leaf grown in the Northern District where the crop is rather small with narrow leaves. Good fillers will be obtained from the crops which were allowed to ripen sufficiently before being harvested, but unfortunately a good percentage of the cigar and large pipe types was harvested in an underripe condition.

United States Crop Report

On September 10, the Crop-Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture issued a General Crop Report as of September 1, from which the following section relating to tobacco is quoted:

"The September estimated production of all types of tobacco combined is 1,241,680,000 pounds, which represents a slight decrease from the August 1 forecast. Last year a record high crop of 1,848,654,000 pounds of tobacco was harvested. The 10-year (1929-38) average production of tobacco is 1,360,661,000 pounds.

"The indicated production of 643,035,000 pounds of flue-cured tobacco is not significantly different from last month's estimate, but a crop of this size would be only about 55 per cent as large as last year's record flue-cured crop of 1,159,320,000 pounds. Sharp curtailment of acreages accounts for much of the decrease in production but also the prospects now are for a yield about 46 pounds per acre less than that secured by flue-cured growers in 1939. In North Carolina, where normally more than two-thirds of the flue-cured crop is produced, tobacco has been subjected to four extremes of weather this season. First, at time of transplanting temperatures were below normal and early growth was retarded; second, late June and all of July were very dry over most of the belt; third, a record heat wave as to high temperatures and duration occurred the latter part of July; and fourth, rainfall of 15 to 25 inches at some stations, and above average at all other North Carolina stations during August caused considerable damage to tobacco. Excessive rainfall has been detrimental to flue-cured tobacco in Virginia, but in South Carolina a relatively high yield per acre was secured while in the type 14 area of Georgia and Florida where sales are now complete it appears that a much heavier yielding crop was produced than had been anticipated earlier."

The United States Department of Agriculture issued on August 27 a statement on "Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Quotas" which reads in part as follows:

"Flue-cured marketing quotas for the three years beginning July 1, 1941 were proclaimed today by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, following official determination that 86·1 per cent of the growers voting in the referendum held on July 20 favoured quotas for the three-year period.

"The amount of the quota which will be in effect for 1941-42, the first of the three marketing years, is 618 million pounds. This is 10 per cent more than the quota of 556 million pounds which was proclaimed prior to the referendum.

"Approval of the three-year quota makes it possible to increase the quota determined for the 1941-42 marketing year, and to spread the adjustment needed to eliminate excess supplies over the three-year period. The amount of the quota for the 1942-43 marketing year will be announced some time between July 1 and December 1, 1941. Similarly, the amount of the quota for the third year of the period will be announced between July 1 and December 1, 1942."

THE 1940 LIGHT HONEY CROP

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued on September 21, a preliminary report on the 1940 light honey crop. The estimates are compiled from the returns of crop correspondents.

Production

A preliminary estimate, based on returns of producers as at August 15, places the probable Canadian production of light honey 20 per cent lower than the crop of 1939. Decreases in production are evident in four of the main producing provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. In Saskatchewan the average production per hive was lower than in 1939 but this was offset by an increase in the number of producing colonies, with the result that the total crop is likely to be slightly higher than the crop of the previous year. The British Columbia crop will be about 18 per cent larger than the 1939 crop.

Similarly in the Maritime Provinces, production is reported to be higher than in 1939, particularly in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island where the crop is practically double that of 1939.

Increases in the fall count of colonies, ranging from 3 per cent in Ontario to 35 per cent in Prince Edward Island, are common in all provinces except in British Columbia where no change is indicated and in Manitoba where a decrease is reported.

The average yield of light honey per colony in 1940 will be considerably lower than in the previous year in the Central and Prairie Provinces, particularly in Alberta where a decline of 34 per cent is reported. The highest average reported by correspondents in this province was 175 pounds per colony in 1940 as compared with 280 pounds in 1939. Yields in the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia are somewhat higher than in the previous year.

The following table shows, by provinces, the 1940 light honey crop in percentage terms of the 1939 crop. Changes in numbers of colonies and variations in yields are also indicated.

I.—1940 Light Honey Crop as Percentage of the 1939 Crop

Province	Number of Colonies	Average Yield per Colony	Estimated Production
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Prince Edward Island	135	145	196
Nova Scotia	116	118	136
New Brunswick	108	202	218
Quebec	109	71	78
Ontario	103	78	80
Manitoba	78	93	73
Saskatchewan	111	92	103
Alberta	107	66	71
British Columbia	100	119	118
Canada	**102**	**78**	**80**

Seasonal Conditions Affecting the Quality of the 1940 Crop

A cold wet spring and early summer, followed by hot dry weather in July and August considerably curtailed the main honey flow in the Central and Prairie Provinces. The quality of the honey produced in the Prairie Provinces compares very favourably with the 1939 crop which was generally good. Wide variations are reported in the quality of the Quebec product, and while it compares favourably with the 1939 crop it is on the whole below average. The white honey produced in Ontario is generally of better colour than the 1939 crop but very heavy rains while the white clover was in bloom cut down production of white honey, at the same time increasing the moisture content. As a result the keeping qualities of the crop are for the most part below average. On the other hand, excellent clover crops and dry hot weather in the Maritime Provinces gave an unusually heavy run during the main flow. The light honey is of better quality than the crop of the previous year and also much better than an average crop in these provinces. In British Columbia, the dry season has tended to increase the density of the honey giving a product of excellent quality.

Prices

The prices in the following table are average prices reported by producers as having been received for sales of new crop light honey to retail stores and to consumers up to August 15. While comparative data are not available for 1939, prices quoted indicate a decided rise in honey price quotations during the past year. The increase is particularly marked in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

II.—Average Prices Received by Producers for New Crop Light Honey as at August 15, 1940

Province	To Retail Stores	To Consumers
	cents per pound	cents per pound
Maritime Provinces	18·5	17·8
Quebec	11·0	12·5
Ontario	11·2	13·0
Manitoba	10·0	11·1
Saskatchewan	11·4	12·6
Alberta	12·0	13·8
British Columbia	12·4	16·1

PROCESSED CHEESE

SOURCE: Dairy Factory Statistics Section, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

The term "Processed cheese" is applied to a product made from ordinary cheddar cheese, the process consisting essentially of grinding the cheese, heating it in a jacketed container with agitation, and filling it into the proper receptacles. It is placed on the market in one-half and one-quarter pound packages, and is sold also in bulk.

The production of processed cheese in Canada in 1939 amounted to 15,657,067 pounds, valued at $3,478,037, compared with 14,189,496 pounds, valued at $3,170,898 in the preceding year. According to information supplied by the manufacturers, the amount of processed cheese exported in 1939 was 397,371 pounds compared with 481,438 pounds in 1938.

In the following table are presented the principal statistics of the industry in the years 1938 and 1939.

		1938	1939
Establishments	No.	23	23
Capital investment	$	3,066,016	3,226,254
Employees:			
Male	No.	251	274
Female	No.	147	176
Salaries and wages	$	410,195	478,534
Power equipment (ordinarily in use):			
Steam engines	No.	1	3
	H.P.	10	23
Electric motors	No.	97	189
	H.P.	500	824
Stationary boilers	No.	10	11
	H.P.	577	618
Cost of fuel and electricity used	$	25,346	28,077
Materials used:			
Cheese for processing	Lb.	10,851,149	12,395,456
	$	1,547,360	1,617,282
Other materials	$	1,204,828	1,527,252
Total value of materials used	$	2,752,188	3,144,534
Products:			
Processed cheese	Lb.	14,189,496	15,657,067
	$	3,170,898	3,478,037
Other products	$	1,384,485	1,575,353
Total value of products	$	4,555,383	5,053,390

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT IN CANADA, 1868-69 TO 1939-40

Crop Year	Estimated population	Production	Imports[1]			Exports[1]			Apparent consumption
			Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat and flour[2]	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat and flour[2]	
	000	000 bu.	bu.	bbl.	bu.	bu.	bbl.	bu.	000 bu.
1868-69	3,511	*22,150*	3,591,948	349,248	5,163,564	2,809,208	375,219	4,497,694	*22,822*
1869-70	3,565	*22,578*	4,402,773	326,387	5,871,515	3,557,101	382,177	5,276,898	*23,173*
*1870-71	3,625	*16,724*	4,201,657	392,843	5,969,451	1,748,977	306,339	3,127,503	*23,565*
1871-72	3,689	*23,149*	4,168,179	376,372	5,861,853	2,993,119	453,144	5,032,277	*23,979*
1872-73	3,754	*23,838*	5,821,390	278,832	7,076,134	4,379,741	474,190	6,513,596	*24,401*
1873-74	3,826	*24,180*	8,405,616	288,056	9,701,868	6,581,217	540,317	9,012,644	*24,869*
1874-75	3,895	*23,853*	5,105,158	467,786	7,210,195	4,383,022	302,783	5,745,546	*25,318*
1875-76	3,954	*26,093*	5,855,656	376,114	7,548,169	6,070,393	415,504	7,940,161	*25,701*
1876-77	4,009	*22,601*	4,589,051	549,063	7,059,835	2,393,155	268,605	3,601,878	*26,059*
1877-78	4,064	*25,903*	5,635,411	314,520	7,050,751	4,393,535	476,431	6,537,475	*26,416*
1878-79	4,120	*30,359*	4,210,165	313,088	5,619,061	6,610,724	574,947	9,197,986	*26,780*
1879-80	4,185	*34,276*	10,176	101,799	468,272	5,090,505	544,591	7,541,165	*27,203*
*1880-81	4,255	32,350	76,652	197,581	965,767	2,523,673	439,728	4,502,449	28,813
1881-82	4,325	38,000	345,909	172,517	1,122,236	3,845,035	469,739	5,958,861	33,163
1882-83	4,375	47,752	44,097	264,956	1,236,399	5,867,458	489,046	8,068,165	40,920
1883-84	4,430	30,841	298,660	531,188	2,689,006	745,526	197,389	1,633,777	31,896
1884-85	4,487	45,363	373,101	540,108	2,803,587	2,340,956	123,777	2,897,953	45,239
1885-86	4,537	42,736	66,084	201,327	972,056	3,419,168	386,099	5,156,614	38,551
1886-87	4,580	38,225	22,540	169,629	785,871	5,631,726	520,213	7,972,685	31,038
1887-88	4,620	38,954	12,042	62,482	293,211	2,163,754	350,115	3,739,272	35,508
1888-89	4,678	32,965	15,167	258,813	1,179,826	490,905	131,181	1,081,220	33,064
1889-90	4,729	30,792	188,934	169,869	953,345	422,274	115,099	940,220	30,805
*1890-91	4,779	42,223	147,521	57,489	406,222	2,108,216	296,784	3,443,744	39,185
1891-92	4,833	60,721	66,113	36,559	230,629	8,714,154	380,996	10,428,630	50,523
1892-93	4,883	48,182	9,069	34,507	164,351	9,271,885	410,185	11,117,718	37,229
1893-94	4,931	41,347	60,773	32,506	207,050	9,272,208	428,610	11,200,953	30,353
1894-95	4,979	43,221	499,720	47,883	715,194	8,825,689	222,975	9,829,077	34,107
1895-96	5,026	55,703	142,131	41,436	328,593	9,919,542	186,716	10,759,764	45,272
1896-97	5,074	39,570	83,589	26,377	202,286	7,855,274	421,758	9,753,185	30,019
1897-98	5,122	54,418	58,045	35,587	218,187	18,963,107	1,249,438	24,585,578	30,051
1898-99	5,175	66,495	35,546	57,745	295,399	10,305,470	792,536	13,871,882	52,919
1899-1900	5,235	59,912	27,262	50,659	255,228	16,844,650	768,162	20,301,379	39,866
*1900-01	5,301	55,572	104,782	46,638	314,653	9,739,758	1,118,700	14,773,908	41,113
1901-02	5,371	88,337	148,326	47,143	360,470	26,117,530	1,086,648	31,007,446	57,690
1902-03	5,494	97,073	84,931	35,247	243,543	32,985,745	1,287,766	38,780,692	58,536
1903-04	5,651	81,888	37,171	40,849	220,992	16,779,028	1,587,600	23,923,228	58,186
1904-05	5,827	71,838	92,406	42,397	283,193	14,700,315	1,321,469	20,646,926	51,474
1905-06	6,002	107,033	64,927	41,912	253,531	40,399,402	1,532,014	47,293,465	59,993
1906-07	6,097	135,602	35,251	44,072	233,575	39,434,658	1,562,491	46,465,868	89,370
1907-08	6,411	93,131	104,267	44,194	303,140	40,077,950	1,667,903	47,583,514	45,851
1908-09	6,625	112,434	28,186	33,489	178,887	47,696,065	2,008,349	56,733,636	55,879
1909-10	6,800	166,744	73,078	30,273	209,307	52,623,887	3,374,268	67,808,093	99,145
*1910-11	6,988	132,078	107,903	66,608	407,639	48,442,780	3,101,185	62,398,113	70,088
1911-12	7,207	231,237	140,626	52,191	375,486	78,786,889	4,180,892	97,600,903	134,012
1912-13	7,389	224,159	619,031	60,079	889,387	95,510,826	4,496,299	115,744,172	109,304
1913-14	7,632	231,717	129,823	50,632	357,667	114,902,121	4,596,739	135,587,447	96,487
1914-15	7,879	161,280	1,964,466	47,905	2,180,039	63,901,874	5,077,389	86,750,125	76,710
1915-16	7,981	393,543	131,308	38,638	305,179	235,738,776	7,426,437	269,157,743	124,690
1916-17	8,001	262,781	86,043	48,531	304,433	140,223,819	7,631,429	174,565,250	88,520
1917-18	8,060	233,743	183,639	21,693	281,258	118,579,601	11,257,942	169,240,340	64,784
1918-19	8,148	189,075	290,891	6,815	321,559	55,921,319	9,119,796	96,960,401	92,436
1919-20	8,311	193,260	115,420	19,186	201,757	63,450,123	6,455,429	92,499,554	100,962
*1920-21	8,556	226,508	304,642	33,357	454,749	136,968,832	6,721,469	167,215,443	59,747
1921-22	8,788	300,858	193,234	39,935	372,942	150,935,359	7,740,960	185,769,679	108,759
1922-23	8,919	399,786	93,571	67,544	397,519	229,849,410	11,003,460	279,364,980	129,719
1923-24	9,010	474,199	40,772	88,882	440,741	202,425,153	12,021,424	346,521,561	94,650
1924-25	9,143	262,097	352,923	61,660	630,393	146,958,158	10,169,592	192,721,772	87,451
1925-26	9,294	395,475	154,963	49,829	379,194	275,557,078	10,896,654	324,592,021	62,501
1926-27	9,451	407,136	139,486	59,474	407,119	251,265,788	9,247,824	292,880,996	100,191
1927-28	9,637	479,665	148,904	72,410	474,749	288,567,390	9,865,754	332,963,283	120,172
1928-29	9,835	568,726	994,922	77,901	1,345,881	354,424,699	11,808,775	407,564,187	133,805
1929-30	10,029	304,520	1,003,998	82,384	1,374,726	155,766,106	6,778,023	186,267,210	111,943
1930-31	10,208	420,672	131,608	25,025	244,221	228,536,403	6,701,663	258,693,887	139,487
1931-32	10,376	321,325	123,524	20,623	216,328	182,803,382	5,383,594	207,029,555	117,560
1932-33	10,506	443,061	51,320	27,043	173,014	240,136,568	5,370,613	264,304,327	99,123
1933-34	10,681	281,892	10,676	89,442	413,165	170,234,013	5,454,636	194,779,875	104,518
1934-35	10,824	275,849	2,794	198,640	896,674	144,374,910	4,750,310	165,751,305	101,583
1935-36	10,935	281,935	15,111	61,422	291,510	232,019,649	4,978,917	254,424,775	121,702
1936-37	11,028	219,218	146,959	56,986	403,396	174,858,160	4,525,665	195,223,653	99,542
1937-38	11,120	180,210	5,743,998	87,738	6,138,819	78,713,595	3,609,656	92,957,047	103,562
1938-39	11,209	360,010	1,558,559	73,915	1,891,177	146,240,344	4,604,245	166,959,447	123,083
1939-40	11,315	489,623	16,306	95,125	444,368	177,380,363	6,781,367	207,896,515	133,817

[1] Years ended June 30, 1869 to 1905, and July 31, 1906 to 1940.

[2] Wheat flour has been converted into bushels of wheat at the average rate of 4⅘ bushels to the barrel of 196 lb. of flour.

[3] In calculating the apparent home consumption, stocks of wheat on hand at July 31 have been included since 1921 and stocks of wheat flour since 1926. The consumption figures for these years are not, therefore, strictly comparable with the figures for the earlier years, for which data on carry-over stocks are not available.

* Production figures from records of the decennial census.

NOTE.—For description of methods of calculation see Monthly Bulletins of Agricultural Statistics, January 1927, pp. 25-27; and September, 1937, p. 274.

DISPOSITION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN CANADA

The following table is a continuation of those appearing in previous September issues of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. The figures for 1939-40 are preliminary and subject to revision. The figures for 1938-39 have been revised.

Description	Unit	Stocks on hand		Production		Imports[1]		Exports[1]		Stocks on hand	Apparent consumption	
		July 31, 1938	July 31, 1939	1938	1939	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	July 31, 1940	1938-39	1939-40
Field Crops—												
Wheat	bu.	27,216,548[2]	99,075,181[2]	360,010,000	489,623,000	1,891,177[2]	444,368[2]	166,959,447[2]	207,896,515[2]	277,945,648[2]	123,083,097	103,300,386
Oats	"	22,806,918[3]	49,162,785[3]	371,382,000	384,407,000	3,347,092[3]	12,977[3]	14,221,467[3]	15,812,009[3]	46,800,094[3]	334,151,758	370,970,659
Barley	"	6,447,695	12,784,186	102,242,000	103,147,000	1,885	4,450	16,499,228	12,148,058	11,507,402	79,408,166	92,280,176
Rye	"	985,576	1,975,871	10,988,000	15,307,000	25	50	1,757,841	4,570,898	2,025,680	8,239,889	10,686,343
Peas	"	[5]	[5]	1,365,000	1,307,000	126,203	79,046	4,528	31,622	[5]	1,486,675	1,354,424
Beans	"	[5]	[5]	1,557,000	1,527,000	33,348	114,818	672,651	581,120	[5]	887,697	1,060,698
Buckwheat	"	[5]	[5]	7,079,000	6,848,000	63	86	284,572	591,770	[5]	6,563,491	6,256,316
Corn	"	[5]	[5]	7,690,000	8,097,000	8,468,576	5,961,637	3,971	7,107	[5]	16,154,605	14,051,530
Potatoes	cwt.	[5]	[5]	35,938,000	36,390,000	591,607	542,685	454,331	684,558	[5]	36,075,276	36,248,127
Turnips, etc	"	[5]	[5]	38,160,000	37,636,000	–	–	1,165,527	1,494,570	[5]	36,994,473	36,141,430
Hay[4]	ton	[5]	[5]	17,533,000	17,082,000	947	130	87,615	100,674	[5]	17,446,782	16,981,456
Sugar beets	"	[5]	[5]	498,102	586,444	–	–	–	–	[5]	498,102	586,444
Flaxseed	bu.	219,027	118,822	1,259,000	2,169,000	878,115	1,391,667	14,280	17,908	583,307	2,223,040	3,078,274
Tobacco	lb.	[5]	[5]	101,395,000	107,703,400	4,528,255	4,371,692	27,783,711	13,629,522	[5]	78,139,544	98,445,570
		Jan. 1, 1938	Jan. 1, 1939			1938	1939	1938	1939	Jan. 1, 1940	1938	1939
Animal Products—												
Butter	lb.	28,495,201	45,093,704	372,423,271	371,090,100	5,231,838	5,644	3,893,400	12,398,600	41,672,145	357,163,206	362,118,703
Cheese	"	28,559,446	31,453,064	125,072,608	123,818,100	1,386,645	1,390,713	80,989,100	90,944,800	25,725,238	42,576,535	39,997,839
Concentrated milk products	"	28,049,812	46,712,593	307,488,000	328,902,000	5,231,801	1,518,275	105,991,038	69,874,294	33,452,810	188,065,982	273,805,764
Beef and veal	"	28,508,548	23,489,781	700,953,000	689,882,000	10,412,609	15,161,000	5,692,400	4,352,200	33,640,000	710,691,976	690,540,581
Pork	"	37,260,576	27,237,283	699,075,000[6]	774,219,000[6]	5,564,074	26,846,723	178,493,800	194,991,500	44,992,642	536,108,567	588,118,000
Lard	"	2,301,430	2,608,803	65,923,000	74,819,000	63,698	186,795	16,766,700	7,503,000	4,107,553	48,912,565	66,004,000
Mutton and lamb	"	5,276,609	5,420,011	64,711,000[6]	64,896,000[6]	402,332	1,565,747	202,500	204,700	6,348,000	64,767,430	65,329,000
Wool	"	[5]	[5]	17,695,000	17,888,000	15,524,409	19,077,696	4,260,317	4,664,083	[5]	28,959,092	32,301,613
Eggs	doz.	4,742,248	3,833,883	233,899,000	242,237,000	504,698	728,204	1,842,538	1,274,327	4,642,619	233,469,525	240,882,141
Other Products—						1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40		1938-39	1939-40
Apples	bbl.	[5]	[5]	5,222,400	5,791,900	229,458	247,269	3,133,041	1,801,730	[5]	2,318,817	4,237,439
Peaches	bu.	[5]	[5]	700,000	935,000	393,348	413,783	47,152	111,934	[5]	1,046,196	1,236,849
Strawberries	qt.	[5]	[5]	24,145,600	28,290,400	3,750,485	5,064,864	2,167,430	4,863,082	[5]	25,728,655	28,492,182
Honey	lb.	[5]	[5]	37,909,900	28,856,100	37,840	893,682	4,506,602	8,647,557	[5]	33,441,138	21,102,225
Maple products	gal.	[5]	[5]	3,300,700	2,592,200	40	231	773,544	882,348	[5]	2,527,196	1,710,083

[1] Crops in years ending July 31; animal products in calendar years ending December 31; other products in fiscal years ending March 31. [2] Including wheat flour.
[3] Including oatmeal and rolled oats. [4] Including grain hay, clover and alfalfa. [5] Information not available. [6] Not including live animals exported.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS FOR AUGUST, 1939

The records of temperature, precipitation and sunshine at the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations for the month of August 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.	90	38	66·4	1·38	436	255·6
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	85	44	64·8	1·78	436	299·2
Kentville, N.S.	88	37	63·3	1·66	435	300·3
Nappan, N.S.	86	32	61·7	1·18	437	290·0
Fredericton, N.B.	91	38	64·4	3·78	437	283·4
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.	85	39	64·7	3·21	440	275·3
Lennorville, Que.	89	34	63·5	2·65	436	245·2
L'Assomption, Que.	90	37	66·5	2·28	436	278·8
Normandin, Que.	86	34	61·1	3·83	442	209·4
Harrow, Ont.	89	43	70·3	5·16	427	233·7
Delhi, Ont.	89	33	67·8	3·85	429	228·3
Kapuskasing, Ont.	87	32	62·7	3·01	444	220·7
Morden, Man.	93	40	67·1	2·26	445	250·5
Brandon, Man.	96	41	65·7	3·74	447	284·1
Indian Head, Sask.	101	38	65·9	0·99	448	263·5
Swift Current, Sask.	100	38	66·2	0·18	446	294·4
Scott, Sask.	96	36	63·9	0·09	446	330·9
Lacombe, Alta.	94	34	61·3	0·52	455	324·1
Lethbridge, Alta.	93	42	55·3	0·39	446	328·6
Manyberries, Alta.	94	42	68·3	0·28	444	334·8
Beaverlodge, Alta.	84	38	59·1	0·37	460	269·6
Ft. Vermilion, Alta.	85	31	60·8	0·67	–	278·0
Windermere, B.C.	93	35	62·6	0·13	449	298·9
Summerland, B.C.	93	47	68·7	0·19	447	300·3
Agassiz, B.C.	94	46	65·1	2·33	445	208·6
Sidney, Vancouver Island, B.C.	84	50	63·5	0·38	444	301·8

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN GRAIN, 1939 AND 1940

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

I.—Exports of Wheat and Flour

Description		August 1939	August 1940
Wheat—			
To United States	bu.	2,018,689	5,677,643
	$	1,008,208	4,153,641
To United Kingdom and 'orders'—			
via United States	bu.	–	–
	$	–	–
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard	bu.	3,880,846	4,261,628
	$	2,214,611	4,095,760
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard	bu.	1,798,285	250,131
	$	870,749	177,509
via Churchill	bu.	–	–
	$	–	–
Total to United Kingdom and 'orders'	bu.	5,679,131	4,511,759
	$	3,085,360	4,273,269
To Other Countries—			
via United States	bu.	–	–
	$	–	–
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard	bu.	2,020,641	1,211,676
	$	1,131,774	986,362
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard	bu.	554,468	83
	$	238,613	82
via Churchill	bu.	–	–
	$	–	–
Total to Other Countries	bu.	2,575,109	1,211,759
	$	1,370,387	986,444
Total Wheat	**bu.**	**10,272,929**	**11,401,161**
	$	**5,463,955**	**9,413,354**
Wheat Flour—			
To United States	bbl.	18,196	12,838
	$	35,317	32,144
To United Kingdom and 'orders'—			
via United States	bbl.	–	35,005
	$	–	117,629
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard	bbl.	212,219	300,726
	$	580,683	1,098,230
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard	bbl.	3,325	–
	$	10,439	–
via Churchill	bbl.	–	–
	$	–	–
Total to United Kingdom and 'orders'	bbl.	215,544	335,731
	$	591,122	1,215,859
To Other Countries—			
via United States	bbl.	16,061	46,451
	$	48,463	152,805
via Canadian Atlantic Seaboard	bbl.	108,370	152,175
	$	312,585	607,659
via Canadian Pacific Seaboard	bbl.	21,105	28,561
	$	60,188	86,290
Total to Other Countries	bbl.	145,536	227,187
	$	421,236	846,754
Total Wheat Flour	**bbl.**	**379,276**	**575,756**
	$	**1,047,675**	**2,094,757**
Total Exports of Wheat and Flour	**bu.**	**11,979,671**	**13,992,063**
	$	**6,511,630**	**11,508,111**

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

II.—Exports of Barley, Oats and Rye

Grain		August 1939	August 1940
Barley	bu.	1,073,750	165,020
	$	414,587	55,781
Oats	bu.	1,009,105	1,047,967
	$	307,632	380,296
Rye	bu.	501,469	316,771
	$	184,539	144,259

VISIBLE SUPPLIES, INSPECTIONS AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN GRAIN

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

Distribution	Durum Wheat	Other Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Week ended September 6, 1940						
In Elevators—						
Western country	1,085,000	78,725,000	1,250,000	1,080,000	205,000	645,000
Interior private and mill	44,000	5,702,000	684,000	1,135,000	51,000	37,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal	442	17,261,510	4,109	1,998	828	228
Vancouver-New Westminster	–	15,598,241	73,689	14,235	–	1,542
Victoria	–	713,347	–	–	–	–
Prince Rupert	–	1,136,049	–	–	–	–
Churchill	–	2,494,610	–	–	–	–
Fort William and Port Arthur	1,288,983	77,190,693	1,278,348	688,796	118,305	657,132
Eastern	2,780,749	61,360,333	490,887	853,046	71,632	328,848
U.S. Lake ports	–	14,293,354	317,000	832,000	–	1,805,000
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports	3,163,769	12,819,274	–	317,606	–	1,406,668
In transit lake	60,965	3,436,301	131,612	325,746	42,756	–
In transit rail	–	14,510,369	259,210	254,371	61,614	148,497
In transit U.S.A.	–	2,899,042	–	–	–	–
Total	8,423,908	308,140,123	4,488,855	5,502,798	551,135	5,029,915
Total same period 1939	13,587,298	167,144,004	6,938,949	8,518,831	184,474	3,174,014
Week ended September 13, 1940						
In Elevators—						
Western country	1,180,000	86,600,000	1,265,000	1,170,000	264,000	687,000
Interior private and mill	47,000	5,751,000	613,000	1,141,000	57,000	41,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal	442	17,611,370	2,328	4,113	1,440	228
Vancouver-New Westminster	–	15,622,788	74,657	14,056	–	1,542
Victoria	–	712,554	–	–	–	–
Prince Rupert	–	1,135,164	–	–	–	–
Churchill	–	2,494,610	–	–	–	–
Fort William and Port Arthur	1,420,673	78,967,681	866,402	982,234	109,966	739,348
Eastern	2,782,307	63,271,110	520,493	921,332	26,441	315,426
U.S. Lake ports	–	16,720,568	485,000	753,000	–	1,805,000
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports	3,163,769	13,540,274	–	317,606	–	1,406,668
In transit lake	49,314	2,912,007	293,159	181,889	38,791	64,871
In transit rail	–	15,807,649	296,165	795,524	56,552	183,737
In transit U.S.A.	–	2,075,722	–	–	–	134,857
Total	8,643,505	323,222,497	4,416,204	6,280,754	554,190	5,379,677
Total same period 1939	14,608,445	207,344,387	7,452,433	9,639,249	251,200	3,324,725
Week ended September 20, 1940						
In Elevators—						
Western country	1,540,000	106,760,000	1,570,000	1,265,000	365,000	739,000
Interior private and mill	51,000	5,816,000	585,000	1,121,000	65,000	42,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal	442	17,689,672	2,328	4,134	2,099	228
Vancouver-New Westminster	–	15,464,765	72,657	10,309	–	1,542
Victoria	–	637,887	–	–	–	–
Prince Rupert	–	1,135,164	–	–	–	–
Churchill	–	2,494,610	–	–	–	–
Fort William and Port Arthur	1,331,990	80,141,776	388,067	1,009,322	139,396	770,487
Eastern	2,553,146	63,174,486	417,066	822,400	64,830	348,530
U.S. Lake ports	–	16,243,967	300,000	697,000	–	1,914,000
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports	3,163,769	14,560,274	–	316,606	–	1,406,668
In transit lake	278,614	3,569,220	573,281	378,985	–	30,000
In transit rail	–	19,066,051	536,290	833,677	147,484	260,675
In transit U.S.A.	–	2,223,204	–	125,000	–	–
Total	8,918,961	348,977,076	4,424,689	6,583,433	783,809	5,513,130
Total same period 1939	15,485,892	239,461,916	8,787,629	10,109,312	375,047	3,607,679
Week ended September 27, 1940						
In Elevators—						
Western country	1,885,000	132,795,000	1,950,000	1,425,000	430,000	797,000
Interior private and mill	62,000	5,938,000	544,000	1,105,000	66,000	45,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal	442	17,784,501	1,764	4,134	2,001	228
Vancouver-New Westminster	–	15,305,692	77,992	10,407	–	1,542
Victoria	–	637,887	–	–	–	–
Prince Rupert	–	1,135,164	–	–	–	–
Churchill	–	2,539,983	–	–	–	–
Fort William and Port Arthur	1,270,576	80,412,609	355,542	1,238,728	118,011	936,125
Eastern	2,805,583	63,847,057	723,690	743,922	32,605	361,843
U.S. Lake ports	–	16,820,580	471,000	665,000	–	1,805,000
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports	3,163,769	15,037,274	–	316,606	–	1,539,668
In transit lake	135,764	3,862,978	82,780	427,573	75,353	–
In transit rail	–	22,563,472	843,965	827,962	227,955	329,491
In transit U.S.A.	–	2,289,279	–	165,000	–	–
Total	9,323,134	380,969,476	5,050,733	6,929,302	951,925	5,815,897
Total same period 1939	14,484,592	271,942,269	9,649,913	11,124,200	520,585	3,647,002

II.—Inspections in the Western Inspection Division and Shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur by Rail and Water, August 1 to September 30, 1940

Western Division		Durum Wheat	Other Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
		bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Inspections	1939	131,770,235		3,321,990	6,997,980	138,431	719,824
	1940	51,552,857		3,010,286	3,840,958	395,309	1,162,673
Shipments	1939	3,116,023	43,133,622	2,892,113	5,425,459	61,179	1,308,793
	1940	1,028,037	32,758,686	3,378,477	2,589,592	331,877	342,895

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

I.—Average Cash Prices per bushel of Canadian Grain at Winnipeg, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, September 1940

Grain and Grade	Week ended				Monthly Average
	Sept. 7	Sept. 14	Sept. 21	Sept. 28	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Wheat—					
No. 1 Man. Hard	0 72⅞	0 73	0 70¾	0 70½	0 71⅝
No. 1 Man. Northern	0 72½	0 73	0 70¾	0 70½	0 71⅝
No. 2 Man. Northern	0 70⅞	0 70½	0 68¼	0 68	0 69¼
No. 3 Man. Northern	0 67⅛	0 68	0 66¼	0 65¾	0 66¾
No. 4 Man. Northern	0 62¼	0 63¾	0 62¼	0 62¼	0 62¾
No. 5	0 58⅜	0 59¾	0 59	0 59	0 59⅛
No. 6	0 56⅜	0 57½	0 56½	0 55½	0 56⅜
Feed	0 52⅛	0 53⅜	0 52½	0 51½	0 52⅜
No. 4 Special	0 62⅜	0 64	0 62⅝	0 62½	0 63⅛
No. 5 Special	0 58⅜	0 59½	0 59	0 58⅝	0 59
No. 6 Special	0 56⅜	0 57½	0 56¼	0 55½	0 56⅞
Tough—No. 1 Hard	0 70¾	0 71⅞	0 69¼	0 68⅝	0 70
No. 1 Northern	0 70¾	0 71⅞	0 69⅜	0 68⅝	0 70
No. 2 Northern	0 67½	0 68	0 65¾	0 65½	0 66⅜
No. 3 Northern	0 63¾	0 65½	0 63¾	0 63½	0 64⅛
Rejected—No. 1 Northern	0 64⅜	0 64⅝	0 62½	0 61½	0 63⅛
No. 2 Northern	0 62⅛	0 62⅜	0 60	0 59	0 60⅞
No. 3 Northern	0 60⅛	0 61½	0 58¾	0 58½	0 59⅜
Smutty—No. 1 Northern	0 67⅞	0 68	0 65⅞	0 65½	0 66⅜
No. 2 Northern	0 65¼	0 65½	0 63¼	0 63	0 64⅛
No. 3 Northern	0 62⅛	0 63	0 61¼	0 60⅜	0 61⅞
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	0 64⅜	0 64⅝	0 62⅜	0 62½	0 63½
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	0 63⅜	0 63⅝	0 61⅝	0 62¼	0 62⅝
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	0 61⅜	0 61⅞	0 59¾	0 61	0 61
No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum	0 64½	0 65	0 62¼	0 62½	0 63½
No. 2 C.W. Amber Durum	0 63⅜	0 64½	0 62¼	0 61⅜	0 63
No. 3 C.W. Amber Durum	0 62⅛	0 63	0 60¼	0 60⅜	0 61⅜
Oats—					
No. 2 C.W.	0 29¼	0 30½	0 30⅜	0 31¾	0 30⅜
No. 3 C.W.	0 27⅛	0 28⅞	0 28¾	0 29⅜	0 28⅛
No. 1 Feed	0 27	0 28¼	0 28¼	0 29	0 28¼
No. 2 Feed	0 24⅝	0 25⅞	0 25⅞	0 26⅜	0 25⅞
No. 3 Feed	0 22⅜	0 23⅞	0 23⅝	0 24⅜	0 23⅞
Barley—					
No. 1 C.W. Six-Row	0 33¼	0 34½	0 35⅜	0 37⅜	0 35⅜
No. 2 C.W. Six-Row	0 33¼	0 34½	0 35⅜	0 37⅜	0 35⅜
No. 3 C.W. Six-Row	0 33	0 33⅞	0 34⅞	0 37½	0 34⅝
No. 1 C.W. Two-Row	0 37⅝	0 39⅛	0 41¾	0 44¼	0 41
No. 2 C.W. Two-Row	0 37⅞	0 39⅛	0 41¾	0 44½	0 41
No. 1 Feed	0 32⅛	0 33⅜	0 34⅜	0 36½	0 34½
No. 2 Feed	0 32⅛	0 32⅞	0 33⅞	0 36⅛	0 34
No. 3 Feed	0 31⅝	0 32⅛	0 33⅛	0 35⅜	0 33¼
Rye—					
No. 2 C.W.	0 42⅞	0 42¼	0 42⅜	0 43½	0 42⅛
No. 3 C.W.	0 38	0 37⅜	0 37½	0 38½	0 38
No. 4 C.W.	0 36⅜	0 35⅔	0 35⅔	0 37⅛	0 36⅛
C.W. Ergoty	0 32⅛	0 31¾	0 31¾	0 33	0 32⅜
Rejected No. 2 C.W.	0 34⅛	0 33¼	0 34¾	0 36	0 34¼
Flaxseed—					
No. 1 C.W.	1 30¼	1 25	1 24⅝	1 19½	1 24⅜
No. 2 C.W.	1 24½	1 20½	1 20¼	1 15½	1 19⅜
No. 3 C.W.	1 16½	1 11	1 10⅝	1 05½	1 10⅜
No. 4 C.W.	1 05½	1 00	0 99⅝	0 94½	0 99½

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													
	May 4	May 11	May 18	May 25	June 1	June 8	June 15	June 22	June 29	July 6	July 13	July 20	July 27	Aug. 3
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Wheat, Red Winter, No. 2—														
Chicago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0 79	0 78	0 77	0 76	0 78
St. Louis	1 10	1 11	1 02	0 90	0 88	0 88	0 89	–	0 82	0 77	0 76	0 75	0 75	0 77
Corn, Yellow, No. 2—														
Chicago	0 68	0 69	0 69	0 68	0 67	0 66	0 66	0 65	0 66	0 65	0 65	0 65	0 66	0 66
St. Louis	0 69	0 69	0 64	–	–	–	–	–	0 66	–	–	–	–	–
Oats, White, No. 3—														
Chicago	0 42	0 42	0 39	0 39	0 38	0 35	0 35	0 35	0 34	0 34	0 34	0 33	0 30	0 31
St. Louis	0 42	0 41	0 41	0 40	0 39	–	0 35	–	0 36	0 35	–	0 33	0 31	–
Rye, No. 2—														
Chicago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0 49

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	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Montreal—							
Flour, first patents..per bbl.*	5 93	6 03	5 53	5 23	5 38[1]	5 67[1]	5 54[1]
Flour, Ont., delivered Montreal.....per bbl.	4 23	4 13	4 00	3 52	3 68[1]	3 71[1]	4 33[1]
Bran.....per ton	25 50	25 75	26 50	24 25	23 75	24 50	23 25
Shorts.....per ton	25 50	25 75	26 50	24 50	25 25	26 50	25 00
Toronto—							
Flour, first patents (jute bags).....per bbl.*	5 93	6 03	5 53	5 23	5 38[1]	5 67[1]	5 54[1]
Flour, first patents (cotton bags).....per bbl.	6 03	6 13	5 63	5 33	5 48[1]	5 77[1]	5 56[1]
Bran.....per ton	26 00	26 00–26 20	27 00	25 40	24 25	25 00	24 00
Shorts.....per ton	26 00	26 00–26 20	27 00	25 60	25 75	27 00	25 80
Winnipeg—							
Flour.....per bbl.	5 88	5 94	5 45	5 15	5 10	5 10	5 10
Bran.....per ton	24 00	24 00	24 75	23 40	23 00	23 00	23 00
Shorts.....per ton	25 00	25 00	25 75	24 40	24 00	24 00	24 00
Vancouver—							
Flour, first patents (cotton bags).....per bbl.	6 68	6 74	6 28	5 95	6 12[1]	6 30[1]	6 43[1]
Minneapolis—							
Flour.....per bbl.	5 58–5 83	5 67–6 02	5 46–5 65	4 82–5 08	4 85–5 05	4 50–4 71	4 61–4 82
Bran.....per ton	22 31–22 69	24 00–24 10	21 63–22 00	16 85–17 25	18 50–18 75	16 44–16 88	17 50–18 05
Shorts.....per ton	21 38–21 88	23 90–24 15	22 38–23 00	20 80–21 30	21 88–22 25	16 68–17 12	18 00–18 50
Duluth—							
Flour.....per bbl.	6 00	5 94	5 75	5 25–5 30	4 91–5 00	4 72–4 83	4 80–4 88

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; 35 cents per barrel from August 7 to September 7 and 70 cents thereafter.

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		
	Aug. 1940	Sept. 1940	Sept. 1939	Aug. 1940	Sept. 1940	Sept. 1939	Aug. 1940	Sept. 1940	Sept. 1939	Aug. 1940	Sept. 1940	Sept. 1939
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Montreal	5 22	4 77	5 02	5 88	5 70	5 73	8 74	9 11	8 99	8 18	7 61	8 00
Toronto	6 64	6 53	6 04	9 08	9 18	8 65	8 60	9 00	8 62	9 37	8 47	8 36
Winnipeg	5 26	5 41	5 15	6 44	7 99	6 95	7 34	7 98	8 43	7 69	7 45	7 67
Calgary	5 38	5 44	4 83	5 84	6 65	5 91	7 51	8 01	8 06	7 37	6 90	6 03
Edmonton	5 02	5 08	4 53	6 09	6 41	5 85	7 17	7 87	7 94	6 70	6 18	6 21
Moose Jaw	4 77	5 47	4 76	5 17	6 16	5 98	6 60	7 94	8 34	6 86	6 30	6 82

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							
	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Aug. 31	Sept. 7	Sept. 14	Sept. 21	Sept. 28
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Beef cattle—								
Steers, choice: 1,300–1,500 lb	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,100–1,300 lb	11 37	11 79	11 92	12 58	12 94	12 92	12 70	12 75
900–1,100 lb	11 31	11 78	11 80	11 15	12 56	12 42	12 30	12 32
750– 900 lb	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heifers, choice, 750–900 lb	10 72	11 02	11 21	11 70	11 92	11 68	11 75	11 75
Veal calves, choice	9 88	10 72	11 02	11 52	11 25	11 65	12 10	11 32
Sheep—								
Lambs, good and choice[1]	9 26	9 45	9 40	9 50	9 20	9 10	9 12	9 14
Hogs—								
Average cost, all packer and shipper purchases	5 93	6 10	6 22	6 73	6 83	6 44	6 34	6 27
Good and choice, 180-200 lb	6 44	6 68	6 87	7 32	7 21	6 77	6 50	6 26
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	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Montreal—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	8 64	8 57	8 11	8 18
medium	7 57	7 28	7 24	7 25
common	6 03	5 78	5 45	5 74
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	8 67	8 47	8 14	8 31
medium	7 56	7 24	7 23	7 32
common	5 99	5 36	5 05	4 75
Heifers.....good	7 32	6 99	6 73	6 63
medium	6 47	6 19	5 71	5 72
Calves, fed.....good	8 78	–	–	–
medium	7 58	7 18	–	–
Calves, veal...good and choice	8 20	8 41	9 06	10 06
common and medium	6 54	6 54	7 25	8 29
Cows.....good	6 27	5 66	5 55	5 61
medium	5 50	5 11	4 95	4 82
Bulls.....good	5 84	5 22	5 32	5 40
Hogs.....selects	9 06	9 40	9 35	9 73
bacon	8 56	8 90	8 85	9 23
butchers	8 01	8 35	8 30	8 68
heavies	7 56	7 90	7 85	8 23
lights and feeders	9 51	9 38	8 76	9 05
Lambs.....good handyweights	11 77	10 91	9 49	8 71
Sheep.....good handyweights	5 68	4 93	4 80	4 86
Toronto—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	8 22	8 48	8 20	8 45
medium	7 90	8 01	7 64	7 60
common	7 45	7 27	6 88	6 78
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	8 39	8 51	8 14	8 26
medium	8 02	7 96	7 75	7 81
common	7 46	7 42	7 16	7 15
Heifers.....good	8 16	8 46	8 13	8 16
medium	7 71	7 99	7 61	7 57
Calves, fed.....good	8 33	9 22	9 26	9 44
medium	7 93	7 00	8 67	8 44
Calves, veal...good and choice	9 31	9 33	10 35	11 11
common and medium	7 37	7 76	8 43	8 92
Cows.....good	6 11	5 50	5 43	5 33
medium	5 57	4 93	4 75	4 70
Bulls.....good	5 81	5 61	5 41	5 36
Stocker and feeder steers..good	7 29	7 15	7 12	6 60
common	6 80	6 46	6 41	6 39
Hogs.....selects	8 80	9 26	9 31	9 66
bacon	8 30	8 76	8 81	9 16
butchers	7 75	8 21	8 26	8 61
heavies	7 30	7 76	7 81	8 16
lights and feeders	7 60	8 06	8 11	8 46
Lambs....good handyweights	12 17	11 36	10 11	9 18
common, all weights	9 68	8 75	8 25	7 90
Sheep.....good handyweights	4 73	4 68	4 89	5 36
Winnipeg—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	7 46	7 55	7 20	7 19
medium	6 66	6 33	6 27	6 25
common	5 71	5 48	5 37	5 36
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	7 49	7 56	7 19	7 16
medium	6 75	6 37	6 24	6 25
common	5 83	5 48	5 44	5 47
Heifers.....good	6 74	6 55	6 31	6 29
medium	5 92	5 54	5 34	5 43
Calves, fed.....good	7 63	8 32	8 25	8 25
medium	6 91	7 09	7 00	7 00
Calves, veal...good and choice	7 31	7 14	7 59	8 70
common and medium	5 51	5 35	5 67	6 25
Cows.....good	5 45	4 65	4 71	4 63
medium	4 30	3 63	3 92	4 11
Bulls.....good	4 84	4 51	4 64	4 60
Stocker and feeder steers..good	6 13	5 91	6 22	6 41
common	5 09	4 66	4 91	5 05
Stock cows and heifers...good	4 75	4 70	4 78	4 75
common	3 55	3 65	3 55	3 50
Hogs.....selects	8 25	8 43	8 55	8 95
bacon	7 75	7 93	8 05	8 45
butchers	7 00	7 18	7 22	7 66
heavies	6 75	6 94	7 01	7 46
lights and feeders	7 56	7 42	7 16	7 51
Lambs.....good handyweights	9 49	8 59	8 09	7 77
common, all weights	7 20	6 71	6 74	6 70
Sheep.....good handyweights	4 72	3 58	3 75	3 75

Classification	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Calgary—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	7 20	6 81	6 78	6 85
medium	6 69	6 33	6 17	6 25
common	5 83	5 57	5 42	5 50
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	7 06	6 61	6 76	6 85
medium	6 55	6 11	6 16	6 25
common	–	5 50	5 39	5 50
Heifers.....good	6 60	6 46	6 58	6 65
medium	5 82	5 75	5 75	5 75
Calves, fed.....good	7 63	7 78	7 63	7 45
medium	7 15	7 34	–	7 10
Calves, veal...good and choice	7 45	6 90	6 68	7 51
common and medium	5 75	5 61	5 30	5 63
Cows.....good	4 71	4 08	4 34	4 63
medium	4 12	3 78	3 77	3 91
Bulls.....good	4 61	4 61	4 48	4 60
Stocker and feeder steers..good	6 05	5 93	6 08	6 25
common	5 16	5 00	5 05	5 37
Stock cows and heifers.....good	5 22	5 00	5 15	5 40
common	4 00	3 75	3 75	3 79
Hogs.....selects	7 75	8 19	8 17	8 67
bacon	7 25	7 69	7 67	8 17
butchers	6 25	6 67	6 74	7 17
heavies	4 75	5 09	5 10	5 67
lights and feeders	7 38	7 79	7 97	8 07
Lambs.....good handyweights	9 63	8 50	7 89	7 20
Edmonton—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	7 43	7 49	6 95	6 83
medium	6 90	6 56	6 36	6 25
common	5 50	4 88	5 00	5 00
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	7 13	7 29	6 94	6 83
medium	6 43	6 45	6 40	6 25
common	–	5 02	5 33	5 35
Heifers.....good	7 18	7 25	6 81	6 52
medium	6 70	6 56	6 25	6 07
Calves, fed.....good	7 56	7 74	7 25	7 25
medium	6 91	6 74	6 75	6 75
Calves, veal...good and choice	7 51	6 79	7 05	7 37
common and medium	6 07	5 72	5 89	6 00
Cows.....good	5 20	4 26	4 25	4 31
medium	4 47	3 70	3 75	3 75
Bulls.....good	4 41	4 32	4 00	4 01
Stocker and feeder steers..good	5 34	5 45	5 75	5 73
common	4 78	4 44	4 75	4 74
Stock cows and heifers....good	–	4 25	4 50	4 50
Hogs.....selects	7 75	8 08	8 03	8 65
bacon	7 25	7 58	7 53	8 15
butchers	6 25	6 54	6 51	7 14
heavies	4 75	5 12	4 98	5 64
lights and feeders	6 55	–	6 83	–
Lambs.....good handyweights	8 82	7 98	7 49	6 85
common, all weights	5 80	5 21	5 25	5 26
Sheep.....good handyweights	–	4 63	–	–
Moose Jaw—				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	6 51	6 29	6 25	6 26
medium	5 89	5 50	5 46	5 61
common	4 97	4 68	–	4 62
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	–	6 42	6 26	6 43
medium	–	5 74	5 60	–
common	–	–	–	–
Heifers.....good	6 12	6 20	6 00	6 08
medium	5 40	5 42	5 47	5 39
Calves, fed.....good	6 49	6 51	6 40	–
medium	5 59	5 35	5 54	5 75
Calves, veal...good and choice	7 11	6 51	6 49	7 46
common and medium	5 33	4 83	4 74	5 70
Cows.....good	4 90	4 06	4 15	4 42
medium	4 28	3 49	3 49	3 89
Bulls.....good	4 00	3 64	3 63	4 02
Stocker and feeder steers..good	4 84	4 87	5 27	6 23
common	3 89	3 77	4 15	5 05
Stock cows and heifers ...good	4 61	4 14	4 59	4 66
common	3 39	3 12	3 39	3 00
Hogs.....selects	8 00	8 21	8 23	8 77
bacon	7 50	7 71	7 73	8 27
butchers	6 95	6 94	6 95	7 50
heavies	6 50	6 71	–	7 35
lights and feeders	6 80	7 22	6 44	7 27
Lambs....good handyweights	8 09	7 73	7 21	7 24

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

Description	Unit	July	Aug.	Sept.	Description	Unit	July	Aug.	Sept.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Halifax—					**Winnipeg—**				
Hams, 12 to 18 lb.	lb.	0 26	0 26	0 28	Hams, smoked, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 26	0 26	0 27
Bacon, choice side	"	0 26	0 26	0 28	Bacon, smoked, 6 to 8 lb.	"	0 23	0 24	0 23
Barrelled mess pork, P.E.I.	bbl.	33 50	33 50	33 50	Pork, mess, barrelled	bbl.	25 92	25 38	27 00
Beef carcass, steer	lb.	0 17	0 16	0 16	Beef carcass, good steer, 450 to 650 lb.	lb.	0 15	0 14	0 13
Lamb, spring	"	0 18	0 20	0 20	Lamb, good, 37 to 48 lb.	"	0 19	0 17	0 17
Lard, pure	"	0 10	0 10	0 10	Lard, tierces	"	0 08	0 08	0 08
Butter, fresh-made creamery prints	"	0 24	0 26	0 26	Butter, first grade, creamery prints	"	0 24	0 23	0 24
Cheese, new	"	0 18	0 18	0 18	Cheese, Manitoba triplets	"	0 17	0 16	0 16
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 33	0 35	0 41	Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 25	0 26	0 34
Potatoes, No. 1	75 lb.	1 40	1 25	0 94	Potatoes, Manitoba, No. 2	cwt.	2 77	1 45	1 25
Saint John—									
Hams	lb.	0 28	0 28	0 28					
Bacon	"	0 28	0 28	0 28	**Regina—**				
Beef carcass, country beef steers	"	0 12	0 12	0 11	Hams, smoked, Dominion, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 25	0 25	0 27
Lamb	"	0 24	0 20	0 20	Bacon, smoked, Dominion, 6 to 8 lb.	"	0 23	0 23	0 24
Lard, pure	"	0 10	0 10	0 10	Beef carcass, good steer and heifer, 550 to 750 lb.	"	0 14	0 13	0 13
Butter, creamery	"	0 24	0 24	0 25	Lamb, good spring	"	0 19	0 17	0 17
Cheese, new	"	0 17	0 16	0 16	Lard, in tierces, approx. 360 lb.	"	0 07	0 07	0 06
Eggs, Grade A, large	doz.	0 31	0 33	0 39	Butter, first grade, creamery prints	"	0 21	0 22	0 23
Potatoes, Canada, Grade I.	75 lb.	1 16	0 96	0 80	Cheese, Sask. Stiltons	"	0 17	0 17	0 17
Hay, pressed, car lots, No. 1	ton	12 75	13 00	12 00	Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 22	0 23	0 29
					Potatoes, White, No. 2	cwt.	3 08	1 94	1 34
Montreal—									
Hams, smoked, light, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 23	0 23	0 25					
Bacon, smoked, light, 6 to 8 lb.	"	0 20	0 20	0 20					
Pork, mess, barrelled	bbl.	17 28	17 90	21 33					
Beef carcass, good steer, 400 to 600 lb.	lb.	0 15	0 15	0 15	**Calgary—**				
Beef, plate, barrelled (200 lb.)	bbl.	14 00	15 50	19 50	Hams, smoked, Dominion, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 24	0 24	0 24
Lamb, choice, fresh	lb.	0 22	0 19	0 16	Bacon, smoked, Dominion, 6 to 8 lb.	"	0 21	0 21	0 21
Lard, pure, in tierces	"	0 07	0 07	0 08	Barrelled mess pork	bbl.	30 00	30 00	30 00
Butter, first grade, creamery prints	"	0 24	0 24	0 24	Beef carcass, good steer, 450 to 650 lb.	lb.	0 15	0 14	0 14
Cheese, new, large	"	0 15	0 15	0 15	Lamb, good, 37 to 48 lb.	"	0 19	0 18	0 16
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 29	0 34	0 38	Lard, in tierces, approx.360 lb	"	0 08	0 08	0 06
Potatoes, Quebec White, No. 1	75 lb.	1 19	0 53	0 55	Butter, first grade, creamery prints	"	0 23	0 23	0 22
Timothy hay, extra, No. 2	ton	11 00	10 50	10 00	Cheese, Royal Canadian Half Stiltons, new	"	0 16	0 16	0 16
					Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 23	0 23	0 31
Toronto—					Potatoes, Gems, No. 2	cwt.	2 43	1 80	1 28
Hams, No. 1, smoked, light, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 26	0 26	0 26					
Bacon, No. 1, smoked, light, 4 to 8 lb.	"	0 24	0 24	0 24					
Pork, mess, barrelled	bbl.	20 52	20 95	25 92	**Vancouver—**				
Beef carcass, good steer, 450 to 650 lb.	lb.	0 16	0 16	0 16	Hams, smoked, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 25	0 25	0 26
Beef, plate, barrelled (net, 200 lb.)	bbl.	15 00	15 25	19 00	Bacon, smoked, 6 to 8 lb.	"	0 23	0 24	0 26
Lamb, good, 37 to 48 lb.	lb.	0 23	0 20	0 17	Pork, mess, barrelled	bbl.	36 72	36 72	36 72
Lard, tierces	"	0 09	0 09	0 09	Beef carcass, Grade A, good steer	lb.	0 16	0 14	0 14
Butter, first grade, creamery prints	"	0 23	0 23	0 24	Spring lamb, good	"	0 23	0 19	0 18
Cheese, No. 1, large, new cheddar	"	0 16	0 16	0 16	Lard, tierces	"	0 08	0 08	0 07
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 26	0 31	0 36	Butter, first grade, creamery prints	"	0 25	0 25	0 25
Potatoes, Ontario White, No. 1	75 lb.	1 24	0 82	0 83	Cheese, mild, Ontario, Stiltons	"	0 20	0 20	0 20
Timothy hay, baled, No. 2	ton	10 50	10 73	10 08	Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	0 23	0 27	0 30
					Potatoes, local, No. 1	cwt.	2 16	1 64	1 58

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.