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CROP REPORT, APRIL 16

This bulletin gives (1) the total quantities of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed in Canada at the end of March, 1941; (2) the stocks of certain agricultural products of 1940 remaining on farms at March 31, 1941, and (3) the quantity of the 1940 wheat crop fed or to be fed to live stock and poultry during the crop season.

SUMMARY

Stocks of Grain at March 31.—Total stocks of Canadian wheat at March 31, 1941, amounted to 639,572,120 bushels, of which 595,531,409 bushels were in Canadian storage positions and on farms, while the remainder of 44,040,711 bushels was in the United States. The total stocks of Canadian wheat at the end of March this year were 220,510,425 bushels greater than the revised total of 419,061,695 bushels on hand at the same date last year. This year's stocks establish a new high record for March 31.

Stocks of wheat on farms including seed supplies totalled 157,652,000 bushels at March 31, 1941, representing an increase of 51,496,000 bushels over the revised total of 106,156,000 bushels on farms at March 31 a year ago. This year's total establishes a new record also for the amount of wheat carried on farms. Wheat in commercial storage or in transit in Canada on March 31 this year amounted to 437,879,409 bushels compared with last year's total of 290,617,498 bushels.

Total stocks of Canadian oats in Canada and the United States at March 31, 1941, amounted to 145,122,319 bushels, indicating a reduction from the 154,447,775 bushels in store a year ago. Barley stocks amounted to 35,852,219 bushels, likewise indicating a small reduction from the 37,562,109 bushels on hand a year ago. Stocks of rye at March 31 this year at 10,230,794 bushels showed an increase over last year's stocks of 7,121,029 bushels. Flaxseed stocks were also higher at 1,551,947 bushels compared with last year's total of 999,066 bushels.

Stocks of Potatoes and Hay and Clover on Farms at March 31.—Farm stocks of potatoes in Canada at March 31, 1941, amounted to 13,702,000 cwt., representing an increase over the farm potato stocks of the two previous years, and being about equal to the stocks recorded at March 31, 1938. Last year's March 31 potato stocks on farms totalled 9,037,000 cwt. About 13 per cent of the 1940 potato crop was reported lost through winter rot, etc., compared with a 10 per cent loss from the 1939 crop.

Supplies of hay and clover on farms at March 31, 1941, were estimated at 3,206,000 tons, representing an increase of 291,000 tons over last year's supplies.

Wheat Fed to Live Stock and Poultry.—The preliminary estimate of wheat fed or to be fed to live stock and poultry during the 1940-41 crop season amounts to 53,000,000 bushels. This represents the heaviest feeding of wheat so far reported in any one year, and compares with last year's revised estimate of 36,788,000 bushels. A substantially higher rate of wheat feeding has been reported in the Prairie Provinces.

TOTAL STOCKS OF GRAIN IN CANADA AT MARCH 31, 1941

Total stocks of *wheat* in Canada at March 31, 1941, amounted to 595,531,409 bushels as compared with 396,773,498 bushels at the same date in 1940. Stocks in various positions at March 31, 1941, with corresponding figures for 1940 within brackets are as follows: In elevators and flour mills 420,897,555 bushels (283,486,257 bushels); in transit by rail 16,981,854 bushels (7,131,241 bushels); on farms 157,652,000 bushels (106,156,000 bushels).

The total quantity of *oats* in Canada at March 31, 1941, is estimated at 144,923,319 bushels, as compared with 153,986,775 bushels at the end of March, 1940, this year's total comprising 4,917,789 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 2,476,530 bushels in transit by rail and 137,529,000 bushels on farms.

Barley stocks amounted to 35,480,014 bushels, as compared with 36,291,503 bushels at the same date last year, the figures for 1941 including 4,451,720 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 1,272,294 bushels in transit by rail and 29,756,000 bushels on farms.

Stocks of *rye* in Canada at March 31, 1941, are estimated at 6,877,295 bushels, as against 5,997,765 bushels in 1940, this year's total including 2,439,322 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 165,973 bushels in transit by rail and 4,272,000 bushels on farms.

Flaxseed stocks amounted to 1,551,947 bushels, as compared with 999,066 bushels at the end of March, 1940, the total in 1941 being made up of 814,188 bushels in elevators, 87,359 bushels in transit by rail and 650,400 bushels on farms.

STOCKS ON FARMS AT MARCH 31, 1941

At March 31, 1941, the quantity of wheat remaining on farms amounted to 157,652,000 bushels or 29 per cent of the total 1940 wheat crop of 551,390,000 bushels. At the same date last year 106,156,000 bushels or 20 per cent remained from the 1939 crop of 520,623,000 bushels.

Of the other crops, the proportions and the quantities, in bushels, remaining on farms at March 31, 1941, with the corresponding figures at the same date last year within brackets, were as follows: Oats 36 per cent or 137,529,000 (37 per cent or 141,118,000); barley 29 per cent or 29,756,000 (27 per cent or 27,586,000); rye 31 per cent or 4,272,000 (18 per cent or 2,823,000); flaxseed 20 per cent or 650,000 (16 per cent or 328,000); buckwheat 20 per cent or 1,361,000 (21 per cent or 1,411,000); corn for husking 24 per cent or 1,600,000 (19 per cent or 1,538,000); potatoes 32 per cent or 13,702,000 cwt. (25 per cent or 9,037,000 cwt.); hay and clover 23 per cent or 3,206,000 tons (22 per cent or 2,915,000 tons).

NOTE:—All figures covering stocks of grain and potatoes at March 31 include seed supplies for the ensuing crop.

Table 7—Stocks of Canadian Grain in Canada and in the United States at March 31.

Description	Wheat				Oats	
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1940	1941
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
In Canada—						
Port William—Port Arthur elevators.....	13,143,928	41,371,720	79,920,804	88,413,078	2,794,059	1,184,850
Vancouver—New Westminster elevators.....	1,490,746	8,746,582	15,791,380	18,429,289	203,045	42,447
Victoria elevator.....	—	665,390	568,704	975,450	—	—
Prince Rupert elevator...	292,279	—	1,136,049	1,208,145	—	—
Churchill elevator.....	11,820	2,213,380	2,494,610	2,617,396	—	—
Interior terminal elevators.....	1,082,759	8,981,937	15,961,969	17,905,154	136,880	29,760
Country and private terminal elevators.....	15,322,176	41,204,398	120,580,987	244,436,188	4,996,456	1,609,191
Mills and mill elevators...	3,179,899	6,396,861	7,265,740	7,884,926	1,080,137	793,855
Eastern elevators.....	7,380,276	21,878,229	37,767,308	34,356,301	1,464,340	751,286
Eastern elevators afloat...	—	—	—	3,099,628	—	—
Eastern mills.....	1,324,260	1,334,108	1,998,706	1,572,000	869,206	506,400
In transit by rail.....	1,351,702	6,963,408	7,131,241	16,981,854	1,324,652	2,476,530
On farms.....	38,980,000	61,220,000	106,156,000	157,652,000	141,118,000	137,529,000
Total in Canada.....	83,559,845	200,976,013	396,773,498	595,531,409	153,986,775	144,923,319
Total Canadian Grain in United States.....	1,169,833	1,828,346	22,288,197	44,040,711	461,000	199,000
Total Canadian Grain in Canada and United States.....	84,669,678	202,804,359	419,061,695	639,572,120	154,447,775	145,122,319

Description	Barley		Rye		Flaxseed	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
In Canada—						
Port William—Port Arthur elevators.....	1,684,357	610,515	1,178,498	1,665,967	285,519	375,826
Vancouver—New Westminster elevators.....	258,522	41,795	8,442	501	—	—
Victoria elevator.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert elevator...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Churchill elevator.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interior terminal elevators.....	7,905	7,491	2,776	228	98	2,001
Country and private terminal elevators.....	2,783,017	1,020,068	1,412,271	431,646	315,267	294,159
Mills and mill elevators...	2,395,638	2,310,354	94,076	67,129	62,482	88,863
Eastern elevators.....	706,584	299,597	326,747	238,751	—	37,909
Eastern elevators afloat...	—	—	—	—	—	15,430
Eastern mills.....	68,760	161,900	36,455	35,100	—	—
In transit by rail.....	800,720	1,272,294	115,500	165,973	7,500	87,359
On farms.....	27,586,000	29,756,000	2,823,000	4,272,000	328,200	650,400
Total in Canada.....	36,291,593	35,480,014	5,997,765	6,877,295	999,066	1,551,947
Total Canadian Grain in United States.....	1,270,666	372,205	1,123,264	3,353,499	—	—
Total Canadian Grain in Canada and United States.....	37,562,109	35,852,219	7,121,029	10,230,794	999,066	1,551,947

Table 2.—Produce on Farms at March 31, 1937 to 1941

(000 omitted)

Description	Pro- duction 1940	Percentage and Quantity of Previous Year's Crop Remaining on Farms at March 31.									
		1941		1940		1939		1938		1937	
		bu.	p.c.	bu.	p.c.	bu.	p.c.	bu.	p.c.	bu.	p.c.
Canada—											
Wheat.....	551,390	29	157,652	20	106,156	17	61,220	22	38,980	20	44,231
Oats.....	380,526	36	137,529	37	141,118	36	135,424	25	68,043	25	68,079
Barley.....	104,256	29	29,756	27	27,586	28	29,001	21	17,061	16	11,195
Rye.....	13,994	31	4,272	18	2,823	25	2,732	12	694	9	370
Buckwheat.....	6,692	20	1,361	21	1,411	20	1,439	18	1,387	19	1,635
Corn, husking.....	6,956	24	1,600	19	1,538	13	1,000	20	1,083	16	973
Flaxseed.....	3,189	20	650	16	328	14	194	11	85	12	220
Potatoes.....	cwt. 42,300	32	cwt. 13,702	25	cwt. 9,037	27	cwt. 9,558	33	cwt. 13,878	27	cwt. 10,482
Hay and clover.....	tons 14,070	23	tons 3,206	22	tons 2,915	21	tons 2,959	21	tons 2,740	24	tons 3,356
Prince Edward Island—											
Wheat.....	bu. 238	29	bu. 69	20	bu. 33	15	bu. 27	17	bu. 40	17	bu. 34
Oats.....	4,998	41	2,049	31	1,509	32	1,550	29	997	38	2,076
Barley.....	397	29	115	22	55	22	43	17	24	23	34
Buckwheat.....	74	20	15	8	5	15	10	13	7	15	13
Potatoes.....	cwt. 4,579	33	cwt. 1,511	23	cwt. 1,021	30	cwt. 1,153	31	cwt. 1,076	27	cwt. 1,064
Hay and clover.....	tons 344	28	tons 96	20	tons 59	20	tons 59	33	tons 126	31	tons 110
Nova Scotia—											
Wheat.....	bu. 55	14	bu. 8	11	bu. 5	15	bu. 8	13	bu. 7	16	bu. 12
Oats.....	3,265	26	849	25	831	25	667	21	457	31	1,174
Barley.....	351	18	63	16	48	17	41	15	29	20	54
Buckwheat.....	84	16	13	12	10	12	10	10	9	19	25
Potatoes.....	cwt. 2,313	32	cwt. 740	33	cwt. 671	26	cwt. 307	29	cwt. 547	32	cwt. 626
Hay and clover.....	tons 649	20	tons 130	22	tons 133	24	tons 167	24	tons 184	26	tons 191
New Brunswick—											
Wheat.....	bu. 176	22	bu. 39	23	bu. 32	23	bu. 35	20	bu. 37	24	bu. 75
Oats.....	6,507	34	2,212	35	2,335	36	2,245	28	1,440	33	2,382
Barley.....	521	22	115	16	73	18	69	20	54	18	66
Buckwheat.....	537	20	107	15	82	17	101	18	104	20	181
Potatoes.....	cwt. 6,896	40	cwt. 2,758	37	cwt. 1,864	23	cwt. 937	43	cwt. 2,482	35	cwt. 1,989
Hay and clover.....	tons 944	22	tons 208	22	tons 186	22	tons 199	25	tons 201	32	tons 285
Quebec—											
Wheat.....	bu. 522	20	bu. 104	21	bu. 121	14	bu. 106	17	bu. 149	17	bu. 158
Oats.....	44,290	28	12,401	30	13,588	21	8,083	19	6,812	30	14,155
Barley.....	3,888	20	778	19	770	15	625	15	538	18	731
Rye.....	103	21	22	17	19	14	16	11	12	14	15
Buckwheat.....	2,144	18	386	21	521	16	434	17	539	19	657
Flaxseed.....	140	10	14	25	8	17	5	14	4	18	5
Potatoes.....	cwt. 13,125	35	cwt. 4,594	17	cwt. 1,825	19	cwt. 1,892	29	cwt. 3,613	27	cwt. 3,331
Hay and clover.....	tons 5,223	21	tons 1,097	21	tons 1,033	18	tons 943	19	tons 912	25	tons 1,390
Ontario—											
Wheat.....	bu. 23,400	28	bu. 6,552	30	bu. 7,146	32	bu. 6,858	22	bu. 4,464	16	bu. 2,274
Oats.....	86,554	32	27,697	34	29,457	34	27,930	25	18,451	25	16,715
Barley.....	15,519	24	3,725	27	4,482	27	4,494	21	3,362	18	2,523
Rye.....	1,557	18	280	17	234	22	316	13	198	11	98
Buckwheat.....	3,796	22	835	22	785	25	875	19	712	19	752
Corn, husking.....	6,956	23	1,600	19	1,538	13	1,000	20	1,083	16	973
Flaxseed.....	170	15	26	13	8	22	10	11	6	10	3
Potatoes.....	cwt. 6,753	20	cwt. 1,351	31	cwt. 2,247	29	cwt. 2,162	33	cwt. 3,330	23	cwt. 2,001
Hay and clover.....	tons 5,021	26	tons 1,305	23	tons 1,077	25	tons 1,199	23	tons 1,058	24	tons 1,113
Manitoba—											
Wheat.....	bu. 66,000	25	bu. 16,500	16	bu. 10,000	16	bu. 8,000	18	bu. 8,000	20	bu. 5,200
Oats.....	33,000	32	10,560	33	11,385	35	14,350	32	13,784	23	4,692
Barley.....	27,500	25	6,875	24	6,720	26	8,060	22	7,656	16	3,038
Rye.....	2,250	17	383	12	240	16	518	12	295	10	95
Buckwheat.....	57	8	5	8	8	7	9	16	11	7	7
Flaxseed.....	800	19	152	12	53	9	31	9	33	10	42
Potatoes.....	cwt. 1,784	28	cwt. 500	23	cwt. 464	29	cwt. 555	31	cwt. 769	17	cwt. 171
Hay and clover.....	tons 581	17	tons 99	20	tons 141	22	tons 169	18	tons 142	24	tons 139
Saskatchewan—											
Wheat.....	bu. 272,000	28	bu. 76,000	19	bu. 52,000	18	bu. 25,000	28	bu. 10,000	21	bu. 23,100
Oats.....	93,000	40	37,200	44	49,280	38	34,200	19	4,244	26	17,020

Table 2.—Produce on Farms at March 31, 1937 to 1941—concluded
(000 omitted)

Description	Pro- duction 1940	Percentage and Quantity of Previous Year's Crop Remaining on Farms at March 31.									
		1941		1940		1939		1938		1937	
	bu.	p.c.	bu.	p.c.	bu.	p.c.	bu.	p.c.	bu.	p.c.	bu.
Saskatchewan—Con.											
Barley.....	23,500	29	6,815	29	7,540	27	5,400	13	717	15	2,494
Rye.....	7,000	34	2,380	19	1,767	25	850	7	44	7	104
Flaxseed.....	1,650	20	330	15	192	11	80	12	23	13	161
Potatoes.....	cwt.		cwt.		cwt.		cwt.		cwt.		cwt.
	2,548	31	790	25	430	40	1,316	23	302	23	376
Hay and clover.....	tons		tons		tons		tons		tons		tons
	337	19	64	24	107	22	63	7	9	16	48
Alberta—											
Wheat.....	bu.		bu.		bu.		bu.		bu.		bu.
	187,000	31	58,000	23	36,500	14	21,000	21	16,000	20	13,200
Oats.....	103,000	42	43,260	37	31,450	45	45,450	27	20,790	18	9,000
Barley.....	32,000	35	11,200	29	7,830	35	10,220	21	4,641	13	2,210
Rye.....	3,000	40	1,200	23	552	38	1,026	14	166	7	53
Flaxseed.....	425	30	128	24	67	27	68	15	19	12	9
Potatoes.....	cwt.		cwt.		cwt.		cwt.		cwt.		cwt.
	1,862	39	726	20	244	36	751	36	1,004	25	454
Hay and clover.....	tons		tons		tons		tons		tons		tons
	638	22	140	21	119	23	125	15	66	12	51
British Columbia—											
Wheat.....	bu.		bu.		bu.		bu.		bu.		bu.
	1,999	19	380	17	319	13	188	16	283	12	178
Oats.....	5,912	22	1,301	21	1,283	19	949	19	1,068	16	865
Barley.....	580	12	70	14	68	12	49	8	40	10	45
Rye.....	84	8	7	9	11	6	6	10	9	7	5
Flaxseed.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potatoes.....	cwt.		cwt.		cwt.		cwt.		cwt.		cwt.
	2,440	30	732	14	271	22	395	33	755	24	470
Hay and clover.....	tons		tons		tons		tons		tons		tons
	333	20	67	19	60	13	35	13	42	9	29

Table 3.—Preliminary Estimate of the Proportion of the 1940 Wheat Crop Retained on Farms as Feed for Live Stock and Poultry during the Crop Year ending July 31, 1941, as compared with the Previous Crop Year.

Province	Production in 1939		Quantities retained for feed in 1939-40		Production in 1940		Quantities retained for feed in 1940-41	
	bu.	p.c.	bu.		bu.	p.c.	bu.	
Prince Edward Island.....	165,000	18.0	30,000		238,000	24.0	57,000	
Nova Scotia.....	45,000	29.0	13,000		55,000	28.0	15,000	
New Brunswick.....	140,000	34.0	48,000		176,000	36.0	64,000	
Quebec.....	577,000	43.0	248,000		522,000	53.0	277,000	
Ontario.....	23,821,000	71.4	17,000,000		23,400,000	62.0	14,508,000	
Manitoba.....	61,300,000	4.9	3,024,000		66,000,000	7.6	5,000,000	
Saskatchewan.....	271,300,000	2.8	7,499,000		272,000,000	4.8	13,000,000	
Alberta.....	161,400,000	4.9	7,988,000		187,000,000	10.2	19,000,000	
British Columbia.....	1,875,000	50.0	938,000		1,999,000	54.0	1,079,000	
Canada.....	520,623,000	7.1	36,788,000		551,390,000	9.6	53,000,000	

Table 4.—Per Capita Consumption of Wheat, 1931 to 1940

Crop year ended July 31	Population	Wheat milled for flour for home con- sumption		Con- sumption per capita
		No.	bu.	
1931.....	10,376,000		41,916,000	4.0
1932.....	10,506,000		41,750,000	4.0
1933.....	10,681,000		43,621,000	4.1
1934.....	10,824,000		43,068,000	4.0
1935.....	10,935,000		43,065,000	3.9
1936.....	11,028,000		44,865,000	4.1
1937.....	11,120,000		43,549,000	3.9
1938.....	11,204,000		42,841,000	3.8
1939.....	11,315,000		47,221,000	4.2
1940.....	11,422,000		49,499,000	4.3
Average.....	—	—	—	4.0

CROP REPORT, MAY 9

The first crop report of the present season indicates (1) the intended acreage of principal field crops as reported by crop correspondents at April 30; (2) the progress of spring seeding and (3) winter-killing and condition at April 30, of fall wheat, fall rye and hay and clover meadows. The intended acreages shown in this report are merely indicative of farmers' plans at the end of April and may be altered by subsequent conditions affecting seeding. An effort is made, however, to eliminate the habitual bias in the "Intentions" figures as disclosed by the experience of previous years.

SUMMARY

Intentions to Plant, 1941.—The decrease in Canada's wheat area in 1941 will amount to 25 per cent or 7,070,700 acres, if growers complete their seeding operations according to intentions expressed at April 30. A reduction of this magnitude would place the 1941 wheat area at 21,655,500 acres, in contrast with the record total of 28,726,200 acres for the whole of Canada in 1940. Almost wholly compensating for the expected decrease in the wheat area are the increases reported for oats, barley and summer-fallow. The 1941 oat area will be increased by 12 per cent, or by 1,529,600 acres to 13,827,200 acres for all Canada, while the barley area is expected to increase by 24 per cent, or by 1,051,500 acres over the 1940 area to a level of 5,393,000 acres for 1941. In addition, the area devoted to summer-fallow in the Prairie Provinces is expected to increase by 25 per cent, or by 3,919,000 acres from the area fallowed in 1940 to 19,505,000 acres to be fallowed in 1941. While the spring rye and mixed grains areas for the whole of Canada will not be greatly altered from those of the previous year, the flaxseed area is expected to increase by 40 per cent from the 397,400 acres sown in 1940 to 555,900 acres for 1941.

The major reduction in the wheat area this year is being made in the Prairie Provinces, in response to the Dominion Government's request for a smaller wheat area, together with the program offered for a diversion of land use into coarse grains, grasses, and summer-fallow. For the Prairie Provinces, the intended wheat area for 1941 amounts to 20,882,000 acres, a reduction of 25 per cent or of 6,868,000 acres from the 27,750,000 acres sown to wheat in 1940. This reduction represents virtually an unparalleled individual effort on the part of farmers to adjust their production in light of the existing wheat situation, the nearest approach being the 20 per cent reduction in wheat acreage effected by United States growers in the autumn of 1938 and spring of 1939. Reductions of 26 per cent are reported for Manitoba and Saskatchewan in 1941, while the reduction for Alberta is estimated at 22 per cent. At the same time Manitoba growers are planning increases of 20 per cent in oats, 25 per cent in barley, spring rye and flaxseed, and 20 per cent in summer-fallow. Saskatchewan is increasing oats by 20 per cent, barley by 30 per cent, spring rye by 5 per cent, flaxseed by 50 per cent, and summer-fallow by 28 per cent. Alberta is also increasing oats by 20 per cent, barley by 35 per cent, spring rye by 10 per cent, flaxseed by 75 per cent, and summer-fallow by 22 per cent.

For the whole of Canada, a decrease of 3 per cent in the potato area is intended. By provinces, the reductions are as follows: Prince Edward Island, 15 per cent; Nova Scotia, 3 per cent; New Brunswick, 7 per cent; Quebec, 2 per cent; and Ontario, 4 per cent. Manitoba is indicating a 6 per cent increase, while the potato areas in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia are expected to remain unchanged.

Fall Wheat and Fall Rye.—The Ontario fall wheat area remaining for harvest in 1941 is 581,200 acres, compared with 775,400 acres in 1940. This year's condition at April 30 was 96, compared with 97 a year ago. The fall rye area

remaining for harvest in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces totals 646,200 acres, compared with 785,600 acres in 1940. The April 30 condition averaged 95 compared with 89 a year ago.

Hay and Clover.—Winter-killing of hay and clover amounted to 3 per cent in 1940-41 compared with 4 per cent in 1939-40. The condition of hay and clover meadows at April 30 was 101 compared with 97 a year ago.

Spring Seeding.—The spring wheat area in the Prairie Provinces was 21 per cent sown at April 30, compared with 16 per cent in the previous year. Seeding of coarse grains was barely ahead of last year's. In both Ontario and British Columbia the seeding of spring grains was much further advanced at April 30 than in the previous year.

Table 1.—Intended Acreages of Principal Crops and Summer-Fallow at April 30, 1941, as compared with Acreages in 1940

Description	Area 1940	Intentions		Description	Area 1940	Intentions	
		P.C. of 1940	Area 1941			P.C. of 1940	Area 1941
	acres	p.c.	acres		acres	p.c.	acres
Canada—				Ontario—Con.			
Fall wheat ¹	775,400	75	581,200	Fall rye ¹	81,500	63	51,700
Spring wheat.....	27,950,800	75	21,074,300	Flaxseed.....	17,500	108	18,900
All wheat.....	28,726,200	75	21,655,500	Mixed grains.....	915,000	95	869,300
Oats.....	12,297,600	112	13,827,200	Potatoes.....	146,800	96	140,900
Barley.....	4,341,500	124	5,393,000				
Fall rye ¹	785,600	82	646,200	Manitoba—			
Spring rye.....	249,300	108	270,200	Spring wheat.....	3,512,000	74	2,599,000
All rye.....	1,034,900	89	916,400	Oats.....	1,293,000	120	1,552,000
Flaxseed.....	397,400	140	555,900	Barley.....	1,256,000	125	1,570,000
Mixed grains.....	1,219,900	98	1,191,700	Fall rye ¹	132,600	104	138,100
Potatoes.....	545,000	97	527,300	Spring rye.....	26,700	125	33,400
Summer-fallow.....	15,586,000	125	19,505,000	All rye.....	159,300	108	171,500
				Flaxseed.....	89,500	125	111,900
P. E. Island—				Mixed grains.....	25,700	130	33,400
Spring wheat.....	12,500	103	12,900	Potatoes.....	34,300	106	36,400
Oats.....	142,800	100	142,800	Summer-fallow.....	1,820,000	120	2,184,000
Barley.....	13,000	93	12,100				
Mixed grains.....	43,000	105	45,200	Saskatchewan—			
Potatoes.....	42,400	85	36,000	Spring wheat.....	15,571,000	74	11,523,000
				Oats.....	3,880,000	120	4,656,000
Nova Scotia—				Barley.....	1,251,000	130	1,626,000
Spring wheat.....	2,900	102	3,000	Fall rye ¹	471,300	79	373,600
Oats.....	90,700	104	94,300	Spring rye.....	135,400	105	142,200
Barley.....	12,100	107	12,900	All rye.....	606,700	85	515,800
Mixed grains.....	6,000	102	6,100	Flaxseed.....	232,200	150	348,300
Potatoes.....	22,900	97	22,200	Mixed grains.....	29,100	103	30,000
				Potatoes.....	49,000	100	49,000
New Brunswick—				Summer-fallow.....	8,783,000	128	11,242,000
Spring wheat.....	8,000	96	7,700				
Oats.....	209,900	96	201,500	Alberta—			
Barley.....	18,600	103	19,200	Spring wheat.....	8,667,000	78	6,760,000
Mixed grains.....	4,000	101	4,000	Oats.....	2,645,000	120	3,174,000
Potatoes.....	54,300	93	50,500	Barley.....	1,115,000	135	1,505,000
				Fall rye ¹	100,200	83	82,800
Quebec—				Spring rye.....	76,800	110	84,500
Spring wheat.....	30,100	100	30,100	All rye.....	177,000	95	167,300
Oats.....	1,664,200	102	1,697,500	Flaxseed.....	42,000	175	73,500
Barley.....	159,500	101	161,100	Mixed grains.....	28,900	100	28,900
Spring rye.....	6,200	95	5,900	Potatoes.....	25,500	100	25,500
Flaxseed.....	15,900	—	3,000	Summer-fallow.....	4,983,000	122	6,079,000
Mixed grains.....	163,300	104	169,800				
Potatoes.....	149,800	98	146,800	British Columbia—			
				Spring wheat.....	78,100	95	74,200
Ontario—				Oats.....	118,000	104	122,700
Fall wheat ¹	775,400	75	581,200	Barley.....	17,300	102	17,600
Spring wheat.....	69,200	93	64,400	Spring rye.....	4,200	101	4,200
All wheat.....	844,600	76	645,600	Flaxseed.....	300	110	300
Oats.....	2,254,000	97	2,186,400	Mixed grains.....	4,900	103	5,000
Barley.....	499,000	94	469,100	Potatoes.....	20,000	100	20,000

¹Harvested area 1940, and area for harvest 1941.

Table 2.—Rate of Seeding per Acre of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed, as Reported by Crop Correspondents, 1940

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Prince Edward Island.....	1.86	3.32	2.11	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	2.02	3.31	2.03	—	—
New Brunswick.....	2.08	3.47	2.19	—	—
Quebec.....	2.30	2.50	2.10	2.00	1.20
Ontario.....	1.98	2.48	1.90	1.50	0.93
Manitoba.....	1.47	2.30	1.73	1.29	0.57
Saskatchewan.....	1.16	1.96	1.55	1.10	0.51
Alberta.....	1.28	2.20	1.71	1.10	0.55
British Columbia.....	1.70	2.93	2.02	1.61	0.50
Canada.....	1.26	2.28	1.71	1.17	0.57

Table 3.—Progress of Spring Seeding, April 30, 1932 to 1941

NOTE.—100=Total seeding to be completed

Description	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Spring Wheat—										
Manitoba.....	52	22	51	14	15	38	66	73	59	18
Saskatchewan.....	23	13	30	9	8	46	15	38	14	14
Alberta.....	17	10	48	5	5	45	19	37	1	34
Total.....	24	13	38	8	8	45	23	42	16	21
Ontario.....	34	18	7	50	7	4	44	—	6	36
British Columbia.....	57	43	60	25	29	32	58	63	64	75
Oats—										
Manitoba.....	7	2	9	2	3	6	13	16	14	3
Saskatchewan.....	2	2	7	1	1	10	3	7	2	4
Alberta.....	3	2	15	1	1	13	5	7	—	10
Total.....	3	2	10	1	1	10	5	8	3	6
Ontario.....	36	19	9	58	12	5	47	3	16	45
British Columbia.....	40	40	53	22	22	20	35	46	53	54
Barley—										
Manitoba.....	4	1	6	1	2	6	13	15	10	3
Saskatchewan.....	2	—	3	—	1	6	2	3	2	3
Alberta.....	1	—	6	—	1	7	4	4	—	6
Total.....	3	—	5	—	1	6	7	8	3	4
Ontario.....	36	17	6	59	8	3	45	3	11	37
British Columbia.....	43	35	35	11	12	15	24	36	39	41

Table 4.—Areas Winter-Killed and Condition of Fall Wheat and Fall Rye, April 30

NOTE.—For condition, 100 = the long-time average yield per acre

Description	Area Sown 1940	Winter-killed		Area to be Harvested 1941	Condition at April 30	
					1940	1941
	acres	p.c.	acres	acres	p.c.	p.c.
Fall Wheat—						
Ontario.....	618,200	6	37,000	581,200	97	96
Fall Rye—						
Ontario.....	53,700	3	2,000	51,700	99	99
Manitoba.....	141,100	2	3,000	138,100	90	97
Saskatchewan.....	397,600	6	24,000	373,600	86	94
Alberta.....	85,800	3	3,000	82,800	98	97
Canada.....	678,200	5	32,000	646,200	89	95

Table 5.—Condition of Hay and Clover Meadows at April 30, 1939 and 1940, and Percentage Winter-killed 1939-40 and 1940-41

NOTE.—For condition, 100=the long-time average yield per acre

Province	Condition at April 30		Percentage Winter-killed	
	1940	1941	1939-40	1940-41
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	102	102	4	2
Nova Scotia.....	100	102	2	1
New Brunswick.....	99	99	4	1
Quebec.....	99	102	3	3
Ontario.....	96	100	5	4
Manitoba.....	89	97	6	2
Saskatchewan.....	88	98	3	2
Alberta.....	99	96	1	1
British Columbia.....	104	101	1	2
Canada.....	97	101	4	3

GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS AT APRIL 30

An early spring season in Eastern Canada and British Columbia, as contrasted with a late season in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, has characterized the commencement of the 1941 crop year. The Maritime Provinces had an exceptionally heavy snowfall, which minimized winter-killing and depth of frost. Spring field work is commencing about ten days earlier than a year ago. In Quebec and Ontario, the season is about a fortnight earlier than last year, and rainfall generally has been light. Both provinces are at present in need of additional rain. In Manitoba, moisture supplies are very good, but it was very difficult to get ahead with field work during April. In Saskatchewan, work is furthest advanced in the south-central and south-western districts, with central, west-central and north-western districts making some progress, and the rest of the province experiencing delay. In southern and western districts of Alberta spring seeding is well advanced, but in the eastern portions of the province progress has been slower. British Columbia has had an early season, although the rainfall has been considerably below normal.

Maritime Provinces.—The Maritime Provinces generally enjoyed an exceptionally heavy snow-covering during the winter. The snow has been on the way out since mid-April, and where it has been possible to judge the condition of hay and clover meadows, these have experienced practically no winter-killing. Due to the heavy snow-covering there was little depth of frost in the soil and spring work will get under way at least ten days earlier than average. In New Brunswick seeding was expected to be general during the first week of May. Several correspondents mentioned a shortage in farm labour and for this reason field crop areas in the Maritimes will be barely maintained. In New Brunswick and more so in Prince Edward Island, a reduction in the potato area is expected this year, mainly in response to the low prices received for the 1940 crop.

Quebec.—Owing to the very early spring, work in the fields was begun throughout the province a fortnight sooner than last year. Meadows and pastures suffered scarcely any damage from frost. A few good rainfalls and a little more heat would be very helpful to vegetation. Cattle came out of winter quarters in good condition and will all be out at pasture within the next few days.

Ontario.—Seeding of spring grains is finished in some of the more southerly counties of south-western Ontario and is being rushed to completion in other sections of Old Ontario. Seeding on farms in Ontario is about three weeks

earlier than last year, and a week to ten days earlier than normal. There has been very little rainfall in recent weeks and warm showers would be helpful to germination and the growth of over-winter crops. Fall wheat, hay and clovers suffered only a small amount of winter-killing. Many cattle are now on pasture and the growth of grass is fair. Fruit tree development is also early this year, and small tree fruits are now in blossom in the Niagara Peninsula. Milk production is at a good level, with butter and processed milk products being produced in increased volume and cheese in lesser volume than a year ago.

Manitoba.—Up to the end of April, Manitoba correspondents generally remarked on the lateness of the season, together with a very satisfactory soil moisture situation. Wheat seeding has been the latest in the past five years, with only eighteen per cent completed by the end of the month. The seeding of coarse grains had just barely started. Indications are general for a substantial reduction in wheat acreage, although some farmers will grow wheat purposely for feed in the place of barley. Both oat and barley acreages will be increased, and a considerable increase in the corn area is expected. Farmers will also sow millets, grasses and legumes where seed is available.

Saskatchewan.—Farmers were on the land early in south-western Saskatchewan, and a considerable proportion of the wheat seeding has been completed in that area. In many districts, however, intermittent showers and cool weather have kept the land moist, and seeding operations have been delayed. The variation in the progress made in different districts makes it difficult to estimate accurately the average amount of wheat seeding completed at May 5, but reports indicate that approximately twenty per cent of the wheat area has been sown, taking the province as a whole. South-western and south-central Saskatchewan are the furthest advanced with about thirty-five per cent and thirty per cent, respectively, completed. Considerable progress has also been made in central, west-central and north-western Saskatchewan with from twenty to twenty-seven per cent of the wheat acreage completed, although considerable variation exists in the amount finished at different points within these districts. Seeding has been retarded in eastern districts due chiefly to the wet condition of the soil and only about ten per cent is finished in south-eastern and Regina-Weyburn areas and from twelve to thirteen per cent in east-central and north-eastern Saskatchewan. Although the percentage of coarse grains sown, taking the province as a whole, is small, some areas have made considerable progress. The land is now in fairly good condition for cultivation although some wet spots are still delaying operations in eastern districts, and a few places chiefly in the western portion of the province report the surface becoming dry due to high winds. In most parts of the province there is sufficient surface moisture to start the crop, although a possible exception to this exists in the area immediately west of and adjacent to Swift Current where the land is particularly dry. Subsoil reserves vary considerably in different parts of the province, the drier portions being west of Moose Jaw to the Alberta boundary and at some points on light land in central, west-central and north-western Saskatchewan. The weather has been generally cool with some warm days and intermittent showers, some of which have been quite heavy. The moisture, however, has been very unevenly distributed and generally speaking precipitation for April has been below normal in the western part of the province, and above normal in the eastern portion. Live stock generally have come through the winter in good condition.

Alberta.—While subsoil moisture is reported from fair to good in southern and central Alberta, the province as a whole had considerably below average precipitation during April, and the topsoil has been getting very dry. In the week ending May 5, the Edmonton and Peace River districts received rains averaging from one-half inch to almost an inch, but the balance of the province was still without rain. The dry surface conditions permitted spring field work

to proceed at a normal rate, and a third of the wheat crop was sown by April 30. Seeding was particularly advanced in the southern and western districts, and in the province as a whole, spring work was much further ahead than in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. A somewhat smaller reduction in wheat acreage than in the other two provinces was indicated by Alberta correspondents. The more uncertain weather conditions undoubtedly caused some misgivings about reducing the wheat area further.

British Columbia.—The spring season is about three weeks earlier than usual and all farm work is reported to be proceeding rapidly. Precipitation for the first four months of the year, however, has been considerably below average.

CROP REPORT, JUNE 6

The condition figures shown in this report were compiled from the returns of the Bureau's corps of crop correspondents, with the exception of the wheat condition figures in the three Prairie Provinces. Commencing with this report, the Prairie wheat condition figures will be based upon the weather developments to date, in order to provide a more sensitive indication of the changes in wheat crop prospects.

SUMMARY

Spring wheat prospects at May 31 for Canada as a whole were somewhat more promising than at the same date last year. The small spring wheat areas across eastern Canada have made better progress to date this year. In Manitoba to May 31, the weather conditions have been more favourable to wheat than in any of the past fourteen years. Saskatchewan conditions, while a little below normal, were better than in the past four years at May 31. Owing to the shortage of spring rainfall, the condition of the Alberta wheat crop was slightly below normal at the end of May, and was below the more favourable conditions that have prevailed at May 31 for the past three years. Comparatively dry weather in Ontario has lowered the prospects for the fall wheat crop, as compared with those of last year. For Canada as a whole, the May 31 condition of coarse grains, including oats, barley, fall and spring rye and mixed grains, was better than at the same date a year ago. Peas are also in better condition this year. On the other hand, hay and clover meadows and pastures at May 31 were below last year's condition in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, thereby placing the forage crops slightly below normal and below last year's condition across Canada. Alfalfa crops at May 31 were similarly below last year's condition.

In the Maritime Provinces, hay and clover meadows and pastures experienced practically no winter-kill, and were in slightly better condition at May 31 than a year ago. Late seeding more than any other factor resulted in the reporting of lower condition figures for coarse grains in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia than were reported at May 31 last year. On the other hand, New Brunswick has had an earlier season, and the condition of the cereal crops is slightly better than a year ago. Early seeding conditions in Quebec have resulted in better than average progress of the cereal crops up to May 31. Dry weather during the early part of May slightly retarded the growth of hay and clover crops and pastures. An unusually dry May in Ontario retarded the growth of the fall wheat and fall rye crops as well as that of hay and clover fields and pastures. At the same time, the dry weather permitted the early seeding of spring grains, so that spring wheat, oats, barley and mixed grains were more advanced at May 31 than at the same date last year.

Approximately average prospects for wheat yields in the Prairie Provinces as a whole were indicated at the end of May. This year for the first time the wheat condition figures in the Prairie Provinces are based on an analysis of

weather factors, which affords a more sensitive indication of the month-to-month changes in Prairie wheat crop prospects. Due to the exceptionally favourable April and May precipitation in Manitoba, the May 31 wheat condition figure for that province stood at 128 per cent of the long-time average yield, as compared with 106 per cent at May 31, 1940. Although the spring precipitation in Saskatchewan has been slightly better than normal, this has not offset a deficiency in the pre-seasonal moisture, and the Saskatchewan May 31 condition figure for wheat stands at 92 per cent of the long-time average yield, as compared with 84 per cent a year ago. Slightly subnormal spring moisture supplies on the average for Alberta have placed the May 31 wheat condition figure for that province at 98 as compared with 101 a year ago. The condition of all other crops in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, based on the crop correspondents' reports, is higher this year than at May 31, 1940. Alberta, on the other hand, shows somewhat lower May 31 prospects for the coarse grains and forage crops.

Approximately normal prospects are indicated for all field crops in British Columbia.

WEATHER CONDITIONS SINCE JUNE 1

The week-end of June 1 was marked by heavy showers across southern Manitoba and southern Alberta and over the greater part of Saskatchewan, and on June 5 further showers occurred across southern Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan. Elsewhere in Canada, crop prospects remain substantially unchanged from May 31.

WHEAT CONDITION FIGURES FOR THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BASED ON WEATHER FACTORS

The present condition report publishes for the first time the wheat condition figures for the Prairie Provinces, based upon the actual weather developments to date. Since 1937 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has been working on an analysis of the relations between weather factors and wheat yields, the first results of which were published in the *Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society*, June, 1938, pp. 73-86. In addition to the analysis for the province of Saskatchewan presented in that report, successful analyses relating the variations in crop yields to changes in pre-seasonal and seasonal rainfall and seasonal temperatures have been completed for the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. These analyses will be published in the *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*, which is replacing the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The new long-time average yields for all crops, based on the 1908-1940 period, are shown in Table 2. These replace the 1908-1930 average yields used in conjunction with the condition reports over the past ten years.

In Table 3 a comparison is afforded between the wheat condition figures in the Prairie Provinces based on the weather factors, and those based on the returns of crop correspondents as they both relate to the condition figures corresponding with the final yields per acre for each year's crop. The three sets of condition figures employed in the comparison have been adjusted to percentages of the new 1908-1940 long-time average yields per acre for each province.

A comparison of the condition figures shown indicates that on an average of 7 out of every 10 instances, the condition figures based on weather factors approximate more closely the final yield of the crop than have the previously published condition figures. In the majority of the remaining instances where the previously employed condition figures have been more sensitive to changes

in crop prospects, the reasons have been the occurrence of heavy rust or insect damage, which in turn have not been related to changes in the weather factors. In actual practice in the future, the wheat condition figures based upon the weather factors can be adjusted in the event of abnormal grasshopper activity, or in the event of rust damage, which will be less probable in the future than in the past. Accordingly, use of the condition figures based on weather factors is expected year in and year out to provide a more accurate indication of the numerical change in Prairie wheat prospects than has been available in the past.

Table 1.—Condition of Field Crops, May 31, 1937 to 1941

(NOTE.—100 = the long-time average yield per acre)

Description	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	Description	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada—						Ontario—con.					
Fall wheat.....	98	96	98	98	91	Fall rye.....	86	86	94	97	91
Spring wheat ¹	85	101	94	92	98	Peas.....	92	97	91	89	94
All wheat ¹	85	101	94	92	98	Mixed grains.....	92	99	92	91	92
Oats.....	90	97	93	92	94	Hay and clover.....	87	97	97	101	91
Barley.....	93	96	93	91	93	Alfalfa.....	89	94	96	101	88
Fall rye.....	69	98	85	88	89	Pasture.....	92	99	93	99	88
Spring rye.....	83	99	95	93	95						
All rye.....	73	98	87	89	91	Manitoba—					
Peas.....	93	97	93	91	97	Spring wheat ²	108	114	104	106	128
Mixed grains.....	92	99	93	92	94	Oats.....	87	97	91	92	85
Hay and clover.....	90	100	94	99	95	Barley.....	96	97	91	91	94
Alfalfa.....	89	95	95	100	90	Fall rye.....	96	97	87	91	100
Pasture.....	92	100	92	98	94	Spring rye.....	96	96	91	90	93
						All rye.....	96	97	88	91	99
Prince Edward Island—						Peas.....	105	97	91	90	95
Spring wheat.....	99	91	89	101	100	Mixed grains.....	96	96	90	91	93
Oats.....	94	96	93	100	93	Hay and clover.....	82	96	84	79	103
Barley.....	99	88	93	99	92	Alfalfa.....	93	96	88	83	102
Mixed grains.....	94	94	94	99	101	Pasture.....	97	96	81	80	106
Hay and clover.....	104	93	84	102	104						
Pasture.....	105	93	84	101	102	Saskatchewan—					
						Spring wheat ²	75	88	87	84	92
Nova Scotia—						Oats.....	84	96	91	89	94
Spring wheat.....	95	98	96	94	100	Barley.....	89	96	92	88	94
Oats.....	94	97	96	98	89	Fall rye.....	51	97	81	84	84
Barley.....	91	97	97	95	86	Spring rye.....	79	99	95	91	96
Mixed grains.....	95	97	96	95	77	All rye.....	59	98	85	85	87
Hay and clover.....	100	97	90	100	101	Mixed grains.....	81	92	90	91	97
Pasture.....	99	94	83	97	99	Hay and clover.....	78	91	90	82	98
						Alfalfa.....	88	96	95	89	99
New Brunswick—						Pasture.....	68	95	91	82	99
Spring wheat.....	96	92	99	93	95						
Oats.....	87	90	96	96	96	Alberta—					
Barley.....	89	89	99	97	98	Spring wheat ²	94	118	104	101	98
Mixed grains.....	100	96	100	97	102	Oats.....	92	96	97	95	91
Hay and clover.....	94	96	86	101	101	Barley.....	94	96	97	95	92
Pasture.....	95	96	84	98	100	Fall rye.....	74	101	85	99	89
						Spring rye.....	83	99	96	97	94
Quebec—						All rye.....	79	100	89	98	92
Spring wheat.....	91	97	96	95	100	Peas.....	90	99	95	95	86
Oats.....	92	99	97	96	102	Mixed grains.....	88	96	94	94	88
Barley.....	89	98	96	97	101	Hay and clover.....	84	97	92	100	81
Spring rye.....	95	98	94	87	99	Alfalfa.....	85	98	94	102	85
Peas.....	95	98	97	96	104	Pasture.....	80	98	90	101	81
Mixed grains.....	94	99	97	97	101						
Hay and clover.....	91	105	96	100	97	British Columbia—					
Alfalfa.....	85	102	96	100	100	Spring wheat.....	96	94	97	101	99
Pasture.....	92	104	96	100	96	Oats.....	94	94	99	101	99
						Barley.....	95	90	98	100	98
Ontario—						Spring rye.....	96	93	101	100	102
Fall wheat.....	98	96	98	98	91	Peas.....	95	98	101	100	102
Spring wheat.....	92	97	91	88	94	Mixed grains.....	94	95	99	100	100
All wheat.....	97	96	97	98	91	Hay and clover.....	95	94	97	104	101
Oats.....	91	98	91	89	94	Alfalfa.....	96	97	98	104	101
Barley.....	91	97	91	89	91	Pasture.....	98	96	98	104	101

¹ Includes condition figures for Prairie Provinces based on weather factors.² Condition figures based on weather factors.

Table 2.—Long-Time Average Yields Per Acre of Field Crops

Crop	Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Fall wheat.....	25	—	—	—	—
Spring wheat.....	16	17	18	18	17
All wheat.....	16	17	18	18	17
Oats.....	31	33	33	29	27
Barley.....	24	28	27	26	24
Fall rye.....	13	—	—	—	—
Spring rye.....	12	—	—	—	16
All rye.....	13	—	—	—	16
Peas.....	17	—	—	—	15
Beans.....	17	—	—	18	18
Buckwheat.....	22	25	23	23	23
Mixed grains.....	34	37	33	30	27
Flaxseed.....	8	—	—	—	10
Corn for husking (shelled).....	45	—	—	—	—
Potatoes.....	cwt. 85	cwt. 105	cwt. 104	cwt. 113	cwt. 91
Turnips, etc.....	193	254	232	200	172
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover.....	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4
Alfalfa.....	2.4	—	—	—	2.4
Fodder corn.....	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.8
Sugar beets.....	9.4	—	—	—	—

Crop	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatche- wan	Alberta	British Columbia
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Fall wheat.....	25	—	—	—	—
Spring wheat.....	19	16	15	18	25
All wheat.....	24	16	15	18	25
Oats.....	35	30	29	34	49
Barley.....	30	23	22	25	34
Fall rye.....	17	15	12	12	—
Spring rye.....	—	14	12	11	20
All rye.....	—	15	12	12	—
Peas.....	17	18	—	18	26
Beans.....	17	—	—	14	23
Buckwheat.....	22	15	—	—	—
Mixed grains.....	36	25	23	28	38
Flaxseed.....	11	9	8	8	13
Corn for husking (shelled).....	47	—	—	—	—
Potatoes.....	cwt. 67	cwt. 78	cwt. 73	cwt. 83	cwt. 112
Turnips, etc.....	197	115	92	115	214
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover.....	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.0
Alfalfa.....	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.3	3.2
Fodder corn.....	9.4	5.1	3.6	4.0	10.5
Sugar beets.....	9.3	—	—	9.3	—

The long-time average yields per acre shown above are revised slightly from those in use during the past ten years. The figures represent in most instances the average of the annual yields from 1908 to 1940, and result from 33 years of continuous co-operation on the part of crop correspondents.

Table 3.—Comparison of Wheat Condition Figures based on (1) weather factors (2) previously published figures adjusted to the new long-time average yields to permit proper comparison, and (3) the final yields per acre expressed as condition figures, Prairie Provinces, 1921 to 1940

Year	Condition Based on Weather Factors				Published Condition Figures adjusted to 1908-1940 Long-Time Yields			
	May 31	June 30	July 31	Condition based on final yield per acre	May 31	June 30	July 31	Condition based on final yield per acre
MANITOBA								
1921.....	111	99	93	70	113	114	94	70
1922.....	121	121	133	120	104	99	103	120
1923.....	86	82	83	77	94	100	96	77
1924.....	82	84	97	106	87	86	93	106
1925.....	95	117	116	111	98	97	109	111
1926.....	108	128	128	141	93	89	89	141
1927.....	132	136	148	88	85	90	95	88
1928.....	92	114	128	123	102	103	105	123
1929.....	112	97	89	78	98	90	70	78
1930.....	101	101	99	111	98	101	99	111
1931.....	94	71	74	67	93	63	59	67
1932.....	99	104	111	104	103	101	97	104
1933.....	124	98	86	81	104	89	72	81
1934.....	96	96	86	91	86	84	70	91
1935.....	104	123	132	56	105	108	65	56
1936.....	91	90	59	64	101	93	64	64
1937.....	108	109	109	98	106	107	95	98
1938.....	114	99	99	98	105	95	92	98
1939.....	104	121	113	120	99	102	89	120
1940.....	106	117	124	118	103	101	90	118
SASKATCHEWAN								
1921.....	108	85	105	93	104	107	101	93
1922.....	137	122	130	135	99	96	89	135
1923.....	111	128	150	141	100	107	110	141
1924.....	91	95	82	68	99	94	75	68
1925.....	107	129	125	125	99	104	105	125
1926.....	114	113	107	108	101	99	87	108
1927.....	131	123	147	130	91	95	101	130
1928.....	119	148	151	155	98	100	105	155
1929.....	93	89	75	74	108	97	71	74
1930.....	89	95	95	96	105	100	91	96
1931.....	78	53	55	59	84	49	46	59
1932.....	83	80	99	91	100	104	90	91
1933.....	111	77	71	58	108	80	57	58
1934.....	49	73	64	57	79	84	58	57
1935.....	84	105	108	72	105	105	92	72
1936.....	95	93	47	50	103	87	49	50
1937.....	75	37	17	17	85	37	15	17
1938.....	88	77	80	67	108	100	81	67
1939.....	87	123	115	127	100	110	97	127
1940.....	84	92	101	117	102	97	88	117
ALBERTA								
1921.....	89	42	51	58	99	81	87	58
1922.....	92	73	64	63	91	79	73	63
1923.....	104	145	155	156	114	128	128	156
1924.....	79	63	68	61	90	86	70	61
1925.....	96	99	100	102	94	98	103	102
1926.....	104	107	97	103	90	91	80	103
1927.....	141	143	160	152	85	92	92	152
1928.....	91	126	134	142	94	97	101	142
1929.....	79	67	60	68	102	84	66	68
1930.....	88	101	106	114	98	90	87	114
1931.....	86	104	106	98	84	77	77	98
1932.....	114	118	118	113	101	104	96	113
1933.....	103	84	80	72	97	79	61	72
1934.....	76	91	83	83	88	91	78	83
1935.....	87	93	95	73	95	92	81	73
1936.....	99	83	50	49	95	83	40	49
1937.....	94	78	87	54	92	63	51	54
1938.....	118	98	101	103	98	90	90	103
1939.....	104	114	107	107	95	104	89	107
1940.....	101	93	104	120	97	95	98	120

TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORT SUMMARIES

Ninety-eight correspondents supply the basic information for these reports. Most of these correspondents are agriculturists of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. A number of selected private observers and grain men also co-operate in this service. The Meteorological Service of Canada, Toronto, supplies official weather data.

MAY 27

Precipitation has been above normal this season in Manitoba and the eastern half of Saskatchewan. In the western part of Saskatchewan and in Alberta, with the exception of the Peace River District, moisture supplies have not been satisfactory and rains are needed to promote even germination and growth of the grain crops. Wheat seeding is very nearly completed and sowing of coarse grains is well advanced. Wet weather has delayed seeding and other operations on the land in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan and has also resulted in a rapid growth of weeds. Some damage from wind erosion is reported in northern Saskatchewan and Alberta. Insect damage has been relatively light with wireworms causing the greatest loss so far. Grasshoppers have been hatching in Manitoba where control measures are already under way, and at a few points in Saskatchewan. The 1941 grain crops on the whole have not had as satisfactory a start as in the previous season. Pasture conditions are favourable and live stock came through the winter in good condition.

Manitoba.—Seeding is practically completed. A small percentage of the coarse grain acreage still remains to be sown but seeding will have been completed by the end of the month. In southern Manitoba moisture conditions have been very favourable and emerged crops have been making excellent progress. Weed growth has been rapid. Seeding in the central part of the province was delayed by wet weather but is nearing completion. In the north, conditions are generally satisfactory with crops well advanced. Pastures are in excellent condition and live stock are doing well. Grasshoppers are commencing to hatch freely in southern and central parts of the province and control measures have already been undertaken in some areas. Reductions in wheat acreage ranging from 25 to 30 per cent are reported from most districts.

Saskatchewan.—Most districts report wheat seeding nearly completed. Coarse grains are still being sown and seeding of these will be completed within the next ten days. Crop conditions vary considerably throughout the province. In the south-west, germination has been slow and uneven owing to cool weather and dry topsoil. In central Saskatchewan moisture conditions are satisfactory but growth has been retarded by cool weather. Some damage from soil-drifting was reported in west-central districts as a result of high winds on May 20 and 21. Some reseedling will be necessary as a result of the damage. In the north-west, slight frost damage on May 22 has set back crops which had emerged. Cool weather during the past two weeks has made growth slow. Reports of wireworm damage come from widely representative points but the loss has not been extensive. Reductions of wheat acreage ranging from 10 to 30 per cent are reported from various districts. On the whole, conditions throughout the province are satisfactory although precipitation in the western part of the province has been light and rain is needed to promote even germination and growth of the grain.

Alberta.—Wheat seeding has been completed and only about 20 per cent of the coarse grain acreage remains to be sown. Germination of early-sown wheat has been good but later seedings suffered from dry topsoil conditions and germination has been uneven. Scattered showers during the past week have

improved crop condition in a few areas but except in the Peace River District and adjacent areas, conditions are generally only poor to fair. While moisture supplies have been low in most parts of the province, cool windy weather has prevented burning of the crop. Some damage from winds has occurred. Insect damage as yet has been negligible. Pastures generally are in poor condition, except in the north-east districts, but have benefited from recent rains in some localities.

JUNE 3

Generally satisfactory crop conditions are reported from all provinces this spring. In eastern Canada the season has been earlier than usual and in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, spring work was carried on under ideal weather conditions. In Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, however, wet weather delayed seeding somewhat. Spring sown grain has emerged and is making good growth under the stimulus of rains received during the latter part of May. Pastures and hay meadows came through the winter in good condition with less than the usual amount of winter-killing. In southern Ontario, planting of tobacco and corn is well advanced. Rains are needed in central, southern and western Ontario to bring along spring sown crops.

Some heavy rains have been received during the past week in southern and eastern Manitoba, in the greater part of Saskatchewan, and in the southern and west-central districts of Alberta. While moisture reserves were already plentiful in Manitoba, the additional moisture supplies in Saskatchewan and Alberta have substantially improved crop prospects. There are some areas, notably the Edmonton and Swift Current districts, where rainfall is still badly needed. Temperatures were low across the Prairies throughout the week, which helped to conserve moisture supplies, although somewhat retarding crop growth. Some heavy hatchings of grasshoppers have been reported in Manitoba despite the cool, wet weather. Damage to the wheat crop from wireworms has been reported in Manitoba, south-eastern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta. The only wheat seeding still to be completed is in the Regina-Weyburn area, while small amounts of coarse grains seeding remain to be done in all three provinces.

The spring season in British Columbia has been satisfactory with seeding practically completed. Fruit crop prospects are fair.

Maritime Provinces.—Spring seeding was delayed in the provinces of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia by wet weather during May. Grain seeding is fairly well along and crops which were in the ground early have made quite rapid growth. In New Brunswick, precipitation during May was light and seeding operations were carried out two weeks earlier than usual. Pasture and hay meadows wintered very well and are very promising at the present time. The fruit bloom is early and pollination conditions are very good.

Quebec and Ontario.—Seeding in Quebec is practically completed. Spring work was facilitated by ideal weather conditions. The early part of the month was dry which permitted work on the land at a much earlier date than usual. Little winter injury occurred to hay meadows and pastures. During the latter part of the month, rains aided growth and development of crops. Conditions throughout the province are generally favourable, although timely precipitation will be needed during the next few weeks to replenish moisture reserves which have been heavily drawn upon.

Growth of spring crops in eastern and northern Ontario has been aided by recent heavy rains and warm weather. In central and western Ontario crop development has been retarded by lack of precipitation, particularly the growth of hay and clover. In southern Ontario planting of the flue-cured tobacco

and corn crops is well advanced. Crop stands throughout the province are generally satisfactory and quite uniform. Fruit crops in the Niagara Peninsula are generally fair with good promise shown for peaches, sweet cherries and plums. Drought has affected the strawberry crop. The raspberry and grape crops will be reduced owing to winter injury.

Prairie Provinces.—The southern and eastern districts in Manitoba have had another week of generous rainfall, while the balance of the province has received showers of varying intensity. Temperatures have been below normal. A small amount of coarse-grains seeding still remains to be done. Crop growth has been excellent to date, and hay and clover fields and pastures have been making excellent progress. The abundant moisture supplies have been conducive to a heavy weed growth as well. While the cool, wet weather has served to check the rate of grasshopper hatching, nevertheless, heavy hatchings are reported in several districts, and it is still too wet to spread poison bait effectively. Wireworms are reported to be causing considerable loss in southern and western districts.

Saskatchewan experienced cool, cloudy weather during the past week. Scattered showers were received during the week, and over the week-end heavy rains were fairly general throughout the province, thereby improving crop prospects. In the Swift Current and Indian Head districts the precipitation has been light, although there is as yet no definite deterioration from drought. Wheat seeding has been completed except in the Regina-Weyburn district where about 10 per cent of the wheat area remains to be sown. Many districts have completed the sowing of coarse grains, although for the province as a whole about 15 per cent of the coarse-grains seeding remains uncompleted. Despite the cool, backward weather, crops generally have made good growth, and pastures are in fair to good condition. Some grasshoppers have hatched, but the outbreak is not yet serious, nor out of hand. Wireworms are reported to be damaging wheat where the top soil has been dry, as well as in the south-eastern districts which were dry in the preceding crop seasons.

The southern and west-central districts in Alberta have received some excellent rains which have materially improved crop prospects in those areas. The east-central districts received lighter showers, while the Edmonton, Athabaska and Peace River Districts had a negligible amount of precipitation during the week. Temperatures were low throughout the province, thereby conserving available moisture supplies, but crop growth was slow. Warmer weather in the southern and central districts would now promote a heavy crop growth, while heavy rains are needed in the Edmonton and northern districts. Insect activity was reduced by the rainfall in the south where some signs of injury were already evident from cutworms, grasshoppers and wireworms. There were no high winds during the week, and soil drifting has ceased.

British Columbia.—Seeding operations in British Columbia are practically completed and germination and growth of early sown crops has been very good. Scattered rains at the end of May were helpful to crop development. The first cut of alfalfa is just commencing. A fair crop of strawberries is now being harvested. Prospects are that the sweet cherry crop will be below average. In general, crop conditions are normal.

JUNE 10

The past week has brought additional rainfall to most of the Prairie areas, thereby maintaining and improving crop prospects. Temperatures were on the low side, which slightly retarded the immediate growth, and some light frosts in north-western Manitoba and north-eastern Saskatchewan damaged gardens but failed to harm the field crops. The areas largely missed by last

week's rains include south-western and east-central Saskatchewan, and north-central Alberta. Although the crops have not actually deteriorated in these districts, heavy rains are needed immediately to prevent a setback when the weather turns warm. Additional hatchings of grasshoppers are reported in Manitoba and to a less extent in Saskatchewan. Wireworms have been active over wide areas of the three provinces, causing light to moderate damage to the wheat stands. Pastures and forage crops are in excellent condition in Manitoba and are also promising well in Saskatchewan and the greater part of Alberta. Live stock are doing correspondingly well.

Manitoba.—Manitoba has had another cool week, with frequent, general showers during the early part of the week. While the additional rains have held up the balance of seeding of coarse grains in the south, almost all the seeding in the province has been completed, and the crops are making from good to excellent growth. Moisture supplies are ample for the present, and the crop prospects are good. Warmer weather in the immediate future would promote the growth of the corn crop, and would aid farmers in getting the poison bait spread for grasshoppers, which are hatching freely. Light frosts over the week-end in the north-western districts have done some damage to gardens. Forage crops and pastures have continued to make excellent progress throughout the province, and milk production is heavy.

Saskatchewan.—Most of the districts in Saskatchewan received additional showers during the past week, although the south-western and east-central districts were largely passed over by the rains. Although the crops are not yet actually suffering in these latter districts, they will need rain shortly, particularly if warmer weather sets in. For the rest of the province, moisture conditions during the past week have improved. Below-average temperatures have held the germination of new crops, and crop growth generally, somewhat in check. About ten per cent of the coarse grains still remains to be sown. Some grasshopper hatchings are reported, and wireworms have been thinning the wheat stands in south-eastern and central districts. Pastures and live stock are generally reported in good condition. Some light frosts in northern districts damaged gardens, but did not affect the field crops.

Alberta.—Cool, cloudy weather with light scattered showers over most of the province during the past week maintained crop prospects which, apart from the Edmonton area, were generally favourable. While moisture supplies in southern and central Alberta are adequate for present needs, good rains are urgently needed in the northern districts to prevent deterioration of the crop. Subsoil moisture reserves in the Peace River district are being rapidly depleted and rain will be required soon. Crop growth has been slow in most districts because of the cool weather, and early-sown wheat averages five to six inches in height in the southern and central districts. Insect damage has been very light with some wireworm damage along the foothills. Thinning of sugar beets in the south has been resumed following the delay from wet weather. Range conditions are excellent and pastures generally are fair to good.

JUNE 17

The Maritime Provinces have received additional moisture supplies during the past fortnight, which have partially delayed field work while promoting the growth of forage crops and pastures. Rains which fell during the past week in Quebec have averted the threatening drought, although crop growth has been slower than average because of the earlier dry weather. Heavy windstorms on June 8 and 9 damaged the tobacco and truck crops considerably. Rainfall over the past week-end in Ontario has relieved the unusually dry situation which had been developing in that province. Up until June 14 cereal crops and pastures had been making very slow progress.

Precipitation was again general over the Prairies during the past week and crop conditions continue to be generally favourable. Timely rains in the north-central district of Alberta relieved a serious moisture shortage and improved crop prospects. However, the area from Swift Current eastward to Moose Jaw in Saskatchewan received only light ineffectual showers and crops on stubble lands are urgently in need of rain. The higher temperatures throughout the west promoted more rapid growth of all crops and all grains present a healthy appearance. Grasshoppers are becoming more active in Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan and poison is being used freely. A serious outbreak of wheat-stem sawfly is expected in Albert and Saskatchewan, judging from the present emergence of the adult insects. Pastures and hay crops are in good to excellent condition and gardens are progressing well.

British Columbia has had a fortnight of showery weather. Cereal crops have come along well, although early haying has been difficult. The cherry crop is expected to be lighter than usual.

Maritime Provinces.—Continued wet weather has delayed farm operations in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Seeding of grain crops is now about completed but sowing of root crops continues. Hay and pastures are in good condition but growth of clover in Prince Edward Island is backward. Conditions are varied in New Brunswick with seeding completed in the St. John River Valley but only begun in the coastal areas during the first week of June. Germination of the vegetable crops is fair but growth to date has been slow. Bloom in the orchards is average or better in all three provinces. While prospects for the strawberry crop are good, the raspberry plantations are showing the effects of winter damage.

Quebec and Ontario.—Most Quebec districts have received sufficient rain within the past week to forestall the deterioration from drought that had been threatening. The rains, however, were accompanied by high wind storms on June 8 and 9 which were particularly damaging in the Joliette and Three Rivers districts where the tobacco crop suffered from 65 to 75 per cent damage. Truck crops also experienced about 50 per cent damage. Until the rains came, however, cereal crops and pastures throughout the province had been making poor progress. At the present time these latter crops have average prospects.

Heavy rains over the past week-end throughout Ontario have relieved the drought situation. During the past fortnight cereal and forage crops had made very slow growth because of the dry weather. Pastures are short and farmers have had difficulty in keeping up the milk flow. Haying has commenced, with light yields in prospect. Winter wheat is heading out. Gardens in Northern Ontario districts were damaged by frost on June 9.

Prairie Provinces.—Cool weather with general rains during the early part of the week and higher temperatures over the week-end improved the already favourable crop conditions in Manitoba. Crop growth is generally satisfactory though warmer weather is required to advance the corn crop which is somewhat backward. Weeds are abundant in most sections of the province. Grasshoppers are becoming more active in the infested areas and farmers are using poison bait freely. Pastures and hay prospects are excellent and garden produce is making good progress.

Precipitation was fairly general in Saskatchewan during the past week although the area from Swift Current eastward to Moose Jaw was again largely passed over by the showers. Crops on fallow land in this section of the province are holding up well but rain is urgently needed to ensure good yields from stubble crops. In the east-central district moisture reserves are being rapidly depleted and rain would be welcome. Elsewhere moisture conditions are good to excellent. Seeding of all grains is practically completed. Both wheat and coarse grains

have made good growth and show generally even, healthy stands in most districts. Apart from the Swift Current area pastures and hay crops are reported in good condition. Grasshoppers continue to hatch in the southern districts but little damage has occurred so far. Wireworms are causing considerable damage in the south-east. Infestation of wheat-stem sawfly is reported under way in some sections.

Warmer weather with frequent showers during the past week has maintained and improved crop conditions in all districts of Alberta. Good rains in the Edmonton and north-central districts relieved the rather serious moisture shortage in that area but frequent rains will be needed to replenish moisture reserves. Moisture conditions in the remainder of the province are, for the most part, satisfactory although reserves in the west-central and northern sections are somewhat meagre. Crop growth progressed rapidly with the higher temperatures and all grains are reported stooling well. Some early wheat is reported entering the shot-blade stage. Emergence of wheat-stem sawfly adults is commencing and heavy infestation is expected in affected areas. Pastures are in good condition and the hay crop is making satisfactory growth.

British Columbia.—British Columbia has received frequent showers during the past two weeks, which have promoted the growth of cereal crops and pastures. Fall wheat is heading out and fall rye is coming into bloom. Taking off the hay and alfalfa crops has been difficult because of the frequent showers. Strawberry picking is nearly finished and raspberry picking is getting under way. A heavy drop has lowered the prospective yields of cherries, pears and apples.

JUNE 24

Crop developments across the Prairie Provinces were mixed last week, with some areas showing improvement and others deteriorating. Almost the whole of Manitoba received heavy rains during the week which combined nicely with the warm weather in promoting crop growth. The greater part of Saskatchewan and southern Alberta suffered from high temperatures without accompanying rains. In the Moose Jaw, Swift Current and Shaunavon areas where moisture supplies were already insufficient, the wheat crop has been heading short and has been burning with the heat. Rains are urgently needed in these areas to assure even small yields. Elsewhere in Saskatchewan, reserve moisture supplies have been drawn upon and deterioration has not yet set in. Extreme temperatures in southern Alberta have caused some burning and have resulted in moisture reserves being heavily drawn upon. On the other hand, the Edmonton and northern Alberta districts which were suffering from drought earlier in the season received heavy rains last week, and temperatures were around normal. Crops in these areas are now making good progress. Grasshoppers in Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan have been emerging more rapidly with the warm weather. Some leaf rust has developed in central Manitoba, although no stem rust has yet been observed.

Manitoba.—Practically all of Manitoba received an inch or more of rain during the past week, with the exception of the extreme south-eastern and north-western districts. A high windstorm on June 18 caused some damage to buildings. Higher temperatures, together with the rains, have brought the crops along more rapidly, and most of the wheat is in the shot-blade stage. Hot weather crops including corn and gardens have come along well during the week, and sugar beets are getting a good start in the Winnipeg-Portage la Prairie area. The warm weather has accelerated the hatchings of grasshoppers, particularly in the districts north of Winnipeg and around Portage la Prairie. Leaf rust has been reported in the Brandon area, but no stem rust has been observed to date. For almost the whole of the province wheat and other crop prospects

are very favourable for this time of year. In the Swan River district, however, crops have been going backward in the hot weather for want of rain.

Saskatchewan.—Only south-eastern Saskatchewan, and an area in the extreme north-west received any rain of significance last week. Temperatures were high, and in the districts where the rainfall has been light this season, the crops have suffered rather severely. This situation applies particularly to the area from Moose Jaw to north and west of Swift Current and south to include the Shaunavon and Cadillac districts. In this area the wheat is heading out short and drying up with the heat. At best only light yields are now expected. Elsewhere in the province, the crops did not deteriorate during the week although moisture reserves were drawn upon heavily. Soaking rains would be welcome over the whole of the province to maintain the wheat stands and to bring along the coarse grains. Hail damage occurred in several districts in the south-eastern part of the province. Grasshoppers have been hatching more freely in southern districts, although no damage is yet evident from this source. Wireworms have taken somewhat more than their usual seasonal toll. Live stock are in good condition, but pastures as well as crops are in need of rain in the prairie areas.

Alberta.—Heavy rains during the past week in the Edmonton and north-central districts, with lighter showers in adjacent areas, have improved crop prospects generally throughout northern Alberta. Only light scattered showers were received in central Alberta and precipitation was negligible over most of the southern sections. High temperatures and warm, drying winds are rapidly exhausting moisture supplies in the southern and central districts and rain will be needed very soon to support the heavy crop growth. Moisture supplies are still below requirements in the east-central area where early wheat is heading out short. Rapid growth of all crops has resulted from the warmer weather and early wheat has entered the shot-blade stage in all districts of the province. Some hail damage is reported from the Lacombe, Bowden and Didsbury areas but injury to crops was slight. Early losses from cutworms and wireworms have been counteracted by heavy stooling and the recovery of the injured plants. Pastures and live stock are generally in good condition.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CROP REPORTS

MAY 31

Heavy snow in the Maritime Provinces remained on the ground most of the winter and well into the spring. Although some breakage of raspberry canes due to drifting is reported, the protection the snow afforded resulted in the strawberry and raspberry plantations being in excellent condition. The orchards in Nova Scotia came through the winter with little damage. The effects of the early frosts last October are beginning to be apparent as some spur injury can now be observed. The crop, however, is not expected to be materially affected. As the orchards and small fruit plantations are not yet in bloom it is still too early to indicate crop prospects. The orchards and small fruit plantations in New Brunswick show no winter injury but some mice damage is reported in the eastern section of the fruit-growing area. While it is still too early to estimate the crop, the McIntosh trees appear to be carrying a heavy load of fruit buds. The fruit trees and plants in Quebec are reported to be in excellent condition. Growth has been good to date and well in advance of normal for this season of the year. Although insects and diseases are well controlled, rodent damage is somewhat more serious than usual. Orchards in eastern Ontario also suffered considerable damage from rodents but injury caused by these pests is reported to be no greater than usual in western Ontario. Winter-killing of raspberry

canes appears to be widespread in Ontario and the plantations are generally in poor condition. The bloom on most tender fruit trees is about average while on the late varieties of apple trees, it appears to be somewhat lighter than average. It is still too early to indicate production. The orchards and small fruit plantations in British Columbia also appear to have suffered from slight winter injury. The raspberry plantations except in the lower mainland district show some winter-killing, but the damage is not extensive. Apple trees in a few localities now show spur and twig injury as a result of zero weather last November. Frequent showers during the past two weeks have interfered somewhat with spraying operations but have materially improved soil and moisture conditions. Stone fruit and pear trees are expected to produce average or slightly better than average crops but indications are for a slightly smaller crop of apples than was produced in 1940.

JUNE 27

Prince Edward Island (June 25).—The weather during the past month has been cold and wet and as a result development is about ten days later than normal. Some localities report frosts on June 11 which injured strawberry blossoms in low-lying areas. Other plants, however, do not appear to have been affected. The orchards were in full bloom on June 14. The bloom was very heavy but appeared later than usual on most varieties. The conditions were only fair for proper pollination as the rains reduced bee activity. Planting of vegetables generally was later than normal and the acreage sown is slightly above average. Early seeded vegetable crops have developed slowly, but later seedings have come along rapidly.

Nova Scotia (June 24).—The weather has been unsettled during the past month with occasional light frosts reported in some scattered areas. Frequent rains have delayed spraying and scab has begun to develop on the leaves in many orchards. The bloom remained on the trees longer than usual and pollination for the most part was good. The prospects for the apple crop, based on the bloom, are average or slightly better than average. The outlook for the plum and pear crops, however, is slightly below average. The growth of strawberry plants has been excellent and average crop prospects prevail at present. Serious damage from weevils has been prevented by proper control measures. Raspberry canes have also made excellent growth and, in spite of some winter-killing, indications are for a crop of only slightly below average size. The flood waters were removed from the cranberry bogs about May 24. With cool weather since that date, plants are in excellent condition and the crop prospects are about average.

New Brunswick (June 17).—The weather has been cool and cloudy most of the past month, but fine warm days during the time the orchards were in bloom permitted pollination to be carried out satisfactorily. Strong winds and frequent showers in some districts interfered with spraying operations. Scab has begun to appear, but insects and diseases generally are well under control. In the Fredericton and Burton districts, the apple bloom was all off the trees by June 7. For the province as a whole, the McIntosh trees carried very good to heavy loads of bloom. The bloom on Courtland trees, however, was lighter than for the past two years, but with the increasing size of the trees, production is expected to be maintained. Fameuse trees carried less bloom than last year while other varieties are expected to produce average crops. The apple crop, including all varieties, is expected to be of average size. The strawberry crop is expected to be an average one, but more rain is needed. Picking will be at its peak about June 28 and should continue until July 8. The production of raspberries is expected to be below average. Cranberry

bushes show no signs of winter injury and new growth is abundant. No serious diseases or insects have been reported and adequate measures are being taken to control the cranberry fruit worm. An abundance of fruit buds can be observed but no estimate of production can be attempted at the present time.

Quebec (June 25).—The weather has been exceptionally dry during most of the past month and rain is needed in all fruit-growing areas. Severe hail storms in several districts caused damage to the fruit as well as other crops. Growth generally has been excellent. Rodent damage previously reported has not proved to be serious, the trees having recovered from the injury sustained during the winter. Bud moth larvæ and leaf rollers are the most troublesome insect pests, but the usual spraying methods are controlling them satisfactorily. Aphids also are quite numerous. The apple crop is expected to be below average. Although the outlook for the early varieties is above average, fall and winter varieties which make up the bulk of the crop, are expected to bear crops of below average size. Due to the extremely dry weather, strawberry production has been greatly reduced. Rain during the third week in June relieved the situation somewhat, but more moisture is needed. The rain was extremely beneficial to the raspberry plantations which have since come into full bloom. The crop is expected to be of average size.

Most vegetable crops are suffering from the lack of sufficient moisture, especially early plantings and such crops as beets and carrots. Late plantings, however, appear to be better. Lettuce and spinach also have need of more rain and supplies are expected to be lighter in the near future if the drought continues. Hotbed cucumbers on the other hand are growing well and market supplies are increasing daily.

Ontario (June 23).—WESTERN ONTARIO: Dry, cool weather has prevailed generally since the last report, although some districts had a few helpful rains. Despite the dry weather, tree fruits and raspberries have developed favourably, but strawberry production is reduced, particularly on the old plantations. The drought has been most severe in the Niagara district but fairly good rains fell on June 22 relieving the situation somewhat. Where proper spray measures have been carried out, insects and diseases have been well controlled, but where poison was not used in the early sprays, bud moth damage to apple trees is more or less severe in Middlesex, Elgin-Oxford, Norfolk and northern Kent counties. Slight scab infestations are apparent in a few areas, while case-bearer damage on apple trees is somewhat serious in the Welsh area of Norfolk county. On the whole, the tender fruit and small fruit plantations are exceptionally free of all pests.

The prospects for the apple crop are below average although Wealthy and earlier varieties appear to be carrying an average 'set'. On the other hand, the outlook for the Baldwin and Spy crops is poor. The 'drop' is reported to be normal and the sizing of the fruit is excellent. Only in Norfolk county has there been any serious hail damage. The pear crop is also below average, although the trees are healthy and the fruit is clean and developing well. An average crop of plums is in prospect but the size of the fruit may be affected where trees are carrying exceptionally heavy loads. The peach crop is expected to be slightly below average. More terminal dead wood than usual is apparent but otherwise the trees are making good growth and the fruit is sizing rapidly. The crop of sweet cherries is above average, while sour varieties are below average. As in the case of plums, the size of sweet cherries may be affected where the load on the trees is heavy. The harvesting of the early sweet varieties is practically completed and picking of Tartarians and Richmonds is now commencing. Owing to the extremely dry weather and to some extent to frost injury on the first blossoms, the strawberry crop this year will be below average although recent rains have materially improved the prospects. Despite the

earlier reports of 'killing-back' of the raspberry canes resulting from winter and spring injury, there has been a healthy growth of new wood and the prospects are now brighter than at first anticipated. The crop, however, will be somewhat below average. The outlook for the grape crop is slightly below average as a result of winter-killing and an average two to three-bunch set. Although the dry weather which prevailed during the latter part of May and early June retarded the development of most vegetables, later rains improved conditions and the situation is now very satisfactory.

EASTERN ONTARIO: A few scattered showers have relieved the drought that has prevailed during the past month. Up to the present, subsoil moisture has been sufficient to assure fairly normal growth of tree fruits. Rain is needed badly, however, for the continued development of the crops. Apple scab in the orchards in this district has been well controlled, but bud moth, leaf roller and case bearer have caused considerable damage to apple trees. Cherries, pears and small fruits, on the other hand, are showing very little insect damage. The apple crop will not be as heavy as the bloom indicated. The set was very irregular and varieties later than McIntosh are carrying below average crops. The crop of Baldwins and Spies is expected to be poor. The drop has been quite heavy in some orchards especially on the lighter soils. There is an average 'set' of fruit on the pear trees and foliage and tree growth has been satisfactory. The plum crop, on the other hand, is reported to be below average. Sour cherry production is at present expected to be average but with continued dry weather, the size of the fruit may be reduced. The drought conditions which prevailed last month have seriously affected the strawberry plantations. The yields, with few exceptions have been very poor. Raspberry production this year is expected to be below average. Plantations not seriously affected by winter injury are showing a fairly good bloom but moisture is badly needed.

Although development of most vegetable crops was retarded by cold weather which prevailed during the latter part of May and early June, recent rains have improved conditions and the situation is now very satisfactory. Lack of moisture has been a serious factor in the development of the crops. In the extreme eastern and western sections, local showers have been general and these areas have not suffered as much during the last two weeks. The weather turned very hot last week and with strong winds much damage has been done to crops.

The condition of the fruit crops in Ontario during the third week in June is as follows:

Description	Condition		Description	Condition	
	Western Ontario	Eastern Ontario		Western Ontario	Eastern Ontario
Apples—			Plums—		
Early varieties.....	3.1	3.0	Japanese.....	3.0	-
Wealthy.....	3.1	3.0	European.....	3.0	-
MacIntosh.....	2.6	3.0	Prunes.....	3.0	-
Snow.....	2.9	2.0	All varieties.....	3.0	2.0
Greening.....	2.8	2.0			
Baldwin.....	1.6	1.0	Peaches.....	2.7	-
Stark.....	2.2	2.0			
Spy.....	1.8	1.0	Cherries—		
Other varieties.....	2.7	2.0	Sweet.....	3.7	-
All varieties.....	2.2	2.0	Sour.....	2.6	3.0
			All varieties.....	2.9	3.0
Pears—			Strawberries.....	2.6	1.0
Bartlett.....	2.3	3.0			
Kieffer.....	2.4	-	Raspberries.....	2.4	2.0
Other varieties.....	2.5	3.0			
All varieties.....	2.4	3.0	Grapes—		
			White.....	2.8	-
			Red.....	3.0	-
			Blue.....	2.8	-
			All varieties.....	2.8	-

Percentage change in acreage and condition of vegetable crops in Ontario during the third week of June are as follows:

Description	Percentage change in acreage from last year		Condition	
	Western Ontario	Eastern Ontario	Western Ontario	Eastern Ontario
	p.c.	p.c.		
Asparagus.....	+ 3	- 2	2.9	2.7
Beans, snap.....	0	-12	3.0	2.6
Beets, bunching.....	0	+14	3.0	2.8
Cabbage, early.....	+ 2	+ 3	3.0	2.7
Cauliflower, early.....	+ 3	+ 3	3.0	2.9
Carrots, bunching.....	0	+23	3.0	2.8
Celery, early.....	+ 5	+ 5	3.1	2.4
Corn, sweet.....	+ 2	+10	3.0	2.8
Cucumbers.....	- 2	-20	3.0	2.7
Lettuce.....	+15	+ 6	3.2	3.0
Onions.....	-14	+20	3.0	2.7
Peas, garden.....	0	+ 7	3.0	2.0
Potatoes, early.....	+ 5	+10	2.8	2.3
Spinach.....	+ 4	- 2	2.9	2.8
Tomatoes, for fresh consumption.....	+ 6	+ 4	3.0	2.8
Tomatoes, canning.....	+ 6	- 5	3.0	2.7

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

Manitoba (June 24).—Moisture conditions since the May report have been generally excellent over most of the province. Rainfall has been particularly heavy in the market garden area of Winnipeg and all across the southern half of the province. The Swan River Valley and the northwest, however, have not received as much moisture but the crops are not suffering. Late May and early June were rather cool and damp. However, growth of most crops is quite heavy with the exception of some warm season types. During the past two or three weeks, temperatures have been much higher and this has materially benefited corn, tomatoes, egg plants and vine crops generally. This spring has been comparatively free of severe frosts. Slight damage occurred, however, around May 22 causing injury to potatoes, egg plants, peppers, beans and any vine crop which was up at the time. In most cases just the tips of the leaves were injured and the plants soon recovered. Wet weather during late May and early June delayed all late plantings but with the arrival of suitable weather this work was quickly finished. Germination was good in practically all cases. Beans, tomatoes, egg plants, etc., made very slow growth, but during the past week to ten days have come along more quickly. Damage has been caused by insects, chiefly beetles and cutworms. Control measures have been applied. Potato beetles are beginning to appear in considerable numbers and will necessitate spraying in the very near future. On the whole, however, insect damage has been very light. Rhubarb, asparagus, leaf and head lettuce, radish and green onions are all on the local market in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. Head lettuce has suffered somewhat from the heat during the last two or three days. All other crops are looking good. A few growers report peas and early potatoes nearly ready for market. The quality of the local produce is excellent and prices are being maintained.

Saskatchewan (June 24).—After a late and somewhat slow start on account of cool weather, gardens on the whole have made satisfactory progress during the past month. However, many suffered severe damage from frost on the

night of June 6, the greatest injury being sustained at points in south-eastern and east-central Saskatchewan, with some scattered damage elsewhere. The weather immediately following was cool with light showers which aided recovery to some extent. Recent hot, dry weather has also caused some injury at points in south-central and parts of central Saskatchewan and a good general rain is needed in many sections of the province if satisfactory growth is to be maintained, particularly if present high temperatures continue. Some small increase in plantings is reported in south-eastern and some northern areas. A considerable increase is noted in the area planted to peas, beans and corn for canning in the extreme north-western district.

British Columbia (June 21).—The weather has been cool and unsettled with frequent showers and occasional heavy rains. The abundance of moisture has overcome the shortage of water supplies in the irrigated areas. On the other hand, harvesting of the strawberry crop has been interrupted and much splitting of the sweet cherries, especially Bings, has developed. All fruit trees, however, have made exceptional growth and the fruit is developing rapidly. The frequent rains have interfered with spraying of the apple orchards and apple scab may become a serious problem this year. Insects also are making some headway and extra sprays are being applied.

Most vegetable crops have responded favourably to the abundant supply of moisture. However, some crops such as tomatoes, melons and cantaloupes have been retarded by the low temperatures and warm weather would now be welcome.

The following are the first preliminary estimates of production of tree fruits in British Columbia this year as compared with final figures for 1940:

Fruit	Unit	1941	1940
Apples.....	box	4,235,300	6,067,400
Pears.....	"	381,700	477,700
Plums and prunes.....	crate	468,600	401,700
Peaches.....	"	645,500	575,700
Apricots.....	"	203,500	169,100
Cherries.....	"	185,500	Not complete

SOURCE: British Columbia Horticultural News Letter.

TOBACCO CROP REPORT

JUNE 28

The first report on the 1941 commercial crop of leaf tobacco, indicates (1) planted acreage and (2) progress in transplanting and crop development. This report is based on information furnished by the Tobacco Service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the principal tobacco marketing associations and co-operatives, and the companies engaged in the processing, packing and manufacturing of tobacco products.

SUMMARY

A reduction in acreage of approximately 7 per cent from the total area of 67,880 acres planted in 1940 is indicated by a preliminary survey of the 1941

tobacco crop. Although the acreage allotted to members of the Flue-Cured Marketing Association was higher than the area recommended in 1940, the total acreage of flue-cured tobacco actually planted in Ontario this year is estimated at 42,000 acres, which is practically the same as the 1940 acreage of 42,640. Decreases in the areas planted to other types in Ontario are estimated at 20 per cent for burley and 10 per cent for dark tobaccos. Planted areas in Quebec are smaller than in 1940 by 5 per cent for flue-cured, 15 per cent for cigar leaf and 20 per cent for large pipe types, while the relatively small area planted to the aromatic pipe types has been increased by 15 to 20 per cent. The British Columbia crop shows an expansion in acreage of 33 per cent compared with the area planted in 1940.

Rapid development of seedlings in the plant beds necessitated early transplanting of tobacco into the field, with the result that planting was generally completed at an earlier date than normal. Cutworms are more prevalent than usual in Ontario and Quebec and have been the cause of extensive replantings. Heavy showers during the past two weeks in the tobacco-growing districts of Ontario have facilitated rapid development of the crop. The Quebec crop got an early start but development, although generally satisfactory, has been slow. The plantations, particularly the flue-cured, are suffering from the drought. Windstorms on June 8 and 9 inflicted heavy damage ranging from 25 to 90 per cent in the flue-cured areas, particularly in Joliette and Three Rivers. Weather conditions have been ideal for the British Columbia crop, transplanting of which was practically completed by June 15. Crop development is considerably above average.

PLANTED ACREAGES 1941

Ontario.—Grower members of the Flue-Cured Marketing Association were allotted a planted area of 44,800 acres this season. The allotment in the Norfolk area was fixed at 39,400 acres, which is 75 per cent of the 1939 base acreage. The growers in the Essex District were allowed the equivalent of the full 1939 allotment of 5,400 acres. The full allotment has not been taken up, however, and a preliminary estimate places the actual planted area, including plantings outside the Marketing Association, at 42,000 acres. This is approximately the same as the area planted in 1940 (42,640 acres). A 25 per cent reduction in the acreage allotted for burley tobacco in Ontario restricted the 1941 plantings to 7,956 acres. From past experience it is known that the planted area usually falls short by at least 10 per cent of the allotted acreage, hence a preliminary estimate places the 1941 planted area at 7,200 acres. The area planted last season was 9,710 acres. Contracts for acreages of dark tobaccos will not exceed 1,000 acres.

Quebec.—There are general reductions in acreages planted this season, estimated at 20 per cent for large pipe types, 15 per cent for cigar leaf and 5 per cent for flue-cured types. The aromatic types, particularly the Parfum d'Italie variety, show an increase of 15 to 20 per cent over the 1940 acreages. Co-operative production will be maintained at a 90 per cent level compared with last year.

British Columbia.—Approximately 600 acres have been set out in the Sumas area this year as compared with 450 acres in 1940. The crop is entirely of the flue-cured types.

PROGRESS IN PLANTING AND CROP DEVELOPMENT

Ontario.—Some tobacco growers were forced to commence transplanting tobacco to the field particularly early this spring owing to the very rapid development of the seedlings in the plant beds. Planting was in full progress by May 26. At least 75 per cent of the flue-cured acreage in Essex County and one-half of the Norfolk area was planted by June 1. Practically the entire flue-cured crop was in the field by June 12. Burley tobacco planting was also effected at an earlier date than normal with 40 per cent of the acreage set out by June 1 and planting completed by June 14. The planting of the dark tobacco crop was completed about June 21.

Although the soil was quite dry throughout the tobacco districts during the month of April and early May, moisture conditions on the whole have been very favourable since the middle of May. As a result of heavy showers during the past two weeks, the tobacco crop has started well and some of the earlier planted crops are making very rapid growth.

No abnormal disease conditions were present in the tobacco seedlings this spring, but some damping-off and yellow patch were present in a number of plant beds, together with a small amount of rootrot in the unsteamed beds. Cutworms have been much more prevalent in some areas than for a number of years and wireworms caused some damage. The prevalence of these insects necessitated extensive resetting, for which an ample supply of plants was available.

Quebec.—A few growers commenced the transplanting of flue-cured tobacco plants as early as May 10 but a killing frost on May 13 necessitated replanting. Planting was general in the flue-cured district during the week of May 19 and was practically completed by June 5. In contrast with other years, transplanting of cigar and pipe types became general during the last days of May and the first few days of June, with some growers starting as early as May 22. The bulk of the work was done between June 5 and June 15, and to date about 90 per cent of the plants are in the field. Cutworms are prevalent and will be responsible for heavier resettings than usual. Crop development to date is generally satisfactory, although slow. Tobacco plantations, particularly the flue-cured, are suffering from drought. Some parts of the district have been more fortunate and have benefited from local showers. If heavy precipitation occurs before the end of the month, the present early crop may be a good one, otherwise a reduction in quality and yield may be expected.

Heavy windstorms on June 8 and 9 inflicted damage ranging from 25 to 90 per cent on the flue-cured areas, particularly in Joliette and Three Rivers, and on lighter soil types in the cigar plantations. Extensive replanting has been necessary and the loss will be considerable as a shortage of plants has developed.

British Columbia.—Transplanting started on May 12 and was approximately 95 per cent completed by June 15. Very little replanting has been necessary. Conditions have been ideal and crop development to date is about equal to last year's, which was considerably above average. The weather has been unsettled, cool and cloudy for the most part with light thunderstorms and heavy showers, and a few bright warm days interspersed. Earlier plantings have made a good start and later plantings as around June 5 are just taking hold. Cultivation is well in hand in spite of rapid weed development during the showery weather.

CANADIAN TRADE IN FARM PRODUCTS

SOURCE: External Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Table 1.—Canadian Trade in Products of Farm Origin, Years ended December 31, 1939 and 1940

Classification	Total Trade		With United Kingdom		With United States	
	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
IMPORTS						
Crops—						
(a) Raw materials.....	21,540,494	20,219,527	272,939	283,922	14,826,905	14,235,292
(b) Partly manufactured.....	807,611	918,248	13	—	642,304	763,169
(c) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	13,556,695	13,495,045	7,462,597	7,204,798	4,290,018	4,710,588
Total Crops.....	35,904,800	34,632,820	7,735,549	7,488,720	19,759,227	19,709,049
Live Stock and Products—						
(a) Raw materials.....	15,828,106	26,005,036	1,365,206	3,196,697	7,093,674	11,537,506
(b) Partly manufactured.....	11,976,027	19,277,655	6,704,319	10,370,955	2,163,296	4,538,243
(c) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	22,951,009	27,413,916	16,322,698	20,092,525	3,235,982	4,047,741
Total Live Stock and Products.....	50,755,142	72,696,607	24,392,223	33,660,177	12,492,952	20,123,490
All Farm Products—						
(a) Raw materials.....	37,368,600	46,224,563	1,638,145	3,490,619	21,920,579	25,772,798
(b) Partly manufactured.....	12,783,638	20,195,903	6,704,332	10,370,955	2,805,600	5,301,412
(c) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	36,507,704	40,908,961	23,785,295	27,297,323	7,526,000	8,758,329
Total Farm Products Imported.....	86,659,942	107,329,437	32,127,772	41,148,897	32,252,179	39,832,539
EXPORTS						
Crops—						
(a) Raw materials.....	150,002,084	144,959,806	62,394,636	85,611,465	62,908,037	48,033,110
(b) Partly manufactured.....	2,089,658	2,195,859	168,626	601,500	1,471,219	932,128
(c) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	52,221,686	58,550,564	26,631,866	30,923,713	14,730,924	14,392,129
Total Crops.....	204,313,428	205,706,229	89,195,128	117,136,678	79,110,180	63,357,367
Live Stock and Products—						
(a) Raw materials.....	26,173,516	26,690,022	3,076,515	6,156,216	21,172,201	18,941,112
(b) Partly manufactured.....	7,303,212	7,038,759	5,077,780	5,445,703	1,574,713	1,038,999
(c) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	55,557,638	83,746,899	49,900,339	77,854,902	1,750,480	1,078,257
Total Live Stock and Products.....	89,034,366	117,475,680	58,054,634	89,456,821	24,497,394	21,056,368
All Farm Products—						
(a) Raw materials.....	176,175,600	171,649,828	65,471,151	91,767,681	84,080,238	66,974,222
(b) Partly manufactured.....	9,392,870	9,234,618	5,246,406	6,047,203	3,045,932	1,971,127
(c) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	107,779,324	142,297,463	76,532,205	108,778,615	16,481,404	15,468,386
Total Farm Products Exported.....	293,347,794	323,181,909	147,249,762	206,593,499	103,607,574	84,413,735
Total Trade in Farm Products.....	380,007,736	430,511,316	179,377,534	247,742,396	135,859,753	121,246,274

Table 2.—Exports of Products of Farm Origin, from Canada, 1911 to 1940*

Year ended March 31	Value of Exports			Percentage Proportion	
	Total	Crops	Live Stock and Products	Crops	Live Stock and Products
	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	p.c.	p.c.
1911.....	134,558	84,553	50,005	62.8	37.2
1912.....	155,317	109,051	46,266	70.2	29.8
1913.....	193,810	152,702	41,108	78.8	21.2
1914.....	251,741	200,671	51,070	79.7	20.3
1915.....	220,196	136,455	83,741	62.0	38.0
1916.....	366,459	253,126	113,333	69.1	30.9
1917.....	508,309	378,145	130,164	74.4	25.6
1918.....	758,461	573,984	184,477	75.7	24.3
1919.....	482,621	282,326	200,295	58.5	41.5
1920.....	650,335	382,528	267,807	58.8	41.2
1921.....	610,570	460,205	150,365	75.4	24.6
1922.....	395,013	302,628	92,385	76.6	23.4
1923.....	475,726	381,321	94,405	80.2	19.8
1924.....	503,391	409,898	93,493	81.4	18.6
1925.....	537,850	424,234	113,616	78.9	21.1
1926.....	702,826	565,239	137,587	80.4	19.6
1927.....	644,261	532,919	111,342	82.7	17.3
1928.....	628,354	519,829	108,525	82.7	17.3
1929.....	712,318	613,473	98,845	86.1	13.9
1930.....	428,353	350,500	77,853	81.8	18.2
1931.....	309,488	269,956	39,532	87.2	12.8
1932.....	224,765	192,386	32,379	85.6	14.4
1933.....	222,815	196,225	26,590	88.1	11.9
1934.....	237,718	195,824	41,894	82.4	17.6
1935.....	262,435	213,296	49,139	81.3	18.7
1936.....	290,488	229,431	61,057	79.0	21.0
1937.....	422,164	331,344	90,820	78.5	21.5
1938.....	312,446	217,882	94,564	69.7	30.3
Year ended December 31—					
1938.....	257,658	175,664	81,994	68.2	31.8
1939.....	293,348	204,313	89,034	69.6	30.4
1940.....	323,182	205,706	117,476	63.7	36.3

* The compilation of trade statistics on a fiscal year basis was discontinued in 1939.

VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN GRAIN

Canadian Grain in Store and in Transit in Canada and the United States, by Weeks, April-June, 1940 and 1941

Distribution	Durum Wheat	Other Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Week ended April 4, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	2,825,000	240,895,000	1,635,000	1,050,000	426,000	293,000
Interior private and mill.....	50,000	8,575,000	768,000	2,286,000	72,000	89,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	—	17,931,251	29,474	8,437	228	2,001
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	—	18,441,156	44,387	41,795	501	—
Victoria.....	—	977,965	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert.....	—	1,208,145	—	—	—	—
Churchill.....	—	2,617,396	—	—	—	—
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	1,400,251	89,927,795	1,260,188	613,861	1,662,859	381,317
Eastern.....	1,272,013	33,456,157	681,474	280,720	239,002	53,584
U.S. lake ports.....	—	23,050,339	199,000	42,205	2,041,495	—
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	1,265,835	14,762,619	—	218,000	1,223,071	—
In transit rail.....	—	19,021,590	1,587,728	1,175,935	277,817	97,049
In transit U.S.A.....	—	1,708,929	—	—	—	—
Total.....	6,813,099	472,573,342	6,505,251	5,716,953	5,942,973	915,951
Total same period 1940.....	11,193,280	299,802,172	12,310,085	9,775,469	4,415,653	676,067
Week ended April 11, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	1,920,000	238,985,000	1,560,000	1,010,000	447,000	295,000
Interior private and mill.....	50,000	8,519,000	728,000	2,260,000	74,000	94,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	—	17,981,175	27,727	9,230	228	2,001
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	—	18,043,635	37,544	39,711	501	—
Victoria.....	—	981,491	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert.....	—	1,208,145	—	—	—	—
Churchill.....	—	2,617,396	—	—	—	—
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	1,411,944	89,778,784	1,337,895	625,562	1,669,470	401,193
Eastern.....	1,194,349	27,387,154	610,175	260,492	228,828	32,304
U.S. lake ports.....	—	21,375,902	169,000	32,205	2,033,000	—
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	1,199,648	13,911,883	—	159,000	1,132,040	—
In transit rail.....	—	25,905,031	1,597,594	870,696	334,323	101,172
In transit U.S.A.....	—	1,540,612	—	—	—	—
Total.....	5,775,941	468,235,208	6,067,935	5,266,896	5,919,390	925,670
Total same period 1940.....	10,647,789	298,886,842	11,919,843	9,752,070	4,477,844	690,493
Week ended April 18, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	1,545,000	238,365,000	1,570,000	1,015,000	476,000	296,000
Interior private and mill.....	61,000	8,208,000	650,000	2,206,000	74,000	90,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	—	17,986,542	22,592	11,173	228	2,001
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	—	18,044,944	29,191	34,586	501	—
Victoria.....	—	989,990	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert.....	—	1,208,145	—	—	—	—
Churchill.....	—	2,617,396	—	—	—	—
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	1,450,339	83,357,723	1,480,764	880,071	1,712,029	410,840
Eastern.....	1,165,115	25,129,754	507,600	247,403	216,974	359
U.S. lake ports.....	—	19,718,038	151,000	22,205	2,008,000	—
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	1,199,648	13,507,018	—	159,000	1,101,040	—
In transit lake.....	—	7,435,570	51,307	—	—	15,430
In transit rail.....	—	28,940,442	1,268,544	567,786	250,452	86,892
In transit U.S.A.....	—	2,508,804	—	—	—	—
Total.....	5,421,102	468,107,366	5,730,998	5,143,224	5,845,224	910,522
Total same period 1940.....	10,031,085	294,323,942	10,997,379	9,655,337	4,405,541	661,454
Week ended April 25, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	1,415,000	241,195,000	1,745,000	1,120,000	476,000	295,000
Interior private and mill.....	63,000	8,094,000	585,000	2,129,000	84,000	95,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	—	17,886,320	20,710	7,119	732	2,001
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	—	18,102,249	28,015	31,045	501	—
Victoria.....	—	991,919	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert.....	—	1,208,058	—	—	—	—
Churchill.....	—	2,617,396	—	—	—	—
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	969,102	78,172,660	1,505,290	1,022,145	1,767,554	450,584
Eastern.....	1,138,667	31,393,137	462,263	227,184	214,683	359
U.S. lake ports.....	—	19,408,151	178,000	11,205	1,932,000	—
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	1,071,648	11,757,132	—	21,000	1,003,224	—
In transit lake.....	819,309	6,733,432	367,684	176,897	60,000	—
In transit rail.....	—	27,347,585	1,223,534	576,903	242,403	50,255
In transit U.S.A.....	—	1,547,768	—	—	—	—
Total.....	5,476,726	466,424,808	6,115,496	5,322,498	5,781,097	893,199
Total same period 1940.....	9,964,666	291,389,641	11,020,173	9,592,418	4,423,985	747,833

Canadian Grain in Store and in Transit in Canada and the United States, by Weeks, April-June, 1940 and 1941

Distribution	Durum Wheat	Other Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Week ended May 2, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	1,180,000	244,180,000	1,765,000	1,100,000	484,000	287,000
Interior private and mill.....	63,000	8,020,000	647,000	2,068,000	82,000	95,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	—	17,901,289	15,159	8,818	228	2,645
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	—	18,294,674	25,545	30,572	501	—
Victoria.....	—	991,258	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert.....	—	1,208,042	—	—	—	—
Churchill.....	—	2,617,396	—	—	—	—
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	1,733,624	73,585,778	1,329,686	1,018,707	1,923,619	408,988
Eastern.....	1,506,558	36,663,775	389,365	248,049	234,523	359
U.S. lake ports.....	—	19,206,151	187,000	—	823,000	—
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	931,648	9,399,958	—	114,000	989,224	—
In transit lake.....	283,984	7,642,965	268,561	326,998	—	52,505
In transit rail.....	—	23,660,372	1,222,236	503,571	203,026	59,056
In transit U.S.A.....	—	2,172,714	—	—	—	—
Total.....	5,698,814	465,544,372	5,849,552	5,418,715	4,740,121	905,553
Total same period 1940.....	9,991,488	288,459,291	10,288,350	9,605,341	4,587,427	680,200
Week ended May 9, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	1,130,000	242,725,000	1,680,000	1,070,000	489,000	273,000
Interior private and mill.....	59,000	7,944,000	755,000	1,057,000	97,000	79,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	—	18,021,975	16,694	9,596	732	2,545
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	—	18,405,507	14,016	28,072	501	—
Victoria.....	—	992,080	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert.....	—	1,208,025	—	—	—	—
Churchill.....	—	2,617,396	—	—	—	—
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	2,130,244	71,427,426	1,448,400	922,537	1,798,130	266,266
Eastern.....	1,666,371	40,080,152	375,156	417,221	213,300	52,979
U.S. lake ports.....	—	21,167,191	74,000	60,000	1,849,000	—
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	927,648	9,172,118	—	—	972,227	—
In transit lake.....	332,089	6,495,179	191,871	400,890	104,212	176,349
In transit rail.....	—	21,350,527	1,000,229	373,130	129,345	27,636
In transit U.S.A.....	—	2,575,738	—	—	—	—
Total.....	6,245,352	404,182,224	5,615,366	5,238,446	5,653,447	877,775
Total same period 1940.....	9,586,824	283,967,132	10,060,581	9,401,704	4,692,461	672,110
Week ended May 16, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	1,180,000	238,095,000	1,515,000	995,000	544,000	269,000
Interior private and mill.....	36,000	8,011,000	719,000	1,812,000	102,000	76,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	—	18,033,413	15,932	7,730	732	2,310
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	—	18,444,330	10,487	25,572	501	—
Victoria.....	—	992,080	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert.....	—	1,208,009	—	—	—	—
Churchill.....	—	2,617,396	—	—	—	—
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	2,041,887	68,002,359	1,471,831	1,072,366	1,563,068	286,159
Eastern.....	1,813,664	42,433,039	299,900	597,274	184,248	128,273
U.S. lake ports.....	—	22,195,101	155,000	10,000	2,061,000	—
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	694,646	9,533,044	—	—	953,667	—
In transit lake.....	411,214	5,613,591	253,720	167,602	133,200	67,206
In transit rail.....	—	22,360,036	819,355	350,537	140,940	34,595
In transit U.S.A.....	—	2,358,495	—	—	—	—
Total.....	6,177,393	459,896,913	5,260,225	5,038,081	5,683,356	863,543
Total same period 1940.....	9,164,837	279,084,353	9,528,074	9,344,903	4,685,057	660,545
Week ended May 23, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	995,000	234,910,000	1,430,000	925,000	575,000	253,000
Interior private and mill.....	35,000	7,070,000	629,000	1,766,000	97,000	71,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	—	18,160,544	14,997	9,149	732	2,049
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	—	18,444,273	9,139	19,738	501	—
Victoria.....	—	992,080	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert.....	—	1,208,009	—	—	—	—
Churchill.....	—	2,617,396	—	—	—	—
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	1,483,090	69,146,304	1,105,843	959,486	1,442,405	233,829
Eastern.....	2,356,600	43,651,955	361,366	652,237	198,759	82,777
U.S. lake ports.....	—	23,614,191	260,000	10,000	2,375,000	—
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	424,648	9,485,659	—	—	859,747	—
In transit lake.....	357,094	4,243,078	322,871	243,313	311,886	48,650
In transit rail.....	—	19,911,817	735,330	317,045	197,225	13,809
In transit U.S.A.....	—	4,336,827	—	—	—	—
Total.....	5,652,032	458,692,043	4,868,546	4,902,868	6,058,255	705,114
Total same period 1940.....	9,219,423	275,009,350	8,636,810	9,003,771	4,687,704	669,256

Canadian Grain in Store and in Transit in Canada and the United States, by Weeks, April-June, 1940 and 1941—continued

Distribution	Durum Wheat	Other Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Week ended May 30, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	1,000,000	232,675,000	1,405,000	930,000	553,000	254,000
Interior private and mill.....	32,000	8,035,000	567,000	1,702,000	99,000	65,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	—	18,267,124	10,394	8,209	732	2,049
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	—	18,453,175	10,503	18,072	501	—
Victoria.....	—	993,251	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert.....	—	1,207,992	—	—	—	—
Churchill.....	—	2,617,396	—	—	—	—
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	779,995	69,409,438	1,013,005	1,046,827	1,366,051	249,075
Eastern.....	2,207,408	44,322,430	413,532	508,586	186,646	93,302
U.S. lake ports.....	—	25,639,101	319,000	10,000	2,679,000	—
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	72,648	9,276,625	—	—	847,673	—
In transit lake.....	635,014	6,661,348	298,830	230,471	10,055	—
In transit rail.....	—	20,938,979	681,422	257,382	189,334	39,803
In transit U.S.A.....	—	4,108,770	—	—	—	—
Total.....	4,727,065	462,604,729	4,718,686	4,709,547	5,931,992	703,229
Total same period 1940.....	9,409,514	272,118,133	7,889,879	8,668,019	4,693,896	603,199
Week ended June 6, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	990,000	230,655,000	1,330,000	915,000	517,000	255,000
Interior private and mill.....	30,000	8,120,000	505,000	1,630,000	89,000	56,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	—	18,314,649	12,908	8,209	732	2,049
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	—	18,347,757	10,120	19,873	501	—
Victoria.....	—	998,701	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert.....	—	1,207,975	—	—	—	—
Churchill.....	—	2,617,396	—	—	—	—
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	711,780	73,987,692	1,001,838	982,699	1,056,853	240,020
Eastern.....	1,793,086	47,237,588	418,047	500,755	188,380	93,267
U.S. lake ports.....	—	25,657,101	233,000	10,000	2,776,000	—
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	74,648	10,611,595	—	2,000	841,673	—
In transit lake.....	215,973	3,669,201	270,334	194,830	349,888	21,450
In transit rail.....	—	20,212,654	536,189	199,343	158,546	28,673
In transit U.S.A.....	—	3,381,408	—	—	—	—
Total.....	3,815,487	465,018,717	4,326,436	4,462,709	5,978,673	696,469
Total same period 1940.....	8,911,070	270,713,165	7,518,856	8,225,014	4,703,338	562,384
Week ended June 13, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	850,000	227,105,000	1,435,000	930,000	483,000	262,000
Interior private and mill.....	30,000	7,985,000	406,000	1,542,000	69,000	49,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	—	18,300,205	6,890	6,540	732	1,949
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	—	18,293,799	15,832	18,207	501	—
Victoria.....	—	998,259	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert.....	—	1,207,975	—	—	—	—
Churchill.....	—	2,617,396	—	—	—	—
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	527,736	76,004,653	916,858	901,073	981,265	232,377
Eastern.....	1,255,437	46,772,929	498,473	547,274	177,529	46,093
U.S. lake ports.....	—	25,067,101	189,000	10,000	2,821,000	—
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	74,648	10,567,668	—	—	828,673	—
In transit lake.....	88,851	3,644,186	292,093	149,318	123,784	21,781
In transit rail.....	—	23,455,588	545,394	179,939	134,036	39,291
In transit U.S.A.....	—	4,210,879	—	—	—	—
Total.....	2,826,672	466,230,638	4,305,540	4,284,351	5,619,520	652,491
Total same period 1940.....	8,919,392	270,585,655	7,244,396	7,935,818	4,683,473	562,986
Week ended June 20, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	870,000	222,675,000	1,625,000	1,020,000	507,000	264,000
Interior private and mill.....	37,000	8,127,000	468,000	1,431,000	71,000	44,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	—	18,348,587	4,312	6,797	732	1,719
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	—	18,277,863	8,358	18,207	501	—
Victoria.....	—	997,817	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert.....	—	1,207,975	—	—	—	—
Churchill.....	—	2,617,396	—	—	—	—
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	606,304	77,210,911	656,855	893,382	835,989	244,164
Eastern.....	1,020,967	50,110,421	496,378	536,675	186,885	29,949
U.S. lake ports.....	—	23,485,101	452,000	10,000	3,092,000	—
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	74,648	11,557,490	—	—	946,000	—
In transit lake.....	68,658	4,416,950	84,155	104,577	—	—
In transit rail.....	—	24,871,792	674,722	237,723	150,726	45,355
In transit U.S.A.....	—	3,518,466	—	—	—	—
Total.....	2,677,577	467,422,769	4,469,780	4,258,361	5,790,833	629,187
Total same period 1940.....	9,084,549	270,812,950	6,790,206	7,613,992	4,654,390	572,877

Canadian Grain in Store and in Transit in Canada and the United States, by Weeks, April-June, 1940 and 1941—concluded

Distribution	Durum Wheat	Other Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Week ended June 27, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	810,000	221,540,000	1,660,000	1,105,000	519,000	260,000
Interior private and mill.....	40,000	8,045,000	545,000	1,397,000	72,000	42,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	-	18,336,626	3,838	5,595	732	4
Vancouver-New Westminster.....	-	18,283,496	12,886	16,457	501	-
Victoria.....	-	997,151	-	-	-	-
Prince Rupert.....	-	1,207,975	-	-	-	-
Churchill.....	-	2,617,396	-	-	-	-
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	482,848	78,746,555	534,064	757,418	442,901	210,093
Eastern.....	1,017,768	50,772,827	431,747	459,776	177,926	69,050
U.S. lake ports.....	-	22,204,101	443,000	84,000	3,562,000	-
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	74,648	11,946,935	-	-	877,000	-
In transit lake.....	214,090	5,670,493	149,199	141,845	322,885	-
In transit rail.....	-	23,429,936	774,766	465,790	119,967	56,176
In transit U.S.A.....	-	4,225,128	-	-	-	-
Total.....	2,639,354	468,023,619	4,554,520	4,432,881	6,094,912	637,323
Total same period 1940.....	8,820,927	272,225,196	6,609,825	7,332,284	4,650,003	578,174

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS

Temperature and Precipitation at the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations, by Months, April to June, 1941, compared with Normal

SOURCE: Division of Field Husbandry, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Experimental Farm or Station	Temperature (°F.)												Precipitation (inches)					
	April				May				June				April		May		June	
	High	Low	Mean	Normal	High	Low	Mean	Normal	High	Low	Mean	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
Ottawa, Ont.....	80	15	47	41	88	29	56	55	96	40	67	65	0.8	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.2	3.5
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	68	18	38	37	71	26	47	48	80	34	57	59	3.0	2.8	5.8	2.6	4.3	2.9
Kentville, N.S.....	80	19	41	40	79	24	49	50	90	34	58	60	2.0	2.8	5.8	2.4	2.6	2.9
Nappan, N.S.....	68	16	38	38	77	22	48	49	89	30	56	58	2.1	2.6	4.4	2.3	1.4	2.9
Fredericton, N.B.....	79	16	42	39	82	25	51	51	93	36	60	60	1.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	1.7	3.4
Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.....	66	17	41	36	84	26	51	49	87	38	59	59	2.3	2.6	1.4	3.2	5.9	3.2
Lennoxville, Que.....	87	19	44	40	86	23	53	51	92	31	63	61	1.0	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.8
L'Assomption, Que.....	85	19	46	40	87	27	55	54	97	36	66	64	1.4	3.0	2.8	2.6	1.6	3.6
Normandin, Que.....	62	-3	36	-	83	25	50	-	91	34	60	-	3.0	-	0.5	-	3.1	-
Harrow, Ont.....	83	24	51	45	90	33	62	57	93	47	70	68	1.3	2.6	2.8	1.8	4.5	2.6
Delhi, Ont.....	79	23	49	-	87	29	58	-	92	37	67	-	0.7	-	3.3	-	2.1	-
Kapuskasing, Ont.....	76	-7	37	31	91	21	50	46	91	32	60	57	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	3.9	2.2
Morden, Man.....	80	14	42	38	92	31	58	53	95	35	63	62	1.8	1.3	3.3	2.1	2.9	3.2
Brandon, Man.....	77	14	41	38	94	26	55	51	94	29	64	60	1.6	1.2	2.7	1.9	3.2	3.2
Indian Head, Sask.....	77	10	40	37	93	29	54	50	95	24	62	60	1.2	0.9	1.9	2.0	2.6	3.5
Swift Current, Sask.....	72	19	43	40	93	30	54	52	103	35	62	60	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.6	2.0	2.8
Scott, Sask.....	75	11	42	37	83	26	50	50	100	37	60	58	0.5	1.0	4.0	1.3	1.1	2.3
Lacombe, Alta.....	80	16	46	39	90	22	50	49	88	37	60	56	0.1	1.1	1.9	1.9	6.2	3.3
Lethbridge, Alta.....	75	17	45	42	80	27	52	51	94	39	60	59	1.1	1.1	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.7
Manyberries, Alta.....	73	17	48	41	89	26	54	53	105	40	62	60	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.1	3.6	2.2
Beaverlodge, Alta.....	77	19	47	37	73	29	48	49	83	38	60	55	0.7	0.8	2.2	1.5	2.8	2.1
Suntemerland, B.C.....	76	31	53	48	90	34	57	56	91	45	64	64	1.8	0.7	1.9	0.8	2.6	1.2
Agassiz, B.C.....	81	36	53	50	82	39	56	56	88	44	59	60	3.3	4.2	5.7	4.3	2.7	4.0
Sidney, Vancouver I., B.C.....	71	38	51	47	73	38	54	54	80	43	58	59	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.1

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

Table 1.—Average Monthly Cash Prices per Bushel of Canadian Grain at Winnipeg, Basis in Store
Fort William-Port Arthur, April-June, 1941

Grain and Grade		April	May	June
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Wheat—				
No. 1 Manitoba Hard.....		0 75½	0 76	0 77
No. 1 Manitoba Northern.....		0 75½	0 76	0 77
No. 2 Manitoba Northern.....		0 73½	0 73½	0 74½
No. 3 Manitoba Northern.....		0 71½	0 71½	0 71½
No. 4 Manitoba Northern.....		0 69½	0 69½	0 70½
No. 5.....		0 68½	0 68½	0 68
No. 6.....		0 66½	0 67	0 67
Feed.....		0 63½	0 65	0 65½
No. 4 Special.....		0 68½	0 68	—
No. 5 Special.....		0 67½	0 67½	—
No. 6 Special.....		0 64½	0 64	—
Tough—No. 1 Hard.....		0 73½	0 74	0 75
No. 1 Northern.....		0 73½	0 74	0 75
No. 2 Northern.....		0 70½	0 70½	0 72½
No. 3 Northern.....		0 68½	0 68½	0 69½
Rejected—No. 1 Northern.....		0 69½	0 70½	0 70½
No. 2 Northern.....		0 68½	0 68½	0 69½
No. 3 Northern.....		0 65½	0 66	0 66½
Smutty—No. 1 Northern.....		0 71½	0 71½	0 72½
No. 2 Northern.....		0 69½	0 69½	0 70½
No. 3 Northern.....		0 67½	0 67½	0 68½
No. 1 C.W. Garnet.....		0 70½	0 70½	0 72
No. 2 C.W. Garnet.....		0 69½	0 69½	0 70½
No. 3 C.W. Garnet.....		0 69½	0 68	0 70½
No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum.....		0 70½	0 70½	0 71½
No. 2 C.W. Amber Durum.....		0 70½	0 69½	0 71½
No. 3 C.W. Amber Durum.....		0 69½	0 68½	0 70½
Oats—				
No. 2 C.W.....		0 37½	0 37½	0 39½
No. 3 C.W.....		0 35½	0 34½	0 37
No. 1 Feed.....		0 34½	0 32½	0 35½
No. 2 Feed.....		0 33½	0 31½	0 34½
No. 3 Feed.....		0 31½	0 29½	0 32½
Barley—				
No. 1 C.W. Six-Row.....		0 52½	0 50½	0 51
No. 2 C.W. Six-Row.....		0 52½	0 50½	0 51
No. 3 C.W. Six-Row.....		0 51½	0 48½	0 46
No. 1 C.W. Two-Row.....		0 52½	0 50½	0 51
No. 2 C.W. Two-Row.....		0 53½	0 50½	0 51
No. 1 Feed.....		0 50½	0 46½	0 49½
No. 2 Feed.....		0 49½	0 45	0 48½
No. 3 Feed.....		0 48½	0 44½	0 47½
Rye—				
No. 2 C.W.....		0 56½	0 61	0 58½
No. 3 C.W.....		0 53½	0 56½	0 53½
No. 4 C.W.....		0 52½	0 54½	0 51½
C.W. Ergot.....		0 49	0 51½	0 49½
Rejected No. 2 C.W.....		0 52	0 54½	0 52½
Flaxseed—				
No. 1 C.W.....		1 50½	1 51½	1 51½
No. 2 C.W.....		1 57½	1 47½	1 48
No. 3 C.W.....		1 45½	1 36½	1 36½
No. 4 C.W.....		1 40½	1 32½	1 31½

Table 2.—Average Monthly Prices per Bushel of Grain in the United States, April-June, 1941

SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture

Description		April	May	June
		cents	cents	cents
Wheat—				
No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City.....		87.2	90.4	97.3
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, Minneapolis.....		94.8	98.4	101.0
Corn—				
No. 3 Yellow, Chicago.....		69.1	71.7	73.7
No. 2 Yellow, Kansas City.....		65.1	70.1	68.5
No. 3 Yellow, Kansas City.....		63.1	68.8	—
Oats—				
No. 3 White, Chicago.....		39.0	37.1	37.1
No. 3 White, Minneapolis.....		35.4	33.4	33.5
Barley—				
No. 3, Minneapolis.....		52.4	54.0	52.0

Table 3.—Average Monthly Prices of Flour, Bran and Shorts at Principal Markets, April-June, 1941SOURCE: Canadian Markets, Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Minneapolis and Duluth, *The Northwestern Miller*.

Description	Unit	April	May	June
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Flour*—				
Montreal, first patents	bbl.	5 88	6 05	6 05
Ontario Winter Wheat delivered Montreal	"	5 08	5 26	5 00
Toronto, first patents	"	5 88	6 05	6 05
Winnipeg, first patents	"	5 80	5 89	6 00
Vancouver, first patents	"	6 20	6 29	6 40
Minneapolis, first patents	"	5 25—5 40	5 54—5 73	5 64—5 82
Duluth, first patents	"	5 59	5 97	6 38
Bran—				
Montreal	ton	26 50	23 90	25 38
Toronto	"	26 50	23 90	25 38
Winnipeg	"	24 88	23 62	22 63
Vancouver	"	31 00	27 00	27 00
Minneapolis	"	20 69—21 75	19 06—19 13	20 80—21 00
Shorts—				
Montreal	"	26 50	23 90	25 88
Toronto	"	26 50	23 90	25 88
Winnipeg	"	24 88	23 62	22 83
Vancouver	"	33 00	29 00	29 00
Minneapolis	"	20 38—20 63	19 81—19 94	23 40—23 60

* Price per barrel of 2-98's cotton; Ontario Winter Wheat and Minneapolis, jute.

Basis of quotations: Montreal and Toronto—carlots f.o.b. Ontario and Montreal lake and rail rate points. Winnipeg and Vancouver—carlots f.o.b. warehouse outright purchases. Minneapolis—carlots, prompt delivery.

Table 4.—Weighted Average Monthly Prices per cwt. of Live Stock at Principal Canadian Markets, April-June, 1941

SOURCE: Market Information Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture

Market	Cattle			Calves			Hogs			Sheep and Lambs		
	April	May	June	April	May	June	April	May	June	April	May	June
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Montreal	6 41	6 60	6 71	6 70	7 57	8 12	11 63	12 60	13 61	6 81	6 71	9 25
Toronto	7 46	7 72	7 62	9 66	9 64	9 55	11 27	12 14	13 46	10 04	10 50	11 50
Winnipeg	6 87	7 12	7 06	7 81	8 24	7 94	10 40	11 17	12 30	7 95	8 37	9 84
Calgary	7 17	7 19	7 16	8 25	8 35	8 14	10 19	10 77	11 87	8 30	7 73	9 70
Edmonton	6 64	6 84	6 83	7 69	7 82	7 02	10 27	10 81	11 80	8 84	7 95	8 56
Moose Jaw	6 36	6 47	5 97	6 51	6 71	6 96	10 09	10 79	11 90	7 01	5 48	8 39

Table 5.—Average Monthly Prices per cwt. of Live Stock at Chicago, U.S.A., April-June, 1941

SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture

Description	April	May	June
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Cattle and Calves—			
Beef steers, choice and prime	12 57	11 56	11 32
Beef steers, good	11 07	10 54	10 74
Beef steers, medium	9 68	9 60	10 03
Vealers, good and choice	11 24	11 66	11 11
Stocker and feeder steers, average price, all weights ¹	10 33	10 06	9 90
Hogs, average price, all purchases	8 37	8 96	9 79
Slaughter lambs, good and choice	10 89	11 32 ²	11 81 ²

¹ Kansas City.² Spring lambs.

Table 6.—Average Monthly Prices per cwt. of Live Stock at Principal Canadian Markets, April-June, 1941

Source: Market Information Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture

Description				April	May	June	Description				April	May	June
				\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.					\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Montreal—							Calgary—						
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....	good	9 21	8 99	8 98	Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....	good	8 22	7 90	7 80				
	medium	8 19	8 26	8 32		medium	7 57	7 29	7 35				
	common	6 95	6 87	7 07		common	6 94	6 76	6 75				
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....	good	9 18	9 02	8 97	Steers, over 1,050 lb.....	good	8 16	7 76	7 68				
	medium	8 19	8 27	8 27		medium	7 44	7 21	7 25				
	common	6 20	6 62	6 42		common	6 87	6 63	6 75				
Heifers.....	good	7 92	8 25	8 22	Heifers.....	good	7 70	7 75	7 75				
	medium	6 95	7 37	7 27		medium	7 00	7 00	7 00				
Calves, fed.....	good	9 07	8 99	9 44	Calves, fed.....	good	8 46	8 35	8 16				
	medium	8 08	8 06	8 46		medium	7 86	7 75	7 58				
Calves, veal.....	good and choice	8 30	9 87	10 28	Calves, veal.....	good and choice	9 75	9 75	9 30				
	common and medium	6 67	7 49	8 05		common and medium	8 00	8 00	7 61				
Cows.....	good	6 64	7 00	7 12	Cows.....	good	6 24	6 48	6 32				
	medium	5 67	6 20	6 29		medium	5 26	5 52	5 51				
Bulls.....	good	6 76	6 98	7 06	Bulls.....	good	6 23	6 54	6 75				
Hogs.....	slaughter ¹	11 63	12 60	13 61	Stocker and feeder steers.....	good	7 50	7 30	7 25				
	feeders ²	-	10 08	6 77		common	6 50	6 50	6 50				
Lambs.....	good handyweights	-	10 00	12 92	Stock cows and heifers.....	good	6 15	6 50	5 93				
Sheep.....	good handyweights	6 10	6 24	6 22		common	4 98	4 95	5 00				
Toronto—							Edmonton—						
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....	good	8 58	8 61	8 78	Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....	good	7 75	7 80	7 82				
	medium	8 14	8 25	8 46		medium	3 49	7 25	7 25				
	common	7 57	7 66	7 99		common	5 84	5 91	6 00				
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....	good	8 85	8 75	8 80	Steers, over 1,050 lb.....	good	7 75	7 75	7 68				
	medium	8 51	8 35	8 55		medium	7 16	7 25	7 25				
	common	8 15	8 04	8 16		common	6 23	6 20	6 09				
Heifers.....	good	8 45	8 51	8 69	Heifers.....	good	7 57	7 41	7 55				
	medium	8 05	8 16	8 36		medium	7 00	6 75	6 75				
Calves, fed.....	good	9 06	9 15	9 21	Calves, fed.....	good	7 75	7 75	7 81				
	medium	8 74	8 78	8 87		medium	7 25	7 25	7 25				
Calves, veal.....	good and choice	11 14	10 89	9 60	Calves, veal.....	good and choice	8 89	8 75	8 17				
	common and medium	8 23	8 52	8 61		common and medium	6 81	6 75	6 01				
Cows.....	good	6 57	6 80	6 84	Cows.....	good	5 90	6 05	6 25				
	medium	5 85	6 10	6 10		medium	5 34	5 52	5 75				
Bulls.....	good	6 47	6 82	7 12	Bulls.....	good	5 52	5 79	6 04				
Stocker and feeder steers.....	good	7 76	8 16	8 22	Stocker and feeder steers.....	good	6 93	7 00	6 71				
	common	7 05	7 53	7 38		common	5 56	5 50	5 50				
Hogs.....	slaughter ¹	11 27	12 14	13 46	Stock cows and heifers.....	good	5 57	5 50	5 50				
	feeders ²	-	-	-	Hogs.....	slaughter ¹	10 27	-	11 80				
Lambs.....	good handyweights	10 58	11 44	13 49		feeders ²	7 50	-	8 49				
	common, all weights	8 83	9 38	9 92	Lambs.....	good handyweights	9 08	9 08	9 55				
Sheep.....	good handyweights	7 56	5 70	5 74		common, all weights	7 05	6 45	6 92				
Winnipeg—							Moose Jaw—						
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....	good	7 89	8 08	8 15	Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....	good	7 27	7 49	7 48				
	medium	7 10	7 34	7 39		medium	6 76	6 73	6 44				
	common	6 46	6 39	6 57		common	6 02	-	-				
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....	good	7 88	7 99	8 12	Steers, over 1,050 lb.....	good	7 34	7 48	-				
	medium	7 15	7 29	7 33		medium	6 71	-	-				
	common	6 50	6 70	6 65		common	-	-	-				
Heifers.....	good	7 42	7 40	7 52	Heifers.....	good	7 07	6 82	7 18				
	medium	6 55	6 57	6 75		medium	6 42	6 28	6 30				
Calves, fed.....	good	8 01	8 11	8 16	Calves, fed.....	good	4 61	7 56	7 54				
	medium	7 02	7 41	7 46		medium	6 49	6 50	6 61				
Calves, veal.....	good and choice	9 30	9 53	9 25	Calves, veal.....	good and choice	8 09	8 01	8 31				
	common and medium	6 87	7 07	6 80		common and medium	8 17	6 02	6 38				
Cows.....	good	6 01	6 53	6 48	Cows.....	good	5 65	6 05	6 14				
	medium	4 91	5 49	5 37		medium	4 62	5 26	5 14				
Bulls.....	good	5 58	6 30	6 64	Bulls.....	good	5 19	5 16	5 37				
Stocker and feeder steers.....	good	7 00	7 22	7 33	Stocker and feeder steers.....	good	-	5 85	6 25				
	common	5 83	6 18	6 31		common	5 35	4 97	5 49				
Stock cows and heifers.....	good	5 25	5 71	5 75	Stock cows and heifers.....	good	-	4 73	5 58				
	common	4 25	4 50	4 58		common	2 66	3 40	4 01				
Hogs.....	slaughter ¹	10 40	11 17	12 30	Hogs.....	slaughter ¹	10 09	10 79	11 90				
	feeders ²	7 61	8 37	9 36		feeders ²	7 31	7 60	8 44				
Lambs.....	good handyweights	9 72	11 08	11 97	Lambs.....	good handyweights	-	8 25	10 51				
	common, all weights	6 13	8 19	8 46									
Sheep.....	good handyweights	4 41	4 92	5 60									

¹ Sold on dressed carcass basis.² Sold alive.

Table 7.—Wholesale Prices of Produce at Principal Canadian Markets, April-June, 1911

Description	Unit	April	May	June	Description	Unit	April	May	June
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Halifax—					Winnipeg—				
Hams, 12 to 16 lb.....	lb.	0 29	0 29	0 32	Hams, smoked, 12 to 16 lb..	lb.	0 27	0 29	0 31
Bacon, choice side.....	"	0 30	0 30	0 34	Bacon, smoked, 6 to 8 lb.....	"	0 26	0 29	0 32
Barrelled mess pork, P.E.I..	bbl.	33 50	33 50	33 50	Pork, mess, barrelled.....	bbl.	25 65	28 08	28 08
Beef, carcass, steer.....	lb.	0 17	0 17	0 17	Beef, carcass, good butcher,				
Lamb, spring.....	"	0 19	0 19	0 20	450 to 650 lb.....	lb.	0 14	0 14	0 14
Lard, pure.....	"	0 11	0 11	0 11	Lamb, good, 37 to 48 lb.....	"	0 20	0 21	0 25
Butter, fresh-made creamery					Lard, tierces.....	"	0 08	0 08	0 06
prints.....	"	0 36	0 33	0 34	Butter, first grade, creamery	"			
Cheese, new.....	"	0 18	0 20	0 21	prints.....	"	0 33	0 31	0 33
Eggs, grade A, large.....	doz.	0 26	0 28	0 31	Cheese, Manitoba triplets....	"	0 19	0 18	0 19
Potatoes, No. 1.....	75 lb.	0 89	0 73	1 04	Eggs, grade A, large.....	doz.	0 22	0 23	0 26
					Potatoes, Manitoba, No. 2....	75 lb.	0 87	0 77	0 71
Saint John—					Regina—				
Hams.....	lb.	0 28	0 28	0 28	Hams, smoked, Dominion,				
Bacon.....	"	0 27	0 27	0 27	12 to 16 lb.....	lb.	0 23	0 26	0 29
Beef, carcass, country beef					Bacon, smoked, Dominion,	"	0 24	0 26	0 29
steers.....	"	0 14	0 13	0 14	6 to 8 lb.....	"	0 16	0 15	0 16
Lamb, frozen.....	"	0 20	0 20	0 20	Beef, carcass, good steer and	"	0 21	0 21	0 25
Lard, pure.....	"	0 09	0 09	0 09	heifer, 550 to 750 lb.....	"			
Butter, creamery.....	"	0 37	0 33	0 34	Lamb, good spring.....	"	0 07	0 08	0 08
Cheese, new.....	"	0 18	0 18	0 20	Lard, in tierces, approx. 360	"			
Eggs, grade A, large.....	doz.	0 26	0 27	0 30	lb.....	"	0 34	0 29	0 30
Potatoes, Canada, Grade I..	75 lb.	0 71	0 68	0 90	Butter, first grade, creamery	"	0 22	0 23	0 24
Hay, pressed, car lots, No. 1.	ton	12 00	12 00	14 00	prints.....	doz.	0 20	0 21	0 23
					Cheese, Sask. Stiltons.....				
Montreal—					Eggs, grade A, large.....				
Hams, smoked, light, 12 to					Potatoes, White, No. 1, Al-				
16 lb.....	lb.	0 25	0 26	0 28	berta.....	cwt.	1 10	1 06	1 10
Bacon, smoked, light, 6 to 8	"	0 23	0 26	0 31	Calgary—				
lb.....	"	0 23	0 26	0 31	Hams, smoked, Dominion,				
Pork, mess, barrelled.....	bbl.	19 44	24 19	28 08	12 to 16 lb.....	lb.	0 26	0 28	0 28
Beef, carcass, good steer, 400					Bacon, smoked, Dominion,	"	0 27	0 30	0 31
to 600 lb.....	lb.	0 16	0 16	0 16	6 to 8 lb.....	bbl.	41 00	41 00	41 00
Lamb, choice, fresh.....	"	0 18	0 22	0 27	Barrelled mess pork.....				
Lard, pure, in tierces.....	"	0 07	0 07	0 08	Beef, carcass, good steer, 450				
Butter, first grade, creamery					to 650 lb.....	lb.	0 16	0 16	0 15
prints.....	"	0 33	0 32	0 33	Lamb, good, 37 to 48 lb.....	"	0 20	0 20	0 22
Cheese, new, western, No. 1.	"	0 15	0 15	0 16	Lard, in tierces, approx. 360 lb	"	0 06	0 08	0 08
Eggs, grade A, large.....	doz.	0 25	0 26	0 30	Butter, first grade, creamery	"	0 32	0 30	0 31
Potatoes, Quebec, No. 1.....	75 lb.	0 55	0 55	0 79	prints.....	"	0 20	0 21	0 23
Timothy hay, extra, No. 2..	ton	12 00	12 00	12 00	Cheese, Royal Canadian Half				
					Stiltons, new.....	"	0 20	0 19	0 19
Toronto—					Eggs, grade A, large.....	doz.	0 20	0 21	0 23
Hams, No. 1, smoked, light,					Potatoes, No. 1.....	cwt.	1 05	1 05	1 33
12 to 16 lb.....	lb.	0 25	0 26	0 30	Vancouver—				
Bacon, No. 1, smoked, light,	"	0 25	0 27	0 31	Hams, smoked, 12 to 16 lb..	lb.	0 25	0 27	0 29
4 to 8 lb.....	"	0 25	0 27	0 31	Bacon, smoked, 6 to 8 lb.....	"	0 27	0 29	0 31
Pork, mess, barrelled.....	bbl.	25 92	27 00	28 89	Pork, mess, barrelled.....	bbl.	36 72	36 72	37 26
Beef, carcass, good butcher,					Beef, carcass, Grade A, good				
450 to 650 lb.....	lb.	0 16	0 16	0 16	steer.....	lb.	0 17	0 17	0 17
Lamb, good, 37 to 48 lb.....	"	0 20	0 21	0 27	Spring lamb, good.....	"	0 22	0 22	0 23
Lard in 60 lb. tin.....	"	0 10	0 10	0 11	Lard, tierces.....	"	0 07	0 08	0 09
Butter, first grade, creamery					Butter, first grade, creamery	"	0 34	0 31	0 32
prints.....	"	0 33	0 31	0 33	prints.....	"	0 22	0 22	0 22
Cheese, No. 1, large.....	"	0 16	0 16	0 18	Cheese, mild, Ontario, Stil-				
Eggs, grade A, large.....	doz.	0 23	0 25	0 28	tons.....	"	0 22	0 22	0 22
Potatoes, Ontario White, No.1	75 lb.	0 74	0 71	0 96	Eggs, grade A, large.....	doz.	0 24	0 23	0 26
Timothy hay, baled, No. 2..	ton	11 46	11 75	11 46	Potatoes, local, No. 1.....	cwt.	1 53	1 53	1 52

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

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Table 8.—Average Prices of Milk in Principal Canadian Cities, 1937 to 1941

SOURCE: Dealers' Quotations

PRICE PAID TO PRODUCERS

Season	Year	Halifax, N.S.	Montreal, P. Q.	Toronto, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.	Vancouver, B.C.
		Per gallon	Per gallon	Per 8 gallon can	Per cwt.	Per lb. butter fat
		cents	cents	\$	\$	cents
Winter.....	1937	21.5-25.6	21.6	1.73-1.85	1.77-1.92	53
Spring.....	1937	25.6	21.6	1.85	1.95	53
Summer.....	1937	21.5	18.1	1.73	1.67	49.4
Fall.....	1937	21.5-25.6	22.7	1.73-1.98	1.67-2.00	49.4
Winter.....	1938	25.6	22.7	1.91	2.00	49.4
Spring.....	1938	21.5-25.6	22.7	1.73-1.91	2.00-2.01	47.7
Summer.....	1938	21.5	18.2	1.73	1.83	47.7
Fall.....	1938	21.5	22.1	1.73	2.13	47.3-48.6
Winter.....	1939	22.2-22.5	22.1	1.73	2.13	49
Spring.....	1939	22.2	22.1	1.73	2.13	48.5-49
Summer.....	1939	22.2	18.2	1.73	1.83	48.5-49
Fall.....	1939	22.2	22.1	1.73	2.13	46.2-46.8
Winter.....	1940	22.2-24.2	22.1	1.73	2.13	46.2-46.0
Spring.....	1940	23.6	22.1	1.73	2.13	46.5-46.9
Summer.....	1940	23.6	21.1	1.73	2.06	45.7-45.9
Fall.....	1940	23.6	21.1-23.9	1.73	2.06-2.13	45.8-46.6
Winter.....	1941	23.6	23.9	1.73-1.98	2.13	46.7-46.9
Spring.....	1941	23.6	23.9	1.98	2.13	46.2-46.6

WHOLESALE PRICE TO HOTELS, STORES, ETC.

Season	Year	Cents per gallon	Cents per gallon	Cents per gallon	Cents per gallon	Cents per gallon
Winter.....	1937	40	40	36-38	30	30
Spring.....	1937	40	86	38	30	30
Summer.....	1937	40	32	36	30	30
Fall.....	1937	40	36	36-40	30	30
Winter.....	1938	40	36	40	30	30
Spring.....	1938	40	36	38-40	30	30
Summer.....	1938	40	33	38	30	30
Fall.....	1938	40	36	38	34	30
Winter.....	1939	38-40	36	38	34	30
Spring.....	1939	38	36	38	34	30
Summer.....	1939	38	33	38	30	30
Fall.....	1939	38	36	38	30	30
Winter.....	1940	38-40	36	38	34	30
Spring.....	1940	40	36	38	34	30
Summer.....	1940	40	36	38	34	30
Fall.....	1940	40	36-40	38	34	30
Winter.....	1941	40	40	38-42	34	30
Spring.....	1941	40	40	42	34	30

RETAIL PRICE PER SINGLE QUART CASH

Season	Year	Cents per quart	Cents per quart	Cents per quart	Cents per quart	Cents per quart
Winter.....	1937	12	10	12-12.5	10	10
Spring.....	1937	12	10	12.5	10	10
Summer.....	1937	12	9-10	12-13	10	10
Fall.....	1937	12	10-11	12	10	10
Winter.....	1938	12	11	13	10	10
Spring.....	1938	12	10	12	10	10
Summer.....	1938	12	11	12	11	10
Fall.....	1938	12	11	12	11	10
Winter.....	1939	11.7	11	12	11	10
Spring.....	1939	12	11	12	10	10
Summer.....	1939	12	10.5-11	12	9.5-10.0	10
Fall.....	1939	12	10.5-12	12	10.0-10.5	10
Winter.....	1940	12	11-12	12	10.0-11.0	10
Spring.....	1940	12	11-12	12	11	10
Summer.....	1940	12	11-12	12	11	10
Fall.....	1940	12	11-12	12	11	10
Winter.....	1941	12	12-12.5	12-13	11	10
Spring.....	1941	12	12-12.5	13	11	10