



C O N T E N T S .

1. Reports: Fiscal Inquiry Committee, Ireland, 1923.  
(Chairman: Timothy A. Suidy). pp. 1- 35.  
X72.34.N23E B3
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March 1922. pp. 36-101.  
V467,8r
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and Ontario, 1918. by F.W. Field. pp. 102-149.  
X:54-72r
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trial situation of Denmark. 1920. pp. 150-168.  
X.572.N2
5. Agricultural statistics, Province of  
British Columbia, 1926. (Agricultural  
Bulletin no. 100). 1927. pp. 169-190.  
X9(U).7252sm

SAORSTÁT EIREANN



Tuarasgabhála

Ón.

gCoiste Fiosrúcháin Fioscálachta.

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REPORTS  
OF THE  
FISCAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

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ROILLSITHE AG OIFIG AN tSOLATHAIR.  
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The cost of preparation of these Reports is estimated at £750, and of printing and publishing same at £60.

APPENDICES.

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(A)—Statistics of the Pulp and Paper Industry, 1917, for the Province of Ontario.

(B)—Imports into Canada for consumption of Dutiable and Free Goods (Coin and Bullion excluded) for the Fiscal Years ending 31st March, 1914 and 1918 compared.

## APPENDICES—continued.

(A) Statistics of the Pulp and Paper Industry, 1917, for the Province of Ontario.

Schedule.	Pulp Mills.	Pulp and Paper Mills.	Paper Mills.	All Classes of Mills.				
Number ...	6	10	17	33				
Capital invested in:								
Land, buildings and fixtures \$	2,325,134	30,721,755	1,633,441	34,580,330				
Machinery and tools ... \$	2,677,092	16,452,689	1,637,224	20,767,005				
Materials on hand, stocks in process, &c. \$	1,603,145	8,064,643	732,852	10,400,640				
Cash, trading and operating accounts, &c. \$	620,847	5,100,765	337,365	6,258,977				
Employees salaries and wages:								
Persons employed on salaries ... No.	77	350	78	505				
Salaries paid \$	185,767	547,330	139,237	842,884				
Persons employed on wages ... No.	1,040	6,404	862	8,306				
Wages paid \$	1,028,301	4,733,516	626,815	6,438,532				
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cost of materials:	Cords.	Dols.	Cords.	Dols.	Cords.	Dols.	Cords.	Dols.
Pulpwood ...	206,068	1,905,416	529,523	5,524,939	—	—	735,691	7,430,355
All other materials ...	—	3,737,445	—	11,230,819	—	3,331,666	—	15,290,150
Value of Products:	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Pulp:								
Mechanical ...	24,381	799,973	29,214	938,181	—	—	53,595	1,738,153
Sulphite ...	61,973	7,545,526	32,068	1,822,668	—	—	94,041	7,368,194
Sulphate ...	2,757	734,946	—	—	—	—	2,757	734,946
Soda ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper:								
Newsprint ...	—	—	316,063	17,739,786	85	13,000	816,147	17,752,796
Book and writing ...	—	—	9,130	1,632,123	24,315	4,431,249	33,446	6,063,372
Wrapping ...	—	—	8,443	963,300	2,120	438,854	10,563	1,402,158
Boards ...	—	—	16,938	1,005,748	2,390	145,664	19,228	1,151,417
Other paper products ...	—	—	—	20,807	—	794,266	—	815,073

## APPENDICES—continued.

(B) Imports into Canada for consumption of Dutiable and Free Goods  
1914 and 1918

COUNTRIES (Fiscal years ended March 31st).	1914.		
	Dutiable.	Free.	Totals.
<b>BRITISH EMPIRE.</b>	<b>Dollars.</b>	<b>Dollars.</b>	<b>Dollars.</b>
United Kingdom... ..	102,375,867	29,694,495	132,070,362
Aden ... ..	—	25,145	25,145
Africa—British East ... ..	12,205	3,770	15,975
British South ... ..	94,562	383,261	477,823
British West ... ..	3,346	25,772	29,118
Bermuda ... ..	1,815	5,724	7,539
East Indies—British India ... ..	183,024	4,823,285	5,006,309
Straits Settlements ... ..	223,993	341,850	565,843
Other East Indies ... ..	110,096	1,536,739	1,646,835
British Guiana ... ..	3,172,565	6,547	3,179,112
British Honduras ... ..	—	155,396	155,396
British West Indies ... ..	2,233,513	2,113,797	4,347,310
Egypt and Sudan ... ..	48,170	894	49,064
Gibraltar ... ..	17	—	17
Hong Kong ... ..	561,442	448,579	1,010,021
Malta ... ..	2,734	10	2,744
Newfoundland ... ..	23,074	1,817,449	1,840,523
Oceania—Australia ... ..	455,570	257,541	713,111
New Zealand ... ..	1,976,300	1,216,600	3,192,900
Fiji ... ..	239,182	1,537	240,719
Other Oceania ... ..	—	—	—
<b>Totals, British Empire ...</b>	<b>111,717,475</b>	<b>42,858,391</b>	<b>154,575,866</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>			
Abyssinia ... ..	—	3,635	3,635
Argentine Republic ... ..	25,892	2,577,236	2,603,128
Austria-Hungary ... ..	1,700,401	72,620	1,773,021
Belgium ... ..	2,977,584	1,512,892	4,490,476
Belgian Congo... ..	—	—	—
Bolivia ... ..	—	—	—
Brazil ... ..	2,370	1,161,415	1,163,785
Bulgaria ... ..	454	91	545
Central American States—			
Costa Rica ... ..	37	34,737	34,774
Guatemala ... ..	46,473	64,291	110,764
Nicaragua ... ..	—	—	—
Salvador ... ..	7,450	10,495	17,945
Chile ... ..	24	767,265	767,289
China ... ..	344,029	569,233	913,262
Colombia ... ..	—	150,545	150,545
Cuba ... ..	3,512,587	440,300	3,952,887
Denmark ... ..	20,226	92,403	112,629
Danish West Indies ... ..	259,368	—	259,368
Greenland, Iceland, &c. ... ..	38	5,642	5,680
Ecuador ... ..	2,657	—	2,657

## APPENDICES—continued.

(Coin and Bullion excluded) for the Fiscal Years ending 31st March, compared.

1918.			COUNTRIES (Fiscal years ending March 31st).
Dutiable.	Free.	Totals.	
Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	<b>BRITISH EMPIRE.</b>
58,047,170	23,277,113	81,324,283	United Kingdom.
1,318	—	1,318	Aden.
—	—	—	Africa—British East.
7,639	545,723	553,362	British South.
1,298	14,182	15,480	British West.
19,891	71,049	84,940	Bermuda.
4,090,199	5,265,394	9,355,593	East Indies—British India.
338,364	2,782,632	3,120,996	Straits Settlements.
147,628	3,830,009	3,977,637	Other East India.
6,708,201	8,446	6,716,647	British Guiana.
—	352,028	352,028	British Honduras.
7,596,027	2,954,523	10,550,550	British West Indies.
4,295	2	4,297	Egypt and Sudan.
—	—	—	Gibraltar.
802,930	1,002,585	1,805,515	Hong Kong.
755	19	774	Malta.
951,287	1,996,240	2,947,527	Newfoundland.
326,706	2,029,959	2,356,665	Oceania—Australia.
232,139	3,503,420	3,735,559	New Zealand.
1,150,964	405	1,151,369	Fiji.
831	—	831	Other Oceania.
80,421,642	47,633,729	128,055,371	Totals, British Empire.
—	—	—	<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>
64,010	990,945	984,955	Abyssinia.
75	—	75	Argentine Republic.
1,521	11,452	12,973	Austria-Hungary.
—	16,795	16,795	Belgium.
—	—	—	Belgian Congo.
964,656	26,221	990,777	Bolivia.
—	—	—	Brazil.
—	—	—	Bulgaria.
91,304	—	91,304	Central American States—
172,883	—	172,883	Costa Rica.
101,287	—	101,287	Guatemala.
32,900	—	32,900	Nicaragua.
—	—	—	Salvador.
488,589	478,378	478,378	Chile.
186,656	848,301	1,336,890	China.
579,621	650	187,306	Colombia.
1,402	505,926	1,085,547	Cuba.
—	12,986	14,388	Denmark.
—	—	—	Danish West Indies.
2,835	3,433	3,433	Greenland, Iceland, &c.
—	—	2,835	Ecuador.

Continued.

## APPENDICES—continued.

(B)—continued.

COUNTRIES (Fiscal years ending March 31st).	1914.		
	Dutiable.	Free.	Totals.
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued.</b>	<b>Dollars.</b>	<b>Dollars.</b>	<b>Dollars.</b>
France ... ..	11,914,089	2,362,446	14,276,535
French Africa ... ..	1,019	40,486	41,505
Madagascar ... ..	520	42,970	43,490
St. Pierre and Miquelon ... ..	3,415	2,653	6,068
French Guiana ... ..	—	—	—
French West Indies ... ..	—	—	—
Germany ... ..	11,151,601	3,434,622	14,586,223
German Africa ... ..	—	51,710	51,710
Greece ... ..	444,811	225	445,036
Hayti ... ..	—	106	106
Italy ... ..	1,428,517	661,870	2,090,387
Japan ... ..	1,463,970	1,140,246	2,604,216
Korea ... ..	—	—	—
Mexico ... ..	36,958	1,434,224	1,471,182
Morocco ... ..	—	162	162
Netherlands ... ..	1,642,791	1,372,665	3,015,456
Dutch East Indies ... ..	877,017	99,073	976,090
Dutch Guiana ... ..	216,126	—	216,126
Dutch West Indies ... ..	—	367	367
Norway ... ..	446,513	39,866	486,379
Persia ... ..	11,879	—	11,879
Peru ... ..	747,546	1,000	748,546
Portugal ... ..	256,168	21,213	277,381
Azores and Madeira Islands ... ..	5,282	—	5,282
Roumania ... ..	3,806	750	4,556
Russia ... ..	21,160	461,649	482,809
San Domingo ... ..	2,942,333	—	2,942,333
Siam ... ..	895	79,389	80,284
Spain ... ..	1,273,643	78,490	1,352,133
Sweden ... ..	515,427	87,974	603,401
Switzerland ... ..	4,252,961	61,844	4,314,805
Turkey in Asia ... ..	397,234	82,035	479,269
Turkey in Europe ... ..	15,527	185	15,712
United States ... ..	249,482,610	146,082,718	395,565,328
Alaska ... ..	28,432	38,238	66,470
Hawaii ... ..	43,985	11,360	61,365
Philippines ... ..	4,838	877	5,715
Porto Rico ... ..	22	1,591	1,613
Uruguay ... ..	1,024	54,702	55,726
Venezuela ... ..	3,560	129,683	133,243
<b>Totals, Foreign Countries</b>	<b>298,541,269</b>	<b>165,340,309</b>	<b>463,881,378</b>
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>410,258,744</b>	<b>208,198,400</b>	<b>618,457,144</b>



## APPENDICES—continued.

## (B)—continued.

1918.			COUNTRIES (Fiscal years ending March, 31st).
Dutiable.	Free.	Totals.	
Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued.
4,838,465	435,599	5,274,064	France.
—	997	997	French Africa.
—	—	—	Madagascar.
1,409	2,400	3,809	St. Pierre and Miquelon.
—	1,598	1,598	French Guiana.
187	—	187	French West Indies.
21,506	5,675	27,181	Germany.
—	—	—	German Africa.
20,294	2	20,296	Greece.
—	—	—	Hayti.
527,536	243,651	771,187	Italy.
9,779,526	2,475,793	12,255,319	Japan.
—	—	—	Korea.
70,850	594,140	664,790	Mexico.
548	—	548	Morocco.
820,000	234,176	1,054,176	Netherlands.
69,710	2,761,932	2,831,642	Dutch East Indies.
201,763	1,710	203,473	Dutch Guiana.
—	—	—	Dutch West Indies.
92,550	48,508	141,058	Norway.
86,841	122	86,963	Persia.
2,343,354	18,869	2,362,243	Peru.
196,928	41,492	238,420	Portugal.
10,628	—	10,628	Azores and Madeira Islands.
—	—	—	Roumania.
44	8,433	8,477	Russia.
6,615,961	—	6,615,961	San Domingo.
49,526	15,069	64,594	Siam.
719,498	89,309	808,807	Spain.
100,144	10,028	110,172	Sweden.
3,000,561	145,921	3,146,482	Switzerland.
—	—	—	Turkey in Asia.
—	—	—	Turkey in Europe.
429,298,758	362,607,367	791,906,125	United States.
10,294	80	10,374	Alaska.
30,492	348	30,840	Hawaii.
23,285	44	23,329	Philippines.
10	126	136	Porto Rico.
50,481	—	50,481	Uruguay.
301,292	—	301,292	Venezuela.
461,919,880	372,568,495	834,488,375	Totals, Foreign Countries
542,341,522	420,202,224	962,543,746	Grand Totals.

78

REPORT

ON THE POST-WAR

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

OF

DENMARK.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

X.572.N2



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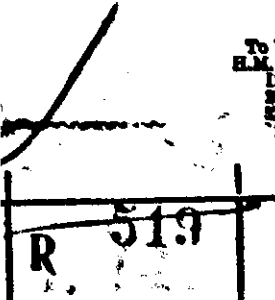
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1920.

4d. Net.



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*Note.*—This Report has been compiled from information supplied by Mr. R. M. TURNER, Commercial Secretary to H.B.M. Legation, Copenhagen.

Department of Overseas Trade,  
June, 1920.

## DANISH CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### Currency.

The Danish monetary unit is the gold Krone of 100 ore; at par Kroner 18.16 equals £1 sterling.

### Weights and Measures.

The metric system is used in Denmark.

Of the old Danish weights and measures in use before the introduction of the metric system the tonder (land measurement) is still frequently used. (1 tonder = 551623 hectares.)

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## I.—INTRODUCTION.

In 1916 Denmark had a population of 2,921,362 and a superficial area of 39,033 square kilometres, the density of the population being 74.84 to the square kilometre. Of this population 605,772 resided in Copenhagen, 604,203 in the provincial towns, and 1,711,387 in the country districts. Thus, of the total population, approximately half are engaged in agriculture and the other half in trade, transport and industry.

From an economic point of view, therefore, there may almost be said to be two Denmarks, the one, Copenhagen and the larger provincial towns, being chiefly devoted to trade, shipping and industry, the other, Jutland and the islands, having agriculture for their principal activity, each, however, being dependent on the other in that the agricultural industry depends on the shipping and commercial activities of the capital for the import and transit of its raw materials and the supply of manufactured articles, while Copenhagen depends upon the agricultural community for its supplies of agricultural produce.

Before the war each of these two distinct parts of Denmark had reached a definite stage in economic development.

Agricultural Denmark, from being a corn producing country, had, within a generation and a half developed into a large factory for the production of butter, bacon and eggs, each of which was produced with an eye to the particular markets for which it was intended. Industrial and commercial Denmark, by reason of the position of the country, had also reached a certain stage of progress as a centre of trade for Northern Europe.

The early years of the war brought to Denmark a period of prosperity—her agricultural products were in great demand at highly increased prices from both belligerents and neutrals, and her merchant trade and shipping obtained greatly enhanced

profits. As the war continued the difficulties of the war situation presented themselves in ever increasing force, and with the increasing restrictions of the belligerents Denmark's trade continuously diminished, until in the middle of 1918 it had almost come to a standstill, while internally the country was faced with the necessity of radically reducing the number of her livestock and strict rationing of almost every commodity.

Nevertheless, Denmark had prospered greatly, and with the signing of the Armistice both the agricultural and commercial interests anticipated a further period of prosperity based on their accumulated wealth.

The year 1919 did not, however, fulfil the hopes that were entertained at its commencement. Danish agriculture has found its revival after the years of war more difficult and slower than was expected, and even where it has recovered to some extent its full rehabilitation has been hampered by diminished demand on the part of its old accustomed markets. Again, commercial Denmark had looked forward to making Copenhagen the centre of the transit trade with the Baltic, but the continued isolation of Russia, the depreciation of the currencies of those Baltic countries with which trade was possible, and labour difficulties at home have prevented the realisation of the early hopes.

## II.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

### Agriculture.

*1914-1918.*—During the last generation and a half Denmark has devoted herself to the production of agricultural produce on scientific lines. She has bred her stock of cows entirely with an eye to the milking capacity of the strain, and her stock of pigs to produce the quality of bacon needed for the market she intended to supply. The State has assisted in various ways in the education of the agricultural population with this object in view, and a large number of agricultural schools and high schools of agricultural advisers and of agricultural associations throughout the country have contributed materially to the development of rational principles of production.

A further contributory cause of the high stage of development to which Danish agriculture has reached must be sought in the wide co-operative movement among agriculturists, which embraces not only buying, manufacturing, and selling organisations, but also associations for the acquirement and use of breeding stock, implements, etc.

On the 15th July, 1914, the Danish stocks amounted to 567,000 horses, 2,463,000 cattle (of which 1,310,000 were cows) and 2,497,000 pigs. The yearly output of exportable agricultural produce was estimated at 100,000 tons of butter, 147,000 tons of bacon, 30,000 tons of eggs, and 16,000 tons of meat. To produce

this quantity of exportable agricultural produce the country consumed some 7,000,000 tons of fodder-stuffs, reckoned in corn units, of home production. Besides this, she imported some 1,500,000 tons of corn and fodder-stuffs, of which about 250,000 tons were maize for pig fodder and about 550,000 tons oil-cakes for cattle. (See Appendix 1.) In addition, Denmark imported about 400,000 tons of fertilisers for use on her own land, which amounted to about 2,900,000 hectares. Of this about 1,150,000 hectares were devoted to the cultivation of corn, 850,000 to root crops, and 27,940 to other crops, while the remainder of the land was used for the production of clover, lucernes, grass and green fodder for the summer. (See Appendix 4.)

It will thus be realised that Denmark is practically one large agricultural factory, into which raw materials, such as fodder-stuffs and fertilisers, are imported, and from which the finished product, such as butter, bacon and eggs, is exported. As a result of this economy, Danish cattle are stall fed practically the greater part of the year.

In 1914 Danish exports of agricultural produce to Great Britain were of considerable importance in British economics, as will be realised from the fact that Danish butter amounted to 44 per cent. of the total of the British butter imports, Danish bacon 55 per cent., and eggs 24 per cent. of the total imports. When the war broke out Denmark for the first few months increased her exports of agricultural produce to Great Britain. About the same time, however, Germany began to increase her purchases of agricultural produce, livestock and meat, and at the same time started buying horses on a considerable scale. As the war went on the increased prices offered by Germany led to an increase in the amount of agricultural produce exported to that country and to a decrease in the quantity exported to the United Kingdom.

The gradual reduction in the imports of fertilisers and fodder-stuffs, owing to the increased severity of the Allied blockade measures and the increased prices caused by rising freights, etc., also led Denmark to part the more readily with the less valuable part of her herds. Efforts were made for a time to increase the home crop areas and postpone the evil day, but the harvests for 1916 and 1917 were considerably below the average (see Appendix II.), and with the cessation of imports of fodder-stuffs from the west in the middle of 1917, it was realised that a drastic reduction in the number of livestock must be effected. By July, 1918, the stock of pigs had been reduced by three-quarters to 631,000. Similarly, cattle herds were reduced by 340,000 to 2,123,000 head, although the number of cows was not reduced in proportion. The number of horses was only reduced by some 20,000 (see Appendix III.).

Not only did the cessation in the imports of fodder-stuffs result in a reduction of the stocks, but as Danish agricultural processes

are intensive it led to a proportionately great decrease in the output of these stocks which were maintained, since while the amount of fodder it was possible to give the herds was sufficient to keep them alive, their power of production was noticeably affected. Moreover, the manure output from the herds was considerably reduced in value, which, combined with the failure of the imports of artificial fertilisers, reduced the capacity of the country to produce the normal amount of home-grown fodder-stuffs.

Meantime, during the latter years of the war, Danish home consumption of her own agricultural produce materially increased, as will be realised from the fact that, whereas in normal times Denmark imported the raw materials and produced and consumed about 56,000 tons of margarine, this production was reduced to some 1,100 tons in 1918. Similarly, while in normal times 60,000 pigs were slaughtered weekly in Denmark, of which about 20,000 were consumed in the country, the slaughterings towards the end of 1918 had fallen to about 5,000 head per week. This has led to a very strict rationing of pork for home consumption and the total cessation of export.

The export of agricultural produce to Denmark's old customers, the United Kingdom and Germany, was also affected by the fact that from 1917 onwards some export of agricultural produce took place to the other Scandinavian countries on the basis of compensation for supplies of nitrates from Norway and raw materials for industry from Sweden (*see* under "Industry"). Thus, in 1917 and 1918, about half of Sweden's total import of foodstuffs came from Denmark, including :—

	1917.	1918.
Butter ... ..	7,100 tons.	5,100 tons.
Bacon ... ..	6,300 tons.	—
Eggs ... ..	30,000,000	—
Cheese ... ..	550 tons.	—

On the whole, it may be said that Denmark during the war endeavoured as far as possible to maintain her normal markets and in the face of considerable difficulties to preserve her agricultural stocks at a level from which it would be possible within reasonable time to bring them to normal strength again. On the other hand, it should be realised that by the date of the Armistice the direction of the Danish agricultural industry had been considerably altered both as regards imports of raw materials and the export of the finished products.

Previous to the war, a large part of Denmark's imports of fertilisers and fodder-stuffs had been obtained through Germany, but with the blockade regulations being constantly increased in severity Denmark had to rely on imports direct from the United States and South America, whilst her old sources of supply in Russia, Germany, Roumania, and the United Kingdom, were almost entirely cut off.

At the same time, so far as her exports were concerned; for the reasons already given, there was a constantly increasing proportion sent southwards and to the other Scandinavian countries, whilst her normal exports westwards steadily diminished. (*See Appendix V.*)

#### *Conditions in 1919.*

In September, 1918, an agreement was reached between the Allies and Denmark, whereby Denmark was again able to obtain raw materials from abroad. With the cessation of hostilities supplies of fodder-stuffs and fertilisers began to come forward, although during the early months of 1919, the import was small owing to the shortage of tonnage. During the course of the year, however, considerable quantities of fodder-stuffs were imported, the largest categories being cotton-seed cake, 74,611 tons; arachide cake, 15,938 tons; linseed cake, 28,978 tons; bran, 19,289 tons; maize, 191,767 tons. There were also considerable imports of oil-seeds and the like, the residue from which also enters into the fodder-stuffs stocks of the country. (*See Appendix I.*)

The imports of fodder-stuffs were considerably less than the imports before the war, but with the supplies of home-grown fodder, were sufficient to enable the Danes to commence to rebuild their stocks.

At a census taken in July, 1919, the stock of horses in the country amounted to 558,000 as compared with 567,000 in July, 1914. Cattle, 2,188,000 (2,463,000 in 1914); pigs, 716,000 (2,497,000 in 1914); and sheep, 509,000 (515,000 in 1914). The imports of maize combined with the increase in the quantity of skimmed milk which again was due to the imports of oil-cake rendered it possible not only to increase the stock of pigs, but also towards the end of the year to have some surplus of bacon for export.

The total export of agricultural produce for the year 1919 was distributed as follows:—Cattle, 32,301; butter, 36,994 tons; bacon, 539 tons; pork, 282 tons; meat, 8,679 tons; eggs, 338,466,000. Complete figures showing the destination of these exports are not as yet available, but it would appear from the British import statistics that, of the amount given, 14,514 tons of butter, 332 tons of bacon, and 1,638,067 eggs were exported to the United Kingdom.

Although the export trade in agricultural produce showed considerable progress over the previous year, trade nevertheless still suffered from many difficulties.

As has been shown above, the total quantities of fodder-stuffs imported during the year were still less than normal. The imports of fertilisers were, however, less favourable and consequently supplies of home-grown fodder were not up to the normal. The principal categories of fertilisers imported were 3,500 tons



of raw phosphate, 6,600 tons of superphosphates, 3,600 tons of atmospheric saltpetre, 4,800 tons of Chile saltpetre, and 10,700 tons of other fertilisers.

In the absence of margarine raw materials during the early part of the year considerable quantities of butter were still consumed on the home market, while shipping difficulties also delayed both the import of raw materials and the export of the produce. At the same time the demand from Denmark's principal customers was restricted for various reasons. The demand from Germany greatly diminished after the Armistice, and great difficulty was experienced in regard to payment in view of the depreciated condition of the German mark. The export trade in butter and bacon with the United Kingdom was also affected by the fact that according to the Danes the import prices of fodder-stuffs were so high that the fixed prices obtainable in the United Kingdom did not adequately cover the cost of production, consequently there was but little inducement to increase production, and various endeavours were made to obtain higher prices in the United Kingdom. As a result of this situation a number of farming concerns have been considering the possibility of devoting their attention to the export of milk rather than the production of butter and bacon.

In default of the usual British market, a complete return to which is the earnest hope of all Danish agriculturists, the Danes were obliged to seek other markets for the disposal of their surplus of butter. Some quantities were exported regularly to Norway and Sweden, while sales were also made during the year to Switzerland, France and Belgium. Owing to the high value of the dollar some sales also were made to the United States at the close of the year.

The sugar campaign of 1919 was fairly successful, not only the home requirements being covered, but some surplus remaining for export in the following season. The export of Danish-grown sugar during 1919 amounted to 3,900 tons.

Increased activity was also noticeable in the potato market, 125,468 tons being exported in 1919 as compared with 46,348 tons in 1918.

### **Fisheries.**

During the early years of the war, Danish fisheries experienced a period of great prosperity. Exports of Danish fish increased from 29,825 tons in 1914 to 47,074 tons in 1915 and 77,660 tons in 1916. By far the greater share of Danish exports were sent to Germany, and in addition considerable re-export of imported fish also took place in the same direction. By 1917 the difficulties caused by the submarine warfare, mines, restrictions placed on Danish exports of fish and the stoppage of supplies of oil from the West (*see under Trade and Industry*) greatly reduced the activities of the Danish fisheries. Efforts were made to obtain supplies of oil from Roumania through Germany, but

little success attended this experiment. Attempts were also made to run the fishing vessels by the use of suction gas engines and by a return to the use of sails but with little success. Consequently, many vessels had to be laid up and a special scheme adopted for rendering Government assistance to unemployed fishermen. As a result of these difficulties the exports of fish decreased to 34,250 tons in 1917 and to 19,443 tons in 1918.

The year 1919 witnessed an improvement in the state of the fishing industry. During the early part of the year, however, the industry was more or less still in the same position as in the later years of war. Fishing requirements, including fuel oil, were slow in coming forward from abroad, and all the running expenses of the industry were greatly increased. At the same time the blockade measures restricting the export of fish were still in force, whilst maximum prices were still maintained in respect of sales on the Danish market. Moreover, the minefields were not as yet removed, and it was not until the latter half of the year that fishing was resumed on anything approaching its former scale.

Even in the second half of the year when restrictions had been practically all removed and Danish fishing vessels were again able to bring their catch to United Kingdom harbours there remained the difficulty of financing exports to Denmark's largest customer, Germany, owing to the depreciation of the mark. Consequently, although the total export of fish amounted in 1919 to 58,346 tons it is impossible at present to estimate how far the year showed an actual improvement on the two previous in view of the disparity between the general increased expenses of fishing and the low price in Danish currency obtained for the exports to Germany. For similar reasons the result for the present year may not be good.

### III.—INDUSTRY.

#### Effect of the War.

On the outbreak of the war, owing to the temporary paralysis of Danish shipping, raw materials for the industries failed to come forward. The result was a momentary but considerable increase in the unemployment throughout the country which reached its culmination at the end of 1914. From that period imports of raw materials recommenced, and although during the course of the year imports were, in many cases, considerably delayed owing to the visitation of ships, the industries were on the whole well employed. The Danish Chamber of Manufacturers had, moreover, in the early part of 1915 reached a partial agreement with His Majesty's Government whereby guarantees were given as to the ultimate destination of goods manufactured from the raw materials so imported. This agreement was later in the year extended and modified and incorporated in the Anglo-Danish Agreement of November 15th, 1915.

During the early years of war, owing to the cessation of the import of a great number of manufactured commodities from the belligerent powers, the Danish industries, which had previously experienced considerable foreign competition on the Danish market, found themselves in a stronger position than ever before. When to this is added the fact that a large portion of the Danish community found itself better off (through the increased agricultural export and improved prices, and by the rise in wages) than ever before, it will be seen that the first two or three years of the war were a period of unparalleled prosperity for many branches of Danish industry.

*Exports.*—These were also characterised by an increased export of Danish industrial productions, and it is particularly noteworthy that Sweden, Norway and Finland increased their imports of these articles from Denmark considerably. The most noticeable increases in the export of industrial products were, however, confined to one or two branches. Thus in 1915 there was a very considerable export of boots, leather goods and soap to Germany, while throughout the first two or three years of the war there was a large export of machinery to Russia. A considerable trade was also developed in the export of electric parts (mainly to Russia), and of electric elements and batteries, the total export of which in 1916 amounted to 1,117 tons, of which 156 tons went to the United Kingdom, 94 tons to British East Africa, 113 tons to Australia, 17 tons to New Zealand, while Norway took 158 tons and Sweden 406 tons. Iron household goods were exported in considerable quantities to the United Kingdom and to Russia, and rails to the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, Scandinavia and Holland.

In 1915 Denmark exported some 2,000 tons of castings, of which 1,600 tons went to the United Kingdom, while in 1916 the export of some 1,800 tons went principally to Norway and Sweden. In 1916 there was also an export of some 1,400 tons of contractors' machinery to the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden and Russia. The figures for the export of machinery for the chemical technical industry show that practically the total export, 1,300 tons in 1915 and 800 tons in 1916, went to the United Kingdom, which country also took 170 tons out of a total of 490 tons of cooling machinery in the latter year.

During the first two years of the war there was also a considerable export, mainly to the Central Powers, of conserves. On the other hand, the cement industry, whose products before the war had been exported to a considerable extent, showed a constant decrease throughout the war, due to the difficulties and expense connected with the import of coal.

On the whole the Danish industries used these productive years to consolidate their position, and, owing to the ease with which money was obtainable, in many cases existing concerns extended their capital. A commencement was also made by

many industries in importing the necessary raw materials direct from the country of production, instead, as hitherto, of purchasing these raw materials on a European market, in most cases Germany.

*Imports.*—The introduction of the extended submarine warfare in 1917 again prevented the Danish industries from obtaining supplies of raw materials, and the efforts that were made to overcome this difficulty were rendered abortive by the measures taken by the Allies later in the year, whereby the rations of raw materials assigned to Denmark were further restricted. Still later in the year a general embargo was placed by the Allies on the export of goods to Denmark, and as a result imports from the West practically came to a standstill. As a result of these measures the Danes were obliged to seek what raw materials they could find in the countries adjacent to them, and a system of exchanges was organised whereby in return for the export of Danish agricultural produce, wood-pulp, wood tar, various chemicals and iron were obtained from Sweden and Norway, and dye stuffs, chemicals, iron, coal, etc., from Germany. These imports were naturally insufficient to replace the imports usually obtained from the West, and the result was that employment in a large number of Danish industries was greatly reduced. A further result of the blockade was that Germany was placed in a position to demand from Denmark the same prices for German coal as Denmark had to pay c.i.f. for British coal, which increased the cost of production and the difficulties of the Danish manufactories in no small degree.

Of the industries which were particularly hard hit can be mentioned the margarine industry, which in 1916 produced 52,000 tons and which was completely stopped in September, 1918, after a total production for the year of 1,100 tons. The Allied Oil Pressing industry, which in 1917 had only about 90 per cent. production of 1916, was practically stopped during the whole of 1918. The textile industry, which in 1917 imported nearly 3,000 tons of cotton (compared with a normal import of 7,500 tons) had an import of 45 tons in 1918, which was exclusively used for the manufacture of medical cotton wool. The import of wool in 1918 amounted to 65 tons, as compared with a normal import of about 700 tons. Other industries which were greatly affected were the tobacco, soap, glass, tile, rope and artificial manure industries, while, owing to the failure of the imports of grain the manufacture of aqua vitae was entirely prohibited, and the output of the breweries very considerably reduced and restricted.

Various efforts were made to produce substitutes, but owing to the lack of suitable raw materials in the country small

success was obtained. Some coffee substitutes were, however, produced, and advantage was taken of the existence in the country of considerable quantities of Greenland fish oil to manufacture compounds which, in conjunction with the small quantities of lubricating oil in the country and the consignments that were obtained from Central Europe, proved sufficient to keep the country supplied with lubricants of an inferior sort. Efforts were also made to produce a "maximal soap" containing only a small quantity of fat stuffs, and the leather and boot and shoe industries made shift to use the less valuable Danish hides in place of the heavy hides usually imported.

### Industry during 1919.

With the cessation of hostilities Denmark found herself with depleted stocks. During the year every effort was made to replenish these stocks, and in certain cases considerable quantities of goods came forward. Thus the Oil Pressing industry and the margarine factories were well employed throughout the year, while work in the textile factories was also resumed to a very large extent. Other industries suffered considerably from the continued lack and high prices of the necessary raw materials, while all industries alike suffered from the high price and scarcity of fuel. It is stated that for her import of some 2,400,000 tons of coal, coke and briquettes in 1919 Denmark had to pay between 400 and 500 million Kroner compared with the 60 or 70 million kroner she spent previously on an import of 3,600,000 tons. Efforts were made throughout the year to obtain coal from America and such quantities as were imported proved satisfactory.

*Peat and Oil.*—The high cost of coal has also given additional interest to the question of developing the Danish supply of peat. It is possible that the Danish Government will take steps to further the output of peat in the country, and it is suggested that sale bureaux should be established throughout the country which, by guaranteeing the quality of the peat sold, shall give manufacturers who may consider altering their boilers for the use of peat, security which has hitherto been wanting that the peat purchased by them shall be of a standard quality. The question of using oil as fuel is also being closely considered, and a sub-committee of the Chamber of Manufacturers is examining the question.

During the year also Danish industry had to meet the competition of manufactured goods imported from America, the United Kingdom and Germany (*see* under Trade), and the high cost of production of the home article as a result of high prices for raw materials and fuel and high wages led to a demand on the part of Danish manufacturers for a revision of the tariff

in such a manner as would bring it more in accordance with the fall in the value of money.

### Conclusion.

In regarding Danish industries as a whole it may be said that while those factories which have a trained staff of workmen, as, for example, certain of the textile factories and factories producing cement-making machinery and certain sorts of dairy and agricultural appliances, are well founded, other industries will find it hard to meet the competition which is to be expected when the large industrial countries have returned to more normal conditions. Denmark herself has practically no raw materials on the world market and must also import all her coal. It is feared, therefore, that Danish industry as a whole with the high prices of raw materials on the world market and the high scale of wages ruling in the country, has difficult times ahead (*see also under Trade*).

Some details regarding particular industries are appended :—

### Leather Industry.

Denmark being an agricultural country produces very considerable quantities of leather and skins, which are not only used by the home industries but are also exported. Thus in 1913 Denmark exported some 4,000 tons of Danish wet-salted or wet cattle hides, and re-exported some 1,300 tons of the total import of 3,400 tons of such hides. There was also an export of some 300 tons of dried cattle hides of Danish origin. The Danish hides, and also the imported cattle hides above mentioned, are light hides. In order to cover her requirements of heavier hides, Denmark imported in 1913 some 1,400 tons of wet-salted heavy hides, some 100 tons of dry-salted hides, and also 40 tons of dried hides, none of which were re-exported. Similarly there was an import of some 500 tons of sole leather (other than chrome tanned) in whole and half skins.

During 1918 Denmark was unable to obtain any imports of either heavy hides or of tanning materials, and stocks of both were consequently exhausted at the beginning of 1919. During that year, however, Denmark's imports of heavy hides amounted to about 1,100 tons, and about 465 tons of sole leather in whole hides and some 1,000 tons of sole leather in bends. During the year Denmark exported some 3,000 tons of Danish wet-salted cattle hides, and some 1,400 tons of large calf skins and some 1,000 tons of smaller calf skins. The Danish imports of tanning extracts in 1919 included 440 tons of oak bark, 148 tons of liquid quebracho extract, and about 3,000 tons of solid quebracho,

while the import of chrome salts amounted to about 500 tons. Prices for all sorts of leather and skins are comparatively high, as the leather factories and *en gros* merchant are well supplied, and having made good profits are not anxious to sell except at a profit. In the case of under leathers, however, a movement is noticeable towards a reduction of prices, and they can now be purchased considerably cheaper than the maximum price which was fixed some time ago. It should be added that the market is depressed by the enormous quantities of American under leathers which were bought during the course of 1919 for the purpose of re-exporting to Germany and the Baltic markets. There are also very considerable supplies of upper leathers, and for one article, namely, chrome leather greased with train oil, export is now permitted, as the supplies in the country far exceeded the demand of consumers. Box calf and box welts are both manufactured in the country, and maximum prices exist which are said to be lower than the market prices in either Europe or America. There were also very considerable imports of Chevreau at the time of the Armistice, and although large quantities of this article were re-exported to the other Scandinavian countries and to Germany, the remainder is believed to be sufficient to cover the requirements of Denmark for the next season. A Danish factory has recently been established for the manufacture of patent leather, which it is believed will be able to supply the requirements of the country, so that the large demand for this article which existed up to a few months ago, has largely disappeared.

During the war Danish hides were, in default of imported hides and sole leather, used for soling and other similar purposes, and various regulations were made by the Danish authorities to ensure the supply of these hides to the Danish consumer at very moderate prices. These regulations still exist in a great measure, and there is reason to believe that considerable quantities of Danish hides still remain in the hands of the producer who has held them back hoping for a removal of the restrictions on free trade. Should the present economic conditions continue, it is therefore to be expected that Denmark will during 1920 continue to restrict her imports of overseas hides and leather so far as possible, and by the retention of restrictions on the free disposal of Danish hides, force sufficient supplies of these light hides into the home market, where they will be used for all purposes, even those for which in normal times the imported materials are considered more suitable.

It may be added that some 900 persons in Denmark are engaged in 109 tanneries in the country, of which some 40 are larger works. about 4,500 persons are engaged in the boot and shoe making industry which is by far the largest consumer of leather, (exclusive of the wooden clog industry); there being some 500 firms of which one-fifth are larger works.

As in practically all industries, employers complain of increased wages and reduced output. It is stated that the average rate of wages has increased 300 per cent. since 1914 while, in addition, the eight hour day was introduced during 1919.

### **Metal Industry.**

On the whole the metal industry was well employed during 1919 and the number of hands engaged was considerably increased. Certain branches of the industry as, for example, the machinery casting industry, suffered not a little from foreign competition, and particularly from Germany, where the low rate of wages owing to the fall in the mark made it possible to produce goods at prices with which the Danish industry found it almost impossible to compete. On the other hand, the yards building iron ships were fortunate in obtaining raw materials, and were busily engaged during the year. The total import of raw iron amounted to 24,000 tons, of iron girders 10,500 tons, of other shaped iron and bar iron 70,500 tons, and of black plates 56,000 tons.

The *Electrical industry* was so busily engaged during the year as there was a considerable shortage of lighting material which led to a general desire to introduce electric plants. The number of employees in the installing industry rose from 2,500 at the beginning of the year to 3,200 in December, 1919, and could have been further increased had sufficient trained labour been obtainable.

The *Tinsmith and Coopering* industries were also well engaged as were also the *Electro plate* and *Silver goods* industries. The import of tinned and zinc plates amounted to some 8,000 tons, of copper and brass to 1,100 tons, zinc to 1,400 tons, lead 2,500 tons and silver 38 tons. There was also an import of some 3,400 tons of raw unrolled copper wire and considerable quantities of other copper and brass goods were also imported. The import of zinc plates amounted to 1,800 tons and of lead accumulator plates to 1,000 tons. Owing to the good state of employment in the industries the labour market was on the whole quiet, but there was a strike of some 200 machine-workers at the Copenhagen Floating Dock and Shipbuilding Yard, which lasted for about three months, and a number of other small strikes which disturbed the industry not a little.

### **Textile Industry.**

The Danish Textile Industry during 1919 suffered considerably under the high price of raw materials and the increased wage bill. Throughout the year discussions took place between the employers



and the men on the wage question, which resulted in the wage at the end of the year amounting to three and a half times as much as in 1914.

The Danish Textile Manufacturers' Association had made considerable purchases of American cotton and wool in 1917 and 1918, which began to come forward after the conclusion of the Armistice. The Danish import of wool during 1919 amounted to some 2,700 tons, of which some 1,200 came from overseas and some 1,400 from Iceland. The import of cotton amounted to 6,400 tons, of hemp 1,900 tons, of which 1,300 was from India, and about 900 tons of manilla hemp. The imports of woollen yarn amounted to some 1,400 tons, whilst the import of undyed cotton twist was 2,900 tons and of dyed cotton yarn to some 300 tons. The import of woollen yarn amounted to some 200 tons.

The degree of employment throughout the year was, however, not entirely satisfactory owing to the irregularity of the arrival of raw materials by reason of shortage of tonnage and harbour strikes, and the lack of trained workpeople. In this latter connection it is stated that the long stoppage in the cotton industry in 1917-18 led to a large number of the workpeople seeking engagements in other branches of industry, while the rate of unemployment relief is credited with having reduced the desire to work. In the Danish Textile Industries there is a considerable movement in favour of increasing the tariff, as it is argued that the pre-war tariff does not, in these days, where prices have risen so considerably, afford the same protection to the Danish industries as was formerly the case.

#### IV.—TRADE.

##### **Effect of the War.**

Previous to the war a considerable part of Denmark's imports had been obtained either from or through Germany, *e.g.*, fodder-stuffs of all kinds, colonial produce, textile raw materials, chemicals and dyes, iron and steel manufactured goods, &c. As the war progressed a great change took place in the direction from which Danish supplies of raw materials and manufactured goods were imported. Right from the commencement of the war trade with Hamburg came to a standstill, and fodder-stuffs and fertilisers began to be imported direct from the sources of origin. Similarly, as the war went on other raw materials and manufactured goods were more and more constantly imported from the West, until in the end imports from Germany were confined to a few staple articles such as coal, chemicals and dyes, some iron and steel goods, all of which were imported on a basis of exchange for agricultural produce. Meantime, trade with the United States and the United Kingdom steadily increased, but especially with the former, in view of its larger resources and its ability to manufacture for export in spite of war demands. (Appendix No. 6 gives some impression of the changes which have taken place in this direction.)

As in the case of Danish industry, Danish trade prospered in the early years of the war, but in the latter years the same conditions as have been described in the case of industry applied equally to trade. By the various agreements which were made Danish imports were restricted to home requirements, and, as regards the most important commodities, the rations imposed by the Allies were insufficient to enable Danish merchants to satisfy the demands of even the home markets.

With the cessation of imports from the West towards the end of 1917, Danish merchants made endeavours to satisfy their most urgent requirements from the neighbouring Scandinavian countries and from Holland and Switzerland, but imports from these sources did not by any means meet the demand. Further, although imports from the West were again allowed to come forward towards the end of 1918, supplies were slow in arriving, by reason of the shortage of tonnage. At the beginning of 1919, therefore, Danish merchants found themselves with depleted stocks, and yielded in no small degree to the temptation of buying anything that was offered to them, in the assurance that they could sell all they were able to offer.

#### **Developments to June, 1920.**

In the early part of 1919 the same conditions, which during the war had changed the sources of Danish imports in the direction of America, continued, and by far the greater proportion of imports came from that source. Complaints were soon raised, however, against the quality of the American goods and the terms on which they were supplied, and with the gradual improvement in British production, the volume of imports from the United Kingdom steadily increased. It is stated that, among others, the imports of British textiles reached a figure hitherto unprecedented in Denmark. Later in the year German competition began to be experienced by reason of the low rate of the mark, but this was soon discounted by the German endeavours to sell in Danish currency at prices approximating to the home prices in Germany.

All these imports of manufactured goods were not required for the use of Denmark. As the war had proceeded Danish hopes of Copenhagen being able to take the place of Hamburg and to develop a large transit trade had run high, and during 1919 Danish merchants were buying from overseas in the hope of being able to re-export to Russia, the Baltic Provinces and Germany. When the time came, however, it was found that in the first place the immediate requirements of these markets had to some extent already been satisfied by direct importation from the producing countries, especially the United States, while, on the other hand, the currency of these markets had fallen to such an extent that the re-export by the Danes of the goods they had imported was no longer profitable. Considerable quantities of

goods are therefore still stored in Copenhagen, and will either later be disposed of on the Danish market (for which in many cases they are not entirely suitable), or will continue to be held until such times as opportunity for re-export occurs. It is interesting to note, however, that in some cases the considerable rise in the dollar exchange has rendered it possible for Danish importers to export back to the United States goods imported therefrom during the earlier part of the year.

*Credits.*—The total value of Danish imports in 1918 amounted to 2,500 million kroner, which, compared with the total export of 900 million kroner, shows an unfavourable balance of 1,600 million kroner. It is believed that the Danish credit balances abroad and at the beginning of 1919 amounted to some 1,000 million kroner, and the invisible income during the year to some 600 million kroner, so that by the end of the year Danish credits abroad were practically exhausted.

A large proportion of these credits had been used in the purchase of manufactured goods and luxuries; for example, the importation of eating chocolate in 1919 amounted to 449 tons, as compared with 134 tons in 1914; of tobacco, 145,000 tons, as compared with 5,800 tons; wine in barrels, 8,582 tons, as compared with 3,257 tons; champagne, 183,100 litres, as compared with 138,700 litres; fruits to the value of 40½ million kroner, as compared with 7 million kroner in 1914; and silk goods to the value of 71 million kroner, as compared with 9 million kroner in 1914.

Meantime, the American and British exchanges had gone heavily against Denmark, and in the month of December there was formed, on the initiative of the principal Copenhagen banks, a Financial Council for the purpose of restricting the import of unnecessary goods by withholding credits for their purchase. Under this scheme all applications for foreign credit have to be laid before the sub-committee of the Council for approval. Theoretically, the Council has only an advisory capacity, but as the members not only of the Council itself, but of the sub-committee, are representatives of the principal banks, in effect its decisions have full force. This system, however, was seen to contain many loopholes whereby firms might obtain means of payment without approaching the Council, and an endeavour was made in the early part of 1920 to pass a measure whereby the importation of goods would be rendered illegal unless a licence signed by the Financial Council to the effect that credit had been sanctioned for their payment was presented at the Customs before delivery. A measure to this effect was introduced, but owing to the opposition of the agricultural interests it was dropped. The regulation of credits by the Financial Council was still maintained, however, although for the reason stated above it continued not to be fully effective.

*Demand for British Goods.*—At the end of 1919, therefore, the Danish market was overstocked with practically every class of goods, and with the restrictions imposed on credits the outlook for the immediate future was not hopeful. In so far as Danish—British trade is concerned, it may be stated that under normal conditions there should be a market in Denmark for practically all classes of British goods, and that even if there is at present little prospect of immediate business, British firms should not lose touch with their Danish connections. On the whole, the Danish market may be said to be readily receptive of British goods as regards style and quality, and provided British exporters pay attention to the requirements of the market, and, where possible, visit the country from time to time to become personally acquainted with their agents and their customers, there would appear to be no reason why a considerable share of Danish imports of manufactured goods should not come from the United Kingdom.

For the coming year, however, British exporters of commodities which come under the category of articles of luxury should not expect any considerable trade for the reasons above stated.

At the beginning of June, 1920, the Danish Financial Council resigned. For the present, therefore, no restrictions of any kind exist in so far as credit is concerned, but in view of the continued unsatisfactory state of the exchanges it is anticipated that a measure will be introduced for the purpose of restricting or prohibiting the import of luxuries.

### **Coal Trade.**

In view of the importance of the coal trade to Danish agriculture and industry it may be well to give a sketch of the difficulties under which this trade has been carried on since the beginning of the war.

Previous to the war Denmark obtained practically all her supplies of coal and coke from the United Kingdom, amounting to about 3,000,000 tons of coal and 2,300,000 tons of coke. During the first two years of the war supplies were practically normal, but from 1916 onwards the amount obtained from the United Kingdom began to diminish, partly on account of the shortage of tonnage available for its transport and partly because of the diminished amount available for export from the United Kingdom. Meantime negotiations were successful in obtaining increased quantities from Germany, but even with these the total amount obtained from all sources in 1916-18 was far below the requirements, and the strictest rationing was enforced, whilst efforts were also made to develop the use of peat and wood for heating purposes.

Slightly increased supplies of coal and coke became available throughout the year 1919, but the lack of tonnage in the early part of the year, strikes in Copenhagen harbour, congestion

in British ports, the frequent suspension of licences in the United Kingdom, and the diminished surplus available for export from the United Kingdom still kept the total quantities received by Denmark about 50 per cent. below the normal pre-war supplies. The amounts of coal and coke obtained from Germany during the year were also greatly diminished.

Various endeavours were made in the course of the year to obtain larger quantities from the United Kingdom, and in default of other sources, arrangements were made for the import of coal from the U.S.A. The quantity obtained from this source has, however, been small, whilst the c.i.f. price has been somewhat above the British. In addition it was difficult to obtain tonnage for this trade in view of the absence of return cargoes to the States. Merchants also were unacquainted with the conditions of the American coal trade, and would have preferred to continue dealing with their old customers had there been any prospects of adequate supplies being forthcoming.

(Statistics regarding the Danish coal imports for 1914 to 1919 will be found in Appendix No. 7.)

## V.—TRANSPORT.

### Shipping.

*1914-1918.*—In considering Danish shipping it must be remembered that, next to agriculture, it is the principal source of income of the country. The exports from Denmark and the imports into the country were, before the war, largely carried in non-Danish bottoms, while the Danish Mercantile Marine itself was employed to a very great extent in sailing on charter for non-Danish charterers. Only about 50 per cent. of Danish shipping was employed in purely Danish trade.

When the war began, therefore, a large part of the Danish Mercantile Marine was in foreign ports, and during the first few weeks of the war considerable anxiety was felt as to what would become of them. Gradually, however, the vessels resumed their sailings, and but as time went on they were subject to the various regulations to which neutral shipping was subjected from belligerents on both sides.

*War Insurance.*—Shortly after the outbreak of war the Danish State Insurance of ships against war risk was instituted. Under this all ships registered in Denmark, with certain exceptions, were bound to be insured in the Insurance Institution, which was carried on as a mutual insurance under the guarantee of the State. At this time, in September, 1914, the maximum amount that could be insured on one keel was 750,000 kroner.

Later, in the same month, an Insurance Institution called the "Danish War Sea Insurance for Goods" was instituted. The backbone of this institution was a guarantee capital of 6,000,000 kroner, which was subscribed by various shipping companies and banks. These two Insurance Institutions did very

good work during the war, and made considerable profits. Up to the 30th June, 1918, the war insurance for vessels had paid kroner 71,578,700 and the war insurance for goods kroner 25,305,000 in respect of losses.

*Tonnage Regulations.*—As tonnage became short during the course of the war various regulations were made by the Danish authorities in order to insure sufficient tonnage for the carriage of the necessary goods for Danish consumption. Thus the sale or charter of ships to foreign countries was forbidden, and after considerable negotiations between the Shipowners' Association and the Extraordinary Commission an arrangement was made whereby a certain amount of Danish tonnage was placed at the disposal of a body called the Danish Chartering Committee for the purpose of fetching and carrying at maximum rates the coal, fodderstuffs and similar commodities which were considered necessary for the country.

Later, during the war, an arrangement was made between the Danish shipping interests and the British Government whereby a certain amount of Danish tonnage was placed at the disposal of the Allies. This and other agreements were later adopted and extended by the American War Trade Board after America's entrance into the war. In this connection it is also well to remember that owing to the country's geographical position Danish ships were particularly exposed to the active interference not only of the British, but also of the German naval forces.

Meanwhile the expenses of shipowners showed a constant tendency to increase. Thus the price of ships which stood at some 200 kroner per ton dead weight in 1914 rose steadily until towards the end of 1917 it was little short of 1,000 kroner per ton. Similarly, 1917 shows the highest point reached in the number of ships lost, and also in the scale of wages paid to the crews, which latter rose for an ordinary seaman from 65 kroner a month in 1914 to 145 kroner a month at the end of 1915, 165 kroner a month at the end of 1916, and 322 kroner a month after the declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare. Since that period the scale of wages continued to increase.

The war insurance naturally followed the percentage of losses, and thus we find that in 1914 the war insurance for a voyage across the North Sea to a British East Coast port was 3·8 per cent., which increased during 1916 up to 9·17 per cent., and rose in two distinct motions during 1917 to 12 per cent. with 1 per cent. more for channel ports. After July, 1917, it declined progressively until shortly before the Armistice was declared in 1918 it had reached about 2 per cent.

*Losses.*—The Danish losses due to the war amounted to about 150 steamers with a total tonnage of about 221,000 tons, and about 100 sailing ships of about 35,000 tons. The greatest loss was experienced in 1917 when 81 steamers, with a total gross

tonnage of 117,397 tons, and 60 sailing ships, with a tonnage of 23,278 tons were lost. The total Danish losses thus amounted to 250 vessels with a total gross tonnage of 256,000 tons.

On the 1st January, 1914, Denmark had 644 steamers with a total gross tonnage of 730,000 tons, and at the end of the war she had 496 steamers, with a total tonnage of 532,000 tons. The loss in the total tonnage of the country during the war was, however, to some extent made good by new buildings, notably of motor vessels, and, to some extent, also of sailing vessels. Thus, while on January 1st, 1914, Denmark possessed 1950 vessels with a total tonnage of 870,000 gross tons the figures in the middle of November, 1918, were 1,663 vessels of 720,000 tons.

*Freights.*—In spite of the increased cost of running, Danish steamship owners made largely increased profits during the whole war. Freights followed largely the same course as insurance, thus: Coal freights from Great Britain which at the outbreak of war were about 4s. 6d. rose fairly regularly, until at the end of 1916 they had reached 17s. 6d. In 1917 they rose very strongly, reaching 210 kroners in the month of June, and falling later to 110 kroners. The freight for piece goods followed the same general tendency, with the exception that the high level reached in June, 1917, was maintained until towards the end of 1918, when it was reduced by about one half.

*Shares.*—Shipping shares were the object of several waves of speculation, and the principal shares rose during the war to about four times their nominal value, while profits accruing to companies rose in even greater proportion. The following table gives statement of the dividends paid by the principal shipping companies during the period 1913 to 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
United Shipping Company ...	35	35	35	25	8	8
Norden Steamship Company ...	70	65	70	30	8	10
Danmark " "	70	65	60	30	8	10
Dannebrog " "	50	55	60	40	12	20
1896 " "	50	55	60	40	12	15
Neptun " "	50	55	75	40	12	15
Hejmdal " "	50	30	100	50	8	12
Gorm " "	40	40	100	50	10	10
Carl " "	40	40	100	50	10	10
Skjold " "	40	40	85	40	8	8
Danish Russian Steamship Co. ...	50	20	40	10	4½	5
East Asiatic Company ...	30	45	45	30	10	10

Sailing vessel companies also benefited from the war situation, and although the Baltic and the North Sea were frequently closed to them owing to the regulations enforced by both belligerents, they found ample scope for their activities in the trade between Iceland and the Faroe Islands and Mediterranean ports.

*Profits.*—A Danish authority estimates the gross profits made by Danish shipping during the first four years of the war at 100,000,000 kroner for 1919, 220,000,000 kroner in 1915, 360,000,000 kroner in 1916, and 400,000,000 kroner in 1917. The expenses of shipping companies had increased, however, out of proportion to the profits made, and the same authority estimates the net profits of the Danish Mercantile Marine for the same years at 50,000,000 kroner for 1914, 115,000,000 kroner for 1915, 118,000,000 kroner for 1916, and 160,000,000 kroner for 1917.

### 1919.

At the beginning of the year about one half of the Danish shipping was under the control of the Allies under the agreement between the Danes and Great Britain and America. From April on, however, these ships began to be redelivered, and by the end of the year only a very few ships were still timechartered under these agreements. It is admitted that the time charter rates which were guaranteed under the agreements gave very good profits in the case of most ships.

The Danish shipowners were, however, not free to dispose over their own tonnage, for so soon as the ships were redelivered by the Allies they came under the control of the Danish Chartering Committee, and were used to carry imports to Denmark under fixed maximum rates. Gradually, however, a certain amount of the Danish tonnage was given free to take part in the open market.

*Freights.*—In the first six months of the year the maximum freights for coal on the East Coast of England were 40 kroner, and for coke 60 kroner, which were reduced by July to 30 kroner and 45 kroner respectively. For cargo from the East freights were 275 kroner for copra and 250 kroner for flax pressed in bales under 60 cubic feet, and 325 kroner for lighter goods up to 80 cubic feet. From La Plata the maximum freight for maize was 140 kroner, for linseed 165 kroner, for linseed oil 210 kroner. From Chili the freight for nitrate was 225 kroner; from Brazil for coffee 250 kroner, and tobacco 225 kroner per 40 cubic feet. From North American East Coast ports the maximum rates for petroleum per round barrel were 25 kroner; for petrol 28½ kroner; for oil cake 107 kroner per ton; for raw iron and shipbuilding materials 100 kroner and cotton 265 kroner. It will be seen that the above rates are considerably under the market rates.

*Profits.*—Despite the various restrictions placed upon it, and the maximum freights for which a majority of the ships had to sail, the Danish Mercantile Marine made very good profits during the year.

A distinction must however be drawn between the old established companies and the companies which have been established during the war. In the case of the former it may be said that the majority of these companies are very well placed, having their ships extensively written down and a considerable reserve fund



accumulated. As a consequence they have been able to maintain their dividends at their former levels, thus the East Asiatic Co. has paid 40 per cent.; the United Shipping Company, however, paid 60 per cent. while some of the smaller companies have paid dividends ranging from 70—100 per cent. The more recently established companies, however, have been faced with increasing expenses in the purchase &c. of vessels and have paid dividends ranging from 10—20 per cent., but in some cases none at all.

*Sailings.*—The year 1919 witnessed the resumption of the majority of the regular Danish lines principally with the United Kingdom, the last to be reopened being the Esbjerg-Parkstone Service which recommenced in October with two weekly sailings (later increased to three) and the Aarhus-Aalborg-Leith service which was recommenced regularly.

The sailings from North America have been continued by the United Steamship Company during the war, and during 1919, 24 voyages were made in each direction by the liners sailing between Copenhagen and New York. The Mediterranean service was also increased, and a service has been started from South America. The East Asiatic Company most of whose vessels have been sailing for the Allies, the last being released in August 1919, have nevertheless maintained their services to Siam, China, Japan and Vladivostock.

Vessels sailing from Denmark have, however, been subjected to frequent delays and interruptions by reason of the strikes which have taken place in the Copenhagen harbour. During these strikes many vessels were diverted to provincial and other Scandinavian ports, consequently although the figures for entrances and clearances at Copenhagen show a great rise in comparison with 1918, viz. 1986 vessels with a tonnage of 1,244,633 registered tons in the first 11 months of 1918 as compared with 11,978 vessels with a tonnage of 3,037,288 registered tons in the same months of 1919, the figures were still far below those for 1913 namely 20,122 vessels with a tonnage of 4,332,040 registered tons.

### **Railways.**

*State Railways.*—At the end of the year 1917/1918 the total length of the Danish State Railways was 2,102·4 km, to which must be added 342 km, in steamer and steam ferry routes. The receipts, amounted to kroners 75,608,134, and the disbursements to kroners 85,904,676. For passenger traffic the receipts were kroners 30,731,959, the number of passengers carried being 26,828,268, and for goods traffic the receipts were kroners 40,985,909, the amount of goods carried being 6,899,012 tons of which 422,210 tons were living beasts. There was a reduction both in the number of passengers and of goods (except living beasts, in which there was an increase of 110,966 tons) as compared with the previous year, and the deficit would have been greater had there not been an increase in charges. A reduction was also made in the number of trains running.

The average price for rails was kroners 86.53 per metric ton, and for fuel for locomotives kroner 91.04 per metric ton as compared with kroner 89.65 and kroner 49.35 respectively during the previous year.

The capital invested in the State Railways was estimated at kroner 314,027,462 on March 31st 1918 as compared with kroner 307,245,360 on the same date of the previous year. During the year some 2½ million kroner were spent on rolling stock (including train equipment and tarpaulins). The stores belonging to the Railway were estimated to value kroner 24,679,679 on March 31st 1918. On the same date the Railway owned 626 locomotives, 425 tenders, 1,717 passenger carriages, 5,998 closed goods waggons and 4,378 open trucks, besides a number of other special waggons and carriages, further 24 steam ferries and a number of other craft of a total tonnage of about 9,666 tons.

The locomotives used by the Danish State Railways are mainly of German make, though during the war some have been purchased in Switzerland and, more recently, some goods train locomotives in America. The other rolling stock is of Danish manufacture. Germany has also supplied large quantities of rails but during 1919 an order for rails also went to America. Materials are also obtained from the United Kingdom, where the Danish State Railways have for many years had numerous connections.

While it would perhaps be difficult for United Kingdom manufacturers to compete with German or Swiss locomotives manufacturers who can run the machines bought for Denmark direct to their destination, there appears to be no reason why British made rails should not be able to compete on the Danish market.

As a general rule purchases for the Danish State Railways are made on tender, but during and since the war some purchases have been made by private treaty.

*Private Railways.*—There are also in Denmark some 52 private railways, with a total length of about 2,060 Kilometres. In the year 1917/1918, these railways carried some 3,200,000 tons of goods. Many of these private lines are narrow gauge.

Owing largely to the high price of coal and the increased wage bill, the Danish State Railways were run at a loss during 1919, the accounts shewing a deficit of some kroners 10,000,000. It is probable therefore, that the rates will be raised during 1920.

## VI.—FINANCE.

### Public Finance.

Previous to the war the revenue of the Danish State amounted to about Kr. 123,875,000, and the expenditure to Kr. 111,404,000 while the National Debt stood at Kr. 360,879,000.

The early years of the war brought about slight increases in revenue, expenditure, and national debt, chiefly in connection with increased naval and military expenses, but it was not until 1916/17 that the effect of the war began to be really felt in respect

of public finance. From that year onwards, however, expenditure rose by leaps and bounds in view of the extraordinary economic situation arising out of the war. Vast sums had to be provided for the State purchase and subsidising of particular commodities, for the alleviation of excessive unemployment, and for war bonuses to State and communal employees, and revenue and national debt were increased proportionately. The following table gives a comparative statement of revenue, expenditure, and national debt for the financial years 1913/14, 1916/17, and 1918/19, the latest year for which full statistics are available :—

	1913/14. (In	1916/17. 1,000's of	1918/19. Kr.)
<i>Total Revenue</i> ... ..	123,875	242,315	462,218
including			
Real Estate Taxes ... ..	6,063	6,060	9,887
Income and Capital Taxes ... ..	18,204	108,229	230,262
Taxes on Consumption, including Custom's receipts.	56,499	65,957	83,943
<i>Total Expenditure</i> ... ..	111,404	250,699	615,752
including			
Navy ... ..	11,071	25,544	38,875
Army ... ..	19,885	85,229	87,151
Extraordinary economic expenditure in respect of State control, sub- sidies, public assistance, unemploy- ment, &c., arising out of war.	—	6,574	192,409
Old age Pensions ... ..	6,569	8,774	13,859
<i>National Debt</i> ... ..	360,879	599,086	780,506

Of the total National Debt in 1918/19, Kr. 523,173,841 was held at home.

As will be appreciated from the previous sections, Denmark was in 1919 still suffering from the effects of the war, and the financial year 1919/20 need hardly be expected to show great improvement in the financial situation. Official figures for the whole year are not yet available, but up to November it was estimated that revenue amounting to Kr. 304,800,000 had been collected, as against Kr. 238,000,000 provided for in the Budget, whilst expenditure for the same period amounted to Kr. 109,900,000, as against Kr. 57,100,000 in the Budget. In March, 1920, however, the Finance Minister stated that it was hoped there would be a surplus of Kr. 36,000,000 for the whole financial year.

*Notes and Gold.*—As in most countries, the number of notes in circulation has shown a steady increase during the war. In the case of Denmark, however, the stocks of gold held by the National Bank have also increased considerably, and the proportion of notes to gold is, roughly, the same as in 1913. The following table shows the number of notes in circulation and the amount

of gold held by the National Bank at the end of the years during the period 1913-19 :—

—	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
(in 1,000 Kr.)							
Notes in Circulation.	151,552	206,628	220,450	284,864	337,864	450,035	489,300
Gold held ...	73,381	91,439	111,318	159,877	173,922	194,624	225,800

### General Finance.

*Companies.*—The war years, and especially the years 1916-1918, witnessed a great increase in the number of companies founded in Denmark and in the number of companies increasing their capital. Thus, while in 1914 the total number of registered companies with a capital of Kr. 25,000 and over was 1,610, with total capital of Kr. 903,514,870, by 1917 the number had risen to 2,069, with a total share capital Kr. 1,330,000,000, and by June, 1919, to 2,622 companies, with a total capital of Kr. 2,037,000,000. Increases in the numbers of new companies and in the capital of those already established occurred in practically every branch of trade and industry, but principally in banking, shipping, ship-building, and industrial concerns. The distribution of companies having a capital of Kr. 25,000 and over as between the different spheres of economic activity in the years 1917 and 1919 may be seen in the following table :—

—	Number of Companies.		Paid up Capital in Million Kr.		Average amount of Capital in 1,000 Kr.	
	1917.	1919.	1917.	1919.	1917.	1919.
Banks ... ..	176	215	317	440	1,801	2,047
Steamship Companies ...	107	92	159	200	1,486	2,174
Sailingship Companies ...	84	93	16	27	190	286
Railway Companies ...	48	47	75	73	1,563	1,500
Telephone and Telegraph Companies.	12	9	55	77	4,583	8,546
Insurance Companies ...	73	125	34	98	466	786
Industrial Companies ...	811	994	402	621	496	625
Property Companies ...	146	232	35	79	240	342
Trading Companies ...	477	646	186	359	390	556
Other Companies ...	135	169	51	63	378	372
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>777</b>

About half of the 2,622 companies above mentioned, namely, 1,363, with a share capital of 1,530 million kroner, have their main offices in Copenhagen, while 924, with a capital of

444 million kroner, are in the provinces. In addition, there are about 2,400 companies with capitals of less than Kr. 25,000.

*Stocks and Shares.*—During the war considerable speculation took place in shares of all descriptions, and on the whole the value of shares appreciated from 200—400 per cent. The year 1919 witnessed a partial cessation of activity on the Stock Exchange, and the prices of practically all bonds and shares have fallen considerably. Municipal bonds, which were steadily depressed during the war, depreciated still further from 6—13 per cent. Bank shares showed a drop of about 30 per cent., industrial shares a drop of 40—100 per cent., and although shipping shares remained fairly steady, the shares of individual companies have fallen in some cases about 25 per cent. On the whole, however, it is considered that, notwithstanding the difficult situation to be faced by all types of companies during the year, the depreciation in the value of the shares is hardly justified in view of the average dividends paid. Dividends, however, also manifested a tendency to fall during the past year, as will be seen from the following table, which has been compiled from the details of 1,071 companies, who paid in dividend during 1919 a total amount of 209,300,000 on a share capital of 1,564 million kroner.

	1914.	1916.	1917.	1919.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Banks ... ..	7·15	8·65	10·12	10·34
Steamship Companies ... ..	9·22	31·04	43·55	38·62
Railway Companies ... ..	2·49	2·59	1·85	1·25
Telephone and Telegraph Companies	13·69	14·38	15·73	14·13
Insurance Companies ... ..	10·54	14·32	12·53	10·75
Industrial Companies ... ..	8·99	11·74	14·64	12·82
Property Companies... ..	2·74	4·13	4·19	10·01
Trading Companies ... ..	12·62	23·23	27·37	18·86
Other Companies ... ..	5·66	6·69	6·37	6·29
	8·19	12·80	16·25	15·35

*Banking.*—In view of the prosperity enjoyed by Denmark in the early years of the war it is natural that the Danish Banks should have enjoyed a similar period of prosperity and used it for purposes of consolidation. Thus whilst in 1913 there were 145 banks with a capital of Kr. 243,394,965 and reserves amounting to Kr. 57,995,679 by 1916 the number had risen to 150 with a capital of Kr. 278,218,280 and reserves of Kr. 86,142,403 and by 1918 to 166 with a capital of Kr. 379,668,231 and reserves of Kr. 119,283,235. The business done by the banks had also shewn great increases. Thus, whilst in 1913 the total deposits &c. amounted to about 906 million kroner, in 1916 it had risen to about 2018 million kroner and in 1918 to about 3700 million kroner. Foreign business amounted to about 75 million kroner in 1913, 295 million kroner in 1916, and 434 million kroner in 1918.

Without quoting similar figures for the year 1919 the general opinion is that the year must have been a profitable one for the banks. Towards the end of the year there was a tendency towards stringency as a result of the foreign exchange situation and the temporary embarrassment of the municipalities, but the position of the banks is considered satisfactory, thanks to the consolidations carried out during the war. The following balance sheets may be considered as illustrative of the general position.

	Landmandsbank.		Privatbank.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
<b>ASSETS.</b>	<b>Kr.</b>	<b>Kr.</b>	<b>Kr.</b>	<b>Kr.</b>
Cash in hand ... ..	30,118,964	36,948,019	58,827,173	27,384,468
Foreign correspondence and currency.	99,636,181	81,499,861	72,348,868	82,645,079
Bills discounted... ..	137,881,925	171,503,919	88,134,017	89,169,162
Investments ... ..	95,693,668	143,042,805	43,223,241	71,062,664
Advances to customer and other accounts.	788,594,392	996,954,396	280,741,795	370,204,167
Bank premises ... ..	5,216,820	9,385,174	3,600,000	3,600,000
	1,157,136,950	1,419,308,674	543,275,094	594,156,430
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>				
Current deposits and other accounts, includ- ing balance P. and L.	981,148,277	1,273,183,264	475,645,133	515,887,464
Acceptances and endorse- ments.	48,937,391	1,125,310	11,379,961	268,966
Paid-up capital ... ..	100,000,000	100,000,000	45,000,000	60,000,000
Reserves ... ..	27,051,282	45,000,000	11,250,000	18,000,000
	1,157,136,950	1,419,308,674	543,275,094	594,156,430
	Dividend 12 per cent.		Dividend 12 per cent.	

*Danish Banks.*—From the point of view of foreign trade the most important Danish Banks are the following :—

National Bank with a capital of 27 million kroner.

Privatbank with 60 million kroner.

Landmandsbank with 100 million kroner.

Handelsbank with 40 million kroner.

Laane-og-Discountbank with 20 million kroner and

Revisionsbank with 18 million kroner.

During 1919 the last two banks amalgamated and the " Big Four " as the first four mentioned are called have become the " Big Five. " In addition Privatbank has incorporated Arbejdesbank which was formerly a savings bank.

*Foreign Exchanges.*—After the first variations caused by the outbreak of the war the foreign exchanges on Denmark remained

fairly steady until about the beginning of 1916 after which with the reduction in imports caused by the Allied Blockade the rates on the U.S.A., the United Kingdom, and Germany began steadily to go in Denmark's favour. The rates on Norway and Sweden, however, which under normal conditions remain fixed in accordance with the Scandinavian Mint Union began to show a "disagio" against Denmark. This situation continued until 1918 when the rates on the U.S.A., and the United Kingdom gradually began to approach the normal although the rates on Germany continued to go in Denmark's favour whilst those on Norway and Sweden remained against her.

The year 1919 witnessed a still further fall in the mark. With the heavy purchases in the U.S.A., and the United Kingdom the rates on these countries, however, steadily rose and towards the end of the year increased rapidly against Denmark. The situation at the end of the year as compared with the two previous years may be seen in the following table:—

—	Normal.	31/12/1917.	31/12/1918.	31/12/1919.
London ...	£ = 18·16Kr.	15·40	17·65	20·08
New York ...	100\$ = 373·15Kr.	328·00	371·00	525·00
Paris ...	100Fs. = 72·0 Kr.	57·50	68·25	50·00
Berlin ...	100M. = 88·89Kr.	64·00	45·50	11·20
Vienna ...	100Kr. = 75·61Kr.	40·00	29·00	3·50
Stockholm ...	100Kr. = 100·0 Kr.	Normal.	108·90	113·25
Christiania ...	100Kr. = 100·0 Kr.	Normal.	104·65	107·00

## VII.—LABOUR AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

### Cost of Living.

During the war the Danish statistical Bureau had at various times investigated the rise in the cost of living as illustrated by the rise in the expenditure of a household that in 1914 spent Kr.2,000. The result of these investigations for the period July 1914–July 1919 will be found in Appendix No 8. The latest report issued by the Statistical Bureau in this connection dealt with January 1920 and showed that the expenses of the "Normal" household had risen as compared with 1914 from Kr.2,000 to Kr.4,838 or by 142 per cent. This increase was distributed as follows:—foodstuffs 151 per cent., clothes, boots and washing 233 per cent., residence and maintenance 45 per cent., fuel and lighting 292 per cent., taxes &c., 79 per cent., other expenses 130 per cent.

### Wages.

The Statistical Bureau has recently published a report dealing with wages before and after the war, based upon material furnished by the Danish Employers' Associations. From the material furnished it would appear that whereas in the year 1914 the

average hour wage for skilled male workmen in Denmark was 55 øre it had risen during the war to 120.6 øre at the beginning of 1919 and to 184.2 øre in July 1919. It should be noted, however, that the unskilled workman's wage rose from 45.5 øre in 1914 to 166.9 øre in July 1919, a rise of 266.8 per cent. as compared with 229.7 per cent., in the case of a skilled workman. Women workers received an average hour wage of 29.6 øre in 1914 which by July 1919 had risen to 104.1 øre.

On the whole the limit of wages in the provinces is slightly lower than in Copenhagen, but the percentual increase has been greater in the provinces than in Copenhagen, namely 255.2 per cent. in the provinces as compared with 232 per cent. in Copenhagen, the average actual increase of all workers being from 54.4 øre to 180.6 øre in Copenhagen, and from 44.9 øre to 159.5 øre in the provinces. The average for the whole country increased from 50.2 øre per hour in 1914 to 169.6 øre per hour in July, 1919.

### Unemployment.

From 1915 to 1917, owing largely to the impetus given to Danish industries by the failure in the import of manufactured products from the great industrial countries, the percentage of unemployment in Denmark was lower than in previous years. In 1918, however, there was a very considerable increase owing largely to the entire cessation of the imports of many important raw materials. During 1919 the same circumstances affected the first four months of the year, after which, however, as raw materials began to come forward, there was a very noticeable decrease in the percentage of unemployment, and without waiting to analyse the full figures for the year 1919 it may be taken for granted that the average for that year was less than that of the preceding twelve months. The extent of unemployment for the period under consideration may be seen in the following table:—

*Unemployment 1913-19.*

—	Average No. of workers.	Per cent. of workers unemp'oyed.	Days lost in 1,000 days.
1913	117,346	7.5	2,209
1914	127,685	9.9	3,149
1915	134,327	7.7	2,714
1916	145,116	4.9	1,871
1917	159,737*	9.2	3,645
1918	217,645	17.4	10,303
1919	252,091†	—	6,149

\* Figures increased greatly in November and December.

† 1919 figures are only January—September.

In order to combat the various dangers and difficulties caused by increased unemployment, from 1917 onwards both the State and the municipalities saw themselves obliged to increase the



amounts given in relief of unemployment, while considerable sums were also expended in other social measures. The necessary funds for these purposes were obtained by increased taxation, whereby the profits previously earned by various industries were considerably reduced. The long periods of unemployment combined with the perhaps somewhat over-generous support would appear to have produced a certain demoralisation among the workpeople, which is believed by many Danes to be a serious threat to the future development of industry in the country.

### **Unemployment Relief.**

The support of unemployment in Denmark is based upon the laws of April 4th, 1914, and of December 17th, 1919.

Insurance against unemployment is carried out on the principle of helping those who help themselves. The Danish Treasury gives a yearly grant corresponding to one-half of the total membership subscription paid by active members, and the communes can make a contribution to the bureaux for active members resident in the commune, but this contribution shall not exceed one-third of the members' contributions. In regard to the support of unemployment the main rule is that there must not be given in relief more than two-thirds of the average amount obtained by the labourer from his work. The support must in no case be less than 1 kroner a day, and must not exceed 2 kroner a day with a supplement of 2 kroner a day to heads of families, and of 1 krone 50 øre a day to members who are not heads of families. As, however, under the special conditions which arose as a result of the war, temporary measures had been passed regarding special support for unemployed, the law of December 17th, 1919, which superseded these laws regarding extraordinary support, contains certain temporary regulations which are to be operative from January 1st, 1920, until the 31st March in the same year. The whole law of December 17th is to be revised in the Parliamentary Sessions, 1921-22. According to these temporary regulations aid can continue to be given after the support from the unemployment bureau has ceased. In addition the rates of relief have been increased. Further, help towards rent can be given to members who are heads of families when they have been employed for 30 days in the course of the last 60 days; this help towards rent must not exceed 30 kroner a month.

In order to obtain support from an unemployment bureau it is necessary that a person should have been a member of the bureau for a period of 12 months immediately preceding the date on which support is given. This law includes a series of regulations regarding the various circumstances in which support may not be given by a recognised unemployment bureau. In compiling these rules the main principle has been that only that unemployment which is due to lack of work is to be supported. Support must accordingly not be given to persons who take part in strikes or lockouts, nor to persons who are ill.

According to the latest official reports regarding the activities of unemployment bureaux there were at the end of the year 1918-19, 66 recognised unemployment bureaux with a total membership of 296,567 active members, and the average support per member amounted to 32 kroner, as compared with an average of 16 kroner in the four previous years. During the year the unemployment bureaux had a total income of 9,224,073 kroner, of which 3,259,747 kroner were contributions of active members, 4,772,871 kroner State contributions, and 901,545 kroner communal contributions. Of this sum 9,463,312 kroner was paid out to members in ordinary unemployment support, while 863,977 kroner was spent in the cost of administration. Various other expenses, such as assistance in travelling, moving furniture, etc., brought the total expenditure up to 10,737,050 kroner.

### Hours of Labour.

Before the war the average working day in Denmark was 9½ hours. During the war a considerable reduction was effected, and from the 1st January, 1920, an eight hours working day has been introduced by agreement between the employer's and men's Associations.

### Legislation.

As in all other countries, the war was responsible in Denmark for a great increase in the number of Government measures and regulations in force. Practically all of these, however, were of a temporary nature, occasioned by the economic situation arising out of the war, and such as have not already been referred to may be briefly classified as follows :—

- (a) Measures concerning rationing and subsidising of particular commodities.
- (b) Measures fixing maximum prices.
- (c) Measures for the control of profiteering.
- (d) Import and export prohibitions.
- (e) Measures for developing the peat industry.
- (f) Measures regarding the fixing of rents.

Practically all of these were of local importance, however, and during the year 1919 there was a withdrawal of practically all regulations, especially such as affected foreign trade.

From the point of view of foreign trade, the most important measure passed during the war was the Company Law of 29th September, 1917, according to which foreign limited companies are only permitted to open branches in Denmark provided they are managed by one or more persons domiciled in Denmark. (A summary of the Law appeared in the Board of Trade Journal for 11th April, 1918, and the text and full translation of the Law may be consulted at the Department of Overseas Trade.)

Whilst in recent times there have been few legislative innovations of importance, considerable activity has been noticeable in so far as legislative tendencies are concerned. A

Committee has been appointed to examine the economic effects, &c., of trusts, and, as has been already stated, there has been considerable demand on the part of manufacturers for a revision of the tariff.

In addition, arising out of war conditions there has been a certain tendency towards inter-Scandinavian legislation, and at an inter-Scandinavian business conference held during the year various suggestions in this direction were mooted, and particularly a suggestion for a policy of inter-Scandinavian preferential duties. No success has, however, yet attended these efforts beyond an increased desire on the part of all these countries to discuss external conditions likely to affect them all, and it seems doubtful whether any ultimate success will be attained in the direction of common legislation in view of the different conditions existing in the three countries.

## APPENDIX I.

### *Imports of Raw Materials for Agriculture, 1914-1919.*

—		Foodstuffs.*	Maize.	Soya Beans.	Fertilisers.
		Metric Tons.	Metric Tons.	Metric Tons.	Metric Tons.
1914	...	509,160	266,406	74,644	399,835
1915	...	652,272	692,813	104,748	219,667
1916	...	497,605	450,165	98,996	227,316
1917	...	156,078	240,823	31,096	86,106
1918	...	365	2,663	—	54,437
1919	...	147,414	191,768	57,363	295,975

\* Foodstuffs only includes feeding cakes and meals, &c. Grain has been excluded because of the difficulty of estimating amount used for human consumption and that used for fodder.

## APPENDIX II.

### *Harvest Output, 1914-1919.*

(In 1000s. of Double Centners.)

—		Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Corn.	Mixed seed.	Hay.
1919	...	1,612	3,787	5,339	6,907	3,790	11,284
1918	...	1,723	3,233	4,674	6,034	3,249	7,557
1917	...	1,169	2,253	3,893	5,465	2,752	11,663
1916	...	1,645	2,744	5,329	7,498	3,470	21,307
1915	...	2,172	3,375	6,177	7,598	3,602	11,491
1914	...	1,575	2,831	4,952	6,854	3,223	16,204
Av. 1909-13	...	1,482	4,464	5,445	7,796	3,609	18,009

Note :—A Double Centner = 100 kgs. = 220.4 lb.

## • APPENDIX III.

*Livestock Statistics, 1914-1919.*

Date.	Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Poultry. (In 1,000s.)
15th July, 1914 ...	567,240	2,462,862	2,496,706	514,908	15,154
15th May, 1915 ...	525,690	2,416,471	1,918,627	533,137	—
29th February, 1916	515,415	2,289,996	1,983,255	254,368	—
20th February, 1917	538,395	2,452,853	1,980,727	267,979	8,248
12th July, 1917 ...	572,412	2,458,158	1,650,623	480,007	12,288
5th February, 1918	510,615	2,141,684	513,012	245,213	—
15th July, 1918 ...	544,999	2,123,722	620,880	470,051	9,884
15th July, 1919 ...	558,471	2,188,142	715,909	509,466	12,134

## APPENDIX IV.

*Crop Area, 1912-1919.*

—	Grain.	Root crops.	Other crops.	Total.
	Hectares.	Hectares.	Hectares.	Hectares.
1919 ... ..	1,090,479	413,557	54,233	1,558,269
1918 ... ..	1,072,094	386,843	53,232	1,512,169
1917 ... ..	1,061,650	368,113	26,305	1,456,068
1916 ... ..	1,119,032	375,929	25,054	1,520,015
1915 ... ..	1,132,412	385,832	24,610	1,542,854
1912 ... ..	1,149,977	356,358	27,940	1,534,275

## APPENDIX V.

*(a) Exports of Livestock and Agricultural Produce, 1913-1917.*

—	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
<i>Horses.</i>					
To Germany ... ..	24,646	95,338	257	16,077	34,216
<i>Cattle.</i>					
To Germany ... ..	152,060	187,438	222,106	274,551	263,239
<i>Butter. (Tons.)</i>					
To U.K. ... ..	82,519	84,129	63,611	57,041	31,295
To Germany ... ..	1,572	4,662	26,181	36,720	21,595
<i>Bacon &amp;c. (Tons.)</i>					
Bacon to U.K. ... ..	123,184	141,855	101,422	84,801	57,455
Bacon to Germany ...	—	336	9,077	3,182	6,686
Pork ... ..	1,097	689	15,056	13,387	6,570
Ham &c. ... ..	590	3,060	9,707	2,542	2,055
<i>Meat. (Tons.)</i>					
To Germany ... ..	13,075	15,985	28,371	14,986	8,119
<i>Eggs. (100 score.)</i>					
To U.K. ... ..	216,681	216,715	143,188	77,876	91,398
To Germany ... ..	9,053	10,228	96,309	162,074	107,854
<i>Milk. (Tons.)</i>					
To Germany ... ..	1,906	1,045	481	2,886	5,078

(b) *Exports of Livestock and Agricultural Produce, 1918-1919.\**

	1918.	1919.
Horses ... ..	29,201	1,457
Cattle ... ..	113,840	32,301
Butter ... .. (tons)	14,572	36,994
Bacon ... .. "	2,490	539
Pork ... .. "	36	282
Meat (Beef):		
To Norway ... .. "	4,399	6,030
To Germany ... .. "	465	70
Eggs ... .. (100 score)	163,616	169,233
Milk (Tons) ... ..	5,395	2,459

\* Detailed statistics showing destination of exports during 1918 and 1919 are not yet available.

## APPENDIX VI.

*Danish Imports, 1913-1917.\**  
(In 1,000 Kr.)

From	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
United Kingdom... ..	134,561	145,135	253,435	336,518	283,814
United States of America	86,979	84,292	313,742	311,061	214,139
Germany ... ..	328,308	264,653	200,380	265,067	237,181
Norway ... ..	8,755	17,475	28,450	39,815	30,687
Sweden ... ..	71,104	83,097	92,805	117,130	137,150
Holland ... ..	21,208	22,551	29,469	28,159	17,328

\*Detailed statistics giving countries of origin are not yet available for 1918 and 1919.

## APPENDIX VII.

*Danish Imports of Coal and Cokes, 1913-1919.*

—	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
<i>Coal from</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
United Kingdom	2,931,094	3,046,678	3,116,658	2,295,022	824,762	1,061,739	1,583,558
Germany ... ..	189,211	131,321	109,713	508,116	644,059	687,101	276,896
United States of America.	—	—	—	—	—	—	67,029
<i>Cokes from</i>							
United Kingdom	221,391	210,993	158,749	152,749	39,739	} 292,623	259,706
Germany ... ..	13,461	14,721	252,640	452,361	378,921		

## APPENDIX VIII.

### Rise in Cost of Living, July, 1914—July, 1919.

	Yearly Expenses of a Copenhagen Family Budget.						Percentage increase in expenses. (Index figure July, 1914 = 100.)					
	July, 1914.	July, 1915.	July, 1916.	July, 1917.	July, 1918.	July, 1919.	July, 1914.	July, 1915.	July, 1916.	July, 1917.	July, 1918.	July, 1919.
	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.						
Bacon and meat ... ..	234	328	420	370	483	569	100·0	140·0	179·0	158·0	206·0	243·0
Butter, milk, cheese, eggs ... ..	217	282	324	371	499	424	100·0	130·0	149·0	171·0	172·0	195·0
Margarine and lard ... ..	73	95	100	125	188	188	100·0	130·0	137·0	171·0	172·0	257·0
Fish ... ..	80	80	88	42	42	60	100·0	100·0	127·0	140·0	140·0	200·0
Bread ... ..	153	199	194	284	264	269	100·0	130·0	127·0	186·0	173·0	176·0
Meal and groats ... ..	33	56	59	80	82	85	100·0	170·0	179·0	242·0	248·0	258·0
Potatoes, vegetables, and fruit ... ..	54	65	65	82	120	143	100·0	120·0	120·0	152·0	222·0	265·0
Sugar, spices, beer ... ..	156	164	186	226	287	277	100·0	105·0	119·0	145·0	184·0	178·0
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>100·0</b>	<b>128·0</b>	<b>146·0</b>	<b>166·0</b>	<b>187·0</b>	<b>212·0</b>
Clothes, boots and laundry ... ..	270	297	432	513	702	837	100·0	110·0	160·0	190·0	260·0	310·0
Residence and maintenance ... ..	330	330	342	375	426	457	100·0	100·0	104·0	114·0	129·0	138·0
Fuel and light ... ..	100	180	175	220	275	292	100·0	130·0	175·0	220·0	275·0	292·0
Taxes, sick fund, &c. ... ..	210	210	210	210	210	342	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	162·0
Other expenses ... ..	140	140	173	196	245	280	100·0	100·0	124·0	149·0	175·0	200·0
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>100·0</b>	<b>106·0</b>	<b>127·0</b>	<b>144·0</b>	<b>177·0</b>	<b>210·0</b>
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>3,635</b>	<b>4,221</b>	<b>100·0</b>	<b>116·0</b>	<b>136·0</b>	<b>155·0</b>	<b>182·0</b>	<b>211·0</b>

## APPENDIX IX.

## DANISH PRESS.

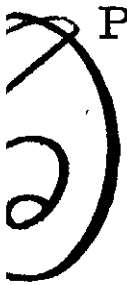
In the Copenhagen daily Press the best medium for British trade advertisements is to be found in *Politiken* and *Berlingske Tidende*, both of which papers frequently contain advertisement pages devoted to British manufactures, &c., sometimes in combination with special articles relating to British trade and industry. These papers, as well as the dailies specially devoted to finance and trade, viz., *Borsen* and the *Dagblad for Industri og Haandvaerk*, and the other important daily paper, *National Tidende* frequently print articles dealing with British Trade, Industries and Finance.

The principal Danish trade journals are as follows:—

- Haandvaerkets og Industriens Aarvog*, St. Strandstraede 13, Copenhagen.
- Maskinhandlerbladet*, Jagtvej 17, Copenhagen.
- Sand og Cement*, Korsørgade 37, Copenhagen.
- Teknisk Marked*, Alhambravej 17, Copenhagen.
- Tidsskrift for Ingeniør og Bygningsvaesen*, Dr. Priemensvej 7, Copenhagen.
- Vaerkstedstidende*, Langelandsvej 16, Copenhagen.
- Traehandleren*, Holsteinsgade 20, Copenhagen.
- Dansk Industrieretning*, Vester Boulevard 18, Copenhagen.
- Dansk Skomagertidende*, Blaagaardsgade 37, Copenhagen.
- Dansk Smedetidende*, Skt Pederstraede 29, Copenhagen.
- Guldmedebladet*, Frederiksborggade 1, Copenhagen.
- Elektroteknikeren*, Sveigaardsvej 5, Copenhagen.
- Architekten*, Stormgade 12, Copenhagen.
- Den Danske Isenkraemmer*, Klosterstraede 6, Copenhagen.
- Bogtrykkerbladet*, Vester Vøldgade 87, Copenhagen.
- Fællesorganet for Dansk Handel og Industri*, Meinungsgade 1, Copenhagen.
- Teknisk Tidsskrift*, Krystalgade 16, Copenhagen.
- Ingeniøren*, Amaliegade 38, Copenhagen.
- Tidsskrift for Industri*, Vester Boulevard 18, Copenhagen.
- Vort Landbrug*, Thorvaldsensvej 19, Copenhagen V.
- Dagblad for Industri og Haandvaerk*, Vester Boulevard 18, Copenhagen B.

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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(STATISTICS BRANCH)

¶

# AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 1926

BULLETIN No. 100

X9(J).72525m

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PRINTED BY  
AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VICTORIA, B.C.:

Printed by CHARLES F. SANFIELD, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.  
1927.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

VICTORIA, B.C., June 23rd, 1927.

To His Honour ROBERT RANDOLPH BRUCE,

*Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit herewith Bulletin No. 100, entitled "Agricultural Statistics, 1926," which has been compiled by G. H. Stewart, Statistician, Department of Agriculture, under the direction of Dr. D. Warnock, O.B.E., Deputy Minister.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DODSLEY BARROW,

*Minister of Agriculture.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

VICTORIA, B.C., June 23rd, 1927.

*Hon. Edward Dodsley Barrow,*

*Minister of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith for your approval Bulletin No. 100, entitled "Agricultural Statistics, 1926," which has been compiled by G. H. Stewart, Statistician, Department of Agriculture.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. WARNOCK, O.B.E.,

*Deputy Minister of Agriculture.*

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Grateful acknowledgments are tendered to the following for valuable co-operation in supplying data contained in this bulletin: Various produce merchants for data relating to imports from other Provinces in Canada; Canadian Pacific Express Company and Canadian National Express Company for data showing express movements of fruits and vegetables; F. Napier Denison, Superintendent, Meteorological Observatory, British Columbia, for meteorological data; and Department of Customs, Ottawa, for statements relating to imports from foreign points.

## INTRODUCTION.

**T**HIS BULLETIN contains statistics of the agricultural industries of the Province of British Columbia. These statistics relate to areas of land under crop and under cultivation; production of the various crops, animals, animal products, and climate as affecting agriculture. Included also are statements relating to the express movements of fruits and vegetables and imports of all agricultural products.

The data shown for the years 1921-26 relating to the area of field crops and numbers of live stock were determined by means of a postal census in June, taken through the joint efforts of the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

# AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1926.

## SYNOPSIS OF AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEAR 1926.

The estimated value of agricultural production for the year 1926 is \$71,362,209, as against \$63,168,518 for the year 1925, an increase of \$8,208,696, or 9.53 per cent. in the value of production; the quantity production, however, showed a much greater increase. In all lines of production, with the exception of vegetables, marked increases are shown.

Total imports of agricultural products during the year amounted to \$21,059,361, an increase of \$1,483,845, or 7.58 per cent. Imports from other Provinces in Canada are valued at \$17,437,350, as compared with \$16,755,676 in 1925, while imports from foreign points are valued at \$3,622,011, an increase of \$802,171 over the previous year.

As an offset to the increased value of importations, a satisfactory feature of agricultural production is the large increase shown in the value of our exports.

It is estimated that the total value of exports for the year amounted to \$8,408,638, this being an increase of \$1,676,929, or 24.91 per cent.

### FRUITS.

Records show the fruit-crop to be the largest on record. Prevailing prices for all fruits were slightly less than the previous year.

The total production of all fruits amounted to 213,580,000 lb., as compared with 136,082,000 lb. in 1925, representing an increased yield of 77,498,000 lb., or 56.94 per cent. The total value of the fruit-crop is placed at \$7,585,520, which is an increase of \$2,171,626.

The total apple-crop was 175,414,000 lb., as compared with 122,878,000 lb. in 1925.

Other tree-fruits showed an increase of 421.57 per cent. in quantity production. The 1926 crop amounted to 25,432,000 lb., as against 4,876,000 lb. in 1925.

• Small fruits produced amounted to 12,734,000 lb., valued at \$1,907,432, as compared with a production of 8,328,000 lb., valued at \$1,019,885, in 1925, indicating an increase of 52.90 per cent. in quantity and 28.19 per cent. in value.

The quantity of fruits exported greatly exceeded that of any previous year.

### VEGETABLES.

The total vegetable-crop amounted to 250,744 tons, or 277 tons less than in 1925.

The acreage of potatoes shows an increase of 1,906 acres, or 9.37 per cent. over the previous year. The yield per acre, however, was 8.04 per cent. less, caused chiefly through drought during the summer.

Market vegetables show an increase in production of 3,219 tons.

Although the acreage planted to field tomatoes was considerably greater than the previous year, due to early frosts in September, the crop was materially shortened. The crop amounted to 17,437 tons, which was 4,394 tons less than the 1925 tonnage.

There was an increase of 64 tons in the quantity of greenhouse tomatoes produced; the 1926 crop amounting to 984 tons, valued at \$336,754.

A marked increase occurred in the yield of outdoor cucumbers. The 1926 crop amounted to 1,430 tons, valued at \$74,775, as against a yield of 875 tons, valued at \$40,941, in 1925.

### GRAINS.

The total area sown to grains was 135,490 acres, an increase of 2,726 acres over the previous year.

The production of all grains amounted to 5,015,412 bushels, valued at \$4,453,939, an increase in quantity production of 361,068 bushels, or 7.75 per cent., and an increase in value of \$202,618, or 4.76 per cent.

The price of wheat fell from \$1.43 a bushel in 1925 to \$1.36 a bushel in 1926; oats from 64 cents a bushel to 63 cents. Similar reductions are noted in the price of all grains.

#### FODDERS.

The area planted to fodders was 1,015 acres less than the previous year.

Fodder-crops aggregating a total of 720,375 tons, valued at \$10,457,459, were produced, as compared with 700,816 tons, valued at \$11,629,132, in 1925.

Clover and timothy averaged 2 tons to the acre, as against 1.83 tons in 1925.

Prices were exceedingly low; clover and timothy averaging \$16.40 and alfalfa \$17.50, as against \$18.90 and \$19.85 in 1925.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The dairying industry in British Columbia continues to make steady progress, the production for 1926 exceeding that of any previous year.

The value of all dairy products was \$11,627,300, compared with a production of \$10,629,350 in 1925, indicating an increased value of \$997,950, or 9.39 per cent.

The quantity of creamery butter produced amounted to 3,849,276 lb., which was 367,574 lb., or 10.55 per cent. above the 1925 figures. Dairy butter increased 275,200 lb., or 13.45 per cent. during the year.

Cheese produced amounted to 194,070 lb., as against 434,257 lb. manufactured in 1925.

The quantity of fresh milk consumed was 15,775,000 gallons, this being 1,685,000 gallons more than the previous year.

Evaporated milk manufactured amounted to 172,762 cases, which was 37,842 cases less than in 1925.

The increase in the quantity of ice-cream made during the year was quite pronounced. The 1926 production amounted to 542,597 gallons, valued at \$825,124, as against 489,869 gallons, valued at \$741,442, produced in 1925.

#### LIVE STOCK.

The value of all domestic animals is placed at \$20,752,433, representing an increased value of \$2,496,204 over the year 1925.

Horses increased in number from 57,016 in 1925 to 61,158 in 1926, the increase for the year being 4,142.

Dairy and beef cattle both showed an increase in numbers; there now being in the Province 338,244 cattle, an increase of 40,298 during the year.

Swine increased in number by 4,255.

Sheep increased in number to the extent of 40,606; there now being in the Province 102,853, which is an increase of 65.23 per cent. for the year.

The numbers of poultry increased 15.15 per cent. during the year. There are now in the Province 2,784,361 birds.

Egg production for the year amounted to 9,956,375 dozen, this being an increase of 1,512,506 dozen, or 17.91 per cent.

The quantity of eggs exported during the year amounted to 1,132,620 dozen, this being an increase of 392,140 dozen, or 52.95 per cent.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Meats marketed during the year aggregated 42,489,711 lb., valued at \$2,410,461, as compared with the 1925 production of 34,117,300 lb., valued at \$1,731,896. Prices on the whole ranged higher than during the previous year.

The hop production amounted to 966,433 lb., valued at \$367,246, as against 848,211 lb., valued at \$322,320, in 1925.

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A large increase in the production of honey is noted, 898,257 lb. being produced at a value of \$197,616, an increase in quantity of 40.72 per cent.

Seeds produced show an increase in value of 135.78 per cent.

Wool produced amounted to 506,168 lb., valued at \$124,557, as compared with 345,060 lb. produced in 1925, valued at \$93,166.

G. H. STEWART,  
*Statistician.*

*June 23rd, 1927.*

## PRODUCTION.

TABLE No. 1.—FINAL STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE PRODUCTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA TO THE FARMER, YEARS 1925-26.

Description.	1925.		1926.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Horses .....No.	.....	3,249,912	.....	8,669,480
Beef cattle ..... "	.....	6,194,807	.....	7,269,745
Dairy cattle ..... "	.....	6,928,220	.....	7,361,742
Sheep ..... "	.....	778,087	.....	1,234,236
Swine ..... "	.....	802,763	.....	890,986
Goats ..... "	.....	802,940	.....	326,244
Total live stock .....	.....	18,256,229	.....	20,752,433
Beef and veal ..... lb.	30,779,403	1,895,198	38,142,104	1,876,592
Pork and pork products ..... "	2,442,862	298,940	2,741,205	849,183
Mutton ..... "	895,035	102,763	1,606,402	184,736
Total meats .....	34,117,300	1,781,896	42,489,711	2,410,461
Poultry ..... lb.	8,885,590	2,043,685	10,232,526	2,353,481
Eggs ..... doz.	8,443,869	2,702,038	9,936,875	3,186,040
Total poultry products .....	.....	4,745,723	.....	5,539,521
Butter (creamery) ..... lb.	3,481,702	1,451,135	3,849,276	1,560,454
Butter (dairy) ..... "	2,045,300	654,496	2,320,500	765,765
Cheese ..... "	434,257	95,814	194,070	66,118
Milk (as fresh) ..... gals.	14,110,000	5,855,650	15,775,000	6,625,500
Milk (evaporated) ..... cases	210,604	875,298	172,762	783,144
Ice-cream ..... gals.	489,860	741,442	542,597	825,124
Miscellaneous (cream, cottage and farm cheese, powdered milk, buttermilk, etc.) ..... lb. fat	.....	955,520	.....	1,001,200
Total dairy products .....	.....	10,629,350	.....	11,627,300
Apples ..... lb.	122,878,000	4,040,899	175,414,000	5,190,446
Other tree-fruits ..... "	4,876,000	353,110	23,432,000	1,087,642
Small fruits ..... "	8,328,000	1,019,885	12,734,000	1,307,432
Total fruits .....	136,082,000	5,413,894	213,580,000	7,585,520
Potatoes ..... tons	106,544	3,729,040	107,859	3,775,063
Other vegetables ..... "	144,477	3,981,418	142,885	3,658,442
Total vegetables .....	251,021	7,660,458	250,744	7,433,507
Hay (clover and timothy) ..... tons	334,686	6,325,363	371,899	6,099,143
Other fodders ..... "	366,130	5,303,567	348,476	4,358,316
Total fodders .....	700,816	11,629,132	720,375	10,457,459
Grains ..... bu.	4,657,319	4,251,321	5,018,412	4,453,939
Honey ..... lb.	638,319	140,430	898,257	197,616
Beeswax ..... "	9,500	4,750	10,000	5,000
Wool ..... "	245,060	98,166	566,168	124,557
Hops ..... "	848,211	322,320	966,438	367,246
Tobacco ..... "	.....	.....	67,000	14,000
Goat's milk ..... gals.	190,000	114,000	220,100	132,060
Rabbits ..... No.	.....	53,749	.....	53,120
Seeds ..... lb.	.....	57,100	.....	184,632
Nursery stock ..... No.	.....	.....	.....	78,838
Total miscellaneous .....	.....	785,515	.....	1,102,069
Grand totals .....	.....	63,153,513	.....	71,862,209



TABLE No. 2.—BRITISH COLUMBIA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS (VALUES ONLY), YEARS 1925-26.

Description.	Year.	Production.	Imports from other Canadian Provinces.	Imports from Foreign Ports.	Total Imports.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Live stock.....	1925	18,256,220	5,406,807	39,521	5,446,128
	1926	20,752,483	6,269,386	59,439	6,328,775
Meats.....	1925	1,781,896	893,871	407,167	1,101,028
	1926	2,410,461	1,140,284	456,416	1,596,644
Poultry products.....	1925	4,745,723	250,732	69,572	310,304
	1926	5,539,521	333,170	33,385	366,505
Dairy products.....	1925	10,629,350	3,398,011	73,796	3,471,807
	1926	11,627,300	3,346,884	1,058,308	4,405,390
Fruits.....	1925	5,413,894	54,049	723,700	777,749
	1926	7,583,520	40,509	552,628	593,132
Vegetables.....	1925	7,660,453	125,424	763,776	884,200
	1926	7,433,507	109,730	875,765	785,495
Fodders.....	1925	11,626,132	71,384	140,014	211,898
	1926	10,457,459	97,075	83,466	180,531
Grains.....	1925	4,251,321	6,740,252	532,499	7,272,751
	1926	4,453,939	6,094,466	616,711	6,711,177
Miscellaneous.....	1925	785,515	14,846	74,905	89,651
	1926	1,102,069	5,946	85,766	91,712
Totals.....	1925	65,153,518	16,755,676	2,819,840	19,575,516
	1926	71,362,209	17,437,350	3,622,011	21,059,361

TABLE No. 3.—BRITISH COLUMBIA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS (TOTAL VALUES), YEARS 1917-26.

Year.	Home Production.	Imports.	Year.	Home Production.	Imports.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1917.....	37,661,850	19,736,206	1922.....	55,322,971	17,143,322
1918.....	49,444,308	21,905,446	1923.....	59,159,798	19,018,181
1919.....	65,384,556	22,904,527	1924.....	60,029,224	16,399,502
1920.....	68,926,090	26,816,469	1925.....	65,153,513	19,575,516
1921.....	59,742,994	20,970,423	1926.....	71,362,209	21,059,361

NOTE.—The valuation placed on live stock covers all the animals on the farm at the end of the year and does not represent an increased value in production over the previous year.

TABLE No. 3A.—VALUE OF FARM LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1917-26.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1917.....	\$ 8,632,137	1922.....	\$14,650,494
1918.....	9,696,879	1923.....	15,920,628
1919.....	12,437,510	1924.....	16,790,007
1920.....	14,014,873	1925.....	18,266,229
1921.....	14,152,749	1926.....	20,752,433

TABLE No. 4.—CROP AREAS, YIELDS, AND VALUES, BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1924-26.

Crop.	Year.	Acres.	Average	Total	Price.	Total
			Yield.	Yield.		Value.
			Bu.	Bu.	\$ cts.	\$
Fall wheat.....	1924	16,252	24.90	404,674	1 41	570,590
	1925	15,018	24.90	373,948	1 45	542,225
	1926	15,561	29.00	451,269	1 34	604,700
Spring wheat.....	1924	29,434	22.60	665,208	1 46	971,208
	1925	32,194	23.10	743,681	1 42	1,056,027
	1926	34,848	25.30	881,654	1 37	1,207,865
All wheat.....	1924	45,686	23.40	1,069,882	1 44	1,541,793
	1925	47,212	23.60	1,117,629	1 43	1,598,252
	1926	50,409	26.40	1,332,923	1 36	1,812,565
Oats.....	1924	57,859	48.90	2,829,305	0 68	1,923,927
	1925	62,534	47.30	2,957,858	0 64	1,893,029
	1926	63,565	48.70	3,095,615	0 63	1,950,237
Barley.....	1924	6,379	30.60	195,197	0 96	187,389
	1925	5,923	31.00	183,618	0 95	174,432
	1926	6,319	33.40	211,054	0 85	179,896
Rye.....	1924	6,642	18.30	121,548	1 17	142,211
	1925	5,719	20.60	117,811	1 11	130,770
	1926	4,188	19.30	80,828	1 05	84,869
Peas.....	1924	2,469	25.50	62,959	2 40	151,101
	1925	2,770	23.40	64,818	2 51	162,693
	1926	3,088	22.00	67,936	2 28	154,894
Beans.....	1924	1,179	28.30	33,365	3 05	101,763
	1925	1,638	20.50	33,579	3 00	100,737
	1926	1,256	22.10	27,757	2 60	72,169
Corn for husking.....	1924	819	35.90	29,402	1 72	50,371
	1925	685	36.50	25,002	1 55	38,753
	1926	518	40.00	20,720	1 35	27,972
Buckwheat.....	1924	93	23.70	2,204	0 92	2,027
	1925	97	23.20	2,250	0 94	2,115
	1926	79	23.40	1,848	0 90	1,663
Other grain-crops.....	1924	766	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1925	964	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1926	467	-----	-----	-----	-----
Flax.....	1924	1,183	12.80	15,142	1 80	27,255
	1925	1,185	10.00	11,850	1 85	21,922
	1926	981	13.20	12,949	1 55	20,071
Mixed grains.....	1924	4,121	34.60	142,586	0 88	125,475
	1925	4,037	35.40	142,909	0 90	128,618
	1926	4,620	36.10	166,782	0 90	150,103
Total grains.....	1924	127,196	-----	4,501,590	-----	4,253,512
	1925	132,764	-----	4,637,319	-----	4,251,821
	1926	135,490	-----	5,018,412	-----	4,458,939
Grain-hay.....	1924	59,596	Tons.	Tons.	\$ cts.	\$
	1925	62,329	2.15	128,131	19 05	2,440,896
	1926	60,100	2.25	140,690	16 80	2,363,592
Clover and timothy.....	1924	151,576	1.83	277,384	20 47	5,678,030
	1925	167,343	2.00	334,686	18 90	6,325,565
	1926	175,424	2.12	371,899	16 40	6,099,143
Alfalfa.....	1924	18,493	2.62	48,451	19 26	933,166
	1925	21,267	2.80	59,547	19 85	1,182,007
	1926	22,247	2.76	61,402	17 50	1,074,535
Wild hay.....	1924	51,441	1.20	61,729	13 75	848,773
	1925	64,186	1.25	80,232	12 00	962,784
	1926	56,571	1.25	70,714	10 00	707,140
Fodder corn.....	1924	4,044	10.85	51,170	12 30	629,891
	1925	6,419	11.33	72,727	9 60	698,179
	1926	6,427	10.24	65,812	8 80	579,146
Kale and rape.....	1924	971	16.55	16,070	8 80	141,416
	1925	752	17.20	12,934	7 50	97,005
	1926	712	17.30	12,318	7 30	89,921
Total fodders.....	1924	297,021	-----	582,936	-----	10,671,892
	1925	322,496	-----	700,816	-----	11,629,132
	1926	321,481	-----	720,375	-----	10,457,459

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

TABLE No. 4.—CROP AREAS, YIELDS, AND VALUES, BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1924-26—Continued.

Crop.	Year.	Acres.	Average Yield.	Total Yield.	Price.	Total Value.
			Tons.	Tons.	\$ cts.	\$
Potatoes.....	1924	18,349	5.40	99,084	34 00	3,368,856
	1925	20,333	5.24	106,544	35 00	3,729,040
	1926	22,239	4.85	107,859	35 00	3,775,065
Roots.....	1924	7,141	8.98	64,126	18 20	1,187,008
	1925	7,694	10.41	80,094	20 00	1,601,880
	1926	7,503	10.00	75,030	18 60	1,395,558
Market vegetables.....	1924	5,939	7.10	42,167	85 90	1,513,795
	1925	5,958	6.70	39,918	81 84	1,270,989
	1926	6,051	7.79	47,137	26 50	1,249,180
Rhubarb.....	1924	.....	.....	714	57 86	41,812
	1925	.....	.....	502	64 91	38,426
	1926	.....	.....	620	79 90	49,538
Cucumbers (outdoor).....	1924	.....	.....	858	62 00	53,186
	1925	.....	.....	876	46 79	40,941
	1926	.....	.....	1,430	52 29	74,775
Cucumbers (greenhouse).....	1924	.....	.....	314	168 84	53,016
	1925	.....	.....	247	180 04	44,470
	1926	.....	.....	247	179 75	44,398
Tomatoes (outdoor).....	1924	.....	.....	11,686	83 24	965,091
	1925	.....	.....	21,831	27 32	598,423
	1926	.....	.....	17,437	29 15	508,269
Tomatoes (greenhouse).....	1924	.....	.....	784	360 49	282,624
	1925	.....	.....	920	367 70	338,284
	1926	.....	.....	984	342 23	336,754
Total vegetables.....	1924	.....	.....	219,933	.....	6,874,983
	1925	.....	.....	251,021	.....	7,660,453
	1926	.....	.....	250,744	.....	7,433,507
			Lb.	Lb.	\$ cts.	\$
Hops.....	1924	507	1,604	818,228	0 39	317,159
	1925	507	1,673	848,211	0 38	322,320
	1926	594	1,627	968,438	0 38	367,246
Pasture meadow.....	1924	73,938	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1925	63,709	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1926	63,719	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fallow.....	1924	15,386	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1925	19,820	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1926	16,666	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total miscellaneous.....	1924	.....	.....	813,228	.....	317,159
	1925	.....	.....	848,211	.....	322,320
	1926	.....	.....	968,438	.....	367,246

TABLE No. 5.—CARS OF FRUIT PRODUCED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1924-26.  
(Basis.—Minimum weight per car: Apples, crab-apples, and pears, 15 tons;  
balance, 10 tons.)

Kind.	Year.	Islands.	Lower Mainland.	Thompson Watershed.	Okanagan.	Boundary and Kootenay.	Total Cars.
Apples.....	1924	36.9	49.6	322.4	2,029.2	611.5	3,649.6
	1925	66.4	37.8	157.3	3,339.1	344.5	3,945.1
	1926	46.7	60.3	360.8	4,538.4	604.3	5,625.5
Crab-apples.....	1924	0.7	.....	12.3	145.0	9.0	167.0
	1925	1.0	.....	20.3	122.3	7.2	150.8
	1926	1.0	0.9	10.1	201.2	8.4	221.6
Pears.....	1924	7.4	31.0	3.6	111.7	19.3	173.0
	1925	7.4	4.9	0.1	23.0	3.1	38.5
	1926	13.2	17.1	8.5	194.5	19.5	232.8
Peaches.....	1924	.....	.....	.....	43.2	2.5	45.7
	1925	.....	.....	.....	2.1	0.8	2.9
	1926	.....	.....	.....	187.1	2.5	189.6
Plums and prunes.....	1924	4.2	36.0	1.7	121.5	29.8	193.2
	1925	4.0	23.1	0.4	61.7	15.1	105.2
	1926	10.4	66.3	5.9	254.7	22.6	359.9
Apricots.....	1924	.....	.....	.....	36.0	0.8	36.8
	1925	.....	.....	.....	4.2	0.3	4.5
	1926	.....	.....	.....	140.9	0.7	141.6
Cherries.....	1924	3.5	9.2	1.3	45.0	12.4	71.4
	1925	8.5	6.1	1.3	40.5	13.4	69.8
	1926	9.7	16.9	3.3	145.6	19.4	194.9
Total tree-fruits.....	1924	52.7	125.8	341.3	3,131.6	685.8	4,336.7
	1925	83.2	71.9	179.4	3,392.9	384.4	4,316.8
	1926	81.0	161.5	388.6	3,677.4	677.4	6,985.9
Strawberries.....	1924	60.1	118.1	3.8	3.0	39.5	224.5
	1925	35.2	37.8	1.5	1.9	36.8	113.2
	1926	52.8	103.0	1.1	0.5	39.5	196.9
Raspberries.....	1924	7.8	183.7	6.3	5.5	10.7	214.0
	1925	6.2	158.6	4.5	6.2	11.1	186.8
	1926	6.5	202.9	7.5	8.1	16.5	236.5
Blackberries.....	1924	1.9	38.5	.....	0.7	0.8	41.9
	1925	2.4	31.8	.....	0.8	0.6	35.6
	1926	3.5	42.4	.....	0.8	0.8	47.5
Loganberries.....	1924	23.7	61.7	1.0	.....	0.2	86.6
	1925	23.5	20.5	.....	.....	0.1	44.1
	1926	39.6	78.2	2.2	.....	0.2	120.2
Bush-fruits.....	1924	2.2	12.4	0.5	3.6	7.5	26.2
	1925	6.3	14.2	.....	6.9	3.3	36.7
	1926	4.7	15.6	1.9	4.5	8.7	35.4
Total small fruits.....	1924	93.7	414.4	11.6	12.8	58.7	593.2
	1925	73.6	263.1	6.0	15.8	57.9	416.4
	1926	107.1	442.1	12.7	8.9	65.7	636.5
Total all fruits.....	1924	148.4	540.2	352.9	3,144.4	744.0	4,929.9
	1925	161.6	335.0	185.4	3,608.7	442.3	4,733.2
	1926	188.1	603.6	401.3	3,686.8	743.1	7,622.4

For 1924 there must be added approximately 6.7 car-loads of fruits not otherwise provided, making a total for the Province of 4,936.6 cars.

For 1925 there must be added approximately 3.8 car-loads of fruits not otherwise provided, making a total for the Province of 4,737 cars.

For 1926 there must be added approximately 6.4 car-loads of fruits not otherwise provided, making a total for the Province of 7,628.8 cars.

TABLE No. 6.—AVERAGE NET WEIGHTS PER PACKAGE, FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, YEARS 1923-26.

Description,	Package.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Apples.....	Box	41	41	41	41
Crab-apples.....	"	87	87	87	87
Pears.....	"	42	42	42	42
Plums.....	Crate	17	17	17	17
Prunes.....	"	16	16	16	16
Peaches.....	"	19	19	19	19
Apricots.....	"	20	20	20	20
Cherries.....	"	16	16	16	16
Strawberries (pints).....	"	16	16	16	16
Raspberries (pints).....	"	15	15	15	15
Raspberries (½ quarts).....	"	15	15	15	15
Blackberries (pints).....	"	16	16	16	16
Blackberries (¾ quarts).....	"	16	16	16	16
Loganberries (pints).....	"	16	16	16	16
Loganberries (¾ quarts).....	"	16	16	16	16
Bush-fruits.....	"	17	17	17	17
Grapes.....	"	16	16	16	16
Rhubarb.....	"	40	40	40	40
Tomatoes.....	"	17	17	17	17

AVERAGE TONS PER CAR-LOAD, YEARS 1923-26.

	Tons.
Potatoes.....	20
Field roots.....	20
Market-garden.....	12
Other vegetables.....	15
Rhubarb.....	12
Tomatoes.....	12

TABLE No. 7.—FRUIT PRODUCTION, VARIOUS DISTRICTS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1923-26.

## APPLES.

District.	Year.	PACKAGES.		MANUFACTURED.	
		Boxes.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Islands.....	1923	50,955	\$ 50,955	123,245	\$ 1,232
	1924	26,477	30,716	21,825	218
	1925	46,775	46,775	75,103	751
	1926	32,640	32,640	62,282	623
Lower Mainland.....	1923	14,491	13,766	335,255	2,514
	1924	18,500	14,800	729,841	7,672
	1925	12,776	11,498	609,335	7,266
	1926	17,600	14,960	1,086,363	9,540
Thompson.....	1923	237,808	294,882	100,000	500
	1924	235,885	342,038	-----	-----
	1925	113,535	158,949	64,000	320
	1926	261,338	339,739	110,000	550
Okanagan.....	1923	2,709,685	3,364,555	4,161,528	18,568
	1924	1,830,686	2,461,992	3,818,417	41,537
	1925	2,381,359	3,333,903	2,538,000	11,231
	1926	3,183,920	4,189,006	6,062,400	25,482
Boundary and Kootenay.....	1923	325,114	394,347	702,970	3,901
	1924	437,175	571,571	421,281	2,311
	1925	243,575	321,623	349,685	1,894
	1926	440,074	474,725	86,579	430
Totals.....	1923	3,338,053	4,118,505	5,422,996	26,715
	1924	2,548,723	3,430,112	4,991,364	51,738
	1925	2,798,020	3,872,748	3,636,123	21,462
	1926	3,935,572	5,001,160	7,407,624	36,625

## CRAB-APPLES.

Islands.....	1923	1,285	\$ 643	2,635	\$ 53
	1924	600	900	100	2
	1925	779	1,169	1,000	20
	1926	840	1,260	600	12
Lower Mainland.....	1923	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1924	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1925	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1926	475	475	9,924	146
Thompson.....	1923	16,842	6,318	-----	-----
	1924	10,000	8,500	-----	-----
	1925	16,488	19,786	-----	-----
	1926	8,197	6,933	-----	-----
Okanagan.....	1923	133,649	85,045	67,090	671
	1924	116,479	104,831	41,036	616
	1925	99,135	118,962	-----	-----
	1926	161,429	137,215	62,568	939
Boundary and Kootenay.....	1923	4,970	3,315	8,686	75
	1924	6,912	5,978	13,376	112
	1925	5,288	6,545	20,740	207
	1926	6,573	5,605	9,449	76
Totals.....	1923	156,746	96,321	78,411	799
	1924	133,991	120,209	54,512	730
	1925	121,690	146,462	21,740	227
	1926	177,474	151,468	82,541	1,173

TABLE No. 7.—FRUIT PRODUCTION, VARIOUS DISTRICTS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1923-26—Continued.

PEARS.

District.	Year.	PACKAGES.		MANUFACTURED.	
		Boxes.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Islands.....	1923	5,517	\$ 6,896	39,170	\$ 788
	1924	4,669	9,338	24,500	735
	1925	4,977	7,466	13,950	419
	1926	6,456	9,684	126,070	2,521
Lower Mainland.....	1923	3,538	3,184	43,152	868
	1924	6,400	8,080	681,459	19,023
	1925	1,970	2,955	62,937	2,664
	1926	5,200	6,500	293,526	4,476
Thompson.....	1923	4,314	7,118	-----	-----
	1924	2,000	5,980	-----	-----
	1925	46	104	-----	-----
	1926	6,041	8,457	-----	-----
Okanagan.....	1923	81,052	131,776	8,265	132
	1924	79,801	168,542	-----	-----
	1925	16,488	36,986	-----	-----
	1926	189,952	194,523	-----	-----
Boundary and Kootenay.....	1923	10,008	18,451	36,485	1,078
	1924	13,165	20,729	25,705	517
	1925	1,752	3,523	19,595	627
	1926	13,862	15,727	3,026	67
Totals.....	1923	104,429	167,425	127,072	2,866
	1924	106,635	225,669	711,684	20,275
	1925	25,183	51,039	96,482	3,710
	1926	170,311	234,901	422,622	7,064

PLUMS AND PRUNES.

Islands.....	1923	5,677	\$ 5,677	87,285	\$ 748
	1924	3,744	6,616	24,393	732
	1925	3,582	4,478	41,699	1,251
	1926	6,395	4,796	104,831	2,621
Lower Mainland.....	1923	16,790	6,716	440,549	8,811
	1924	15,630	11,410	470,455	9,896
	1925	7,420	5,936	342,690	11,771
	1926	18,950	8,370	1,103,448	24,026
Thompson.....	1923	9,787	5,313	-----	-----
	1924	2,150	1,935	-----	-----
	1925	493	394	-----	-----
	1926	7,409	4,076	-----	-----
Okanagan.....	1923	268,562	166,430	41,785	644
	1924	131,419	128,706	8,000	232
	1925	76,690	61,512	3,420	152
	1926	314,606	173,033	59,536	683
Boundary and Kootenay.....	1923	53,050	27,807	212,565	3,149
	1924	80,122	34,075	113,942	2,204
	1925	8,806	6,687	161,837	2,076
	1926	20,859	10,579	118,835	1,316
Totals.....	1923	353,366	211,948	732,184	13,350
	1924	303,065	171,742	618,790	13,064
	1925	97,191	75,907	549,646	15,250
	1926	363,218	200,853	1,286,664	28,648

TABLE No. 7.—FRUIT PRODUCTION, VARIOUS DISTRICTS, BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
YEARS 1923-26—Continued.

## PEACHES.

District.	Year.	PACKAGES.		MANUFACTURED.	
		Crates.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
			\$		\$
Islands.....	1923	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1924	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1925	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1926	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Mainland.....	1923	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1924	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1925	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1926	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thompson.....	1923	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1924	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1925	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1926	.....	.....	.....	.....
Okanagan.....	1923	107,508	77,549	606,754	16,686
	1924	45,462	50,008	.....	.....
	1925	2,182	2,182	.....	.....
	1926	166,934	133,547	570,075	17,267
Boundary and Kootenay.....	1923	4,236	5,027	5,218	104
	1924	2,226	3,434	7,013	421
	1925	850	1,275	.....	.....
	1926	2,475	2,475	4,111	144
Totals.....	1923	111,744	82,576	611,972	16,790
	1924	47,688	53,442	7,013	421
	1925	3,032	3,457	.....	.....
	1926	169,409	136,022	574,166	17,411

## APRICOTS.

District.	Year.	PACKAGES.		MANUFACTURED.	
		Crates.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
			\$		\$
Islands.....	1923	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1924	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1925	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1926	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Mainland.....	1923	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1924	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1925	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1926	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thompson.....	1923	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1924	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1925	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1926	.....	.....	.....	.....
Okanagan.....	1923	33,204	34,959	325,290	16,265
	1924	27,589	38,625	167,676	7,344
	1925	4,202	5,253	.....	.....
	1926	124,423	111,990	330,502	14,339
Boundary and Kootenay.....	1923	666	835	3,606	110
	1924	463	708	6,935	485
	1925	150	300	.....	.....
	1926	589	740	1,227	61
Totals.....	1923	33,960	35,794	328,896	16,375
	1924	28,052	39,333	174,611	7,829
	1925	4,852	5,553	.....	.....
	1926	125,022	112,730	331,729	14,400



TABLE No. 7.—FRUIT PRODUCTION, VARIOUS DISTRICTS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1923-26—Continued.

CHERRIES.

District.	Year.	PACKAGES.		MANUFACTURED.	
		Crates.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Islands.....	1923	9,655	11,688	58,839	4,119
	1924	2,724	5,448	25,650	2,809
	1925	6,577	13,154	65,428	5,888
	1926	6,122	10,714	97,290	8,270
Lower Mainland.....	1923	5,800	5,510	60,352	3,621
	1924	4,800	6,432	107,005	7,178
	1925	8,816	7,632	61,202	4,041
	1926	9,200	18,400	188,515	10,378
Thompson.....	1923	1,904	2,508	-----	-----
	1924	1,650	2,475	-----	-----
	1925	1,065	8,746	-----	-----
	1926	4,120	5,562	-----	-----
Okanagan.....	1923	74,698	109,848	370,069	20,948
	1924	45,334	66,474	174,308	6,990
	1925	50,160	112,860	6,980	884
	1926	129,857	174,632	842,858	51,821
Boundary and Kootenay.....	1923	19,549	37,132	23,598	999
	1924	14,975	37,037	8,972	449
	1925	14,898	86,319	28,517	1,096
	1926	22,212	41,891	33,248	1,650
Totals.....	1923	111,606	166,676	512,358	29,682
	1924	69,488	137,666	315,935	18,926
	1925	77,111	173,711	162,122	11,408
	1926	171,011	231,199	1,161,911	71,519

STRAWBERRIES.

Islands.....	1923	55,963	105,214	744,464	62,113
	1924	44,740	93,069	463,366	34,046
	1925	27,521	83,315	262,946	26,295
	1926	40,314	100,733	411,709	45,288
Lower Mainland.....	1923	112,225	184,049	1,335,332	93,473
	1924	73,787	128,838	1,149,739	89,097
	1925	22,506	61,897	397,209	40,634
	1926	44,890	94,269	1,340,792	149,495
Thompson.....	1923	8,472	11,988	-----	-----
	1924	4,721	8,167	-----	-----
	1925	1,869	3,738	-----	-----
	1926	1,400	3,150	-----	-----
Okanagan.....	1923	8,397	11,863	32,000	2,560
	1924	3,510	7,371	3,400	238
	1925	1,822	3,644	9,000	1,080
	1926	221	497	6,542	720
Boundary and Kootenay.....	1923	23,928	52,809	477,743	36,477
	1924	30,349	67,794	607,029	15,699
	1925	32,065	69,397	222,645	19,361
	1926	29,977	79,801	311,409	33,157
Totals.....	1923	213,967	363,922	2,369,539	184,623
	1924	159,007	305,229	1,946,534	139,080
	1925	83,915	243,991	691,800	87,370
	1926	116,603	278,602	2,070,452	225,660

TABLE No. 7.—FRUIT PRODUCTION, VARIOUS DISTRICTS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1923-26—Continued.

## RASPBERRIES.

District.	Year.	PACKAGES.		MANUFACTURED.	
		Crates.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Islands.....	1923	4,901	\$ 7,352	48,946	\$ 3,916
	1924	5,187	9,077	77,759	6,221
	1925	3,913	7,826	64,800	5,184
	1926	3,491	6,982	78,078	6,246
Lower Mainland.....	1923	86,050	154,890	1,599,148	111,940
	1924	108,012	216,024	2,053,902	161,168
	1925	94,876	235,940	1,780,670	179,134
	1926	88,400	159,120	2,731,804	244,777
Thompson.....	1923	6,791	12,971	-----	-----
	1924	8,430	15,343	-----	-----
	1925	5,971	11,942	-----	-----
	1926	10,000	20,000	-----	-----
Okanagan.....	1923	7,562	13,596	29,000	2,755
	1924	6,683	15,037	11,000	770
	1925	6,954	13,908	20,840	1,459
	1926	3,680	7,360	8,289	580
Boundary and Kootenay.....	1923	9,500	21,664	79,049	5,926
	1924	9,678	20,847	68,265	4,096
	1925	8,859	21,493	96,951	7,756
	1926	15,105	31,785	103,629	8,177
Totals.....	1923	114,804	210,473	1,756,141	124,437
	1924	137,990	276,328	2,210,926	172,255
	1925	119,573	291,109	1,943,261	193,533
	1926	120,676	225,247	2,921,800	259,780

## BLACKBERRIES.

Islands.....	1923	1,805	\$ 2,708	27,262	\$ 1,363
	1924	1,794	2,691	8,604	516
	1925	2,226	3,339	13,030	782
	1926	1,766	2,649	41,868	2,689
Lower Mainland.....	1923	24,989	34,235	77,050	8,853
	1924	25,545	34,741	361,235	22,192
	1925	29,818	50,691	159,619	10,276
	1926	27,000	43,200	416,032	26,329
Thompson.....	1923	66	98	-----	-----
	1924	69	87	-----	-----
	1925	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1926	-----	-----	-----	-----
Okanagan.....	1923	463	655	-----	-----
	1924	656	1,584	-----	-----
	1925	988	1,976	-----	-----
	1926	964	2,169	-----	-----
Boundary and Kootenay.....	1923	850	1,805	1,532	66
	1924	845	1,878	1,792	100
	1925	656	1,641	427	26
	1926	985	1,714	1,434	80
Totals.....	1923	23,178	39,501	103,844	5,282
	1924	29,109	40,981	371,631	22,808
	1925	33,688	57,647	173,076	11,084
	1926	30,715	49,732	458,834	29,093

TABLE No. 7.—FRUIT PRODUCTION, VARIOUS DISTRICTS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1923-28—Continued.

LOGANBERRIES.

District.	Year.	PACKAGES.		MANUFACTURED.	
		Crates.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Islands.....	1923	8,294	\$ 7,465	837,327	\$ 20,240
	1924	3,538	5,307	416,708	25,002
	1925	2,423	3,635	431,442	84,515
	1926	2,328	3,841	755,495	58,662
Lower Mainland.....	1923	10,460	9,832	412,751	24,765
	1924	12,955	21,894	1,026,235	56,844
	1925	4,192	9,482	348,667	21,709
	1926	8,000	11,600	1,435,881	94,546
Thompson.....	1923	3,082	4,665	.....	.....
	1924	1,848	2,891	.....	.....
	1925	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1926	2,700	6,750	.....	.....
Okanagan.....	1923	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1924	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1925	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1926	39	98	.....	.....
Boundary and Kootenay.....	1923	234	556	.....	.....
	1924	222	526	.....	.....
	1925	125	338	.....	.....
	1926	289	569	.....	.....
Totals.....	1923	22,070	22,538	750,078	45,005
	1924	18,058	30,118	1,442,943	81,846
	1925	6,740	13,405	775,109	56,224
	1926	18,356	22,858	2,191,376	151,208

RED CURRANTS.

District.	Year.	Crates.	Value.	MANUFACTURED.	
				Pounds.	Value.
Islands.....	1923	449	\$ 674	2,827	\$ 198
	1924	416	624	1,250	38
	1925	447	671	6,200	434
	1926	430	645	4,509	293
Lower Mainland.....	1923	623	600	42,557	2,553
	1924	430	707	35,480	2,390
	1925	350	500	45,803	3,554
	1926	400	440	48,839	2,973
Thompson.....	1923	100	98	.....	.....
	1924	80	44	.....	.....
	1925	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1926	73	146	.....	.....
Okanagan.....	1923	663	993	.....	.....
	1924	179	322	400	16
	1925	668	935	300	12
	1926	389	778	1,068	63
Boundary and Kootenay.....	1923	1,040	1,609	33,472	1,339
	1924	354	552	20,610	669
	1925	1,564	2,205	26,784	903
	1926	1,608	1,754	13,379	582
Totals.....	1923	2,877	3,843	78,856	4,090
	1924	1,429	2,249	67,926	3,172
	1925	3,049	4,371	79,687	4,903
	1926	3,295	3,763	67,795	3,901

TABLE No. 7.—FRUIT PRODUCTION, VARIOUS DISTRICTS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1923-26—Continued.

## BLACK CURRANTS.

District.	Year.	PACKAGES.		MANUFACTURED.	
		Crates.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Islands.....	1923	717	\$ 1,434	9,783	\$ 1,174
	1924	677	1,523	2,857	845
	1925	753	1,883	67,429	8,091
	1926	796	1,990	28,113	3,936
Lower Mainland.....	1923	480	902	41,848	4,998
	1924	810	1,677	75,442	9,917
	1925	720	1,980	96,787	11,547
	1926	600	1,650	109,394	14,026
Thompson.....	1923	380	695	-----	-----
	1924	177	349	-----	-----
	1925	-----	-----	-----	-----
Okanagan.....	1926	640	1,408	-----	-----
	1923	2,331	3,430	-----	-----
	1924	903	2,032	13,780	1,240
	1925	2,681	4,007	10,080	1,008
Boundary and Kootenay.....	1926	877	1,929	28,521	3,017
	1923	1,906	3,875	28,635	1,982
	1924	2,064	4,201	20,887	1,471
	1925	1,200	2,500	34,803	2,605
Totals.....	1926	1,141	2,349	37,918	3,075
	1923	5,794	10,336	80,066	8,154
	1924	4,631	9,782	112,984	12,973
	1925	5,354	10,370	209,099	23,251
	1926	4,054	9,326	203,946	24,054

## GOOSEBERRIES.

Islands.....	1923	547	\$ 821.	20,701	\$ 1,242
	1924	478	765	13,350	801
	1925	404	646	24,900	1,992
	1926	468	749	33,153	2,155
Lower Mainland.....	1923	850	833	79,002	5,530
	1924	930	921	100,439	7,421
	1925	670	1,174	98,945	6,411
	1926	850	1,190	123,149	7,122
Thompson.....	1923	1,550	1,550	-----	-----
	1924	339	856	-----	-----
	1925	-----	-----	-----	-----
Okanagan.....	1926	1,500	1,650	-----	-----
	1923	1,128	1,410	-----	-----
	1924	1,685	2,528	400	24
	1925	3,916	6,266	4,450	312
Boundary and Kootenay.....	1926	2,170	2,887	2,010	121
	1923	3,534	5,695	34,138	1,426
	1924	2,212	3,616	25,000	874
	1925	2,370	3,720	33,735	1,096
Totals.....	1926	2,431	3,290	42,713	2,438
	1923	7,609	10,309	133,841	8,198
	1924	5,644	8,186	139,189	9,120
	1925	7,360	11,806	162,030	9,811
	1926	7,419	9,266	201,025	11,636

TABLE No. 7.—FRUIT PRODUCTION, VARIOUS DISTRICTS, BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
YEARS 1923-26—Continued.

BUSH-FRUITS (RED AND BLACK CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, AND GRAPES).

District.	Year.	PACKAGES.		MANUFACTURED.	
		Crates.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Islands.....	1923	.....	\$	.....	\$
	1924	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1925	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1926	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Mainland.....	1923	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1924	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1925	.....	.....	12,908	774
	1926	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thompson.....	1923	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1924	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1925	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1926	.....	.....	.....	.....
Okanagan.....	1923	974	1,704	.....	.....
	1924	598	1,166	.....	.....
	1925	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1926	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boundary and Kootenay.....	1923	258	468	.....	.....
	1924	.....	.....	5,438	528
	1925	.....	.....	2,670	236
	1926	.....	.....	1,895	201
Totals.....	1923	1,232	2,172	.....	.....
	1924	598	1,166	5,438	528
	1925	.....	.....	15,578	1,010
	1926	.....	.....	1,895	201

TABLE No. 8.—FRUIT PRODUCTION, BRITISH COLUMBIA (TONS AND VALUE),  
YEARS 1923-26.

Description.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
		Tons.	\$
Apples.....	1923	71,142	4,145,220
	1924	54,745	3,481,850
	1925	59,177	3,894,210
	1926	84,388	5,087,785
Crab-apples.....	1923	2,939	97,120
	1924	2,506	120,939
	1925	2,262	146,689
	1926	3,324	152,661
Pears.....	1923	2,237	170,281
	1924	2,395	245,944
	1925	577	54,749
	1926	3,792	241,965
Plums and prunes.....	1923	3,197	225,298
	1924	1,933	184,796
	1925	1,052	94,157
	1926	3,599	229,501
Peaches.....	1923	1,398	99,366
	1924	437	53,963
	1925	29	3,437
	1926	1,896	153,433
Apricots.....	1923	504	52,169
	1924	368	47,162
	1925	44	5,553
	1926	1,416	127,130
Cherries.....	1923	1,149	196,358
	1924	714	156,792
	1925	693	185,119
	1926	1,949	322,718
Strawberries.....	1923	3,007	550,545
	1924	2,245	444,309
	1925	1,132	331,361
	1926	1,969	507,162
Raspberries.....	1923	1,739	334,910
	1924	2,141	448,583
	1925	1,868	484,642
	1926	2,366	485,027
Blackberries.....	1923	278	44,783
	1924	419	63,789
	1925	356	68,731
	1926	475	78,830
Loganberries.....	1923	552	67,543
	1924	866	111,964
	1925	441	69,629
	1926	1,203	174,066
Bush-fruits.....	1923	295	47,102
	1924	262	47,177
	1925	367	65,522
	1926	354	62,347
Fruits from districts not otherwise provided.....	1923	18	4,281
	1924	67	12,070
	1925	33	10,075
	1926	64	12,895
Totals.....	1923	88,445	6,034,976
	1924	69,318	5,419,238
	1925	68,041	5,413,894
	1926	106,790	7,585,520

TABLE No. 9.—APIARIES AND HONEY-CROP, BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1925-26

District.	Year.	Apiaries.	Hives.	Crop.	Average Honey per Hive
<i>Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands.</i>					
Comox.....	1925	65	565	Lb. 22,600	Lb. 40.0
	1926	61	566	25,470	45.0
Duncan.....	1925	80	400	10,000	25.0
	1926	87	414	16,560	40.0
Gulf Islands.....	1925	67	260	18,700	52.7
	1926	88	92	4,600	60.0
Howe Sound.....	1925	36	100	5,000	50.0
	1926	50	250	21,260	85.0
Nanaimo.....	1925	88	365	10,950	80.0
	1926	101	392	18,720	85.0
Victoria.....	1925	190	600	10,800	18.0
	1926	197	498	12,450	25.0
<b>Totals.....</b>	1925	526	2,200	73,050	81.9
	1926	584	2,212	94,050	42.5
<i>Greater Vancouver.</i>					
Burnaby.....	1925	84	525	7,855	15.0
	1926	80	500	20,000	40.0
Coquitlam.....	1925	30	150	4,200	28.0
	1926	25	120	4,800	40.0
Kerrisdale.....	1925	26	118	4,150	35.0
	1926	24	110	4,950	45.0
Marpole.....	1925	22	80	2,400	30.0
	1926	22	86	5,400	40.0
New Westminster.....	1925	50	210	8,150	15.0
	1926	45	200	6,000	30.0
North Vancouver.....	1925	46	200	6,000	30.0
	1926	42	195	8,775	45.0
Point Grey.....	1925	27	89	2,047	23.0
	1926	24	80	2,800	35.0
South Vancouver.....	1925	50	230	4,600	20.0
	1926	46	184	6,832	48.0
Vancouver.....	1925	46	145	2,900	20.0
	1926	45	135	4,050	30.0
<b>Totals.....</b>	1925	351	1,747	37,282	21.3
	1926	353	1,609	63,607	39.5
<i>Lower Fraser.</i>					
Delta.....	1925	95	700	35,000	60.0
	1926	90	750	48,750	65.0
Langley.....	1925	160	1,045	62,700	60.0
	1926	164	1,812	78,720	60.0
Maple Ridge.....	1925	71	420	25,200	60.0
	1926	75	430	25,800	60.0
Matsqui.....	1925	150	1,160	65,680	48.0
	1926	126	1,168	58,400	50.0
Richmond.....	1925	60	440	19,800	45.0
	1926	60	450	20,250	45.0
Surrey.....	1925	135	1,500	60,000	40.0
	1926	138	1,690	84,000	50.0
<b>Totals.....</b>	1925	651	5,265	338,380	49.0
	1926	656	5,790	515,920	54.5
<i>Upper Fraser and Chilliwack.</i>					
Chilliwack.....	1925	88	426	21,250	50.0
	1926	86	445	35,600	80.0
Dowdney.....	1925	26	220	13,200	60.0
	1926	28	220	13,200	60.0
Kent.....	1925	34	148	9,472	64.0
	1926	37	162	11,400	75.0
Mission.....	1925	76	420	27,300	65.0
	1926	79	510	33,150	65.0
Sumas.....	1925	79	543	24,523	45.0
	1926	70	550	30,250	55.0
<b>Totals.....</b>	1925	291	1,738	95,747	54.4
	1926	302	1,877	123,600	65.6

TABLE No. 9.—APIARIES AND HONEY-CROP, BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1925-26—  
*Continued.*

District	Year.	Aplaries.	Hives.	Crop.	Average Honey per Hive.
<i>Okanagan, Shuswap, and Thompson Valleys.</i>					
				Lb.	Lb.
Okanagan.....	1925	270	2,000	60,000	30.0
	1926	300	2,900	174,000	60.0
Shuswap.....	1925	60	400	10,000	25.0
	1926	62	400	16,000	40.0
Thompson.....	1925	55	390	11,700	30.0
	1926	61	390	23,400	60.0
Totals.....	1925	385	2,790	81,700	29.8
	1926	423	3,690	213,400	57.8
<i>Kootenays.</i>					
Arrow Lakes.....	1925	22	217	10,850	50.0
	1926	22	258	11,610	45.0
Boundary.....	1925	19	168	8,440	50.2
	1926	29	104	5,200	59.0
Castlegar.....	1925	15	389	21,395	55.0
	1926	8	382	17,190	45.0
Creston Valley.....	1925	29	208	11,330	55.0
	1926	30	222	9,990	45.0
East Kootenay.....	1925	18	182	10,075	76.4
	1926	17	242	12,100	60.0
Kootenay Lake and West Arm.....	1925	27	82	4,510	55.0
	1926	29	93	4,650	50.0
Nelson.....	1925	24	161	9,660	60.0
	1926	30	168	9,240	55.0
Slocan Valley.....	1925	37	294	14,700	50.0
	1926	38	330	16,500	50.0
Totals.....	1925	191	1,649	90,960	55.1
	1926	203	1,799	86,480	48.0
<i>Central Interior.</i>					
McBride.....	1925	1	6	1,200	200.0
	1926	1	11	1,200	109.0
<i>Summary.</i>					
Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands.....	1925	526	2,290	73,050	31.9
	1926	534	2,212	94,050	42.5
Greater Vancouver.....	1925	381	1,747	37,282	21.8
	1926	353	1,609	63,607	39.5
Lower Fraser.....	1925	651	5,265	258,880	49.0
	1926	656	5,790	315,920	54.5
Upper Fraser and Chilliwack.....	1925	291	1,758	95,747	54.4
	1926	302	1,877	123,800	63.8
Okanagan, Shuswap, and Thompson Valleys.....	1925	385	2,790	81,700	29.8
	1926	423	3,690	213,400	57.8
Kootenays.....	1925	191	1,649	90,960	55.1
	1926	203	1,799	86,480	48.0
Central Interior.....	1925	1	6	1,200	200.0
	1926	1	11	1,200	109.0
Totals.....	1925	2,426	15,505	638,310	41.2
	1926	2,471	16,988	808,257	62.2

Total honey-crop: 1919, 172.29 tons; 1920, 112.83 tons; 1921, 154.53 tons; 1922, 355.67 tons; 1923, 216.25 tons; 1924, 339.64 tons; 1925, 319.16 tons; 1926, 449.12 tons.



TABLE No. 10.—MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, BY DISTRICTS, YEARS 1924-26.

	Year.	ISLANDS.		LOWER MAINLAND.		OKANAGAN.		KOOTENAY, BOUNDARY AND COLUMBIA VALLEY.		INTERIOR.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Butter..... lb.	1924	945,482	\$ 413,849	1,317,013	\$ 460,413	1,063,242	\$ 367,298	228,323	\$ 89,879	116,610	\$ 42,656
	1925	824,798	879,825	1,325,005	557,929	992,044	376,830	227,833	93,349	112,024	43,202
	1926	870,908	386,293	1,495,643	600,865	1,097,151	429,470	233,114	91,241	152,760	52,585
Cheese..... "	1924	300	45	317,539	79,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1925	.....	.....	434,257	95,814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1926	.....	.....	177,594	61,864	.....	.....	16,476	4,449	.....	.....
Ice-cream..... gals.	1924	56,975	85,974	317,993	496,007	17,803	28,485	28,176	45,082	8,540	5,664
	1925	89,012	105,741	364,691	547,340	20,524	33,036	28,081	43,668	6,661	11,657
	1926	85,423	100,542	416,127	625,694	21,550	34,666	31,065	49,888	8,432	14,334
Milk (evaporated)..... cases	1924	.....	.....	218,392	959,251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1925	.....	.....	210,604	875,293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1926	.....	.....	172,762	783,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1924	.....	499,868	.....	1,995,415	.....	395,783	.....	134,961	.....	48,320
	1925	.....	485,566	.....	2,076,376	.....	409,866	.....	137,017	.....	54,859
	1926	.....	486,935	.....	2,071,267	.....	464,136	.....	145,578	.....	66,919

## EXPRESS SHIPMENTS.

TABLE No. 11.—EXPRESS SHIPMENTS, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1911-26.

Year.	CASCADE AND THOMPSON SECTIONS, INCLUDING VANCOUVER ISLAND.		SHUSWAP AND OKANAGAN AND OKANAGAN LAKE POINTS.		KOOTENAY SECTION.		NORTHERN SECTION.		TOTALS.		Increase in Weight or Decrease from Previous Year.
	Packages.	Weight.	Packages.	Weight.	Packages.	Weight.	Packages.	Weight.	Total Packages.	Total Weight.	
		Lb.		Lb.		Lb.		Lb.		Lb.	Per Cent.
1911.....	65,424	1,750,010	22,974	620,200	10,307	413,577	.....	.....	104,705	2,784,777	.....
1912.....	64,704	1,801,967	82,814	2,036,863	18,882	491,403	.....	.....	166,400	4,330,233	+ 55.50
1913.....	69,235	1,839,710	107,561	2,581,215	31,466	783,021	.....	.....	208,262	5,203,946	+ 20.10
1914.....	94,620	2,332,022	121,136	2,958,026	43,714	1,036,865	.....	.....	259,470	6,326,908	+ 29.20
1915.....	105,838	2,586,715	158,931	3,329,797	53,988	1,230,485	.....	.....	318,753	7,598,997	+ 20.10
1916.....	123,716	2,859,177	123,014	3,139,783	65,982	1,497,191	.....	.....	312,622	7,496,151	- 1.40
1917.....	169,137	4,003,193	209,196	5,391,850	50,936	1,131,741	.....	.....	429,319	10,526,784	+ 40.42
1918.....	179,077	5,194,824	281,098	7,082,838	72,084	1,815,158	.....	.....	532,259	14,072,820	+ 33.68
1919.....	214,261	5,288,778	340,325	9,043,589	103,223	2,622,187	.....	.....	657,809	16,954,554	+ 20.47
1920.....	158,879	4,270,019	391,498	10,746,087	72,988	1,957,590	.....	.....	623,365	16,973,696	+ 0.11
1921.....	349,030	7,644,004	344,049	8,981,410	87,021	2,224,724	.....	.....	780,100	18,350,144	+ 11.05
1922.....	288,635	6,706,568	302,041	7,326,113	91,236	2,153,194	513	55,546	682,425	16,241,421	- 13.84
1923.....	321,092	7,459,787	254,774	6,211,987	97,860	2,476,734	465	16,472	674,191	16,164,930	- 0.48
1924.....	335,024	7,916,431	188,730	5,120,953	86,921	2,152,773	3,451	85,669	614,126	15,275,826	- 5.50
1925.....	341,614	5,731,560	156,570	4,330,902	97,217	2,374,907	3,431	79,283	498,832	12,516,742	- 18.06
1926.....	283,822	7,078,396	258,212	6,650,670	102,505	2,466,075	4,627	136,039	649,166	16,330,170	+ 30.46

Weight increase since 1911, 486.33 per cent.

TABLE No. 12.—RELATING TO QUANTITY OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FORWARDED BY EXPRESS, YEARS 1922-28.

*Cascade and Thompson Sections, including Vancouver Island.*

Place.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Abbotsford.....	7,492	8,388	2,581	5,608	4,148
Agassiz.....	67,151	81,058	106,870	89,928	124,672
Birch Island.....	1,419	10,078	1,100	482	2,286
Boston Bar.....	160	845	237	.....	.....
Chemalnus.....	4,041	8,408	11,680	2,727	2,340
Chilliwack.....	900,205	1,062,698	1,114,908	952,658	1,169,292
Clayburn.....	1,865	13,792	1,831	6,577	3,861
Cobble Hill.....	52,249	61,205	47,907	48,680	50,100
Coquitlam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,920
Cowichan.....	27,811	46,582	2,266	.....	.....
Dewdney.....	98,824	60,104	169,872	216,087	150,739
Duncan.....	37,876	38,903	10,522	11,266	7,688
Hammond.....	985,488	244,501	454,357	215,833	466,189
Haney.....	979,445	1,319,684	1,831,738	550,423	527,596
Harrison.....	6,284	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hatsic.....	1,332,909	1,806,275	1,032,246	795,421	850,811
Hope.....	255	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamloops.....	82,030	58,862	132,004	105,948	134,777
Langley.....	40,289	39,685	25,022	37,667	40,630
Lytton.....	15,104	26,984	26,102	8,872	.....
Matsqui.....	27,700	88,787	42,248	182,906	104,142
Mission.....	677,539	805,295	1,065,931	767,887	974,056
New Westminster.....	328,815	58,170	58,938	37,142	66,709
Parksville.....	8,796	5,244	849	3,848	13,664
Port Moody.....	6,870	6,968	24,092	9,696	6,652
Rosedale.....	92,314	65,163	121,660	76,093	141,964
Ruskin.....	4,145	20,726	4,244	9,851	18,448
Savana.....	780	1,093	832	.....	.....
Spences Bridge.....	6,959	3,720	3,485	2,330	4,180
Vancouver.....	987,970	1,421,197	1,355,016	877,444	1,396,927
Victoria.....	88,985	278,160	352,962	361,958	217,202
Walhachin.....	1,579	1,716	12,873	10,734	254
Westminster Junction.....	1,816	1,857	2,127	2,278	.....
Whonnock.....	160,105	162,840	146,890	75,545	289,916
Yale.....	18,612	4,059	7,919	.....	.....
<i>Routes.</i>					
Brookmere—Spences Bridge.....	.....	2,192	3,946	995	1,558
Vancouver—Calgary.....	54,748	66,023	109,046	37,384	41,388
Vancouver—Hope.....	.....	.....	.....	130,185	121,032
Vancouver—Huntingdon.....	83,107	26,838	11,896	8,068	4,961
Vancouver—Kamloops.....	.....	.....	.....	463	3,230
Vancouver—Nelson.....	40,889	28,847	26,471	36,594	16,525
Vancouver—Ruby Creek.....	78,347	29,239	96,635	99,023	110,571
Victoria—Courtenay.....	2,959	2,335	320	2,902	3,181
Victoria—Wellington.....	2,651	2,911	505	630	1,746
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>8,706,568</b>	<b>7,459,787</b>	<b>7,916,431</b>	<b>5,731,580</b>	<b>7,078,366</b>

TABLE No. 12.—RELATING TO QUANTITY OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FORWARDED BY EXPRESS, YEARS 1922-26—Continued.

*Shuswap and Okanagan and Okanagan Lake Points.*

Place.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Armstrong.....	1,199,229	1,079,835	1,035,609	946,700	1,206,956
Ashcroft.....	4,209	671	3,594	16,888	41,840
Blue River.....	1,006	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enderby.....	10,187	11,825	7,839	8,465	10,513
Golden.....	40,710	3,665	2,947	1,744	3,925
Kelowna.....	1,211,835	852,499	927,600	739,015	1,296,607
Naramata.....	344,525	33,822	106,567	54,234	113,051
Notch Hill.....	79,674	146,589	60,959	55,574	91,144
Okanagan Centre.....	209,531	117,267	152,883	103,421	125,915
Okanagan Landing.....	28,807	419,065	70,141	132,056	196,153
Oyama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,064
Peachland.....	337,978	195,676	167,443	60,746	194,082
Pentlcton.....	1,042,856	852,919	716,087	691,604	1,010,298
Revelstoke.....	27,846	37,974	31,119	13,609	32,343
Salmon Arm.....	334,250	464,030	294,902	250,824	409,497
Scamouss.....	3,637	40	.....	.....	.....
Summerland.....	1,057,744	734,837	591,569	440,272	721,881
Vernon.....	789,839	773,233	558,909	490,993	696,533
West Summerland.....	281,504	311,357	208,329	180,834	226,383
<i>Routes.</i>					
Kamloops-Jasper.....	.....	.....	.....	22,326	22,923
Kamloops-Kelowna.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,027
Okanagan-Pentlcton.....	320,946	177,803	184,366	115,602	229,385
Totals.....	7,326,118	6,211,937	5,120,958	4,330,902	6,650,670

*Kootenay Section.*

Boswell.....	70,414	65,979	60,163	63,720	59,719
Castlegar.....	6,574	7,831	19,928	13,957	11,975
Cranbrook.....	6,244	2,507	3,148	88,779	11,402
Creston.....	232,566	263,894	230,152	180,502	261,898
Duck Creek.....	135,340	217,436	262,548	337,392	262,156
Elko.....	.....	.....	.....	2,301	700
Erickson.....	300,503	435,864	235,499	293,611	282,137
Grand Forks.....	76,241	124,930	88,596	104,253	124,020
Kaslo.....	95,254	73,470	110,174	85,178	100,763
Lake Windermere.....	2,861	6,909	483	.....	.....
Nakusp.....	19,564	16,509	8,949	12,338	12,552
Nelson.....	183,884	128,881	94,409	175,766	218,838
New Denver.....	27,660	16,811	7,732	16,970	12,832
Robson.....	38,622	37,176	19,493	40,270	20,783
Rosebery.....	742	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sirdar.....	14,128	60,537	57,058	50,054	49,060
Slocan City.....	3,227	2,766	2,699	4,014	4,111
South Slocan.....	21,356	6,839	6,865	12,090	11,244
<i>Routes.</i>					
Golden-Cranbrook.....	248	459	.....	.....	.....
Nelson-Calgary.....	100,527	140,256	204,716	121,235	122,507
Nelson-Fernie.....	322,791	322,784	363,394	453,994	569,382
Nelson-Kaslo.....	.....	.....	1,274	16,179	43,508
Nelson-Lardeau.....	106,198	97,638	.....	.....	.....
Nelson-Rosland.....	33,420	64,337	40,152	21,531	21,143
Nelson-Slocan.....	38,068	123,264	172,675	84,388	81,688
Revelstoke-Robson.....	274,762	259,528	163,171	194,473	231,137
Totals.....	2,153,194	2,476,734	2,152,773	2,874,997	2,466,075

TABLE No. 12.—RELATING TO QUANTITY OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FORWARDED BY EXPRESS, YEARS 1922-26—Continued.

Northern.

Place.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Lucerne.....	66				
Prince George.....	9,008	9,744	5,775	804	12,046
Terrace.....	46,418	6,728	79,894	42,819	92,192
Usk.....				983	600
<i>Routes.</i>					
Jasper-Endako.....					653
Prince Rupert-Endako.....				34,677	29,548
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>55,546</b>	<b>16,472</b>	<b>85,669</b>	<b>79,288</b>	<b>135,039</b>
<b>Grand totals.....</b>	<b>16,241,421</b>	<b>16,164,930</b>	<b>15,275,826</b>	<b>12,516,742</b>	<b>16,330,170</b>
<b>Total packages.....</b>	<b>682,425</b>	<b>874,191</b>	<b>614,126</b>	<b>498,832</b>	<b>649,166</b>

TABLE No. 13.—NUMBERS OF FARM LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
YEARS 1924-26.

Description.	1924.	1925.	1926.
<b>Horses—</b>			
Stallions, 2 years old and over.....	807	780	748
Mares, 2 years old and over.....	24,073	24,438	26,154
Geldings, 2 years old and over.....	23,464	25,400	27,391
Colts and fillies under 2 years.....	6,328	6,398	6,865
<b>Total horses.....</b>	<b>54,662</b>	<b>57,016</b>	<b>61,158</b>
<b>Mules.....</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>Cattle—</b>			
Bulls, 1 year old and over.....	5,340	5,958	6,357
Cows kept mainly for milk purposes.....	76,098	81,895	85,572
Cows kept mainly for beef purposes.....	62,569	71,239	78,867
Yearlings being raised mainly for milk purposes.....	19,778	21,172	21,965
Yearlings being raised mainly for beef purposes.....	31,212	34,643	46,493
Calves under 1 year old.....	49,067	56,212	57,252
All other horned cattle.....	30,078	26,799	41,738
<b>Total cattle.....</b>	<b>274,142</b>	<b>297,946</b>	<b>338,244</b>
<b>Sheep.....</b>	<b>29,614</b>	<b>34,091</b>	<b>38,937</b>
<b>Lambs.....</b>	<b>25,537</b>	<b>28,156</b>	<b>48,916</b>
<b>Total sheep.....</b>	<b>55,151</b>	<b>62,247</b>	<b>102,853</b>
<b>Swine—</b>			
Brood sows.....	4,371	5,561	6,081
All other live pigs.....	43,248	37,078	40,813
<b>Total swine.....</b>	<b>47,619</b>	<b>42,639</b>	<b>46,894</b>
<b>Goats in milking.....</b>	<b>3,003</b>	<b>3,286</b>	<b>3,678</b>
<b>Goats not milking.....</b>	<b>6,361</b>	<b>6,812</b>	<b>6,846</b>
<b>Total goats.....</b>	<b>9,364</b>	<b>10,098</b>	<b>10,524</b>
<b>Poultry—</b>			
Turkeys, 6 months old and over.....	19,840	4,005	4,136
Turkeys under 6 months.....		17,491	18,675
Geese, 6 months old and over.....	15,632	4,792	3,990
Geese under 6 months.....		9,223	8,546
Ducks, 6 months old and over.....	32,212	6,894	6,196
Ducks under 6 months.....		28,987	27,101
Other fowls, 6 months old and over.....	933,546	1,016,804	1,137,572
Other fowls under 6 months.....	1,222,997	1,330,650	1,577,845
<b>Total poultry.....</b>	<b>2,224,227</b>	<b>2,417,848</b>	<b>2,784,351</b>
<b>Rabbits.....</b>	<b>45,464</b>	<b>46,071</b>	<b>45,530</b>

IMPORTS.

TABLE No. 14.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IMPORTED FROM OTHER PROVINCES IN CANADA INTO BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1924-26.

Description.	1926.		1925.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Horses .....No.	96	10,877	94	11,323	139	23,104
Beef cattle .....	34,184	2,196,601	34,424	1,976,138	27,317	1,614,538
Calves .....	13,080	244,558	9,657	192,105	6,329	90,177
Sheep .....	42,855	481,129	46,126	503,836	55,532	580,799
Swine .....	192,710	3,386,171	135,131	2,723,206	142,613	2,167,055
Total live stock .....		6,269,336		5,406,607		4,475,669
Beef and veal ..... lb.	2,753,299	274,415	1,099,374	104,573	1,152,692	95,738
Pork and pork products..... "	2,532,930	644,856	1,758,154	452,921	1,045,312	216,022
Mutton .....	417,826	95,368	55,840	12,446	72,095	16,888
Lard .....	180,470	35,154	147,587	31,123	166,107	30,711
Meats (canned) .....	567,010	90,441	661,446	92,808	705,753	97,077
Total meats .....		1,140,234		693,871		456,487
Poultry ..... lb.	1,026,622	293,158	766,930	213,023	805,104	177,144
Eggs .....doz.	143,490	40,012	125,880	37,709	263,460	75,444
Total poultry products.....		333,170		250,732		252,588
Butter ..... lb.	6,830,202	2,438,098	7,260,030	2,714,410	7,098,758	2,427,522
Cheese .....	862,056	209,427	515,836	121,221	650,234	128,322
Milk (condensed sweet), cases	14,888	120,605	14,550	117,548	15,875	128,633
Milk (evaporated) .....	98,456	495,701	78,730	381,830	65,525	326,811
Milk (powdered) ..... lb.	244,266	83,033	272,897	63,002	267,161	89,068
Total dairy products .....		3,346,854		3,598,011		3,099,863
Wheat .....bu.	1,801,002	1,979,102	1,468,734	2,100,294	994,133	1,041,211
Oats .....	891,218	489,814	913,655	534,425	1,442,000	749,222
Barley .....	90,626	65,089	148,686	129,537	142,354	110,599
Rye .....					86	4
Mill stock-feed ..... tons	16,731	469,417	24,561	729,707	31,494	816,400
Flour ..... bbls.	334,228	2,701,254	338,714	2,778,509	332,262	2,018,335
Malt ..... bu.	170,953	889,790	192,999	467,760	151,283	336,288
Total grains, etc. ....		6,094,466		6,740,232		5,072,122
Hay ..... tons	4,213	97,075	3,237	71,854	4,021	82,455
Potatoes .....	100	3,000	211	8,195	429	15,233
Canned vegetables ..... lb.	1,333,170	106,730	1,260,532	117,229	1,311,960	117,333
Canned fruits .....	472,175	40,569	470,013	54,049	167,657	21,377
Honey .....	33,240	3,946	104,138	14,846	177,070	24,533
Total miscellaneous .....		253,290		266,293		260,977
Grand totals .....		17,437,350		16,755,676		13,617,763

TABLE No. 15.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN POINTS INTO BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1924-26.

Description.	1926.		1925.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
orses .....No.	181	\$ 12,044	111	\$ 11,356	128	\$ 13,421
attle ..... "	233	32,508	79	10,034	12	1,852
heep ..... "	2,201	14,887	2,794	17,931	61	386
oats ..... "	4	500	2	200	3	75
Total live stock .....		59,439		39,521		15,186
eef and veal ..... lb.	56,863	10,878	7,275	1,363	10,708	1,618
ork and pork products... "	219,751	69,041	222,542	64,842	457,841	116,721
utton ..... "	932,908	197,011	1,246,969	255,755	1,209,413	209,215
ard ..... "	76,094	12,008	23,686	4,164	88,119	11,451
eats (canned) ..... "	969,857	158,843	534,964	70,629	421,740	55,418
ther meats ..... "	58,680	13,829		10,404		11,628
Total meats .....		456,410		407,157		406,051
oultry ..... lb.		14,265		17,509		11,690
gs ..... doz.	53,886	19,070	152,513	42,063	139,973	44,036
Total poultry products...		33,335		59,572		55,626
utter ..... lb.	2,756,987	996,202	65,595	26,038	1,094,995	435,879
heese ..... "	178,170	55,998	125,772	39,792	154,333	52,933
ilk (as fresh) ..... gals.		3,145		4,844		5,813
ilk (condensed) ..... cases		3,166		3,122		4,472
Total dairy products .....		1,058,506		73,796		499,097
pples ..... lb.	2,059,440	67,673	1,178,400	57,038	1,590,480	58,584
ther tree-fruits ..... "	5,637,286	226,194	8,571,987	387,640	4,988,460	234,991
mall fruits ..... "	168,054	27,703	195,531	36,048	270,171	45,749
anned fruits ..... "	2,330,564	231,951	2,799,719	242,956	2,532,769	198,500
Total fruits .....		552,623		723,700		537,824
otatoes ..... tons	72	2,060	2,127	66,562	2,652	63,331
otatoes (sweet) ..... "	333	25,159	207	18,970	273	28,054
ther vegetables ..... "		339,458		424,999		325,112
anned vegetables ..... lb.	3,081,938	309,088	2,264,570	258,245	1,900,809	227,127
Total vegetables .....		675,765		768,776		640,624
ay ..... tons	3,002	83,456	8,449	140,014	6,602	97,412
heat ..... bu.	65,535	89,657	68,671	97,041	42,269	49,802
ats ..... "	554	381	2,162	1,558	288	184
arley ..... "	13,671	12,831	48	91	2	6
ye ..... "	107	216			46	51
eas ..... "	8,348	19,000	19,156	20,478	19,643	32,461
eans ..... "	108,683	171,268	38,576	98,194	69,798	134,081
alt ..... "	41,811	45,048	30,021	36,841	26,145	29,347
ll stock-feed ..... tons	20	566	79	2,348		4,782
lour ..... bbls.	37,524	277,744	33,120	275,953	30,719	203,799
Total grains, etc. ....		700,167		672,513		553,884
oney ..... lb.	31,564	6,157	20,831	4,145	36,599	6,196
ops ..... "	62,770	29,313	85,661	38,864	153,400	36,663
ursery stock ..... No.		30,296		36,796		31,619
Total miscellaneous .....		85,766		74,805		73,501
Grand totals .....		3,622,011		2,819,840		2,781,793



TABLE No. 16.—IMPORTED FRUIT, POTATOES, ETC., INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED, ALL PORTS OF ENTRY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1924-26.

Kind.	Year.	Inspected.	Condemned.
Apples ..... boxes	1924	48,298	1,020
	1925	86,198	221
	1926	48,897	1,014
Apples ..... ½ boxes	1924	17	—
	1925	21	—
	1926	649	178
Apples ..... bbls.	1924	—	—
	1925	12	—
	1926	179	—
Apricots ..... boxes	1924	18,720	—
	1925	32,719	—
	1926	27,479	15
Cherries ..... "	1924	11,129	89
	1925	14,080	78
	1926	10,538	149
Crab-apples ..... "	1924	8	—
	1925	2	—
	1926	16	—
Peaches ..... "	1924	115,462	191
	1925	161,983	597
	1926	120,080	52
Pears ..... "	1924	85,167	2,563
	1925	81,826	5,142
	1926	41,185	111
Pears ..... ¼ boxes	1924	2	—
	1925	978	193
	1926	37	5
Plums ..... boxes	1924	14,033	1
	1925	18,963	390
	1926	16,058	—
Prunes ..... "	1924	15,999	1,322
	1925	44,558	4,347
	1926	6,254	—
Quince ..... "	1924	10	—
	1925	21	—
	1926	32	—
Grapefruit ..... "	1924	24,016	179
	1925	28,637	204
	1926	30,079	61
Lemons ..... "	1924	33,287	1
	1925	86,872	—
	1926	40,772	—
Limes ..... "	1924	3	—
	1925	7	—
	1926	3	—
Oranges, Australian ..... "	1924	—	—
	1925	802	—
	1926	3	—
Oranges, California ..... "	1924	207,024	28
	1925	164,903	1
	1926	227,419	650
Oranges, Chinese ..... "	1924	668	—
	1925	476	—
	1926	445	—
Oranges, Japanese ..... "	1924	166,343	—
	1925	197,636	—
	1926	215,955	—
Oranges, marmalade ..... "	1924	4,800	—
	1925	7,490	—
	1926	10,524	—

TABLE No. 16.—IMPORTED FRUIT, POTATOES, ETC., INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.  
ALL PORTS OF ENTRY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1924-26—Continued.

Kind	Year.	Inspected.	Condemned.
Persimmons ..... boxes	1924	400	.....
	1925	484	.....
	1926	602	.....
Pineapples ..... "	1924	611	.....
	1925	497	.....
	1926	535	.....
Pomegranates ..... "	1924	1,028	.....
	1925	988	.....
	1926	1,208	.....
Pomeles ..... "	1924	762	.....
	1925	.....	.....
	1926	.....	.....
Tangerines ..... "	1924	50	.....
	1925	20	.....
	1926	.....	.....
Eggplants ..... "	1924	457	.....
	1925	208	.....
	1926	666	.....
Peppers ..... "	1924	1,307	.....
	1925	1,883	.....
	1926	1,742	10
Potatoes ..... tons	1924	8,538	3
	1925	8,705	1
	1926	79	.....
Potatoes, sweet ..... "	1924	299	2
	1925	279	.....
	1926	380	.....
Tomatoes ..... boxes	1924	20,748	.....
	1925	36,844	329
	1926	30,551	29
Yakamines ..... "	1924	201	.....
	1925	.....	.....
	1926	87	.....
Yams ..... tons	1924	53	.....
	1925	38	.....
	1926	37	.....
Taro ..... "	1924	132	.....
	1925	102	.....
	1926	180	.....
Beans ..... "	1924	2,273	.....
	1925	1,040	.....
	1926	1,735	.....
Peas ..... "	1924	601	.....
	1925	274	.....
	1926	250	.....

TABLE No. 17.—IMPORTED NURSERY STOCK INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED,  
ALL PORTS OF ENTRY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1924-26.

Kind.	Year.	Inspected	Condemned.
Apple .....trees	1924	6,484	282
	1925	4,740	282
	1926	24,580	1,461
Apricot ..... "	1924	8,087	77
	1925	9,559	225
	1926	4,441	64
Cherry ..... "	1924	6,668	25
	1925	12,892	146
	1926	21,038	138
Crab-apple ..... "	1924	162	9
	1925	154	5
	1926	956	26
Fig ..... "	1924	6	—
	1925	9	—
	1926	21	—
Nectarine ..... "	1924	67	—
	1925	45	3
	1926	104	29
Peach ..... "	1924	4,224	149
	1925	9,067	52
	1926	6,291	166
Pear ..... "	1924	2,562	278
	1925	5,828	236
	1926	3,262	22
Persimmon ..... "	1924	2	—
	1925	—	—
	1926	—	—
Plum ..... "	1924	1,469	14
	1925	2,483	12
	1926	3,479	38
Prune ..... "	1924	1,263	20
	1925	4,725	139
	1926	3,191	23
Quince ..... "	1924	97	1
	1925	41	1
	1926	40	—
Yakamine ..... "	1924	41	—
	1925	53	—
	1926	100	—
Total standard .....	1924	26,127	853
	1925	49,098	1,101
	1926	67,498	1,967
Almond .....trees	1924	13	—
	1925	10	—
	1926	63	5
Butternut ..... "	1924	34	—
	1925	—	—
	1926	—	—
Chestnut ..... "	1924	18	2
	1925	28	—
	1926	111	1
Hazelnut ..... "	1924	154	20
	1925	158	4
	1926	433	1
Pecan ..... "	1924	12	—
	1925	—	—
	1926	—	—
Walnut ..... "	1924	655	—
	1925	795	—
	1926	722	1
Total nuts .....	1924	836	20
	1925	991	4
	1926	1,333	8

TABLE No. 17.—IMPORTED NURSERY STOCK INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED,  
ALL PORTS OF ENTRY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1924-26—Continued.

Kind.	Year.	Inspected.	Condemned.
Seedlings, fruit .....	1924	156,349	13,029
	1925	235,523	2,604
	1926	279,104	1,980
Seedlings, ornamental .....	1924	86,556	.....
	1925	42,164	3
	1926	34,126	.....
Grafts .....	1924	3,300	2
	1925	1,100	.....
	1926	810	.....
Scions .....	1924	17,279	.....
	1925	92	12
	1926	2,817	.....
Totals seedlings, grafts, and scions .....	1924	213,484	13,031
	1925	278,879	2,619
	1926	316,857	1,980
Blackberry .....	1924	1,418	20
	1925	1,678	.....
	1926	880	.....
Blueberry .....	1924	440	.....
	1925	8	1
	1926	31	.....
Cranberry .....	1924	1,501	.....
	1925	10,012	.....
	1926	140,001	.....
Currant .....	1924	65	65
	1925	26	8
	1926	6	.....
Grape .....	1924	2,817	18
	1925	10,672	479
	1926	15,198	3
Gooseberry .....	1924	39	39
	1925	12	.....
	1926	26	26
Loganberry .....	1924	1,205	10
	1925	86	.....
	1926	2,267	.....
Raspberry .....	1924	5,858	25
	1925	3,392	2
	1926	3,690	9
Strawberry .....	1924	61,033	.....
	1925	187,587	.....
	1926	103,220	1
Total bushes, vines, canes, and plants .....	1924	74,276	177
	1925	163,473	490
	1926	267,319	33
Bulbs and roots .....	1924	2,703,317	6,843
	1925	3,214,710	5,207
	1926	3,717,012	81,417
Ornamental trees and shrubs .....	1924	60,570	121
	1925	45,978	407
	1926	60,580	132
Plants (herbaceous) .....	1924	28,188	72
	1925	44,689	4
	1926	41,443	503
Rose-bushes .....	1924	75,162	86
	1925	93,912	8
	1926	131,718	7
Total ornamentals .....	1924	2,800,237	7,122
	1925	3,399,289	5,626
	1926	3,970,753	82,050

EXPORTS.

TABLE No. 18.—ESTIMATE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1925-26.

Description.	1925.		1926.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Horses .....No.	18	\$ 2,175	32	\$ 3,574
Cattle ....."	399	31,055	468	37,480
Sheep ....."	15	855	159	4,458
Swine ....."	109	2,480	203	4,428
All other animals ....."		189,020		145,412
<b>Total live stock</b> .....		<b>175,565</b>		<b>195,352</b>
Beef and veal .....lb.	3,437,700	239,751	4,118,900	284,461
Pork and pork products ....."	1,973,000	414,899	1,983,600	465,594
Mutton ....."	6,000	1,921	4,100	1,810
All other meats ....."		1,035		4,804
<b>Total meats</b> .....		<b>657,606</b>		<b>756,169</b>
Poultry .....No.	15,836	35,105	19,496	51,715
Poultry (dressed) .....lb.		45,915		45,205
Eggs .....dos.	740,480	248,493	1,132,630	390,754
<b>Total poultry products</b> .....		<b>329,513</b>		<b>487,674</b>
Milk (as fresh) .....gals.			388	54
Cream ....."	1,642	2,406	2,421	3,422
Evaporated milk .....cases		241,705		194,820
Other dairy products .....lb.		54,546		111,478
<b>Total dairy products</b> .....		<b>298,657</b>		<b>309,774</b>
Apples .....tons	35,040	2,587,680	54,288	3,579,708
Other fruits ....."	752	127,840	4,859	607,375
Mixed fruits and vegetables ....."	24,714	1,754,694	28,477	1,680,148
Vegetables ....."	12,879	424,974	18,792	427,552
<b>Total fruits and vegetables</b> .....		<b>4,895,188</b>		<b>6,294,778</b>
Honey .....lb.	826	155	1,440	276
Hops ....."	253,152	94,502	480,168	176,839
Wool ....."	192,531	52,619	258,833	58,508
Other products ....."		227,904		131,268
<b>Total miscellaneous</b> .....		<b>375,180</b>		<b>366,891</b>
<b>Grand totals</b> .....		<b>6,731,700</b>		<b>8,408,638</b>

METEOROLOGICAL.

TABLE No. 10.—SHOWING PRECIPITATION, YEARS 1925-26 (IN INCHES).

Station.	Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
<i>East Kootenay.</i>														
Cranbrook.....	1925	0.28	0.02	0.26	0.29	1.92	1.80	1.21	0.75	0.89	0.24	0.24	0.52	8.57
	1926	1.40	0.85	0.00	0.46	0.67	2.72	0.20	1.08	4.62	0.70	0.18	0.80	13.78
Creston.....	1925	8.98	2.00	0.91	0.71	1.74	1.54	1.16	0.50	0.66	0.28	1.18	1.54	16.15
	1926	1.82	1.25	0.24	0.53	1.54	1.10	0.80	8.11	8.15	2.07	1.81	2.82	20.33
Golden.....	1925	3.55	2.27	1.00	0.47	0.82	1.75	0.61	8.51	1.88	0.73	0.89	0.88	17.86
	1926	1.60	0.70	0.85	0.80	1.28	1.28	0.38	1.36	2.56	1.58	1.41	1.72	15.02
Invermere.....	1925	1.02	0.48	0.66	0.02	1.86	1.88	0.30	2.79	1.30	0.77	0.10	0.59	11.64
	1926	0.60	0.28	0.22	0.11	0.66	1.03	0.27	1.49	3.01	0.72	0.44	1.40	10.18
<i>West Kootenay.</i>														
Glacier.....	1925	13.45	6.90	8.60	0.77	0.97	0.74	0.51	3.36	1.67	2.75	3.70	5.65	49.07
	1926	4.00	6.00	2.40	0.75	2.42	1.44	0.74	1.94	2.70	3.21	5.30	7.80	38.70
Nelson.....	1925	5.28	2.60	1.81	1.48	1.08	1.81	0.81	0.70	0.66	1.15	1.71	3.40	21.89
	1926	2.17	2.90	0.47	0.72	2.84	1.31	0.26	2.40	3.37	2.88	2.76	4.99	27.16
Revelstoke.....	1925	8.16	6.11	4.89	1.07	0.65	1.05	0.85	2.51	M	2.03	2.35	4.72	.....
	1926	3.05	3.60	0.72	1.32	2.90	0.70	0.92	1.98	2.42	5.38	4.23	6.00	34.81
Rossland.....	1925	2.72	3.28	1.87	1.32	0.44	0.83	0.22	0.48	0.84	0.62	3.24	2.33	17.19
	1926	2.00	2.88	1.83	0.84	2.31	0.86	0.24	3.50	2.89	2.71	6.67	3.79	29.97
<i>Boundary.</i>														
Grand Forks.....	1925	2.08	1.06	0.31	1.15	0.38	1.08	0.66	0.23	0.78	0.95	0.76	1.57	12.51
	1926	1.87	1.99	0.87	0.45	1.46	1.27	0.55	3.08	2.13	1.83	2.16	2.43	19.54
Hedley.....	1925	4.16	0.50	1.04	0.54	0.50	0.57	0.44	0.55	0.83	1.55	0.71	2.35	13.80
	1926	0.33	0.71	0.38	0.64	1.00	1.24	1.21	0.70	0.70	0.87	0.50	1.08	13.86
<i>Okanagan Valley.</i>														
Armstrong.....	1925	2.90	0.92	0.73	0.71	1.26	1.03	1.22	0.84	0.37	1.17	0.61	3.15	14.91
	1926	2.66	1.23	0.87	1.01	1.77	1.35	0.39	1.61	2.11	1.92	2.08	2.42	18.86
Enderby.....	1925	3.32	1.08	1.20	0.75	1.24	0.51	1.64	1.30	0.50	0.57	0.41	2.33	15.75
	1926	2.30	0.54	0.38	0.67	1.78	0.69	0.69	1.70	1.78	2.25	1.49	1.87	15.54
Kelowna.....	1925	2.45	0.80	0.23	0.50	0.87	1.45	0.09	0.37	0.98	0.77	0.62	1.84	10.45
	1926	1.82	1.09	0.41	0.58	1.13	0.33	0.20	1.20	0.96	1.03	1.49	1.79	12.08
Penfleton.....	1925	1.59	0.47	0.36	0.41	0.73	0.92	0.61	0.25	0.73	0.93	0.76	1.55	8.71
	1926	0.57	0.99	0.54	0.89	0.39	0.87	0.13	1.21	0.87	1.03	0.80	0.79	9.15

Sumnerland.....	1925	1.69	0.24	0.29	0.54	0.56	0.92	0.07	0.15	0.56	0.84	1.11	1.74	8.82	
	1926	0.68	0.72	0.62	0.83	0.98	0.99	0.16	0.83	0.55	0.78	0.72	0.97	8.48	
Vernon (Coldstream).....	1925	2.59	1.08	0.50	0.61	0.66	1.21	0.14	0.86	0.55	0.80	0.53	2.34	13.17	
	1926	2.15	0.85	0.49	0.64	1.80	1.06	0.17	1.88	1.16	1.17	1.73	1.78	14.88	
<i>Thompson Watershed.</i>															
Kamloops.....	1925	1.82	0.80	0.39	0.59	0.76	1.07	0.41	1.61	1.10	0.60	0.15	1.55	10.94	
	1926	1.87	0.10	0.20	0.36	0.96	0.97	0.18	1.79	0.78	0.84	0.58	1.68	10.31	
Salmon Arm.....	1925	4.87	2.11	0.61	0.49	0.66	0.92	0.37	1.10	0.41	0.85	0.65	3.04	15.58	
	1926	3.22	0.91	0.22	0.40	1.13	0.58	0.06	0.76	0.99	0.89	1.52	2.67	13.35	
Tranquille.....	1925	1.65	0.67	0.39	0.49	0.27	0.75	0.30	1.06	0.72	0.35	0.10	1.62	8.37	
	1926	1.50	T	T	T	0.43	0.64	0.31	1.11	0.61	0.40	0.62	1.62	7.24	
<i>Lower Mainland.</i>															
Agassiz.....	1925	14.18	9.97	8.18	3.61	3.23	0.79	0.66	2.22	0.43	3.31	5.94	9.00	61.49	
	1926	5.98	5.24	1.98	3.54	6.62	0.92	0.21	3.13	2.90	6.54	4.99	9.52	51.57	
Chilliwack.....	1925	11.70	6.92	5.34	2.44	3.46	0.62	0.69	1.86	0.70	3.21	5.25	8.77	49.96	
	1926	6.60	6.44	1.55	3.54	6.27	0.78	0.25	3.08	3.28	6.69	7.08	9.16	53.64	
Coquitlam.....	1925	14.12	6.86	6.40	4.09	1.90	0.40	0.81	4.13	0.47	4.06	6.42	15.31	64.47	
	1926	10.37	7.53	2.87	3.44	5.95	1.87	0.32	2.69	4.10	8.24	9.97	10.54	67.39	
North Nicomen.....	1925	14.19	7.25	6.68	3.41	3.50	1.22	0.62	2.63	0.83	3.78	5.34	11.52	60.97	
	1926	8.62	7.07	1.88	3.30	7.32	0.77	0.25	2.73	2.81	7.92	8.16	10.53	61.86	
Vancouver.....	1925	12.16	6.01	4.24	2.44	2.20	0.38	0.74	2.86	0.44	3.00	4.05	18.05	51.07	
	1926	7.62	6.70	2.48	2.58	4.17	0.78	0.36	2.10	3.26	6.87	7.80	8.99	53.21	
<i>Islands.</i>															
Alberni (Hoover Creek).....	1925	12.39	12.00	2.81	4.11	3.26	1.58	0.51	2.21	0.67	1.09	6.48	11.36	60.47	
	1926	6.48	12.34	2.07	3.77	4.02	1.14	0.57	1.19	1.86	10.19	10.21	12.54	66.78	
Clayoquot.....	1925	21.12	12.76	9.45	5.30	3.82	1.98	2.45	4.30	1.15	5.13	11.70	25.95	104.21	
	1926	10.32	14.98	4.85	4.04	10.13	1.14	6.42	3.11	1.39	12.45	13.21	14.01	96.25	
Cowichan Bay.....	1925	6.72	5.07	1.22	2.09	0.88	0.77	0.22	1.08	0.40	0.88	3.51	5.87	28.66	
	1926	4.34	3.60	0.88	1.57	1.99	0.36	0.05	0.94	0.82	4.97	5.71	7.15	32.66	
Goldstream.....	1925	13.22	9.33	4.53	1.74	1.30	0.87	0.34	1.04	0.60	1.24	4.64	10.84	49.69	
	1926	6.87	7.98	1.70	2.62	2.54	1.15	0.05	1.22	1.45	7.06	7.98	9.60	50.12	
Nanaimo.....	1925	5.26	6.11	0.88	1.94	0.74	1.10	0.30	0.37	0.24	1.36	2.13	4.94	25.87	
	1926	3.15	3.51	0.55	1.33	2.16	0.42	0.03	1.14	1.67	5.39	6.20	6.23	31.78	
Salt Spring Island.....	1925	6.27	6.23	1.61	1.88	0.97	0.36	0.26	1.05	0.68	1.38	2.65	6.19	28.43	
	1926	4.23	4.61	1.25	1.70	2.32	0.47	0.01	0.89	1.23	4.82	5.40	6.43	33.50	
Sandwich.....	1925	8.46	10.30	2.48	2.52	1.15	2.52	0.18	1.57	1.32	1.50	6.86	6.47	44.33	
	1926	4.66	8.50	0.70	3.46	2.79	0.17	0.38	1.17	2.41	6.88	10.26	11.04	52.42	

TABLE No. 19.—SHOWING PRECIPITATION, YEARS 1924-25 (1N INCHES)—Continued.

	Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
<i>Islands—Continued.</i>														
Booke.....	1925	10.10	5.04	3.17	1.47	1.05	0.53	0.31	0.53	0.55	3.00	3.49	6.95	36.25
	1926	3.51	6.99	1.35	2.00	2.30	0.20	0.03	1.24	1.77	5.61	5.90	8.36	38.06
Victoria.....	1925	5.00	2.39	2.00	1.70	0.54	0.27	0.16	0.37	0.51	1.14	1.76	4.79	20.66
	1926	3.52	2.41	0.57	0.60	1.86	0.16	T	1.14	0.91	2.91	3.16	3.88	21.11
<i>Northern.</i>														
Bella Coola.....	1925	11.17	6.30	11.46	1.72	1.15	1.97	0.90	8.54	1.16	6.31	7.21	12.62	55.51
	1926	2.10	2.53	2.41	3.81	3.40	2.76	2.86	2.00	0.49	9.11	3.65	13.13	47.75
New Hazelton.....	1925	2.00	1.05	0.65	0.42	0.92	0.62	1.73	2.90	4.02	2.03	1.91	3.52	22.37
	1926	1.47	1.54	0.38	0.94	1.76	1.34	1.45	1.90	1.12	1.20	2.05	2.15	17.25
Prince George.....	1925	1.30	3.05	1.62	0.04	0.62	2.45	0.86	4.03	3.14	0.64	1.33	1.46	20.66
	1926	1.33	1.17	0.80	0.44	0.71	0.86	0.91	1.56	1.18	2.13	1.25	2.11	14.45
Prince Rupert.....	1925	0.28	5.51	11.19	5.83	3.86	4.20	5.90	8.54	4.84	8.06	10.54	13.40	91.21
	1926	10.81	0.97	7.44	8.48	6.74	6.95	4.89	5.93	1.09	12.86	6.46	12.67	94.29
Stuart Lake.....	1925	1.19	1.78	1.80	0.03	0.14	0.39	0.78	3.00	1.41	1.53	0.78	3.14	15.97
	1926	0.75	0.52	0.47	0.53	1.01	2.18	1.05	1.93	0.77	2.07	1.17	1.63	14.08
Terrace.....	1925	5.73	4.77	5.98	1.82	0.90	1.53	2.04	2.86	1.09	3.69	7.26	9.44	47.16
	1926	3.92	9.68	2.73	3.53	2.51	2.66	2.60	2.05	0.78	7.81	2.24	18.61	64.12
Vanderhoof.....	1925	1.35	2.60	2.15	0.22	0.10	0.88	0.73	2.26	1.87	1.57	0.65	1.25	15.43
	1926	1.40	0.50	0.90	0.50	1.81	1.58	1.33	0.95	0.88	1.01	1.35	1.70	13.91



TABLE No. 20.—SHOWING PRECIPITATION, YEARS 1925-26

Station.	1925.		1926.	
	Rainfall.	Snowfall.	Rainfall.	Snowfall.
<i>East Kootenay.</i>				
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Cranbrook.....	7.96	6.10	11.73	20.50
Creston.....	12.29	26.60	16.31	40.20
Golden.....	11.31	65.50	9.88	56.40
Invermere.....			28.25	104.80
<i>West Kootenay.</i>				
Glacier.....	7.25	418.20	18.20	25.50
Nelson.....	13.96	79.30	10.02	81.40
Revelstoke.....			23.51	118.00
Rosland.....	9.63	75.60	20.73	92.40
<i>Boundary.</i>				
Grand Forks.....	9.00	34.20	14.83	47.10
Hedley.....	8.11	56.90	8.02	18.60
<i>Okanagan Valley.</i>				
Armstrong.....	8.81	61.00	14.66	42.00
Enderby.....	9.73	60.20	11.84	37.00
Kelowna.....	6.51	39.60	8.86	32.20
Penticton.....	5.68	30.35	8.07	10.80
Summerland.....	5.21	36.10	6.67	18.10
Vernon (Coldstream).....	7.18	59.90	11.24	36.40
<i>Thompson Watershed.</i>				
Kamloops.....	7.11	38.35	7.49	28.20
Salmon Arm.....	0.45	91.35	8.01	53.40
Tranquille.....	4.86	35.20	4.89	23.60
<i>Lower Mainland.</i>				
Agassiz.....	90.74	7.50	48.42	31.50
Chilliwack.....	49.16	8.00	51.40	21.50
Coquitlam.....	77.91	T	65.74	16.50
North Nicomen.....	60.61	3.60	59.41	24.50
Vancouver.....	50.58	4.90	51.36	18.50
<i>Islands.</i>				
Alberni (Beaver Creek).....	57.39	30.80	64.83	19.50
Clayoquot.....	104.21	00.00	95.60	6.50
Cowichan Bay.....	28.66	00.00	32.66	T
Goldstream.....	46.04	36.50	47.91	22.10
Nanaimo.....	35.42	4.50	31.03	7.50
Salt Spring Island.....	28.24	1.90	32.65	8.50
Sandwich.....	43.93	4.00	51.62	8.00
Sooke.....	36.20	0.50	37.71	5.50
Victoria.....	20.57	0.90	21.01	1.00
<i>Northern.</i>				
Bella Coola.....	58.01	75.00	43.55	42.00
New Hazelton.....	17.71	46.60	15.57	16.80
Prince George.....	13.14	74.20	9.53	49.20
Prince Rupert.....	37.64	35.70	24.01	2.80
Stuart Lake.....	9.72	62.50	10.54	35.40
Terrace.....	36.56	106.00	50.85	32.70
Vanderhoof.....	7.93	75.00	8.41	55.00

TABLE No. 21.—SHOWING HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES, YEARS 1925-26.

Station.	1925.		1926.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
Agassiz.....	97.5	21.0	93.0	12.0
Alberni (Beaver Creek).....	100.00	22.0	107.0	8.0
Armstrong.....	96.0	4.0	103.0	-4.0
Bella Coola.....	87.0	12.0	83.0	10.0
Chilliwack.....	97.0	15.0	96.0	12.0
Clayoquot.....	88.0	30.0	78.0	23.0
Cowichan Bay.....	86.0	28.0	83.5	18.0
Cranbrook.....	98.0	-13.6	98.0	-22.0
Creston.....	98.0	4.0	101.0	-4.0
Enderby.....	102.0	-7.0	104.0	-2.0
Glacier.....	89.0	-4.0	88.0	-15.0
Golden.....	95.0	-16.0	95.0	-29.0
Grand Forks.....	102.0	-12.0	103.0	-14.0
Hedley.....	101.0	-3.0	103.0	-15.0
Invermere.....			93.0	-20.5
Kamloops.....	100.0	-0.2	102.0	-4.0
Kelowna.....	99.0	2.0	100.0	0.0
Ladner.....	90.0	24.0	86.0	15.0
Nanaimo.....	92.0	25.8	89.6	18.0
Nelson.....	93.4	3.3	100.3	-1.0
New Hazelton.....	91.0	-19.0	M	M
North Nicomen.....	95.0	25.0	96.0	9.0
Penticton.....	100.0	3.0	104.0	2.0
Prince George.....	92.0	-31.0	94.5	-28.0
Prince Rupert.....	88.0	19.0	82.0	18.0
Revelstoke.....	98.0	0.0	101.0	-14.0
Rossland.....	91.0	5.0	92.0	-6.0
Salmon Arm.....	99.0	3.0	104.0	-5.0
Salt Spring Island.....	95.0	29.0	90.5	17.5
Sooke.....	88.0	29.0	85.0	19.0
Stuart Lake.....	89.0	-26.0	90.0	-32.0
Summerland.....	101.0	8.0	102.5	1.0
Terrace.....	94.0	3.0	92.0	-1.0
Tranquille.....	98.0	2.0	100.0	-5.0
Vancouver.....	92.4	27.0	91.3	13.9
Vanderhoof.....	91.0	-32.0	90.0	-25.0
Vernon (Coldstream).....	95.0	-3.0	96.0	-4.0
Victoria.....	95.0	30.8	85.3	19.3

## FARM TRACTORS.

TABLE No. 22.—NUMBER OF FARM TRACTORS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, YEARS 1924-26.

District.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.
Islands.....	77	86	99
Lower Mainland.....	148	172	203
Thompson.....	63	73	78
Okanagan and Boundary.....	102	114	132
East and West Kootenay.....	83	91	99
Northern.....	129	138	163
Totals.....	602	673	774

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