

Season of 1924-25.—On the whole, the agricultural season of 1925 was an excellent one. Early seeding was possible to an extent greater than in any recent year. By the end of April, 33 p.c. of the seeding to spring wheat had been completed, as against only 12 p.c. in 1924 and 17 p.c. in 1923. In the West, by April 30, 60 p.c. of wheat had been sown in Manitoba, as against practically nothing at the same date in the two preceding years. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the proportion was double that of the previous year. Growth was checked by cold weather during the spring, but in June, with warmer weather and a plentiful supply of moisture, progress was rapid. In July and August, heat and drought lowered the prospects in parts of Saskatchewan, especially in the southwest, and also in southern Alberta; but on the whole the injury proved less than was feared, and the threshing results for both provinces turned out to be generally better than expected. In October continual wet weather in the West, and indeed throughout Canada, proved exceptionally unfavourable for threshing, which however was completed under improved conditions early in November. The wet weather caused some lowering of grades, and much grain was reported as tough and damp. Throughout the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec, the crops were generally good. In Ontario, the crops of both grain and hay were excellent, except that in the south and west the hay crop was very light as a consequence of prolonged drought.

Field Crops.—In Table 5 are presented for Canada by provinces, estimates of the area, yield, quality and value of the principal field crops for the years 1924 and 1925, with the averages for the period 1922 to 1924. The estimates of 1925 are based upon statistics collected from about 108,000 farmers in June of that year under arrangements made between the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

The total estimated yield of wheat in Canada in 1925 was 411,375,700 bushels. This constituted the second largest yield recorded, the 1923 crop of 474,199,000 bushels being the largest. The 1925 crop exceeded that of 1915 by some 18,000,000 bushels and that of 1922 by some 11,500,000 bushels.

In comparison with the other important wheat-producing countries of the world for the period 1919-23, Canada ranked next in importance to the United States and British India. During this period the production of the United States averaged 856,195,000 bushels, that of British India 329,616,000 bushels and that of Canada 326,259,000 bushels. Next in order were Russia with 321,766,000 bushels, France with 253,278,000 bushels and Argentina with 201,548,000 bushels. As a wheat-exporting country Canada is second only to the United States, and has during some recent years come first, being the world's largest exporter of wheat in the crop year ended July 31, 1926, when the exports of wheat amounted to 275,464,100 bushels out of a world total of 529,950,400 bushels, and the exports of wheat flour to 10,896,700 barrels out of a world total of 31,895,300 barrels.

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1924-1925 and Three-Year Average, 1922-1924.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
Canada—						
Fall wheat.....1924	774,172	28.8	22,294,000	60.92	1.27	28,337,000
1925	793,819	30.0	23,779,700	60.39	1.21	28,867,500
Average.....1922-24	827,432	24.4	20,188,333	60.35	1.08	21,748,967
Spring wheat.....1924	21,281,538	11.3	239,803,000	59.14	1.22	292,025,000
1925	21,178,813	18.3	387,696,000	59.70	1.11	430,281,700
Average.....1922-24	21,294,034	16.8	358,505,800	59.33	0.85	303,842,933