

Wheat Flour.—Per capita consumption of wheat flour in Canada has been well maintained, while export shipments have increased sharply and include a substantial movement to Russia. In 1941 there were 285 flour and feed mills operating in Canada as compared with 279 in 1940; there were also 844 chopping mills. The capacity of the flour mills in barrels per day was 98,739 in 1941 and 96,868 in 1940. During the crop year 1942-43 the mills operated very close to the limits of their capacity to produce wheat flour. Statistics of employees, power installation, value of products, etc., for flour and feed mills for 1941 are given in Table 9 of the Manufactures chapter at pp. 374-375.

Section 4.—Marketing of Live Stock and Live-Stock Products*

Since the outbreak of war there has been a great increase in the demand for live stock and live-stock products in the form of meats, dairy products, poultry and eggs. These products have not only been required in greater volume to meet requirements of Britain and other United Nations, but also the demand in Canada has expanded sharply as a result of greater purchasing power in the hands of the consumers. Live stock thus makes a very important contribution to farmers' income and also provides the basis for a large slaughtering and meat-packing industry in Canada.

Live-Stock Marketings, 1942.—Total marketings of cattle in Canada in 1942 were 1,288,617 as compared with 1,344,794 in 1941. Marketings of calves totalled 771,690 as compared with 828,639. The declines in these two classes of live stock in 1942 as compared with 1941 were largely the result of the holding back of stock on the part of farmers for the building up of herds. Marketings of hogs through commercial channels in 1942 totalled 6,232,087 as compared with 6,225,274 in 1941. Marketings of sheep and lambs were 833,147 in 1942 as compared with 829,666 in 1941.

The interprovincial and export movement of live stock in 1942 showed very little change as compared with 1941. Total shipments in 1942 with comparative figures for 1941, in parentheses, were as follows: cattle 504,971 (512,313); calves 259,272 (264,846); swine 1,177,732 (1,243,985); and sheep 252,632 (236,401).

* Revised in the Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For more detailed information on this subject, see "Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics", published annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; and the "Annual Market Review", published by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Statistics of live stock and poultry are given at pp. 225-226 of this volume.

9.—Live Stock Marketed at Stockyards, Packing Plants and Direct for Export, by Provinces, 1941 and 1942

Year and Live Stock	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
1941	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—								
Totals to stockyards....	1,518	68,857	333,383	100,767	178,979	181,138	10,900	875,542
Direct to packers.....	9,576	30,519	166,338	35,517	38,621	69,271	24,630	374,472
Direct for export.....	1,942	4,284	34,334	1,067	9,833	41,674	1,646	94,780
Totals, Cattle.....	13,036	103,660	534,055	137,351	227,433	292,083	37,176	1,344,794
Calves—								
Totals to stockyards....	18,366	161,478	187,525	45,642	62,331	31,515	966	507,823
Direct to packers.....	10,790	75,471	102,304	41,731	14,478	63,149	2,339	310,262
Direct for export.....	485	129	8,947	17	282	622	72	10,554
Totals, Calves.....	29,641	237,078	298,776	87,390	77,091	95,286	3,377	828,639