

WESTERN CROP ACREAGE

Wheat Required Area Double That of Oats, 10 Times That of Barley and 21 Times Greater Than Flax

A preliminary statement of the areas sown to the principal field crops in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, for the year 1916, according to the returns of the census and statistics office, taken during the past summer. The returns are complete with the exception of those from 18 subdistricts out of a total of 1,207. For Manitoba the incomplete returns number 1 out of 359; for Saskatchewan 12 out of 506; and for Alberta 5 out of 442. The totals for 1916, with comparative figures for 1911 and 1906, are as follow:—

Acreage of Principal Field Crops of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1906, 1911, 1916.

Field crops.	1906.	1911.	1916.
Three Provinces—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Fall wheat	85,199	321,727	155,966
Spring wheat ..	4,977,294	9,668,734	13,643,931
All wheat	5,062,493	9,990,461	13,799,897
Barley	522,734	886,225	1,334,189
Oats	2,309,439	4,861,453	6,976,160
Rye	14,496	21,439	67,905
Flax	131,819	1,340,899	636,440

Manitoba—	1906.	1911.	1916.
Fall wheat	655	13,301	7,950
Spring wheat ..	2,720,424	3,081,272	2,687,439
All wheat	2,721,079	3,094,573	2,695,389
Barley	336,986	448,105	655,308
Oats	931,282	1,307,434	1,397,013
Rye	4,308	4,725	28,295
Flax	16,501	79,765	22,344

Saskatchewan—	1906.	1911.	1916.
Fall wheat	1,046	2,638	105,778
Spring wheat ..	2,116,438	5,253,276	8,427,060
All wheat	2,117,484	5,255,914	8,532,838
Barley	77,573	273,988	357,399
Oats	901,646	2,332,802	3,548,637
Rye	3,045	2,271	20,583
Flax	108,834	1,153,861	519,763

Alberta—	1906.	1911.	1916.
Fall wheat	83,498	305,788	42,238
Spring wheat ..	140,432	1,334,186	2,529,432
All wheat	223,930	1,639,974	2,571,670
Barley	108,175	164,132	321,482
Oats	476,511	1,221,217	2,030,510
Rye	7,143	14,443	19,027
Flax	6,484	107,273	94,333

The 1915 figures for acreages as compiled to-date are somewhat higher than those of 1916 in the older sections of these provinces, but are lower in the northern and more recently settled districts. The total area under spring wheat in Manitoba in 1915 was 2,748,921, compared with 2,687,439 in 1916. In Saskatchewan the acreage under spring wheat showed little change between 1915 and 1916, being 8,425,632 in the former year and 8,427,060 in the latter. In Alberta an increase from 2,112,912 acres under spring wheat in 1915 to 2,529,432 in 1916 is shown.

The total acreage under these five crops in all three provinces was 8,040,981 in 1906, 17,100,477 in 1911 and 22,814,591 in 1916. Thus there was a gain of 9,059,496 acres between 1906 and 1911 and of 5,714,114 acres during the past five years.

Over \$1,640,000 has been contributed to the British Red Cross Fund by the municipalities of the province of Ontario this year. The books of the fund will be closed on January 15th. All contributions must reach the treasurer before that date in order that they may appear in the report. Contributions received by the treasurer, Hon. T. W. McGarry, after January 15th, will be acknowledged and forwarded to the British Red Cross headquarters from time to time.

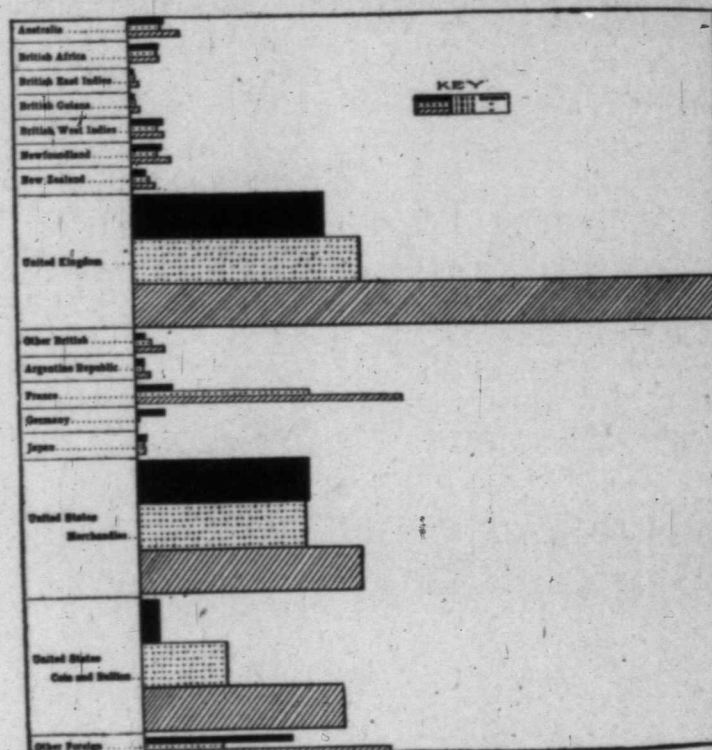
CANADA MUST DEVELOP NEW MARKETS

As shown by the accompanying diagram, Canadian exports are finding their way chiefly to Great Britain and allied countries. The United States, however, remains one of Canada's best customers. It is quite evident that our foreign market is confined at present to certain countries which will no doubt always be buyers of Canadian products, but there is need of new and wider fields. For instance, it is reported that Manchuria needs thrashers, and that Australia, needs hardware, both of which are produced in Canada. These are but instances of enquiries from abroad for articles of merchandise which Canada should be prepared to supply. Canada's immediate duty is to furnish everything possible for the prosecution of the war, but it is also imperative that some regard be had for preparedness after the war. This suggestion is made in the monthly letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The exports from Canada during twelve months ending August, 1914, 1915 and 1916, are as below:—

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Australia	\$ 5,675,842	\$ 5,234,659	\$ 8,255,242
British Africa	4,814,015	4,682,805	4,895,390
British East Indies..	661,002	729,936	1,433,030
British Guiana	629,379	844,768	1,438,763
British West Indies..	5,075,849	4,346,551	5,071,336
Newfoundland	4,841,419	4,170,703	6,046,181
New Zealand	2,075,336	2,817,373	3,736,519
United Kingdom ..	218,254,968	251,021,871	646,504,836
Other British	1,664,773	2,510,318	4,648,271
Argentine Republic ..	1,267,590	1,256,803	2,170,331
France	5,772,422	27,136,345	42,023,926
Germany	4,415,467	9,864	
Japan	1,261,275	1,011,265	1,170,927
United States—			
Merchandise	189,143,410	186,858,984	247,984,238
United States—			
Coin and bullion..	19,890,193	94,705,428	225,467,818
Other foreign	23,200,651	12,311,481	39,068,039

Note.—Owing to the great difference between the amounts of the exports to different countries it has been found neces-



sary in the diagram to increase the width in the case of the United Kingdom and the United States, but in every case the area remains proportionate to the amount of the exports.

Exports of coin and bullion to the United States are shown separately, because during the earlier part of the war they represent the return of gold imported from the United States during the prevalence of abnormally high rates for sterling exchange, and since then they consist of gold produced in other countries and in transit through Canada.