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DOMINION STATISTICIAN: R. H. COATS, LL.D., F.R.S.C.

CHIEF, AGRICULTURAL BRANCH: C. F. WILSON, Ph. D.

EDITOR: MARGARET MACLELLAN, B.A.

TRENDS IN CANADIAN AGRICULTURE IN 1941

A review of the statistical position of Canadian agriculture at the close of 1941 shows important changes during the year. The increased demand for foodstuffs arising out of the war brought about a general expansion of the industry. However, as emphasis was placed on the need for live stock and live stock products rather than for cereal grains, the greater expansion was in the former group, production of which was further stimulated by higher prices during the year. Perhaps the most important shift in agricultural production occurred in western Canada where the Wheat Acreage Reduction Scheme was put into effect. This policy, adopted by the Government early in 1941, was an attempt to curtail production and reduce stocks of wheat in Canada, and at the same time provide more grass and feed grains for the requirements of an expanding live stock industry. While the reduction scheme was on a voluntary basis, payments were made to farmers based on the amount of land taken out of wheat and seeded to grasses or coarse grains, or left in summer-fallow. As a result of the scheme, the wheat acreage was reduced sharply while the acreages of coarse grains and grassland were increased. There was also a particularly sharp expansion in flaxseed acreage in the Prairie Provinces during the year. Production in 1941 from these altered acreages was influenced also by unfavourable weather conditions, with the result that the output of wheat was reduced by about 45 per cent. The oat crop was 18 million bushels lower than that of 1940 owing to adverse weather in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Barley production was increased by about 16 million bushels, mainly as a result of exceptionally high yields in Manitoba. The production of flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces was more than double that of 1940. The expansion in the production of corn for grain in Manitoba continues as improved varieties become available.

Numbers of all classes of live stock showed moderate increases in Canada during 1941 under the stimulus of an improved market situation for all types of meats, dairy products, and eggs. The expansion of the live stock industry has been most pronounced in western Canada where feed supplies have been more adequate and where the greatest possibilities for expansion exist. With the policy of the Government directed towards an increase in the production of meats and dairy products and a reduction in wheat production, it appears likely that the present trends of agricultural production in western Canada will be continued.

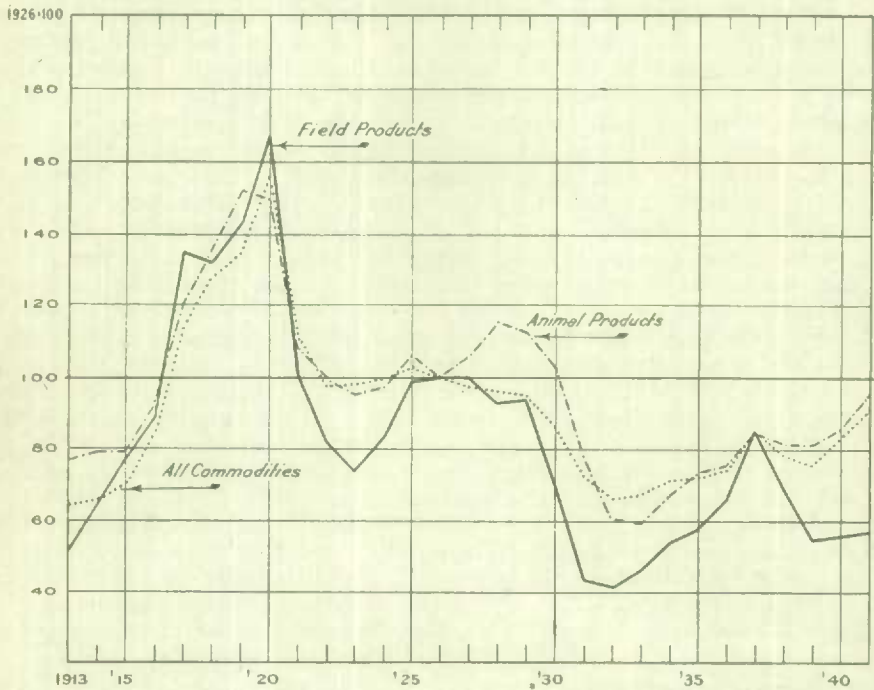
No major changes have taken place in the fruit industry. Although the 1941 apple crop was substantially below that of 1940, this reduction was due mainly to weather conditions. There has been, however, some tendency to reduce expenditures on orchards in the face of a temporary curtailment of the market. Improved market conditions for the 1941 crop may stimulate efforts to secure a larger crop in 1942. The 1941 peach and cherry crops were considerably larger than those of 1940, but reductions were reported in the output of strawberries and raspberries.

The 1941 tobacco crop was substantially larger than that of 1940, due to a slight increase in area and much better yields per acre. Market conditions for tobacco have improved materially with the return of Great Britain to the market in a modified way.

An average honey crop was harvested, from which an import quota of 4.5 million pounds for the United Kingdom market will be filled during the period ending August 31, 1942.

The Agricultural Supplies Board has given attention to increasing supplies of Canadian produced vegetable and other seeds which had previously been secured from countries now under German occupation. The Board has also made a strong effort to stimulate the production of fibre flax in Canada and a substantial expansion has taken place during the last two years.

In the chart which follows are shown price movements of all wholesale commodities, field products and animal products from 1913 to date.



Prices of farm products have gradually increased since the outbreak of war. However, there has been considerable variation in the rate of change as between individual commodities and groups of commodities. With wheat stocks still very large, prices of wheat and other grains have shown very little change and support in the form of a minimum price is still necessary. On the other hand, prices of animal products have shown considerable strength and the index of prices of these commodities has risen slightly more rapidly than has the index of all commodity prices.

On October 18, a maximum price 'ceiling' for goods and services was announced, the 'ceiling' established being the highest price charged for each commodity and service during the period September 15 to October 11, 1941, inclusive. Prices are free to fall below this level except where minimum prices have been established. This order will alleviate the problem of rising costs of production since prices of things farmers both buy and sell will be affected.

FIELD CROPS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued on November 12, the second estimate of grain production in Canada. The report was based upon the returns of the regular corps of crop correspondents, including practical farmers throughout Canada, and bank managers, elevator and railway agents and rural postmasters in the Prairie Provinces.

On November 18, the Bureau issued a bulletin giving (1) the second estimate of the production of potato, root and fodder crops in Canada for 1941; (2) an estimate of the areas sown to fall wheat and fall rye for the season of 1942, with condition on October 31 and (3) the percentage of land intended for next year's crops that was ploughed by the end of October.

A bulletin giving by provinces the first estimate of the farm value of field crop production for 1941 as compared with the values for 1939 and 1940, was released on December 11. The values per unit assigned to each crop represent average prices received by farmers up to the end of November and have been determined by the Bureau after consultation with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. It should be observed that these estimates are subject to revision and that they do not represent cash income received from sales but are gross values of farm production. Several of the crops, such as mixed grains, turnips, fodder corn, etc., are almost wholly utilized on the farms on which they are grown.

PRODUCTION OF GRAIN CROPS IN CANADA

The second estimate of Canada's 1941 wheat crop is placed at 302,626,000 bushels, which is a reduction of 3,833,000 bushels from the first estimate issued in September. The 1941 total production compares with one of 551,390,000 bushels in 1940. The lower production this year is the result of reductions both in the acreage seeded to wheat and in yield per acre. The only important change in the 1941 second estimate as compared with the first is a reduction of 4,000,000 bushels in the province of Alberta. Alberta's wheat crop is now placed at 90,000,000 bushels, while the Saskatchewan and Manitoba estimates remain unchanged at 136,000,000 and 56,000,000 bushels respectively. The total for the Prairie Provinces now stands at 282,000,000 bushels compared with the 1940 total of 525,000,000 bushels. Included in the above totals for 1941 are Durum wheat crops of 2,700,000 bushels in Manitoba and 1,500,000 in Saskatchewan. In the other provinces the second estimates of the wheat crop are slightly higher, with increases over the September figures occurring in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. Minor reductions are reported for Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, while the New Brunswick estimate remains unchanged. The total 1941 wheat crop is the lowest since 1937.

The Canadian oat crop is now estimated at 353,346,000 bushels, representing a reduction of 4,609,000 bushels from the September estimate and 27,180,000 bushels from the 1940 crop. The principal reduction in the 1941 oat crop as compared with that of 1940 occurred in Alberta, although decreased output was reported for all provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba. In Manitoba there was an increase of 20,000,000 bushels. Barley production at 117,619,000 bushels is 3,759,000 bushels below the September estimate, but 13,363,000 bushels above the 1940 total. The principal increase over the 1940 figure occurred in the province of Manitoba. Rye production at 13,167,000 bushels has been revised downward by 735,000 bushels from the September estimate and is only slightly below the 1940 output. Flaxseed production is

now estimated at 6,473,000 bushels, a reduction of 889,000 bushels from the September estimate, but more than double the 1940 crop of 3,049,000 bushels. Minor increases from the September estimates are reported for peas and beans, while the second estimates of buckwheat and husking corn production are slightly below the earlier figures. The mixed grain crop at 41,219,000 bushels is 438,000 bushels above the September estimate but 1,914,000 bushels below the 1940 total.

PRODUCTION OF GRAIN CROPS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, 1941

Wheat.—Compared with estimates made at the end of August, the second estimate of wheat production is unchanged except for a 4,000,000 bushel reduction in the province of Alberta. While the reduction in the estimated yield per acre was fairly general over Alberta, it was most noticeable in the southern districts. With no change in Saskatchewan or Manitoba, the second estimate of the 1941 wheat crop for the Prairie Provinces totals 282,000,000 bushels, as compared with the first estimate of 286,000,000 bushels and the 1940 total of 525,000,000 bushels.

Coarse Grains.—There has been a general reduction in the yields per acre reported for oats and barley in the Prairie Provinces as compared with the first estimate. The oat crop at 211,000,000 bushels is revised downward by 9,000,000 bushels and compares with the 1940 figure of 229,000,000 bushels. The barley crop for the Prairie Provinces now stands at 99,000,000 bushels, 4,000,000 bushels under the September estimate but 16,000,000 bushels more than the 1940 total of 83,000,000 bushels. Estimates of the Prairie production of rye and flaxseed are also below those of September, but flaxseed production shows a sharp increase over that of a year ago.

According to the second estimate, the production of the five principal grain crops in the Prairie Provinces is, in bushels, as follows, with the 1940 figures within brackets: Three Provinces—Wheat 282,000,000 (525,000,000); oats 211,000,000 (229,000,000); barley 99,000,000 (83,000,000); rye 11,700,000 (12,250,000); flaxseed 6,300,000 (2,875,000). Manitoba—Wheat 56,000,000 (66,000,000); oats 53,000,000 (33,000,000); barley 44,000,000 (27,500,000); rye 3,400,000 (2,250,000); flaxseed 1,600,000 (800,000). Saskatchewan—Wheat 136,000,000 (272,000,000); oats 85,000,000 (93,000,000); barley 28,000,000 (23,500,000); rye 6,300,000 (7,000,000); flaxseed 3,600,000 (1,650,000). Alberta—Wheat 90,000,000 (187,000,000); oats 73,000,000 (103,000,000); barley 27,000,000 (32,000,000); rye 2,000,000 (3,000,000); flaxseed 1,100,000 (425,000).

MARKETINGS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Wheat.—Total primary receipts of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces amounted to 93.7 million bushels during the period August 1 to October 31, 1941. This amount is 115.5 million bushels under deliveries during the corresponding period of 1940 and 221.5 million bushels under the all-time record volume of 315.2 million bushels delivered between August 1 and November 3, 1939. The sharp reduction in 1941 is largely due to the smaller crop harvested and also to necessary restrictions on the rate of deliveries from farms, which have been in effect this year as well as in 1940.

The carry-over of wheat on farms at July 31, 1941, has been estimated at 11,500,000 bushels, which when added to the 1941 crop places total farm supplies at 293,500,000 bushels, compared with 539,250,000 bushels in 1940. With deliveries up to November 1 amounting to 93.7 million bushels, the balance remaining on farms to be disposed of as seed, feed, sales and carry-over amounts to 199.8 million bushels.

Coarse Grains.—There has been a marked increase this year in the primary receipts of all coarse grains during the first three months of the crop year. Increased deliveries of oats and rye are shown in spite of a reduction in the production estimates, but in the case of barley and flaxseed both production and deliveries are above the corresponding figures for 1940.

Primary Receipts of Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed, August 1 to October 31, 1939 to 1941

Grain	1939	1940	1941
	bu.	bu.	bu.
Oats.....	11,181,087	9,541,168	15,409,527
Barley.....	11,827,874	7,791,420	16,475,287
Rye.....	2,528,340	2,183,720	3,841,820
Flaxseed.....	1,096,786	1,668,211	3,225,220

Note.—Platform loadings are included in the 1940 and 1941 primary receipts shown above. In 1939, the platform loadings which were not shown separately by grains, amounted to 1,681,099 bushels.

POTATO, ROOT AND FODDER CROPS

The 1941 potato crop is now estimated at 39,139,000 hundredweight, a decrease of 3,161,000 hundredweight or 7 per cent from that of 1940. The second estimate represents only a minor reduction from the September estimate although some adjustments were made in the individual provincial figures. The 1941 crop in the three Maritime Provinces is down 2,957,000 cwt. from that of 1940 with the main reduction occurring in Prince Edward Island. The Quebec crop is also below that of 1940 by 2,772,000 cwt., but there was a substantial increase in the Ontario output. In Manitoba the 1941 average yield was 90 cwt. per acre compared with 52 cwt. in 1940, and the acreage was also slightly higher. There was little change in Saskatchewan but the Alberta crop was lower. Lower yields were also experienced in British Columbia.

The second estimate of Canada's crop of turnips, mangolds, etc., is placed at 33,795,000 cwt., a reduction of 13 per cent from that of 1940. The reduction occurred in all provinces except Manitoba. The hay and clover crop at 13,079,000 tons is only 93 per cent of that of 1940. The greater part of the reduction in the 1941 tonnage occurred in Quebec and Ontario. Production of alfalfa in 1941 is estimated at 2,738,000 tons, an increase of 6 per cent over 1940. Fodder corn production is also above that of 1940, being estimated at 4,642,000 tons for 1941. The 1941 sugar beet crop is now estimated at 710,000 tons, a decline of 115,100 tons from 1940. The Manitoba crop is higher than a year ago but declines occurred in Ontario and Alberta, the other producing provinces.

VALUE OF FIELD CROPS

The gross value of the principal field crops produced in Canada in 1941 has been estimated at \$649,058,000. This represents a decline of \$33,308,000 from the revised estimate of the 1940 crop. Annual comparisons of the value of field crop production since 1932 are as follows:

	Dollars
1932.....	452,526,900
1933.....	453,598,000
1934.....	549,079,600
1935.....	511,872,900
1936.....	612,300,400
1937.....	556,222,000
1938.....	550,069,000
1939.....	685,839,000
1940.....	682,366,000
1941.....	649,058,000

A principal factor in the decline shown in the total value of 1941 field crop production was wheat. In the case of this crop the sharp reduction in production resulted in a lowering of the total value from \$287,620,000 in 1940 to \$160,953,000 in 1941. The 1941 values for all other crops except buckwheat, grain hay and sugar beets were higher than the corresponding estimates for the 1940 crops. The higher values in 1941 were brought about largely by increases in price but in some cases production was also increased. The gross value of the 1941 oat crop has been estimated at \$136,282,000 as compared with \$106,771,000 in 1940. The barley crop also increased in value from \$33,350,000 in 1940 to \$49,225,000 in 1941.

The average farm price of wheat in 1941 has been estimated at 53 cents per bushel, an increase of only 1 cent above the average price received by farmers in 1940. In the case of the other grains the price increases have been much more substantial. The average price of oats rose from 28 cents in 1940 to 39 cents in 1941, while that of barley increased from 32 cents to 42 cents per bushel. An increase of 19 cents per hundredweight in the average price of potatoes in 1941 resulted in an increase in the value of the potato crop amounting to approximately \$5 million. Substantial gains in the values of the hay and clover and alfalfa crops were brought about by relatively sharp increases in the farm prices of these crops. Although a considerable reduction is indicated in the value of the 1941 sugar beet crop as compared with that of the previous year, this decrease will be reduced somewhat when further payments are made by the sugar beet companies throughout the next year.

The following table shows the values of field crop production for 1941 and 1940 by provinces, together with the changes in value in dollars and in percentages:

Province	Total Values		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Value	
	1940	1941		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	8,874	9,494	+ 620	+ 7
Nova Scotia.....	13,778	15,050	+ 1,272	+ 9
New Brunswick.....	21,336	24,334	+ 2,998	+ 14
Quebec.....	95,071	114,855	+ 19,784	+ 21
Ontario.....	149,479	173,499	+ 24,020	+ 16
Manitoba.....	60,855	83,018	+ 22,163	+ 36
Saskatchewan.....	178,887	120,956	- 57,931	- 32
Alberta.....	139,659	93,597	- 46,062	- 33
British Columbia.....	14,427	14,255	- 172	- 1
Canada.....	682,366	649,058	- 33,308	- 5

For Canada as a whole, there was a reduction of 5 per cent in the gross value of field crop production in 1941 as compared with that of 1940. On a provincial basis, however, increases were shown in all of the eastern provinces and in Manitoba, but these were more than offset by particularly sharp declines in Saskatchewan and Alberta. There was little change in value indicated for the British Columbia crop. In Prince Edward Island the gross value of production was increased by 7 per cent and this was almost entirely due to the greater income from the potato crop resulting from the substantial improvement in prices. Nova Scotia reported an increase of 9 per cent in the value of crop production, with potatoes and hay and clover showing the greatest gains. These two crops were also mainly responsible for the gain of 14 per cent in the value of crops produced in New Brunswick. A gain of almost \$20 million or 21 per cent was recorded for Quebec. The values of almost all crops were higher in 1941 than in 1940 with oats and hay and clover showing the largest increases. The value of crops produced in Ontario was higher by more than \$24 million, with the values of almost all individual crops showing increases over those of the previous year.

In Manitoba, despite a reduction of almost \$6 million in the value of the 1941 wheat crop, there was a net increase of \$22 million in the value of all crops. Greater production and higher prices of oats and barley were responsible for a large part of this gain. Sharp reductions in the values of crops produced in Saskatchewan and Alberta resulted from the very much smaller wheat crops harvested in 1941 as compared with 1940. The values of other crops were for the most part higher in the latter year in these two provinces. In British Columbia the improvement in farm prices for most products was not quite sufficient to offset reduced production.

By provinces in order of magnitude, the total values of 1941 crops are as follows, with the 1940 figures within brackets: Ontario \$173,499,000 (\$149,479,000); Saskatchewan \$120,956,000 (\$178,887,000); Quebec \$114,855,000 (\$95,071,000); Alberta \$93,597,000 (\$139,659,000); Manitoba \$83,018,000 (\$60,855,000); New Brunswick \$24,334,000 (\$21,336,000); Nova Scotia \$15,050,000 (\$13,778,000); British Columbia \$14,255,000 (\$14,427,000); Prince Edward Island \$9,494,000 (\$8,874,000).

For the three Prairie Provinces the total values of the five principal grain crops in 1941 are estimated as follows, with the 1940 values within brackets: Wheat \$141,680,000 (\$270,770,000); oats \$66,790,000 (\$47,060,000); barley \$37,960,000 (\$22,685,000); rye \$4,771,000 (\$3,675,000); flaxseed \$7,763,000 (\$3,023,000). The total value of the five crops for the three provinces amounts to \$258,964,000 in 1941 as compared with \$347,213,000 in 1940.

Table 1.—Area and Second Estimate of the Production of Grain Crops in Canada, 1941, as compared with 1940

Description	Area		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
	acres	acres	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Canada—						
Fall wheat.....	775,400	629,000	28.5	26.6	22,099,000	16,731,000
Spring wheat.....	27,950,800	21,743,000	18.9	13.1	529,291,000	285,895,000
All wheat.....	28,726,200	22,372,000	19.2	13.5	551,390,000	302,626,000
Oats.....	12,297,600	13,841,000	30.9	25.5	380,526,000	353,346,000
Barley.....	4,341,500	5,548,900	24.0	21.2	104,256,000	117,619,000
Fall rye.....	785,600	800,400	13.2	13.0	10,357,000	10,424,000
Spring rye.....	249,300	277,300	14.6	9.9	3,637,000	2,743,000
All rye.....	1,034,900	1,077,700	13.5	12.2	13,994,000	13,167,000
Peas.....	81,500	97,000	16.6	16.6	1,355,000	1,608,000
Beans.....	96,800	102,100	15.3	16.8	1,477,000	1,712,000
Buckwheat.....	325,700	276,600	20.5	19.9	6,692,000	5,498,000
Mixed grains.....	1,219,900	1,329,200	35.4	31.0	43,133,000	41,219,000
Flaxseed.....	381,500	957,700	8.0	6.8	3,049,000	6,473,000
Corn for husking.....	186,000	300,000	37.4	39.5	6,956,000	11,846,000
Prince Edward Island—						
Spring wheat.....	12,500	14,400	19.0	15.0	238,000	216,000
Oats.....	142,800	138,000	35.0	27.0	4,998,000	3,726,000
Barley.....	13,000	13,100	30.5	22.0	397,000	288,000
Buckwheat.....	3,700	3,600	20.0	16.0	74,000	58,000
Mixed grains.....	43,000	48,700	35.0	27.0	1,505,000	1,315,000
Nova Scotia—						
Spring wheat.....	2,900	2,600	19.0	21.0	55,000	55,000
Oats.....	90,700	91,000	36.0	38.0	3,265,000	3,458,000
Barley.....	12,100	12,600	29.0	29.0	351,000	365,000
Buckwheat.....	3,800	3,600	22.0	21.0	84,000	76,000
Mixed grains.....	6,000	5,500	34.0	34.0	204,000	187,000
New Brunswick—						
Spring wheat.....	8,000	7,700	22.0	18.0	176,000	139,000
Oats.....	209,900	200,000	31.0	30.0	6,507,000	6,000,000
Barley.....	18,600	18,500	28.0	27.0	521,000	500,000
Beans.....	1,100	1,000	19.0	20.5	21,000	21,000
Buckwheat.....	26,200	23,200	20.5	20.0	537,000	464,000
Mixed grains.....	4,000	6,800	32.0	28.0	128,000	190,000

Table 1.—Area and Second Estimate of the Production of Grain Crops in Canada, 1911, as compared with 1910—Concluded

Description	Area		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
	acres	acres	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Quebec—						
Spring wheat.....	30,100	31,500	17.4	17.1	522,000	539,000
Oats.....	1,664,200	1,679,000	26.6	28.3	44,290,000	47,516,000
Barley.....	159,500	146,000	24.4	25.4	3,888,000	3,708,000
Spring rye.....	6,200	9,000	16.6	16.2	103,000	146,000
Peas.....	19,700	25,800	16.1	16.9	318,000	436,000
Beans.....	9,200	13,900	16.6	16.1	153,000	224,000
Buckwheat.....	104,500	86,900	21.0	19.9	2,144,000	1,729,000
Mixed grains.....	163,300	173,500	27.6	27.9	4,502,000	4,841,000
Ontario—						
Fall wheat.....	775,400	629,000	28.5	26.6	22,099,000	16,731,000
Spring wheat.....	69,200	68,000	18.8	18.4	1,301,000	1,251,000
All wheat.....	844,600	697,000	27.7	25.8	23,400,000	17,982,000
Oats.....	2,254,000	2,304,000	38.4	33.0	86,554,000	76,032,000
Barley.....	499,000	460,000	31.1	28.7	15,519,000	13,202,000
Fall rye.....	81,500	72,000	19.1	17.0	1,557,000	1,224,000
Peas.....	55,200	59,800	16.2	15.6	894,000	933,000
Beans.....	84,800	84,500	14.9	16.8	1,264,000	1,420,000
Buckwheat.....	182,500	155,000	20.8	20.0	3,796,000	3,100,000
Mixed grains.....	915,000	983,000	38.0	33.1	34,770,000	32,537,000
Flaxseed.....	17,500	17,000	9.7	9.6	170,000	163,000
Corn for husking.....	186,000	205,000	37.4	46.2	6,956,000	9,471,000
Manitoba—						
Spring wheat.....	3,512,000	2,700,000	18.8	20.7	66,000,000	56,000,000
Oats.....	1,293,000	1,600,000	25.5	33.1	33,000,000	53,000,000
Barley.....	1,256,000	1,650,000	21.9	26.7	27,500,000	44,000,000
Fall rye.....	132,600	175,000	14.3	17.1	1,900,000	3,000,000
Spring rye.....	26,700	26,000	13.1	15.4	350,000	400,000
All rye.....	159,300	201,000	14.1	16.9	2,250,000	3,400,000
Peas.....	1,700	4,100	13.8	20.0	23,000	82,000
Buckwheat.....	5,000	4,300	11.3	16.5	57,000	71,000
Mixed grains.....	25,700	33,100	19.5	26.0	501,000	861,000
Flaxseed.....	89,500	190,000	8.9	8.4	800,000	1,600,000
Corn for husking.....	—	95,000	—	25.0	—	2,375,000
Saskatchewan—						
Spring wheat.....	15,571,000	12,198,000	17.5	11.1	272,000,000	136,000,000
Oats.....	3,880,000	4,594,000	24.0	18.5	93,000,000	85,000,000
Barley.....	1,251,000	1,740,000	18.8	16.1	23,500,000	28,000,000
Fall rye.....	471,300	442,600	11.2	10.6	5,300,000	4,700,000
Spring rye.....	135,400	181,000	12.6	8.8	1,700,000	1,600,000
All rye.....	606,700	623,600	11.5	10.1	7,000,000	6,300,000
Mixed grains.....	29,100	37,500	18.6	13.3	540,000	499,000
Flaxseed.....	232,200	600,000	7.1	6.0	1,650,000	3,600,000
Alberta—						
Spring wheat.....	8,667,000	6,653,000	21.6	13.5	187,000,000	90,000,000
Oats.....	2,645,000	3,114,000	38.9	23.4	103,000,000	73,000,000
Barley.....	1,115,000	1,492,000	28.7	18.1	32,000,000	27,000,000
Fall rye.....	100,200	110,800	16.0	13.5	1,600,000	1,500,000
Spring rye.....	76,800	56,500	18.2	8.8	1,400,000	500,000
All rye.....	177,000	167,300	16.9	12.0	3,000,000	2,000,000
Peas.....	1,200	1,900	19.2	14.0	23,000	27,000
Beans.....	600	1,400	16.7	11.0	10,000	15,000
Mixed grains.....	28,900	36,400	27.7	17.0	800,000	619,000
Flaxseed.....	42,000	150,000	10.1	7.3	425,000	1,100,000
British Columbia—						
Spring wheat.....	78,100	67,800	25.6	25.0	1,999,000	1,695,000
Oats.....	118,000	121,000	50.1	46.4	5,912,000	5,614,000
Barley.....	17,300	16,700	33.5	33.3	580,000	556,000
Spring rye.....	4,200	4,800	20.0	20.2	84,000	97,000
Peas.....	3,700	5,400	26.1	24.1	97,000	130,000
Beans.....	1,100	1,300	26.5	24.8	29,000	32,000
Mixed grains.....	4,900	4,700	37.3	36.2	183,000	170,000
Flaxseed.....	300	700	12.7	14.0	4,000	10,000

Table 2.—Area and Second Estimate of the Production of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces, 1941 as compared with 1940

Crop	1940	1941	1940	1941
	acres	acres	bu.	bu.
Wheat.....	27,750,000	21,551,000	525,000,000	282,000,000
Oats.....	7,818,000	9,308,000	229,000,000	211,000,000
Barley.....	3,622,000	4,882,000	83,000,000	99,000,000
Rye.....	943,000	991,900	12,250,000	11,700,000
Flaxseed.....	363,700	940,000	2,875,000	6,300,000

Table 3.—Area and Second Estimate of the Production of Root and Fodder Crops, 1941 as compared with 1940

Description	Area		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
	acres	acres	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Canada—						
Potatoes.....	545,000	508,100	78.0	77.0	42,300,000	39,139,000
Turnips, etc.....	186,400	179,700	209.0	188.0	39,016,000	33,795,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover.....	8,811,200	9,578,000	1.60	1.37	14,070,000	13,079,000
Alfalfa.....	1,031,700	1,251,100	2.51	2.19	2,588,000	2,738,000
Fodder corn.....	496,200	519,300	8.37	8.94	4,155,000	4,642,000
Sugar beets.....	82,200	70,700	10.04	10.04	825,100	710,000
Prince Edward Island—			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	42,400	35,500	108.0	80.0	4,579,000	2,840,000
Turnips, etc.....	10,800	10,400	236.0	175.0	2,549,000	1,820,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover.....	236,900	230,000	1.45	1.60	344,000	368,000
Fodder corn.....	400	400	7.50	3.00	3,000	1,000
Nova Scotia—			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	22,900	20,500	101.0	110.0	2,313,000	2,255,000
Turnips, etc.....	11,900	11,000	295.0	271.0	3,511,000	2,981,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover.....	405,600	404,000	1.60	1.65	649,000	667,000
Fodder corn.....	800	800	7.85	7.20	6,000	6,000
New Brunswick—			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	54,300	47,800	127.0	120.0	6,896,000	5,736,000
Turnips, etc.....	12,700	12,700	263.0	230.0	3,340,000	2,921,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover.....	572,400	560,000	1.65	1.60	944,000	896,000
Fodder corn.....	800	1,100	6.00	7.50	5,000	8,000
Quebec—			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	149,800	139,900	87.6	74.0	13,125,000	10,353,000
Turnips, etc.....	36,600	37,200	163.0	153.0	5,975,000	5,692,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover.....	3,661,300	3,555,000	1.43	1.00	5,223,000	3,555,000
Alfalfa.....	22,400	35,000	2.55	2.20	57,000	77,000
Fodder corn.....	61,300	62,700	9.00	9.00	552,000	564,000
Ontario—			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	146,800	138,000	46.0	63.0	6,753,000	8,694,000
Turnips, etc.....	98,300	92,000	219.0	197.0	21,528,000	18,124,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover.....	2,699,400	2,737,000	1.86	1.37	5,021,000	3,760,000
Alfalfa.....	715,000	751,000	2.65	2.10	1,895,000	1,577,000
Fodder corn.....	339,000	354,000	9.18	10.00	3,112,000	3,540,000
Sugar beets.....	40,100	30,100	9.83	9.97	394,000	300,000
Manitoba—			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	34,300	36,400	52.0	90.0	1,784,000	3,276,000
Turnips, etc.....	5,600	7,000	78.0	125.0	437,000	875,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover.....	420,900	1,070,000	1.38	2.20	581,000	2,354,000
Alfalfa.....	104,600	227,000	1.63	2.50	170,000	568,000
Fodder corn.....	74,200	79,400	4.82	5.00	358,000	397,000
Sugar beets.....	18,100	16,800	5.25	6.73	95,100	113,000

Table 3.—Area and Second Estimate of the Production of Root and Fodder Crops, 1941 as compared with 1940—Concluded

Description	Area		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
	acres	acres	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Saskatchewan—						
Potatoes.....	49,000	47,000	52.0	55.0	2,548,000	2,585,000
Turnips, etc.....	2,200	1,700	81.0	49.0	178,000	83,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover.....	257,300	413,000	1.31	1.37	337,000	566,000
Alfalfa.....	30,000	49,100	1.61	1.71	48,000	84,000
Fodder corn.....	11,200	10,900	3.26	3.86	37,000	42,000
Alberta—			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	25,500	23,500	73.0	65.0	1,862,000	1,528,000
Turnips, etc.....	2,800	2,300	95.0	100.0	266,000	230,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover.....	398,700	452,000	1.60	1.30	638,000	588,000
Alfalfa.....	108,700	138,000	2.40	2.00	261,000	276,000
Fodder corn.....	2,400	3,900	4.60	3.50	11,000	14,000
Sugar beets.....	24,000	23,800	14.00	12.48	336,000	297,000
British Columbia—			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	20,000	19,500	122.0	96.0	2,440,000	1,872,000
Turnips, etc.....	5,500	5,400	224.0	198.0	1,232,000	1,069,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover.....	158,700	157,000	2.10	2.07	333,000	325,000
Alfalfa.....	51,000	51,000	30.7	3.05	157,000	156,000
Fodder corn.....	6,100	6,100	11.66	11.53	71,000	70,000

Table 4.—First Estimate of the Gross Value of Field Crops, in Canada, by Provinces, for 1941, as compared with 1939 and 1940

NOTE.—Average prices are per bushel for grain crops, per cwt. for potatoes, turnips, etc., and per ton for hay, alfalfa, fodder corn and sugar beets. (cwt.=100 lb. and ton=2,000 lb.)

Description	1939		1940		1941	
	Average farm price	Gross farm value	Average farm price	Gross farm value	Average farm price	Gross farm value
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada—						
Wheat.....	0.54	282,151,000	0.52	287,620,000	0.53	160,953,000
Oats.....	0.30	114,843,000	0.28	106,771,000	0.39	136,282,000
Barley.....	0.34	35,424,000	0.32	33,350,000	0.42	40,225,000
Rye.....	0.42	6,423,000	0.33	4,613,000	0.44	5,777,000
Peas.....	1.80	2,350,000	1.96	2,652,000	2.09	3,354,000
Beans.....	2.06	3,138,000	1.84	2,721,000	1.81	3,105,000
Buckwheat.....	0.60	4,103,000	0.57	3,838,000	0.66	3,652,000
Mixed grains.....	0.43	18,917,000	0.39	16,994,000	0.52	21,421,000
Flaxseed.....	1.41	2,886,000	1.07	3,262,000	1.24	8,034,000
Corn for husking.....	0.55	4,453,000	0.55	3,826,000	0.68	8,030,000
Potatoes.....	1.13	41,065,000	0.84	35,394,000	1.03	40,212,000
Turnips, etc.....	0.38	14,127,000	0.32	12,388,000	0.44	14,764,000
Hay and clover.....	8.40	112,305,000	8.64	121,617,000	11.91	138,195,000
Alfalfa.....	8.70	18,854,000	8.25	21,352,000	10.00	27,390,000
Fodder corn.....	3.03	13,666,000	2.94	12,235,000	3.66	16,991,000
Grain hay.....	4.37	6,717,000	4.27	8,186,000	5.33	7,544,000
Sugar beets.....	7.54	4,417,000	6.72	5,547,000	5.82 ¹	4,129,000
Total Field Crops.....	—	685,839,000	—	682,366,000	—	649,058,000
Prince Edward Island—						
Wheat.....	1.00	165,000	0.95	226,000	0.95	205,000
Oats.....	0.45	2,191,000	0.35	1,749,000	0.43	1,602,000
Barley.....	0.75	189,000	0.60	238,000	0.65	187,000
Buckwheat.....	0.70	46,000	0.62	46,000	0.65	38,000
Mixed grains.....	0.50	635,000	0.45	677,000	0.51	671,000
Potatoes.....	0.88	3,907,000	0.42	1,923,000	0.85	2,414,000
Turnips, etc.....	0.35	851,000	0.26	663,000	0.38	692,000
Hay and clover.....	9.50	2,793,000	9.70	3,337,000	10.00	3,680,000
Fodder corn.....	7.00	21,000	5.00	15,000	5.00	5,000
Total Field Crops.....	—	10,798,000	—	8,874,000	—	9,494,000

¹ Initial payment.

Table 4.—First Estimate of the Gross Value of Field Crops, in Canada, by Provinces, for 1941, as compared with 1939 and 1940—Continued

Description	1939		1940		1941	
	Average farm price	Gross farm value	Average farm price	Gross farm value	Average farm price	Gross farm value
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia—						
Wheat.....	1.00	45,000	1.02	56,000	1.03	57,000
Oats.....	0.60	1,995,000	0.56	1,828,000	0.61	1,776,000
Barley.....	0.80	238,000	0.78	274,000	0.78	256,000
Buckwheat.....	0.84	67,000	0.82	69,000	0.90	68,000
Mixed grains.....	0.70	150,000	0.65	133,000	0.72	123,000
Potatoes.....	1.18	2,399,000	0.94	2,174,000	1.20	2,706,000
Turnips, etc.....	0.52	1,560,000	0.50	1,756,000	0.57	1,699,000
Hay and clover.....	11.00	6,655,000	11.50	7,464,000	12.50	8,338,000
Fodder corn.....	6.00	36,000	4.00	24,000	4.50	27,000
Total Field Crops.....	—	13,145,000	—	13,778,000	—	15,050,000
New Brunswick—						
Wheat.....	1.05	147,000	1.07	188,000	1.04	145,000
Oats.....	0.52	3,469,000	0.51	3,319,000	0.54	3,240,000
Barley.....	0.78	358,000	0.75	391,000	0.78	390,000
Beans.....	3.00	63,000	2.80	59,000	3.25	68,000
Buckwheat.....	0.85	466,000	0.80	430,000	0.88	408,000
Mixed grains.....	0.66	73,000	0.60	77,000	0.67	127,000
Potatoes.....	1.13	5,694,000	0.70	4,827,000	1.00	5,736,000
Turnips, etc.....	0.53	1,469,000	0.35	1,169,000	0.56	1,636,000
Hay and clover.....	10.50	8,862,000	11.50	10,856,000	14.00	12,544,000
Fodder corn.....	4.40	40,000	4.00	20,000	5.00	40,000
Total Field Crops.....	—	20,641,000	—	21,336,000	—	24,334,000
Quebec—						
Wheat.....	0.88	508,000	0.91	473,000	0.95	512,000
Oats.....	0.48	21,741,000	0.48	21,259,000	0.55	26,134,000
Barley.....	0.63	2,555,000	0.64	2,488,000	0.70	2,596,000
Rye.....	0.82	91,000	0.80	82,000	0.83	121,000
Peas.....	2.11	612,000	2.50	794,000	2.75	1,199,000
Beans.....	2.06	260,000	2.45	375,000	2.85	638,000
Buckwheat.....	0.65	1,607,000	0.67	1,436,000	0.73	1,262,000
Mixed grains.....	0.60	2,861,000	0.53	2,373,000	0.65	3,147,000
Flaxseed.....	2.00	64,000	—	—	—	—
Potatoes.....	1.15	12,348,000	0.80	10,500,000	1.05	10,871,000
Turnips, etc.....	0.50	3,099,000	0.41	2,455,000	0.55	3,131,000
Hay and clover.....	9.00	44,253,000	9.52	49,723,000	17.00	60,435,000
Alfalfa.....	10.50	452,000	11.25	641,000	18.50	1,425,000
Fodder corn.....	4.09	2,289,000	4.48	2,472,000	6.00	3,384,000
Total Field Crops.....	—	92,740,000	—	95,071,000	—	114,855,000
Ontario—						
Wheat.....	0.66	15,753,000	0.62	14,508,000	0.95	17,083,000
Oats.....	0.35	30,324,000	0.34	29,428,000	0.45	34,214,000
Barley.....	0.47	7,802,000	0.45	6,984,000	0.57	7,525,000
Rye.....	0.58	799,000	0.52	810,000	0.68	832,000
Peas.....	1.77	1,570,000	1.87	1,672,000	1.91	1,782,000
Beans.....	2.05	2,743,000	1.75	2,212,000	1.63	2,315,000
Buckwheat.....	0.52	1,856,000	0.48	1,822,000	0.59	1,829,000
Mixed grains.....	0.41	14,621,000	0.38	13,213,000	0.51	16,594,000
Flaxseed.....	1.59	92,000	1.38	235,000	1.59	259,000
Corn for husking.....	0.55	4,453,000	0.55	3,826,000	0.71	6,724,000
Potatoes.....	1.20	8,696,000	1.12	7,563,000	1.20	10,433,000
Turnips, etc.....	0.28	5,890,000	0.24	5,167,000	0.35	6,343,000
Hay and clover.....	7.75	36,286,000	7.35	36,904,000	10.05	37,788,000
Alfalfa.....	8.50	13,328,000	7.94	15,046,000	10.83	17,079,000
Fodder corn.....	2.66	9,430,000	2.41	7,500,000	3.10	10,974,000
Sugar beets.....	7.63	2,472,000	6.57	2,589,000	5.75 ¹	1,725,000
Total Field Crops.....	—	156,115,000	—	149,479,000	—	173,499,000

¹ Initial payment.

Table 4.—First Estimate of the Gross Value of Field Crops, in Canada, by Provinces, for 1941, as compared with 1939 and 1940—Concluded

Description	1939		1940		1941	
	Average farm price	Gross farm value	Average farm price	Gross farm value	Average farm price	Gross farm value
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manitoba—						
Wheat.....	0.55	33,715,000	0.53	34,980,000	0.52	29,120,000
Oats.....	0.24	8,280,000	0.21	6,930,000	0.32	16,960,000
Barley.....	0.30	8,400,000	0.28	7,700,000	0.40	17,000,000
Rye.....	0.39	780,000	0.30	675,000	0.42	1,428,000
Peas.....	1.30	38,000	1.23	28,000	1.66	136,000
Buckwheat.....	0.60	61,000	0.61	35,000	0.66	47,000
Mixed grains.....	0.29	180,000	0.25	125,000	0.35	301,000
Flaxseed.....	1.40	595,000	1.06	848,000	1.23	1,968,000
Corn for husking.....	—	—	—	—	0.55	1,306,000
Potatoes.....	0.96	1,935,000	0.93	1,659,000	0.70	2,293,000
Turnips, etc.....	0.55	350,000	0.52	227,000	0.50	438,000
Hay and clover.....	5.35	3,777,000	6.73	3,910,000	5.30	4,664,00
Alfalfa.....	7.25	957,000	9.24	1,571,000	7.46	4,237,000
Fodder corn.....	4.50	1,215,000	4.50	1,611,000	4.78	1,898,000
Sugar beets.....	—	—	5.85	556,000	5.50 ¹	622,000
Total Field Crops.....	—	60,283,000	—	60,855,000	—	83,018,000
Saskatchewan—						
Wheat.....	0.54	146,502,000	0.53	144,160,000	0.51	69,360,000
Oats.....	0.23	25,760,000	0.21	19,530,000	0.32	27,200,000
Barley.....	0.30	7,800,000	0.27	6,345,000	0.38	10,640,000
Rye.....	0.40	3,720,000	0.30	2,100,000	0.41	2,583,000
Mixed grains.....	0.25	178,000	0.23	124,000	0.35	175,000
Flaxseed.....	1.40	1,750,000	1.05	1,733,000	1.24	4,464,000
Potatoes.....	1.20	2,065,000	0.90	2,293,000	0.85	2,197,000
Turnips, etc.....	0.55	96,000	0.55	98,000	0.55	46,000
Hay and clover.....	5.20	2,314,000	5.75	1,938,000	6.00	3,396,000
Alfalfa.....	7.60	433,000	7.94	381,000	8.00	672,000
Fodder corn.....	5.50	209,000	5.00	185,000	5.30	223,000
Total Field Crops.....	—	190,827,000	—	178,887,000	—	120,956,000
Alberta—						
Wheat.....	0.52	83,928,000	0.49	91,630,000	0.48	43,200,000
Oats.....	0.22	18,700,000	0.20	20,600,000	0.31	22,630,000
Barley.....	0.29	7,830,000	0.27	8,640,000	0.36	9,720,000
Rye.....	0.40	960,000	0.30	900,000	0.38	760,000
Peas.....	1.40	27,000	1.40	32,000	1.54	42,000
Beans.....	1.60	22,000	2.00	20,000	1.73	26,000
Mixed grains.....	0.25	139,000	0.23	184,000	0.32	198,000
Flaxseed.....	1.38	380,000	1.04	442,000	1.21	1,331,000
Potatoes.....	1.55	1,889,000	0.82	1,527,000	0.80	1,222,000
Turnips, etc.....	0.60	162,000	0.52	138,000	0.60	138,000
Hay and clover.....	6.30	3,585,000	6.12	3,905,000	6.42	3,775,000
Alfalfa.....	7.75	1,604,000	7.61	1,980,000	7.91	2,183,000
Fodder corn.....	5.40	76,000	4.80	53,000	6.40	90,000
Grain hay.....	4.00	5,700,000	4.00	7,200,000	5.00	6,500,000
Sugar beets.....	7.41	1,945,000	7.15	2,402,000	6.00 ¹	1,782,000
Total Field Crops.....	—	126,947,000	—	139,659,000	—	93,597,000
British Columbia—						
Wheat.....	0.74	1,388,000	0.70	1,399,000	0.75	1,271,000
Oats.....	0.39	2,383,000	0.36	2,128,000	0.45	2,526,000
Barley.....	0.52	252,000	0.50	290,000	0.56	311,000
Rye.....	0.62	73,000	0.55	46,000	0.55	53,000
Peas.....	1.25	103,000	1.30	126,000	1.50	195,000
Beans.....	1.80	50,000	1.90	55,000	1.80	58,000
Mixed grains.....	0.48	80,000	0.48	88,000	0.50	85,000
Flaxseed.....	1.27	5,000	1.10	4,000	1.15	12,000
Potatoes.....	1.10	2,132,000	1.20	2,928,000	1.25	2,340,000
Turnips, etc.....	0.58	650,000	0.58	715,000	0.60	641,000
Hay and clover.....	12.00	3,780,000	10.75	3,580,000	11.00	3,575,000
Alfalfa.....	13.00	2,080,000	11.00	1,727,000	11.50	1,794,000
Fodder corn.....	5.00	350,000	5.00	355,000	5.00	350,000
Grain hay.....	9.00	1,017,000	8.50	986,000	9.00	1,044,000
Total Field Crops.....	—	14,343,000	—	14,427,000	—	14,255,000

¹ Initial payment.

Table 5.—Preliminary Estimate of Areas Sown to Fall Wheat and Fall Rye in 1941 as compared with 1940, and Condition at October 31, 1939 to 1941

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

Description	Area sown 1940	1941 as per cent of 1940	Area sown 1941	Condition at October 31		
				1939	1940	1941
	acres	p.c.	acres	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Fall Wheat—						
Ontario.....	669,000	113	756,000	98	91	103
Fall Rye—						
Ontario.....	74,000	97	72,000	98	92	101
Manitoba.....	179,000	93	166,000	91	97	97
Saskatchewan.....	471,000	114	537,000	66	90	91
Alberta.....	114,000	100	114,000	82	99	97
Canada.....	838,000	106	889,000	75	93	94

Table 6.—Progress of Fall Ploughing at October 31, 1932 to 1941

Province	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.
Canada.....	37	41	43	40	46	45	54	47	48	45
Prince Edward Island.....	75	73	74	85	72	79	76	80	59	69
Nova Scotia.....	60	54	38	57	54	48	49	45	43	49
New Brunswick.....	68	69	62	76	59	72	69	70	59	56
Quebec.....	75	65	67	72	53	73	74	70	61	70
Ontario.....	69	72	74	58	69	59	70	76	54	65
Manitoba.....	72	73	83	63	85	84	76	86	85	58
Saskatchewan.....	18	22	26	22	25	23	39	26	34	32
Alberta.....	12	24	21	24	39	37	43	24	39	33
British Columbia.....	52	35	33	39	45	47	56	48	45	36

SURVEY OF ACREAGES IN CROPS AND NUMBERS OF LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY ON FARMS IN CANADA AT JUNE 1, 1941

In June last, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, undertook the collection of agricultural statistics for 1941 upon the same general lines as in previous years. For all the provinces, except Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, returns from individual farmers were collected through the rural schools. In these four provinces the returns were issued to and collected from the farmers through the mails.

As in previous years, except in 1936 when the compilations were made from the preliminary reports of the quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces, the areas under wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed in these three provinces were compiled in advance of all other data, and published on July 25. Except for Ontario and Manitoba, the compilations for all provinces were made by the Bureau. The schedules for Ontario were compiled by the provincial authorities. Similarly in the case of Manitoba, the compilations were made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, except the data on the marketing and disposition of live stock which were compiled by the Bureau.

The following statement shows the number of farms used for estimating purposes in each of the provinces, together with the number of replies for each of the years 1937 to 1941.

Province	Number of farms used in estimating results for 1941	Number of returns					Returns as a percentage of total number of farms				
		1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Prince Edward Island...	12,175	2,020	1,848	1,557	1,761	1,537	17	15	13	14	13
Nova Scotia.....	33,921	4,278	3,863	3,119	3,797	3,480	13	11	9	11	10
New Brunswick.....	31,708	5,891	6,337	6,304	6,762	7,070	19	20	20	21	24
Quebec.....	135,957	47,169	46,094	51,872	53,920	57,297	35	34	38	40	42
Ontario.....	176,240	25,000	34,815	19,924	22,142	19,216	14	20	11	13	11
Manitoba.....	54,700	12,163	11,046	9,957	11,348	10,678	22	20	18	21	20
Saskatchewan.....	140,146	19,287	18,353	16,602	17,771	17,647	14	13	12	13	13
Alberta.....	97,302	13,707	12,431	9,996	11,024	11,616	14	13	10	11	12
British Columbia.....	26,079	3,583	3,608	3,444	3,900	3,501	14	14	13	15	13
Total.....	788,228	133,698	138,395	122,775	132,425	132,642	19	20	17	19	19

¹ Estimated number of farms exceeding ten acres in extent. In Ontario the results are estimated by the Provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of acreage instead of the number of farms, and the compilation is limited to farms exceeding ten acres.

The number of returns received in 1941 totalled 132,642 as compared with 132,425 in 1940. The number of replies this year represents 19 per cent of the estimated total number of farms, the same percentage as received in 1940. The statement shows increases in the number of replies for New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta.

ACREAGES IN CROPS

As compared with 1940, the acreages sown to the principal grain crops in 1941 show a decrease of 6,354,200 acres for wheat, while the areas sown to oats, barley, rye and flaxseed show increases of 1,543,400 acres, 1,207,400 acres, 42,800 acres and 576,200 acres, respectively. There are also increases in the areas sown to peas, beans, mixed grains, corn, hay and clover, and alfalfa, while decreases are shown in the areas under buckwheat, potatoes, turnips and sugar beets. Acreages compiled from the June 1941 survey are shown in detail by crops and provinces with comparative estimates for 1940 in Tables 1 and 3, pages 247 and 249 of this bulletin.

LIVE STOCK NUMBERS

Moderate increases were reported in all the principal species of live stock on Canadian farms in the survey made at June 1, 1941. In the case of hogs, the numbers on farms at this date totalled 5,993,700. This is the largest number ever recorded on Canadian farms at June 1 and is exceeded only by the December survey of 1940 when there were 6,117,200 hogs on farms. The increase of 111,900 over the June 1, 1940 total results from the increases of 281,700 in Alberta, 45,900 in Saskatchewan, and lesser increases in British Columbia, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island. These increases were partially offset by decreases of 139,100 in Quebec, 61,600 in Ontario, 19,600 in New Brunswick and 6,300 in Nova Scotia. The greatest percentage increases took place in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, while the greatest percentage decreases were in New Brunswick, Quebec and Nova Scotia.

Numbers of cattle on farms, estimated at 8,807,000, were 2.8 per cent higher than at June 1, 1940. The increase in cattle numbers was particularly marked in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, where young stock is being held back for the rebuilding of herds. Unless serious feed shortages develop it may be expected that numbers of cattle will continue to increase over the next few years.

The upward trend in numbers of horses on farms which commenced in 1939 was continued, although the percentage increase was relatively small. The most important increase in numbers of horses occurred in the province of Saskatchewan.

Numbers of sheep on farms at June 1, 1941 were 3,550,000, an increase of 98,000 over the June 1, 1940 estimate and the highest recorded since June 1, 1932. This increase was common to all provinces except Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia and was particularly sharp in Saskatchewan.

The increase in live stock numbers may be accounted for largely by the increased demand for meats and the relatively high prices which have prevailed for these products. Converted to a basis of grain-consuming animal units, numbers of all species of live stock and poultry on farms at June 1, 1941 totalled 18,032,000 units compared with an average of 16,084,000 units from 1931 to 1935. The 1941 total of grain-consuming animals was the highest yet recorded.

There was an increase of 3.9 per cent in the total numbers of hens and chickens on farms at June 1, 1941 compared with a year previously. Most of the increase occurred in birds under six months of age and this fact should result in heavier egg production during the coming winter. There was also a moderate increase in the numbers of turkeys on farms.

Farm Live Stock in Canada, June 1, 1941¹

Description	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses—										
Stallions.....	140	260	350	2,000	1,900	2,200	8,000	8,300	700	23,800
Mares.....	12,800	17,700	21,300	156,000	208,400	141,800	359,000	277,000	30,800	1,284,800
Geldings.....	12,000	21,400	27,300	103,000	230,700	122,900	335,000	265,000	30,700	1,148,000
Colts and fillies.....	3,400	5,300	6,900	46,000	50,500	34,500	136,000	106,000	10,600	405,200
Foals.....	—	—	—	—	—	19,600	—	—	—	19,600
Total.....	28,340	44,660	55,850	307,000	557,500	321,000	838,000	656,300	72,800	2,881,400
Cattle—										
Bulls.....	1,800	5,300	8,200	71,500	60,700	19,800	33,800	33,900	9,000	244,000
Cows for milk.....	44,200	113,000	111,600	1,010,000	1,204,300	322,300	532,000	418,000	130,700	3,886,100
Cows for beef.....	5,500	8,200	7,300	44,700	77,400	46,300	92,200	249,000	56,500	587,100
Yearlings for milk.....	11,200	25,100	24,900	215,700	262,500	80,900	142,000	107,000	32,700	902,000
Yearlings for beef.....	4,000	5,200	3,700	20,200	100,000	22,800	51,000	85,100	22,500	314,500
Calves.....	21,600	42,100	45,800	375,000	594,600	190,000	372,000	395,000	67,200	2,103,300
Steers.....	7,300	22,100	7,300	37,900	271,300	73,900	127,000	170,000	44,000	760,800
Total.....	95,600	221,000	208,800	1,775,000	2,570,800	756,000	1,350,000	1,458,000	362,600	8,797,800
Sheep	25,900	83,200	64,700	341,800	407,800	117,500	277,000	526,000	81,400	1,925,300
Lambs.....	19,900	55,800	44,300	324,200	394,300	115,500	211,000	371,000	89,200	1,625,200
Total.....	45,800	139,000	109,000	666,000	802,100	233,000	488,000	897,000	170,600	3,550,500
Hogs—										
Hogs over 6 mos.....	11,400	13,300	23,300	196,300	500,600	141,000	198,000	399,500	18,000	1,501,400
Hogs under 6 mos.....	43,000	33,200	54,200	601,500	1,435,700	361,700	638,900	1,253,300	70,800	4,492,300
Total.....	54,400	46,500	77,500	797,800	1,936,300	502,700	836,900	1,652,800	88,800	5,993,700
Poultry—										
Hens and chickens.....	914,000	1,415,000	1,214,000	8,537,000	22,127,100	6,003,000	9,892,000	8,031,000	4,399,400	62,532,500
Turkeys.....	10,800	11,800	27,000	124,000	451,200	551,000	819,000	502,000	53,400	2,556,200
Geese.....	15,800	7,500	9,900	52,400	414,000	79,000	97,300	110,900	10,900	797,700
Ducks.....	10,800	4,300	5,100	48,900	329,600	53,000	83,400	60,300	31,200	626,600
Total.....	957,400	1,438,600	1,256,000	8,762,300	23,321,900	6,686,000	10,891,700	8,704,200	4,494,900	66,513,000

¹ These data will be revised when information from the 1941 census returns becomes available.

CROPS AND LIVE STOCK ON INDIAN RESERVES

For the nineteenth successive year the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Department of Indian Affairs, has collected from the Indian Agents statistics of the areas under the principal field crops and the numbers of farm live stock on the Indian Reserves throughout Canada. The number of returns received in 1941 was 84 compared with 94 in 1940, 97 in 1939, and 94 in 1938.

The area reported under field crops on Indian Reserves in 1941 was 221,508 acres as compared with 216,495 acres in 1940, 232,599 acres in 1939 and 209,362 acres in 1938. The acreages sown to the principal field crops follow, with the corresponding figures for 1940 within brackets: Wheat 31,347 (51,744); oats 46,030 (45,546); barley 8,113 (6,024); rye 771 (791); peas 425 (339); beans 839 (765); buckwheat 562 (508); mixed grains 761 (2,155); corn for husking 2,245 (1,082); potatoes 6,372 (5,158); turnips, etc. 914 (1,133); hay and clover 25,644 (19,964); alfalfa 9,371 (5,446). The acreage under pasture was 42,514 (36,145) and in fallow 39,272 (36,049).

Holdings of farm live stock on the Indian Reserves are as follows: Horses 24,019 (26,577); milk cows 5,736 (6,874); other cattle 34,678 (35,588); sheep 2,144 (2,256); hogs 8,112 (4,252); hens and chickens 84,410 (86,825); turkeys 4,873 (5,929); geese 1,949 (2,950); ducks 3,441 (3,579).

Table 1.—Areas Sown to Field Crops on Indian Reserves of Canada, 1941

Crop	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Fall wheat.....	—	—	—	—	1,924	—	—	—	2,600	4,524
Spring wheat.....	2	—	—	43	190	2,695	8,288	13,983	1,622	26,823
All Wheat.....	2	—	—	43	2,114	2,695	8,288	13,983	4,222	31,347
Oats.....	30	34	100	1,508	22,271	3,276	8,632	5,767	4,412	46,030
Barley.....	—	11	—	101	3,530	1,093	1,151	1,776	451	8,113
Fall rye.....	—	—	—	—	230	—	42	209	—	541
Spring rye.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	162	230
All rye.....	—	—	—	—	230	—	—	269	162	771
Peas.....	—	—	—	24	266	15	1	—	119	425
Beans.....	—	7	3	21	365	—	1	—	442	839
Buckwheat.....	1	—	3	287	271	—	—	—	—	562
Mixed grains.....	—	11	10	259	389	—	—	—	92	761
Flaxseed.....	—	—	—	—	10	686	74	152	6	928
Corn for husking.....	—	4	—	—	2,241	—	—	—	—	2,245
Potatoes.....	13	294	84	462	1,939	970	434	198	1,898	6,372
Turnips, etc.....	1	38	15	43	313	32	35	22	415	914
Hay and clover.....	42	217	110	4,603	8,979	130	101	237	11,225	25,644
Alfalfa.....	—	—	—	12	640	51	6	237	8,425	9,371
Grain hay.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	417	3,161	—	3,578
Pasture.....	1,579	464	110	6,605	29,921	810	—	—	3,025	42,514
Fodder corn.....	—	—	—	183	292	165	2	—	16	658
Sugar beets.....	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	1	—	33
Fallow.....	—	96	—	50	1,266	3,099	10,783	18,923	5,055	39,272
Tobacco.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Orchard.....	—	2	—	—	252	—	—	—	—	254
Garden.....	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	670	780
Small fruits.....	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	90
Total.....	1,668	1,278	415	14,318	75,411	13,022	30,035	44,726	40,635	221,508

Table 2.—Live Stock on Indian Reserves of Canada, 1941

Description	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses—										
Stallions.....	—	1	—	3	25	4	10	93	161	297
Mares.....	3	25	2	191	958	591	1,622	3,477	2,693	9,762
Geldings.....	4	21	2	218	751	630	1,570	3,832	3,039	10,067
Colts and fillies.....	1	5	—	47	311	116	363	1,513	1,433	3,789
Foals.....	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	104
Total.....	8	52	4	459	2,045	1,445	3,565	8,915	7,526	24,019
Cattle—										
Bulls.....	—	3	3	71	86	45	77	198	244	727
Cows for milk.....	14	84	17	1,119	2,010	822	466	230	974	5,736
Cows for beef.....	—	9	3	92	368	731	1,939	5,566	5,025	13,733
Yearlings for milk.....	5	23	2	302	424	201	88	78	492	1,615
Yearlings for beef.....	—	2	3	73	211	185	621	1,422	1,886	4,403
Calves.....	12	16	5	273	876	223	699	2,597	2,583	7,284
Steers.....	5	5	—	31	375	531	1,247	2,695	2,027	6,916
Total.....	36	142	33	1,961	4,350	2,738	5,137	12,786	13,231	40,414
Sheep	—	—	—	82	242	14	51	104	659	1,152
Lambs	—	—	—	94	206	5	24	110	553	992
Total.....	—	—	—	176	448	19	75	214	1,212	2,144
Hogs—										
Hogs over 6 mos.....	—	19	3	292	1,262	6	87	125	197	1,991
Hogs under 6 mos.....	—	7	6	328	5,098	12	75	275	320	6,121
Total.....	—	26	9	620	6,360	18	162	400	517	8,112
Poultry—										
Hens and chickens.....	167	370	265	4,651	35,616	2,380	7,417	3,316	30,228	84,410
Turkeys.....	—	3	—	476	1,296	6	1,344	813	936	4,873
Geese.....	—	—	—	105	681	6	111	101	945	1,949
Ducks.....	4	7	—	148	1,402	—	—	6	1,784	3,441
Total.....	171	380	265	5,380	39,005	2,392	8,872	4,236	33,892	94,673

OUTPUT OF MEAT ANIMALS AND CONSUMPTION OF MEATS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued on October 15 estimates of the total output of meat animals and meats and consumption of meats in Canada in 1940. The estimates in this report have been based on information obtained from the semi-annual live-stock surveys and from reports of marketings and slaughterings of live stock in Canada.

Consumption of meats in Canada during 1940 is estimated at 122.8 pounds per capita. This is an increase of almost 4 pounds over consumption in 1939. The increased consumption was due largely to the increased purchasing power of consumers. Pork consumption at 56.4 pounds per capita was 4.4 pounds greater than in the preceding year and the highest recorded since 1929. The total sales and farm slaughter of hogs were the greatest in history and provided sufficient pork for sharply increased exports as well as the substantial increase in domestic consumption. The consumption of beef at 50.4 pounds was slightly higher than in 1939. A reduction in the exports of live animals and beef as well as a reduction in stocks on hand at the end of the year permitted an increase in domestic consumption despite a small decline in total slaughterings. The consumption of veal was reduced by 1.2 pounds per capita in 1940 as compared with 1939. Reduced sales of calves made less veal available. The consumption of mutton and lamb was also somewhat below that of 1939 as a result of reduced slaughterings. The greater slaughter of hogs in 1940 combined with a reduction in the export of lard left a larger supply in Canada and consequently lard consumption was increased during 1940.

The total output of meat animals in 1940 was 135.5 per cent of the five-year period 1926 to 1930 and was 11.5 per cent greater than in 1939. Exports of meat animals and meats in 1940 were 148 per cent greater than the 1926-30 average and 43.4 per cent over 1939. Imports of all meats were higher in 1940, the index rising to 167.4 from 147.2 in 1939. Total consumption of meats was 116.2 per cent of the average consumption from 1926 to 1930 and was the highest on record.

Although a further expansion in the production of hogs has taken place during 1941, a large proportion of this meat has been exported to the United Kingdom and consumers have been requested to reduce their consumption of pork in an effort to make greater supplies available to the United Kingdom. In the light of this situation, it may be expected that pork consumption in Canada in 1941 will show a substantial reduction from that of 1940. Beef consumption, on the other hand, may be increased somewhat although farmers are still withholding stock from market for the building up of herds. Marketings of sheep and lambs have been slightly higher in 1941 than in 1940 and with very little export of this product the consumption of mutton and lamb may average somewhat higher during 1941.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Exports of honey during the crop year ended July 31, 1941, amounted to only 4,438,481 pounds as compared with 10,046,022 pounds in the previous crop year. Imports during the same period totalled 1,653,744 pounds in 1941 and 1,335,043 pounds in 1940.

Exports during the four months August-November, 1941, amounted to 1,307,289 pounds as compared with 2,955,112 pounds in the corresponding period in 1940. Imports during the same period were 232 pounds in 1941 and 814,711 pounds in 1940.

Table 5.—Exports of Honey from Canada, for the Crop Years 1936-37 to 1940-41

Year ended July 31	Quantity	Value
	lb.	\$
1937.....	2,668,581	225,387
1938.....	2,842,923	240,539
1939.....	5,511,988	413,112
1940.....	10,046,022	1,080,543
1941.....	4,438,481	506,891

Table 6.—Imports of Honey into Canada for the Crop Years 1936-37 to 1940-41

Year ended July 31	Quantity	Value
	lb.	\$
1937.....	32,510	3,790
1938.....	131,059	12,661
1939.....	35,510	4,880
1940.....	1,335,043	79,539
1941.....	1,653,744	93,337

THE UNITED STATES HONEY REPORT

The semi-monthly honey report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on December 1, reads in part as follows:—

“Late reports indicate that feeding has been necessary over a much wider area than was expected early in the fall, due to the lack of a fall flow. Further, many colonies are probably going into winter lighter in weight than is desirable. Most colonies, however, have an adequate supply of bees, and over much of the country broodrearing continued so late that these are young bees.

“Sales of honey continue in substantial volume, and the equivalent of many carloads has moved to market during the past two-week period. Local sales have generally been good, and the coming of cooler weather causes beekeepers to anticipate still better demand in the near future. Price ranges have been wide. While some honey has moved at last year's levels many other lots have sold at from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound advance over 1940 figures. There is a widespread feeling of optimism on the part of beekeepers regarding the possibility of higher prices in 1942, and many commercial beekeepers are holding their honey awaiting a possible strengthening of the market levels. Demand for beeswax appears to be slackening, with some large buyers temporarily out of the market. But except on the Pacific Coast beeswax prices are generally maintaining their previous levels.”

FEED SUPPLIES FOR 1941-42

SUMMARY

Total supplies of feed grains in Canada for 1941-42 are only slightly below those available in 1940-41, but the distribution of these supplies as between eastern and western Canada has resulted in a relatively greater shortage in the eastern provinces than existed during the previous crop year. The shortage of feed this year has been further accentuated by the fact that higher prices of meats, dairy and poultry products have resulted in the feeding of somewhat greater quantities per animal unit. The total production of feed grains was slightly lower than in 1940 and with reduced stocks available at the beginning of the crop year resulted in a reduction of 1.8 per cent in the total supply of feed available. The numbers of all classes of live stock on farms have shown moderate increases and consequently the supply of feed per grain-consuming animal unit was reduced from 0.67 tons in 1940-41 to 0.65 tons for 1941-42. It should be pointed out that the total feed grains included in the above calculations do not include large quantities of wheat which are available in western Canada and may be used to supplement the feed grain supply if the quantity of other feed grains is not adequate to meet all requirements.

During the late summer of 1941, when it became apparent that there would be a shortage of feed grains in eastern Canada, the Agricultural Supplies Board took action designed to alleviate the shortage. The export of a wide range of feed stuffs, including millfeeds and coarse grains, was placed under licence. Later a flour and feed administrator was appointed to exercise control over the feed situation generally. On October 20, an order was passed authorizing payment by the Federal Government of all freight charges on the transport of wheat, feed grains, and millfeeds from western Canada to eastern Canada for feeding purposes. Estimates made by provincial authorities indicate that the quantity of grain necessary to meet feed requirements will amount to approximately 56 million bushels. Prospective millfeed supplies for 1941-42 remain uncertain, being dependent to a large extent upon the export of flour to the United Kingdom. Milling operations during August and September were at a relatively high level but it is difficult to predict future operations. However, since the export of millfeeds is now under licence it is probable that supplies kept in Canada will be at least as great as those of 1940-41 and probably greater.

The amount of hay and fodder available for feeding during the 1941-42 season is considerably below that of a year previously and on the basis of production per hay-consuming animal unit is the lowest since 1937-38. As in the case of grain feeds, the main areas of short supply are in eastern Canada where continued dry weather during the early summer sharply reduced the output of hay. The price of hay at Montreal commenced to rise early in August and for the month of October averaged \$20.00 per ton as compared with \$10.50 per ton in the same month of 1940.

The total number of live stock on farms reached a new high at June 1, 1941 and there is every indication that numbers of most classes of live stock will continue to increase during the next year. The acreages of coarse grains were increased in 1941, particularly in the Prairie Provinces, but a reduced yield per acre of oats resulted in a lower total output of that crop. In the case of barley the reduced yield per acre was more than offset by the increased acreage. The increased production of barley occurred entirely in the Prairie Provinces and largely in Manitoba.

FEED GRAINS

Production.—The total production of feed grains in Canada for the feeding season 1941-42 is estimated at 10.6 million tons compared with 10.7 million tons in 1940-41. The 1941-42 figure is below that of both 1939-40 and 1940-41. Substantially better yields per acre on an increased acreage in Manitoba largely offset reduced production in the other Prairie Provinces. For the Dominion as a whole there was a reduction of 27.2 million bushels of oats and an increase of 13.4 million bushels of barley. For the Prairie Provinces there was a reduction of 18 million bushels of oats and an increase of 16 million bushels of barley. There was a sharp reduction in the production of both oats and barley in Ontario but there was no substantial change in the output of these grains in Quebec or the Maritime Provinces. In many sections of the Prairie Provinces harvesting operations were seriously delayed by excessive rainfall and although the extent of the damage to grain crops has not yet been estimated, it is quite probable that above-average supplies of the feed grades of wheat will be available this year.

Stocks and Total Supplies.—Stocks of feed grains at July 31, 1941 totalled 1,007,000 tons. This figure represents a reduction of 118,000 tons from stocks on hand at July 31, 1940. Total supplies of feed grain in Canada for the 1941-42 season amounted to 11,645,000 tons compared with 11,854,000 tons a year ago and 12,053,000 tons in 1939-40.

Supplies in Relation to Grain-Consuming Animals.—The number of grain-consuming animals on farms at the beginning of the 1941-42 feeding season is estimated as equivalent to 18,032,000 grain-consuming animal units. This is the largest number on record and is 356,000 greater than the number on hand during the 1940-41 season. The increase is due to a general increase in the numbers of all classes of live stock and has occurred to a greater extent in the Prairie Provinces than in the other provinces of Canada. The supply of feed grains per grain-consuming animal unit during the 1941-42 season is estimated at 0.65 tons as compared with 0.67 tons in the 1940-41 season and an average of 0.65 tons during the ten-year period 1929-30 to 1938-39.

Exports and Imports.—The effects of the blockade of Continental Europe and the greater demand for feed grains in Canada resulted in a sharp reduction in the export of feed grains from Canada during 1940-41. Total exports, including oats, barley, rye, corn and buckwheat amounted to 398,000 tons, a decline of 442,000 tons from those of the previous crop year. The 1940-41 export figure was the lowest for any year since 1933-34. Exports of oats amounted to 11.2 million bushels in 1940-41 compared with 15.8 million bushels in the previous crop year. Barley exports amounted to 2.1 million bushels in 1940-41. Imports of all feed grains amounted to only 205,000 tons, the lowest since 1935-36.

Prices.—The index of prices of all feeds declined to a low point of the war period during September and October of 1940, but rose gradually throughout the winter and spring of 1941. Later the rise became more rapid and the index rose from 75.7 in June 1941 to 94.8 in September. The sharp rise in recent months has been general throughout the commodities covered by the index which includes grains, millfeeds and hay. In relation to the index of prices of animal products, the feed index has been relatively low throughout the war period but the recent rise in feed prices has sharply reduced this favourable relationship. The ratio between the price of hogs and the price of barley at Winnipeg has been relatively favourable to hog producers in recent months.

MILLFEEDS

Total production of bran, shorts and middlings during the 12 months ended July, 1941 amounted to 682,854 tons compared with 656,205 tons in 1939-40. The 1940-41 production was the highest since 1928-29 and reflected the increased export of flour to the United Kingdom. It is difficult to estimate the output of millfeeds during the coming crop year but during August and September milling operations were at a relatively high level. Exports of millfeeds during 1940-41 were at a high level but since the export of these products is now under licence it is not expected that this movement will be as heavy during 1941-42 as it was during the previous crop year. Imports of millfeeds are relatively small but were somewhat higher in 1940-41 than during the preceding 12 month period. Domestic utilization of millfeeds totalled 384,262 tons in 1940-41 compared with 380,712 tons in 1939-40, and an average of 365,000 tons during the five years 1933-34 to 1937-38.

Prices of millfeeds have been subject to considerable variation throughout 1941. Prices of bran at Montreal averaged \$26.50 per ton in January, 1941 but later declined to a low of \$24.25 at the end of April. Prices rose rapidly during the early summer months, reaching \$28.25 by the end of June. In mid-July an arrangement was made between the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the millers which resulted in a reduction of \$3.00 per ton on millfeeds effective to the end of August. During September and October prices again advanced about \$4.00 per ton. The price ceiling provided for under the recent price regulation order has not yet been announced for these feeds but the fact that the Federal Government has agreed to pay all the freight charges on millfeeds and wheat to be used in the production of millfeeds moving from western Canada to eastern Canada should result in a reduction in the price of these commodities.

HAY AND FODDER CROPS

Production.—The total production of hay and fodder crops in 1941 is substantially below that of the preceding year. Total production at 20,809,000 tons is 1,920,000 tons below that of 1940. Hay and clover production in 1941 was lower in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The decline was particularly marked in Quebec and Ontario where prolonged dry weather retarded growth during the early part of the summer. The output of alfalfa was also lower in Ontario but the production of fodder corn was somewhat higher than that of the preceding year. On the basis of hay and fodder production per hay-consuming animal unit, the supplies for 1941-42 amounted to 1.91 tons compared with 2.13 tons in 1940-41 and were the lowest since 1937-38.

Exports.—Exports of hay during the 1940-41 season amounted to 48,000 tons compared with 101,000 tons in the 1939-40 season. The reduction in exports during the 1940-41 season was the result of more adequate supplies available in the north-eastern United States and the restriction on exports to the United Kingdom owing to the shortage of shipping space. There was a marked increase in the demand for hay from the eastern United States in the fall of 1941 but in view of the relatively short supplies in Canada, the Agricultural Supplies Board placed the export of hay in Canada under licence. Some exports are being permitted to go to Newfoundland but it is not expected that the total volume will be as high as during the season just closed.

Prices.—Prices of hay showed only moderate advances during the 1940-41 season but as a result of the short crop in Ontario and Quebec, prices at Montreal rose sharply during August and September of 1941. There was also a moderate increase in the price of hay at Toronto. On the prairie markets there has been little change in recent months and at Edmonton the price in September, 1941 was \$12.00 per ton compared with \$13.00 in the same month of 1940. In view of the reduced supply of hay and fodder available and the increase in hay consuming animal units it would seem likely that the hay market will remain strong throughout the 1941-42 feeding season.

PASTURES

Pasture conditions at the end of September, 1941 were 85 per cent of normal compared with 93 per cent at the end of September, 1940. Pasture conditions in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba and British Columbia were much improved over those at the end of September 1940. In Quebec, conditions were 9 points lower, and in Ontario conditions were 23 points lower. In the other provinces conditions were about the same as a year ago. During September 1941, pastures improved slightly, the condition figure rising from 83 to 85. Notable improvement occurred in the four western provinces.

THE FEED SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture presented the following summary in the October issue of the Feed Situation:

"Disappearance of feed grains during 1941-42 is expected to be the greatest in recent years, with the result that total stocks carried over into 1942-43, although above average, probably will be smaller than those carried over this year. The carry-over of corn may be around 100 million bushels smaller next October 1 than on October 1 this year. The oats carry-over next July 1 may be below the 1928-32 average. Combined disappearance of corn and oats during July-September was 20 per cent greater than in the same quarter last year and 24 per cent greater than the 1928-32 average.

"The October 1 supply of feed grains (stocks of corn and oats on October 1, plus production of corn, barley, and grain sorghums) totalled 119 million tons, 10.8 million tons of which were under seal or owned by the Government. Assuming a 5-per cent increase in grain-consuming animals during 1941, the supply of feed grains per animal unit is slightly smaller this year than last and 16 per cent above the 1928-32 average. The October 1 indicated production of corn was 2,626 million bushels, 102 million bushels greater than was indicated on September 1. The October 1 carry-over of corn was 632 million, making the total prospective supply 3,258 million bushels, the largest in 20 years. Stocks of oats on October 1 were 100 million bushels smaller than a year earlier. The barley and grain sorghums crops were indicated on October 1 to be the largest on record.

"Feed prices declined during the past month. No. 3 Yellow Corn declined 7 cents per bushel at Chicago and No. 3 White Oats, 4 cents per bushel. No. 3 Barley at Minneapolis declined 12 cents per bushel. Most of the byproduct feeds declined, some as much as 5 to 8 dollars per ton. This decline in feed prices was partly seasonal, but also reflects changes in speculative demand and some slackening of demand for feeding. Prices of feed grains are somewhat higher than a year ago and will be supported both by a strong demand during 1941-42 and by the higher loan rate on 1941 corn.

"Feeding ratios continue favourable to livestock producers. The butter-fat-feed and the feed-egg price ratios, however, made less than seasonal improvement from August to October."

Table 1.—Feed Grains: Production, Stocks, Total Supply and Supply per Grain-Consuming Animal, 1918-19 to 1940-41

Crop Year ending July 31	Production ¹	Stocks ²	Total Supply	Grain-Consuming Animal Units	Supply per Grain-Consuming Animal Unit
	000 tons	000 tons	000 tons	000	ton
1918-19.....	10,943	297	11,240	14,452	.78
1919-20.....	9,800	420	10,220	14,782	.69
1920-21.....	12,311	214	12,525	14,051	.89
1921-22.....	10,479	819	11,298	14,087	.77
1922-23.....	12,320	352	12,672	14,929	.85
1923-24.....	13,458	499	13,957	15,273	.91
1924-25.....	10,845	969	11,814	16,028	.74
1925-26.....	10,582	700	11,282	15,384	.73
1926-27.....	10,556	1,000	11,556	15,532	.74
1927-28.....	11,549	541	12,090	15,581	.78
1928-29.....	12,736	628	13,364	15,528	.86
1929-30.....	8,893	1,150	10,043	15,647	.64
1930-31.....	12,546	1,173	13,719	15,415	.89
1931-32.....	8,594	2,189	10,783	16,434	.66
1932-33.....	10,100	832	10,932	16,702	.65
1933-34.....	7,994	1,150	9,144	15,877	.58
1934-35.....	8,419	906	9,325	15,850	.59
1935-36.....	10,334	671	11,005	15,558	.71
1936-37.....	7,637	1,010	8,647	16,117	.54
1937-38.....	7,906	426	8,332	15,895	.52
1938-39.....	10,382	514	10,896	15,202	.72
1939-40.....	10,861	1,192	12,053	16,119	.75
1940-41.....	10,729	1,125	11,854	17,676	.67
1941-42 ³	10,638	1,007	11,645	18,032	.65

¹ Including oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat, peas, mixed grains.

² Including oats, barley, rye.

³ Preliminary.

Table 2.—Feed Grains: Exports and Imports, 1914-15 to 1940-41

(Thousand tons)

Crop year ending July 31	Exports	Imports	Crop year ending July 31	Exports	Imports
1914-15 ¹	474	321	1928-29.....	1,412	494
1915-16.....	1,218	268	1929-30.....	148	480
1916-17.....	1,432	356	1930-31.....	732	266
1917-18.....	768	223	1931-32.....	901	269
1918-19.....	499	310	1932-33.....	477	247
1919-20.....	704	338	1933-34.....	280	185
1920-21.....	807	290	1934-35.....	712	266
1921-22.....	1,001	445	1935-36.....	527	173
1922-23.....	1,052	309	1936-37.....	701	584
1923-24.....	1,350	266	1937-38.....	525	605
1924-25.....	1,534	244	1938-39.....	694	298
1925-26.....	1,630	325	1939-40.....	840	243
1926-27.....	1,319	459	1940-41.....	398	205
1927-28.....	1,211	479			

¹ Fiscal year 1914-15.

Table 3.—Oats and Barley: Exports and Imports, 1936-37 to 1940-41

(Thousand bushels)

Crop year ending July 31	Oats		Barley	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1936-37.....	5,997	8	17,556	-
1937-38.....	4,777	11,806	14,744	1
1938-39.....	9,603	3,334	16,499	2
1939-40.....	15,812	1	12,148	4
1940-41.....	11,205	23	2,097	-

Table 4.—Index Numbers of Feed Prices and Prices of Live Stock and Live-Stock Products by Months, 1936 to 1941

1926=100

Month	1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941	
	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal	Feed	Animal
January.....	62.0	77.5	91.2	82.1	87.3	82.2	59.5	81.6	75.8	85.4	69.6	90.0
February.....	61.3	77.8	91.2	82.6	89.4	81.1	59.6	81.3	76.6	85.0	70.7	91.6
March.....	62.6	76.0	91.3	84.2	86.6	81.6	59.8	81.9	75.5	84.9	72.2	91.8
April.....	62.1	73.8	92.4	86.3	83.8	81.2	61.5	81.1	76.9	84.1	74.3	92.2
May.....	59.9	73.0	90.7	85.7	81.7	81.7	62.9	80.5	73.6	84.3	74.1	93.3
June.....	60.5	70.4	89.5	81.4	79.5	80.4	61.4	75.9	68.0	83.5	75.7	94.3
July.....	69.9	71.6	95.5	83.9	72.9	80.7	58.7	75.4	66.0	83.9	78.8	96.1
August.....	81.0	71.9	82.5	85.5	62.9	79.6	55.2	75.4	62.2	83.3	84.7	97.9
September.....	79.8	74.7	81.7	88.8	59.2	81.1	67.5	81.8	62.9	85.8	94.8	99.6
October.....	78.3	76.2	82.6	86.9	58.9	81.0	64.6	86.6	66.1	87.3	97.5	101.1
November.....	78.0	79.5	81.3	87.4	57.6	82.1	65.6	86.8	68.2	91.0	96.2	102.0
December.....	86.3	80.8	83.4	84.0	58.2	82.6	72.2	86.4	67.9	91.6	98.4	100.5

Table 5.—Feed Grain Prices: Fort William—Port Arthur Basis, by Months, Crop Years 1936-37 to Date

(Cents per bushel)

Description	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Oats No. 1 Feed—						
August.....	43	48	29	25	26	41
September.....	40	48	26	33	28	44
October.....	40	48	25	28	30	42
November.....	42	43	25	28	32	40
December.....	46	42	24	34	29	42
January.....	51	46	26	36	31	-
February.....	52	45	26	36	32	-
March.....	54	45	26	35	34	-
April.....	57	44	26	36	34	-
May.....	53	44	28	33	32	-
June.....	55	42	27	30	36	-
July.....	59	38	23	28	37	-
Barley No. 1 Feed¹—						
August.....	60	58	38	32	32	48
September.....	59	59	34	45	34	53
October.....	61	62	36	42	39	53
November.....	62	59	34	42	44	53
December.....	76	57	36	47	40	56
January.....	84	62	36	49	43	-
February.....	83	64	36	50	45	-
March.....	81	59	35	49	51	-
April.....	75	55	37	50	51	-
May.....	71	56	40	39	47	-
June.....	66	53	36	32	49	-
July.....	72	46	33	32	52	-

¹ No. 3 C.W. prior to August 1939.

Table 6.—Millfeeds: Production of Bran, Shorts and Middlings, 1920-21 to 1940-41

Crop year ending July 31	Total Tons	Crop year ending July 31	Total Tons
1920-21.....	348,885	1931-32.....	502,377
1921-22.....	541,015	1932-33.....	510,028
1922-23.....	656,893	1933-34.....	512,725
1923-24.....	709,685	1934-35.....	491,040
1924-25.....	631,855	1935-36.....	544,296
1925-26.....	654,087	1936-37.....	525,006
1926-27.....	620,320	1937-38.....	444,586
1927-28.....	685,242	1938-39.....	557,912
1928-29.....	758,366	1939-40.....	656,205
1929-30.....	561,665	1940-41.....	682,854
1930-31.....	562,932		

Table 7.—Millfeeds: Production, Exports, Imports and Apparent Consumption, Crop Years 1936-37 to 1940-41

Crop year ending July 31	Production	Exports	Imports	Apparent Consumption
	tons	tons	tons	tons
1936-37.....	525,006	190,364	558	335,200
1937-38.....	444,586	48,052	5,617	402,151
1938-39.....	557,912	173,276	1,156	385,792
1939-40.....	656,205	276,072	579	380,712
1940-41.....	682,854	300,997	2,405	384,262

Table 8.—Hog-Barley Ratio: Number of Bushels of Barley Equivalent in Price to 100 Pounds of Bacon Hog at Winnipeg, 1935 to 1941

(Long-time Average 17.2)

Month	1935	1936	1937	1938	1938	1940	1941
January.....	17.3	28.7	10.0	15.1	29.4	20.5	21.4
February.....	18.5	28.7	10.2	15.1	31.1	20.0	20.4
March.....	19.8	26.5	10.9	18.6	31.1	20.5	17.6
April.....	19.7	26.8	12.4	19.8	27.9	18.9	17.7
May.....	23.5	27.1	12.6	20.9	25.2	24.2	21.0
June.....	28.3	28.0	14.6	23.2	30.3	31.0	22.0
July.....	29.6	20.3	14.4	29.6	34.8	31.7	23.1
August.....	33.9	17.1	19.5	31.1	31.1	32.2	24.9
September.....	29.2	15.6	17.9	34.1	22.3	31.3	22.1
October.....	29.3	13.5	14.5	26.9	23.3	26.1	22.3
November.....	27.5	12.7	15.0	28.9	23.7	21.0	22.4
December.....	27.5	10.7	16.1	29.5	21.2	23.4	21.1

Table 9.—Pastures: Condition at August 31 and September 30, 1940 and 1941

Province	August 31		September 30	
	1940	1941	1940	1941
Prince Edward Island.....	80	106	86	104
Nova Scotia.....	83	102	82	100
New Brunswick.....	86	101	91	102
Quebec.....	93	82	91	82
Ontario.....	99	74	101	78
Manitoba.....	80	93	88	104
Saskatchewan.....	74	76	81	87
Alberta.....	90	70	94	91
British Columbia.....	86	92	88	102
CANADA.....	92	83	93	85

Table 10.—Hay and Fodder: Total Production in Canada and Production per Hay-Consuming Animal Unit, 1926-27 to 1941-42

Crop year ending July 31	Hay and Fodder Production ¹	Hay-Consuming Animal Units	Production per Hay-Consuming Animal Unit
	000 tons	000	tons
1926-27.....	25,372	10,466	2.42
1927-28.....	26,968	10,197	2.64
1928-29.....	26,212	10,057	2.61
1929-30.....	23,089	10,108	2.28
1930-31.....	24,672	10,177	2.42
1931-32.....	22,424	10,372	2.16
1932-33.....	21,522	10,824	1.99
1933-34.....	19,166	11,004	1.74
1934-35.....	18,119	11,075	1.64
1935-36.....	22,024	10,981	2.01
1936-37.....	19,907	10,892	1.83
1937-38.....	20,832	10,899	1.91
1938-39.....	21,946	10,583	2.07
1939-40.....	21,596	10,552	2.05
1940-41.....	22,729	10,670	2.13
1941-42.....	20,803 ²	10,884	1.91

¹ Including hay and clover, fodder corn, alfalfa and grain hay.² Preliminary.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CROP REPORT

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture issued on October 31 the last seasonal report of the condition of fruit and vegetable crops in the main producing areas throughout Canada.

Prince Edward Island (October 28).—The weather has been cool with frequent rains during the past month. Although there have been some strong winds, no serious damage has occurred. The colour of the apples is good, but with the abundance of moisture they have matured later than usual. Approximately 2,000 bushels, mostly of the McIntosh variety, will be available for the market. The plum crop will be about average size. Brown rot, however, has caused considerable loss. With the exception of a few cucurbits, vegetable crops are generally good. The production of carrots, parsnips and beets is above average with substantial supplies available for fall and winter months. The commercial crop of turnips is about average in size and of good quality.

Nova Scotia (October 20).—The weather has been ideal for harvesting the apple crop. Although there were some strong winds during the month, no serious damage has resulted. Nearly all varieties have developed exceptionally good colour but the size of the fruit is somewhat below average. Insect damage has been generally light, but leaf rollers, bud moth and codling moth larvae have been active in a few localities. Widespread damage has been caused by scab which in some cases was severe enough to cause cracking of the fruit.

New Brunswick (October 22).—As a result of the extremely wet summer, a late outbreak of apple scab after the normal spraying season was over seriously affected the fruit in some localities. Insect damage, however, has been at a minimum. Although there were several strong windstorms during the month, losses from this cause were negligible. The cranberry crop is now estimated at 150,000 quarts, but this estimate may be reduced somewhat as certain areas sustained some frost injury. The berries generally are of good average size and colour. Prices are substantially better than those obtained during 1940.

The weather throughout October was very favourable for the harvesting of all vegetable crops. The main root crops are expected to be out of the ground by the end of the month with the possible exception of a few fields of turnips. The yields of such crops as carrots, beets and turnips are about normal. However, a somewhat heavier demand throughout the summer and earlier fall may reduce the quantities going into winter storage. The quality of the commercial crop of turnips now being harvested is excellent. The squash crop, although slightly smaller than normal, is larger than in 1940. Excellent crops of cabbage and cauliflower are also being harvested. Although the cabbage crop is reported to be larger than that of last year, the purchases to fill military contracts have reduced the supplies which would normally be available for commercial sales.

Quebec (October 20).—The apple crop is now all harvested, with a large proportion of the fruit going directly into consumption. The loss resulting from the windstorm in September is much smaller than was at first anticipated as most of the windfall fruit was readily disposed of to the pedlar trade. The short crop together with increased consumer purchasing power resulted in greatly increased prices.

Recent rains have materially improved the late cabbage crop and prospects are now for a crop of about the same size as was harvested in 1940. Although the planted acreage was about 20 per cent larger than that of the previous year, the severe drought in September caused the heads to mature too early. The acreage of late carrots is about 25 per cent smaller than that of last season. Due to the shortage of labour, digging has begun earlier than usual with the result that some loss resulted from heating in the storage bins. Harvesting of the beet crop is practically completed and sales to outside points have been heavy. The vegetable supplies for winter use are about the same as a year ago. The fall crop of cauliflower is 25 per cent larger than that of 1940. The quality has improved greatly with the continued rains and low temperatures. Brussel sprouts are very small as the rains came too late to promote normal development. The late crop of swede turnips is larger than that of last season, the roots being mostly medium to large in contrast with the large quantity of small roots last season. Turnips this year show less damage from worms. The parsnip crop is larger than that of 1940 due to the large roots and increased acreage. The production of onions is 50 per cent smaller than last year's crop. The bulbs are small but the quality is excellent. Large quantities of celery still remain in the field as the growers are unable to secure storage space. The quality is only fair as the stocks have become too ripe in many sections.

Ontario (October 27).—**WESTERN ONTARIO:** The gales of September 25 and 28 resulted in a loss of 4 per cent of the apple crop, or approximately 20,000 barrels. The loss was considerably reduced as there was an excellent demand for the "windfall" grade for the fresh market, and a heavy demand by the processors. The greatest losses occurred in the Spy, Baldwin and Stark varieties. Apart from slight hail damage in Peel-York and Elgin-Oxford and some side-worm injury in a few areas, the crop was generally clean and of fairly good colour. However, fruits held in common storage are not keeping as well as usual, but those in cold storage are in excellent condition. With the exception of a portion of the Reine Claude variety of plums which was unharvested in the Niagara district at the time of the heavy windstorms, no serious damage was sustained by the plum crop. As the peaches were all harvested prior to the gales there was no loss of fruit. However, orchards sustained considerable breakage in some localities. Severe losses amounting to 32 per cent of the Kieffer pear crop resulted from the windstorm. Other late varieties suffered only slight loss. Salvage of grounded Kieffers has not been as satisfactory as expected as the proportion suitable for processing varied greatly depending on the locality, the maturity of the fruit and the orchard practice. Wind damage seriously affected

the quality of grapes intended for the fresh market, but an excellent demand from the wineries reduced the losses. The tonnage was not as great as previously expected with the result that a reduction of 10 per cent from the September estimate is now indicated.

EASTERN ONTARIO.—Ideal weather conditions for harvesting the apple crop prevailed until the heavy windstorm of September 25 when 25 per cent of the fruit still unharvested was blown to the ground. Fortunately, three-quarters of the early varieties, including McIntosh and Fameuse, had already been picked. The quantity of windfalls marketed under the special "windfall" grade was not as large as anticipated as a large proportion of this fruit was sent to the processing plants. Harvesting was completed in most orchards during the week of October 25.

Although lack of moisture early in the season delayed the development of all vegetable crops, abundant rains during the last two months have promoted good growth with the result that most crops are average or above average in size. Extremely wet weather has prevailed since early October making harvesting of root crops difficult. Some low-lying fields are at present under water. Blight rot of potatoes has been very serious in some areas this year. On the other hand, damage to the celery crop by late blight has not been as serious as usual. While the onion crop is only average in size, the quality of the bulbs is much better than last year. Corn, tomatoes and pumpkins moved to the processors in much larger quantities than during 1940.

The condition of the vegetable crops in Ontario during the third week of October and the percentage change in acreage from last year are as follows:

Description	Percentage change in acreage from 1940		Condition	
	Western Ontario	Eastern Ontario	Western Ontario	Eastern Ontario
Beets, topped.....	0	+ 1	3.0	3.0
Cabbage, late.....	+ 2	+ 3	3.0	3.1
Cauliflower, late.....	0	- 2	3.0	3.1
Carrots, topped.....	-12	- 3	3.0	3.0
Celery, late.....	- 2	+ 1	3.1	3.0
Corn, sweet.....	+ 3	- 1	3.0	3.2
Corn, processing.....	+31	+41	3.0	3.4
Cucumbers.....	- 2	-10	3.0	3.5
Lettuce.....	+15	+ 2	3.1	3.0
Onions.....	- 7	+ 6	3.0	3.1
Potatoes, late.....	-12	+ 2	2.8	2.8
Tomatoes, fresh consumption.....	+ 6	+ 1	3.0	3.1
Tomatoes, canning.....	+ 6	- 5	3.2	3.3

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

Manitoba (October 27).—The wet weather continued until the first week in October. Meteorological records reveal that more rain fell during September of this year than in any other September since 1912. However, the past fourteen days have been exceptionally fine with almost continuous sunshine. Frosts have held off remarkably well. On only two or three occasions have temperatures dropped below freezing, and then only a few degrees of frost were registered. This has been a great help in enabling the growers to remove their crops and get them into winter storage. The wet weather and lack of sufficient help have delayed all harvesting operations. The abundance of soil moisture has promoted the development of considerable rot, particularly in potatoes and carrots. Many fields of potatoes will never be dug and only part of the carrot crop will be harvested. Late blight is particularly serious in the potato producing area north of

Winnipeg. It is estimated that approximately 20 to 25 per cent of the tubers in the principal producing areas will be affected by the disease. Although the prospects early in the summer were for very high yields of potatoes, losses from disease and the growers' inability to dig some acreages are expected to reduce the crop to approximately the same size as that of last year. Supplies of root crops including turnips, carrots, beets and parsnips are equal to or better than those of a year ago. The quality of these crops is very good and in most cases harvesting has been completed. Late cabbage are also very good and while supplies are not as large as usual due to the smaller acreage planted, they are sufficient to meet local market requirements for most of the winter. The quality of the late cauliflower crop is also excellent due to the cool weather and the abundance of moisture. Some difficulty was encountered in harvesting the onion crop. Heavy rains during the drying period, after the onions had been pulled, caused much trouble but most of the crop was harvested successfully. Large quantities of onions have been shipped to Ontario markets with the result that there may be a local shortage towards spring.

Alberta (October 22).—Due to unusual circumstances arising from the presence of large forces of men in training, it is very difficult to appraise the vegetable supply situation in Alberta. The crops are of fair to good quality and supplies are sufficient to carry through a normal year. However, under present conditions they are not expected to last beyond January 1942.

British Columbia (October 29).—The mild weather still continues and heavy rains which fell during the past eight weeks have been followed by comparatively fine weather. Harvesting in all sections has been completed with a heavy movement to both domestic and export markets. Canning operations are completed in all districts but the season has been most unsatisfactory.

October Estimates of Canadian Fruit Production in 1941 with Final Estimates for 1940

Description	1940	1941	Description	1940	1941
	brl.	brl.		bu.	bu.
Apples—			Cherries—		
Nova Scotia.....	1,151,000	1,148,000	Ontario.....	87,700	160,900
New Brunswick.....	53,600	67,000	British Columbia.....	69,700	61,900
Quebec.....	323,500	252,700	Canada.....	157,400	222,800
Ontario.....	783,200	553,600		qt.	qt.
British Columbia.....	1,981,000	1,415,100	Strawberries—		
Canada.....	4,292,300	3,436,400	Nova Scotia.....	1,254,200	1,404,700
	bu.	bu.	New Brunswick.....	1,275,000	1,657,500
Pears—			Quebec.....	3,636,000	2,727,000
Nova Scotia.....	21,700	17,400	Ontario.....	10,966,000	6,039,000
Ontario.....	264,300	163,600	British Columbia.....	8,167,600	8,592,000
British Columbia.....	290,300	329,400	Canada.....	25,295,800	29,420,200
Canada.....	576,300	510,400		lb.	lb.
			Raspberries—		
Plums and Prunes—			Nova Scotia.....	74,000	66,600
Nova Scotia.....	7,900	5,500	New Brunswick.....	40,000	37,800
Ontario.....	72,500	87,400	Quebec.....	2,771,200	1,385,600
British Columbia.....	133,900	249,800	Ontario.....	5,864,700	3,940,600
Canada.....	214,300	342,700	British Columbia.....	2,943,300	2,319,600
			Canada.....	11,693,200	7,759,200
Peaches—				lb.	lb.
Ontario.....	595,000	654,500	Loganberries—		
British Columbia.....	192,000	219,300	British Columbia.....	2,383,500	2,329,600
Canada.....	787,000	873,800	Canada.....	2,383,500	2,329,600
Apricots—			Grapes—		
British Columbia.....	56,400	68,000	Ontario.....	49,900,000	44,910,000
Canada.....	56,400	68,000	British Columbia.....	2,827,200	2,655,000
			Canada.....	52,727,200	47,565,000

NOTE.—British Columbia estimates are converted on the following basis: Apples, three boxes to the barrel; pears, boxes 42 lb.; bushels 50 lb.; plums and prunes, peaches, apricots and cherries, 3 crates to the bushel; strawberries and raspberries 12 quarts to the crate; loganberries 18 lb. to the crate.

FRUIT NURSERY STOCK SALES

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued on December 17 a bulletin showing by varieties, the numbers, average prices and total wholesale values of the various kinds of fruit nursery stock sold in Canada during the year ending May 31, 1941, as reported by 88 commercial nurseries.

During the period under review total sales of nursery stock reported had a wholesale value of \$238,678 as compared with \$250,561 for the previous year. Apple trees to the number of 321,764 and valued at \$79,754 comprise the largest single item. Of these, 51,949 were early varieties valued at \$13,255; 59,263 fall varieties valued at \$15,826; 190,307 winter varieties valued at \$45,775; 20,245 crab apple valued at \$4,898. In addition there were 3,421 seedlings valued at \$34. The numbers and values of other kinds of stock were: peach 185,708, \$28,579; pear 89,943, \$26,839 and 50 seedlings, \$5; plum 77,449, \$26,250 and 1,782 seedlings, \$56; cherry 86,433, \$27,606 and 7,074 seedlings, \$527; apricot 7,783, \$2,062; nectarine 71, \$22; quince 356, \$118; blackberry 21,710, \$635; currant 93,136, \$8,044; gooseberry 36,332, \$4,143; grape 226,581, \$13,583 and 800 seedlings, \$16; loganberry 7,003, \$330; raspberry 544,708, \$11,763; strawberry, 1,319,564, \$8,312.

Because of the large number of varieties it has not been possible to show the actual sales of each variety. All the principal commercial sorts have been listed by name, however, and an effort has been made to include some of the newer varieties in order to show the extent to which they are being set out by growers.

Among apples, sales of McIntosh continue to lead all other varieties and account for 31 per cent of the total during the year ended May 31, 1941. Sales of such other well-known varieties as Duchess, Melba, Yellow Transparent, Fameuse Loba, Wealthy, Cortland, Delicious and Spy were well maintained during the year. Yellow Transparent and Melba were the most popular early varieties. Sales of Wealthy came first in the list of fall apples with Fameuse occupying second place. The most important winter varieties were McIntosh, Spy, Delicious and Cortland. Osman continued to lead the sales of crab apple varieties, followed by Dolga.

Elberta again heads the list of peach varieties with Valiant, Golden Jubilee, Vedette and Veteran following next in order. Sales of peach trees are 3 per cent higher than in the previous year.

Sales of pear trees increased by 10 per cent, Bartlett and Kieffer being the main varieties and together accounting for 80 per cent of total sales.

Plum tree sales also show an increase of 5 per cent. Italian Prune is the leading variety, accounting for 25 per cent of the total. Reine Claude, Burbank, Lombard, Grand Duke, Shiro and German Prune follow in order.

Montmorency again heads the list of cherry tree sales and represents 38 per cent of the total. The sweet varieties Bing, Black Tartarian and Windsor all maintain a position of relative importance. Total sales are down 8 per cent as compared with the previous year.

Sales of grape vines show an increase of 33 per cent. Concord, Niagara, Fredonia and Worden continue to be the most widely planted. Portland, Champion, Patricia, Agawam and Delaware also show substantial sales.

Among raspberries the varieties Latham, Chief, Viking, Cuthbert, Taylor and Cumberland account for 78 per cent of the total sales.

Dunlap, Premier, Mastodon, Dorset and Gem are the most popular varieties of strawberries.

TOBACCO CROP REPORT

AREA AND PRODUCTION

According to the second estimate of production, the 1941 commercial crop of leaf tobacco totalled 87,032,500 pounds as compared with the revised estimate of 61,136,100 pounds produced in 1940, an increase of 25,896,400 pounds or 42.4 per cent. The 1941 crop also exceeds the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 60,836,900 pounds by 43.1 per cent although as a result of acreage control measures adopted within the industry it is considerably smaller than the record crops produced in 1938 and 1939.

The total area planted in 1941 was 70,500 acres of which 57,390 were in Ontario, 12,470 in Quebec and 640 in British Columbia. This represents a slight increase of 3.9 per cent in area as compared with the total of 67,880 acres planted in 1940. The increased acreage was almost entirely in plantings of flue-cured tobacco, particularly in Ontario where, based on slightly larger allotments of the Marketing Association, 48,930 acres were planted as compared with 42,640 acres in the previous year. Lower acreages were planted to burley tobacco in Ontario and to the cigar leaf and pipe types in Quebec.

The biggest increase in production was in the Ontario flue-cured crop, which was almost double in volume the crop of the previous year. As a result of very favourable growing and harvesting conditions, production totalled 65.5 million pounds, which represents an average yield of 1,339 pounds per acre, the highest on record for this crop. The flue-cured crop in British Columbia also yielded higher than the 1940 crop, but in Quebec, drought, wind and September frosts reduced the yield to approximately 600 pounds per acre.

The burley crop, which is produced entirely in south-western Ontario, was also a high-yielding one, but as the acreage was reduced by 27 per cent from the previous year, production totalled only 8,966,000 pounds compared with 11,818,100 pounds in 1940. Lower acreages and unfavourable weather conditions resulted in smaller crops of cigar leaf and pipe tobaccos, which are produced entirely in the province of Quebec.

The total areas planted to the various types of tobacco in 1941, with the corresponding areas for 1940 within brackets, follow: Flue-cured, 55,370 (48,610); burley 7,060 (9,710); dark 1,400 (1,100); cigar leaf 3,860 (4,370); large pipe 680 (1,840); medium pipe 1,580 (1,670); small pipe 550 (580).

Average yields for 1941 and 1940 in pounds per acre, are as follows: Flue-cured 1,259 (805); burley 1,270 (1,217); dark 1,260 (1,333); cigar leaf 1,075 (1,074); large pipe 1,100 (1,151); medium pipe 900 (954); small pipe 475 (530).

The total production of tobacco in 1941, in pounds, is now estimated as follows, with the 1940 estimates within brackets: Flue-cured 69,721,800 (39,144,000); burley 8,966,000 (11,818,100); dark 1,764,000 (1,466,000); cigar leaf 4,149,500 (4,693,800); large pipe 748,000 (2,111,500); medium pipe 1,422,000 (1,592,800); small pipe 261,200 (309,900).

Estimates of production for the years 1932 to 1941 and details by provinces for 1940 and 1941 are shown in Tables 1 and 2 below. Table 3 shows comparative statistics for the Ontario crop of flue-cured tobacco for the 10-year period, 1932 to 1941.

Table 1.—Area and Production of the Commercial Crop of Leaf Tobacco in Canada, 1932 to 1941

Year	Planted Area	Production
	acres	lb.
1932.....	54,000	53,987,000
1933.....	46,900	44,904,200
1934.....	41,000	38,734,900
1935.....	47,100	55,470,400
1936.....	55,000	46,116,300
1937.....	69,000	72,093,400
1938.....	83,600	101,394,600
1939.....	92,300	107,703,400
1940.....	67,900	61,136,100
1941 ¹	70,400	87,032,500
10-year average (1930-39).....	58,500	60,836,900
5-year average (1935-39).....	69,400	76,555,600

¹ Preliminary.

Table 2.—Area and Second Estimate of the Commercial Production of Tobacco in Canada, 1941 as Compared with Revised Estimates for 1940

Type	Planted Area		Average Yield		Production	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
	acres	acres	lb. per acre	lb. per acre	lb.	lb.
Canada—						
Flue-cured.....	48,610	55,370	805	1,259	39,144,000	69,721,800
Burley.....	9,710	7,060	1,217	1,270	11,818,100	8,966,000
Dark.....	1,100	1,400	1,333	1,260	1,466,000	1,764,000
Cigar leaf.....	4,370	3,860	1,074	1,075	4,693,800	4,149,500
Large pipe.....	1,840	680	1,151	1,100	2,111,500	748,000
Medium pipe.....	1,670	1,580	954	900	1,592,800	1,422,000
Small pipe.....	580	550	530	475	309,900	261,200
Totals.....	67,880	70,500	901	1,234	61,136,100	87,032,500
Quebec—						
Flue-cured.....	5,520	5,800	804	600	4,436,300	3,480,000
Cigar leaf.....	4,370	3,860	1,074	1,075	4,693,800	4,149,500
Large pipe.....	1,840	680	1,151	1,100	2,111,500	748,000
Medium pipe.....	1,670	1,580	954	900	1,592,800	1,422,000
Small pipe.....	580	550	530	475	309,900	261,200
Totals.....	13,980	12,470	940	807	13,144,300	10,060,700
Ontario—						
Flue-cured.....	42,640	48,930	802	1,339	34,200,000	65,500,000
Burley.....	9,710	7,060	1,217	1,270	11,818,100	8,966,000
Dark.....	1,100	1,400	1,333	1,260	1,466,000	1,764,000
Totals.....	53,450	57,390	888	1,328	47,484,100	76,230,000
British Columbia—						
Flue-cured.....	450	640	1,128	1,159	507,700	741,800

Table 3.—Area, Yield, Average Price and Farm Value of Flue-Cured Tobacco Produced in Ontario, 1932 to 1941

Year	Planted Area	Average Yield Per Acre	Total Production	Negotiated Minimum Price ¹	Average Farm Price	Gross Farm Value
	acres	lb.	lb.	cents	cents	\$
1932.....	27,754	995	27,615,200	—	16.3	4,501,300
1933.....	30,042	897	26,936,400	—	19.5	5,252,600
1934.....	24,289	900	21,860,000	24.7	24.7	5,399,400
1935.....	30,905	1,138	35,183,600	23.0	24.5	8,620,000
1936.....	35,701	684	24,421,400	25.0	29.3	7,155,500
1937.....	52,452	1,042	54,655,000	24.5	27.3	14,940,500
1938.....	61,300	1,244	76,278,900	22.5	22.7	17,280,400
1939.....	63,820	1,180	75,294,000	19.5	20.3	15,284,800
1940.....	42,640	802	34,200,000	20.5	20.8	7,096,700
1941 ²	48,930	1,339	65,500,000	22.75	—	—

¹ Established by the Flue-Cured Marketing Association of Ontario.² Preliminary.

MARKETING AND PRICES

A preliminary estimate places the gross farm value of the 1941 crop at 17.7 million dollars, which is 7.2 million dollars higher than the revised value of the 1940 crop, now estimated at 10.5 million dollars.

Flue-cured.—A minimum average price of 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound for the 1941 crop was set by the Flue-Cured Marketing Association of Ontario on November 25, 1941. This price is 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents higher than the minimum price of 20.5 cents per pound established for the 1940 crop. The increase in price was due to an improvement in stock position and the fact that the 1941 crop on the whole was of better quality and colour than the crop of the previous year.

The market for the Norfolk District opened on December 4, and for the Essex District on December 11, 1941, as compared with November 26 and December 3, respectively, of the previous year. Buying was brisk. About 50 million pounds of the Norfolk crop was purchased during the first three days of the market in the New Belt and with the exception of a few scattered low grade crops, the entire Essex production of some 4 million pounds was purchased on the day the market opened in that district. Buyers then returned to the New Belt to pick up scattered crops of members of the Marketing Association, and it was estimated that 57 million pounds was purchased by the middle of the month. The market for the sale of leaf belonging to non-members of the Association opened on December 18, with between 6 and 7 million pounds for sale. Cash sales now total 62 million pounds at prices averaging close to the minimum of 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (While the price ceiling order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board does not apply to leaf tobacco when sold by the primary producer to processors and manufacturers, the Board has advised that there is a ceiling on the retail selling price of tobacco products, a factor which must be kept in mind in determining the average price for the raw leaf.) An additional 3 million pounds have been processed under contract with the tobacco companies, leaving a small surplus still unsold. The unsold carry-over from the 1939 and 1940 crops has been reduced to about 5.5 million pounds.

The Quebec flue-cured crop, estimated at 3.5 million pounds, was practically all sold early in December at prices ranging from 10 to 22 cents per pound. The crop was of rather poor quality and average yields were low. The British Columbia crop of 741,800 pounds was sold through the Sumas Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association at an average price of 18 cents per pound as compared with 19.5 cents paid to growers for the 1940 crop.

Burley.—Negotiations are still in progress between the buyers and growers with respect to the establishment of an average minimum price for the 1941 crop. Although there is considerable range in the quality of the crop, it has graded on the whole 14 per cent higher than the 1940 crop, which sold at an average of 12.2 cents per pound. Increased production costs coupled with generally higher price levels for all commodities is naturally expected to result in a higher price for the current crop.

Cigar and Pipe Types.—Although sales were slow at the beginning of the season, the market improved as the season advanced and by the new year all but 10 to 15 per cent of the cigar leaf crop was bought up. Prices paid by the Cooperative were the same as for the previous year's crop, grade by grade. The 1941 crop was of average quality, grading $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound higher than the 1940 crop. About 50 per cent of the large and the medium pipe types has been purchased at prices averaging $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound higher than were paid for the 1940 crop. Practically the entire small pipe crop has been sold, realizing an average price to growers of 16.5 cents per pound as compared with 16 cents per pound paid for the 1940 crop.

UNITED STATES REPORTS

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service issued on December 18 a report of crop acreage and production which summarizes the tobacco crop as follows:—

"The after-harvest estimate of tobacco production, all types combined, places this year's crop at 1,279,872,000 pounds or only about 3 per cent less than was forecast on July 1 this year. In the 1940 season 1,455,802,000 pounds of tobacco was produced in this country and the 10-year (1930-39) average production is 1,394,839,000 pounds. The decrease from 1940 is accounted for by a reduction of about 4 per cent in acreage and of about 8 per cent in yield per acre. All classes of tobacco except Maryland tobacco and cigar wrappers showed decreases from last year's acreage with Dark-fired and Dark-aircured tobacco acreages showing the sharpest percentage decreases. However, higher yields were secured by the latter classes of tobacco whereas all other classes except cigar filler show lower yields in 1941 than in 1940."

A press release of December 30, 1941 reads in part as follows:—

"An increase of ten per cent in the national marketing quota and a corresponding increase in all farm acreage allotments for the 1942 crop of flue-cured tobacco was announced to-day by the Department of Agriculture. This increase raises the 1942 national marketing quota from 618,000,000 pounds to 679,800,000 pounds and ups the farm acreage allotment from 762,000 acres to 842,500 acres.

"The 1942 marketing quota and farm acreage allotments were announced originally in October at the 1941 level. Although supplies of tobacco at the beginning of the marketing year were above normal, information now available indicates that the increased quota and allotments are needed in order to insure a sufficient supply of flue-cured tobacco to meet increased domestic consumption and requirements for export to those countries allied against the Axis powers."

HONEY

PRODUCTION

The first estimate of total Canadian honey production in 1941 shows a crop of 26,026,400 pounds as compared with the revised estimate of 23,673,100 pounds produced in 1940, an increase of 2,353,300 pounds or 9.9 per cent. While this year's crop is 12.5 per cent smaller than the 5-year (1935-39) average production of 29,746,500 pounds, it is approximately equal to the 10-year (1930-39) average of 26,696,000 pounds. Increases in production in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta were more than sufficient to offset declines in Saskatchewan, Quebec, British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces.

The Ontario crop, which comprises 42 per cent of the total Canadian production, is estimated at 11.0 million pounds, which is 1.5 million pounds or 15.8 per cent larger than the 1940 crop of 9.5 million pounds. The Manitoba crop shows an increase of 1.3 million pounds or 36.2 per cent as compared with a production of 3.7 million pounds in 1940. The Alberta crop of 3.1 million pounds showed a corresponding increase of 39.5 per cent. There were reductions of 19.4 per cent in Saskatchewan, 15.5 per cent in Quebec, 7.5 per cent in British Columbia, and 27.8 per cent in the Maritime Provinces.

While the number of beekeepers is approximately the same as in 1940, an increase of 3.4 per cent is indicated in the total number of hives, increases being common to all provinces except Manitoba where a decrease of 16 per cent is shown.

The distribution of the 1941 honey production in pounds, by provinces, in order of magnitude, follows, with the revised estimates for 1940 within brackets: Ontario 11,000,000 (9,500,000); Manitoba 5,000,000 (3,699,900); Alberta 3,100,000 (2,222,000); Saskatchewan 2,966,500 (3,682,000); Quebec 2,630,000 (3,112,300); British Columbia 1,169,000 (1,264,000); Maritime Provinces 160,900 (222,900).

Comparative data for the ten-year period 1932 to 1940 are shown in the tables which follow:

Table 1.—Total Production of Honey in Canada, 1932 to 1941.

Year	Pounds	Year	Pounds
1932.....	21,169,300	1938.....	37,909,900
1933.....	25,287,800	1939.....	28,873,100
1934.....	27,062,800	1940.....	23,673,100
1935.....	26,814,800	1941.....	26,026,400
1936.....	31,938,100	Ten-year average 1930-39.....	26,696,000
1937.....	23,196,600	Five-year average 1935-39.....	29,746,500

Table 2.—Preliminary Estimates of Canadian Honey Production, by Provinces, 1941 as compared with Revised Estimates for 1940

Province	1940	1941	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with 1940	Percentage Change from 1940
	lb.	lb.	lb.	p.c.
Maritime Provinces.....	222,900	160,900	- 62,000	- 27.8
Quebec.....	3,112,300	2,630,000	- 482,300	- 15.5
Ontario.....	9,500,000	11,000,000	+1,500,000	+ 15.8
Manitoba.....	3,699,900	5,000,000	+1,330,100	+ 36.2
Saskatchewan.....	3,682,000	2,966,500	- 715,500	- 19.4
Alberta.....	2,222,000	3,100,000	+ 878,000	+ 39.5
British Columbia.....	1,264,000	1,169,000	- 95,000	- 7.5
Canada.....	23,673,100	26,026,400	+2,353,300	+ 9.9

THE 1941 HONEY CROP SEASON

Maritime Provinces.—Production was greatly curtailed by continued cool rainy weather throughout the season, which was one of the poorest in years except in the upper section of New Brunswick where a fairly good crop was harvested.

Quebec and Ontario.—The extreme drought conditions that prevailed in Quebec during the blossoming period for clover and buckwheat reduced yields drastically in that province. In Ontario, variable weather conditions resulted in an erratic honey flow with considerable variations even within counties. The hot, dry summer caused a very short crop in some sections. In other areas where opportune rains were received there were record crops. There was very little dark honey brought in.

Prairie Provinces.—A late spring in Manitoba was unfavourable for the development of package bees and there was little pollen. However, the honey flow from sweet clover began earlier than usual and continued well into August when adverse weather set in stopping all extraction. Colonies built up well in Saskatchewan during the spring and the honey season opened with exceptionally high daily yields. Prospects of a bumper crop were good until July 26 when excessive heat cut short the nectar secretion with the result that the total volume of the crop was less than average. Spring weather conditions were only fair in Alberta and much feeding was necessary. Average yields were higher than in the previous year although the main honey flow was prematurely curtailed by drought and infestations of beet webworm.

British Columbia.—Weather conditions during the winter of 1940-41 were very mild and winter losses did not exceed 15 per cent. Crop conditions during the early part of the season were excellent, but a heat wave in mid-July cut off the honey flow abruptly. Continuous rains after the crop was taken off in August caused a depletion of stores so that the total honey crop was light and the bees went into winter quarters with a shortage of stores.

QUALITY OF THE 1941 CROP

Although reduced in volume, the Maritime crop is of average quality and much superior to the crop of the previous year. Colour, flavour and density are good for the most part although there is considerable variation in the New Brunswick crop. The Quebec crop is of average colour and low moisture content. The quality of the Ontario crop is above average and decidedly superior to the 1940 crop. The Manitoba crop is reported the best in years and Saskatchewan honey is also of very good quality. The Alberta crop graded mostly water white, with a moisture content of 14.6 to 17.6 per cent. The flavour is generally excellent. The British Columbia honey is of good average quality.

CONDITION OF BEES GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS AND CROP OUTLOOK FOR 1942

The condition of bees going into winter quarters was reported as good in New Brunswick, only fair in Prince Edward Island, and variable in Nova Scotia where bees were in good condition in the larger apiaries, but poor in the smaller holdings. A shortage of stores was evident in many areas in Quebec and Ontario. Ontario colonies were strong, however, and prospects for the 1942 season are good. There is an increase this year in the number of over-wintered colonies in Manitoba. The bees went into the winter in good condition and with pasture prospects excellent, the outlook for the 1942 crop is favourable. Prospects in Saskatchewan are fair. The bees are well fed, and were put away before being exposed to the severe weather. Only about 20 per cent of the

hives are wintered in Alberta. The bees are in good condition and crop prospects for 1942 are reported normal or better. Owing to continuous rains after the crop was taken off in August no fall honey was obtained in British Columbia and feeding will be necessary.

PRICES AND MARKETING

Approximately 75 per cent of the 1941 honey crop was out of the producers' hands by December 1. Prices paid to the producers for this year's crop during the three months September—November average 0.8 cents per pound higher than were paid during the corresponding three months in 1940. The price increases averaged $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound in Ontario, 1 cent per pound in the Western and Maritime Provinces, and 2 cents per pound in Quebec. A preliminary estimate places the value of the 1941 honey crop at \$2,936,400 as compared with \$2,508,400, the revised value of the 1940 honey crop. This represents an average price to the producer of 11.4 cents per pound compared with 10.6 cents per pound received for the 1940 crop.

Table 3.—Percentage Proportions of the 1941 Crop Marketed as at December 1, and Average Prices Paid to Producers During the Three Months September—November, 1941, Compared with Prices During the Corresponding Period in 1940

Province	Proportion of 1941 Crop Marketed	Prices Paid to Producers September—November	
		1941	1940
	p.c.	cents per pound	
Maritime Provinces.....	56.0	16.0	15.0
Quebec.....	85.0	14.0	12.0
Ontario.....	65.0	10.0	9.5
Manitoba.....	90.0	10.0	9.0
Saskatchewan.....	90.0	11.5	10.5
Alberta.....	60.0	13.0	12.0
British Columbia.....	80.0	18.0	17.0
Canada.....	74.7	11.4	10.6

Table 4.—Average wholesale Price Quotations on Representative Markets for Canadian Honey in Consumer and Bulk Containers, September—November, 1940 and 1941

Market	2's		4's		Bulk Containers	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Montreal.....	12.0	14.1	11.6	13.7	11.4	12.9
Toronto.....	12.6	13.4	12.0	12.7	11.3	11.8
Winnipeg.....	13.1	13.0	11.8	12.3	1	1
Regina.....	13.1	14.1	12.5	13.1	1	1
Calgary.....	13.2	14.1	12.6	13.5	1	1
Vancouver.....	1	1	1	1	1	12.0

¹ No quotations for local honey.

CANADIAN HONEY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM MARKET

The quota for Canadian honey for the period ending August 31, 1942 has been set by the British Ministry of Food at 2,001 tons, the same as in the previous year. This is equivalent to approximately 4.5 million pounds. The price remains unchanged, the maximum for Canadian bulk honey being fixed at 65/- per cwt. c.i.f., equivalent to approximately 13 cents per pound Canadian at current official rates.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Exports of honey during the crop year ended July 31, 1941, amounted to only 4,438,481 pounds as compared with 10,046,022 pounds in the previous crop year. Imports during the same period totalled 1,653,744 pounds in 1941 and 1,335,043 pounds in 1940.

Exports during the four months August-November, 1941, amounted to 1,307,289 pounds as compared with 2,955,112 pounds in the corresponding period in 1940. Imports during the same period were 232 pounds in 1941 and 814,711 pounds in 1940.

Table 5.—Exports of Honey from Canada, for the Crop Years 1936-37 to 1940-41

Year ended July 31	Quantity	Value
	lb.	\$
1937.....	2,668,581	225,387
1938.....	2,842,923	240,539
1939.....	5,511,988	413,112
1940.....	10,046,022	1,080,543
1941.....	4,438,481	506,891

Table 6.—Imports of Honey into Canada for the Crop Years 1936-37 to 1940-41

Year ended July 31	Quantity	Value
	lb.	\$
1937.....	32,510	3,790
1938.....	131,059	12,661
1939.....	35,510	4,880
1940.....	1,335,043	70,539
1941.....	1,653,744	93,337

THE UNITED STATES HONEY REPORT

The semi-monthly honey report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on December 1, reads in part as follows:—

"Late reports indicate that feeding has been necessary over a much wider area than was expected early in the fall, due to the lack of a fall flow. Further, many colonies are probably going into winter lighter in weight than is desirable. Most colonies, however, have an adequate supply of bees, and over much of the country broodrearing continued so late that these are young bees.

"Sales of honey continue in substantial volume, and the equivalent of many carloads has moved to market during the past two-week period. Local sales have generally been good, and the coming of cooler weather causes beekeepers to anticipate still better demand in the near future. Price ranges have been wide. While some honey has moved at last year's levels many other lots have sold at from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound advance over 1940 figures. There is a widespread feeling of optimism on the part of beekeepers regarding the possibility of higher prices in 1942, and many commercial beekeepers are holding their honey awaiting a possible strengthening of the market levels. Demand for beeswax appears to be slackening, with some large buyers temporarily out of the market. But except on the Pacific Coast beeswax prices are generally maintaining their previous levels."

FARM WAGES

This bulletin gives the average rates of wages paid to male hired help on farms as at August 15. Average wage rates are shown on the basis of rates paid with board provided by the employer, and without board. The figures included in this report were provided by farm correspondents located in all provinces of Canada. Since the collection of these data was commenced during 1940, no comparable figures for previous years are available.

FARM WAGE RATES AUGUST 15, 1940 AND 1941

There was a sharp increase in the rates of wages paid to male hired help on farms at August 15, 1941, in comparison with the wage rates paid at the same date of 1940. For the Dominion as a whole the average wages paid for help hired by the day in 1941 was \$2.06 per day when the employer provided the board of the hired man. When board was not provided the average wage for day help was \$2.54. When the men were hired by the month, the average monthly wage rate with board was \$35.64 and without board \$51.01 per month. Average wages of day help with board at August 15, 1941, were highest in Manitoba, although there was little difference between the averages for the three Prairie Provinces. Average wage rates by the day in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces were below those for the other provinces, although monthly rates with board were particularly high in New Brunswick.

Table 1.—Average Wages of Male Farm Help per Day as at August 15, 1940 and 1941

Province	With Board		Without Board	
	1940	1941	1940	1941
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Prince Edward Island.....	1 11	1 32	1 66	1 82
Nova Scotia.....	1 22	1 60	1 70	2 11
New Brunswick.....	1 34	1 81	1 83	2 39
Quebec.....	1 15	1 51	1 65	2 07
Ontario.....	1 60	2 08	2 15	2 73
Manitoba.....	1 63	2 37	2 04	2 79
Saskatchewan.....	1 74	2 32	2 14	2 74
Alberta.....	1 52	2 33	2 12	2 98
British Columbia.....	1 60	2 17	2 37	2 86
Canada.....	1 52	2 06	1 99	2 54

Table 2.—Average Wages of Male Farm Help per Month as at August 15, 1940 and 1941

Province	With Board		Without Board	
	1940	1941	1940	1941
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Prince Edward Island.....	19 90	26 18	31 00	38 00
Nova Scotia.....	25 13	33 60	39 45	50 55
New Brunswick.....	32 08	38 97	43 70	51 96
Quebec.....	24 01	32 48	37 21	46 73
Ontario.....	29 26	37 65	43 08	53 57
Manitoba.....	27 08	37 30	40 07	50 73
Saskatchewan.....	28 29	34 07	41 69	50 23
Alberta.....	29 69	37 92	45 97	56 55
British Columbia.....	29 57	34 53	46 15	56 64
Canada.....	27 76	35 64	41 40	51 01

VISIBLE SUPPLIES OF CANADIAN GRAIN

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

Distribution	Durum Wheat	Other Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Week ended October 3, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country	430,000	209,455,000	3,020,000	2,515,000	963,000	763,000
Interior private and mill	24,000	8,167,000	838,000	1,073,000	80,000	59,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal	1,090	17,979,058	1,190	3,283	6	1,014
Vancouver-New Westminster		18,038,232	19,861	1,262	643	
Victoria		1,022,217				
Prince Rupert		1,205,881				
Churchill		2,617,396				
Fort William and Port Arthur	383,370	97,307,232	881,234	3,605,972	580,897	114,885
Eastern	404,948	72,825,094	267,078	2,320,072	193,376	77,575
U.S. lake ports		8,112,001	272,000	37,181	164,000	
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports	74,648	13,326,858	11,000	8	1,345,000	
In transit lake		1,609,301		19,834	33,738	
In transit rail		20,548,208	1,344,122	1,486,236	284,750	187,337
In transit U.S.A.		3,310,698				
Total	1,318,056	475,524,256	6,654,485	11,067,848	3,645,410	1,202,811
Total same period 1940	9,337,145	401,987,320	5,734,195	7,257,926	6,090,251	1,188,405
Week ended October 10, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country	465,000	212,750,000	3,585,000	3,135,000	1,072,000	999,000
Interior private and mill	31,000	8,031,000	890,000	1,169,000	80,000	63,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal	1,090	17,992,573	1,620	2,856	6	1,276
Vancouver-New Westminster		18,015,305	18,910	1,262	643	
Victoria		1,021,717				
Prince Rupert		1,205,881				
Churchill		2,617,396				
Fort William and Port Arthur	353,243	97,262,313	983,872	3,772,002	680,850	111,263
Eastern	389,238	72,090,321	257,839	2,274,024	222,684	82,189
U.S. lake ports		7,551,501	263,000	27,181	74,000	
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports	74,648	13,005,442	11,000	8	1,286,000	
In transit lake	36,004	2,124,460	187,947	166,513		
In transit rail		19,788,014	2,202,968	2,440,241	567,050	326,833
In transit U.S.A.		4,103,187				
Total	1,350,223	477,559,110	8,402,056	12,988,087	3,983,233	1,583,561
Total same period 1940	9,323,523	412,275,095	5,714,308	7,083,817	6,024,432	1,276,142
Week ended October 17, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country	520,000	218,330,000	3,630,000	3,015,000	1,077,000	1,436,000
Interior private and mill	44,000	7,966,000	924,000	1,249,000	80,000	74,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal	1,090	17,987,627	1,709	3,120	6	3,105
Vancouver-New Westminster		18,015,316	11,055	1,262	643	
Victoria		1,021,217				
Prince Rupert		1,205,881				
Churchill		2,617,396				
Fort William and Port Arthur	341,721	98,939,579	1,670,668	4,519,559	934,673	191,906
Eastern	392,908	73,004,170	328,899	2,391,788	215,080	10,472
U.S. lake ports		8,136,304	246,000	17,181	80,000	
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports	74,648	12,781,280	11,000	8	1,339,000	
In transit lake	23,637	2,453,663	137,418	316,996		44,035
In transit rail		16,597,374	2,140,233	2,055,284	471,488	516,087
In transit U.S.A.		4,671,757				
Total	1,398,004	483,727,564	9,100,982	13,569,198	4,197,890	2,276,205
Total same period 1940	9,414,586	423,304,923	6,637,315	7,193,680	6,059,984	1,416,147
Week ended October 24, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country	635,000	225,800,000	3,700,000	2,835,000	1,017,000	1,478,000
Interior private and mill	47,000	8,065,000	961,000	1,340,000	111,000	99,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal	890	17,953,296	7,398	6,040		3,105
Vancouver-New Westminster		17,982,522	16,166	3,097	643	
Victoria		1,020,050				
Prince Rupert		1,205,881				
Churchill		2,617,396				
Fort William and Port Arthur	331,921	101,730,311	2,683,982	5,489,728	1,339,465	441,181
Eastern	299,778	73,913,638	333,167	2,503,921	203,114	16,998
U.S. lake ports		8,310,091	246,000	7,181	20,000	
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports	74,648	12,215,216	11,000	8	1,220,000	
In transit lake	38,575	3,374,410	223,976	718,136	50,567	65,465
In transit rail		16,786,294	1,934,655	2,236,912	372,117	822,017
In transit U.S.A.		4,280,923				
Total	1,427,812	495,255,028	10,097,354	15,140,033	4,333,906	2,925,766
Total same period 1940	9,526,393	434,001,125	7,848,100	7,375,763	6,236,530	1,585,565

Canadian Grain in Store and In Transit in Canada and the United States, by Weeks, October-December, 1940 and 1941—continued

Distribution	Durum Wheat	Other Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Week ended October 31, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	680,000	229,145,000	3,440,000	2,555,000	932,000	1,245,000
Interior private and mill.....	51,000	8,312,000	1,050,000	1,391,000	109,000	98,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	890	17,944,211	30,512	4,373		2,395
Vancouver-New Westminster.....		17,961,574	33,268	8,976	643	
Victoria.....		1,019,384				
Prince Rupert.....		1,205,881				
Churchill.....		2,617,396				
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	348,052	102,015,197	3,089,724	6,580,196	1,349,362	779,662
Eastern.....	321,683	73,908,540	435,301	2,999,581	304,016	9,834
U.S. lake ports.....		7,753,091	246,000		83,000	
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	74,648	12,032,676	11,000	8	1,220,000	
In transit lake.....	7,319	3,879,485	306,515	398,910	135,000	141,543
In transit rail.....		16,889,479	1,663,159	1,349,501	276,968	642,164
In transit U.S.A.....		6,244,137				
Total.....	1,483,592	500,928,051	10,305,479	15,287,545	4,409,989	2,918,598
Total same period 1940.....	9,367,599	438,861,013	8,334,083	7,259,588	6,282,681	1,623,637
Week ended November 7, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	695,000	228,880,000	3,070,000	2,250,000	826,000	1,050,000
Interior private and mill.....	60,000	8,384,000	1,159,000	1,484,000	148,000	139,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	890	17,965,974	46,314	6,868		4,240
Vancouver-New Westminster.....		17,989,270	52,465	20,202	643	
Victoria.....		1,018,717				
Prince Rupert.....		1,205,881				
Churchill.....		2,617,396				
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	365,705	103,912,428	3,808,951	7,108,670	1,485,499	1,148,691
Eastern.....	200,561	73,747,326	545,478	3,288,228	296,247	114,779
U.S. lake ports.....		8,154,408	233,000		154,000	
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	74,648	12,534,922	11,000	8	1,148,000	
In transit lake.....		2,681,593		117,254	51,000	103,888
In transit rail.....		17,780,931	1,559,043	933,627	278,735	714,419
In transit U.S.A.....		5,038,785				
Total.....	1,396,804	501,911,641	10,485,251	15,208,857	4,388,124	3,275,017
Total same period 1940.....	9,212,391	440,318,351	7,793,830	7,097,670	6,335,130	1,530,437
Week ended November 14, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	720,000	228,450,000	3,025,000	2,190,000	776,000	947,000
Interior private and mill.....	63,000	8,597,000	1,122,000	1,597,000	148,000	134,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	890	18,012,279	48,003	6,065		3,870
Vancouver-New Westminster.....		17,979,939	73,283	32,985	643	
Victoria.....		1,021,647				
Prince Rupert.....		1,205,881				
Churchill.....		2,617,396				
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	398,596	105,458,083	3,769,294	7,025,725	1,610,963	1,188,334
Eastern.....	140,240	72,209,991	761,532	3,261,565	282,045	218,476
U.S. lake ports.....		8,897,000	216,000			
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	74,648	11,616,636	11,000	8	1,140,000	
In transit lake.....		2,897,017	27,038	340,648		218,583
In transit rail.....		18,951,524	1,367,318	760,775	251,402	406,803
In transit U.S.A.....		4,383,741				
Total.....	1,397,374	502,298,134	10,420,468	15,214,771	4,209,113	3,117,066
Total same period 1940.....	9,062,093	444,521,680	7,738,002	7,441,234	6,474,119	1,391,670
Week ended November 21, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country.....	695,000	228,575,000	2,960,000	2,115,000	766,000	865,000
Interior private and mill.....	64,000	8,422,000	1,063,000	1,686,000	145,000	153,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal.....	3	17,744,822	54,664	7,102		2,395
Vancouver-New Westminster.....		18,053,474	77,633	38,310	643	
Victoria.....		1,021,314				
Prince Rupert.....		1,205,881				
Churchill.....		2,617,396				
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	417,640	108,204,899	3,747,064	6,312,937	1,672,747	1,434,374
Eastern.....	138,484	71,739,082	624,352	3,728,196	267,669	224,360
U.S. lake ports.....		9,325,000	267,000	294,948	65,000	
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports.....	74,648	11,438,636	11,000	8	1,139,000	
In transit lake.....	50,000	2,980,996	45,040	319,641		78,622
In transit rail.....		16,795,888	1,048,622	581,607	129,552	279,499
In transit U.S.A.....		3,758,430				
Total.....	1,439,775	501,882,798	9,898,375	15,083,749	4,185,611	3,037,240
Total same period 1940.....	9,014,652	449,292,303	8,686,136	8,000,374	6,462,112	1,421,936

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

Distribution	Durum Wheat	Other Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Week ended November 28, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country	710,000	227,405,000	2,900,000	2,015,000	743,000	814,000
Interior private and mill	64,000	8,319,000	1,003,000	1,751,000	140,000	158,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal	3	16,574,671	50,718	8,082		2,395
Vancouver-New Westminster		18,077,566	87,978	41,508	643	
Victoria		1,030,426				
Prince Rupert		1,205,881				
Churchill		2,617,396				
Fort William and Port Arthur	449,970	103,519,532	3,502,850	5,706,201	1,426,713	1,292,058
Eastern	139,438	71,560,856	608,547	3,053,823	249,679	231,087
U.S. lake ports		10,028,000	298,000	513,166		407,000
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports	74,648	12,864,538	11,000	8	1,138,000	
In transit lake		6,721,032	326,171	555,190	20,064	376,329
In transit rail		15,600,015	731,072	440,850	59,967	158,243
In transit U.S.A.		5,407,406				
Total	1,438,059	500,931,319	9,512,336	14,685,488	4,185,066	3,032,112
Total same period 1940	8,576,798	455,796,544	8,624,881	8,389,391	6,441,272	1,396,399
Week ended December 5, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country	700,000	228,585,000	2,845,000	2,065,000	720,000	793,000
Interior private and mill	60,000	8,101,000	1,000,000	1,828,000	145,000	161,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal	3	16,619,007	52,745	6,040		2,395
Vancouver-New Westminster		18,108,852	84,288	49,024	643	
Victoria		1,029,759				
Prince Rupert		1,205,881				
Churchill		2,617,396				
Fort William and Port Arthur	476,459	95,564,639	3,182,522	4,964,699	1,084,983	1,144,438
Eastern	133,769	73,861,660	796,165	3,722,590	353,260	174,581
U.S. lake ports		11,659,000	298,000	1,415,698		878,893
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports	74,648	12,337,431	11,000	8	1,138,000	
In transit lake	69,631	9,370,366	97,464	83,652	30,241	431,559
In transit rail		14,351,491	540,671	401,231	65,764	117,170
In transit U.S.A.		7,461,483				154,081
Total	1,514,510	500,869,765	8,907,855	14,535,942	4,216,784	2,978,224
Total same period 1940	8,836,503	462,901,533	8,575,369	7,891,878	6,431,559	1,307,363
Week ended December 12, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country	685,000	228,450,000	2,750,000	2,095,000	713,000	799,000
Interior private and mill	65,000	8,127,000	954,000	1,904,000	140,000	166,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal	3	16,617,793	54,419	6,910		2,395
Vancouver-New Westminster		18,110,272	92,396	54,087	643	
Victoria		1,028,593				
Prince Rupert		1,205,881				
Churchill		2,617,396				
Fort William and Port Arthur	522,993	91,912,502	2,926,416	4,795,048	1,037,972	954,016
Eastern	197,343	74,634,026	748,694	3,624,061	347,553	144,581
U.S. lake ports		11,774,000	247,000	1,362,698		613,893
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports	74,648	12,939,495	11,000	8	1,136,000	
In transit lake		11,220,842	152,921	215,275	113,591	
In transit rail		14,528,399	422,248	394,355	45,281	115,102
In transit U.S.A.		8,921,722				
Total	1,544,987	502,087,921	8,359,394	14,451,442	4,147,933	2,181,094
Total same period 1940	8,921,401	469,283,822	8,572,912	7,564,141	6,421,307	1,220,269
Week ended December 19, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country	700,000	228,920,000	2,815,000	2,215,000	723,000	776,000
Interior private and mill	54,000	8,118,000	911,000	1,949,000	145,000	156,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal	3	16,410,297	49,184	7,714		2,395
Vancouver-New Westminster		18,110,174	100,930	56,375	643	
Victoria		1,028,259				
Prince Rupert		1,205,881				
Churchill		2,617,396				
Fort William and Port Arthur	553,859	95,234,290	2,861,659	4,748,149	1,045,687	1,001,382
Eastern	196,428	84,230,583	853,905	3,751,013	363,246	144,525
U.S. lake ports		11,594,000	115,000	1,362,698		613,893
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports	74,648	12,992,608	11,000	8	1,131,000	
In transit lake		16,218,209	619,039	334,022	31,710	114,072
In transit U.S.A.		9,282,457				
Total	1,578,938	505,962,154	8,336,717	14,423,979	4,054,179	2,194,374
Total same period 1940	8,700,866	475,187,798	7,875,398	7,201,275	6,316,308	1,089,711

Canadian Grain In Store and in Transit in Canada and the United States, by Weeks, October^a December, 1940 and 1941—concluded

Distribution	Durum Wheat	Other Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Week ended December 26, 1941						
In Elevators—						
Western country	705,000	229,955,000	2,830,000	2,235,000	730,000	779,000
Interior private and mill	53,000	8,200,000	919,000	2,111,000	146,000	156,000
Interior public and semi-public terminal	3	16,416,162	44,913	5,521		2,395
Vancouver-New Westminster		18,144,727	104,876	56,340	643	
Victoria		1,025,757				
Prince Rupert		1,205,881				
Churchill		2,617,396				
Fort William and Port Arthur	584,723	97,468,139	2,785,905	4,674,745	1,041,469	1,009,025
Eastern	188,504	82,067,563	820,717	3,697,108	358,504	134,525
U.S. lake ports		11,018,000	115,000	1,362,698	613,893	
U.S. Atlantic seaboard ports	74,648	13,214,450	11,000	8	1,131,000	
In transit rail		13,037,546	857,668	314,384	62,098	131,140
In transit U.S.A.		8,991,112				
Total	1,605,878	503,361,733	8,495,079	14,456,864	4,083,577	2,212,085
Total same period 1940	8,840,236	483,755,383	8,142,329	7,230,289	6,345,041	1,114,861

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS

Temperature and Precipitation at the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations, by Months, October to December, 1911, compared with Normal

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

Experimental Farm or Station	Temperature (°F.)												Precipitation (inches)					
	October				November				December				Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	High	Low	Mean	Normal	High	Low	Mean	Normal	High	Low	Mean	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
	High	Low	Mean	Normal	High	Low	Mean	Normal	High	Low	Mean	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
Ottawa, Ont.	80	19	45	46	65	10	34	32	53	-15	19	17	5.6	2.7	3.2	2.6	4.1	2.7
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	66	29	46	48	58	10	38	37	43	5	28	25	6.0	4.2	3.4	3.9	7.1	4.8
Kentville, N.S.	69	22	47	48	64	15	38	37	51	-	27	25	5.1	4.3	4.7	3.0	4.4	4.0
Nappan, N.S.	68	21	44	46	58	13	36	35	46	-8	25	22	4.6	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.7
Fredericton, N.B.	67	20	44	46	63	9	34	33	56	-7	23	19	4.4	3.8	3.1	3.0	1.9	3.2
Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.	63	22	44	44	61	6	33	30	55	-5	21	16	4.3	3.3	3.6	2.7	3.1	2.0
Lennoxville, Que.	69	12	43	45	67	1	34	32	66	-23	21	18	3.8	3.8	2.8	3.3	3.8	2.8
L'Assomption, Que.	67	18	44	46	58	13	34	32	47	-18	20	16	4.9	2.9	3.7	2.7	3.1	2.7
Normandin, Que.	59	16	39	40	53	-15	26	26	52	-20	11	9	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.7
Harrow, Ont.	83	29	56	52	64	24	43	40	61	12	36	29	4.4	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.0
Delhi, Ont.	81	25	52	48	66	21	41	38	65	4	32	25	4.1	2.3	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.4
Kapuskasing, Ont.	63	10	39	39	52	-10	24	22	50	-29	10	6	3.4	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.9
Morden, Man.	68	6	44	42	54	-5	26	24	55	-13	17	9	2.0	1.4	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.9
Brandon, Man.	72	5	41	40	57	-22	24	22	47	-17	14	6	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.8
Indian Head, Sask.	76	4	41	39	55	-21	25	22	49	-24	13	7	0.2	1.2	2.2	0.9	2.2	0.8
Swift Current, Sask.	73	13	43	40	68	-11	31	26	56	-21	20	13	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5
Scott, Sask.	65	5	40	38	57	-11	27	22	56	-31	10	6	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
Lacombe, Alta.	72	8	43	40	63	-7	33	25	64	-32	16	12	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.7
Lethbridge, Alta.	74	17	44	44	67	-8	37	32	58	-20	24	21	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7
Manyberries, Alta.	75	5	44	42	66	-14	33	28	58	-18	23	18	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7
Beaverlodge, Alta.	65	18	42	39	58	-7	29	23	42	-24	12	11	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.3
Ft. Vermilion, Alta.	64	14	35	33	45	-27	12	10	28	-33	5	-6	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.7	0.5
Summerland, B.C.	66	29	49	49	61	18	41	37	58	7	33	28	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.4
Agassiz, B.C.	71	35	52	51	62	31	45	42	59	19	40	37	8.2	6.5	7.4	8.2	9.2	8.0
Sidney, Vancouver Is., B.C.	61	41	51	50	58	30	46	43	56	25	40	39	2.7	2.8	4.6	3.7	6.0	6.0

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

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

Grain and Grade	October	November	December
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Wheat—			
No. 1 Manitoba Hard.....	0 73½	0 73½	0 74½
No. 1 Manitoba Northern.....	0 73½	0 73½	0 74½
No. 2 Manitoba Northern.....	0 70½	0 70½	0 71½
No. 3 Manitoba Northern.....	0 68½	0 68½	0 69½
No. 4 Manitoba Northern.....	0 67½	0 67	0 67½
No. 5.....	0 65½	0 64½	0 64½
No. 6.....	0 64½	0 63	0 63½
Feed.....	0 59½	0 58½	0 59½
Tough—No. 1 Hard.....	0 71½	0 71½	0 72½
No. 1 Northern.....	0 71½	0 71½	0 72½
No. 2 Northern.....	0 68½	0 67½	0 68½
No. 3 Northern.....	0 66½	0 65½	0 65½
Rejected—No. 1 Northern.....	0 66½	0 66	0 67½
No. 2 Northern.....	0 66½	0 65	0 66½
No. 3 Northern.....	0 64½	0 63	0 63½
Smutty—No. 1 Northern.....	0 69½	0 68½	0 69½
No. 2 Northern.....	0 66½	0 66½	0 66½
No. 3 Northern.....	0 64½	0 64½	0 64
No. 1 C.W. Garnet.....	0 68½	0 67½	0 68½
No. 2 C.W. Garnet.....	0 67½	0 67	0 68½
No. 3 C.W. Garnet.....	0 67½	0 66½	0 67½
No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum.....	0 77½	0 75½	0 72½
No. 2 C.W. Amber Durum.....	0 76½	0 74½	0 72½
No. 3 C.W. Amber Durum.....	0 75½	0 73½	0 71½
Oats—			
No. 2 C.W.....	0 47½	0 44½	0 47
Ex. No. 3 C.W.....	0 44½	0 42½	0 45½
No. 3 C.W.....	0 43½	0 41½	0 44½
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	0 43½	0 41½	0 43½
No. 1 Feed.....	0 41½	0 39½	0 42½
No. 2 Feed.....	0 39½	0 36½	0 39
No. 3 Feed.....	0 38½	0 35½	0 37½
Barley—			
No. 1 C.W. Six-Row.....	0 57	0 58½	0 64
No. 2 C.W. Six-Row.....	0 57	0 58½	0 64
No. 3 C.W. Six-Row.....	0 54½	0 55½	0 57½
No. 1 C.W. Two-Row.....	0 59½	0 59	0 64
No. 2 C.W. Two-Row.....	0 59½	0 59½	0 64
No. 1 Feed.....	0 52½	0 52½	0 55½
No. 2 Feed.....	0 51½	0 51½	0 55
No. 3 Feed.....	0 51	0 50	0 54
Rye—			
No. 2 C.W.....	0 56½	0 57½	0 59½
No. 3 C.W.....	0 51½	0 52½	0 55
No. 4 C.W.....	0 50½	0 49½	0 51½
C.W. Ergoty.....	0 48½	0 48½	0 50½
Rejected No. 2 C.W.....	0 49½	0 50½	0 52½
Flax-seed—			
No. 1 C.W.....	1 51	1 49½	1 55½
No. 2 C.W.....	1 46½	1 45½	1 51½
No. 3 C.W.....	1 30½	1 31½	1 43½
No. 4 C.W.....	1 25½	1 26	1 37½

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

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

Description	October	November	December
	cents	cents	cents
Wheat—			
No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City.....	112.2	113.4	120.1
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, Minneapolis.....	109.8	114.3	122.8
Corn—			
No. 3 Yellow, Chicago.....	69.5	70.7	75.9
No. 3 Yellow, Kansas City.....	66.5	68.9	72.3
Oats—			
No. 3 White, Chicago.....	43.7	47.7	53.2
No. 3 White, Minneapolis.....	41.0	44.4	50.3
Barley—			
No. 3, Minneapolis.....	55.3	68.0	67.6

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

Description	Unit	October	November	December
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Flour¹—				
Montreal, first patents.....	bbl.	5 05	5 05	5 05
Ontario Winter Wheat delivered Montreal.....		5 44	5 58	5 65
Toronto, first patents.....	"	5 05	5 05	5 05
Winnipeg, first patents.....	"	5 16	5 10	5 19
Vancouver, first patents.....	"	5 57	5 50	5 60
Minneapolis, first patents.....	"	5 90—6 08	6 00—6 12	6 48—6 61
Duluth, first patents.....	"	6 60	6 60	6 75
Bran—				
Montreal.....	ton	28 50	28 50	28 50
Toronto.....	"	28 50	28 50	28 50
Winnipeg.....	"	29 00	29 00	28 08
Vancouver.....	"	32 00	32 00	26 00
Minneapolis.....	"	26 38—26 63	29 20—29 40	30 38
Shorts—				
Montreal.....	"	29 50	29 50	29 50
Toronto.....	"	29 50	29 50	29 50
Winnipeg.....	"	30 00	30 00	29 08
Vancouver.....	"	34 00	34 00	28 00
Minneapolis ²	"	26 25—26 50	29 15—29 25	30 38
Middlings—				
Montreal.....	"	32 50	32 50	32 50
Toronto.....	"	32 50	32 50	32 50
Winnipeg.....	"	29 00	29 40	30 00
Vancouver.....	"	37 00	37 00	31 00

¹ Price per barrel of 2-93's cotton: Ontario Winter Wheat and Minneapolis, jute.² Standard middlings.**BASIS OF QUOTATIONS:—**

Montreal and Toronto: carlots f.o.b. Ontario and Montreal lake and rail rate points. Winnipeg: flour, bran and shorts—carlots f.o.b. warehouse outright purchases; middlings—wholesale carlots. Vancouver: flour—carlots f.o.b. warehouse outright purchases; bran and shorts—carlots or mixed carlots in bags ex track; middling—sacked l.c.l. Minneapolis: carlots, prompt delivery.

Table 4.—Weighted Average Monthly Prices per cwt. of Live Stock (all grades) at Principal Canadian Markets, October-December, 1941

Source: Market Information Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture

Market	Cattle			Calves			Hogs ¹			Sheep and Lambs		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Montreal.....	5 37	4 85	5 57	6 70	7 03	8 18	14 92	14 97	15 19	9 82	9 83	9 38
Toronto.....	6 92	6 60	7 14	10 11	10 65	10 50	14 78	14 78	14 89	10 55	10 31	10 43
Winnipeg.....	6 02	5 91	6 61	7 94	7 78	8 55	13 69	13 75	13 77	8 72	8 61	8 46
Calgary.....	6 33	6 07	6 55	7 64	7 24	7 01	13 38	13 30	13 38	8 38	8 03	8 38
Edmonton.....	5 67	5 63	6 10	8 07	7 05	7 47	13 45	13 28	13 40	7 94	8 10	7 88
Moose Jaw.....	6 52	5 51	5 86	8 45	6 89	7 02	13 38	13 44	13 42	8 87	7 95	8 12

¹ Grade B-1, dressed basis.**Table 5.—Average Monthly Prices per cwt. of Live Stock at Chicago, U.S.A., October-December, 1941**

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Description	October	November	December
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Cattle and Calves—			
Beef steers, choice and prime.....	11 88	11 95	13 42
Beef steers, good.....	11 36	11 24	12 41
Beef steers, medium.....	10 32	10 22	11 04
Vealers, good and choice.....	13 41	12 28	12 84
Stocker and feeder steers, average price, all weights ¹	9 53	9 34	10 46
Hogs, average price, all purchases.....	10 41	10 16	10 65
Slaughter lambs, good and choice.....	11 63	11 32	12 16

¹ Kansas City.

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

Source: Market Information Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture

Description	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Description	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Montreal—				Calgary—			
Steers, up to 1,050 lb. good	9 24	9 09	9 40	Steers, up to 1,050 lb. good	8 18	8 06	8 54
medium	7 91	7 81	8 23	medium	7 50	7 45	7 78
common	6 27	6 17	6 55	common	6 47	6 35	6 71
Steers, over 1,050 lb. good	9 31	9 20	9 32	Steers, over 1,050 lb. good	8 14	8 04	8 59
medium	7 93	7 80	8 08	medium	7 39	7 30	7 72
common	6 14	6 16	6 31	common	6 42	6 26	6 71
Heifers good	7 79	7 65	7 97	Heifers good	7 65	7 52	7 98
medium	6 64	6 45	6 77	medium	6 75	6 68	7 10
Calves, fed. good	10 41	—	11 25	Calves, fed. good	9 06	8 27	8 60
medium	8 60	—	9 77	medium	—	7 90	7 91
Calves, veal. good and choice	12 99	13 06	13 27	Calves, veal. good and choice	8 61	8 16	8 47
common and medium	10 53	10 90	11 79	common and medium	7 29	6 75	6 66
Cows good	6 71	6 54	6 74	Cows good	5 91	5 71	6 02
medium	5 70	5 58	5 81	medium	5 25	5 07	5 11
Bulls good	6 27	6 25	6 80	Bulls* good	6 59	6 60	6 71
Hogs slaughter ¹	14 92	14 97	15 19	Stock and feeder steers. good	7 48	7 06	7 22
feeders ²	12 25	—	—	common	6 33	6 08	6 01
Lambs good handy weights	11 00	11 11	11 30	Stock cows and heifers. good	6 31	6 00	5 79
Sheep good handy weights	6 24	6 32	6 35	common	5 21	5 00	4 85
				Hogs slaughter ¹	13 38	13 30	13 38
				feeders ²	9 99	10 20	9 72
				Lambs good handy weights	9 40	9 12	9 18
Toronto—				Edmonton—			
Steers, up to 1,050 lb. good	8 81	8 63	8 90	Steers, up to 1,050 lb. good	8 00	7 87	8 07
medium	8 34	8 05	8 32	medium	7 50	7 45	7 50
common	7 02	6 82	7 30	common	6 00	5 58	5 77
Steers, over 1,050 lb. good	9 01	8 73	9 07	Steers, over 1,050 lb. good	7 96	7 73	7 87
medium	8 57	8 30	8 89	medium	7 25	7 25	7 32
common	7 82	7 61	8 09	common	6 00	6 08	6 00
Heifers good	8 76	8 58	8 83	Heifers good	7 50	7 28	7 49
medium	8 36	8 01	8 27	medium	6 75	6 70	6 57
Calves, fed. good	10 07	9 89	9 91	Calves, fed. good	8 75	8 42	8 49
medium	9 36	9 07	9 23	medium	7 75	7 68	7 56
Calves, veal. good and choice	12 85	12 66	13 05	Calves, veal. good and choice	9 40	8 50	9 00
common and medium	10 77	10 19	8 21	common and medium	6 94	6 17	6 32
Cows good	6 64	6 20	6 46	Cows good	5 93	5 67	5 82
medium	5 93	5 52	5 70	medium	5 00	5 11	4 89
Bulls good	7 08	7 00	7 46	Bulls good	6 00	5 83	6 04
Stock and feeder steers. good	8 22	8 06	7 94	Stock and feeder steers. good	6 41	6 34	6 21
common	6 98	6 73	6 72	common	4 90	4 91	4 94
Hogs slaughter ¹	14 78	14 78	14 89	Stock cows and heifers. good	5 66	5 26	5 09
feeders ²	—	—	—	Hogs slaughter ¹	13 45	13 28	13 40
Lambs good handy weights	11 38	11 33	11 39	feeders ²	9 40	9 42	9 33
common, all weights	9 43	8 88	9 03	Lambs good handy weights	8 50	8 66	8 82
Sheep good handy weights	6 22	6 08	6 66	common, all weights	5 50	5 96	6 33
				Sheep good handy weights	—	—	—
Winnipeg—				Moose Jaw—			
Steers, up to 1,050 lb. good	8 08	8 09	8 35	Steers, up to 1,050 lb. good	7 36	7 42	7 57
medium	7 25	7 27	7 45	medium	6 88	6 72	7 00
common	6 25	6 06	6 39	common	5 79	5 67	5 94
Steers, over 1,050 lb. good	8 09	8 14	8 32	Steers, over 1,050 lb. good	7 37	7 25	7 43
medium	7 25	7 29	7 43	medium	6 84	6 54	6 84
common	6 29	6 26	6 43	common	5 79	5 75	—
Heifers good	7 12	7 22	7 67	Heifers good	6 99	7 04	7 05
medium	6 38	6 37	6 74	medium	6 42	6 42	6 50
Calves, fed. good	9 03	8 72	9 34	Calves, fed. good	7 86	8 05	8 00
medium	7 84	7 52	7 80	medium	7 26	7 16	7 20
Calves, veal. good and choice	10 75	10 68	10 81	Calves, veal. good and choice	9 06	9 00	8 89
common and medium	7 15	6 98	7 35	common and medium	7 09	6 32	6 43
Cows good	5 93	5 69	6 08	Cows good	5 53	5 41	5 45
medium	4 89	4 74	5 15	medium	4 94	4 57	4 68
Bulls good	6 67	6 59	6 90	Bulls good	5 57	5 38	5 58
Stock and feeder steers. good	6 90	6 84	7 21	Stock and feeder steers. good	7 64	6 53	6 38
common	5 27	5 23	5 89	common	5 99	5 02	5 12
Stock cows and heifers. good	5 42	5 25	5 42	Stock cows and heifers. good	7 22	5 31	5 28
common	4 16	4 00	4 15	common	4 02	4 13	3 50
Hogs slaughter ¹	13 69	13 75	13 77	Hogs slaughter ¹	13 38	13 44	13 42
feeders ²	10 27	9 16	9 11	feeders ²	10 49	10 50	9 81
Lambs good handy weights	9 50	9 43	9 65	Lambs good handy weights	8 79	8 75	9 07
common, all weights	7 50	7 50	7 47				
Sheep good handy weights	4 36	4 50	4 50				

¹ Sold on dressed carcass basis.² Sold alive.

Table 7.—Wholesale Prices of Produce at Principal Canadian Markets, July-September, 1941

Description	Unit	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Description	Unit	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Halifax—					Winnipeg—				
Hams, 12 to 18 lb.	lb.	0 35	0 35	0 35	Hams, smoked, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 33	0 34	0 32
Bacon, choice side.	"	0 38	0 38	0 38	Bacon, smoked, 6 to 8 lb.	"	0 34	0 34	0 34
Barrelled mess pork, P.E.I.	bbl.	33 50	33 50	33 50	Pork, mess, barrelled	bbl.	28 08	28 08	28 08
Beef, carcass, steer.	lb.	0 17	0 16	0 16	Beef, carcass, good butcher,	lb.	0 14	0 14	0 14
Lamb, spring.	"	0 20	0 22	0 22	450 to 650 lb.	"	0 18	0 19	0 19
Lard, pure.	"	0 15	0 17	0 17	Lamb, good, 37 to 48 lb.	"	0 14	0 13	0 12
Butter, fresh-made creamery	"	0 37	0 37	0 38	Lard, tierces.	"	0 34	0 35	0 36
prints.	"	0 32	0 32	0 30	Butter, first grade, creamery	"	0 28	0 28	0 28
Cheese, new.	"	0 51	0 53	0 42	Cheese, Manitoba triplets.	"	0 45	0 51	0 36
Eggs, grade A, large.	doz.	1 15	1 20	1 24	Eggs, grade A, large.	doz.	0 69	0 65	0 82
Potatoes, Canada No. 1.	75 lb.				Potatoes, Canada No. 2, Man-	75 lb.			
					itoba.				
Saint John—					Regina—				
Hams.	lb.	0 30	0 30	0 30	Hams, smoked, Dominion,	lb.	0 31	0 31	0 31
Bacon.	"	0 34	0 34	0 34	12 to 16 lb.	"	0 34	0 34	0 34
Beef, carcass, country beef	"	0 13	0 12	0 12	Bacon, smoked, Dominion,	"	0 15	0 15	0 15
steers.	"	0 20	0 20	0 22	6 to 8 lb.	"	0 19	0 19	0 19
Lamb, frozen.	"	0 16	0 16	0 16	Beef, carcass, good steer and	"	0 15	0 15	0 15
Lard, pure.	"	0 38	0 36	0 36	heifer, 550 to 750 lb.	"	0 28	0 28	0 28
Butter, creamery.	"	0 28	0 34	0 32	Lamb, good spring.	"	0 15	0 13	0 12
Cheese, new.	"	0 47	0 53	0 41	Lard, in tierces, approx. 360	"	0 32	0 32	0 34
Eggs, grade A, large.	doz.	0 93	1 02	1 19	lb.	"	0 37	0 42	—
Potatoes, Canada, No. 1.	75 lb.	14 00	14 00	14 00	Butter, first grade, creamery	doz.	—	—	—
Hay, pressed, car lots, No. 1.	ton				prints.	doz.	1 01	0 99	1 04
					Cheese, Sask. stiltons.	doz.	0 37	0 42	—
Montreal—					Eggs, grade A, large.	doz.	0 37	0 42	—
Hams, smoked, light, 12 to	lb.	0 29	0 29	0 29	Potatoes, Canada No. 1, Al-	doz.	—	—	0 32
16 lb.	"				berta, white.	cwt.	1 01	0 99	1 04
Bacon, smoked, light, 6 to 8	lb.	0 32	0 32	0 32	Calgary—				
lb.	"	0 32	0 32	0 32	Hams, smoked, Dominion,	lb.	0 30	0 30	0 30
Pork, mess, barrelled	bbl.	29 16	29 16	29 16	12 to 16 lb.	"	0 32	0 32	0 32
Beef, carcass, good steer, 400	lb.	0 16	0 15	0 16	Bacon, smoked, Dominion,	"	0 32	0 32	0 32
to 600 lb.	"	0 20	0 20	0 20	6 to 8 lb.	bbl.	41 00	41 00	41 00
Lamb, choice, fresh.	"	0 14	0 12	0 11	Barrelled mess pork	lb.	0 16	0 16	0 16
Lard, pure, in tierces	"	0 34	0 35	0 35	Beef, carcass, good steer, 450	lb.	0 20	0 19	0 19
Butter, first grade, creamery	"	0 16	0 16	0 16	to 650 lb.	"	0 14	0 12	0 10
prints.	"	0 34	0 35	0 35	Lamb, good, 37 to 48 lb.	"	0 31	0 32	0 34
Cheese, new, western, No. 1.	"	0 50	0 51	0 38	Lard, in tierces, approx. 360 lb	"	0 27	0 27	0 27
Eggs, grade A, large.	doz.	0 90	0 93	1 08	Butter, first grade, creamery	"	0 41	0 44	0 33
Potatoes, Canada No. 1, Que.	75 lb.	20 00	20 00	20 00	prints.	doz.	1 29	1 30	1 39
Timothy hay, extra, No. 2.	ton				Cheese, Royal Canadian half	cwt.			
					stiltons, new.	"	0 32	0 32	0 31
Toronto—					Eggs, grade A, large.	doz.	0 39	0 38	0 37
Hams, No. 1, smoked, light,	lb.	0 32	0 32	0 32	Potatoes, Canada No. 1.	bbl.	38 88	38 88	38 88
12 to 16 lb.	"	0 34	0 34	0 34	Hams, smoked, 12 to 16 lb.	lb.	0 18	0 18	0 18
Bacon, No. 1, smoked, light,	"	0 34	0 34	0 34	Bacon, smoked, 6 to 8 lb.	"	0 21	0 21	0 21
4 to 8 lb.	"	0 16	0 16	0 16	Pork, mess, barrelled	"	0 15	0 13	0 10
Pork, mess, barrelled	bbl.	30 02	31 86	31 86	Beef, carcass, Grade A, good	lb.	0 33	0 34	0 34
Beef, carcass, good butcher,	lb.	0 20	0 19	0 20	steer.	"	0 29	0 29	0 29
450 to 650 lb.	"	0 16	0 16	0 13	Spring lamb, good.	doz.	0 40	0 41	0 32
Lamb, good, 37 to 48 lb.	"	0 34	0 35	0 36	Lard, tierces.	cwt.	1 68	1 81	1 88
Lard in 60 lb. tin.	"	0 35	0 35	0 27	Butter, first grade, creamery				
Butter, first grade, creamery	"	0 49	0 48	0 37	prints.				
prints.	"	1 11	1 04	1 13	Cheese, mild, Ontario, stil-				
Cheese, No. 1, large.	doz.	18 00	18 75	18 62	tons.				
Eggs, grade A, large.	doz.				Eggs, grade A, large.				
Potatoes, Canada No. 1, Onta-	75 lb.				Potatoes, Canada No. 1,				
rio White.	ton				British Columbia.				
Timothy hay, baled, No. 2.	ton								

¹ Fresh ² Nominal.

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.

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

Source: Dealers' Quotations

Season	Year	Halifax, N.S.	Montreal, P.Q.	Toronto, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.	Vancouver, B.C.
		cents per gal.	\$ per cwt.	\$ per cwt.	\$ per cwt.	cents per lb. butter fat
Price Paid to Producers—						
Winter.....	1937	21.5—25.6	2.10	2.10—2.24	1.77—1.92	53
Spring.....	1937	25.6	2.10	2.24	1.95	53
Summer.....	1937	21.5	1.76	2.10	1.67	49.4
Fall.....	1937	21.5—25.6	2.20	2.10—2.40	1.67—2.00	49.4
Winter.....	1938	25.6	2.20	2.32	2.00	49.4
Spring.....	1938	21.5—25.6	2.20	2.10—2.32	2.00—2.01	47.7
Summer.....	1938	21.5	1.77	2.10	1.83	47.7
Fall.....	1938	21.5	2.16	2.10	2.13	47.3—48.6
Winter.....	1939	22.2—23.5	2.16	2.10	2.13	49
Spring.....	1939	22.2	2.16	2.10	2.13	48.5—49
Summer.....	1939	22.2	1.78	2.10	1.83	48.5—49
Fall.....	1939	22.2	1.78—2.16	2.10	2.13	46.2—46.8
Winter.....	1940	22.2—24.2	2.16	2.10	2.13	46.2—46.9
Spring.....	1940	23.6	2.16	2.10	2.13	46.5—46.9
Summer.....	1940	23.6	2.06	2.10	2.06	45.7—45.9
Fall.....	1940	23.6	2.06—2.32	2.10	2.06—2.13	45.8—46.6
Winter.....	1941	23.6	2.32	2.10—2.40	2.13	46.7—46.9
Spring.....	1941	23.6	2.32	2.40	2.13	46.2—46.6
Summer.....	1941	24.7	2.32	2.40	2.03—2.13	45.2—45.8
Fall.....	1941	24.7	2.32	2.40	2.03—2.33	45.3—47.7
		cents per qt.	cents per qt.	cents per qt.	cents per qt.	cents per qt.
Retail Price—						
Winter.....	1937	12	10	12—12.5	10	10
Spring.....	1937	12	10	12.5	10	10
Summer.....	1937	12	9—10	12—13	10	10
Fall.....	1937	12	10—11	12	10	10
Winter.....	1938	12	11	13	10	10
Spring.....	1938	12	11	13	10	10
Summer.....	1938	12	10	12	10	10
Fall.....	1938	12	11	12	11	10
Winter.....	1939	11.7	11	12	11	10
Spring.....	1939	12	11	12	10	10
Summer.....	1939	12	10.5—11	12	9.5—10.0	10
Fall.....	1939	12	10.5—12	12	10.9—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
Summer.....	1941	12	12—12.5	13	11	10
Fall.....	1941	12	12—12.5	13	11—12	10

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