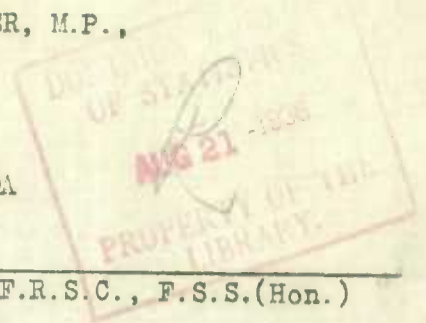


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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
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### Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report

Ottawa, August 20, 1936 - The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture issues to-day a report showing the condition of fruit and vegetable crops throughout Canada with prospects for the current season.

### SUMMARY

During the past month there has been little change in the general picture with regard to fruit and vegetable crop prospects. In the Maritime Provinces, weather conditions have continued almost ideal for growth and all crops have responded. The Nova Scotia apple crop promises a considerable increase over last year but quality will be lower as a result of severe scab and aphid injury and a larger proportion of the crop than usual will be moved through byproduct outlets. New Brunswick's crop is lighter than last year but the fruit is developing satisfactorily. Prince Edward Island shares the favourable conditions common to the other Maritime Provinces. In Quebec, vegetable crops are doing particularly well and apples, though a comparatively light crop, are developing satisfactorily. Ontario for the most part is still suffering from a prolonged drought which has taken a drastic toll of green vegetables in the southern and western parts of the province and has also reduced the prospects for the grape crop. Tree fruits have stood conditions fairly well so far except on light soils where fruit will be undersized. Rain is urgently needed to prevent serious damage to these crops. On the whole, all fruit crops are free from pests. Vegetable crops in Manitoba have suffered further declines during the past month and the crop outlook is poor indeed. In British Columbia, weather has been hot and dry but few crops have suffered as yet since there has been plenty of irrigation water. Tree fruits continue to size up well and plums, peaches and early apples are now being marketed freely. All vegetable crops are making good progress although some damage may result if rain does not come soon.

Note: - Where condition figures are quoted in the following reports, the basis is as follows: 1-poor; 2-below average; average; 3-average; 4-above average; 5-exceptionally good.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Ideal weather conditions have continued to prevail during the past month and growth of all crops has been very satisfactory. Small fruits of all kinds yielded well with the raspberry crop just finishing off now after a good season. Blueberries are abundant and of good quality and supplies will continue to be available for some time yet. In some parts of the Island the plum crop promises well but for the province as a whole the crop will be a little lighter than last year. Some damage from brown rot is showing up in orchards where spraying has not been thorough. In commercial orchards, apples have developed satisfactorily as to size although colour is not up to the standard of last year. Early varieties such as Duchess and Wealthy have set heavily but McIntosh is about 75 per cent of last year. Insects and diseases have given little trouble so far in well cared for orchards. Where growers omitted the delayed dormant spray, scab is prevalent but it is well controlled in thoroughly sprayed orchards. Aphid injury has been more severe than usual but apple maggot seems to be well under control in commercial orchards. Average prices received by growers for small fruits were as follows:

Strawberries	per quart	8 cents
Raspberries	per quart	18 cents
Cherries	per 6 quart basket	60 cents

All garden vegetables are making fine growth and local supplies are now filling the market requirements. The potato crop is very promising with growth vigorous and healthy. Some fields show misses but on the whole the stand is uniformly good. Little blight has appeared to date. Turnips are also showing excellent condition with prospects for a good crop.

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Since the July report, weather conditions have remained favourable for the growth of all crops. Following a cool July, August temperatures have been fairly high. A good general rain on August 15 relieved what might have developed into a serious dry spell and growth of all crops is satisfactory. The raspberry crop is practically finished after a season of good production at satisfactory prices. Blueberries are still abundant and of good quality.

The plum crop shows a considerable increase over last year. Some sections report as much as 100 per cent increase but for the province as a whole, it will probably be about 35 per cent above last season. The quality is good. Thorough spraying has been necessary to keep brown rot under control. Some orchards are badly infested with black knot and unless precautions are taken to eliminate this trouble, serious injury to the trees will result.

Apples have continued to make good growth and many orchards show large crops of good quality fruit. On the other hand, scab infection has been widespread both on foliage and fruit and an exceptionally heavy spray programme has been necessary to keep it in check. There will be a fairly high proportion of fruit which will have to be marketed as by-products and lower grades on account of scab injury as well as aphid damage which has been as severe this year as any season on record. Gravenstein and Ben Davis have been most seriously affected by the aphids and the former variety is still dropping fairly heavily as a result.

Through the sections where frost destroyed the blossoms, the set of fruit is light with no crop on some of the trees. Elsewhere however the trees are carrying a heavy crop, particularly Golden Russet which seems to be good everywhere, and for the whole Annapolis Valley area, the tree run crop is expected to be well above that of last year although it is doubtful if the packout will quite reach last year's figures owing to the damage from scab and aphids. Well informed observers are looking for a tree run crop of about 2,500,000 barrels. Some shipments of early varieties have already been made and the movement will be fairly brisk before the end of the month.

Pears, while not widely grown in the province, promise a fairly good crop this season with quality good. Some slight injury from pear psylla has been noted in the vicinity of Kentville.

The condition of tree fruits as at August 15 is given in the following table:

Gravenstein	1.2	Ben Davis	2.7	Golden Russet	3.4
King	3.1	Stark	2.1	Cox Orange	3.7
Ribston	3.0	McIntosh	2.6	Plums	3.0
Spy	3.8	Baldwin	2.6	Pears	2.3

Average prices received by growers for small fruits were as follows:

Strawberries	per quart	9.9 cents
Raspberries	per quart	18.2 cents
Cherries	per 6 quart basket	62.1 cents

All vegetable crops have made excellent growth and local markets are now being well supplied with home grown produce. Several carlot shipments of cabbage have been made from the Dartmouth area to central Canadian markets with a probability of a further movement. Potatoes are yielding well with the size of tubers medium to small and the quality good.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Under the influence of favourable growing conditions, crops in New Brunswick have continued to develop normally. The strawberry crop was the largest on record and while the berries were soft at times, in general the quality was good throughout the season. The total crop is estimated at 1,600,000 quarts. Raspberries have also done particularly well this season, the crop showing an increase of about 20 per cent over last year, or a total of 50,000 quarts. Prices to growers have averaged around 18 cents per quart. Blueberries are abundant and are being shipped in quantities to local and export markets as well as to canning factories.

With a rather light set in the commercial orchard sections, the apple crop will be smaller than last year although what fruit there is on the trees is sizing up well and will be of good quality except for some scab injury which has developed under

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of the proposed system on the performance of the system. The study is divided into two main parts: a theoretical analysis and an experimental evaluation. The theoretical analysis is based on the principles of the system and the experimental evaluation is based on the results of the experiments.

The study is organized as follows. Chapter 1 introduces the system and the objectives of the study. Chapter 2 presents the theoretical analysis of the system. Chapter 3 describes the experimental setup and the results of the experiments. Chapter 4 discusses the conclusions and the implications of the study.

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the influence of the wet spring and early summer. In well sprayed orchards, the damage from scab will not be heavy. Estimates of the commercial crop now indicate a prospective yield of 25,000 barrels with a higher percentage of early varieties than of winter sorts. Early apples are now being marketed freely.

The condition of apple trees as at August 15 is shown in the following table:

Crimson Beauty	1.4	Fameuse	1.9	Bishop Pippin	1.4
Transparent	1.8	Wolf River	1.8	Golden Russet	2.0
Melba	2.3	Alexander	1.7	Bethel	1.6
Dudley	2.1	Milwaukoe	1.6	Ben Davis	1.5
Wealthy	1.7	McIntosh	1.6	Spy	1.6
		Cortland	1.8		

All vegetable crops are growing well and supplies are sufficient for local market demands. Potatoes in the commercial districts have developed well although some blight is now showing up. Spraying has been carried on to control blight and insect damage and no serious outbreaks are threatening. Growers have been digging and shipping for about two weeks with a good demand at satisfactory prices.

#### QUEBEC

During recent weeks, weather conditions have continued favourable for the development of fruit crops. There has been sufficient rainfall for normal development and temperatures have been satisfactory for growth of both fruit and vegetable crops. More rain would be welcome in the Montreal district although a good shower on the 15th improved conditions considerably. All major pests are well under control in well sprayed orchards and in gardens, insects have been less troublesome than last season with the possible exception of onion maggot, cabbage maggot and aphids.

Moisture supplies were ample for the maturing of the raspberry crop which reached the peak early in the month although in the eastern sections of the province, production was well maintained up to the middle of the month or a little beyond. Quality of the crop was good throughout the season.

Blueberries are now coming on the market in large quantities and a good crop of high quality is in prospect.

Apples are developing well both as to size and colour. Early varieties are now being harvested in all the main orchard districts. The prospective crop is estimated at 68 per cent for Duchess and Yellow Transparent; 51 per cent for McIntosh; 82 per cent for Wealthy; 43 per cent for Fameuse and 70 per cent for other varieties; these figures being percentages of last year's crop.

Vegetable crops have made satisfactory growth and quality in most cases is well above average. Beans, cauliflower, early cabbage, corn, lettuce and potatoes are particularly good although in the latter case, quality has been reduced by the prevalence of scab and the tendency to market before maturity. The tomato crop is doing well and is expected to outyield that of last year. There has been a substantial truck movement of vegetables from Quebec points to centres in Ontario and this will probably continue for some time.

The condition of vegetable crops for the province as a whole, as at July 30, is given in the following table. Corresponding figures for the month ending June 30 are given in brackets:

Beans	4.0 (4.2)	Celery	3.5 (3.8)	Potatoes	4.0 (3.8)
Cauliflower	4.0 (4.1)	Corn	4.0 (4.0)	Peas	3.8 (4.1)
Cabbage (early)	4.0 (4.1)	Lettuce	4.0 (3.4)	Tomatoes	3.8 (3.9)
Carrots	3.9 (3.6)	Onions	3.8 (4.2)	Other vegetable	
				tables	3.4 (4.1)

Acreages under contract for canning factory use show a decrease of 3.9 per cent with beans and increases of 18.9 per cent for corn, 4.7 per cent for peas and 18.3 per cent for tomatoes. Last year the quantities of canned goods produced were as follows with corresponding figures for 1934 in brackets:

Beans, 232,020 (184,156) cases; Corn, 261,138 (180,715) cases; Peas, 333,449 (266,375) cases; Tomatoes, 414,712 (551,766) cases.

The following table shows the results of the investigation of the various factors which influence the rate of growth of the various organs of the body. The results are given in the following table.

Organ	Rate of growth	Rate of growth	Rate of growth	Rate of growth
Brain	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Heart	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Lungs	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Liver	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Spleen	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Stomach	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Intestines	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Bladder	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Uterus	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Vagina	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Testes	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Prostate	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Penis	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Clitoris	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Vulva	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Perineum	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rectum	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Anus	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Urethra	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Uterus	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Vagina	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Testes	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Prostate	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Penis	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Clitoris	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Vulva	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Perineum	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rectum	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Anus	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Urethra	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

The following table shows the results of the investigation of the various factors which influence the rate of growth of the various organs of the body. The results are given in the following table.

### TABLE I

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Spleen	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Stomach	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Intestines	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Bladder	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Uterus	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Vagina	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Testes	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Prostate	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Penis	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Clitoris	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Vulva	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Perineum	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rectum	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Anus	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Urethra	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

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## ONTARIO

Weather has been extremely dry during the past six weeks with moderate day temperatures and cool nights more recently. Apples in orchards on deeper soils continue to show satisfactory growth and fair sizing, but in orchards on poorer soils the fruit is showing the effect of the prolonged dry spell. In these orchards, apples have stopped growing and the quality is definitely and permanently impaired. If rain does not fall within the next ten days in Central Ontario, all apples in this area will be small and of poor quality. There is little scald injury in evidence. A few orchards are showing considerable side-worm injury while the infestation of green aphid is now past the stage of causing further injury. Apple scab appear to be well under control in most orchards where the regular sprays were applied. About 4,000 trees in the Brighton-Trenton area are showing drought spot and the apples on these trees are a total loss.

Orchards east of Kingston have not suffered from any lack of moisture and all apples are developing well. The total production in this section is not large, however, and will probably not amount to more than 15,000 barrels of commercial apples. The total apple crop in Central and Eastern Ontario exceeds the output in 1935, but is much smaller than in the years preceding 1933, when frost killing was severe and extensive.

Moisture conditions in Western Ontario have continued unfavourable since last report, with adverse effects on sizing of fruit in practically all districts. Scald damage was more pronounced on early and fall varieties of apples. Temperatures have also been unfavourable for good colour, particularly with Duchess. Scab infestation is below normal, but some side-worm injury is becoming noticeable.

Despite drought conditions, the pear crop is little below normal as to size of fruits. Unless early precipitation is received, however, Bartletts and later varieties will undoubtedly be undersized. Pest injury so far is very slight.

While drought has increased to some extent, mortality of peach trees throughout the Niagara Peninsula, the development of fruit has been fairly good to date, and with general freedom from pest injury of any kind. The crop should be a fair one of excellent quality provided rain comes soon, and only approximately 40 per cent below the heavy yield of last year.

Due doubtless to drought conditions, grapes are somewhat smaller than usual at this time of year, particularly on soils of low moisture holding capacity. Serious vine mortality continues in many vineyards. Blues and whites are mainly a two bunch crop with the reds running heavier. Hopper injury has been very light. First shipments of Early Champions, Portlands and Fredonias are expected about August 25th, with commercial mixed carlots of these varieties, together with Wordens by September 1.

In Eastern Ontario vegetables are of almost average condition except late cauliflowers which are below average and spinach which is poor. In Central, Southern and Western Ontario, vegetable crops are in the poorest condition ever recorded, except on irrigated soils. Lack of rainfall has ruined vegetable prospects over a widespread area. All second or summer crops have failed to reach normal, and late plantings have been greatly delayed. In some localities precipitation was received during the last few days and will help the parched crops. A general heavy rain within the next seven or eight days would promote growth and improve prospects for winter supplies, but a delay beyond this time would be too late to improve conditions much on non-irrigated lands. Insects are generally under control except the tobacco worm which is causing considerable damage in tomato fields and cabbage worms which are also quite numerous.

Cauliflowers are poor and depend upon rainfall for further development. Carrots range from poor to below average with moisture required for normal development. Sweet corn is average in extreme south-western counties and Georgian Bay area, but other sections report this crop poor to below average, with filling of ears irregular and foliage scorched. A greatly increased acreage of lettuce was planted in the Holland Marshes, where due to sub-irrigation the crop is good. The Toronto market is being practically supplied with lettuce from this area now. In almost all other districts, lettuce is poor. Late cabbage is poor to below average in all areas, except in extreme south-western counties and Brant. Onions and celery are only slightly below normal, as these crops are largely grown on muck soils or under irrigation. The producing areas of Elgin and Middlesex report onions in excellent condition and the Holland Marsh reports average, but the heaviest producing districts of Essex, Kent and Lambton require early rainfall and continued favourable weather in order to produce a fair yield. Beets are reported average in south-western counties, and below average in others. Prospects for main field tomatoes appear very irregular at the present time and ultimate yield, both as to volume and size of fruit, are definitely dependent upon early breaking of the

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most probable theory is that of spontaneous generation. This theory is based on the fact that life is everywhere, and that it is impossible to find a place where it did not originate. The author also discusses the possibility of life existing on other planets, and shows that this is a very real possibility.

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drought period. Canteloupes in the Leamington district, are average where irrigated but otherwise below average. Quality is good. In the Aldershot-Burlington areas canteloupes are below average due to a light set and poor sizing of melons, but the quality is excellent.

The condition of fruit and vegetable crops as at August 15 is shown in the following table:

	<u>Southern Ontario</u>	<u>Western Ontario</u>	<u>Central Ontario</u>	<u>Eastern Ontario</u>	<u>Average Province.</u>
Late Cabbage	1.5	1.8	1.0	2.8	1.5
Late Cauliflower	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.2
Late Carrots	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	1.6
Late Celery	2.5	2.8	2.0	3.0	2.5
Sweet Corn	2.0	1.3	1.0	3.2	1.5
Lettuce	1.5	2.3	1.5	2.5	1.8
Onions	2.5	2.4	2.0	3.0	2.5
Spinach	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.4
Field Tomatoes	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.1
Apples					
Early Varieties	2.4	2.3	3.0	1.7	2.1
Wealthy	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.0	2.5
Snow	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.0
McIntosh	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.3
Baldwin	2.4	1.7	1.6	-	2.1
Greening	2.7	2.7	2.0	-	2.6
Spy	2.1	3.5	3.5	-	3.3
Stark	2.6	2.6	2.8	-	2.6
Other Varieties	2.4	2.6	2.8	-	2.6
Pears					
Bartlett	2.2	1.5	2.3	-	2.0
Kieffer	2.8	2.8	2.0	-	2.6
Others	2.3	2.5	2.5	-	2.3
Peaches	2.2	-	-	-	2.2
Plums					
Japanese	2.2	1.8	-	-	2.0
European	1.0	1.6	2.5	-	1.2
Grapes	2.0	2.0	-	-	2.0

The estimated acreage of vegetables in Ontario in 1936, expressed as a percentage of the 1935 acreage is shown below:

	<u>Southern Ontario</u>	<u>Western Ontario</u>	<u>Central Ontario</u>	<u>Eastern Ontario</u>	<u>Province</u>
Late Cabbage	105%	100%	100%	110%	105%
Late Cauliflower	75%	75%	75%	130%	80%
Late Carrots	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Late Celery	70%	65%	60%	50%	62%
Sweet Corn	105%	105%	100%	110%	105%
Lettuce	80%	125%	75%	110%	100%
Onions	98%	125%	100%	110%	103%
Spinach	100%	100%	85%	110%	100%
Field Tomatoes	140%	110%	140%	100%	136%



Provisional estimated production of fruit crops in Ontario, 1936, expressed as a percentage of the 1935 crop.

	Southern Ontario % of 1935	Western Ontario % of 1935	Central Ontario % of 1935	Eastern Ontario % of 1935	Average Province % of 1935
Plums	40%	40%	120%	-	43%
Peaches	65%	-	-	-	65%
Pears	70%	65%	115%	-	70%
Grapes	60%	60%	-	-	60%
Apples					
Early Varieties	80%	87%	100%	-	83%
Wealthy	70%	80%	120%	100%	87%
Baldwin	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Spy	130%	95%	150%	-	125%
Greening	85%	125%	100%	-	100%
Stark	82%	77%	135%	-	108%
Snow	78%	73%	40%	40%	60%
McIntosh	50%	50%	70%	80%	63%
Other Varieties	90%	91%	105%	95%	95%
Total Apples	70%	75%	135%	100%	80%

Average prices received by growers at shipping point, (cost of containers included:

Season of 1936					
Strawberries per Qt.	9.25¢	9.25¢	11.0¢	12.3¢	9.75¢
Raspberries " "	15.0 ¢	15.0 ¢	12.5¢	17.5¢	15.3 ¢
Cherries					
Sweet, per 6 Qt.Bas.	44.0 ¢	44.0 ¢	-	-	44.0 ¢
Sour, per 6 Qt.Bas.	39.0 ¢	39.0 ¢	45.0¢	-	40.0 ¢

#### MANITOBA

The prolonged drought, combined with intense heat, has worked great havoc in gardens, and yields will be low. Experienced first-class gardeners in the Winnipeg area, for example, expect not more than 50 to 75 bushels of beets per acre; 80 to 125 bushels of carrots per acre and 80 to 110 bushels of onions per acre, and other crops in about the same proportions. Cabbages, of which a large acreage is grown, so far are almost a complete failure, but with immediate rain late cabbage might yield half a crop. Cauliflowers are a complete failure. Beans and tomatoes failed to set during the heat, although in some gardens yields will be reasonable. Other warm season crops, including vines and corn, are yielding generally around average. Other root crops, including parsnips, have suffered severely, but with generous rains at once would greatly improve. Potatoes are considered almost a total failure with yields of 10 to 25 bushels per acre reported. Where gardens have been irrigated, crops are yielding more nearly average returns. The same is true of small fruits but returns from tree fruits are most disappointing.

Rain which fell on Monday of this week was fairly general over the province and will improve the vegetable outlook to some extent.

The condition of vegetable crops at August 15 as reported by correspondents is shown in the following table:

Beans Snap	1.3	Celery	2(x)	Parsnips	2
Beets	2.1	Corn	2	Tomatoes	2.5(x)
Cabbage	1.1	Cucumbers	2	Potatoes	1
Carrots	1.7	Lettuce	1.5	Others	2.5(x)
Cauliflowers	1	Onions	1.7		

(x) Some irrigated.



### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Weather conditions during the past month have been mostly hot and dry with a few light showers in some districts. Crops have suffered little however as soil moisture supplies have been adequate with the exception of light soils at some Okanagan district points where irrigation water supplies have been short. The rapid evaporation of moisture has made the work of irrigating rather heavy but for the most part there has been sufficient water available. Cool nights have helped to retard the evaporation and the continued fine dry weather has kept disease attacks reduced to a minimum.

Small fruit crops are practically all cleaned up for the season with the exception of a few everbearing strawberries and raspberries. These crops will be short if the hot dry weather continues much longer. The loganberry crop on Vancouver Island was down about 30 per cent from last year although the quality was good. Early varieties of plums are finished at most southern points in the Okanagan and the later varieties are now beginning to move. On the Lower Mainland, the plum crop is seriously affected with brown-rot and this is causing some concern amongst the growers. First shipments of prunes from Okanagan points should move this week.

Pears are developing rapidly and picking of Bartletts will begin in about a week in the Lower Mainland, Okanagan and Kootenay districts, while some pickings of earlier varieties have already been made.

Main crop varieties of peaches are now moving freely from Okanagan points but there are practically no apricots available this season.

Apples continue to develop satisfactorily and with the crop clean so far and fine weather prevailing, there is little danger of a severe scab infection taking place between now and picking time. The movement of early varieties is well advanced with Transparents and Duchess practically cleaned up. Wealthy and Cox Orange are now ready to move while Gravensteins are being picked for green cookers. The marketing date for Wealthies has been advanced from September 1 to August 20 owing to the rapid development of the crop. Other varieties are sizing and colouring well and at the present time there is little evidence of any marked change in the estimated of production as published in the July report. Some orchards in the Kootenay district suffered severe hail damage but this was confined mostly to part of the Grand Forks area. In this district there has also been a marked increase in fire blight infection and strenuous measures will be required to control it.

Plentiful supplies of all vegetables are now available. Corn has been ready for the past two weeks on the Lower Mainland while tomatoes have also come ahead rapidly under the influence of the warm weather. The latter crop is now moving in full volume both to the fresh market and the canneries.

Onions are above average in quality and harvesting is now under way with ideal weather prevailing for curing. While the crop is a little smaller than usual, the quality is particularly good. Harvesting of onion seed is now going on in the Okanagan district.

Potatoes in the Lower Mainland area are yielding fair to good returns. Late blight has developed to some extent and will affect the crop in some sections. In the Grand Forks section, damage from wireworms has been severe this season, particularly on the early potato crop. Some of the late potato fields are showing burned tops where they have not been irrigated but on the whole the crop looks promising. On Vancouver Island supplies are limited and prices are advancing.

### UNITED STATES

The United States Department of Agriculture issued, on August 10, a report based on conditions at August 1 which shows a further decline in apple prospects due to dry weather in the Middle West. This has been partially offset by improvement in the Pacific Northwest. The crop is now estimated at 102,487,000 bushels, compared with 167,283,000 bushels in 1935 and the five year average (1928-32) of 161,333,000 bushels. It is expected that the western states will have 45 per cent of the country's crop, compared with 32 per cent in 1935. Hot dry weather in July retarded sizing but favoured the control of pests and diseases so that the fruit is generally clean and of good quality.

Potato prospects as at August 11 are the poorest ever recorded, being only 59.8 per cent of normal. The indicated average yield of 91.6 bushels per acre is the lowest since 1921. The present estimate of the crop is 294,537,000 bushels as compared with 387,678,000 bushels in 1935 and the five year average of 372,115,000 bushels. The late potato crop is in a critical condition and a continuation of the drought will result in very light yields in most of the commercially important districts from western New York to the Dakotas. Timely rains this month will, however, improve the prospects.



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