Quality of Grain Crops, 1911-1920.—Table 6 gives the average weight per measured bushel for each of the principal grain crops from 1911 to 1920, with the ten-year average for the period 1910-19. It shows that for fall wheat the weight in 1918 and 1919 was about $61 \cdot 20$ lb., which is above the decennial average of $60 \cdot 22$ lb. For spring wheat the average, $59 \cdot 11$ lb., was exceeded in five years out of the ten and for all wheat six years out of the ten, the average being $59 \cdot 38$ lb. The average of $35 \cdot 17$ lb. for oats was exceeded for six years out of the ten and for barley (average $47 \cdot 23$ lb.) five years out of the ten. For the remaining crops the decennial averages are as follows, the number of times the average was exceeded being placed within brackets: Rye $55 \cdot 22$ lb. (5); peas $59 \cdot 57$ lb. (9); beans $59 \cdot 50$ lb. (7) buckwheat $47 \cdot 68$ lb. (4); mixed grains $44 \cdot 90$ (4); flax $55 \cdot 03$ lb. (4) corn for husking 56 lb. (6).

6.—Quality of Grain Crops as indicated by Average Weight per measured bushel, 1911-20.

Crop.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	191 6 .	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	Ten year aver- age 1910- 19.
Fall wheat Spring wheat All wheat Oats Barley Rye Peas Beans Buckwheat Mixed grains Flax Corn for husking.	$\begin{array}{c} lb.\\ 61\cdot 12\\ 59\cdot 21\\ 59\cdot 65\\ 34\cdot 65\\ 46\cdot 97\\ 55\cdot 11\\ 59\cdot 58\\ 58\cdot 30\\ 47\cdot 32\\ 45\cdot 10\\ 58\cdot 29\\ 55\cdot 29\\ \end{array}$	$47.62 \\ 44.48 \\ 54.88$	$\begin{array}{r} 48 \cdot 41 \\ 55 \cdot 66 \\ 60 \cdot 00 \\ 59 \cdot 70 \\ 50 \cdot 32 \\ 44 \cdot 74 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1b.\\ 59\cdot 61\\ 59\cdot 49\\ 35\cdot 31\\ 47\cdot 22\\ 55\cdot 47\\ 60\cdot 53\\ 60\cdot 21\\ 48\cdot 20\\ 45\cdot 51\\ 52\cdot 49\\ 56\cdot 62\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 60\cdot 19\\ 36\cdot 61\\ 48\cdot 26\\ 56\cdot 32\\ 60\cdot 74\\ 59\cdot 61\\ 48\cdot 02\\ 44\cdot 98\\ 55\cdot 28\end{array}$	$57 \cdot 10 \\ 33 \cdot 86 \\ 45 \cdot 66 \\ 54 \cdot 95 \\ 59 \cdot 88 \\ 60 \cdot 00 \\ 46 \cdot 35$	33.5546.9753.4459.8159.70	58.69 59.44 35.61 47.24 55.60 59.93 58.67 47.41 46.39 53.72	$\begin{array}{c} \text{lb.}\\ 61\cdot20\\ 58\cdot53\\ 59\cdot12\\ 34\cdot16\\ 46\cdot32\\ 55\cdot09\\ 59\cdot60\\ 59\cdot99\\ 47\cdot23\\ 44\cdot83\\ 55\cdot14\\ \end{array}$	$59 \cdot 07 \\ 59 \cdot 35 \\ 35 \cdot 62 \\ 47 \cdot 62 \\ 55 \cdot 44 \\ 60 \cdot 44 \\ 59 \cdot 73 \\ 47 \cdot 95 \\ 44 \cdot 65 \\$	$59 \cdot 11 \\ 59 \cdot 38 \\ 35 \cdot 17 \\ 47 \cdot 23 \\ 55 \cdot 22 \\ 59 \cdot 57 \\ 59 \cdot 50 \\ 47 \cdot 68 \\ 44 \cdot 90$

Average Values of Farm Land.—Table 7 shows that in 1920 the average value of the occupied farm lands of Canada, which includes both improved and unimproved land, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, was \$48 per acre, as compared with \$46 in 1919, \$41 in 1918, \$38 in 1917, \$36 in 1916 and \$35 in 1915. By provinces, the value in 1920 was highest in British Columbia, viz., \$175, as against \$174 in 1919, land in this province having a special value due to orcharding and fruit growing. In the other provinces, the average values of farm lands per acre were as follows: Ontario and Quebec, \$70; Prince Edward Island \$49; Nova Scotia \$43; Manitoba \$39; New Brunswick \$35; Saskatchewan and Alberta \$32. The Canadian average values of land per acre for the years before 1920 are slightly lower than those previously published in the similar table appearing in the Year Book.¹ This is owing to the adoption of the principle of "weighting," by which the Canadian averages for all the years have been recalculated according

¹See edition of 1919, page 200.