

## ESTIMATE VALUE OF FIELD CROPS IN DOMINION

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els. In 1917 the corresponding figures were 233,742,850 bushels from 14,755,850 acres, a yield per acre of 15½ bushels. The yield of oats in 1918 was 380,273,500 bushels from 14,790,336 acres, an average of 25½ bushels per acre, as compared with 403,009,800 bushels from 13,313,400 acres in 1917, an average of 30½ bushels per acre. Of the remaining grain crops the total yields in 1918, with the figures for 1917 in brackets, were in bushels as follows: Barley, 77,290,240 (55,057,750), rye 8,496,700 (3,857,200), peas 3,110,100 (3,026,340), beans 3,568,380 (1,274,000), buckwheat 11,428,500 (7,149,400), flax 5,972,200 (5,934,900), mixed grains 35,730,300 (16,157,080), corn for husking 14,214,200 (7,762,700), potatoes 104,512,700 (79,892,000), turnips, etc., 130,989,600 (63,451,000). Hay and clover 14,681,400 tons (13,684,700), fodder corn 4,776,000 tons (2,690,370), sugar beets 180,000 tons (117,600), alfalfa 446,400 tons (262,400). The average yields per acre of these crops with last year's averages in brackets were in bushels as follows: Barley 24½ (23), rye 15½ (18½), peas 13½ (15½), beans 15½ (13½), buckwheat 20½ (18), flax 5½ (6½), mixed grains 33½ (32½), corn for husking 56½ (33), potatoes 142½ (121½), turnips, mangolds, etc., 381½ (290½), hay and clover 1'40 tons (1'66), fodder corn 9½ tons (7'34), sugar beets 10 tons (8'40), alfalfa 2½ tons (2'39).

The total yields in the three Prairie Provinces in 1918 were: Wheat 164,436,100 bushels as compared with 211,953,100 bushels in 1917, oats 222,049,500 bushels as against 254,877,200 bushels, barley 47,607,400 bushels as against 40,834,100 bushels, and flax 5,776,000 bushels as against 5,835,900 bushels.

The average values per bushel of grain crops for Canada in 1918, according to the prices returned crop correspondents of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, were as follows: Fall wheat \$2.08 as compared with the same price in 1917, spring wheat \$2 as against \$1.93, all wheat \$2 as compared with \$1.94 in 1917, oats 77 cents as against 69 cents, barley \$1 against \$1.08, rye \$1.50 against \$1.62, peas \$2.54 against \$3.54, beans \$5.42 against \$7.45, buckwheat \$1.58 against \$1.46, flax \$2.65 against \$3.12, mixed grains \$1.14 against \$1.16, and corn for husking \$1.77 against \$1.84. Of potatoes the price per bushel in 1918 was 98 cents against \$1 in 1917, turnips, etc., were 42 cents against 46 cents, hay and clover \$17 per ton against \$10.33, fodder corn, \$6.14 per ton against \$5.14, sugar beets \$10.25 per ton against \$6.75, and alfalfa \$17.84 per ton against \$11.59. The total farm values for 1918 of the principal field crops are estimated as follows with the corresponding estimates of 1917 given in brackets: Wheat \$382,165,700 (\$453,038,600), oats \$289,404,400 (\$277,065,300), barley \$77,381,270 (\$59,654,400), rye \$12,714,400 (\$6,267,200), peas \$7,907,900 (\$10,724,100), beans \$19,332,900 (\$9,493,400), buckwheat \$18,090,600 (\$10,443,400), flax \$18,641,000 (\$15,737,000), mixed grains \$40,796,100 (\$18,801,750), corn for husking \$25,118,800 (\$14,307,200), potatoes \$102,290,300 (\$90,804,400), turnips, etc., \$54,904,000 (\$29,253,000), hay and clover \$249,459,300 (\$141,376,700), fodder corn \$29,335,600 (\$13,834,000), sugar beets \$1,845,000 (\$793,800), alfalfa \$7,963,600 (\$3,041,300). The aggregate value of all field crops in 1918 amounted to \$1,337,350,870, as compared with \$1,144,636,450, the figures for 1917 being the highest on record, as were also those of 1917 up to that date.

## SWEEPING WITHDRAWAL OF FOOD BOARD RESTRICTIONS

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United States and other countries where fixed price restrictions have been removed, Canadian millers will be able to meet their competitors in the export flour market on equal terms.

### DISTRIBUTION OF FEED.

If the mills reduce their output of flour a shortage of mill feed will, however, be felt to some extent, but the Feed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture reports that there is a large supply of concentrates in the country and that the feed situation in general in Canada shows a vast improvement over last year, when mill feeds were almost impossible to procure. The open winter has permitted Western live stock to find sufficient pasture to keep in fine growing condition; this has effected considerable saving in feed, and to a lesser degree this condition also applies to certain parts of Ontario and to the Eastern Provinces.

Cottonseed meal and linseed oil cake meal may readily be obtained in most sections of the country at reasonable prices. The Feed Division, which was organized during the war to take charge of the sale and distribution of re-cleaned elevator screenings, has still a large quantity of this feed on hand at Fort William. In addition to screenings, a quantity of corn is being offered at market price, f.o.b. Moosejaw, Calgary, Saskatoon, Tiffin, Ont., and Montreal. The Feed Division has also a supply of linseed oil cake meal at Montreal. Feeders may obtain information by communicating direct with the Feed Division of the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa. It should be noted that only orders for straight car lots can be accepted.

### MANY ORDERS CANCELLED.

An order of the Canada Food Board permits henceforward the serving of beef and veal in public eating places at any time, and withdraws the restrictions on the amount of butter which may be served in public eating places. Restrictions on the use and holdings of sugar, flour, lard and other fats are also removed. The supplies of these classes of food now available permit withdrawal of previous regulations. Consequently the following Food Board Orders and relevant sections are repealed: Sections 1B to 23, inclusive, of Order 46; Orders 23, 30, 34, 50, 55, 62 and 69.

The following is a digest of the orders affected by the above:—

Order No. 23: Dated February 4, repealed clauses in Orders No. 16 and No. 20, and amended others dealing with the licensing of persons, firms, or corporations using five barrels of flour or more per month.

Order No. 30: Dated April 25, restricted the quantities of flour and sugar which any person might have in his possession or under his control to what was sufficient for ordinary requirements not exceeding fifteen days. (Larger quantities were permitted in a zonal system according to distance at which the householder lived from a licensed dealer.)

Order No. 34: Dated April 27, limited the quantities of standard wheat flour, cane sugar, or shortening for confectioners in their products, and prohibited

the manufacture for sale of a number of pastry and candy classifications; also limited fats in ice-cream to 10 per cent.

Order No. 50: Dated June 25, gave definition of "substitutes" for wheat flour, and regulated their use by bakers, confectioners, public eating-places, and private consumption. (Subsequently revised.)

Order No. 55: Dated July 13, revoked several of the subsections in previous orders referring to substitutes for wheat flour.

Order No. 62: Dated September 6, substituted new section for Section 8 of Order 49, limiting amounts of sugar, fats, and milk to be used in the making of bread and bread rolls.

Order No. 69: Dated October 21, granted exception to persons living in distant, isolated parts of the Dominion who were shut off by the closing of navigation or transportation to hold sufficient flour and sugar for ordinary requirements for 200 days.

### EXPORT CERTAIN FLOUR.

The Canada Food Board has notified all millers in Canada that special permits will now be granted for those applying, allowing the separation of flour into patents, clears, low grades and other flour extractions, provided such flour is only sold, outside of Canada, to West Indies, Central and South America. Permits for the export of flour to these countries will be freely granted for straight-run flour or any of the separations above cited. Applications for export to Newfoundland, in order to meet the requirements of the Newfoundland Food Board, will be granted for standard flour only.

### BRAN ALLOWED ALSO.

With every permit for the export of flour to any of the countries mentioned, including Newfoundland, there will be granted, at the same time, an export permit for 65 pounds of bran or shorts to every barrel of flour, and, in the case of bran and shorts, these permits will allow of the exportation to any country outside of Canada, but no other permits for the export of bran or shorts to Newfoundland, West Indies, Central and South America will be granted.

### SAME LICENSE NUMBERS.

The Canada Food Board, at the request of merchants and dealers, is retaining in the reissue of food handlers' licenses for 1919 the same number for each firm, so far as possible, as was assigned them in 1918. This will make a large saving in stationery and printing for licensees who have had their number placed on letter-heads and business papers. The work of relicensing such trade classifications as now fall due, wholesale fish dealers, cereal and breakfast food manufacturers, wholesale fruit and vegetable merchants, and millers, is progressing satisfactorily and without incident.

### EUROPE'S FLOUR SITUATION.

In reply to a cable inquiry from the Canada Food Board relative to the purchase of flour and wheat, the Canadian Trade Mission in London says: "The Royal Wheat Commission, through their agents, the Wheat Export Company, determines purchases for the Allies and European neutrals, except Denmark and Spain. The Supreme Council of

## BRITAIN WILL NEED CHILLED BEEF FROM DOMINION OF CANADA

*Message From President of  
British Board of Agriculture  
Says it is Preferable  
to Livestock Shipments.*

### PORK DEMAND PREDICTED.

A memorandum from the Canada Food Board says:—

"Dr. G. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture for the province of Ontario and principal of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, addressing the Agricultural Club of Ottawa, repeated a message to the farmers of Canada from Right Hon. R. E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture for Great Britain:

"I asked him for a message to the farmers of Canada," said Dr. Creelman, "and he told me that they wanted our chilled beef and that Canada should develop the chilled beef trade right away in preference to the live cattle trade. He urged that there should be no delay. He also said that after the war Great Britain would not devote so much effort to raising hogs, because they could be fed cheaper on this side of the Atlantic, and as long as she can get pork products from this continent she would be satisfied to do so."

## WHAT CANADA GREW ON TOBACCO FIELDS

According to estimate of the tobacco crop of 1918 compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the total yield of tobacco in Ontario and Quebec for the season of 1918, was 14,232,000 pounds, grown on 13,403 acres. Of this crop Ontario produced 6,500,000 pounds on 6,500 acres, and Quebec grew 7,732,000 pounds on 6,903 acres, an average of 1,000 pounds per acre in Ontario and 1,120 pounds in Quebec. The total yield of the Ontario and Quebec tobacco fields in 1917 was 8,495,000 pounds, of which Ontario grew 3,495,000 pounds and Quebec 5,000,000 pounds.

## U.S. CANADIANS BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS

Requests for Canadian War Savings Stamps are coming from the United States. The eastern division War Savings headquarters at Ottawa has received a letter from a Canadian woman now living at Spirit Lake, Idaho, enclosing \$400 for War Savings Stamps.

### Record Oats Crop.

The largest grain crop in bushels grown in Canada last year was oats, of which the total crop was 456,733,900 bushels, harvested from 14,790,336 acres, as shown by the preliminary estimate of the Dominion Statistics Bureau.

Supply and Relief in Paris determines purchases for southwestern Europe and enemy countries. A decision has not been reached regarding the allocation sources, destination, and tonnage available. It is reported Finland has money to purchase flour."