

The average yield per acre of fall wheat in Canada is 23 bushels and of spring wheat 19 bushels, as compared with the United States decennial average (1907-1916) of 15.6 bushels for winter and 13.2 bushels for spring wheat, the latter average however applying to much greater areas and total yields. As between the provinces, the highest average for spring wheat is in British Columbia with  $28\frac{3}{4}$  bushels per acre for an eight-year average. Alberta is next with  $22\frac{1}{2}$  bushels and the remaining provinces are in order as follows: Nova Scotia  $19\frac{1}{4}$ , Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan  $18\frac{1}{2}$ , Ontario  $18\frac{1}{4}$ , New Brunswick and Manitoba  $17\frac{3}{4}$ , Quebec  $15\frac{3}{4}$ .

**World's Production of Cereals and Potatoes.**—Table 41, which is compiled from the Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics of the International Institute of Agriculture, with metric weights and measures converted into Canadian equivalents, shows the areas and yields of wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn and potatoes in the principal countries of the world for the years 1916 and 1917 in the northern hemisphere and for the years 1916-17 and 1917-18 in the southern hemisphere (Uruguay, Argentina, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand). The table also includes, for purposes of comparison, the average acreages and yields for the five years 1911-1915 (1911-12—1915-16 for the southern hemisphere) and the areas and yields of 1917 in the form of percentages of 1916 (1916-17) and of the five-year averages. Owing to the war, the table does not include data of Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and Russia, nor of the hostile powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey).

For wheat the data comprise twenty-four countries which in 1917 produced a total of 2,241,109,000 bushels from 164,905,000 acres, as compared with 2,177,101,000 bushels from 172,578,000 acres in 1916 and 2,470,479,000 bushels from 167,508,000 acres, the quinquennial average. As compared with 1916, the area under wheat in 1917 was 4.4 p.c. less, and it was 1.6 p.c. less than the average; the yield in 1917 was 2.9 p.c. more than that of 1916, but 9.3 p.c. less than the average. The average yield per acre for all twenty-four countries was about one bushel more than in 1916, but was over one bushel less than the quinquennial average.

In the case of rye, the total production in 1917 of twelve countries was 160,365,000 bushels from 10,240,000 acres, as compared with 166,294,000 bushels from 9,562,000 acres in 1916 and with 174,771,000 bushels from 9,707,000 acres, the five-year average. The area of 1917 is more than that of 1916 and of the average by 7.1 and 5.5 p.c., respectively, whilst the total yield is 3.6 p.c. less than that of 1916 and 8.2 p.c. less than the average. The average yield per acre is about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  bushel less than in 1916 and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bushels below the average.

The total production in nineteen countries of barley in 1917 was 635,343,000 bushels from 27,568,000 acres, as compared with 610,281,000 bushels from 26,153,000 acres in 1916 and 636,263,000 bushels from 25,928,000 acres, the five-year average. In area the crop of 1917 was 5.2 p.c. above 1916 and 6.1 p.c. above the average, whilst in yield the percentage was 4.1 p.c. above 1916, but 0.1 p.c. below the average. The yield per acre in 1917, viz., 23.09 bushels, was about  $\frac{1}{4}$  bushel below 1916 and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushel below the average.