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Ottawa, July 26, 1946: The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, issues today a report on the fruit and vegetable crops in the main producing areas.

S U M M A R Y

There was a moderate improvement in the outlook for the tree fruit and grape crops during the past month but berry production will not be so great as was first anticipated. The estimate of the apple crop, which is 8 per cent above the prospects at the end of June, is set at 15,644,000 bushels or 105 per cent greater than the 1945 harvest of 7,635,000 bushels. Increases during the month are shown in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia while the crops in Quebec and Ontario are somewhat less promising. The pear crops in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia, where this fruit is grown commercially, are now expected to be greater than the June prospects indicated. The Canadian pear crop is currently estimated at 751,000 bushels or 5 per cent above the June outlook. This places the crop at 151,000 bushels more than was harvested last season. Plum and prune prospects also improved during the month to bring the Canadian total to 599,000 bushels compared with 574,000 bushels in June. The present estimate is 23 per cent above the 1945 level. A moderate increase in the peach estimates in both Ontario and British Columbia brings the Canadian total to 1,931,000 bushels or 25,000 bushels more than the June prospects. The present crop is 23 per cent larger than that of last season with the greatest increase being shown in Ontario. A further increase in the apricot crop in British Columbia brings the estimate to 164,000 bushels or 88 per cent above the 1945 level. Although cherry prospects in Ontario are up 12 per cent since June, a 4 per cent decline is shown in the British Columbia crop. The Canadian total, however, is slightly higher at 248,000 bushels compared with 241,000 bushels a month ago.

The strawberry crop failed to develop as expected a month ago due to excessive hot dry weather in eastern Canada. While a slight increase is shown in British Columbia, the decline in yields in the rest of Canada brought the total crop to 16,001,000 quarts compared with 19,767,000 quarts last month. This reduction places the crop at 4 per cent below the 1945 level. Raspberries also show a reduction since last month and the outlook is now for a total crop of 12,423,000 quarts. This is 14 per cent below the June prospects when the crop was set at 14,457,000 quarts. The loganberry crop, which is grown commercially in British Columbia is reduced considerably from last month. The present estimate of 1,152,000 pounds is 33 per cent smaller than was expected in June. The outlook for grapes remains practically unchanged from a month ago. The current estimate indicates a crop of 65,936,000 pounds.

A survey of potato growers throughout Canada at the end of June indicates that the potato acreage in Canada this season is 5 per cent greater than was planted in 1945. Growers in all provinces, with the exception of Saskatchewan have planted more heavily this year with increases in acreage ranging from 4 per cent in Ontario and Quebec to 13 per cent in Prince Edward Island. The outlook for the crop is very promising in all provinces at present and given yields equal to the average of the past six years, total production this season should reach 44,248,000 cwt. or 23 per cent more than was harvested in 1945 when the crop was estimated at 35,986,000 cwt.

FRUIT

APPLES

The July estimate of production of apples in Canada this season shows an improvement of 8 per cent over the estimate made a month ago. Production is now set at 15,644,000 bushels or 8,009,000 bushels more than the unusually small crops in 1945 and if the present prospects continue, the crop will be the second largest since 1939. There was an improvement of 26 per cent in the outlook in Nova Scotia since the end of June to bring the present estimate to 5,650,000 bushels. Dry weather which has prevailed during the

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month has had no material effect on the crop development and has been particularly favourable for the control of scab. A good rain, however, would be beneficial to all orchard fruits. An upward revision of 15 per cent in the June estimate brings production in New Brunswick to 288,000 bushels. This is 118,000 bushels more than was harvested last season and 48 per cent more than the 10-year average crop. The fruit is free of insect and disease damage and with sufficient rainfall during the remainder of the season, development of the crop should be normal. A downward revision in the estimate of production in Quebec brings the anticipated crop to 500,000 bushels. The outlook is still well above the 1945 level of 80,000 bushels but is 34 per cent below the 10-year average crop of 756,000 bushels. Hot dry weather contributed to the reduced outlook resulting in an excessive "June drop". Early varieties are expected to be heavy but late kinds are decidedly off. The prospects in Ontario also declined during the past month. The current estimate of 1,460,000 bushels is ~~11 per cent~~ below the June forecast but is 910,000 bushels larger than the 1945 crop. In eastern Ontario, early varieties, Wealthy and Snow, are quite promising but other kinds are only fair. In western Ontario reduced prospects are the result of a heavy June drop. The outlook in the Georgian Bay, Burlington and Peel-York areas is somewhat poorer than a month ago while conditions in Elgin-Oxford have improved. A further increase in the estimate of the 1946 crop in British Columbia, brings it to 7,746,000 bushels. The current estimate is 35 per cent above the 1945 level and 36 per cent greater than the 10-year 1935-44 average. If moisture supplies continue to be adequate, the crop will be the second largest on record.

PEARS

An increase of 5 per cent in the anticipated pear harvest since June brings the Canadian total to 751,000 bushels. Increased prospects are reported in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia with the greatest improvement being shown in Nova Scotia where the crop is now expected to amount to 30,000 bushels. The crop in this province is still 21 per cent smaller than the previous harvest of 38,000 bushels but it is 50 per cent larger than the 10-year average crop. Prospective production in Ontario increased 9 per cent during the month to bring the current estimate to 131,000 bushels. While the present outlook is for a crop almost three times as large as last year, it is still well below the 10-year average crop of 325,000 bushels. The anticipated harvest in British Columbia of 590,000 bushels shows an increase of 3 per cent since June and if present indications continue the crop will be the largest ever harvested in the province. The current estimate is 14 per cent greater than the 1945 crop and 93 per cent greater than the 10-year average.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

The outlook for plums and prunes in Canada is 4 per cent above the June level and 23 per cent above the 1945 harvest. Production this season is currently set at 599,000 bushels compared with the 486,000 bushel harvest last year. In Nova Scotia the crop is now set at 15,000 bushels or 7,000 bushels more than was anticipated a month ago. The outlook in Ontario also improved during the month to bring the estimate to 112,000 bushels. While this crop is more than four times greater than that of last season it is still 8 per cent smaller than the 10-year average crop of 121,000 bushels. British Columbia prospects also improved during the month from 465,000 bushels to 472,000 bushels. This crop is also a record for the province.

PEACHES

The July estimate for the Canadian peach crop of 1,931,000 bushels is 25,000 bushels greater than that of a month ago with most of the increase coming in British Columbia. The Ontario crop which remains practically unchanged at 1,237,000 bushels is 36 per cent greater than that of last season and is 22 per cent greater than the 10-year average. The crop will be the largest since 1942 if favourable weather continues. The British Columbia crop which is now estimated at 694,000 bushels is the largest in the history of the province. The current estimate is 4 per cent greater than the June prospects and 6 per cent greater than the 1945 harvest of 656,000 bushels.

APRICOTS

Apricot production in British Columbia, the only province growing this fruit on a commercial scale, is currently set at 164,000 bushels or 9 per cent above the June estimate. This crop also is an all time high for the province.

CHERRIES

The Canadian cherry crop is now estimated at 248,000 bushels or 3 per cent more than was anticipated in June. A 12 percent increase during the month in Ontario more than overcame the 4 per cent decline in British Columbia. A heavier crop in western Ontario brings the current estimate for that province to 120,000 bushels compared with 107,000 bushels in June. While this year's crop is 79,000 bushels greater than that of last season it is still 21 per cent smaller than the 10-year average. Wet weather during the harvesting season caused considerable loss in British Columbia because of splitting and the crop is now set at 128,000 bushels. The current estimate is 35 per cent below the 1945 level of production.

STRAWBERRIES

With the exception of British Columbia, all provinces show sharp reductions in the estimates of the strawberry crop this season. Dry weather throughout eastern Canada during the harvesting season is the cause and the crop is now set at 16,001,000 quarts compared with 19,767,000 quarts a month ago. In Nova Scotia production is now expected to amount to 550,000 quarts compared with 1,185,000 quarts last month. The New Brunswick crop also declined from 1,200,000 quarts in June to 1,000,000 quarts. The outlook in Quebec now is for a crop of 2,600,000 quarts which is a decline of 42 per cent during the month. The crop in Ontario is off sharply from a month ago and is now set at 5,887,000 quarts instead of 6,960,000 quarts. In British Columbia a 1 per cent increase brings the current estimate to 5,964,000 quarts. While this is 12 per cent more than was harvested a year ago it is still 15 per cent less than the 10-year 1935-44 average.

RASPBERRIES

Dry weather in eastern Canada also reduced the prospects for the raspberry crop. The outlook declined 14 per cent during the month to bring production to 12,423,000 quarts compared with 14,457,000 quarts a month ago. In Nova Scotia the outlook now is for a crop of 63,000 quarts or 10 per cent less than last month. In New Brunswick conditions remained unchanged and the crop is still estimated at 48,000 quarts. In Quebec, however, the continued drought reduced the crop to one third of the June prospects and production is now expected to amount to 490,000 quarts. A decline of 21 per cent during the month brings the Ontario crop to 3,915,000 quarts while in British Columbia production remained practically unchanged at 7,907,000 quarts.

LOGANBERRIES

A reduction of 33 per cent in the June prospects for loganberries in British Columbia brings the present estimate to 1,152,000 pounds. This crop is 20 per cent smaller than that of 1945 and 38 per cent less than the 10-year 1935-44 average.

GRAPES

Slight upward revisions in the estimates of grape production in both Ontario and British Columbia bring the Canada total to 65,936,000 lb. compared with 65,730,000 lb. in June. The current estimate is practically the same as the 1945 crop but is 31 per cent greater than the 10-year average.

Summary

The following summary is based on the data collected at the 1950 census of the population of the United States. It is presented in the form of a summary of the data collected at the 1950 census of the population of the United States. The data are presented in the form of a summary of the data collected at the 1950 census of the population of the United States. The data are presented in the form of a summary of the data collected at the 1950 census of the population of the United States.

Population

The population of the United States in 1950 was 150,697,000. This was an increase of 13,600,000 over the population in 1940. The increase was due to a combination of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and a large influx of immigrants. The population of the United States in 1950 was 150,697,000. This was an increase of 13,600,000 over the population in 1940. The increase was due to a combination of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and a large influx of immigrants.

Age and Sex

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Economic

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Education

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SECOND ESTIMATE OF FRUIT PRODUCTION IN CANADA - 1946

			Final Estimate 1945	Second Estimate 1946
			000	000
<u>APPLES</u>	Nova Scotia	bu.	1,087	5,650
	New Brunswick		170	288
	Quebec		80	500
	Ontario		550	1,460
	British Columbia		5,748	7,746
	TOTAL		7,635	15,644
<u>PEARS</u>	Nova Scotia	bu.	38	30
	Ontario		47	131
	British Columbia		515	590
	TOTAL		600	751
<u>PLUMS AND PRUNES</u>	Nova Scotia	bu.	8	15
	Ontario		27	112
	British Columbia		451	472
	TOTAL		486	599
<u>PEACHES</u>	Ontario	bu.	910	1,237
	British Columbia		656	694
	TOTAL		1,566	1,931
<u>APRICOTS</u>	British Columbia	bu.	87	164
<u>CHERRIES</u>	Ontario	bu.	41	120
	British Columbia		196	128
	TOTAL		237	248
<u>STRAWBERRIES</u>	Nova Scotia	qt.	790	550
	New Brunswick		950	1,000
	Quebec		3,500	2,600
	Ontario		6,146	5,887
	British Columbia		5,340	5,964
	TOTAL		16,726	16,001
<u>RASPBERRIES</u>	Nova Scotia	qt.	70	63
	New Brunswick		38	48
	Quebec		700	490
	Ontario		4,437	3,915
	British Columbia		7,303	7,907
	TOTAL		12,548	12,423
<u>LOGANBERRIES</u>	British Columbia	lb.	1,447	1,152
<u>GRAPES</u>	Ontario	lb.	63,062	62,672
	British Columbia		2,950	3,264
	TOTAL		66,012	65,936

TABLE 1. - SUMMARY OF THE INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1900-1914

Country	1900	1914	Total
Great Britain	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	2,500,000,000
France	500,000,000	750,000,000	1,250,000,000
Germany	250,000,000	400,000,000	650,000,000
Italy	100,000,000	150,000,000	250,000,000
Japan	50,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000
United States	25,000,000	50,000,000	75,000,000
Canada	10,000,000	20,000,000	30,000,000
Spain	5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000
Sweden	2,500,000	5,000,000	7,500,000
Netherlands	1,250,000	2,500,000	3,750,000
Belgium	625,000	1,250,000	1,875,000
Portugal	312,500	625,000	937,500
Switzerland	156,250	312,500	468,750
Austria	78,125	156,250	234,375
Denmark	39,062	78,125	117,187
Norway	19,531	39,062	58,593
Finland	9,766	19,531	29,296
Poland	4,883	9,766	14,649
Czechoslovakia	2,441	4,883	7,324
Slovakia	1,220	2,441	3,661
Hungary	610	1,220	1,830
Romania	305	610	915
Greece	152	305	457
Bulgaria	76	152	228
Serbia	38	76	114
Croatia	19	38	57
Slovenia	9	19	28
Yugoslavia	4	9	13
Albania	2	4	6
Montenegro	1	2	3
Macedonia	0	1	1
Bosnia	0	1	1
Herzegovina	0	1	1
Trinidad	0	1	1
Tobago	0	1	1
Barbados	0	1	1
St. Vincent	0	1	1
Grenada	0	1	1
Dominica	0	1	1
Antigua	0	1	1
Bahamas	0	1	1
Jamaica	0	1	1
Trinidad	0	1	1
Tobago	0	1	1
Barbados	0	1	1
St. Vincent	0	1	1
Grenada	0	1	1
Dominica	0	1	1
Antigua	0	1	1
Bahamas	0	1	1
Jamaica	0	1	1

POTATOES

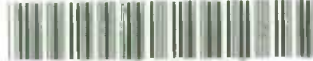
I. JUNE ESTIMATE OF ACREAGE COMPARED WITH THE FINAL ESTIMATE FOR 1945

Province	Acreage 1945 ac.	Per Cent Change	Acreage 1946 ac.
Prince Edward Island	43,000	113	48,600
Nova Scotia	22,400	108	24,200
New Brunswick	66,200	104	68,800
Quebec	156,100	104	162,300
Ontario	116,000	106	123,000
Manitoba	25,000	106	26,500
Saskatchewan	36,600	98	35,900
Alberta	25,900	105	27,200
British Columbia	16,500	109	18,000
CANADA	507,700	105	534,500

II. ANTICIPATED POTATO CROP

Province	Acreage ac.	Average <u>1/</u> Yield cwt.	Anticipated Harvest cwt.
Prince Edward Island	48,600	105	5,103,000
Nova Scotia	24,200	98	2,371,600
New Brunswick	68,800	135	9,288,000
Quebec	162,300	74	12,010,200
Ontario	123,000	62	7,626,000
Manitoba	26,500	70	1,855,000
Saskatchewan	35,900	58	2,082,200
Alberta	27,200	73	1,985,600
British Columbia	18,000	107	1,926,000
CANADA	534,500	83	44,247,600

1/ Six-year 1940-45, average yields.



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TABLE 1. THE CANADIAN ECONOMY IN 1960

Product	Value added	Price	Index
1. Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Manufacturing	45.0	100.0	100.0
3. Construction	15.0	100.0	100.0
4. Retail trade	10.0	100.0	100.0
5. Wholesale trade	5.0	100.0	100.0
6. Finance and insurance	3.0	100.0	100.0
7. Real estate	2.0	100.0	100.0
8. Transportation and communication	1.0	100.0	100.0
9. Government	1.0	100.0	100.0
10. Services	1.0	100.0	100.0
11. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.0	100.0	100.0
12. Mining and quarrying	1.0	100.0	100.0
13. Energy	1.0	100.0	100.0
14. Health and social services	1.0	100.0	100.0
15. Education	1.0	100.0	100.0
16. Recreation and culture	1.0	100.0	100.0
17. Other	1.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 2. THE CANADIAN ECONOMY IN 1960

Product	Value added	Price	Index
1. Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Manufacturing	45.0	100.0	100.0
3. Construction	15.0	100.0	100.0
4. Retail trade	10.0	100.0	100.0
5. Wholesale trade	5.0	100.0	100.0
6. Finance and insurance	3.0	100.0	100.0
7. Real estate	2.0	100.0	100.0
8. Transportation and communication	1.0	100.0	100.0
9. Government	1.0	100.0	100.0
10. Services	1.0	100.0	100.0
11. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.0	100.0	100.0
12. Mining and quarrying	1.0	100.0	100.0
13. Energy	1.0	100.0	100.0
14. Health and social services	1.0	100.0	100.0
15. Education	1.0	100.0	100.0
16. Recreation and culture	1.0	100.0	100.0
17. Other	1.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 3. THE CANADIAN ECONOMY IN 1960