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REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

Weather conditions in the third quarter of the year were, on the whole, favourable to maturing and harvesting of crops in Canada. The first estimates of production of the principal field crops in the Prairie Provinces were perhaps not as high as some optimistic forecasts early in the season but were definitely higher than expectations based on soil-moisture conditions at seeding time. Pastures in eastern Canada suffered from prolonged hot weather in July and August, but rainfall has subsequently been more satisfactory and meadows and aftermath are now providing excellent pasture. Excessive fall rainfall in central Manitoba delayed harvesting operations, but in most cases will reduce the grade of grain rather than the yield per acre. Early frosts were, generally speaking, not serious although some damage was done to grain crops in northern Saskatchewan. The wheat supply picture is satisfactory, particularly in the light of the very large crop harvested in the United States. Feed grains produced in 1944, together with stocks carried over from the previous year, should be adequate to meet all domestic requirements for feeding, with some supplies available for export.

The June survey of live-stock numbers revealed a further expansion of farm holdings of cattle and sheep but numbers of hogs and horses were lower. An over-all increase of 7 per cent in numbers of cattle on farms reflects an increase which has been evident since the outbreak of war. Numbers of milk cows shared in the increase along with young stock and calves. The higher cattle population is being reflected in marketings, and inspected slaughterings of cattle up to September 23 were almost 875,000 as compared with 695,000 in the same period of 1943. Slaughterings of calves for the same period totalled 513,000 this year, an increase of 50,000 over 1943. Sheep and lamb marketings have also been on a substantially higher level and slaughterings to September 23 totalled 550,000 as compared with 443,000 in the same period of 1943. While the number of hogs on farms at June 1 at 7,741,000 was 5 per cent lower than numbers at the same date in 1943 very heavy marketings occurred during the first 6 months of the year. Marketings during the third quarter were somewhat lower but the total for the first nine months was 6,450,000 as compared with 4,567,000 in the same period of 1943. It is expected that marketings will be on a fairly substantial scale during the balance of 1944, but a sharp decrease in numbers of sows expected to farrow in the fall of 1944 will result in reduced marketings during the first half of 1945. The reduction in hog product on is most marked in the Prairie Provinces where the increases over pre-war levels

were most spectacular. Numbers of horses on farms continue to show the downward trend which has been in evidence for some years. Numbers of hens and chickens on farms at June 1 show a substantial increase over those of the same date of 1943. The increase in laying stock has been reflected in egg production which has been maintained at very high levels throughout the year, permitting substantial exports of dried egg powder to the United Kingdom.

Total milk production in 1944 has been maintained at levels slightly higher than during 1943 but the very heavy demand for fluid milk has made it difficult to maintain the production of manufactured dairy products, particularly butter. Butter production to the end of August totalled approximately 214,000,000 pounds, a decline of 5·4 per cent from the same period of 1943. Cheese production, however, encouraged by higher prices and subsidies to producers, totalled 120,000,000 pounds in the first eight months, an increase of 12 per cent over last year.

Preliminary estimates of fruit production for 1944 indicate a substantial increase for most items over those harvested in 1943. Apple production is estimated at approximately 15·4 million bushels as compared with 12·9 million bushels in 1943. Not much change is indicated for pears, plums, prunes and grapes, but the peach crop at 1,712,000 bushels was almost three times the very small crop harvested in 1943. The increased peach production was common to both Ontario and British Columbia, the only producing provinces.

The economic position of farmers was further improved by relatively high cash income received during the first six months of 1944. Total income from the sale of farm products during this period has been estimated at $716 million as compared with $550 million in the first six months of 1943. The 1944 figure for the first six months is only $6 million less than the estimate for the full year 1939. The substantial carryover of wheat on farms from the 1943 crop together with the increased marketings of all classes of live stock was largely responsible for the increase in income over the preceding year.

FOOD CONSUMPTION IN CANADA[1]

Preliminary estimates of food supplies available for civilian consumption in Canada for 1944 indicate that in general the situation has improved over 1943. The present level of consumption is materially higher for most items than before the war and with full employment it is highly probable that a substantial percentage of the population is now obtaining more food than before the war. An over-all increase in agricultural production in Canada since 1939 has made it possible to increase civilian supplies of food during a period when exports to the United Kingdom and other United Nations have been at high levels. Supplies of dairy products, excluding butter, have increased substantially since 1939 and a further increase is indicated for 1944. Fluid milk consumption continues to increase despite the greater use of milk for the manufacture of butter, cheese and other dairy products.

Supplies of all meats, with the exception of mutton and lamb and canned meat, are expected to average higher for 1944 than for 1943. Exports of pork products and beef have been particularly heavy but marketings were sharply higher in the first six months of 1944 and, while a similar increase is unlikely for the last half of the year, supplies will probably be adequate unless there is a sharp upturn in the demand from Europe.

A continuation of the expansion of poultry production in 1944 has made greater quantities of poultry meat and eggs available to consumers. Exports of eggs in powdered form will be substantially greater in 1944 than was the

[1] More complete information on food consumption in Canada together with that of the United States and the United Kingdom may be found in a report "Food Consumption Levels in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States" King's Printer, Ottawa.

case in 1943 but increased production has more than offset this requirement. Supplies of fish, both fresh and canned, are expected to average lower in 1944 than in 1943.

Butter production has not increased sufficiently to maintain the high level of pre-war consumption but the decline has not been great and, under rationing, the product has been well distributed among consumers. The level of consumption in 1944 is expected to average slightly lower than that of 1943. Not much change is indicated for the consumption of other fats and oils including lard, shortening and edible oils.

Canada's reliance on off-shore supplies of sugar made it necessary to ration this commodity at an early date following the outbreak of war. Since that time consumption has been stabilized at approximately 80 per cent of the pre-war level and no significant change is indicated for 1944 as compared with 1943.

With relatively good crops of most fruits and vegetables, together with greater imports of citrus fruits and dried fruits, supplies of these products are for the most part expected to be higher in 1944 than in 1943. Consumption of potatoes in 1944 may not average as high as in 1943 but estimates of production this year are still in the preliminary stage. With abundant supplies of grain products available it is not expected that any material change will take place in the consumption of these products as between 1943 and 1944. The current level of consumption is about 10 per cent higher than that of the pre-war period.

Greater imports of tea and coffee have made it possible to increase the ration of these products and consumption will be somewhat higher this year than in 1943. Not much change is expected in the supplies of cocoa between the two years.

Table 1.—Summary of Per Capita Supplies of Food Moving into Civilian Consumption, Canada, 1935-39, 1943 and 1944

Item	Specification	1935-39 Average	1943	1944 Preliminary	1943 as Per Cent of Pre-War	1944 as Per Cent of Pre-War
		lb.	lb.	lb.	per cent	per cent
Dairy Products—						
Fluid whole milk	Retail weight	345·1	390·5	404·4	113	117
Fluid cream, n.e.s.	"	12·7[a]	15·0[b]	15·2[b]	118	120
Cheese, cheddar style	"	3·4	3·9	4·1	115	121
Cheese, other	"	·3	·3	·3	100	100
Evaporated whole milk	"	6·1	11·5	10·5	189	172
Condensed whole milk	"	·6	·8	·7	133	116
Malted milk	"	·1	·03	·04	30	40
Dried whole milk	"	·1	·7	·6	700	600
Dried skim milk (non-fat dry milk solids)	"	1·8	2·1	2·0	117	111
Condensed skim milk	"	·4	·4	·4	100	100
Skim milk cheese	"	·1	·2	·2	200	200
Skim and buttermilk	"	35·0	35·0	35·5	100	101
Milk in ice cream, n.e.s.: Whole milk	"	13·0[c]	24·2[c]	26·3[c]	186	202
Totals, Dairy Products (excluding butter)	Milk solids	**58·2**	**67·6**	**69·5**	**116**	**119**
Meats—						
Beef, bone in	Carcass weight	54·4	68·2	70·4	125	129
Veal	"	10·4	10·1	11·2	97	108
Lamb and mutton	"	5·5	4·6	3·9	84	71
Pork (excluding lard)	"	40·4	58·3	60·5	144	150
Offal	Edible weight	5·9	7·8	7·8	132	132
Other canned meat	Net wt.,canned	1·4	2·4	1·8	171	129
Totals, Meats	Carcass weight	**119·6**	**154·2**	**157·7**	**129**	**132**

For footnotes, see end of table, page 99.

Table 1.—Summary of Per Capita Supplies of Food Moving into Civilian Consumption, Canada, 1935-39, 1943 and 1944—continued

Item	Specification	1935-39 Average	1943	1944 Preliminary	1943 as Per Cent of Pre-War	1944 as Per Cent of Pre-War
		lb.	lb.	lb.	per cent	per cent
Poultry, Game and Fish—						
Chickens	Retail wt., dressed	15·5	20·5	21·9	132	141
Other poultry	"	2·7	3·5	4·0	130	148
Game and rabbits	"	4·3	4·3	4·3	100	100
Fish, fresh, frozen and cured:						
Shellfish	Fresh edible wt.	·4	·3	·2	75	50
Other fish	"	8·8	8·7	6·8	99	77
Canned fish	Net wt., canned	2·7	5·2	2·0	193	74
Totals, Poultry, Game and Fish	Edible weight	**25·8**	**31·4**	**27·3**	**121**	**106**
Eggs—						
Fresh eggs	Retail weight	30·1	35·2	36·6	117	122
Dried eggs	Dried weight	·1	·02	·05	20	50
Totals, Eggs	Fresh egg equiv.	**30·5**	**35·3**	**36·8**	**116**	**121**
Fats and Oils—						
Butter	Retail weight	30·8	27·7	27·0	90	88
Lard	"	4·0	10·5	10·5	262	262
Shortening	"	10·5	8·4	8·3	80	79
Other edible fats and oils	"	1·8	2·1	2·1	117	117
Totals, Fats and Oils	Fat content	**41·2**	**43·4**	**42·8**	**105**	**104**
Sugars and Syrups—						
Cane and beet sugar used for human consumption[d]	Refined weight	94·1	76·6	76·9	81	82
Sugars, glucose, etc., used for human consumption[e]	Retail weight	11·9	15·3	16·2	129	136
Honey	"	2·4	3·4	3·5	142	146
Totals, Sugar Content		**103·3**	**88·6**	**89·6**	**86**	**87**
Sugar Content used for evaluating Nutrients[f]		**101·1**	**85·6**	**86·6**	**85**	**86**
Potatoes—						
Potatoes	Retail wt., fr. eq.	195·3	205·6	189·7	105	97
Sweet potatoes	"	·6	·6	·5	100	83
Totals, Potatoes	"	**195·9**	**206·2**	**190·2**	**105**	**97**
Pulses and Nuts—						
Dry beans	Retail weight	3·6	4·6	6·0	128	167
Dry peas	"	5·6	5·3	5·4	95	96
Soybean	"	·5	·2	·8	400	1600
Peanuts	Shelled weight	2·2	1·3	3·0	59	136
Tree nuts	"	1·1	·1	·5	9	45
Totals, Pulses and Nuts	Retail wt. incl. sh. wt. of nuts	**12·5**	**11·5**	**15·7**	**92**	**126**
Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit—						
Fresh tomatoes	Retail weight	15·3	15·1	20·3	99	132
Canned tomatoes and tomato products	Net wt., canned	9·9	9·2	14·9	93	151
Fresh citrus	Retail weight	25·0	42·6	38·3	170	153
Fresh citrus in marmalade	Fresh equiv.	·3	·8	·6	267	200
Canned citrus fruit and citrus juices	Net wt., canned (unconc. basis)	·5	·1	2·3	20	460
Totals, Tomatoes and Citrus Fruit	Fresh equiv.	**58·5**	**74·4**	**89·3**	**127**	**153**

For footnotes, see end of table, page 99.

Table 1.—Summary of Per Capita Supplies of Food Moving into Civilian Consumption, Canada, 1935-39, 1943 and 1944—concluded

Item	Specification	1935-39 Average	1943	1944 Preliminary	1943 as Per Cent of Pre-War	1944 as Per Cent of Pre-War
		lb.	lb.	lb.	per cent	per cent
Fruit other than Citrus—						
Fresh fruit, including melons	Retail weight	40·3	43·7	46·5	108	115
Fruit pulp and fruit in jams and jellies	Fresh equiv.	1·1	2·0	2·1	182	191
Canned fruit and juices	Net wt., canned	6·3	3·5	5·3	56	84
Frozen fruit	Frozen weight	·2	·2	·2	100	100
Dried fruit	Processed weight	8·2	6·2	8·6	76	105
Totals, Fruit other than Citrus	Fresh equiv.	**80·7**	**74·8**	**89·1**	**93**	**110**
Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables—						
Fresh:						
Cabbage and greens	Retail weight	16·1	15·9	20·1	99	125
Carrots	"	15·3	12·6	16·4	82	107
Legumes	"	6·1	4·4	4·9	72	80
Canned	Net wt., canned	6·3	7·4	9·4	117	149
Totals, Leafy, Green and Yellow Vegetables	Fresh equiv.	**43·8**	**40·3**	**50·8**	**92**	**116**
Other Vegetables—						
Fresh	Retail weight	29·6	22·6	28·8	76	97
Canned	Net wt., canned	4·4	3·3	5·2	75	118
Totals, Other Vegetables	Fresh equiv.	**34·0**	**25·9**	**34·0**	**76**	**100**
Grain Products—	[a]					
Flour (including rye flour)	Retail weight	183·5	200·3	198·3	109	108
Oatmeal and rolled oats	"	7·3	7·5	7·5	103	103
Wheat, corn, and other cereals	"	7·4	8·2	9·3	111	126
Rice	Retail wt., milled	4·3	5·3	4·2	123	98
Starch	Retail weight	2·2	2·0	1·2	91	55
Cornmeal	"	1·4	·7	·9	50	64
Pearl barley	"	·3[g]	·4[g]	·3[g]	133	100
Buckwheat flour	"	·2	·1	·1	50	50
Tapioca, sago, and arrowroot	"	·3	[h]	[h]	–	–
Totals, Grain Products	"	**206·9**	**224·5**	**221·8**	**109**	**107**
Beverages—						
Coffee	Green beans	3·6	4·0	5·1	111	142
Tea	Primary distribution weight	3·5	2·0	2·6	57	74
Cocoa	Whole beans	3·7	3·0	2·9	81	78
Totals, Beverages	Primary distribution weight	**10·8**	**9·0**	**10·6**	**83**	**98**

[a] 25 per cent butterfat cream.

[b] 18 per cent butterfat cream.

[c] Includes whole milk equivalent of cream used in ice cream.

[d] Excludes sugar used for industrial purposes, e.g., tobacco, etc., which in 1943 was equivalent to a per capita utilization of 1·4 pounds.

[e] Excludes glucose and syrups used for industrial purposes.

[f] Excludes sugar and syrup content of canned fruits, canned vegetables, condensed milk and cereal breakfast foods which is duplicated elsewhere, as well as sugar used in brewing and distilling.

[g] Includes pot barley.

[h] Less than ·05 pounds.

FARM CASH INCOME

Cash income from the sale of farm products rose sharply in the first six months of 1944 as compared with the same period of 1943. The 1944 estimate of $716,394,000 represents an increase of $166,183,000 or 30 per cent over the 1943 figure. The 1944 figure for the first six months was only $6 million less than the estimate for the full year 1939. The increase over 1943 was common to all provinces except Prince Edward Island and was particularly marked in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Income from the sale of wheat was almost $100 million higher in 1944 than in the previous year and over half of this increase occurred in Saskatchewan. Increased deliveries of wheat, combined with higher prices to producers, brought about this increase in income. The decline in Prince Edward Island was due to the relatively poor crops harvested in 1943 and particularly to the decline in the supply of potatoes for market.

Income from the sale of all classes of live stock and live-stock products was higher in 1944 than in 1943. While prices did not change materially during the year, marketings of live stock were substantially higher. Hog marketings were at record levels throughout the first half of this year and marketings of cattle, calves, sheep and lambs were also higher than in the previous year. Milk production was somewhat higher during the first half of 1944 and additional subsidies to producers raised returns over the levels of 1943. Sales of poultry and eggs were also higher in the first half of 1944 as compared with the previous year.

Income received by farmers in the form of subsidies and bonus payments is not included in these calculations except in those cases where the payments have been made in the form of higher prices to producers, such as the subsidies paid on dairy products, eggs, fruits and vegetables. Payments distributed to wheat producers based on participation certificates of previous years are not included in these calculations.

Table 1.—Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, by Provinces, January to June, 1942-44

Province	1942	1943	1944
	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000
Prince Edward Island	4,400	6,265	5,597
Nova Scotia	9,663	10,098	11,169
New Brunswick	10,231	11,878	14,158
Quebec	71,476	78,617	93,329
Ontario	163,923	166,816	168,160
Manitoba	35,048	50,135	63,893
Saskatchewan	52,082	113,991	191,779
Alberta	65,281	94,739	148,703
British Columbia	14,727	17,672	19,606
Canada	**426,831**	**550,211**	**716,394**

Table 2.—Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, by Items, January to June, 1943 and 1944

Item	1943	1944
	$ '000	$ '000
Field Crops—		
Wheat	69,440	164,416
Oats	27,085	25,825
Barley	19,587	14,764
Rye	2,630	2,988
Flax	1,930	2,110
Other field crops[1]	36,341	36,391
Totals, Field Crops	157,013	246,494

[1] Includes corn, hay and clover, potatoes, sugar beets, seeds and tobacco.

Table 2.—Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, by Items, January to June, 1943 and 1944 —concluded

Item	1943	1944
	$ '000	$ '000
Live Stock and Live-Stock Products—		
Cattle and calves	76,972	90,316
Sheep and lambs	2,375	3,081
Hogs	111,711	152,239
Dairy products	110,263	128,237
Poultry and eggs	40,591	50,531
Other live-stock products[1]	12,382	12,290
Totals, Live Stock and Live-Stock Products	360,294	436,694
Miscellaneous[2]	32,904	33,206
Grand Totals, Cash Income	**550,211**	**716,394**

[1] Includes horses, wool, honey and fur-farming.
[2] Includes fruits, vegetables, forest products and maple products.

FARM WAGES

Although the average rates of wages paid to hired farm workers in Canada still showed an upward tendency at August 15, 1944, declines in certain provinces were indicated for the first time in some years. Increases were shown for all provinces except Ontario and Quebec. In these two provinces the rates declined about 75 cents per day from last year. Additional farm labour made available through various schemes such as military leave, prisoners of war, the transfer of western farmers, students and "commando" groups, tended to ease the labour situation and the lower rates paid to students resulted in the lower average. Rates in the Prairie Provinces were considerably above those of last year as a result of larger crops being harvested this year.

Table 1.—Average Wages of Male Farm Help per Day as at August 15, 1942, 1943 and 1944[1]

Province	With Board			Without Board		
	1942	1943	1944	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1·64	1·88	2·45	2·16	2·44	3·10
Nova Scotia	2·10	2·57	2·94	2·75	3·19	3·74
New Brunswick	2·24	2·71	3·02	2·92	3·52	3·73
Quebec	2·01	3·48	2·73	2·67	4·70	3·50
Ontario	2·71	4·04	3·26	3·50	5·73	4·09
Manitoba	2·79	3·41	4·49	3·39	4·20	5·53
Saskatchewan	2·69	3·42	4·58	3·39	4·05	5·42
Alberta	2·62	3·30	3·78	3·43	4·19	4·72
British Columbia	2·95	3·28	3·53	3·64	4·18	4·39
Canada	**2·50**	**3·51**	**3·76**	**3·15**	**4·74**	**4·39**

[1] Comparable data as of January 15 and May 15 may be found on page 12, Volume 36 and on page 29, Volume 37 of the Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

Table 2.—Average Wages of Male Farm Help per Month as at August 15, 1942, 1943 and 1944[1]

Province	With Board			Without Board		
	1942	1943	1944	1942	1943	1944
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	33·79	39·64	49·42	47·26	53·95	69·77
Nova Scotia	46·61	47·50	55·12	63·48	66·25	75·44
New Brunswick	52·34	64·33	66·83	69·44	85·93	89·93
Quebec	43·60	61·70	61·04	61·58	83·83	81·74
Ontario	47·25	64·53	59·13	65·63	89·51	79·64
Manitoba	48·15	59·93	71·46	68·01	80·11	91·33
Saskatchewan	47·04	59·08	75·27	66·38	78·19	99·49
Alberta	50·26	62·23	72·31	70·83	88·67	98·16
British Columbia	50·25	63·71	70·33	73·55	87·11	95·75
Canada	**46·82**	**61·26**	**67·92**	**64·94**	**81·26**	**87·86**

[1] Comparable data as of January 15 and May 15 may be found on page 12, Volume 36 and on page 30, Volume 37 of the Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

FIELD CROPS

Acreage and First Estimate of Production of Field Crops, 1944

Estimates of acreage sown to the various field crops are made by means of information obtained from questionnaires distributed to all farmers in Canada either through the mails, or in some provinces, through the rural schools. The survey is made at June 1 of each year. Production estimates are based on schedules returned by crop correspondents, including farmers, bank managers, rural postmasters, and railway and elevator agents in the Prairie Provinces.

Some indication of the exceptionally high wheat production in Canada during the past six years is apparent from the fact that the present crop of 447·7 million bushels ranks fourth in volume with crops harvested during this period. Although the goal set for wheat by the Dominion-Provincial Conference held in December, 1943 was 17·5 million acres the actual seeded acreage was estimated at 23·9 million acres. The average yield per acre of 18·7 bushels, while not of the record proportions obtaining in 1942, was still well above the 1921-40 average of 14·9 bushels per acre.

Coarse grain production was also exceptionally favourable with estimated outputs of 526·1 million bushels of oats and 203·8 million bushels of barley. Both these crops were produced on seeded acreages smaller than those of 1943 and also smaller than the goals of 16·4 and 8·5 million acres respectively. Farmers apparently thought that wheat prices of $1.25 per bushel for No. 1 Northern offered an opportunity for greater returns than did oats at a ceiling of 51½ cents per bushel plus 10 cents equalization fee or barley at a ceiling of 64¾ cents per bushel plus 15 cents advance equalization fee. Another factor contributing to the shift from coarse grains to wheat was the abandonment of the wheat acreage reduction policy which had provided for a payment on a per-acre basis for acreage diverted from wheat to coarse grains, grasses or summer-fallow. The percentage shift to wheat appears to have occurred to approximately the same extent in the black as in the dark-brown and brown soil belts.

The production of potatoes in Canada showed little variation in 1944 as compared with 1943. Both acreage and yield per acre exhibited a moderate increase. The most noteworthy feature of this year's crop was the sharp reduction in yield which took place in the province of Manitoba where, because of flood conditions, blight and rot, the average yield per acre was reduced from 85 cwt. in 1943 to 45 cwt. in 1944.

The acreage and production of sugar beets increased in 1944 but the planted area of 58,350 acres failed to reach the goal of 63,400 acres established in December of last year. With normal yields there is sufficient factory capacity in Canada to handle the crop from about 100,000 acres. The difficulties experienced in securing the large amount of hand labour necessary to raise sugar beets is the principal factor tending to discourage a greater increase in acreage.

In compiling statistics on the 1944 pea crop an effort was made to classify them as peas for canning, canning and garden peas to be used for seed, and dried peas to be used either as split or whole peas for soup or as boiling peas. Since this was not done in 1943, acreage and production statistics are not entirely comparable for the two years. The present estimate includes only peas for seed and dried peas; peas for canning are excluded.

The production of shelled corn in 1944 was back to about a normal level. The extremely small crop of 1943 was largely attributable to the reduced acreage and below-average yield per acre in Ontario which resulted from unfavourable growing conditions.

Table 1.—Area and First Estimate of the Production of Grains, Roots and Fodder Crops in Canada, 1944 as compared with 1943

Province and Crop	Area		Yield per Acre		Total Production	
	1943	1944	1943[1]	1944	1943[1]	1944
	acres	acres	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Canada—						
Fall wheat	601,000	668,000	22·0	31·0	13,222,000	20,708,000
Spring wheat	16,886,700	23,224,900	16·6	18·4	280,438,000	426,948,000
All wheat	17,487,700	23,892,900	16·8	18·7	293,660,000	447,656,000
Oats	15,406,900	14,315,000	31·3	36·8	482,022,000	526,138,000
Barley	8,396,800	7,290,700	25·7	28·0	215,562,000	203,776,000
Fall rye	351,300	417,850	12·7	17·5	4,468,000	7,326,000
Spring rye	224,800	230,100	11·9	14·1	2,675,000	3,255,000
All rye	576,100	647,950	12·4	16·3	7,143,000	10,581,000
Peas, dry	102,200	83,600	15·3	17·8	1,562,000	1,488,000
Beans, dry	85,200	99,500	16·5	14·4	1,407,000	1,431,000
Buckwheat	285,900	256,000	21·8	22·5	6,243,000	5,771,000
Mixed grains	1,463,200	1,518,100	24·4	35·2	35,656,000	53,380,000
Flaxseed	2,947,800	1,323,100	6·1	7·6	17,911,000	10,082,000
Corn, shelled	230,000	270,000	33·8	45·9	7,775,000	12,390,000
			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes	532,700	534,900	82·0	89·0	43,541,000	47,540,000
Turnips, etc	162,600	147,200	219·0	212·0	35,690,000	31,146,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	9,815,600	10,319,700	1·76	1·51	17,238,000	15,537,000
Alfalfa	1,544,000	1,580,200	2·52	2·48	3,891,000	3,922,000
Fodder corn	474,800	474,000	8·63	9·19	4,097,000	4,355,000
Sugar beets	52,500	58,350	9·02	10·42	473,300	608,000
Prince Edward Island—						
			bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	8,000	5,800	18·5	21·0	148,000	122,000
Oats	122,700	120,500	37·0	38·0	4,540,000	4,579,000
Barley	14,200	14,200	30·0	31·0	426,000	440,000
Buckwheat	2,100	2,700	24·0	20·0	50,000	54,000
Mixed grains	53,000	54,200	39·0	37·0	2,067,000	2,005,000
			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes	40,500	39,000	82·0	120·0	3,321,000	4,680,000
Turnips, etc	13,100	12,700	313·0	300·0	4,100,000	3,810,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	217,100	216,800	1·30	1·80	282,000	390,000
Fodder corn	1,300	1,100	8·00	11·00	10,000	12,000
Nova Scotia—						
			bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	2,000	1,600	16·0	19·0	32,000	30,000
Oats	69,000	67,800	28·0	38·0	1,932,000	2,576,000
Barley	12,600	10,100	22·0	29·0	277,000	293,000
Buckwheat	3,400	2,400	20·0	22·0	68,000	53,000
Mixed grains	7,000	6,000	24·0	36·0	168,000	216,000
			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes	23,000	25,000	60·0	122·0	1,380,000	3,050,000
Turnips, etc	15,200	12,200	250·0	280·0	3,800,000	3,416,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	402,700	429,000	1·90	1·50	765,000	644,000
Fodder corn	1,300	1,000	10·00	10·50	13,000	11,000
New Brunswick—						
			bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	3,200	3,000	19·0	20·0	61,000	60,000
Oats	206,300	202,500	35·0	33·0	7,221,000	6,683,000
Barley	18,900	16,100	30·0	30·0	567,000	483,000
Beans, dry	1,700	1,400	15·0	11·0	26,000	15,000
Buckwheat	24,500	20,300	25·0	25·0	613,000	508,000
Mixed grains	12,700	13,100	30·0	35·0	381,000	459,000
			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes	60,300	66,900	173·0	135·0	10,432,000	9,032,000
Turnips, etc	16,300	12,800	300·0	203·0	4,890,000	2,598,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	636,900	654,100	1·50	1·20	955,000	785,000
Fodder corn	3,700	2,500	8·30	8·00	31,000	20,000

[1] Third estimate of 1943 yield and production made in January, 1944.

Table 1.—Area and First Estimate of the Production of Grains, Roots and Fodder Crops in Canada, 1944 as compared with 1943—continued

Province and Crop	Area		Yield per Acre		Total Production	
	1943	1944	1943[1]	1944	1943[1]	1944
	acres	acres	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Quebec—						
Spring wheat	27,500	26,900	18·3	18·0	503,000	484,000
Oats	1,690,000	1,685,000	22·5	27·0	38,025,000	45,495,000
Barley	156,000	136,000	20·4	25·0	3,182,000	3,400,000
Spring rye	12,600	9,300	14·9	15·0	188,000	140,000
Peas, dry	28,000	25,100	13·8	17·0	386,000	427,000
Beans, dry	14,100	14,500	14·3	16·4	202,000	238,000
Buckwheat	90,500	83,600	20·2	21·0	1,828,000	1,756,000
Mixed grains	291,800	265,700	24·1	27·5	7,032,000	7,307,000
			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes	168,000	168,900	67·0	85·0	11,256,000	14,357,000
Turnips, etc	43,400	36,700	181·0	183·0	7,855,000	6,716,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	4,062,000	4,392,000	1·65	1·30	6,702,000	5,710,000
Alfalfa	71,300	70,100	2·68	2·23	191,000	156,000
Fodder corn	95,500	86,400	7·22	8·40	690,000	726,000
Sugar beets	–	5,100	–	10·78	–	55,000
Ontario—			bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Fall wheat	601,000	668,000	22·0	31·0	13,222,000	20,708,000
Spring wheat	37,800	37,800	16·8	20·4	635,000	771,000
All wheat	638,800	705,800	21·7	30·4	13,857,000	21,479,000
Oats	1,457,000	1,716,000	23·8	37·9	34,677,000	65,036,000
Barley	279,000	331,000	23·0	33·1	6,417,000	10,956,000
Fall rye	64,000	65,000	16·5	19·1	1,056,000	1,242,000
Peas, dry	32,000[2]	12,600	16·0	16·9	512,000[2]	213,000
Beans, dry	68,000	82,500	17·0	14·0	1,156,000	1,155,000
Buckwheat	159,000	141,000	22·5	23·6	3,578,000	3,328,000
Mixed grains	895,000	984,000	22·8	38·0	20,406,000	37,392,000
Flaxseed	24,000	23,600	9·8	10·1	235,000	238,000
Corn, shelled	190,000	240,000	36·5	47·5	6,935,000	11,400,000
			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes	116,000	120,000	65·0	61·0	7,540,000	7,320,000
Turnips, etc	59,000	59,000	222·0	217·0	13,098,000	12,803,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	2,866,000	2,924,700	2·00	1·60	5,732,000	4,680,000
Alfalfa	794,000	789,000	2·79	2·58	2,215,000	2,036,000
Fodder corn	307,000	327,000	9·97	10·15	3,061,000	3,319,000
Sugar beets	9,300	14,500	7·13	8·62	66,300	125,000
Manitoba—			bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	1,640,000	2,505,800	25·0	21·6	41,000,000	54,000,000
Oats	1,631,500	1,615,000	38·6	38·5	63,000,000	62,200,000
Barley	2,341,000	2,123,000	29·0	26·5	68,000,000	56,300,000
Fall rye	45,000	34,000	14·4	18·2	646,000	619,000
Spring rye	11,000	10,500	17·3	16·9	190,000	177,000
All rye	56,000	44,500	14·9	17·9	836,000	796,000
Peas, dry	6,100	11,300	18·0	22·0	110,000	249,000
Buckwheat	6,400	6,000	16·5	12·0	106,000	72,000
Mixed grains	40,900	41,800	31·0	31·0	1,268,000	1,296,000
Flaxseed	284,000	167,000	9·9	10·3	2,800,000	1,712,000
Corn, shelled	40,000	30,000	21·0	33·0	840,000	990,000
			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes	28,400	27,800	85·0	45·0	2,414,000	1,251,000
Turnips, etc	4,000	2,900	120·0	134·0	480,000	389,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	440,000	431,000	1·85	1·85	814,000	797,000
Alfalfa	230,000	235,000	2·20	2·20	506,000	517,000
Fodder corn	41,700	33,200	4·00	4·00	167,000	133,000
Sugar beets	14,100	10,000	7·73	9·00	109,000	90,000

[1] Third estimate of 1943 yield and production made in January, 1944.
[2] Includes some peas grown for canning and for feed.

Table 1.—Area and First Estimate of the Production of Grains, Roots and Fodder Crops in Canada, 1944 as compared with 1943—concluded

Province and Crop	Area		Yield per Acre		Total Production	
	1943	1944	1943[1]	1944	1943[1]	1944
	acres	acres	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Saskatchewan—						
Spring wheat	10,260,000	13,808,700	15·2	18·4	156,000,000	253,500,000
Oats	6,482,000	5,640,300	30·9	36·9	200,000,000	208,400,000
Barley	3,316,000	2,698,500	24·1	27·9	80,000,000	75,200,000
Fall rye	187,500	236,700	10·7	16·7	2,000,000	3,953,000
Spring rye	152,400	160,700	11·8	15·3	1,800,000	2,454,000
All rye	339,900	397,400	11·2	16·1	3,800,000	6,407,000
Peas, dry	–	4,000	–	15·0	–	60,000
Mixed grains	75,500	96,200	25·0	29·5	1,888,000	2,838,000
Flaxseed	2,084,400	939,000	5·5	7·2	11,500,000	6,789,000
			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes	46,500	41,600	62·0	87·0	2,883,000	3,619,000
Turnips, etc	4,200	3,800	83·0	97·0	349,000	369,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	319,300	346,400	1·80	1·55	575,000	537,000
Alfalfa	151,300	160,900	2·00	2·55	303,000	410,000
Fodder corn	9,100	7,100	2·90	3·00	26,000	21,000
Alberta—			bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	4,829,000	6,738,000	16·6	17·1	80,000,000	115,500,000
Oats	3,676,000	3,191,600	35·1	39·9	129,000,000	127,400,000
Barley	2,239,000	1,941,900	25·0	28·8	56,000,000	56,000,000
Fall rye	54,800	82,150	14·0	18·4	766,000	1,512,000
Spring rye	47,400	48,500	9·9	9·5	468,000	460,000
All rye	102,200	130,650	12·1	15·1	1,234,000	1,972,000
Peas, dry[2]	28,200	22,000	14·0	16·0	395,000	352,000
Beans, dry	800	300	12·0	18·0	10,000	5,000
Mixed grains	80,600	50,600	27·0	32·0	2,176,000	1,619,000
Flaxseed	550,000	191,500	6·0	6·9	3,300,000	1,320,000
			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes	31,200	28,700	69·0	87·0	2,153,000	2,497,000
Turnips, etc	4,200	4,400	100·0	127·0	420,000	559,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	657,800	702,700	1·55	1·55	1,020,000	1,581,000
Alfalfa	226,000	249,200	2·20	2·40	497,000	598,000
Fodder corn	10,700	11,000	4·60	5·60	49,000	62,000
Sugar beets	29,100	28,750	10·24	11·76	298,000	338,000
British Columbia—			bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	79,200	97,300	26·0	25·5	2,059,000	2,481,000
Oats	72,400	76,300	50·1	49·4	3,627,000	3,769,000
Barley	20,100	19,900	34·5	35·4	693,000	704,000
Spring rye	1,400	1,100	20·8	21·5	29,000	24,000
Peas, dry	7,900	8,600	20·1	21·8	159,000	187,000
Beans, dry	600	800	21·5	22·3	13,000	18,000
Mixed grains	6,700	6,500	40·3	38·1	270,000	248,000
Flaxseed	5,400	2,000	14·0	11·5	76,000	23,000
			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes	18,800	17,000	115·0	102·0	2,162,000	1,734,000
Turnips, etc	3,200	2,700	218·0	180·0	698,000	486,000
			tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	213,800	223,000	1·84	1·85	393,000	413,000
Alfalfa	71,400	76,000	2·50	2·70	179,000	205,000
Fodder corn	4,500	4,700	11·12	10·80	50,000	51,000

[1] Third estimate of 1943 yield and production made in January, 1944.

[2] Includes 12,000 acres in 1943 and 14,450 acres in 1944 grown for canning and garden pea seed.

Table 2.—Area and First Estimate of the Production of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces, 1944 as compared with 1943

Grain	Area		Yield per Acre		Production	
	1943	1944	1943[1]	1944	1943[1]	1944
	acres	acres	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Wheat	16,729,000	23,052,500	16·6	18·3	277,000,000	423,000,000
Oats	11,789,500	10,446,900	33·2	38·1	392,000,000	398,000,000
Barley	7,896,000	6,763,400	25·8	27·7	204,000,000	187,500,000
Rye	498,100	572,550	11·8	16·0	5,870,000	9,175,000
Flaxseed	2,918,400	1,297,500	6·0	7·6	17,600,000	9,821,000

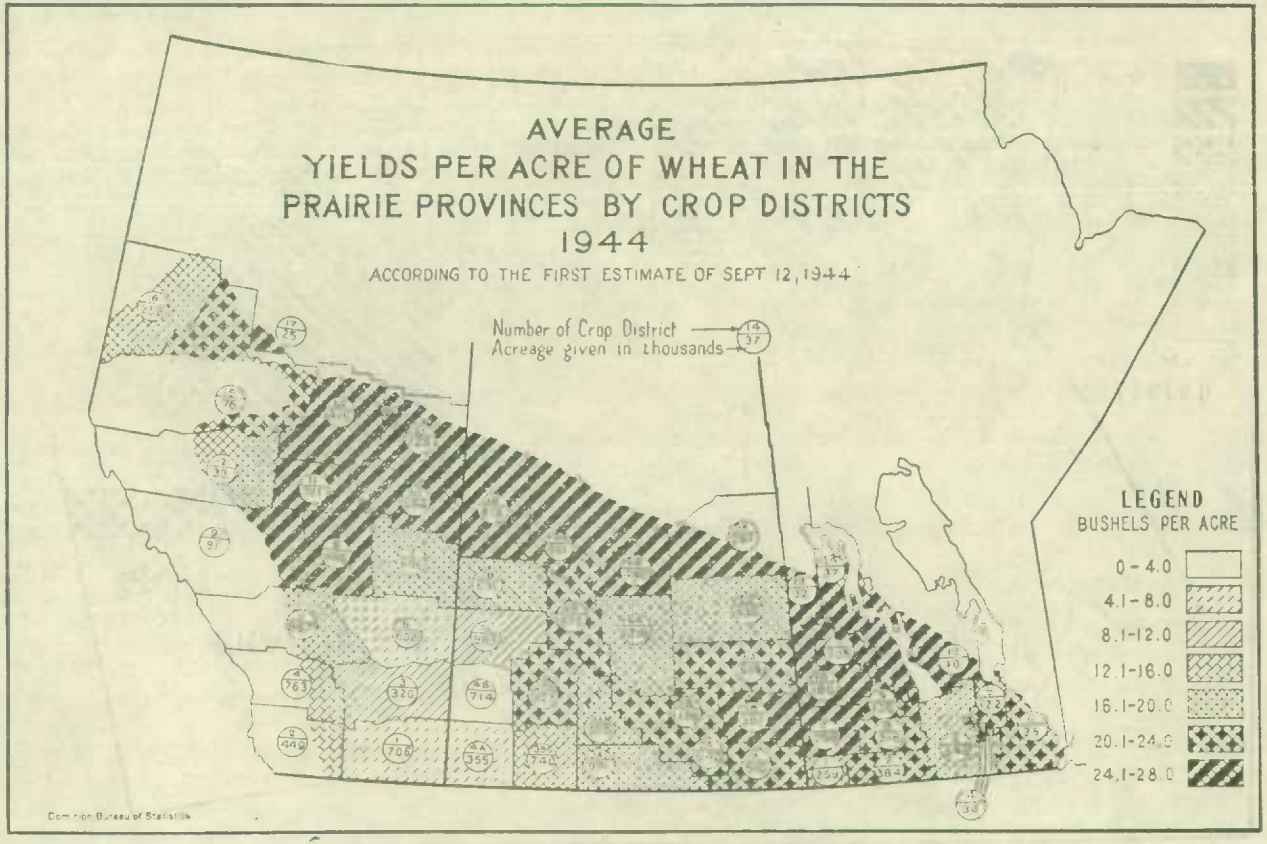
[1] Third estimate of 1943 yield and production made in January, 1944.

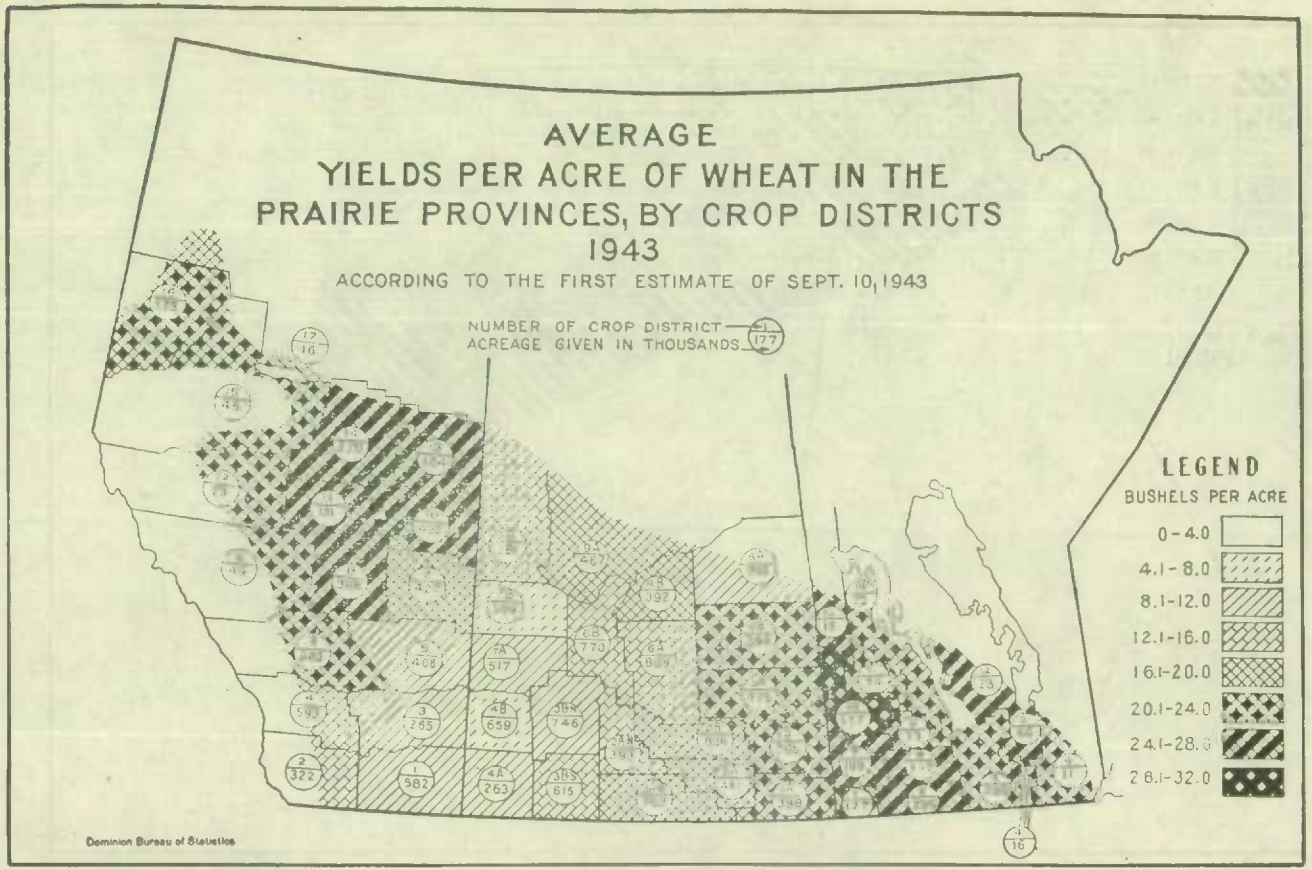
Average Yields per Acre of Wheat in the Prairie Provinces by Crop Districts, 1944

Manitoba.—The average wheat yield of 21·6 bushels per acre was well above the long-time average of 16 bushels. Prospects were for an even higher yield than was actually harvested, but flooding reduced yields in Crop District 3, which has much the largest acreage of any district in the province. This was the only area with an average yield of less than 20 bushels per acre and the excessive rainfall was responsible for lowering the average yield for the province as a whole. At the end of the first week in September several points in Crop District 3 had received nearly twice the rainfall normally occurring between April 1 and that date. In addition to reducing the yield, excessive moisture lowered grades and resulted in considerable quantities of tough or sprouted grain.

Saskatchewan.—This year's average yield of 18·4 bushels per acre exceeded the long-time average of 15 bushels obtained in 1943. The yield distribution varied somewhat in 1944 from that recorded a year ago. With the exception of Crop Districts 5B and 6A, yields in the black and dark-brown soil belts, which run parallel across Saskatchewan in a north-westerly direction, were much better than a year ago and well above the 1921–40 average. Yields in 5A and 6B were as good or better than this average although they appear low when compared with the above-average yields in the surrounding areas. On the other hand Crop Districts 4A and 4B were below average because of prolonged drought conditions prevailing throughout the summer.

Alberta.—Average yields in Alberta exhibited a markedly similar distribution to those prevailing in 1943. The exceptions were south-eastern and south-central Alberta and the Peace River area, in all of which yields were lower this season as compared with a year ago. Yields in central Alberta, however, were sufficiently higher to offset these reductions and raise the provincial average to 17·1 bushels as compared with 16·6 bushels in 1943.


AVERAGE
YIELDS PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE
PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS
1944
ACCORDING TO THE FIRST ESTIMATE OF SEPT 12, 1944
Number of Crop District
Acreage given in thousands
LEGEND
BUSHELS PER ACRE
0 - 4.0
4.1 - 8.0
8.1 - 12.0
12.1 - 16.0
16.1 - 20.0
20.1 - 24.0
24.1 - 28.0


AVERAGE
YIELDS PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE
PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY CROP DISTRICTS
1943
ACCORDING TO THE FIRST ESTIMATE OF SEPT. 10, 1943
NUMBER OF CROP DISTRICT
ACREAGE GIVEN IN THOUSANDS
LEGEND
BUSHELS PER ACRE
0 - 4.0
4.1 - 8.0
8.1 - 12.0
12.1 - 16.0
16.1 - 20.0
20.1 - 24.0
24.1 - 28.0
28.1 - 32.0
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Summary of Condition of Field Crops

The numerical condition of field crops at a specified date represents the probable yield expressed as a percentage of the long-time average yield per acre, assuming that "normal" conditions prevail for the balance of the growing season. These figures are compiled from returns of the Bureau's corps of crop correspondents for all crops other than wheat in the Prairie Provinces. The condition figures for wheat in the Prairies are derived by a multiple correlation analysis relating yields to precipitation during the pre-growing and growing seasons and to temperatures during the growing season.

Charts showing the condition of wheat in the Prairie Provinces by crop districts at June 30 and July 31 were released in mimeographed form by the Bureau and are available upon request.

June 30

At June 30, 1944, spring-wheat condition figures for the Prairie Provinces were slightly below those of the preceding year, although the differences were very small. Relative to 1943 Manitoba showed the poorest condition. South-western Saskatchewan and south-central and south-eastern Alberta were well below average because of subnormal moisture reserves carried over from the preceding fall and also because of light spring rainfall. Manitoba generally was in good condition but widespread areas in the Park Belt in Saskatchewan were below par, notably Crop Districts 5B and 9B.

Feed-grain crops gave much better promise in every province than they did at the same time in the preceding year and the outlook for peas and beans was bright in both central Canada and in the Prairie Provinces. Pastures and the hay and clover crops had suffered from the very dry spring with the result that hay crops were too far gone when the rains came to give good yields. The sugar-beet crops in both Alberta and Ontario were promising and about the same as in the preceding year in Manitoba.

Field work got off to an early start in most parts of the country in 1944 as a result of the relatively light snowfall in the winter months and the dry weather during the first part of the spring. This was in marked contrast to the situation in 1943 when, because of a cold and wet spring, seeding operations were seriously delayed and in many instances the areas intended for field crops were not fully planted.

July 31

With the exception of wheat, the principal field crops of Canada at the end of July showed some deterioration from the outlook at June 30, 1944. Wheat condition figures showed marked improvement in Manitoba and Alberta during July, but only slight improvement in Saskatchewan. South-eastern Alberta and Crop Districts 5A and 5B in Saskatchewan still remained well below average. The condition of feed grains declined in all three provinces from the condition indicated at the end of June. Oats and barley held their own only in Quebec and Prince Edward Island. Flaxseed slipped badly in Saskatchewan and Alberta but maintained its position in Manitoba.

The first estimate of the production of fall wheat in Ontario placed the output at 20,708,000 bushels on 668,000 acres or an average yield of 31 bushels per acre. This output was well above the subnormal 1943 crop and also exceeded the 1936–40 average of 19,070,000 bushels.

Condition of Late-sown Crops at August 31

At August 31, 1944, the condition of late-sown crops for all Canada expressed in percentages of the long-time average yields per acre was reported as follows, with the condition figures for July 31, 1944, and August 31, 1943 within brackets: peas 95 (93,80); beans 92 (93, 82); buckwheat 85 (93, 91); mixed grains 91 (95, 70); shelled corn 88 (90,77); potatoes 91 (96, 88); turnips, etc. 86 (93, 90); alfalfa 90 (—, 93); fodder corn 89 (93, 81); sugar beets 88 (88, 89); pasture 81 (90, 103).

Table 1.—Condition of Field Crops at June 30, 1944 as compared with June 30, 1943

(Long-time average yield per acre = 100)

Province and Crop	1943	1944
	p.c.	p.c.
Canada—		
Fall wheat	82	97
Spring wheat[1]	115	113
All wheat[1]	114	112
Oats	88	98
Barley	89	97
Fall rye	84	91
Spring rye	91	93
All rye	86	92
Peas	82	94
Beans	77	97
Buckwheat	90	93
Mixed grains	76	96
Flaxseed	91	91
Corn, husking	76	94
Potatoes	89	98
Turnips, etc	87	95
Hay and clover	100	89
Alfalfa	93	93
Fodder corn	80	94
Sugar beets	86	93
Pasture	104	94
Prince Edward Island—		
Spring wheat	93	100
Oats	91	102
Barley	94	99
Buckwheat	96	98
Mixed grains	91	101
Potatoes	94	102
Turnips, etc	97	101
Hay and clover	86	104
Fodder corn	88	98
Pasture	86	107
Nova Scotia—		
Spring wheat	82	91
Oats	86	96
Barley	81	95
Buckwheat	94	98
Mixed grains	81	92
Potatoes	84	100
Turnips, etc	89	90
Hay and clover	93	87
Fodder corn	84	91
Pasture	95	92
New Brunswick—		
Spring wheat	93	96
Oats	92	99
Barley	92	98
Beans	92	95
Buckwheat	92	95
Mixed grains	94	99
Potatoes	90	98
Turnips, etc	91	96
Hay and clover	89	87
Fodder corn	90	88
Pasture	96	95
Quebec—		
Spring wheat	85	91
Oats	86	93
Barley	84	92
Spring rye	94	95
Peas	86	95
Quebec—concluded		
Beans	86	95
Buckwheat	94	94
Mixed grains	87	95
Potatoes	91	99
Turnips, etc	88	92
Hay and clover	109	85
Alfalfa	111	86
Fodder corn	71	93
Pasture	108	88
Ontario—		
Fall wheat	82	97
Spring wheat	68	93
All wheat	81	97
Oats	66	95
Barley	66	94
Fall rye	80	92
Peas	71	95
Beans	74	97
Buckwheat	87	92
Mixed grains	69	97
Flaxseed	70	91
Corn, husking	77	96
Potatoes	85	96
Turnips, etc	82	98
Hay and clover	97	90
Alfalfa	95	91
Fodder corn	82	96
Sugar beets	77	89
Pasture	106	97
Manitoba—		
Spring wheat[2]	144	135
Oats	90	97
Barley	87	96
Fall rye	84	93
Spring rye	87	92
All rye	84	93
Peas	86	96
Buckwheat	85	84
Mixed grains	89	91
Corn, husking	74	85
Flaxseed	91	95
Potatoes	83	95
Turnips, etc	85	96
Hay and clover	95	100
Alfalfa	91	99
Fodder corn	79	90
Sugar beets	83	85
Pasture	102	104
Saskatchewan—		
Spring wheat[2]	123	122
Oats	95	104
Barley	94	103
Fall rye	86	93
Spring rye	94	98
All rye	88	96
Mixed grains	91	95
Flaxseed	92	94
Potatoes	88	97
Turnips, etc	87	94
Hay and clover	96	103
Alfalfa	88	97
Fodder corn	89	92
Pasture	98	107

[1] Includes condition figures for Prairie Provinces based on weather factors.

[2] Condition figures based on weather factors.

Table 1.—Condition of Field Crops at June 30, 1944 as compared with June 30, 1943—concluded

(Long-time average yield per acre=100)

Province and Crop	1943	1944	Province and Crop	1943	1944
	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.
Alberta—			**British Columbia—**		
Spring wheat[1]	90	86	Spring wheat	94	96
Oats	87	90	Oats	94	96
Barley	87	90	Barley	94	97
Fall rye	80	81	Spring rye	98	100
Spring rye	86	78	Peas	95	86
All rye	82	80	Beans	100	98
Peas	89	92	Mixed grains	95	96
Beans	84	89	Flaxseed	100	100
Mixed grains	85	88	Potatoes	93	98
Flaxseed	87	80	Turnips, etc	90	93
Potatoes	89	93	Hay and clover	86	92
Turnips, etc	91	92	Alfalfa	88	96
Hay and clover	93	90	Fodder corn	88	98
Alfalfa	89	92	Pasture	96	97
Fodder corn	76	83			
Sugar beets	94	99			
Pasture	95	89			

[1] Condition figures based on weather factors.

Table 2.—Condition of Field Crops at July 31, 1944 as compared with July 31, 1943

(Long-time average yield per acre=100)

Province and Crop	1943	1944	Province and Crop	1943	1944
	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.
Canada—			**New Brunswick—**		
Spring wheat[1]	111	128	Spring wheat	95	95
Oats	79	90	Oats	92	95
Barley	83	89	Barley	93	95
Spring rye	75	86	Beans	94	92
Peas	81	93	Buckwheat	93	92
Beans	79	93	Mixed grains	95	94
Buckwheat	88	93	Potatoes	95	89
Mixed grains	75	95	Turnips, etc	94	90
Flaxseed	71	81	Hay and clover	88	87
Corn, husking	76	90	Fodder corn	86	88
Potatoes	90	96	Pasture	95	88
Turnips, etc	87	93			
Hay and clover	101	88	**Quebec—**		
Fodder corn	81	93	Spring wheat	87	94
Sugar beets	87	88	Oats	81	97
Pasture	104	90	Barley	80	96
			Spring rye	88	89
Prince Edward Island—			Peas	80	97
Spring wheat	94	100	Beans	85	97
Oats	99	103	Buckwheat	86	96
Barley	97	103	Mixed grains	82	98
Buckwheat	92	99	Potatoes	88	100
Mixed grains	101	103	Turnips, etc	87	91
Potatoes	98	106	Hay and clover	108	86
Turnips, etc	102	101	Fodder corn	78	96
Hay and clover	92	112	Pasture	111	90
Fodder corn	91	93			
Pasture	102	104	**Ontario—**		
			Spring wheat	68	93
Nova Scotia—			Oats	65	92
Spring wheat	90	89	Barley	65	93
Oats	88	93	Peas	71	94
Barley	84	91	Beans	76	92
Buckwheat	93	82	Buckwheat	88	92
Mixed grains	85	92	Mixed grains	69	95
Potatoes	92	94	Flaxseed	72	90
Turnips, etc	88	86	Corn, husking	76	91
Hay and clover	101	80	Potatoes	86	94
Fodder corn	91	84	Turnips, etc	81	97
Pasture	101	79	Hay and clover	99	90

[1] Includes condition figures for Prairie Provinces based on weather factors.

Table 2.—Condition of Field Crops at July 31, 1944 as compared with July 31, 1943—concluded

(Long-time average yield per acre = 100)

Province and Crop	1943	1944	Province and Crop	1943	1944
	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.
Ontario—concluded			**Alberta**—		
Fodder corn	81	93	Spring wheat[1]	88	127
Sugar beets	72	93	Oats	76	80
Pasture	106	91	Barley	78	80
			Spring rye	70	75
Manitoba—			Peas	89	88
Spring wheat[1]	148	163	Beans	89	93
Oats	93	96	Mixed grains	86	81
Barley	91	92	Flaxseed	72	72
Spring rye	84	91	Potatoes	87	85
Peas	89	89	Turnips, etc	87	89
Buckwheat	87	82	Hay and clover	89	85
Mixed grains	92	86	Fodder corn	66	79
Flaxseed	92	93	Sugar beets	90	93
Corn, husking	76	86	Pasture	85	83
Potatoes	92	92			
Turnips, etc	94	93	**British Columbia**—		
Hay and clover	101	96	Spring wheat	95	94
Fodder corn	87	87	Oats	96	94
Sugar beets	91	70	Barley	94	92
Pasture	105	102	Spring rye	100	100
			Peas	96	98
Saskatchewan—			Beans	101	97
Spring wheat[1]	117	126	Mixed grains	98	96
Oats	79	93	Flaxseed	101	97
Barley	82	93	Potatoes	96	93
Spring rye	74	89	Turnips, etc	93	89
Mixed grains	78	94	Hay and clover	88	90
Flaxseed	68	80	Fodder corn	92	93
Potatoes	88	95	Pasture	90	83
Turnips, etc	85	93			
Hay and clover	91	97			
Fodder corn	79	92			
Pasture	85	93			

[1] Condition figures based on weather factors.

Summary of Telegraphic Crop Reports

During the crop season the Bureau issued a series of sixteen weekly telegraphic reports dealing with crop conditions in the three Prairie Provinces and seven reports covering crop conditions throughout Canada. A selected list of crop correspondents chosen from Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, private crop observers and grain men, supply the information upon which these reports are based. The weather data are furnished by the Dominion Meteorological Service of Canada.

July

Prairie Provinces.—Crop prospects in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of July, with the exception of certain areas, were very favourable.

In Manitoba heavy rains were received and generally cool and cloudy weather prevailed during the first part of the month. Excessive moisture was reported to be causing damage to row crops, particularly sugar beets, but the hay and pasture crops were in excellent condition. By the middle of the month practically all cereal crops were well headed and growth was heavy although severe hail damage had been reported from scattered spots and weed growth was exceptionally vigorous. The greatest remaining need was warm growing

weather. Oilseed and corn crops were in excellent condition in the Morden area. By the eighteenth of the month the wheat was filling well, rainfall had tapered off to light showers and lodging was occurring on the Portage Plains. The prospective yield for rapeseed was heavy but field peas were being ploughed down because of the excessive weed growth. By the end of the month the cutting of wheat, oats and barley was fairly general in the southern half of the province and in the Red River Valley. In the Minnedosa area cutting began about two weeks later. Stem rust was moderate on barley and susceptible oats; crown rust on oats and leaf rust on wheat were moderately heavy; and flax rust was comparatively light.

In Saskatchewan as a whole the month of July opened with crops about two weeks further advanced than at the same time in the preceding year. Drought conditions, however, obtained in the extreme south-western and west-central areas and the need for rain was becoming evident in Crop District 6B. In the Willowbrook area, which is in east-central Saskatchewan, wheat was about 70 per cent headed at the beginning of the month and the prospects were fairly good. Crops were still doing well in the Rosetown and Swift Current areas although moisture reserves were very scant. By the middle of the month the picture had changed but little with excellent conditions reported around Prince in the north-west section and an intensification of the dry spell in the south-west. Swift Current was experiencing hot winds and high temperatures and farmers were hoping for rain to carry the grain to maturity. As the month of July drew to a close the drought area had extended northward to include the Leader-Burstall area in Crop District 4B. Swift Current had received timely rains and grain was ripening in the Indian Head area. Crop conditions were excellent north of a line from Macklin to Kerrobert in District 7B and east of Rosetown in 7A. Sawfly infestations were becoming apparent in the drier areas.

In Alberta the general outlook was favourable at July 1 but in the south-eastern sections wheat was beginning to head out on very short straw. Conditions were good in the immediate vicinity of Calgary but backward and uneven between Drumheller and Hanna. The prospects through central Alberta were excellent but Beaverlodge was reporting thin, patchy crops with short straw on dry soil. These dry areas did receive light rains during the month, but the damage had been done and sawfly infestation increased in southern Alberta. Central Alberta had a very heavy growth and needed warm weather to mature the grain before it lodged. Crops on summer-fallow in the Peace River country were getting by but prospects were not bright. By the end of the month combining had begun east of Lethbridge and the harvesting of early coarse grains was also under way. Heavy rains had fallen but these were too late to be of benefit in the dry areas and were causing lodging in long straw, notably in the Lacombe area. Cutting was becoming general in the Peace River, where grain crops had ripened prematurely owing to the dry weather.

Eastern Canada and the Maritime Provinces.—The weather during July throughout eastern Canada was unusually dry but a few timely rains relieved the situation somewhat. Growth of pastures was slow and the yields of hay were reduced but the hay crop, particularly in Ontario, was got under cover in excellent condition. The cereal crops were not materially affected by the lack of moisture and crop prospects were generally good. Harvesting of winter wheat in Ontario was in full swing by the end of the month and excellent yields were reported in some areas.

August

Prairie Provinces.—Much of the grain in Manitoba was ready for harvesting at the beginning of the month although wet weather was delaying harvesting operations. Harvesting in Saskatchewan and Alberta was confined to the dry southern areas and to the Peace River. The yield prospects in south-western Alberta were poor with much of the wheat crop yielding around five bushels to the acre. The central areas of both Saskatchewan and Alberta gave promise of excellent crops although hail damage had occurred at scattered points.

By the middle of the month about 30 per cent of the crop had been cut in the southern section of the province and about 15 per cent in the central and northern areas. Conditions were holding up well in all areas excepting south-western and west-central Saskatchewan where sawfly damage was being reported together with extreme drought. During the third week in August floods south and east of Winnipeg caused considerable damage, particularly to row crops. Harvesting operations progressed slowly throughout the central and northern areas as weather conditions permitted.

By the end of the month Manitoba reported from 50 to 75 per cent of the crop cut in the south and from 10 to 40 per cent in the balance of the province. In Saskatchewan 48 per cent of the wheat and 32 per cent of the coarse grains were reported cut. Good progress was being made in Alberta although warm, dry weather was needed in the central and northern areas. The harvest was, by this time well advanced in the south and in the Peace River areas. Hail damage had been reported from scattered points throughout the prairies and also some frost damage in northern Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Eastern Canada and the Maritime Provinces.—The prolonged dry weather was relieved by general rains during the last two weeks of the month. The root crops in the Maritime Provinces were greatly improved and yields of cereals were average or better. Harvesting of grains was under way in all sections of Quebec by the end of the month. In Ontario harvesting of the cereal crops was about completed at the month's end and silo-filling had commenced in some sections. The potato, corn, sugar-beet and white-bean crops all showed the effect of the drought with the dry-pea and soybean prospects still remaining good.

September

Prairie Provinces.—During the first part of the month heavy rains fell in almost all districts of Manitoba, with some points in the Red River Valley receiving as much as six inches within a week. Harvesting was held up and grades lowered as grain began to sprout in stook and swath. The corn crop was badly twisted and much of the area was flooded. Heavy rains occurred also in south-eastern and north-western Saskatchewan with frost in the latter area and hail around Melfort. Clearing weather in most parts of Alberta permitted the resumption of harvesting.

Harvesting got under way in south-central Manitoba toward the end of the month, but grain in the north proved to be still too damp. The wet weather resulted in a lowering of the grades with much of the wheat grading No. 3 Northern or lower. Threshing operations in southern Saskatchewan, with the exception of the south-east corner, were nearing completion. In the south-east with wet weather interrupting, only about 20 per cent of the grain had been threshed. Cutting was far advanced in northern Saskatchewan but threshing was still only about 50 per cent completed with much of the grain frozen around Melfort. Sawfly damage was thought to have been about the same as in 1943 when it was responsible for about 17 million bushels loss. Most of the wheat in Alberta was grading No. 2 but with continued wet weather lower yields were in prospect.

Carryover Stocks of Canadian Grain as at July 31, 1944

The following tables, published by the Bureau on August 14, give the stocks of Canadian wheat, coarse grains and flaxseed in all positions as at July 31, 1944, the end of the crop year. Canada's total carryover at this date amounted to 355,176,183 bushels as compared with the record total of 594,626,000 bushels at the end of July, 1943. This represents a reduction of approximately 40 per cent and reduces the carryover of wheat to its lowest level since 1940, when the total was just over 300,000,000 bushels. Sharp reductions occurred also in the carryover of oats, barley and rye as compared with stocks held on July 31, 1943, but the flaxseed position shows little change.

Farm holdings of all grains were substantially lower with the exception of flaxseed. The greatest reduction is noted in wheat where farm stocks dropped to about 54,000,000 bushels as compared with 190,000,000 bushels at the end of July, 1943. Feed-grain stocks were notably lower but in the case of the Prairie Provinces, the farm stocks of oats and barley at the end of July this year were well above average. The farm position in each of the three Prairie Provinces is shown in the following table.

Table 1.—Farm Stocks of Grains in the Prairie Provinces as at July 31, 1944

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Manitoba	3,000,000	8,330,000	4,300,000	33,000	71,000
Saskatchewan	26,200,000	32,100,000	9,600,000	576,000	577,000
Alberta	23,650,000	21,400,000	8,925,000	391,000	166,000
Prairie Provinces	**52,850,000**	**61,830,000**	**22,825,000**	**1,000,000**	**814,000**

Table 2.—Detailed Position of Canadian Grain Stocks as at July 31, 1944, and Comparison of Tota Stocks of Canadian Grain in Canada and the United States as at July 31, 1943 and 1944.

Position	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
In Canada—					
On farms	53,871,000	69,423,000	23,379,000	1,044,000	824,000
Country and pte. term. elevators	136,196,211	13,631,487	7,483,237	568,304	281,302
Western mills and mill elevators	6,625,491	935,750	208,549	30,695	85,228
Interior terminal elevators	10,894,527	8,276	371,588	63	661,548
Vancouver-New Westminster	14,867,949	173,141	22,623	1,776	–
Victoria and Prince Rupert	1,352,196	–	–	–	–
Churchill	1,877,812	–	–	–	–
Fort William-Port Arthur	27,304,005	13,126,636	5,633,795	2,346,932	1,472,252
In transit, lakes	4,142,531	291,052	170,351	50,000	21,670
In transit, rail	27,763,987	7,171,999	2,734,012	80,962	285,615
Eastern elevators	49,582,880	2,582,431	5,346,892	199,779	17,510
Eastern mills	2,144,072	465,366	245,998	43,360	–
Totals, Canadian Grain in Canada	**336,682,661**	**107,809,138**	**45,596,045**	**4,365,931**	**3,649,125**
Totals, Canadian Grain in the United States	**18,393,522**	**734,182**	**277,925**	**1,210,130**	–
Totals, Canadian Grain in Canada and the United States	**355,076,183**	**108,543,320**	**45,873,970**	**5,576,061**	**3,649,125**
	CARRYOVER CANADIAN GRAIN AS AT JULY 31, 1943				
Totals in Canada	**579,370,626***	**146,871,148**	**65,922,701**	**14,399,369**	**3,740,121**
Totals in the United States	**15,255,393**	**2,469,367**	**3,355,801**	**868,386**	–
Totals in Canada and the United States	**594,626,019**	**149,340,515**	**69,278,502**	**15,267,755**	**3,740,121**

* Revised.

Disposition of the 1943 Wheat Crop of the Prairie Provinces

The preliminary disposition data available indicate that the 1943 wheat crop was overestimated by approximately 8·9 million bushels. The largest discrepancy occurred in Saskatchewan where production appears to have been about 9·7 million bushels lower than estimated in January of 1944. The Saskatchewan acreage estimate, rather than the average yield per acre, appears to have been too high. The estimate for Manitoba was approximately 2 million bushels too high while the Alberta crop on the other hand, appears to have been about 2·8 million bushels too low. A preliminary adjustment of the estimate for the 1943 wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces would place production at 268·1 million bushels as compared with the second estimate of 277 million bushels. The final estimate of the 1943 crop will not be made until January, 1945.

Wheat fed on farms in the Prairie Provinces for the 1943-44 crop year is now estimated at 46·5 million bushels as compared with 60 million bushels in 1942-43. This reduction took place in Alberta and Saskatchewan while the volume of wheat used for feed in Manitoba showed no decrease.

Wheat Supply and Disposition in the Prairie Provinces, Crop Year 1943-44

Item	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Prairie Provinces
	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.	'000 bu.
Supply—				
Carryover on farms, July 31, 1943	15,000	110,000	62,000	187,000
January estimate 1943 crop	41,000	156,000	80,000	277,000
Totals, Supply	**56,000**	**266,000**	**142,000**	**464,000**
Disposition—				
Deliveries[1]	40,595	192,937	91,465	324,997
Seed	3,688	16,100	8,625	28,413
Feed	6,000	20,000	20,500	46,500
Country millings	717	1,084	582	2,383
Carryover on farms, July 31, 1944	3,000	26,200	23,650	52,850
Totals, Disposition	**54,000**	**256,321**	**144,822**	**455,143**
Extent of error indicated	+2,000	+9,679	−2,822	+8,857
Production estimates as indicated by preliminary disposition data	39,000	146,321	82,822	268,143

[1] Subject to revision.

LIVE STOCK AND LIVE-STOCK PRODUCTS

Numbers of Live Stock on Farms

In Table 1 which follows are to be found numbers of the various classes of live stock on farms from 1906 to 1943.

Numbers of live stock on farms are compiled at ten-year intervals from the Census of Agriculture for Canada as a whole and at five-year intervals for the Prairie Provinces. Annual estimates in the intercensal years are based on surveys distributed to farmers at June 1 of each year and from which a return of approximately 20 per cent is received. Due to a lack of representativeness and other factors the annual estimates may prove to be out of line when the next census enumeration is made. The series of figures published in the following tables represent a revision of these annual estimates on the basis of the errors indicated by subsequent census enumerations. Revisions were made by calculating the estimate for each year as a percentage of the trend indicated by the annual estimates and applying these percentages to trend figures computed from the census enumerations. Thus, the year-to-year changes remain substantially as indicated by the annual surveys but at the end of the ten-year period the estimates coincide with the census total rather than the original survey estimate for that year. The revisions, therefore, eliminate sharp changes which were statistical rather than actual for the years immediately preceding each census enumeration. The figures for 1942 and 1943 will be subject to final revision after the next census is taken.

The present figures replace all previously published estimates and copies in reprint form, including details by provinces, may be secured on application to the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 2 gives detailed information regarding numbers of live stock on farms by classes and provinces as at June 1, 1944.

Table 1.—Live Stock on Farms in Canada, by Classes, June 1, 1906-43

Year	Horses	Milk Cows	Other Cattle	All Cattle	Sheep and Lambs	Hogs
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1906	1,963,100	2,702,500	4,499,100	7,201,600	2,543,000	3,378,800
1907	2,105,600	2,686,100	4,467,300	7,153,400	2,350,100	3,701,100
1908	2,247,900	2,658,500	4,338,500	6,997,000	2,380,300	3,545,900
1909	2,327,100	2,593,500	4,057,800	6,651,300	2,327,000	3,286,600
1910	2,477,600	2,592,300	3,922,800	6,515,100	2,245,600	3,304,000
1911	2,599,000	2,645,200	3,880,900	6,526,100	2,174,300	3,634,800
1912	2,694,100	2,691,800	3,993,700	6,685,500	2,171,500	3,683,800
1913	2,826,800	2,765,800	4,089,300	6,855,100	2,333,300	3,683,200
1914	2,992,200	2,786,200	4,125,200	6,911,400	2,310,300	3,640,100
1915	3,115,000	2,833,800	4,387,400	7,221,200	2,358,600	3,464,500
1916	3,167,300	2,880,600	4,618,300	7,498,900	2,333,900	3,561,800
1917	3,209,800	2,927,200	4,862,400	7,789,600	2,421,900	3,292,400
1918	3,346,400	2,901,100	5,349,900	8,251,000	2,636,400	3,676,900
1919	3,445,000	2,996,600	5,488,400	8,485,000	2,948,700	3,623,000
1920	3,404,500	2,986,400	5,167,300	8,153,700	3,179,100	3,151,900
1921	3,451,800	3,086,700	5,282,800	8,369,500	3,200,500	3,324,300
1922	3,401,300	3,168,200	5,099,100	8,267,300	3,045,300	3,493,200
1923	3,340,800	3,179,300	4,795,800	7,975,100	2,600,900	3,985,600
1924	3,384,000	3,195,300	4,940,100	8,135,400	2,498,800	4,594,300
1925	3,348,400	3,273,300	4,703,400	7,976,700	2,628,400	4,009,100
1926	3,360,700	3,373,000	4,444,600	7,817,600	2,829,700	4,036,700
1927	3,297,100	3,366,200	4,237,700	7,603,900	2,967,600	4,301,500
1928	3,264,700	3,294,600	4,163,200	7,457,800	3,128,300	4,217,400
1929	3,263,700	3,212,600	4,305,100	7,517,700	3,350,300	4,048,500
1930	3,191,300	3,232,800	4,453,300	7,686,100	3,438,000	3,735,000
1931	3,113,900	3,371,900	4,601,100	7,973,000	3,627,100	4,699,800
1932	3,084,500	3,591,700	4,955,800	8,547,500	3,603,900	4,670,400
1933	2,973,400	3,690,100	5,263,800	8,953,900	3,307,400	3,853,500
1934	2,918,400	3,860,600	5,209,300	9,069,900	3,291,400	3,735,500
1935	2,911,100	3,841,200	5,131,500	8,972,700	3,223,900	3,650,700
1936	2,877,500	3,805,400	5,023,600	8,829,000	3,159,400	4,135,800
1937	2,844,600	3,844,000	5,070,800	8,914,800	3,071,200	4,015,500
1938	2,769,900	3,730,400	4,761,000	8,491,400	3,046,800	3,526,800
1939	2,760,600	3,681,000	4,693,500	8,374,500	2,911,400	4,363,800
1940	2,780,000	3,649,900	4,730,100	8,380,000	2,886,600	6,001,700
1941	2,788,800	3,623,900	4,893,400	8,517,300	2,840,100	6,081,400
1942	2,816,100	3,680,500	5,264,200	8,944,700	3,196,900	7,125,200
1943	2,775,200	3,794,700	5,870,500	9,665,200	3,458,600	8,148,500

Table 2.—Live Stock and Poultry on Farms in Canada, by Classes and Provinces, June 1, 1944

Class	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses—										
Stallions	150	300	600	3,200	2,300	5,000	6,000	4,200	600	22,350
Mares	11,800	16,500	19,600	166,700	232,200	135,100	360,100	269,600	25,700	1,237,300
Geldings	11,800	16,900	23,600	147,400	214,300	120,100	345,100	257,700	26,200	1,163,100
Colts and fillies	3,300	2,100	2,900	27,200	57,800	21,800	108,300	72,000	9,100	304,500
Foals	–	–	–	–	–	7,800	–	–	–	7,800
Totals, Horses	**27,050**	**35,800**	**46,700**	**344,500**	**506,600**	**289,800**	**819,500**	**603,500**	**61,600**	**2,735,050**
Cattle and Calves—										
Bulls	2,300	6,000	8,200	112,600	65,100	28,000	33,000	36,400	8,200	299,800
Cows for milk	45,800	108,700	118,000	1,071,300	1,187,600	387,000	529,400	385,500	96,300	3,929,600
Cows for beef	2,100	4,400	3,100	28,700	88,600	75,500	213,400	329,600	81,300	826,700
Yearlings for milk	12,200	29,100	30,700	247,800	296,400	109,000	176,100	119,500	26,700	1,047,500
Yearlings for beef	2,500	5,600	2,800	19,600	109,600	37,000	107,600	133,800	27,800	446,300
Calves	28,800	47,100	58,000	502,300	665,700	259,000	528,400	470,200	80,500	2,640,000
Steers	10,800	30,700	11,600	47,700	331,800	97,000	297,800	267,800	60,700	1,155,900
Totals, Cattle and Calves	**104,500**	**231,600**	**232,400**	**2,030,000**	**2,744,800**	**992,500**	**1,885,700**	**1,742,800**	**381,500**	**10,345,800**
Sheep and Lambs—										
Sheep	30,800	87,500	56,400	326,900	376,000	164,450	301,100	577,600	85,900	2,006,650
Lambs	26,900	73,800	54,900	310,400	360,800	154,600	229,800	445,600	62,100	1,718,900
Totals, Sheep and Lambs	**57,700**	**161,300**	**111,300**	**637,300**	**736,800**	**319,050**	**530,900**	**1,023,200**	**148,000**	**3,725,550**
Hogs—										
Over 6 months	12,900	14,600	25,900	219,000	365,400	192,000	400,800	594,900	25,300	1,850,800
Under 6 months	52,800	51,600	78,400	782,000	1,534,600	432,000	1,198,600	1,684,000	72,900	5,886,900
Totals, Hogs	**65,700**	**66,200**	**104,300**	**1,001,000**	**1,900,000**	**624,000**	**1,599,400**	**2,278,900**	**98,200**	**7,737,700**
Poultry—										
Hens and chickens	1,222,300	1,947,000	1,792,000	12,255,000	26,164,300	9,048,700	19,249,000	10,959,000	4,155,000	86,792,300
Turkeys	8,900	16,500	34,400	154,400	673,300	514,000	1,221,800	627,400	55,500	3,306,200
Geese	13,900	8,400	10,100	36,900	296,400	75,500	98,100	110,900	8,000	658,200
Ducks	13,600	6,500	7,500	110,900	333,400	100,700	134,200	121,100	11,000	838,900
Totals, Poultry	**1,258,700**	**1,978,400**	**1,844,000**	**12,557,200**	**27,467,400**	**9,738,900**	**20,703,100**	**11,818,400**	**4,229,500**	**91,595,600**

Dairy Products

Production Conditions, May-August, 1944

The 1944 season was a very satisfactory one for the production of dairy products. Spring came a little earlier than usual, but notwithstanding, pastures were slow to start on account of the light snowfall during the winter and the inadequate precipitation in April. On the other hand, warm, sunny weather permitted dairy herds to be released from the stables about ten days earlier than in the previous year. May was bright and warm, and although the forage was not too plentiful, the milk flow began to show a seasonal increase much earlier than in previous years. Later in the month, timely showers partially relieved the drought condition that existed up to that time; pastures began to improve, and this situation was reflected in the farm milk supply during the month of June.

The variation which always exists between the different sections of Canada, was very evident during the May to August period of 1944. In the eastern provinces the rainfall was generally inadequate, and except in the early part of June and during the last ten days of July, the weather was abnormally warm. The heat wave reached the highest point of the season during the first half of August when temperatures of 90 to 100 degrees prevailed throughout most parts of eastern Canada, causing devastating damage to pastures in Nova Scotia, south-western Quebec and the eastern counties of Ontario. In these areas, and elsewhere to a lesser extent, farmers were forced to do a great deal of supplementary feeding in order to keep up the milk flow. The Prairies, on the other hand, received a considerable amount of rain and the weather was moderately cool. In the Red River Valley heavy rains flooded the land and quite a large section was under water throughout the entire season. With this exception, forage and pasture conditions were quite satisfactory on the prairies. Grain crops also responded well to the additional moisture, giving one of the largest outturns in the history of the country. The only areas which suffered from inadequate precipitation were south-western Saskatchewan and southern Alberta where crop failures have been a frequent experience throughout the years. With the exception of irrigated lands, forage supplies in these areas will be insufficient to meet requirements during the winter. In British Columbia, the weather was backward in early spring but there was ample rain for plant growth until August, when Vancouver Island, the Okanagan Valley and sections of the interior began to show the effects of dry weather.

The feed situation as a whole is better than it was a year ago. There was a smaller hay crop, but since fewer sections were dried out, the tonnage was more evenly distributed. The total production for Canada was estimated at approximately 15½ million tons at the end of August, as compared with 17¼ million tons in 1943. All provinces showed a reduction except Prince Edward Island, Alberta and British Columbia. Feed crops (oats, barley and rye) are expected to yield 14 million tons which is approximately ½ million tons or 4 per cent more than was produced in 1943. Ontario made the most notable contribution to this increase, the tonnage of feed grain in that province being approximately twice that of the previous year.

From data reported direct from dairy farms, it is apparent that the tendency to reduce cow holdings became more and more pronounced as the season advanced and at the end of August a reduction of 4 per cent was indicated. Similarly,

the percentage of cows actually milking fell 6 per cent below that of August, 1943. From a numerical standpoint, the most favourable situation was revealed in the month of May, when cow numbers showed an increase of 4 per cent over those of May, 1943. The average for the period, however, revealed an increase of only 1 per cent, while the percentage of milkers declined 4 per cent. More cows were in calf, the average for the four months being up 4 per cent as compared with the same period of 1943. Those freshening or about to freshen, however, were practically the same. This would indicate that the potentialities of the situation are encouraging, although the actual results were not in keeping with the increase in cow numbers reported by dairy correspondents in May or in the subsequent live-stock survey of June 1. Since the exports of dairy cattle in the May-August period were only 15,548 as against 17,612 in the same period of 1943, it is apparent that the exodus of milk cows was not due to heavy purchases by buyers outside the Dominion. The marketings of butcher cows, on the other hand, many of which might be classified as dairy stock, increased 11 per cent, and this offers a more definite explanation of the reduction in numbers. This movement may be attributed in part to the shortage of labour and to the retreat from dairying in the Prairie Provinces which almost invariably occurs when an exceptionally good wheat harvest is in prospect. This latter situation may be corrected to some extent in the autumn when more labour is available and when harvesting operations are completed. This will depend on the outcome of the harvest and whether farmers continue to reduce their cow holdings.

Milk Production and Utilization

During the period May-August, approximately 243 million pounds of milk were produced in Canada, representing a gain of 1 per cent over the previous year. What appears more significant as a basis for measuring the future trend is the relative quantities of milk used for various purposes in the 1944 period as compared with the same period in 1943. It will be observed from study of Table 1 that milk used in manufacture increased only 6 million pounds, while milk otherwise used advanced 62 million pounds. In other words, 10 per cent of the gain in production flowed into the whole-milk channel. This increase, of course, took place in the urban communities where fluid sales absorbed 94 per cent of the increase. This fact is revealed in making comparisons with the same period of the previous year, fluid sales having advanced nearly 5 per cent while farm-home consumption and milk fed to live stock increased only a fraction of 1 per cent. The only other change indicated in milk utilization data which requires comment is that in dairy butter, which fell 3 per cent below the four-month period of the previous year. This relatively small reduction shows that the rate of decline is slowing up; and when it is remembered that the 1943 output had fallen nearly 30 per cent below that of 1942 it is now apparent that the dairy butter production is reaching its own level. Thus, with the exception of fluid sales which took nearly 17 per cent of the total supply as compared with 16 per cent a year ago, milk utilization has reached a more or less stabilized position. Dairy factories are now taking about 67 per cent of the total supply, virtually no change from last year, while farm-made butter and cheese are now taking less than 6 per cent, just a fractional change from that reported in the May-August period of 1943. The most significant feature of the 1944 position is that the cheese and butter industries have more or less interchanged positions in respect to their requirements. In the May-August

period of 1943, 48 per cent was used for butter and 13 per cent was used for cheese; in 1944 the latter moved up to 15 per cent while the former fell to 46 per cent. There was an increase of 11 per cent in the cheese make, due principally to the subsidy of 20 cents per hundred paid by the Government for milk delivered to cheese factories as from May 1; in the previous period, January to April, the subsidy was 30 cents per hundred. However, since much less cheese was manufactured, the increase during that period was only 2 million pounds, whereas in the May to August period the aggregate increase was 10 million pounds.

The Supply Position

Butter continues to hold the spotlight and presents at the present time the major problem in food distribution. On May 1, creamery butter stocks in storage and in transit amounted to well over 9 million pounds, or approximately 1 million pounds below the safe margin which is required to provide adequate distribution during the early spring when supplies are beginning to run low. Compared with stocks on hand at the same date in 1943, the reduction was approximately 2 million pounds. During the four-month period May to August, the production of creamery butter fell 4¼ million pounds below the output of the same period last year. Thus, the stock position at the end of August (September 1) was far less favourable than it was on May 1. The 64 million pounds in storage and in transit on September 1 represented a reduction of 11½ million pounds from the same date of the previous year.

While this might be regarded as an incongruous situation in face of ration restrictions, it will be noted from Table 2 that an increase took place in the domestic disappearance, which far exceeded any savings effected by advancing the expiry date of butter coupons. By order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board the due dates on two coupons were postponed in the month of June, and the same plan was put into effect in August, the purpose being to husband butter supplies, so as to build up greater reserves for winter use. These reductions, together with prospective reductions in October and December will limit coupon holders to an average of 7·2 ounces per week for the whole year, or eight-tenths of an ounce less than the established ration of 8 ounces per week. Consequently, if everything were equal there would be an aggregate saving, under the orders of March, June and August, of approximately 18 million pounds in eight months. On account of a larger percentage of available coupons being redeemed, however, it is a little difficult to determine exactly what savings were actually effected. The national pay roll has greatly increased under wartime employment and the demand for all food supplies is increasing. It is not surprising to find, therefore, that the domestic disappearance of creamery butter in the period under review stepped up from 98 million pounds to 101 million pounds; from January to August there was an increase of 20 million pounds as compared with the same period a year ago. Including dairy and whey butter, the domestic disappearance during the period January to August advanced 9 per cent, and on a per capita basis amounted to 19·41 pounds as compared with 18·05 pounds in the January-August period of 1943.

Restrictions on the sale of Cheddar cheese in Ontario and Quebec produced a decline in the domestic disappearance from 30 million pounds in the May-August period of 1943 to 18 million pounds in the same period of 1944. Since these restrictions will continue until the bulk of the shipments have been made to Britain under the 1944-45 contract, it is scarcely likely that the disappearance for the whole of 1944 will equal that of the previous year. From January to August the figures (see Table 2) show a disappearance of 31 million pounds as compared with 46 million pounds in the first eight months of 1943, which on a per capita basis amounts to 2·60 pounds as against 3·89 pounds in the corresponding period of 1943.

Table 1.—Production and Utilization of Milk in Canada, by Provinces, May-August, 1943 and 1944

Province	Year	Total Milk Production	Milk used in the Manufacture of Dairy Products									Milk Otherwise Used			
			Total Used in Manufacture	In Factories					On Farms			Total Otherwise Used	Fluid Sales	Farm-Home Consumed	Fed on Farms
				Total in Factories	Creamery Butter	Factory Cheese[1]	Concentrated Milk Products	Ice-Cream	Total on Farms	Dairy Butter	Farm-Made Cheese				
		'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
Canada	**1943**	**7,898,732**	**5,766,881**	**5,292,259**	**3,797,362**	**1,066,010**	**278,561**	**150,326**	**474,622**	**471,782**	**2,840**	**2,131,851**	**1,262,873**	**588,338**	**280,640**
	1944	**7,966,535**	**5,773,161**	**5,313,175**	**3,698,209**	**1,180,236**	**280,956**	**153,774**	**459,986**	**457,174**	**2,812**	**2,193,374**	**1,320,732**	**591,229**	**281,413**
P. E. Island	1943	81,235	60,823	56,207	50,738	4,825	–	644	4,616	4,612	4	20,412	6,755	8,816	4,841
	1944	85,586	64,132	59,305	51,226	7,289	–	790	4,827	4,823	4	21,454	7,263	9,010	5,181
Nova Scotia	1943	191,252	122,936	95,294	85,053	–	2,582	7,659	27,642	27,530	112	68,316	43,316	17,079	7,921
	1944	190,487	120,526	95,108	81,361	–	4,165	9,582	25,418	25,306	112	69,961	44,173	17,604	8,184
New Brunswick	1943	203,498	150,389	104,607	92,664	7,581	–	4,362	45,782	45,766	16	53,109	25,959	22,436	4,714
	1944	205,197	150,284	107,733	94,470	8,309	–	4,954	42,551	42,535	16	54,913	27,255	22,918	4,740
Quebec	1943	2,227,645	1,637,156	1,565,595	1,162,643	307,480	65,388	30,084	71,561	71,448	113	590,489	406,963	126,523	57,003
	1944	2,321,388	1,709,944	1,633,842	1,118,102	411,357	74,054	30,329	76,102	75,990	112	611,444	429,254	127,698	54,492
Ontario	1943	2,643,268	1,927,469	1,870,454	922,512	706,987	173,567	67,388	57,015	56,418	597	715,799	488,846	170,591	56,362
	1943	2,572,746	1,839,737	1,781,510	849,002	701,012	163,536	67,960	58,227	57,635	592	733,009	505,925	172,076	55,008
Manitoba	1943	615,517	479,985	428,948	399,627	18,198	–	11,123	51,037	50,589	448	135,532	61,543	48,376	25,613
	1944	604,825	465,059	415,547	382,204	23,395	–	9,948	49,512	49,068	444	139,766	65,843	47,922	26,001
Saskatchewan	1943	933,490	700,701	578,941	568,181	3,382	–	7,378	121,760	121,217	543	232,789	54,781	114,115	63,893
	1944	954,194	718,959	604,136	592,357	4,717	–	7,062	114,823	114,287	536	235,235	56,700	113,172	65,363
Alberta	1943	777,602	578,157	497,891	463,420	14,251	10,589	9,631	80,266	79,407	859	199,445	81,977	67,303	50,165
	1944	788,833	583,221	509,193	464,211	20,327	14,872	9,783	74,028	73,180	848	205,612	86,266	67,422	51,924
Br. Columbia	1943	225,225	109,265	94,322	52,524	3,306	26,435	12,057	14,943	14,795	148	115,960	92,733	13,099	10,128
	1944	243,279	121,299	106,801	65,276	3,830	24,329	13,366	14,498	14,350	148	121,980	98,053	13,407	10,520

[1] Includes milk used in cheddar cheese and in whole-milk cheese other than cheddar.

Table 2.—Production, Supply and Domestic Disappearance of Butter in Canada, by Months, May to August, with Cumulative Totals May to August and January to August, 1943 and 1944

Month and Year	Creamery Butter					Total Butter				
	Production	Change in Stocks[1]	Total Supply	Domestic Disappearance		Production	Change in Stocks[1]	Total Supply	Domestic Disappearance	
				Total	Per Capita				Total	Per Capita
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	lb.
May—										
1943	32,205	+ 8,464	43,520	23,652	2·00	37,866	+ 8,488	49,243	29,289	2·48
1944	33,919	+ 8,180	43,277	25,023	2·09	39,405	+ 8,201	48,940	30,488	2·55
June—										
1943	46,551	+22,368	66,330	23,967	2·03	52,700	+22,400	72,565	30,084	2·54
1944	45,531	+20,364	63,070	24,716	2·06	51,589	+20,470	69,325	30,668	2·56
July—										
1943	44,524	+20,788	86,670	23,645	2·00	49,478	+20,973	91,743	28,414	2·41
1944	41,465	+16,203	79,368	24,711	2·06	46,231	+16,233	84,437	29,447	2·46
August—										
1943	38,931	+12,388	101,865	26,475	2·24	43,568	+12,417	106,807	31,084	2·63
1944	37,060	+10,009	91,166	26,660	2·24	41,476	+10,057	95,915	30,969	2·58
May to August—										
1943	162,211	+64,007	173,526	97,739	8·27	183,612[2]	+64,277	194,990	118,870	10·06
1944	157,976	+54,757	167,335	101,051	8·43	178,702[2]	+54,961	188,237	121,573	10·15
January to August—										
1943	225,851	+52,247	248,928	172,916	14·63	266,387[3]	+52,442	289,601	213,258	18·05
1944	213,719	+17,613	260,222	192,658	16·08	253,574[3]	+17,692	300,378	232,433	19.41

[1] Refers to the difference between stocks at beginning of the period and stocks at the end of the period. An increase is shown by a plus sign (+) and a decrease by a minus sign (−).

[2] The total production of butter for the period May to August, 1944, with 1943 figures within brackets, includes 19,529,000 (20,153,000) pounds of dairy butter, and 1,196,085 (1,248,006) pounds of whey butter.

[3] The total production of butter for the period January to August, 1944, with 1943 figures within brackets, includes 38,467,000 (39,089,000) pounds of dairy butter and 1,387,915 (1,447,219) pounds of whey butter.

Table 3.—Production, Supply and Domestic Disappearance of Cheese, Concentrated Milk Products and Ice Cream in Canada, May to August and January to August, 1943 and 1944

Period	Production	Change in Stocks[1]	Total Supply	Domestic Disappearance		Production	Change in Stocks[1]	Total Supply	Domestic Disappearance	
				Total	Per Capita				Total	Per Capita
	Cheddar Cheese					Total Cheese				
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	lb.
May to August—										
1943	94,499	+31,889	111,958	30,368	2·57	95,432[2]	+31,931	113,178	31,392	2·66
1944	104,650	+43,357	123,482	18,121	1·51	105,629[2]	+42,388	124,788	19,261	1·61
January to August—										
1943	106,764	− 6,994	163,106	45,964	3·89	108,394[3]	− 6,934	165,171	47,833	4·05
1944	120,325	+22,124	159,390	31,184	2·60	121,931[3]	+22,149	161,581	33,208	2·77
	Evaporated Milk					Whole Milk Powder				
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	lb.
May to August—										
1943	88,171	+ 5,118	96,325	72,025	6·10	7,462	+ 868	8,546	6,300	0·53
1944	89,321	+26,822	97,860	49,913	4·17	6,879	+ 1,611	7,779	4,988	0·42
January to August—										
1943	130,891	+ 4,902	139,262	109,118	9·24	8,211	+ 522	9,650	6,751	0·57
1944	131,392	+28,510	138,243	84,645	7·07	12,095	+ 1,357	13,235	10,082	0·84
	Skim Milk Powder					Ice Cream				
	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.	lb.
May to August—										
1943	12,218	+ 1,927	13,747	10,293	0·87	9,569	–	9,569	9,569	0·81
1944	16,199	+ 2,283	17,769	14,204	1·19	9,788	–	9,788	9,788	0·82
January to August—										
1943	19,913	+ 1,357	22,698	19,006	1·61	13,282	–	13,282	13,282	1·12
1944	21,211	+ 2,409	22,854	19,288	1·61	13,767	–	13,767	13,767	1·15

[1] Refers to the difference between stocks at beginning of the period and stocks at the end of the period. An increase is shown by a plus sign (+) and a decrease by a minus sign (−).

[2] The total production of cheese for the period May to August, 1944, with 1943 figures within brackets, includes 251,084 (253,500) pounds of farm-made cheese and 728,493(679,829) pounds of other cheese (varieties of factory-produced whole-milk cheese, other than cheddar).

[3] The total production of cheese for the period January to August, 1944, with 1943 figures within brackets, includes 501,986 (507,000) pounds of farm-made cheese and 1,104,518 (1,123,300)pounds of other cheese (varieties of factory-produced whole-milk cheese other than cheddar).

SPECIAL CROPS

Fruits

The weather throughout eastern Canada was unusually dry during the summer months, reaching drought proportions in many sections in August. While some districts were relieved by good rains towards the end of August, the dry weather continued in general until September. In British Columbia, on the other hand, the summer was cooler and until the middle of August rains were more frequent than usual. For the country as a whole, the size of the tree fruits was larger than average and with the lack of rain stone-fruit losses due to brown rot were very limited. Apple scab also was less troublesome than usual. Premature ripening and a lack of colour on the summer and fall varieties of apples was reported in most sections; this was caused by the hot, dry season. Rain and cooler weather during the last week in August and throughout September relieved this condition somewhat and the late varieties coloured satisfactorily. A heavy gale on September 15 blew an estimated 1,800,000 bushels of apples from the trees in Nova Scotia but the bulk of this fruit was undamaged and saleable. The windstorm caused a 10 per cent drop in New Brunswick but the fruit was all merchantable and no reduction in the estimate resulted.

Final Estimate of Production and Shipping-Point Value of Fruits for 1943 and Preliminary Estimate of Production for 1944

Description	Production	Value per Unit	Total Value	Description	Production	Value per Unit	Total Value
Canada	bu.	$ c.	$	**Nova Scotia**—concluded	bu.	$ c.	$
Apples—				Pears—			
1943	12,892,200	1 29	16,569,500	1943	20,000	1 47	29,400
1944	15,339,100	–	–	1944	30,000	–	–
Pears—				Plums and prunes—			
1943	636,800	2 30	1,461,700	1943	10,000	2 34	23,400
1944	671,300	–	–	1944	11,000	–	–
Plums and prunes—				Strawberries—	qt.		
1943	363,300	3 12	1,133,700	1943	1,130,000	0 22	248,600
1944	391,000	–	–	1944	527,000	–	–
Peaches—				Raspberries—			
1943	633,000	3 28	2,078,600	1943	105,000	0 33	34,600
1944	1,714,400	–	–	1944	52,400	–	–
Cherries—							
1943	216,700	7 13	1,545,100	**New Brunswick**			
1944	214,200	–	–				
Apricots—				Apples—	bu.		
1943	24,900	4 08	101,600	1943	330,000	1 36	448,800
1944	122,200	–	–	1944	270,000	–	–
Strawberries—	qt.			Strawberries—	qt.		
1943	16,082,400	0 208	3,337,500	1943	1,100,000	0 19	209,000
1944	9,516,300	–	–	1944	412,500	–	–
Raspberries—				Raspberries—			
1943	9,521,300	0 284	2,708,700	1943	60,000	0 34	20,400
1944	8,242,700	–	–	1944	50,000	–	–
Grapes—	lb.						
1943	53,924,000	0 032	1,746,700	**Quebec**			
1944	55,083,500	–	–				
Loganberries—				Apples—	bu.		
1943	1,312,900	0 012	157,500	1943	911,000	1 33	1,211,600
1944	1,278,000	–	–	1944	900,000	–	–
				Strawberries—	qt.		
Nova Scotia				1943	5,552,000	0 17	943,800
				1944	2,043,700	–	–
Apples—	bu.			Raspberries—			
1943	4,846,200	0 84	4,070,800	1943	866,000	0 30	259,800
1944	5,229,600	–	–	1944	866,000	–	–

Final Estimate of Production and Shipping-Point Value of Fruits for 1943 and Preliminary Estimate of Production for 1944—concluded

Description	Production	Value per Unit	Total Value
Ontario	bu.	$ c.	$
Apples—			
1943	2,371,800	1 28	3,035,900
1944	2,352,000	–	–
Pears—			
1943	334,000	2 07	691,400
1944	220,300	–	–
Plums and prunes—			
1943	131,500	2 81	369,500
1944	124,800	–	–
Peaches—			
1943	440,000	3 18	1,399,200
1944	1,154,500	–	–
Cherries—			
1943	112,200	5 38	603,600
1944	106,000	–	–
Strawberries—	qt.		
1943	5,972,400	0 201	1,200,500
1944	4,643,100	–	–
Raspberries—			
1943	4,997,800	0 305	1,524,300
1944	4,491,300	–	–
Grapes—	lb.		
1943	52,000,000	0 032	1,664,000
1944	52,190,000	–	–
British Columbia			
Apples—	bu.		
1943	4,433,200	1 76	7,802,400
1944	6,587,500	–	–
British Columbia—concluded	bu.	$ c.	$
Pears—			
1943	282,800	2 62	740,900
1944	421,000	–	–
Plums and prunes—			
1943	221,800	3 34	740,800
1944	255,200	–	–
Peaches—			
1943	193,000	3 52	679,400
1944	559,900	–	–
Cherries—			
1943	104,500	9 01	941,500
1944	108,200	–	–
Apricots—			
1943	24,900	4 08	101,600
1944	122,200	–	–
Strawberries—	qt.		
1943	2,328,000	0 316	735,600
1944	1,890,000	–	–
Raspberries—			
1943	3,492,500	0 249	869,600
1944	2,783,000	–	–
Grapes—	lb.		
1943	1,924,000	0 043	82,700
1944	2,893,500	–	–
Loganberries—			
1943	1,312,900	0 012	157,500
1944	1,278,000	–	–

Tobacco

Favourable weather conditions in all areas during soil-preparation and planting periods encouraged tobacco growers to plant larger acreages than in 1943. Increases were common to all types of tobacco and the total planted acreage of 89,060 acres exceeded the goal set by the Dominion-Provincial Conference in December, 1943. A higher allotment of fertilizers, sufficient prospective labour and the higher prices paid for the 1943 crop, were other favourable factors which tended toward augmented plantings.

In Quebec the season was very favourable for tobacco growing up to topping time in August when development was partially arrested by drought, which ended with hail storms. Some of the crop was badly damaged by hail in the southern district, but damage was not so great in the northern tobacco area. The yield was not as high as was expected earlier in the season but was above that of 1943, except for the flue-cured crop, the yield of which was lower than last year owing to the drought. No frost was experienced, and despite the adverse drought factor, the crop was of good quality and superior to that of 1943. There will be a ready market for the entire production.

In Ontario drought during midsummer delayed the growth of the tobacco crop. Hail was experienced in the Port Hope district and later in Brant county and in the Norfolk district. The damage was estimated at two million pounds of flue-cured tobacco. Harvesting was delayed by drought and later by heavy rains. Frost caused serious destruction in the flue-cured tobacco crop at the beginning of the last week in September. It was estimated that from three to four million pounds were lost. The burley harvest was practically completed by the third week in September. This crop is curing well and is of good quality.

In British Columbia the season at Sumas Prairie was very good, the summer being warm and dry. A small amount of damage and slight delay in harvesting were occasioned by heavy showers in the second week in September but the damage was not general. The crop was of good quality.

Area and First Estimate of Production of Tobacco, 1944, as compared with Final Estimate for 1943

Type	Planted Area		Yield per Acre		Total Production	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	acres	acres	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Flue-cured—						
Quebec	4,200	5,270	896	850	3,764,000	4,479,500
Ontario	55,700	68,400	983	1,150	54,754,700	78,660,000
British Columbia	220	160	1,214	1,150	267,100	184,000
Totals, Flue-cured	60,120	73,830	978	1,129	58,785,800	83,323,500
Burley	6,540	9,410	1,008	1,200	6,590,800	11,292,000
Dark	1,100	1,150	891	1,275	979,600	1,466,250
Cigar leaf	2,650	3,050	857	1,360	2,270,000	4,148,000
Large pipe	230	1,120†	856	1,300	196,900	1,456,000
Medium pipe	280	340	675	950	188,900	323,000
Small pipe	220	160	418	600	91,900	96,000
Totals, All Types, Canada	**71,140**	**89,060**	**971**	**1,146**	**69,103,900**	**102,104,750**

† Of this area, 675 acres are reported to be cigar varieties used for pipe tobacco.

Hay and Pasture Seed Crops

In general the hay and pasture acreage came through the winter in better-than-average condition. Snow covering was light in practically all districts, which resulted in a lack of soil moisture but did not cause serious winter injury to either clovers or grasses. Cool, dull weather in April, together with limited rainfall retarded growth, but timely rains and warmer weather during the latter part of May in most districts promoted rapid growth of the crops. Night frosts occurred in Ontario and Quebec during the middle of May, but no appreciable damage was reported. Rainfall was generally sufficient in the Prairie Provinces to offset the abnormally low precipitation during the winter months. In British Columbia spring development was two to three weeks later than usual. The nights were cold with some frost which, although causing only slight damage, retarded growth of all crops.

Increased soil moisture during June and July combined with warmer weather greatly improved the condition of the crops throughout the Maritime Provinces. Similar conditions prevailed in Quebec during the month of June, but this general improvement came too late to offset the lack of moisture during the early part of the growing season. Grasses and clovers in Quebec and in eastern Ontario suffered as a consequence and the hay crop was only 80 per cent of average. With the short crop and the existing favourable prices for hay, the acreage left for seed was materially reduced. Heavy rains fell in practically all districts of the Prairie Provinces during the month of June and most crops were reported to be in excellent condition. Some frosts occurred in the northern sections of Saskatchewan, but no serious damage to the alfalfa crop resulted. Growth in British Columbia was particularly good during the month of June and the outlook was favourable for all crops.

The weather was dry and hot in eastern Canada during the month of August. Growth of the second crop of red clover and alfalfa was seriously retarded by the drought and farmers were forced to use many fields for pasture. For the most part, weather during August in the Prairie Provinces was favourable to the production of seed. There was a fairly heavy frost during the week of August 14 over much of the alfalfa-producing area of Saskatchewan, but the extent of the damage has not yet been determined. Weather in British Columbia during the same period was very hot and dry which reduced the yields of most forage crops.

Acreage and Production of Hay and Pasture Seed Crops, 1943 and 1944

Crop	Area Harvested		Production	
	1943	1944[1]	1943	1944[1]
	acres	acres	lb.	lb.
Alfalfa	68,000	81,000	4,486,000	6,963,000
Alsike clover	39,900	18,800	4,760,000	1,240,000
Red clover	100,200	66,520	7,297,000	6,785,000
Sweet clover	34,200	39,900	6,812,000	9,278,000
Timothy	98,800	86,200	14,897,000	12,340,000
Brome grass	93,100	103,300	10,439,000	11,090,000
Crested wheat grass	27,400	25,500	2,494,000	2,365,000
Slender wheat grass	1,285	1,175	174,000	315,000
Canadian blue grass	3,400	3,500	340,000	175,000
Kentucky blue grass	1,000	1,000	61,000	25,000
Creeping red fescue	975	1,000	236,000	305,000
Bent grass	155	145	4,000	6,000

[1] Preliminary estimate September 1.

Honey

Early season prospects were generally good to excellent throughout Canada. Winter losses were moderate and imports of package bees were larger than usual. Although there were cases of loss of bees in transit, packages for the most part arrived in reasonably good condition. According to preliminary reports there was a general increase in the number of colonies but no definite data are as yet available. On the whole, production will probably be about the same as in 1943.

Weather conditions throughout eastern Canada during the spring and early summer months gave promise of an excellent crop. Continued dry weather materially reduced the clover flow and cut production of light honey drastically. The golden-rod and buckwheat prospects were good in early August but the drought which continued until the end of the month caused serious damage to both plants, sharply reducing the nectar yields. The honey flow was considerably better in the Prairie Provinces, where sweet clover is the chief source of nectar. Conditions were varied in British Columbia, from poor in the coastal area to good in some parts of the interior.

Honey Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1944 as compared with 1943

Province	1943	1944[1]
	lb.	lb.
Prince Edward Island	32,000	40,000
Nova Scotia	72,500	60,000
New Brunswick	232,200	148,000
Quebec	5,000,000	2,200,000
Ontario	19,212,000	14,000,000
Manitoba	4,503,000	5,500,000
Saskatchewan	5,364,600	7,000,000
Alberta	3,800,000	6,000,000
British Columbia	1,275,800	1,267,800
Canada	**39,492,100**	**36,215,800**

[1] Preliminary.

Maple Products

Weather conditions in the Maritime Provinces during the tapping season of 1944 were favourable and the flow of sap was good. The crop was of better quality than last year's product and, although this was the first time that grading of the crop was attempted, much of the output graded "light". The bulk was sold direct to the consumer at prices substantially above those of last season. The Quebec crop, except in Beauce, Frontenac, L'Islet, Bellechasse and Upper Dorchester counties, was larger and of better quality than that of the previous year. In the areas of heavier production in Ontario fewer trees were tapped on account of the labour shortage, particularly in Muskoka and Northern Ontario, where weather conditions were unfavourable also. The 1944 product was much superior in grade and flavour to that of the previous year, and higher prices were obtained for both syrup and sugar.

As was the case in 1943, a smaller-than-normal portion of the crop in all provinces moved through the wholesale and retail channels, the bulk of it passing directly from producer to consumer. There was a definite tendency this year for growers to produce syrup at the expense of the sugar crop, and the "make" of syrup showed an increase of 39 per cent over that of the 1943 season, while sugar production declined 9 per cent.

Table 1.—Production and Value of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup in Canada, by Provinces, 1940-44, and the Five-Year Averages, 1935-39

Year	Maple Sugar			Maple Syrup			Total Production Expressed as Syrup	Total Value of Sugar and Syrup
	Production	Farm Price per Pound	Total Farm Value	Production	Farm Price per Gallon	Total Farm Value		
	lb.	cents	$	gal.	$	$	gal.	$
Canada—								
Average 1935-39..	*5,309,600*	*12·0*	*622,700*	*2,152,600*	*1·29*	*1,732,300*	*2,683,400*	*3,355,000*
1940....	3,437,500	15·0	530,000	2,755,200	1·34	3,679,300	3,099,000	4,209,300
1941....	2,390,000	17·5	418,400	2,037,400	1·54	3,142,800	2,276,400	3,561,200
1942....	3,737,200	20·0	749,800	2,876,900	2·07	5,966,500	3,250,600	6,716,300
1943....	2,416,000	25·6	619,100	2,058,200	2·49	5,131,200	2,299,800	5,750,300
1944....	2,207,700	26·7	589,700	2,869,600	2·95	8,465,600	3,090,400	9,055,300
Nova Scotia—								
Average 1935-39..	*55,400*	*23·5*	*13,300*	*6,800*	*2·03*	*13,800*	*12,400*	*27,100*
1940....	41,700	23·0	9,600	8,000	1·78	14,300	12,200	23,900
1941....	36,100	26·0	9,400	5,300	2·07	11,000	8,900	20,400
1942....	39,400	33·5	13,200	11,000	2·31	25,400	14,900	38,600
1943....	28,500	35·0	10,000	7,900	2·69	21,300	10,800	31,300
1944....	44,200	35·0	15,500	8,400	3·56	29,900	12,800	45,400
New Brunswick—								
Average 1935-39..	*116,800*	*20·0*	*23,600*	*12,400*	*1·73*	*21,200*	*24,000*	*44,700*
1940....	94,100	23·0	21,600	16,800	1·85	31,200	26,200	52,800
1941....	66,700	25·0	16,700	11,400	2·12	24,200	18,100	40,900
1942....	90,600	31·0	28,100	16,700	2·44	40,700	25,800	68,800
1943....	73,300	40·0	29,300	12,700	2·87	36,400	20,000	65,700
1944....	99,400	35·0	34,800	11,500	3·56	40,900	21,400	75,700
Quebec—								
Average 1935-39..	*2,830,500*	*11·0*	*583,500*	*1,582,700*	*1·13*	*1,788,800*	*1,866,700*	*2,372,100*
1940....	3,251,700	15·0	487,800	2,211,060	1·27	2,808,000	2,536,200	3,295,800
1941....	2,244,000	17·0	381,500	1,650,000	1·47	2,425,500	1,874,400	2,807,000
1942....	3,537,900	19·5	689,900	2,272,400	1·94	4,408,500	2,626,200	5,098,400
1943....	2,289,100	25·0	572,300	1,563,200	2·32	3,626,600	1,792,100	4,198,900
1944....	2,033,800	26·0	528,800	2,338,900	2·91	6,806,200	2,542,300	7,335,000
Ontario—								
Average 1935-39..	*295,100*	*18·5*	*52,600*	*550,700*	*1·66*	*908,500*	*580,200*	*961,100*
1940....	50,000	22·0	11,000	519,400	1·59	825,800	524,400	836,800
1941....	43,200	25·0	10,800	370,700	1·84	682,100	375,000	692,900
1942....	69,300	26·5	18,600	576,800	2·59	1,491,900	583,700	1,510,500
1943....	25,100	30·0	7,500	474,400	3·05	1,446,900	476,900	1,454,400
1944....	30,300	35·0	10,600	510,800	3·11	1,588,600	513,800	1,599,200

NOTE.—One gallon maple syrup equals 10 pounds maple sugar.

Table 2.—Canadian Exports and Imports of Maple Products, 1934-43

Year	Exports			Total Imports
	Maple Syrup	Maple Sugar	Total Expressed as Syrup	
	gal.	lb.	gal.	lb.
1934	107,134	3,639,805	471,114	5,252
1935	208,169	1,772,087	385,378	300
1936	14,305	8,269,700	841,275	40,550
1937	7,816	3,546,180	362,434	772
1938	8,327	7,519,106	760,238	195
1939	206,894	7,812,046	988,099	2,388
1940	375,725	2,912,023	666,927	5,117
1941	183,663	5,816,048	765,268	3,170
1942	379,504	5,818,214	961,325	3,000
1943	181,596	3,959,647	577,561	4,584

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS

Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit and Precipitation in Inches at the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations by Months, July-September, 1944, compared with Normal

SOURCE: Division of Field Husbandry, Dominion Department of Agriculture

Experimental Farm or Station	Temperatures												Precipitation					
	July				August				September				July		August		Sept.	
	High	Low	Mean	Normal	High	Low	Mean	Normal	High	Low	Mean	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	87	47	66	66	93	48	69	65	76	38	61	58	1·9	2·9	2·6	3·3	3·4	3·8
Kentville, N.S.	95	40	67	66	100	39	69	65	79	31	59	58	2·3	2·9	3·0	3·3	3·3	3·4
Nappan, N.S.	85	38	65	64	94	39	67	63	76	29	59	56	1·2	2·8	3·6	3·1	3·6	3·3
Fredericton, N.B.	94	46	67	66	96	45	68	64	76	32	58	56	3·6	3·0	1·9	3·7	5·9	3·3
L'Assomption, Que.	91	42	69	68	99	43	70	66	82	27	60	58	2·1	3·8	1·7	3·7	4·9	3·5
Lennoxville, Que.	93	41	67	66	95	36	68	64	83	27	58	56	5·4	4·0	1·5	3·6	6·1	3·6
Normandin, Que.	92	38	63	64	90	39	64	62	81	25	55	52	3·9	4·2	2·7	4·4	5·5	3·5
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.	92	44	65	65	88	42	67	62	81	31	58	54	5·5	3·6	3·6	3·1	3·9	3·4
Delhi, Ont.	93	45	70	71	93	42	70	68	82	33	61	61	1·7	3·3	4·8	2·2	5·7	3·4
Harrow, Ont.	95	48	74	73	97	47	75	70	91	35	66	65	1·8	1·7	1·9	2·1	1·8	2·6
Kapuskasing, Ont.	88	41	65	62	90	40	63	60	84	28	53	51	2·8	3·2	2·8	3·0	2·9	3·4
Ottawa, Ont.	94	43	71	69	100	42	70	66	82	20	59	58	2·4	3·7	1·1	3·1	3·7	2·9
Brandon, Man.	92	40	65	65	84	33	62	62	77	26	54	52	2·9	2·8	3·5	2·5	1·8	1·9
Morden, Man.	96	43	68	69	86	40	65	66	77	35	57	56	2·2	2·7	7·2	1·7	1·3	2·3
Indian Head, Sask.	97	36	65	65	89	34	62	62	81	25	53	52	1·6	2·4	2·8	2·0	0·3	1·9
Scott, Sask.	92	41	61	63	–	–	–	61	83	31	52	50	4·0	2·2	–	1·6	1·1	1·3
Swift Current, Sask.	93	38	64	66	87	37	61	63	90	26	55	52	4·4	1·9	1·4	1·8	0·6	1·0
Beaverlodge, Alta.	92	41	61	60	84	37	59	58	89	27	53	49	1·4	2·3	1·0	1·8	2·9	1·7
Fort Vermilion, Alta.	93	34	61	61	83	31	59	58	85	17	49	46	2·1	1·9	1·2	1·7	0·6	1·2
Lacombe, Alta.	89	39	60	61	84	34	59	58	87	27	53	49	0·1	2·8	1·9	2·4	2·9	1·6
Lethbridge, Alta.	94	39	65	64	89	41	61	62	88	31	55	53	2·9	1·7	1·7	1·6	1·1	1·7
Manyberries, Alta.	97	40	67	69	90	41	63	66	89	26	57	55	2·4	1·2	1·0	0·8	0·5	1·0
Agassiz, B.C.	97	46	65	64	93	44	63	64	94	43	62	58	2·1	1·9	2·3	2·2	3·2	4·3
Sidney, B.C.	85	48	63	63	86	49	61	62	83	45	60	56	0·1	0·6	0·4	0·7	1·2	1·5
Summerland, B.C.	97	47	71	70	88	45	67	69	92	39	62	59	0·5	0·7	0·7	0·6	1·6	0·8

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

Table 1.—Monthly Averages of Daily Closing Cash Prices per Bushel of Canadian Grain, Basis in Store Fort William-Port Arthur, July-September, 1944

Grain and Grade	July	August	September
	cents and eighths	cents and eighths	cents and eighths
Wheat—			
No. 1 Northern	125	125	125
No. 2 Northern	122	122	122
No. 3 Northern	120	120	120
No. 4 Northern	115	115	115
No. 5 Wheat	110	110	110
No. 6 Wheat	106	106	106
Feed Wheat	104	104	104
Tough 1 Northern	122	122	122
Tough 2 Northern	119	119	119
Tough 3 Northern	117	117	117
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	120	120	120
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	118	118	118
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	116	116	116
No. 1 A. Red Winter	135	135	135
No. 2 Alberta Winter	134	134	134
No. 3 Alberta Winter	131	131	131
No. 1 C.W. Durum	130	125	125
No. 2 C.W. Durum	128	122	122
No. 3 C.W. Durum	126	120	120
Oats—			
No. 2 C.W.	51/4	51/4	51/2
No. 3 C.W.	51/4	51/4	50/6
No. 1 Feed	51/4	51/2	50
No. 2 Feed	51/4	50/1	48/4
No. 3 Feed	51/4	48/7	47
Barley—			
Nos. 1 and 2 C.W. 6-Row	64/6	64/6	64/6
No. 3 C.W. 6-Row	64/6	64/6	64/6
Nos. 1 and 2 C.W. 2-Row	64/6	64/6	64/6
No. 1 Feed	64/6	64/6	64/6
No. 2 Feed	64/6	64/6	64/6
No. 3 Feed	64/6	64/6	64/2
Rye—			
No. 2 C.W.	108/3	105	95/2
No. 3 C.W.	103/1	99/7	90/2
No. 4 C.W.	98/1	94/6	84/5
Ergoty	95/1	91/6	81/5
Rejected 2 C.W.	97/1	93/6	83/5
Flaxseed—			
No. 1 C.W.	250	275	275
No. 2 C.W.	246	271	271
No. 3 C.W.	237	262	262
No. 4 C.W.	233	258	258

Table 2—Monthly Average Prices per Bushel of Grain and Seed in the United States, July-September, 1944

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

Grain and Grade	July	August	September
	cents	cents	cents
Wheat—			
No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	152·1	150·8	151·3
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, Minneapolis	161·5	154·1	153·8
Corn—			
No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	115·5	115·5	115·5
Oats—			
No. 3 White, Chicago	77·1	73·0	58·0
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	73·1	68·9	56·8
Barley—			
No. 3, Minneapolis	131·3	123·4	109·6
Rye—			
No. 2, Minneapolis	113·0	121·1	99·1

Table 3.—Average Monthly Prices of Flour, Bran and Shorts at Principal Markets, July-September, 1944

SOURCE: For Canadian Markets, Prices Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics; for Minneapolis and Duluth, *The Northwestern Miller*

Item and Market	Unit	July	August	September
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Flour—				
First patents, Montreal[1]	bbl.	4 90	4 90	4 90
Ontario Winter Wheat delivered Montreal[2]	"	5 73	5 70	5 70
First patents, Toronto[1]	"	4 90	4 90	4 90
First patents, Winnipeg[1]	"	5 30	5 30	5 30
First parents, Vancouver[1]	"	5 40	5 40	5 40
First patents, Minneapolis[2]	"	6 88	6 84	6 88
Bran—				
Montreal[3]	ton	24 00	24 00	24 00
Toronto[3]	"	24 00	24 00	24 00
Winnipeg	"	28 00	28 00	28 00
Vancouver	"	29 80	29 80	29 80
Minneapolis	"	37 75	37 75	37 75
Shorts—				
Montreal[3]	"	25 00	25 00	25 00
Toronto[3]	"	25 00	25 00	25 00
Winnipeg	"	29 00	29 00	29 00
Vancouver	"	30 80	30 80	30 80
Minneapolis[4]	"	37 75	37 75	37 75
Middlings—				
Montreal[3]	"	32 50	32 50	32 50
Toronto[3]	"	32 50	32 50	32 50
Winnipeg	"	29 00	29 00	29 00
Vancouver	"	33 80	33 80	33 80

[1] Price per barrel of two 98-lb. cottons; [2] Price per barrel of two 98-lb. jutes.
[3] Prices do not include freight charges of $4.50 per ton paid by the Federal Government.
[4] Standard middlings.

BASIS OF QUOTATIONS—
Montreal and *Toronto:* carlots f.o.b. Ontario and Montreal lake and rail 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 delivered Vancouver; middlings—sacked, less than carlots, delivered. *Minneapolis:* carlots, prompt delivery.

Table 4.—Weighted Average Monthly Prices per cwt. of Live Stock (All Grades) at Principal Canadian Markets, July-September, 1944

SOURCE: Market Information Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture

Market	Cattle			Calves			Hogs[1]			Sheep and Lambs		
	July	August	September	July	August	September	July	August	September	July	August	September
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Montreal	9 19	8 09	8 41	8 84	8 05	8 58	17 25	17 31	17 35	12 48	10 54	9 84
Toronto	9 78	9 27	9 00	11 30	11 09	11 36	17 33	17 43	17 42	12 26	11 84	11 04
Winnipeg	8 69	8 14	8 04	9 86	9 80	9 76	16 45	16 45	16 45	7 90	9 83	8 87
Calgary	9 31	8 74	8 68	10 57	9 40	9 15	16 04	16 18	16 28	10 53	10 11	9 55
Edmonton	8 62	7 60	7 56	10 49	10 32	9 97	15 95	15 95	15 95	8 27	8 47	7 86
Moose Jaw	8 30	8 49	7 94	9 80	9 12	8 60	16 10	16 10	16 10	9 55	9 33	8 88

[1] Grade B-1, dressed basis.

Table 5.—Average Monthly Prices per cwt. of Live Stock at Chicago, U.S.A., July-September, 1944

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

Class and Grade	July	August	September
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Cattle and Calves—			
Beef steers, choice and prime	17 23	17 74	17 76
Beef steers, good	16 35	16 42	16 26
Beef steers, medium	14 62	14 04	13 40
Vealers, good and choice	14 54	14 55	15 26
Stocker and feeder steers, average price, all weights[1]	11 14	11 50	11 34
Hogs, average price, all purchases	13 25	14 32	14 42
Lambs, slaughter, good and choice	14 49	14 60	14 34

[1] Kansas City.

Table 6.—Average Monthly Prices per cwt. of Live Stock at Principal Canadian Markets, by Classes and Grades, July-September, 1944

SOURCE: Market Information Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture

Market, Class and Grade	July	Aug.	Sept.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Montreal—			
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	12 41	12 08	12 25
medium	11 41	11 01	11 18
common	9 58	9 24	9 47
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	12 50	12 17	12 19
medium	11 44	11 02	11 23
common	9 23	9 22	9 71
Heifers.....good	10 98	10 36	10 08
medium	9 70	9 34	9 29
Calves, fed.....good	12 43	–	–
medium	–	–	–
Calves, veal.....good and choice	14 10	14 00	13 83
common and medium	9 56	10 11	12 06
Cows.....good	9 18	8 93	8 65
medium	8 19	7 88	7 66
Bulls.....good	8 51	8 21	7 07
Hogs.....slaughter[1]	17 25	17 31	17 35
feeders[2]	–	16 00	–
Lambs.....good handyweights	13 07	11 90	11 47
Sheep.....good handyweights	4 68	4 53	4 09
Toronto—			
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	11 71	11 10	11 04
medium	11 33	10 78	10 35
common	10 58	9 73	9 12
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	12 19	11 87	11 70
medium	11 76	11 25	11 20
common	11 24	10 65	10 36
Heifers.....good	10 60	11 10	10 82
medium	11 26	10 69	10 32
Calves, fed.....good	12 61	12 57	12 82
medium	12 17	12 01	11 96
Calves, veal.....good and choice	13 35	13 73	14 17
common and medium	10 43	9 99	11 15
Cows.....good	9 02	8 72	8 46
medium	8 31	8 19	7 78
Bulls.....good	8 64	8 02	7 74
Stocker and feeder steers.....good	10 60	9 88	9 66
common	8 93	8 50	8 42
Hogs.....slaughter[1]	17 33	17 43	17 42
feeders[2]	13 00	13 00	13 00
Lambs.....good handyweights	14 98	13 84	12 90
common, all weights	10 59	8 98	8 50
Sheep.....good handyweights	5 02	5 17	4 30
Winnipeg—			
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	11 69	11 02	10 74
medium	10 38	9 91	9 61
common	9 09	8 72	8 27
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	11 64	11 01	10 71
medium	10 40	9 93	9 63
common	9 28	8 78	8 28
Heifers.....good	10 44	10 05	9 68
medium	9 44	9 13	8 54
Calves, fed.....good	11 70	11 39	11 28
medium	10 50	10 17	10 34
Calves, veal.....good and choice	12 13	12 03	12 14
common and medium	8 90	9 00	8 91
Cows.....good	8 42	7 78	7 91
medium	7 33	6 73	6 97

Market, Class and Grade	July	Aug.	Sept.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Winnipeg—concluded			
Bulls.....good	7 52	7 22	7 15
Stocker and feeder steers.....good	8 76	8 37	8 31
common	6 80	6 30	6 36
Stock cows and heifers.....good	7 20	6 50	6 50
common	5 79	5 44	5 25
Hogs.....slaughter[1]	16 45	16 45	16 45
feeders[2]	12 71	12 80	11 74
Lambs.....good handyweights	12 26	11 91	10 63
common, all weights	7 12	7 02	7 00
Sheep.....good handyweights	3 08	2 80	2 47
Calgary—			
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	11 89	11 12	10 76
medium	10 77	10 40	10 05
common	9 50	9 07	9 00
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	11 88	11 13	10 76
medium	10 83	10 34	10 08
common	9 50	9 03	9 00
Heifers.....good	10 76	10 58	9 70
medium	9 94	9 83	9 13
Calves, fed.....good	12 15	11 67	–
medium	11 25	10 76	–
Calves, veal.....good and choice	11 84	10 66	9 65
common and medium	9 80	8 33	8 00
Cows.....good	7 99	7 82	7 77
medium	7 35	7 02	6 85
Bulls.....good	7 52	6 75	6 03
Stocker and feeder steers.....good	9 54	9 05	9 00
common	7 87	7 24	7 04
Stock cows and heifers.....good	7 72	8 33	7 56
common	6 34	6 30	5 80
Hogs.....slaughter[1]	16 04	16 18	16 28
feeders[2]	12 05	12 27	12 05
Lambs.....good handyweights	11 99	11 60	10 51
Edmonton—			
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	12 00	11 07	10 74
medium	10 75	9 95	9 75
common	9 35	8 11	8 00
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	12 00	11 09	10 77
medium	10 75	10 05	9 75
common	9 50	8 40	8 03
Heifers.....good	10 35	10 35	10 14
medium	9 50	9 20	9 00
Calves, fed.....good	12 22	11 58	11 44
medium	11 35	10 75	10 45
Calves, veal.....good and choice	11 50	11 50	11 50
common and medium	9 85	9 85	9 85
Cows.....good	8 00	7 21	7 16
medium	6 75	6 21	6 06
Bulls.....good	7 19	6 42	6 35
Stocker and feeder steers.....good	8 60	8 08	8 00
common	7 40	6 70	6 60
Stock cows and heifers.....good	7 08	6 75	6 60
Hogs.....slaughter[1]	15 95	15 95	15 95
feeders[2]	13 00	13 00	13 00
Lambs.....good handyweights	11 50	11 19	10 23
common, all weights	8 05	8 40	7 46
Sheep.....good handyweights	6 28	5 65	4 96

Table 6.—Average Monthly Prices per cwt. of Live Stock at Principal Canadian Markets, by Classes and Grades, July-September, 1944—concluded

Market, Class and Grade	July	Aug.	Sept.	Market, Class and Grade	July	Aug.	Sept.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Moose Jaw—				**Moose Jaw**—concluded			
Steers, up to 1,050 lb.....good	11 25	10 57	10 48	Calves, veal....common and medium	8 77	8 00	8 38
medium	9 83	9 50	9 45	Cows.....good	7 87	7 32	7 32
common	8 50	8 13	7 92	medium	6 66	6 25	6 40
Steers, over 1,050 lb.....good	11 19	10 65	10 47	Bulls.....good	6 84	–	6 64
medium	9 82	9 50	9 50	Stocker and feeder steers.....good	8 62	8 25	8 21
common	–	7 77	8 17	common	7 32	6 17	6 48
Heifers.....good	9 87	9 75	9 36	Stock cows and heifers.....good	7 75	7 30	6 78
medium	8 99	8 29	8 30	common	5 51	5 43	5 43
Calves, fed.....good	–	10 50	10 40	Hogs.....slaughter[1]	16 10	16 10	16 10
medium	9 67	9 28	9 50	feeders[2]	11 51	11 64	11 64
Calves, veal.....good and choice	11 66	11 25	10 80	Lambs.....good handyweights	11 70	11 16	9 81

[1] Sold on dressed carcass basis.
[2] Sold alive.

Table 7.—Wholesale Prices of Produce at Principal Canadian Markets, July-September, 1944[1]

Item and Market	Unit	July	Aug.	Sept.	Item and Market	Unit	July	Aug.	Sept.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Halifax—					**Toronto**—concluded				
Hams, smoked, light, No. 1.	lb.	0 32	0 32	0 32	Potatoes, No. 1.....	75 lb.	2 24	1 68	1 52
Bacon, smoked, light, No. 1.	"	0 33	0 33	0 33	Timothy hay, good, No. 2, baled.....	ton	16 00	16 00	18 50
Pork, mess, barrelled.....	bbl.	34 56	34 56	34 56					
Beef carcass, steer, commercial quality.....	lb.	0 21	0 21	0 21	**Winnipeg**—				
Lamb carcass, good.....	"	[2]	[2]	0 27	Hams, smoked, light.....	lb.	0 30	0 30	0 30
Lard, pure, in tierces.....	"	0 12	0 12	0 12	Bacon, smoked, light.....	"	0 32	0 32	0 32
Butter, creamery, first grade, 2 lb. flats.....	"	0 37	0 40	0 40	Beef carcass, good steer, commercial quality.....	"	0 19	0 19	0 19
Cheese, coloured, twins and triplets.....	"	[2]	[2]	0 27	Lamb carcass, good.....	"	0 25	0 25	0 24
Eggs, grade A, large.....	doz.	0 44	0 48	0 48	Lard, pure, in tierces.....	"	0 13	0 13	0 13
Potatoes, No. 1.....	75 lb.	1 50	2 02	1 55	Butter, first grade, creamery prints.....	"	0 34	0 34	0 36
					Cheese, Manitoba triplets....	"	[2]	[2]	[2]
Saint John—					Eggs, grade A, large.....	doz.	0 40	0 41	0 44
Hams, smoked, light, No. 1.	lb.	0 32	[2]	[2]	Potatoes, No. 2.....	75 lb.	1 35	1 35	1 29
Bacon, smoked, light, No. 1.	"	0 34	[2]	[2]					
Beef carcass, country steers..	"	0 18	0 18	0 18	**Regina**—				
Lamb.....	"	0 30	0 27	0 27	Hams, smoked, light.....	lb.	[2]	[2]	[2]
Lard, pure.....	"	0 14	0 14	0 14	Bacon, smoked, light.....	"	0 31	0 31	0 31
Butter, creamery.....	"	0 36	0 36	0 38	Beef carcass, good steer and heifer, commercial quality.	"	0 19	0 19	0 19
Cheese, new.....	"	0 26	0 26	0 26	Lamb carcass, good spring...	"	0 24	0 24	0 24
Eggs, grade A, large.....	doz.	0 42	0 46	[2]	Lard, pure, in tierces.....	"	0 13	0 13	0 13
Potatoes, No. 1.....	75 lb.	2 22	2 05	1 62	Butter, first grade, creamery prints.....	"	0 34	0 35	0 35
Hay, pressed, No. 1, carlots.	ton	20 00	20 00	21 00	Cheese, Sask. Stiltons.....	"	[2]	0 28	[2]
					Eggs, grade A, large.....	doz.	0 35	0 36	0 37
Montreal—					Potatoes, No. 2.....	cwt.	1 95	2 37	1 68
Hams, smoked, light.....	lb.	0 31	0 31	0 31					
Bacon, smoked, light.....	"	0 33	0 33	0 33	**Calgary**—				
Beef carcass, good steer, commercial quality.....	"	0 20	0 20	0 20	Hams, smoked, light, No. 1.	lb.	0 31	0 31	0 29
Lamb carcass, choice, fresh..	"	0 28	0 26	0 25	Bacon, smoked, light, No. 1.	"	0 32	0 32	0 32
Lard, pure, in tierces.....	"	0 12	0 12	[2]	Beef carcass, good steer, commercial quality.....	"	0 19	0 19	0 19
Butter, first grade, creamery prints.....	"	0 36	0 36	0 37	Lamb carcass, good.....	"	0 24	0 24	0 24
Cheese, first grade, new, large, white.....	"	0 21	0 21	0 21	Lard, pure, in tierces.....	"	0 12	0 12	0 12
Eggs, grade A, large.....	doz.	0 40	0 45	0 46	Butter, first grade, creamery prints.....	"	0 34	0 34	0 35
Potatoes, No. 1.....	75 lb.	1 32	1 12	1 06	Cheese, new.....	"	0 26	0 26	0 26
Timothy hay, No. 2, baled..	ton	16 00	16 00	18 00	Eggs, grade A, large.....	doz.	0 35	0 36	0 38
					Potatoes, No. 2.....	cwt.	2 55	2 10	2 00
Toronto—									
Hams, smoked, light, No. 1.	lb.	0 31	0 31	0 31	**Vancouver**—				
Bacon, smoked, light, No. 1.	"	0 33	0 33	0 33	Hams, smoked, light.....	lb.	0 30	0 30	0 30
Beef carcass, good steer, commercial quality.....	"	0 20	0 20	0 20	Bacon, smoked, light.....	"	0 32	0 32	0 32
Lamb carcass, good.....	"	0 28	0 26	0 26	Beef carcass, good steer, commercial quality.....	"	0 20	0 20	0 20
Lard, pure, in tierces.....	"	0 14	0 14	0 14	Lamb carcass, good.....	"	0 26	0 25	0 25
Butter, first grade, creamery prints.....	"	0 35	0 36	0 36	Lard, pure, in tierces.....	"	0 14	0 14	0 14
Cheese, new, large, white, No. 1.....	"	0 21	0 21	0 21	Butter, first grade, creamery prints.....	"	0 36	0 37	0 37
Eggs, grade A, large.....	doz.	0 39	0 43	0 45	Cheese, large, white, new....	"	0 28	0 28	0 28
					Eggs, grade A, large.....	doz.	0 33	0 35	0 37
					Potatoes, No. 1.....	cwt.	2 33	1 87	2 06

[1] Prices for hams, bacon, beef, pork and lamb at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver; butter at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg; and eggs and potatoes at all centres are averages of weekly quotations. Other prices are quotations as at the 15th of the month. Prices for hams and bacon and barrelled mess pork include sales tax.
[2] No quotations.

Table 8.—Average Prices of Milk in Principal Canadian Cities, 1939-44

SOURCE: Dealers' Quotations

Description	Year	Halifax	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver
		cents per gal.	$ per cwt.	$ per cwt.	$ per cwt.	cents per lb. butter fat
Price Paid to Producers—						
Winter	1939	22·2—22·5	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
Winter	1942	24·7	2·32	2·40	2·33	49·3—51·3
Spring	1942	24·7	2·32	2·40	2·33	50·9—51·3
Summer	1942	24·7	2·32	2·40	2·33	50·7—54·1
Fall[1]	1942	26·8	2·50	2·50	2·35	65
Winter[1]	1943	26·8	2·50	2·50	2·35	65
Spring[1]	1943	26·8	2·50	2·50	2·35	72
Summer[1]	1943	26·8—27·8	2·50	2·50	2·35	72
Fall[1]	1943	27·2	2·50	2·50	2·35	72
Winter[1]	1944	29·8	2·50	2·45	2·35	72
Spring[1]	1944	29·8	2·50	2·45	2·35	72
Summer[1]	1944	29·8	2·50	2·45	2·35	72
		cents per qt.	cents per qt.	cents per qt.	cents per qt.	cents per qt.
Retail Price –						
Winter	1939	11·7	11	12	11	10
Spring	1939	12	11	12	10	10
Summer	1939	12	10·5—11	12	9·5—10·0	10
Fall	1939	12	10·5—12	12	10·0—10·5	10
Winter	1940	12	11—12	12	10—11	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
Winter	1942	12	12—12·5	13	11—12	10
Spring	1942	12	12—12·5	13	12	10
Summer	1942	12	12—12·5	13	12	10
Fall	1942	12·5	12·5	13	12	11
Winter[2]	1943	10·5—12·5	10·5—12·5	11—13	10—12	9—11
Spring[2]	1943	10·5	10·5	11	10	10
Summer[2]	1943	10·5	10·5	11	10	10
Fall[2]	1943	10·5	10·5	11	10	10
Winter[2]	1944	10·7	10·5	11	10	10
Spring[2]	1944	11	10·5	11	10	10
Summer[2]	1944	11	10·5	11	10	10

[1] Does not include subsidy of approximately 25 cents per cwt., effective September, 1942.
[2] Does not include subsidy of 2 cents per qt., effective January, 1943.