

	1918, acres.	1919, acres.	1918, bush. per acre.	1919, bush. per acre.	1918, bush.	1919, bush.
Field crops.						
S. wheat	29,000	46,571	22.00	23.50	638,000	1,094,000
Wheat	36,200	59,270	22.50	24.00	816,000	1,431,000
Oats	39,000	90,042	39.75	47.00	1,550,000	4,232,000
Barley	7,927	10,497	26.50	32.00	209,000	336,000
Rye	820	4,911	30.00	23.75	25,000	117,000
Peas	2,193	2,251	21.50	18.75	47,000	42,000
Beans	2,748	1,677	18.50	25.00	51,000	42,000
Mixed grs. . .	3,228	4,017	21.50	31.75	69,000	128,000
Potatoes ...	15,013	20,294	228.00	170.00	3,423,000	3,450,000
Turnips, etc.	5,758	7,387	422.00	365.00	2,429,900	2,696,000
Hay & clover.	114,414	126,251	1.90	1.50	217,400	189,000
Fodder corn.	2,016	4,368	10.10	11.50	20,400	50,000

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, November 29th, 1919.

Live Stock Increased

A census of the number of live stock in Canada gives the following results:—

Province.	1918.	1919.	Increase or decrease in 1919.
Canada—			
Horses	3,609,257	3,667,369	+ 58,112
Milch cows	3,538,600	3,547,437	+ 8,837
Other cattle	6,507,267	6,536,574	+ 29,307
All cattle	10,045,867	10,084,011	+ 38,144
Sheep	3,052,748	3,421,958	+ 369,210
Swine	4,289,682	4,040,070	- 249,612
Poultry	34,159,691	34,645,238	+ 485,547
P.E. Island—			
Horses	32,620	34,576	+ 1,956
Milch cows	41,429	45,662	+ 4,233
Other cattle	69,092	79,815	+ 10,723
All cattle	110,521	125,477	+ 14,956
Sheep	73,046	114,955	+ 41,909
Swine	40,814	49,510	+ 8,696
Poultry	590,613	624,713	+ 34,100
Nova Scotia—			
Horses	70,101	69,589	- 512
Milch cows	157,829	162,230	+ 4,401
Other cattle	249,422	243,831	- 5,591
All cattle	407,251	406,061	- 1,190
Sheep	259,847	261,529	+ 1,682
Swine	68,238	69,982	+ 1,744
Poultry	871,036	854,959	- 16,077
New Brunswick—			
Horses	66,590	77,828	+ 11,238
Milch cows	120,123	153,058	+ 32,935

Province.	1918.	1919.	Increase or decrease in 1919.
Other cattle	166,624	211,964	+ 45,340
All cattle	286,747	365,022	+ 78,275
Sheep	140,015	212,745	+ 72,730
Swine	79,814	104,939	+ 25,125
Poultry	674,412	796,698	+ 122,286
Quebec—			
Horses	495,811	463,902	- 32,909
Milch cows	1,163,865	1,056,347	- 107,518
Other cattle	1,245,819	1,213,297	- 32,522
All cattle	2,409,684	2,269,644	- 140,040
Sheep	959,070	1,007,425	+ 48,355
Swine	997,255	935,425	- 61,830
Poultry	5,363,994	3,808,970	- 1,555,024
Ontario—			
Horses	732,977	719,569	- 13,408
Milch cows	1,097,039	1,140,016	+ 42,977
Other cattle	1,770,683	1,786,175	+ 15,492
All cattle	2,867,722	2,926,191	+ 58,469
Sheep	972,341	1,101,740	+ 129,399
Swine	1,656,386	1,695,487	+ 39,101
Poultry	12,281,105	11,705,809	- 575,296
Manitoba—			
Horses	384,772	379,356	- 5,416
Milch cows	225,659	227,872	+ 2,213
Other cattle	521,240	553,899	+ 32,659
All cattle	746,899	781,771	+ 34,872
Sheep	136,782	167,170	+ 30,388
Swine	284,596	261,542	- 23,054
Poultry	2,354,023	2,731,166	+ 377,143
Saskatchewan—			
Horses	990,009	1,078,452	+ 88,443
Milch cows	352,989	374,062	+ 21,073
Other cattle	926,342	1,005,501	+ 79,159
All cattle	1,279,331	1,379,563	+ 100,232
Sheep	134,177	146,911	+ 12,734
Swine	521,240	432,367	- 88,873
Poultry	8,000,369	8,515,527	+ 515,158
Alberta—			
Horses	791,246	800,380	+ 9,134
Milch cows	328,702	336,596	+ 7,894
Other cattle	1,362,880	1,247,448	- 115,432
All cattle	1,691,582	1,584,044	- 107,538
Sheep	332,179	364,498	+ 32,319
Swine	601,534	445,858	- 155,676
Poultry	3,022,333	4,426,375	+ 1,404,042
British Columbia—			
Horses	44,131	43,717	- 414
Milch cows	50,965	51,594	+ 629
Other cattle	195,165	194,644	- 521
All cattle	246,130	246,238	+ 108
Sheep	45,291	44,985	- 306
Swine	39,805	44,960	+ 5,155
Poultry	1,001,806	1,181,021	+ 179,215

Ontario and Quebec Lead in Manufacturing

Feature for Year Has Been Large Amount of American Capital Invested in Industry—British Interests Also Represented—Ontario Makes Record in Establishing Branch Plants—Shipbuilding on the Great Lakes—Pulp and Paper Trades Expanding.

IN spite of the fact that a thorough investigation of the Canadian tariff may be made in 1920, and the increasing power of the farmers as a political party threatens a reduction in import duties, foreign capital has this year displayed confidence in the stability of Canadian industry by establishing new branches here, and by extending plants already operating. The principal source of this capital has, of course, been the United States. Ontario and Quebec, as the two greatest manufacturing provinces of the Dominion, took the greater part of this capital, besides participating largely in the expansion of Canadian industries. The shipbuilding and pulp and paper trades made good progress during the year, and they are rapidly advancing as Canada's leading industries.

Montreal and Toronto, and the other large cities, have continued to secure their share of the new business. Labor difficulties, and the higher cost of living in the larger cities have, however, caused prospective industries to examine carefully the smaller manufacturing centres which have a fair supply of skilled labor, and where the cost of houses is not so high. As a consequence, many of them have decided to locate in these smaller centres, which have competed eagerly for the business; in many cases the competition has been too keen, concessions outweighing natural advantages.

The summaries below are from representative centres in Ontario and Quebec, and are supplied by officers of local

boards of trade, or based upon information of this kind received during the year.

Port Arthur, Ont.

The Port Arthur Shipbuilding Plant, employing about 1,400 men, and with an average monthly payroll of \$140,000, is one of the largest, most efficient shipbuilding companies in Canada. Since 1916, besides a large amount of repair work, they have turned out 14 ocean-going freighters for the Imperial Munitions Board, 14 trawlers for the Department of Naval Service of Canada, 14 ocean tugs, keels laid for two large ocean freighters (to be cut in two for the passing of the lower locks). When the deep waterway to the sea is completed, full-sized ocean-going vessels can be built at the head of the lakes without this necessity of cutting in order to reach the sea.

The Port Arthur Pulp and Paper Mill is turning out fifty tons of book sulphite pulp per day of a very superior grade, and have plans completed for the paper mill to be built in connection with the pulp mill.

The Great Lakes Paper Co. is about to begin construction just outside the city limits. This pulp and paper plant will manufacture about 100 tons of pulp a day and will have a paper mill of proportionate size. They have contracted for 12,000 h.p. at \$17.50 per h.p. from the Hydro Commission, and will get a reduction on this rate on a greater consumption of power on the Nipigon, which is capable of a 200,000-h.p.