



Well over half the commercial farms of Quebec are now dairy farms, a change from the traditional small mixed farming of old Quebec. Fairly large butter and cheese industries rely on these farms. Livestock farms, specializing in beef cattle, hogs or sheep, and mixed farms are common, and poultry and egg production is increasing. Forage crops account for the largest cultivation and oats and corn for feed are produced. Fruits, particularly apples, and vegetables are becoming prime crops, and sugar beets and flue-cured tobacco are grown and processed.

Ontario has specialized crops in more southerly regions, but also by far the largest number of commercial livestock farms and is second to Quebec in dairy farms. Forage crops are the largest cultivated crops; others are corn, mixed grains, winter wheat, oats and barley.

Dairy farms are concentrated in Middlesex, Oxford and Perth counties in southwestern Ontario, in the Bruce Peninsula and in the eastern counties. Beef is a specialty in Lake Huron and Georgian Bay areas. Sheep, poultry and hog production is widespread. Ontario is a major producer of apples and the Niagara Peninsula accounts for most of Canada's tender tree fruits and grapes. Vegetables are grown near most large centres. Maple syrup is a major sideline for farmers in Ontario and Quebec.

The Prairie region. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta contain 75% of the farmland in Canada. Precipitation that averages only 330 to 510 mm a year and a climate of bitter winters and short hot summers favour the production of high quality hard red spring wheat, by far the largest single crop in all three provinces. Rangeland and pasture also support a large number of cattle and livestock rearing in general is a major industry.

Manitoba has the highest rainfall of the three provinces and an average of 100 frost-free days, resulting in more varied farming. Wheat and other grains predominate