

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

NE PAS PRÊTER

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, M.P.,

Minister of Trade and Commerce

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

Price: \$1.00 per year.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C.
Acting Chief, Agricultural Branch:	C. F. Wilson, Ph.D.
In Charge, Horticultural Statistics:	R. E. Johnson, M.Sc.

Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report

Ottawa, September 27, 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 for the month of September.

SUMMARY

With the exception of plums and prunes, the prospects for all tree fruits now being harvested have declined since the August Report. The greatest reduction is in the apple crop. Serious losses as a result of a gale in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and below-normal development and damage from insects and disease in Quebec and Ontario have substantially lowered the crop prospects. The British Columbia crop also shows a slight drop in outlook. The total Canadian apple crop is at present estimated to be 3,722,400 barrels, which is 698,600 barrels less than the August conditions indicated and 2,069,500 barrels less than the crop of 5,791,900 barrels produced in 1939. A slight reduction in the prospects for the pear crop is reported in Ontario, lowering the Canadian total to 547,500 bushels as compared with 577,100 bushels in 1939. The plum and prune crop, on the other hand, is now estimated at 222,700 bushels which is slightly above the August estimate of 221,500 bushels but lower than the 268,100 bushels harvested last year. The reduced prospects for the peach crop are due to unfavourable conditions in Ontario. The September estimate of 716,200 bushels for Canada is 68,200 bushels below the August indications and 23.4 per cent below the 1939 crop. The Dominion grape crop also showed a decline during the past month due to a reduction in the prospects in Ontario. Production this year is now expected to be 37,400,000 pounds compared with 55,595,900 pounds a year ago.

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.

NOVA SCOTIA (September 26)

The windstorm on September 16 and 17 caused great damage to both the apples and the orchards throughout the Annapolis Valley with the result that much of the crop which, prior to the storm, was estimated at 1,380,000 barrels is now on the ground. Estimates range widely within districts but the greatest damage was done at the western end of the valley which bore the full force of the gale. At present it is estimated that 600,000 barrels were blown from the trees and in view of the present unsettled market for processed fruit there is every likelihood that most of this fruit will remain on the ground. Unlike storms of recent years when fall varieties suffered chiefly, this year's storm caused extensive damage to the more valuable varieties. In addition to causing much of the fruit to fall, the fruit still remaining on the trees was so roughly handled that much of it will be below the marketable grades. In addition, the damage to the trees is so severe that future crops will also be affected.

NEW BRUNSWICK (September 26)

The windstorm on September 16 and 17 caused considerable damage to the apple crop, particularly early fall varieties. The loss is estimated at about one-third of the crop which before the storm was expected to amount to 45,000 barrels. The development of the fruit during September has been satisfactory with the results that the size will be about average in most orchards. The fruit is colouring normally although some varieties are not as well coloured as usual. Scab is reported in most areas and railroad worms are also causing some losses although damage from both insects and disease is reported to be slight for the province as a whole.

QUEBEC
(September 19)

Growers are beginning to pick McIntosh apples in a few localities and harvesting should be general within the next week. The apple crop has been reduced somewhat since last month due to lack of moisture in August and the unusually heavy damage caused by codling moth larvae. The September estimate indicates a crop of 230,000 barrels which is a reduction of approximately 15 per cent from last month.

Cool weather has retarded the ripening of tomatoes and supplies have consequently been much lighter. The late cabbage crop is expected to be 35-40 per cent smaller than last year as a result of the prolonged dry weather in August and the available supplies of cauliflowers are also reduced. The celery crop, however, looks promising. Harvesting of the onion crop is about completed and although the size is small the quality is exceptionally good.

ONTARIO

Eastern Ontario (September 23)- The weather during September has been mostly cool with several showers and one heavy rain. While some orchards are quite free of scab and insect injury, the damage caused in most sections has considerably reduced the apple crop. McIntosh apples have been very disappointing in size while other varieties are more nearly normal. The colouring of late varieties has been good. The light crop of pears was fairly clean. Clapp's Favourites were picked early in the month and Bartletts are now on the market. Damson plums are now being harvested and the size and quality is average.

Moisture was abundant west of Trenton but east of Trenton dry conditions prevailed. There have been no frosts since August 24 when considerable damage was done. Potato yields in the eastern part of the district will be disappointing as a result of the lack of moisture. The loss from blight is about the same as last year. The infestation of corn borer is the worst ever experienced and with late planting the crop is greatly reduced. Onions, on the other hand, are a good crop of better-than-average quality. The yield per acre of tomatoes will be considerably below average although warm clear weather since September 15 has materially improved the crop prospects.

Western Ontario (September 24)- Moisture and weather conditions have been favourable for sizing and colouring of apples although excessive rain and fog have increased the scab infestation in practically all commercial districts. Codling moth damage in some areas is becoming more serious and the combined injury caused by scab, codling moth and localized hail damage will undoubtedly reduce the percentage of No. 1 grade fruit. Brown rot of plums has caused considerable loss in all districts, however, the sizing and colouring of the fruit have been good. The main peach crop matured somewhat later than usual and except for some increase in oriental peach moth in a few areas, insect damage was negligible. Weather conditions, however, were conducive to a heavy outbreak of brown rot, particularly in the "V" and Crawford types causing heavy loss in the Niagara and Norfolk areas, although Essex has been reasonably free of the infestation. Pears have developed well with only slight hail damage reported from a few areas. The total production, however, is somewhat below that of 1939 and slightly less than anticipated in the last report. Bartletts are now practically all harvested and the picking of Kieffers is expected to begin soon. Grapes are maturing approximately ten days later than usual. The berries are sizing well but the bunches are inclined to be straggly. There is considerable hail damage in a number of eastern vineyards and some grape leaf-hopper and mildew injury is also reported. The preliminary estimate indicates that the total yield of grapes will be approximately one-third less than last year's heavy crop.

While weather conditions have been favourable for the growth and development of many vegetables, the abnormal precipitation has caused serious injury to potatoes and tomatoes which will undoubtedly curtail production. Insects have caused considerable injury to cabbages and cauliflowers in most commercial areas while the infestation of corn borers and ear worms although serious has been less damaging to the processing corn than to the earlier kinds. Potato blight is reported in all areas and in some districts rotting of tubers in the ground has developed. The wet weather has also caused considerable rotting and cracking of tomatoes. All root crops, particularly turnips, carrots and beets are in excellent condition in practically all areas and promise good yields.

Fruit Estimates in 1940 as Compared with 1939

Kind		1939	1940
Apples -	Eastern Ontario	360,500	barrels 227,100
	Western Ontario	650,000	422,500
	Total	1,010,500	649,600
Pears -	Eastern Ontario	7,500	bushels 3,700
	Western Ontario	248,900	234,000
	Total	256,400	237,700
Plums and Prunes -	Eastern Ontario	700	2,100
	Western Ontario	53,600	57,400
	Total	54,300	59,500
Peaches -	Eastern Ontario	-	-
	Western Ontario	758,000	530,600
	Total	758,000	530,600
Cherries -	Eastern Ontario	3,500	10,500
	Western Ontario	131,800	73,800
	Total	135,300	84,300
Strawberries -	Eastern Ontario	2,479,200	quarts 1,735,400
	Western Ontario	6,772,400	8,262,300
	Total	9,251,600	9,997,700
Raspberries -	Eastern Ontario	3,173,300	2,856,000
	Western Ontario	2,500,000	2,750,000
	Total	5,673,300	5,606,000
Grapes -	Eastern Ontario	-	pounds -
	Western Ontario	54,000,000	35,100,000
	Total	54,000,000	35,100,000

Acreage Changes and Condition of Vegetable Crops in Ontario

Commodity	Eastern Ontario		Western Ontario	
	Acreage change from last year	Condition	Acreage change from last year	Condition
	p.c.		p.c.	
Beets, late	+ 6	3.0	+ 6	3.2
Cabbage, lato	+ 5	3.1	+ 4	2.8
Cawliflower, late	+ 9	2.9	+ 3	2.8
Carrots, late	+ 5	3.3	+ 2	3.2
Celery, late	- 2	3.0	- 5	3.1
Corn, sweet	+ 6	1.0	+ 25	2.7
Lettuce	+ 6	2.9	+ 10	3.0
Onions	+ 8	3.1	- 12	3.0
Parsnips	+ 5	3.2	0	3.0
Spinach	+ 3	3.0	+ 15	3.1
Tomatoes, processing	+ 100	2.1	+ 6	2.4

SASKATCHEWAN

(September 25)

Most districts in Saskatchewan produced sufficient garden vegetables and potatoes to meet local requirements. Some deficiencies, however, exist as a result of grasshopper damage in the extreme south-western corner of the province and at points where severe frost damaged garden stuff in east-central and extreme north-eastern Saskatchewan. Small surpluses are reported in south-central and west-central districts and at a number of points in north-central and north-western districts.

ALBERTA

(September 24)

The weather during September has been ideal for vegetable growth, central and southern Alberta having been favoured with good rains and fairly warm weather. Frost has threatened but to date no crop injury of any kind has been reported. There has been some potato digging in the Calgary district but main crop harvesting will not commence until the first of October. In the Lethbridge district some growers have dug to catch the early market but general work in this connection did not start until this week. Reports from all over southern Alberta indicate that a heavy crop of good clean potatoes will be harvested. Some growers claim they will have from ten to twelve tons to the acre of good quality Netted Gems, a large percentage of which will grade No. 1. The average outturn for the commercial potato district centering on Lethbridge is expected to be from six to seven tons to the acre. Medicine Hat onions have been safely harvested with a very satisfactory outturn. The average for the district was eight tons to the acre of excellent quality stock. There is a good crop of carrots, beets and parsnips throughout central and southern Alberta. Commercial plantings of cabbage and turnips were not as heavy as in previous years and with the reduced acreage it is doubtful if supplies of these commodities will last into the new year. An innovation this season was the heavy shipments of good quality field tomatoes from Taber, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Drumheller to Calgary and other markets giving real competition to Okanagan products. It is more than probable this will be a feature of southern Alberta production next season.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

(September 23)

The weather has been fine and warm throughout the province during the last week or so and occasional showers have helped the colouring of the fruit. On Vancouver Island and Lower Mainland all fruit crops have been harvested with the exception of late pears and apples. Everbearing strawberries are still being picked in the Lower Mainland districts. Canneries are pretty well cleaned up on pears, plums and prunes. In the Okanagan Valley peaches, plums and prunes are practically all harvested. Hyslop crab apples, late varieties of pears and apples remain to be marketed. It is reported that sixty cars of Extra Fancy and Fancy McIntosh Red apples have already been shipped to Eastern Canada. It is also reported that on September 23 more than two hundred cars of McIntosh Red apples were placed on Prairie markets. A large proportion of the Prairie McIntosh sales will consist of the new "jumbled box" grade which has been put up with the idea of placing apples in the homes of Prairie citizens at the lowest possible cost.

MARKETING OF THE 1940 APPLE CROP

In accordance with an agreement reached between the Dominion Government and the Nova Scotia Apple Marketing Board, the Board will accept the entire apple crop of specified varieties, grades and sizes of commercial growers. The Government in turn undertakes to purchase up to 1,147,000 barrels of these apples which may be packed or processed as directed by the Minister of Agriculture. Since this agreement was concluded, however, a disastrous gale reduced the crop to 780,000 barrels.

The Government has also reached an agreement with the British Columbia Fruit Board by which it will purchase up to 1,750,000 boxes of specified varieties, grades and sizes of apples or their equivalent. If a surplus exists after the demands of the domestic market have been met exports will be undertaken as war conditions permit.

UNITED KINGDOM

A report received by the Commercial Intelligence Service on September 16 from Mr. W.B. Gornall, Canadian Fruit Trade Commissioner in London states:

Rainfall has been decidedly short this summer and apples generally will be on the small side, but information from the principal commercial areas indicates a Bramley crop nearly one-half of normal and Cox Orange and Worcester Pearmain patchy in some areas but largely a very fair to good yield. In the early cooking varieties now offering on the market abundant supplies are available but with low prices a considerable tonnage is passing direct to the cider manufacturers.

No information has been received from the Ministry of Food with regard to imports, but a decision is expected at any time.

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of various factors on the growth and development of the human body. The study is based on a series of experiments conducted over a period of six months. The subjects of the study were a group of young adults, both male and female, who were selected on the basis of their age and health. The factors investigated were diet, exercise, and sleep. The results of the study show that there is a significant relationship between these factors and the growth and development of the human body. The study also shows that there are individual differences in the response to these factors. The study is a preliminary one, and further research is needed to confirm the results and to investigate the underlying mechanisms.

Methodology

The methodology of this study was based on a series of experiments conducted over a period of six months. The subjects of the study were a group of young adults, both male and female, who were selected on the basis of their age and health. The factors investigated were diet, exercise, and sleep. The results of the study show that there is a significant relationship between these factors and the growth and development of the human body. The study also shows that there are individual differences in the response to these factors. The study is a preliminary one, and further research is needed to confirm the results and to investigate the underlying mechanisms.

Results and Discussion

The results of the study show that there is a significant relationship between diet, exercise, and sleep and the growth and development of the human body. The study also shows that there are individual differences in the response to these factors. The study is a preliminary one, and further research is needed to confirm the results and to investigate the underlying mechanisms.

Conclusion

The conclusion of the study is that there is a significant relationship between diet, exercise, and sleep and the growth and development of the human body. The study also shows that there are individual differences in the response to these factors. The study is a preliminary one, and further research is needed to confirm the results and to investigate the underlying mechanisms.

Preliminary Estimates of Canadian Fruit Production in 1940 with
Revised Estimates for 1939

	1939	1940
<hr/>		
<u>Apples</u> -		barrels
Nova Scotia	2,300,000 ^{1/}	780,000
New Brunswick	75,000	30,000
Quebec	337,000	230,000
Ontario	1,010,500	649,600
British Columbia	2,069,400	2,032,800
Canada	5,791,900	3,722,400
<u>Pears</u> -		bushels
Nova Scotia	22,100	22,000
Ontario	256,400	237,700
British Columbia	298,600	287,800
Canada	577,100	,547,500
<u>Plums and Prunes</u> -		
Nova Scotia	7,400	8,900
Ontario	54,300	59,500
British Columbia	206,400	154,300
Canada	268,100	222,700
<u>Peaches</u> -		
Ontario	758,000	530,600
British Columbia	177,000	185,600
Canada	935,000	716,200
<u>Apricots</u> -		
British Columbia	59,000	64,100
Canada	59,000	64,100
<u>Cherries</u> -		
Ontario	135,300	84,300
British Columbia	87,700	61,400
Canada	223,000	145,700
<u>Strawberries</u> -		quarts
Nova Scotia	943,000	1,254,200
New Brunswick	1,050,000	1,275,000
Quebec	7,272,000	3,636,000
Ontario	9,251,600	9,997,700
British Columbia	9,773,800	Not available
Canada	28,290,400	-
<u>Raspberries</u> -		
Nova Scotia	74,100	74,000
New Brunswick	45,000	40,000
Quebec	2,217,000	2,771,200
Ontario	5,673,300	5,606,000
British Columbia	3,084,800	Not available
Canada	11,094,200	-
<u>Loganberries</u> -		pounds
British Columbia	2,061,100	Not available
Canada	2,061,100	-
<u>Grapes</u> -		
Ontario	54,000,000	35,100,000
British Columbia	1,595,900	2,300,000
Canada	55,595,900	37,400,000

^{1/} Including 315,600 barrels dumped or fed to live stock.

Note: British Columbia estimates are converted on the following basis: Apples, three boxes to the barrel; Pears, boxes 42 lbs., bushels 50 lbs; Plums and prunes, peaches, apricots and cherries, 5 crates to the bushel; Strawberries and raspberries 12 quarts to the crate; Loganberries 18 lbs. to the crate.



1010501670