

16.—Per Capita Consumption of Wheat, 1919-25.

Crop years ended Aug. 31, 1919-24, and July 31, 1925.	Population.	Wheat milled for food.	Consumption per capita.
	No.	bush.	bush.
1919.....	8,478,546	35,500,000	4.2
1920.....	8,631,475	58,000,000	6.7
1921.....	8,788,483	39,450,000	4.5
1922.....	8,940,150	37,000,000	4.1
1923.....	9,082,340	40,000,000	4.4
1924.....	9,226,740	41,520,000	4.5
1925.....	9,364,200	42,139,000	4.5
Total	62,512,434	393,609,000	4.7

3.—Farm Live Stock and Poultry.

In Table 17 are given the numbers of each description of farm live stock by provinces for the year 1925. Numbers and values in less detail are given in Table 18 for the years 1922-25. The estimated number of horses for 1925 shows a decrease of 34,447 as compared with 1924. During the last few years the number of horses in Canada has remained fairly stationary, due to the increasing use of mechanical power, and also to the fact that since 1920 there has been little agricultural expansion. The upward trend of prices since 1923 may indicate that horses are coming back into favour. The estimated total number of cattle for Canada has also declined in 1925 as compared with 1924, by 153,538 head. As compared with 1921, there is a decline of nearly 1,000,000 head. It is interesting to note, however, that in spite of this decline in the total of cattle, the number of milch cows in 1925 was higher than in any previous year. The decline in numbers has therefore occurred in beef cattle and may no doubt be attributed to the depression in the beef trade during the last few years. An increase of \$4 in value per head indicates a gradual improvement in the conditions of the industry. The estimated number of sheep in Canada has increased by 70,000 head between 1924 and 1925, the increase being fairly general throughout the provinces, with the exceptions of Prince Edward Island and Ontario. From 1921 to 1924 there was a decrease of over 1,000,000 or nearly 30 p.c. in the number of sheep in Canada. However, from 1921 to 1925 there has been a gradual increase from \$6 to \$10 in the average value per head, and with better prices for products and improved methods, sheep-raising has again become profitable, with the result that an increase in their numbers may be expected. There has been a decrease of 643,000 in the estimated number of swine in 1925 as compared with 1924. This has been most pronounced in the three Prairie Provinces, which account for nearly 500,000 of the decrease. However, the numbers in 1924 constituted a record for Canada and in spite of the very considerable decline they still remain higher than for any year prior to 1924. The estimated increase from \$12 to \$16 in value per head results in a higher value in spite of the decreased number. Poultry for the year 1925 are estimated to have increased by 595,000 as compared with 1924, and by 17,628,000 or 58 p.c. since 1920. Increased consumption of eggs, a ready market for table poultry and improved methods in poultry keeping account for the prosperous condition of the industry. The expansion since 1920 has been fairly general throughout the provinces, though least rapid in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.