

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

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LIVE STOCK SURVEY - DECEMBER 1, 1937

Ottawa, March 21, 1938.-The Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, publishes in this bulletin results of the semi-annual live stock survey made at December 1, 1937. The numbers of live stock on farms at December 1, 1937, production for the period June to December 1937 and expected production and marketings for the period December 1937 to May 1938 were obtained from farmers by means of the card survey. In appraising the estimates based on these returns it should be noted that the "intentions to market" and "expected production" were reported at December 1, 1937. Hence changes in factors affecting marketings and breeding since that date may modify the original estimates.

SUMMARY

Hogs

Numbers of hogs on farms at December 1, 1937 were 16.8 per cent below those at the same date in the previous year, and intended marketings for this spring were reported as 12.6 per cent less. A decrease of 16.4 per cent was reported in the number of sows expected to farrow this spring as compared with last spring.

Cattle

Numbers of cattle on farms at December 1, 1937 were 3.1 per cent below those at December 1, 1936. The intended marketings of cattle during the winter and spring months showed an increase of 16.5 per cent over a year ago, but the decline in cattle prices in the latter part of 1937 has considerably affected the "intentions" estimates as of December 1. A decrease of 2.8 per cent was shown in the number of cows expected to calve this spring.

Sheep

The number of sheep on farms at December 1, 1937 was 1.8 per cent greater than at December 1, 1936. An increase in marketings of 17.8 per cent for the period December to May 1937-38 was forecast by the survey. A decline of 2.2 per cent was shown in the estimates of the number of ewes expected to lamb this spring.

Chickens

The number of hens and chickens on farms at December 1, 1937 was 9.0 per cent below the figure for December 1, 1936.

HOGS

The number of hogs on farms in Canada at December 1, 1937 was estimated at 3,680,400 compared with 4,422,400 at December 1, 1936. The reduction in hog population amounted to 16.8 per cent with the heaviest declines recorded in Saskatchewan and Alberta. This reduction was the result of an unfavourable hog-feed ratio in the latter part of 1936 and through the major part of 1937, together with drought in 1936 and 1937 in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The increase in numbers in the Maritime Provinces followed a large harvest of feed grains in 1936. The rate of increase in hog production in the Maritime Provinces appears to be slowing down.

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Table 1

Hogs on Farms at December 1, 1936 and 1937

	1 9 3 6			1 9 3 7			Percent- age Change
	Under 6 Months	Over 6 Months	Total	Under 6 Months	Over 6 Months	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Pr. Ed. Island	27,100	14,000	41,100	32,000	15,700	47,700	+16.1
Nova Scotia	37,800	16,500	54,300	35,400	22,900	58,300	+ 7.4
New Brunswick	46,300	28,600	74,900	44,600	30,300	74,900	...
Quebec	424,300	306,000	730,300	379,300	339,900	719,200	- 1.5
Ontario	1,197,400	492,500	1,689,900	1,030,600	460,500	1,491,100	-11.8
Manitoba	162,400	81,700	244,100	130,700	87,400	218,100	-10.6
Saskatchewan	430,600	236,300	666,900	217,600	165,400	383,000	-42.6
Alberta	609,700	246,000	855,700	389,300	237,300	626,600	-26.8
British Columbia	42,700	22,500	65,200	36,500	25,000	61,500	- 5.7
TOTAL CANADA	2,978,300	1,444,100	4,422,400	2,296,000	1,384,400	3,680,400	-16.8

Table 2

Hogs on Farms in Canada
June 1 and December 1, 1931 to 1937
Thousands

	June 1	December 1
	No.	No.
1931	4,700	4,264
1932	4,639	4,125
1933	3,801	3,588
1934	3,654	3,649
1935	3,549	3,951
1936	4,145	4,422
1937	3,963	3,680

The number of sows farrowing in the period June to November 1937 was 25.6 per cent less than the number reported for the same period of 1936, with a similar decline in the number of pigs born.

Table 3

Sows Farrowed, June to November, 1936 and 1937

	1936	1937	Percentage Change
	No.	No.	
Prince Edward Island	5,500	5,800	+ 5.5
Nova Scotia	5,800	6,100	+ 5.2
New Brunswick	8,900	8,500	- 4.5
Quebec	89,300	74,100	-17.0
Ontario	164,400	131,500	-20.0
Manitoba	23,200	17,900	-22.8
Saskatchewan	71,600	38,000	-46.9
Alberta	99,200	65,100	-34.4
British Columbia	5,600	5,100	- 8.9
TOTAL CANADA	473,500	352,100	-25.6

Table 4

Pigs Born, June to November, 1936 and 1937

	1936	1937	Percentage Change
	No.	No.	
Prince Edward Island	56,500	58,400	+ 3.4
Nova Scotia	60,500	62,400	+ 3.1
New Brunswick	86,400	80,800	- 6.5
Quebec	856,900	710,000	-17.1
Ontario	1,643,900	1,341,600	-18.4
Manitoba	213,000	160,000	-24.9
Saskatchewan	605,500	317,000	-47.6
Alberta	938,800	615,900	-34.4
British Columbia	57,600	50,200	-12.8
TOTAL CANADA	4,519,100	3,396,300	-24.8

Pigs saved from fall farrowings in 1937 were 23.1 per cent less than the number reported in 1936. This decline in production was apparent in all provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The decreases were particularly heavy in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Table 5

Pigs Saved June to November, 1936 and 1937

	1936	1937	Percentage Change
	No.	No.	
Prince Edward Island	48,500	49,900	+ 2.9
Nova Scotia	49,400	51,800	+ 4.9
New Brunswick	67,900	67,600	- 0.4
Quebec	697,200	593,800	-14.8
Ontario	1,315,100	1,091,700	-17.0
Manitoba	162,900	130,100	-20.1
Saskatchewan	467,400	247,800	-47.0
Alberta	751,900	501,800	-33.3
British Columbia	46,000	40,200	-12.6
TOTAL CANADA	3,606,300	2,774,700	-23.1

The number of hogs intended for market and farm slaughter from December to May 1937-38 shows a decline of 12.6 per cent compared with the same period a year ago. For the first 15 weeks of the above-mentioned period the commercial marketings have been 16.4 per cent below those of a year ago.

Table 6

Hogs Intended for Market and Farm Slaughter
December to May 1936-37 and 1937-38

	1936-37	1937-38	Percentage Change
	No.	No.	
Prince Edward Island	33,000	40,900	+23.9
Nova Scotia	26,700	36,200	+35.6
New Brunswick	37,100	47,600	+28.3
Quebec	430,200	431,500	+ 0.3
Ontario	994,800	883,000	-11.2
Manitoba	119,000	124,100	+ 4.3
Saskatchewan	357,000	235,400	-34.1
Alberta	541,100	409,900	-24.2
British Columbia	39,300	45,000	+14.5
TOTAL CANADA	2,578,200	2,253,600	-12.6

Table 1. Summary of the data for the first 1000 cases.

Case No.	Age	Sex	Occupation	Marital Status	Religion	Ethnicity	Education	Income	Health Status	Family Size	Living Conditions	Access to Healthcare	Insurance Status	Comorbidities	Medication	Follow-up	Outcome
1	25	M	Student	Single	Christian	White	High School	\$10,000	Good	2	Good	Yes	Yes	None	None	Regular	Recovered
2	30	F	Teacher	Married	Muslim	Black	College	\$15,000	Fair	3	Fair	Yes	Yes	Hypertension	Aspirin	Regular	Recovered
3	45	M	Engineer	Married	Jewish	White	University	\$25,000	Good	2	Good	Yes	Yes	None	None	Regular	Recovered
4	55	F	Homemaker	Married	Catholic	White	High School	\$12,000	Fair	4	Fair	Yes	Yes	Diabetes	Insulin	Regular	Recovered
5	65	M	Retired	Married	Protestant	White	College	\$18,000	Good	2	Good	Yes	Yes	None	None	Regular	Recovered
6	75	F	Widow	Single	Buddhist	Asian	High School	\$8,000	Poor	1	Poor	No	No	None	None	None	Deceased
7	85	M	Widow	Single	Hindu	Indian	High School	\$5,000	Poor	1	Poor	No	No	None	None	None	Deceased
8	95	F	Widow	Single	Sikh	Pakistani	High School	\$3,000	Poor	1	Poor	No	No	None	None	None	Deceased
9	105	M	Widow	Single	Orthodox	Russian	High School	\$2,000	Poor	1	Poor	No	No	None	None	None	Deceased
10	115	F	Widow	Single	Shinto	Japanese	High School	\$1,000	Poor	1	Poor	No	No	None	None	None	Deceased

The data for the first 1000 cases are summarized in Table 1. The table shows the demographic and clinical characteristics of the cases, including age, sex, occupation, marital status, religion, ethnicity, education, income, health status, family size, living conditions, access to healthcare, insurance status, comorbidities, medication, follow-up, and outcome. The data are presented in a tabular format, with each row representing a case and each column representing a variable. The variables are ordered alphabetically, with the exception of 'Case No.' which is the first column. The data are presented in a clear and concise manner, allowing for easy comparison and analysis of the cases.

Table 2. Summary of the data for the next 1000 cases.

Case No.	Age	Sex	Occupation	Marital Status	Religion	Ethnicity	Education	Income	Health Status	Family Size	Living Conditions	Access to Healthcare	Insurance Status	Comorbidities	Medication	Follow-up	Outcome
1001	25	M	Student	Single	Christian	White	High School	\$10,000	Good	2	Good	Yes	Yes	None	None	Regular	Recovered
1002	30	F	Teacher	Married	Muslim	Black	College	\$15,000	Fair	3	Fair	Yes	Yes	Hypertension	Aspirin	Regular	Recovered
1003	45	M	Engineer	Married	Jewish	White	University	\$25,000	Good	2	Good	Yes	Yes	None	None	Regular	Recovered
1004	55	F	Homemaker	Married	Catholic	White	High School	\$12,000	Fair	4	Fair	Yes	Yes	Diabetes	Insulin	Regular	Recovered
1005	65	M	Retired	Married	Protestant	White	College	\$18,000	Good	2	Good	Yes	Yes	None	None	Regular	Recovered
1006	75	F	Widow	Single	Buddhist	Asian	High School	\$8,000	Poor	1	Poor	No	No	None	None	None	Deceased
1007	85	M	Widow	Single	Hindu	Indian	High School	\$5,000	Poor	1	Poor	No	No	None	None	None	Deceased
1008	95	F	Widow	Single	Sikh	Pakistani	High School	\$3,000	Poor	1	Poor	No	No	None	None	None	Deceased
1009	105	M	Widow	Single	Orthodox	Russian	High School	\$2,000	Poor	1	Poor	No	No	None	None	None	Deceased
1010	115	F	Widow	Single	Shinto	Japanese	High School	\$1,000	Poor	1	Poor	No	No	None	None	None	Deceased

The data for the next 1000 cases are summarized in Table 2. The table shows the demographic and clinical characteristics of the cases, including age, sex, occupation, marital status, religion, ethnicity, education, income, health status, family size, living conditions, access to healthcare, insurance status, comorbidities, medication, follow-up, and outcome. The data are presented in a tabular format, with each row representing a case and each column representing a variable. The variables are ordered alphabetically, with the exception of 'Case No.' which is the first column. The data are presented in a clear and concise manner, allowing for easy comparison and analysis of the cases.

Table 3. Summary of the data for the next 1000 cases.

Case No.	Age	Sex	Occupation	Marital Status	Religion	Ethnicity	Education	Income	Health Status	Family Size	Living Conditions	Access to Healthcare	Insurance Status	Comorbidities	Medication	Follow-up	Outcome
2001	25	M	Student	Single	Christian	White	High School	\$10,000	Good	2	Good	Yes	Yes	None	None	Regular	Recovered
2002	30	F	Teacher	Married	Muslim	Black	College	\$15,000	Fair	3	Fair	Yes	Yes	Hypertension	Aspirin	Regular	Recovered
2003	45	M	Engineer	Married	Jewish	White	University	\$25,000	Good	2	Good	Yes	Yes	None	None	Regular	Recovered
2004	55	F	Homemaker	Married	Catholic	White	High School	\$12,000	Fair	4	Fair	Yes	Yes	Diabetes	Insulin	Regular	Recovered
2005	65	M	Retired	Married	Protestant	White	College	\$18,000	Good	2	Good	Yes	Yes	None	None	Regular	Recovered
2006	75	F	Widow	Single	Buddhist	Asian	High School	\$8,000	Poor	1	Poor	No	No	None	None	None	Deceased
2007	85	M	Widow	Single	Hindu	Indian	High School	\$5,000	Poor	1	Poor	No	No	None	None	None	Deceased
2008	95	F	Widow	Single	Sikh	Pakistani	High School	\$3,000	Poor	1	Poor	No	No	None	None	None	Deceased
2009	105	M	Widow	Single	Orthodox	Russian	High School	\$2,000	Poor	1	Poor	No	No	None	None	None	Deceased
2010	115	F	Widow	Single	Shinto	Japanese	High School	\$1,000	Poor	1	Poor	No	No	None	None	None	Deceased

The data for the next 1000 cases are summarized in Table 3. The table shows the demographic and clinical characteristics of the cases, including age, sex, occupation, marital status, religion, ethnicity, education, income, health status, family size, living conditions, access to healthcare, insurance status, comorbidities, medication, follow-up, and outcome. The data are presented in a tabular format, with each row representing a case and each column representing a variable. The variables are ordered alphabetically, with the exception of 'Case No.' which is the first column. The data are presented in a clear and concise manner, allowing for easy comparison and analysis of the cases.

A further decline in production this spring is indicated by the decrease of 16.4 per cent reported in the number of sows to farrow from December to May 1937-38. Declines are anticipated in all provinces, with the greatest reported in Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Alberta.

Table 7
Sows to Farrow
December to May 1936-37 and 1937-38

	1936-37	1937-38	Percentage Change
	No.	No.	
Prince Edward Island	6,800	6,600	- 2.9
Nova Scotia	6,900	6,800	- 1.4
New Brunswick	12,900	12,600	- 2.3
Quebec	145,400	127,400	-12.4
Ontario	146,200	133,400	- 8.8
Manitoba	26,700	24,400	- 8.6
Saskatchewan	79,400	45,800	-42.3
Alberta	112,100	91,800	-18.1
British Columbia	7,400	5,600	-24.3
TOTAL CANADA	543,800	454,400	-16.4

CATTLE

Numbers of all cattle on farms at December 1, 1937 were 3.1 per cent below those at the same date in 1936. Although increases in the cattle population occurred in six of the nine provinces, the heavy reduction as a result of the drought in Saskatchewan and Alberta more than offset the gains in other provinces.

Table 1
Cattle on Farms, December 1, 1936 and 1937

	1936	1937	Percentage Change
	No.	No.	
Prince Edward Island	84,500	90,000	+ 6.5
Nova Scotia	217,900	232,700	+ 6.8
New Brunswick	210,100	217,000	+ 3.3
Quebec	1,537,800	1,643,800	+ 6.9
Ontario	2,503,200	2,619,200	+ 4.6
Manitoba	710,000	757,800	+ 6.7
Saskatchewan	1,366,200	960,400	-29.7
Alberta	1,364,900	1,216,700	-10.9
British Columbia	342,800	342,300	- 0.1
TOTAL CANADA	8,337,400	8,079,900	- 3.1

The number of cattle intended for market and farm slaughter from December 1937 to May 1938 was reported as 16.5 per cent greater than for the same period a year ago. With the exception of Saskatchewan, increased marketings were anticipated in all provinces.

Table 2
Cattle Intended for Market and Farm Slaughter
December to May 1936-37 and 1937-38

	1936-37	1937-38	Percentage Change
	No.	No.	
Prince Edward Island	13,800	16,800	+21.7
Nova Scotia	26,600	33,400	+25.6
New Brunswick	25,400	27,400	+ 7.9
Quebec	185,800	233,700	+25.8
Ontario	539,500	653,600	+21.1
Manitoba	62,900	96,500	+53.4
Saskatchewan	160,500	132,600	-17.4
Alberta	208,600	236,000	+13.1
British Columbia	33,300	33,500	+ 0.6
TOTAL CANADA	1,258,400	1,463,500	+16.5

The following table shows the total value of the goods imported from the United States into the United Kingdom in the year 1907, and the value of the goods exported from the United Kingdom to the United States in the same year. The figures are in millions of pounds sterling.

TABLE I

Imports from the United States into the United Kingdom, 1907

Commodity	Value in millions of pounds sterling
Wool	1.5
Woolen goods	1.5
Cotton goods	1.5
Iron and steel	1.5
Coal	1.5
Grain	1.5
Oil	1.5
Wine	1.5
Spirit	1.5
Other goods	1.5
Total	15.0

TABLE II

Exports from the United Kingdom to the United States, 1907

Commodity	Value in millions of pounds sterling
Wool	1.5
Woolen goods	1.5
Cotton goods	1.5
Iron and steel	1.5
Coal	1.5
Grain	1.5
Oil	1.5
Wine	1.5
Spirit	1.5
Other goods	1.5
Total	15.0

TABLE III

Imports from the United States into the United Kingdom, 1908

Commodity	Value in millions of pounds sterling
Wool	1.5
Woolen goods	1.5
Cotton goods	1.5
Iron and steel	1.5
Coal	1.5
Grain	1.5
Oil	1.5
Wine	1.5
Spirit	1.5
Other goods	1.5
Total	15.0

The number of cows expected to calve in the six months December to May 1937-38 was reported as 2.8 per cent less than in the same months of 1936-37. Saskatchewan farmers anticipated a decrease of 21.9 per cent.

Table 3

Cows Expected to Calve
December to May, 1936-37 and 1937-38

	1936-37	1937-38	Percentage Change
	No.	No.	
Prince Edward Island	38,000	39,700	+ 4.5
Nova Scotia	87,900	86,700	- 1.4
New Brunswick	104,300	102,100	- 2.1
Quebec	983,100	1,021,900	+ 3.9
Ontario	837,300	836,000	- 0.2
Manitoba	229,700	242,800	+ 5.7
Saskatchewan	470,400	367,200	-21.9
Alberta	515,300	469,700	- 8.8
British Columbia	91,300	98,300	+ 7.7
TOTAL CANADA	3,357,300	3,264,400	- 2.8

SHEEP

An increase of 1.8 per cent was shown in the number of sheep on farms at December 1, 1937. The province of Manitoba recorded an increase of 21.3 per cent. Decreases occurred in Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and New Brunswick.

Table 1

Sheep on Farms, December 1, 1936 and 1937

	1936	1937	Percentage Change
	No.	No.	
Prince Edward Island	38,500	38,700	+ 0.5
Nova Scotia	106,500	110,500	+ 3.8
New Brunswick	85,400	83,900	- 1.8
Quebec	501,900	515,800	+ 2.8
Ontario	524,400	576,200	+ 9.9
Manitoba	113,600	137,800	+21.3
Saskatchewan	312,000	297,300	- 4.7
Alberta	764,200	738,000	- 3.4
British Columbia	179,000	175,600	- 1.9
TOTAL CANADA	2,625,500	2,673,800	+ 1.8

Intended marketings and farm slaughterings of sheep and lambs from December to May 1937-38 were reported as 17.8 per cent greater than in the same period a year ago. Substantial increases were shown for all provinces with the exception of Saskatchewan where a decline of 23.9 per cent was anticipated.

Table 2

Intended Marketings and Farm Slaughterings of Sheep and Lambs
December to May 1936-37 and 1937-38

	1936-37	1937-38	Percentage Change
	No.	No.	
Prince Edward Island	3,200	3,500	+ 9.4
Nova Scotia	12,300	16,900	+37.4
New Brunswick	7,700	9,200	+19.5
Quebec	76,500	92,400	+20.8
Ontario	70,200	91,900	+30.9
Manitoba	5,200	9,000	+73.1
Saskatchewan	17,600	13,400	-23.9
Alberta	127,300	132,300	+ 3.9
British Columbia	23,600	36,300	+53.8
TOTAL CANADA	343,600	404,900	+17.8

The number of ewes expected to lamb in the spring of 1938 was reported as 2.2 per cent less than for the spring of 1937. Increases in production were anticipated for Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Table 3

Ewes Expected to Lamb
December to May 1936-37 and 1937-38

	1936-37	1937-38	Percentage Change
	No.	No.	
Prince Edward Island	31,500	31,200	- 1.0
Nova Scotia	81,300	84,800	+ 4.3
New Brunswick	61,800	61,400	- 0.6
Quebec	359,900	362,100	+ 0.6
Ontario	418,600	432,100	+ 3.2
Manitoba	90,400	106,700	+18.0
Saskatchewan	148,000	137,400	- 7.2
Alberta	499,700	443,900	-11.2
British Columbia	125,100	117,400	- 6.2
TOTAL CANADA	1,816,300	1,777,000	- 2.2

POULTRY

The number of hens and chickens on farms at December 1, 1937 was 39,564,000 compared with 43,491,600 at December 1, 1936. The decline amounted to 9.0 per cent. Increases in poultry numbers occurred in Manitoba and Nova Scotia.

Table 1

Hens and Chickens on Farms
December to May 1936-37 and 1937-38

	1936-37	1937-38	Percentage Change
	No.	No.	
Prince Edward Island	775,100	734,500	- 5.2
Nova Scotia	815,700	820,500	+ 0.6
New Brunswick	1,002,700	986,800	- 1.6
Quebec	6,727,300	6,550,700	- 2.6
Ontario	15,280,800	13,947,700	- 8.7
Manitoba	3,060,800	3,151,000	+ 2.9
Saskatchewan	8,437,000	6,515,300	-22.8
Alberta	5,428,300	4,992,000	- 8.0
British Columbia	1,963,900	1,865,500	- 5.0
TOTAL CANADA	43,491,600	39,564,000	- 9.0



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Province	1971	1972	1973
Alberta	100,000	100,000	100,000
Saskatchewan	100,000	100,000	100,000
Manitoba	100,000	100,000	100,000
Ontario	100,000	100,000	100,000
Quebec	100,000	100,000	100,000
Atlantic	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total	600,000	600,000	600,000

The number of persons in the labour force in 1973 was 1,000,000. This was an increase of 100,000 from 1972. The increase was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the birth rate and a decline in the death rate.

Province	1971	1972	1973
Alberta	100,000	100,000	100,000
Saskatchewan	100,000	100,000	100,000
Manitoba	100,000	100,000	100,000
Ontario	100,000	100,000	100,000
Quebec	100,000	100,000	100,000
Atlantic	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total	600,000	600,000	600,000