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In Charge, Horticultural Statistics:R.H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C.
R.E. Johnson, M.Sc.Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report

Ottawa, May 31, 1940 - The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in cooperation with the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, issues today a report showing the condition of fruit and vegetable crops in the main producing areas.

SUMMARY

The tree and small fruits came through the winter in excellent condition. Rodent damage in the East has been very limited. Backward spring conditions have delayed development in all provinces with the exception of British Columbia where the season is slightly ahead of last year. The cool, wet weather in the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario has promoted the discharge of large quantities of apple scab spores and unless spraying is done thoroughly this disease may seriously affect the grade of this year's crop. From the appearance of the buds, an average crop of apples is expected in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. From present indications the crop in Quebec should be slightly smaller than the 1939 crop, while in the Eastern section of Ontario an average to better-than-average crop is in prospect. A crop slightly less than average is expected in western Ontario. Prospects for pears, plums, prunes, cherries, peaches and strawberries are average to slightly better than average. With the exception of cherries, production of all tree and small fruits in British Columbia will be larger than in 1939.

There is an increased interest in vegetables throughout the Dominion this spring. British Columbia is the only province where the season is well advanced; in the other provinces, backward spring conditions have delayed operations. The three major producing provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, report an increase in the acreage of tomatoes, while the area devoted to onions will be smaller than in 1939.

The marketing of the 1939 apple crop was carried out under the direction of the National Apple Advisory Board and steps are now being taken by this Board to provide for the 1940 crop. The total exports of fruit for the first seven months of the war, September 1939 to March 1940, were less than exports for the corresponding period in the previous year, due to the greatly reduced exports of fresh apples. On the other hand, exports of fresh and frozen blueberries and strawberries, dried apples and canned fruits of all sorts showed substantial increases. Over the same period baked beans and canned tomatoes showed very large increases, while potato and onion exports were less. The increases in exports of canned fruits and vegetables were due to the demand for these commodities in the United Kingdom. This market has been cut off, however, as a result of the restrictions imposed by the British Government on imports of all canned fruits and vegetables. These restrictions came into effect on April 8 and at present there seems to be no prospect of the regulations being relaxed.

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

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

(May 23)

Fruit: The weather during the past winter was moderate with no extreme temperatures, although the mean temperature was colder than for the previous winter. The snowfall was lighter than usual but it stayed on the ground as there were no thaws of any consequence. As a result, the orchards and small fruit plantations suffered no winter injury. Rodent damage was slight and confined to unprotected orchards and to some gardens located in towns and villages. The spring weather, thus far, has been backward. There have been late frosts but they have caused no damage. Tree fruits are at present in the pink stage and bloom is expected about June 1. The first spray was applied about a week ago.

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (Concluded)

Vegetables: Very little planting has been done so far this year on account of the rain. There will be a moderate expansion in acreage, the greatest increases being in tomatoes, carrots, parsnips, beans, peas and boots. Relief gardens will be promoted again in Charlottetown, while the Provincial Department of Agriculture is sponsoring community gardens at Cascumpec. Generally speaking, there is an increased interest in the production of vegetable crops this year.

NOVA SCOTIA
(May 26)

Fruit: The orchards and small fruit plantations came through the winter in excellent condition. The temperatures were not as severe as usual and there was a heavier-than-normal snowfall. No winter injury has so far been reported and rodent damage is at a minimum. Spring temperatures have been low for this time of year and development has been retarded. As a result of the backward spring, spraying is ten days later than normal, most growers having completed the first application while some have begun to put on the second spray. It is reported, however, that the spraying is not being done as carefully as usual. The cool, moist weather has caused a heavy discharge of apple scab spores and this, coupled with indifferent spraying, is expected to result in a heavy scab infestation. Insect pests are not expected to be troublesome, although some growers anticipate an outbreak of scale insects. From the present appearance of the apple trees there should be an average show of bloom. The sub-grade portion of the crop will probably be larger than normal due to some neglect of spraying, a heavy scab infection and lighter fertilizer applications. It is too early yet to make any definite statements concerning the strawberry and raspberry crops.

Vegetables: An increase in the vegetable acreage is expected this year but as the season is two weeks later than usual, no attempt has yet been made to estimate the increase.

NEW BRUNSWICK
(May 22)

Fruit: Both tree and small fruits have come through the winter in excellent condition. No winter injury has been reported but some orchards suffered slightly from mice damage. The season has been backward and development of both tree and small fruits has been slow. It will be some time yet before the orchards come into bloom. However, from the present appearance of the buds an average crop is anticipated. As a result of the late season, there has been no injury from late frosts. The cool weather and frequent rains have delayed spraying and this, together with a heavy discharge of apple scab spores, may result in a severe infestation of this disease.

QUEBEC
(May 28)

Fruit: The temperatures during the past winter have been very satisfactory for the orchards. Although little snow fell until the month of March there was sufficient to protect the roots. There were heavy snowfalls, however, in March and April and many young trees were damaged in the Montreal area. On the other hand, snow in the Quebec City district caused less damage than in the previous winter. Some frost injury to the fruit spurs is reported, however. Rodent damage throughout the province is much less severe than last year. The spring is much later than usual but there has been no injury as a result of late frosts. Orchards in the Montreal area came into bloom about May 27, while the trees in the Quebec City district are not expected to blossom for another seven to ten days. This is several days later than last year and about twelve days behind a normal season. Judging by the abundance of bloom in the Montreal area, the early varieties, on the whole, will produce slightly less than last year while the fall varieties, especially McIntosh, should bear a crop about equal to that of 1939.

The war has not affected the spray program for this year except that it will be carried out as economically as possible. This also applies to the use of fertilizer. Every effort is being made to eliminate several of the poorer varieties and the grading regulations will be strictly applied. An apple juice plant is to be built and is expected to handle all the low grade fruit in Rouville County. The small fruit plantations came through the winter in better condition than a year ago and larger crops of both strawberries and raspberries are anticipated.

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QUEBEC (Concluded)
(May 18)

Vegetables: A report of the condition of the vegetable crops in the Montreal district indicates that for the most part there will be no change in acreage of the various vegetables. Increases in the area planted to cabbage, carrots, iceberg lettuce, potatoes and tomatoes are, however, in prospect. On the other hand, celery and onion plantings are expected to be smaller than in 1939.

Due to the cold, dull weather the progress of transplanting has been slowed up and plants already out in the fields have not made any appreciable growth. Moisture is abundant but lack of sunshine has retarded all development. Among the spring vegetables, asparagus is now appearing in quantity on the local markets. All types of lettuce have been transplanted to the field; supplies at present available are being sold out of the frames. Local shallots are plentiful and of good quality. Fall planted spinach is now being marketed and field-sown radishes will be ready for pulling in about two weeks.

The planting of early summer vegetables is progressing slowly. Early seedings of peas, carrots and beans are beginning to appear above ground while early beet plantings are about completed. Early cabbage, cauliflower and leeks are being set out in the field. The onion acreage is expected to be about a quarter less than in 1939. Seeding is completed and the Red Globe variety was the most heavily planted. Some growers are putting in parsnip seed but the bulk of the planting will be done about June 1. The acreage of tomatoes is expected to be greater than last year but transplanting from the frames will not be general for another ten days.

ONTARIO
(May 25)

Western Ontario

Fruit: The tree, bush and vine fruits suffered practically no damage as a result of the past winter. In some areas, however, some slight injury was caused by rabbits and mice, particularly to the young trees. Strawberry and raspberry plantations have apparently come through the winter in excellent condition. Spring temperatures and weather have been satisfactory for development of all bush and tree fruits, although continued cool weather has somewhat retarded blossom development. However, no damage from spring frosts has been reported. The usual spray practices have been carried out and while recent wet, cool weather may be conducive to the development of scab and other fungous diseases, adequate spray control measures are expected to be taken. Special attention is being given to the control of bud moth in those areas where this pest was found last year.

The condition of the fruit crops as indicated by the bloom is as follows:

Apples, Early	2.4	Cherries, Sweet	3.0
Fall	2.8	Sour	3.1
Winter	2.9	Peaches	3.1
Pears	3.0	Strawberries	3.1
Plums and prunes	3.0		

Vegetables: While weather conditions retarded early growth, there has been a noticeable improvement since May 20 and most crops are now developing favourably.

The condition and percentage change in acreage of the vegetable crops are now reported as follows:

	Percentage Change		Percentage Change
Asparagus	3.0	Corn, sweet	3.0
Beans, snap	2.9	Lettuce	3.0
Beets, bunching	3.0	Onions	3.0
Cabbage, early	3.1	Peas, garden	3.0
Cauliflower, early	3.0	Potatoes, early	2.9
Carrots, bunching	3.1	Spinach	3.1
Celery, early	3.9	Tomatoes, fresh	3.0
		" (canning)	-

There have been reports that because of the proposed reduction in the tobacco acreage, some growers intend to convert the idle land to vegetables. On investigation it has been found that although a small acreage may be devoted to vegetables, the ground is generally unsuited for this purpose and will therefore be either left idle or sown to a cover crop of rye.

General Information

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for the year ending December 31, 1914.

The total area of land owned by the United States, exclusive of the public domain, was 1,000,000,000 acres, or 15,625,000 square miles.

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Public Domain

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Category	Area (Acres)
Public Domain	1,000,000,000
Land Owned by the United States	1,000,000,000
Land Owned by the States	1,000,000,000
Land Owned by the Private	1,000,000,000

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The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for the year ending December 31, 1914.

ONTARIO (Concluded)

Eastern Ontario:

Fruit: The tree and small fruits came through the winter in excellent condition with the exception of some older patches of raspberries, which are showing considerable cane injury and delayed leafing. Several blocks of young trees were damaged by rabbits but rodent injury on the whole was slight. Due to the cold, backward weather growth of both bush and tree fruits was delayed, but with warm weather and heavy showers during the past week growth has improved and is now about normal. Although growers are applying the regular sprays, the wet weather during the past week has been favourable for the development of scab. From the appearance of the buds all tree fruits should produce average to better-than-average crops.

Vegetables: The cool weather early in the month delayed the usual spring work, while the heavy rains since May 18 have prevented the proper preparation of the land for planting and seeding.

The condition and percentage change in acreage of the vegetable crops are as follows:

			<u>Percentage Change</u>			<u>Percentage Change</u>
Asparagus	3.0	3.0	- 3	Corn, sweet	2.7	- 25
Beans, snap		3.0	+ 7	Lettuce	3.0	+ 5
Beets, bunching		3.0	+ 20	Onions	3.0	+ 15
Cabbage, early		3.0	+ 5	Peas, garden	3.0	+ 5
Cauliflower, early		3.0	- 5	Peas, canning	3.0	+ 80
Carrots, bunching		3.0	+ 30	Potatoes, early	2.7	- 7
Celery, early		3.0	- 15	Spinach	2.7	- 6
				Tomatoes, fresh	2.7	- 10
				Tomatoes, canning	3.0	+100

MANITOBA
(May 25)

The 1939-40 winter, the mildest in many years, was accompanied by an unusually light snowfall. The very low soil moisture content of the previous autumn was not improved at the spring break-up. Two heavy snowfalls in late March provided much needed moisture to that part of Manitoba south of the main line of the C.P.R. Frequent heavy showers since that date have made the moisture situation excellent in the southern part. In the north-central portion there is sufficient moisture to effect germination, but additional rains are needed to ensure continued growth. The north is badly in need of rain. A brief warm spell in mid-April was followed by somewhat cooler weather which continued to about May 20. Several degrees of frost, ranging as low as 10°F., were reported at many points on May 15 but the damage appears to be negligible. The rather cool, damp weather has held all crops back so that the season is approximately one week later than last year. It has been much warmer during the past few days however, and all crops are responding accordingly. Continued warm weather will soon bring all crops up to last season.

Seeding of vegetable crops in the field began about May 1, and is now nearly complete. There is very little change in the acreage planted this year compared with 1939. Some sections are replacing a small acreage of vegetables with sugar beets for the new sugar factory. Slight increases in acreage by other growers, however, have tended to offset the decrease due to sugar beet growing. All transplanted crops including lettuce, onions, cabbage and cauliflower were set in the field by May 8 and 10 and the growth of these crops is very favourable. Some early celery was transplanted at the same time and protected by prepared waxed paper. The main celery crop will be set out within the next week. The only local fresh vegetable crop coming on the market at this time is asparagus. Small quantities began to arrive this week. Fresh local rhubarb will begin to appear on Winnipeg markets this coming week.

All trees, shrubs and flowers came through the winter in excellent condition. The amount of winter-killing was very small considering the light snow covering.

SASKATCHEWAN
(May 27)

Vegetables: Until recently cool weather has prevailed with light frosts reported in many districts and heavy frosts at a few points. Very little damage, however, resulted. With the exception of the north-eastern section and a few central points, the season is from one to two weeks later than normal. Although very little planting was done before May 10, it was general in most districts about May 15. Early growth is reported to be slow on account of the cool weather but accelerated with the advent of higher temperatures. Green onions and rhubarb grown in the open are now on the market and in some districts greerhouse and hot-bed vegetables. Vegetables for the most part are grown for home consumption and little change in acreage is noted except in the southern areas where favourable moisture conditions have resulted in a small increase.

ALBERTA
(May 27)

Vegetables: Owing to heavy and frequent rains and occasional snow storms through the entire vegetable-producing district, spring plantings of all vegetables were delayed and the season is from two to three weeks later than last year. There have been no reports of late frosts, however. Planting of all vegetables in the Lethbridge and Medicine Hat areas is finished, while in the Calgary district planting of potatoes and late vegetables is still proceeding. All early vegetables are reported to be making good progress. Local leaf lettuce, green onions, radishes and small quantities of spinach are at present on the market.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
(May 28)

Fruit: The weather during the past winter has been very mild and no damage to either tree or small fruits has been reported. The spring is earlier than last year with satisfactory moisture conditions and ideal weather during the blossoming period. The bloom on all fruit trees indicates that generally the crops will be heavy with the exception of cherries which may be lighter than in 1939. The small fruits are also in excellent condition and are expected to produce larger crops than last year. They are earlier than a year ago and the first shipments of strawberries are already on the market. Carload lots are expected at the end of the month.

Vegetables: The vegetable crops are well advanced with asparagus and spinach on the market for the past month. Lettuce and new potatoes are now beginning to move into consumption. The indications point to larger tomato plantings than last year, while the onion acreage will be smaller. All other vegetables are expected to be about the same as a year ago.

THE MARKETING OF THE 1939 APPLE CROP

As a result of the outbreak of war in Europe last September, Canadian growers were faced with a serious loss of markets and immediately realized that unless extraordinary steps were taken, the apple growers of all provinces would be unable to market the major portion of their crop, even at a loss. Early in September, therefore, the National Apple Advisory Board was set up to study means of disposing of the crop. Considering that Nova Scotia growers normally export about 66 per cent of their apples, it was apparent that an outlet would have to be provided for a considerable quantity of this fruit. The Board, therefore, recommended and the Government implemented, under the War Measures Act, the canning and drying of 1,333,000 barrels of No. 1 and Domestic apples. The processors were instructed to pay a price approximating 65 per cent of the three-year average net returns for these grades and were protected again loss.

Provision was also made for the marketing of the fruit of the other provinces. On September 30, at the recommendation of the Board, Canada was divided into zones. Shipments within these zones were controlled by the Federal Fruit Inspectors who were instructed to refuse certificates on shipments:

- (a) From British Columbia to points east of Manitoba.
- (b) From Ontario and Quebec to points west or east thereof.
- (c) From Nova Scotia to points in or west of Quebec Province.

THE MARKETING OF THE 1939 APPLE CROP. (Concluded)

On October 20, the restrictions on shipments within the zones were modified and L.C.L. shipments of British Columbia apples from Winnipeg were permitted as far east as Manaki, Kenora and Fort Frances in Ontario, while the Magdalen Islands and the Gaspé coast in Quebec were included in the Maritime zone. In addition to these changes in zoning, shipments of large size Extra Fancy British Columbia Delicious to Toronto and large size Extra Fancy and Fancy British Columbia Rome Beauty to Montreal were certified. These shipments were held under detention and released on the recommendation of the Board. Shipments of large size Ontario No. 1 Spies were also certified for shipment under detention to public storages in Winnipeg to be released on recommendation.

On December 11, the shipment of Nova Scotia Spies was permitted to Lévis, Quebec City and the Lake St. John District in Quebec, while British Columbia Delicious under detention in Ontario, and Ontario Spies under detention in Manitoba, were released.

A further change was made on January 1 when Spies from Nova Scotia were released for shipment to Montreal and points east thereof. The zoning restrictions were finally removed on January 27.

Export shipments until mid-November were under no restrictions except those imposed by lack of shipping space and inadequate convey facilities. At that time however, the United Kingdom requested the Canadian authorities to restrict exports to 50 per cent of the quantity normally shipped. In consultation with the Canadian officials in London a figure of 1,350,000 long hundred weight was agreed on. On the basis of normal shipments this total was divided between the three exporting provinces as follows: Nova Scotia 61 per cent or 711,105 barrels; Ontario 3.78 per cent or 43,964 barrels and British Columbia 35.08 per cent or 1,326,024 boxes.

It soon became apparent that due to lack of shipping space, Nova Scotia shippers would not be able to fill their quota. As it was imperative that the full Canadian allotment should be taken up, it was decided to redistribute the provincial quotas from time to time. At the time of the last redistribution on March 16, the total Canadian exports were divided as follows: Nova Scotia 353,640 barrels, Ontario 70,732 barrels and British Columbia 2,400,791 boxes.

The success of these arrangements in disposing of the 1939 crop is clearly shown in the table below. Although the quantities in storage on Nov. 1, 1939 were 2,974,733 bushels greater than on the same date in 1938, the stocks on hand on May 1, 1940 were only 48,609 bushels higher than on May 1, 1939. Stocks on hand on May 1, 1939 were 2.6 per cent of the quantity in store on November 1, 1938 whereas the stocks on May 1, 1940 were only 2.3 per cent of the holdings on November 1, 1939.

Canadian Apples in Cold and Common Storage, including Storage by Commercial Growers.

	Boxes	Barrels	Other Bushels	Total in Bushels
November 1, 1938	2,810,392	1,576,158	662,493	8,201,359
May 1, 1939	140,760	10,215	41,847	213,252
Stocks on hand on May 1, in terms of percentage of November 1 stocks				2.6
November 1, 1939	3,530,734	2,232,918	946,604	11,176,092
May 1, 1940	150,641	20,299	50,323	261,861 ¹
Stocks on hand on May 1, in terms of percentage of November 1 stocks				2.3

¹ Preliminary

THE MARKETING OF THE 1940 APPLE CROP

The loss of the major portion of the export markets for Nova Scotia apples has made it clear that the growers of that province will have to be assisted in maintaining the necessary cultural practices. The Agricultural Supplies Board proposes, therefore, that the Dominion, under the provisions of the War Measures Act, guarantee a net return equivalent to 80 per cent of the net average returns for the three years 1936, 1937 and 1938, the quantity not to exceed 1,147,500 barrels or approximately 85 per cent of the average exports of these three years.

THE MARKETING OF THE 1940 APPLE CROP (Concluded)

No definite arrangements have so far been made to assist the growers of the other provinces, but it is at present suggested that a zoning plan similar to that applied in 1939 will be put into effect. It must be noted, however, that any decisions made at this time will be provisional and will be affected by the size of the crops which will not be known until August.

UNITED KINGDOM RESTRICTIONS ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE IMPORTS

With the outbreak of war, the United Kingdom Government found it necessary to prohibit imports of a great many commodities, except under license from the British Board of Trade. Among these commodities were included certain fruits and vegetables, both fresh and preserved.

On March 20, 1940 the licensing of foodstuffs was extended and the schedule specifically included:-

Fruit, fresh, raw, dried or preserved (including fruit pulp); fruit juices; Vegetables, fresh, raw, dried or preserved and preparations made wholly or partly from vegetables; vegetable juices.

A further change was made on March 27 when an Open General License was issued permitting the importation of the following fruits and vegetables from any country:-

Bananas; tomatoes, fresh or raw; vegetables, dried including dried vegetables suitable for use as seeds; vegetables, preserved in salt or brine (not including olives).

and the following from all parts of the British Empire, omitting certain exceptions which do not affect Canada:-

Apricot and peach kernels; fruit, fresh or raw; fruit juices; fruit, preserved with added sugar, the following: crystallized, glace, metz or drained; jam and marmalade; peel, candied or drained; vegetables fresh or dried, other than potatoes and onions.

Goods for which an Open General License has been issued enter the United Kingdom without the necessity of securing individual licenses for each shipment.

On April 8 the United Kingdom Ministry of Food became the sole importer of canned fruits and canned vegetables. The Ministry decided that in principle, no imports would be permitted from Canada during the next few months but added, however, that a final decision had not been taken.

On May 23, the Foreign Tariffs Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce issued a statement pointing out that the United Kingdom Government had carefully reviewed the whole import programme and arrived at the conclusion that further purchases of Canadian canned fruits, vegetables and soups must be discontinued.

EXPORTS

The increase in total value of vegetable exports from Canada during the period September 1939 to March 1940 over the corresponding period of a year ago is due to the very large increases in exports of baked beans and pork and beans and tomatoes to the United Kingdom. The value of exports of fresh vegetables showed little change, with a slight increase in the shipment of turnips but a falling off in the export of potatoes and onions.

The total value of fruit exports during the period September 1939 to March 1940 showed a sharp reduction from that of the corresponding period a year ago. This reduction is due to the greatly decreased movement of fresh apples to the United Kingdom. On the other hand, dried and canned apples show substantial increases. Exports of canned peaches and canned pears also exceed those of the previous year.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of vast resources and opportunities, but also one of challenges and hardships. Over the years, the United States has grown from a small colony to a powerful nation, and its history is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people.

THE FOUNDING OF THE NATION

The founding of the United States is a story of vision and leadership. It was the vision of men like George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin who saw the potential of a new nation. They fought for independence and established a government that has stood the test of time. Their legacy is a source of pride and inspiration for all Americans.

The early years of the United States were marked by challenges and struggles. The country was a collection of small, isolated colonies, and it took time to develop a sense of unity and identity. Despite these challenges, the United States emerged as a powerful nation, and its history is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people.

The United States has a rich and diverse history, and its people have made many contributions to the world. From the founding of the nation to the present day, the United States has been a leader in many fields, including science, technology, and the arts. Its history is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people.

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EXPORTS (Concluded)

Canadian Exports of Vegetables and Fruit for the period September 1939 to March 1940
as Compared with the Corresponding Period a Year Ago

Vegetables	Exports to	Unit	Quantity 1938-39	Value 1938-39	Quantity 1939-40	Value 1939-40
Total Vegetables ^{1/}	Total		-	5,101,637	-	8,827,820
	U.K.		-	3,350,662	-	6,976,022
Onions	Total	bu.	114,470	82,985	100,434	71,198
	U.K.		-	-	-	-
Potatoes, N.O.P.	Total	bu.	570,626	371,800	439,756	354,093
	U.K.		-	-	-	-
Turnips	Total	bu.	2,178,936	701,626	2,255,539	952,706
	U.K.		-	-	-	-
Baked beans and Pork and beans, canned	Total	lb.	7,322,857	281,504	36,702,872	1,740,839
	U.K.		5,460,633	178,195	35,344,814	1,652,079
Tomatoes, canned, including Pulp, Paste and Juice	Total	lb.	46,579,497	2,057,221	102,965,330	4,733,049
	U.K.		44,871,736	1,962,706	101,441,539	4,643,529
<u>Fruit</u>						
Total Fruit ^{1/}	Total		-	11,958,620	-	8,717,435
	U.K.		-	10,322,710	-	7,728,701
Apples, fresh	Total	bb1.	2,836,407	9,952,672	1,321,002	4,461,474
	U.K.		2,490,861	8,665,257	1,179,802	3,948,604
Blueberries, fresh and frozen	Total	lb.	3,168,859	183,355	4,563,670	284,321
	U.K.		23,715	4,198	2,104	142
Strawberries, fresh and frozen	Total	lb.	626,352	38,718	1,246,582	108,387
	U.K.		587,296	35,915	1,244,234	108,257
Other fresh fruit	Total	lb.	-	393,141	-	194,904
	U.K.		-	383,344	-	182,926
Apples, dried	Total	lb.	479,561	43,384	1,079,225	100,866
	U.K.		149,150	10,895	1,036,650	97,427
Apples, canned	Total	lb.	9,989,286	470,867	24,590,135	1,097,016
	U.K.		9,978,215	470,236	24,375,945	1,089,186
Peaches, canned	Total	lb.	1,235,375	83,676	4,942,129	366,057
	U.K.		1,085,827	73,113	4,693,380	348,892
Pears, canned	Total	lb.	6,197,366	390,974	22,167,291	1,507,385
	U.K.		6,031,986	379,514	21,927,200	1,490,051

^{1/} Others not listed separately are included in the total.

U.K.- United Kingdom.

TABLE 1

Summary of the results of the survey of the ...

Year	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population
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Source: ...

STOCKS OF CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Although the storage of canned fruits include some foreign products, the comparison of the quantities on hand April 1, 1938, 1939 and 1940 brings to light that, except for apple products, fruit cocktail and salad, peaches and plums, the stocks of canned fruits on April 1, 1940 are well below the average for the two previous years. It should be remembered, however, that the rate of disappearance of the April 1, 1940 stocks will not be as rapid as in past years due to the restrictions on exports to the United Kingdom.

Stocks of canned vegetables on April 1, 1940, except for baked beans, carrots, carrots and peas, are below the average for the previous two years at the same time. The great increase in baked beans this year is due to the stimulated demand in the United Kingdom, resulting in a sharply increased output by the canning plants.

Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables on Hand
(Canners, Wholesale Dealers and Chain Store Warehouses)

Fruits, Canned	April 1 1938	April 1 1939	Two-year Average	April 1 1/2 1940
	Cases			
Apples, including crabapples	156,091	148,851	152,471	451,228
Applesauce	(1)	10,096	10,096	22,665
Apple pie filling	(1)	17,321	17,321	26,672
Apricots	59,742	34,391	47,066	18,151
Blueberries	32,439	29,693	31,066	16,267
Cherries	39,494	85,394	62,444	54,019
Fruit cocktail and fruits for salad	12,366	23,095	17,730	19,787
Grapefruit	23,441	22,065	22,753	19,510
Lemonberries	3,425	11,064	7,244	3,438
Peaches	342,528	289,249	315,888	357,497
Pears	453,209	379,228	416,218	153,709
Pineapples	111,038	90,585	100,811	93,955
Plums	50,881	58,924	54,902	56,862
Raspberries	24,990	21,998	23,494	14,365
Rhubarb	3,968	6,210	5,089	1,514
Strawberries	28,306	23,382	25,884	11,368
Other Small fruits	5,019	2,503	3,761	1,821
All other fruits	5,117	1,704	3,410	2,383
<u>Vegetables, Canned</u>				
Asparagus	71,290	39,204	55,247	33,656
Beans, green or wax	228,065	347,355	287,710	176,947
Beans, baked, etc.	271,195	252,659	261,927	506,901
Beets	39,018	43,202	41,110	33,017
Carrots	18,646	17,727	18,186	20,155
Carrots and peas	(3)	14,988	14,988	31,594
Carrots, peas and beans (Macedoine)	(3)	(3)	-	18,899
Corn	1,028,715	1,255,683	1,142,199	747,131
Peas	926,932	1,481,022	1,203,977	538,687
Pumpkin	91,636	113,016	102,326	52,905
Spinach	28,680	48,568	38,624	25,534
Tomatoes	1,548,351	1,781,005	1,664,678	593,409
All other vegetables	42,183	30,012	36,097	13,275

(1) Not collected prior to October 1, 1938

(2) Preliminary

(3) Not reported separately.

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