

Growers' Marketing Board reduced the basic acreage allotment per farm by 15 p.c. after allowing a basic exemption per farm of 15 p.c. and allotting acreage to more than one hundred new farms. It is interesting to note that research has made possible the raising of tobacco in the Ottawa Valley of Ontario and in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia; so far production in these areas is on a small scale.

The per capita cigarette consumption in Canada, calculated on the basis of total population, has increased considerably during the past few years, amounting to 1,678 in 1953, 1,817 in 1957, 1,901 in 1958, and 1,939 in 1959.

The *potato* crop, estimated at about 35,290,000 cwt. for 1959, recorded a decline of 12 p.c. from the 1958 crop of 40,301,000 cwt.

More *eggs* were marketed through registered stations in 1959 than in 1958. Heavier marketings occurred in all provinces except Alberta, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island. Reflecting this situation, egg prices were lower in all provinces than in the previous year. Egg price support to producers by means of deficiency payments under the Agricultural Stabilization Act began with the marketing year commencing Oct. 1, 1959.

Wool prices rose slightly from 1958 to 1959, but payment under the Agricultural Stabilization Act was lowered from 28 to 21 cents per lb. This resulted in a drop in the average farm value to 43.6 cents per lb. from 48.1 cents per lb. in 1958. Total farm value of shorn wool production decreased from \$3,053,000 to \$2,966,000. Production was estimated at 6,800,000 lb. as compared with 6,345,000 lb. in 1958.

The 1959 *maple* crop, expressed as syrup, was estimated at 2,358,000 gal., about 5 p.c. below that of 1958 and 8 p.c. below the average production for the years 1952-56. The bulk of the crop was produced in the Province of Quebec. Exports of sugar in 1959 stood at 7,400,000 lb., nearly 20 p.c. higher than in the previous year. The value of the 1958 maple crop was estimated at \$8,440,000, 18 p.c. less than in 1957 when production was larger than average.

The 1959 *honey* crop was estimated at 33,233,000 lb., 21 p.c. above that of 1958. The substantial increase in production resulted from much higher average yields—101 lb. per colony in 1959 compared to 83 lb. in 1958 and an average of 78 lb. for the years 1948 to 1957. Although there was a small increase in the number of active beekeepers from 13,150 in 1958 to 13,590 in 1959, colony numbers declined by 4,000 to a total of 328,700 in 1959.

Subsection 2.—Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, 1958*

Returns to farmers from the sale of farm products, together with participation payments from previous years' grain crops, were estimated at a near record high of \$2,800,000,000 for 1958. This estimate exceeded that of 1957 by 8 p.c. and was only slightly lower than the 1952 estimate of \$2,900,000,000, the highest recorded to date. Most of the increase in cash farm income in 1958 compared with 1957 may be attributed to larger returns from the sale of livestock and animal products; returns from the sale of field crops were about the same as in the previous year.

Each of the nine provinces contributed to the higher farm cash income in 1958. In Eastern Canada, receipts from field crops and livestock and animal products were responsible for the increase; in Western Canada the higher returns came from sales of livestock and animal products only. Total returns from the sale of field crops were lower than in 1957 for each of the three Prairie Provinces and for British Columbia, but these declines were offset by higher returns from field crops in Eastern Canada.

Field Crops.—Returns from the sale of wheat were estimated at \$427,000,000 for 1958, almost \$50,000,000 higher than a year earlier. Larger farm marketings to fill greater export demand was the principal factor affecting receipts in 1958; average farm prices were also higher, though this was attributed to quality since the initial payments to wheat

* Excludes Newfoundland.