

Wheat Flour.—After reaching a peak of 56,033,000 cwt. in 1946-47, Canadian wheat flour production dropped to a postwar low of 39,708,000 cwt. in 1949-50. Production in each of the following three crop years was only slightly below the five-year (1945-46—1949-50) average of 47,012,000 cwt. Yearly declines brought production down to 37,623,000 cwt. in 1956-57. During 1957-58, however, this downward trend was reversed; production of wheat flour amounted to some 40,820,000 cwt. and utilization of milling capacity increased from 69.3 p.c. in 1956-57 to 74.7 p.c. in 1957-58.

Exports of wheat flour during recent years have followed approximately the same pattern as production, dropping from the 1946-47 peak of 33,117,000 cwt. to 14,582,000 cwt. in 1956-57, and increasing to 17,557,000 cwt. in 1957-58. The 1957-58 exports of wheat flour amounted to approximately 43.0 p.c. of production compared with 38.8 p.c. in the preceding year.

27.—Wheat Milled for Flour, and Production and Exports of Wheat Flour, Five-Year Averages 1936-50 and Crop Years Ended July 31, 1951-58

Crop Year (Aug. 1-July 31)	Wheat Milled for Flour	Wheat Flour Production	Wheat Flour Exports	
			Amount	P.C. of Production
	'000 bu.	cwt.	cwt.	
Av. 1935-36 — 1939-40.....	67,845	29,405,451	9,603,941	32.7
Av. 1940-41 — 1944-45.....	99,705	43,908,245	23,699,546	54.0
Av. 1945-46 — 1949-50.....	107,330	47,011,540	25,819,721	54.9
1950-51.....	106,748	46,315,153	24,356,912	52.6
1951-52.....	104,494	44,771,184	22,258,324	49.7
1952-53.....	106,727	46,776,625	24,609,199	52.6
1953-54.....	91,855	40,769,909	20,142,824	49.4
1954-55.....	92,407	40,606,599	17,692,945	43.6
1955-56.....	91,770	40,148,750	17,391,300	43.3
1956-57.....	85,149	37,623,446	14,582,431	38.8
1957-58.....	92,289	40,819,678	17,556,886	43.0

Subsection 2.—Livestock Marketings*

The volume of cattle handled through public stockyards and in packing plants in 1958 at 2,706,984 head showed little change from 1957 in total but quality was generally better with a higher proportion of steers and heifers grading choice and good. Movement of stock cattle and feeders from these markets back to farms was about the same as in 1957 but live exports, with a strong demand for feeders in the United States, rose sharply to 658,095 in 1958 from 375,693 in 1957. The marketings of calves were appreciably higher in 1958 but fewer were graded in the better slaughter classes, largely because of the heavy demand for stockers. The quality of sheep and lambs was about the same as in 1957 but total marketings at 18,000 were down 3 p.c. Hog marketings were 19.6 p.c. above 1957 at 6,466,510. This was the largest volume marketed through these channels since 1952 and the fourth largest on record. The quality of hogs marketed was generally about the same as in 1957 with 28.7 p.c. Grade A and 50.4 p.c. Grade B. Regionally, there was improvement of quality in the Maritime Provinces but a slight fall-off in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

* More detailed information is available from DBS annual report *Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics* (Catalogue No. 23-203), and the Department of Agriculture publication *Livestock Market Review*. Statistics of livestock and poultry are given at pp. 476-479 of this edition of the Year Book.