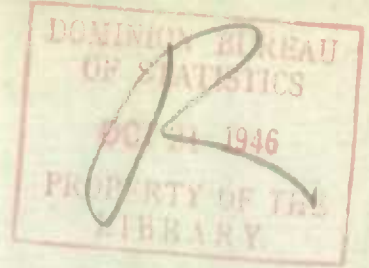


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Net Income of Farm Operators  
from Farming Operations in 1945

Net income of Canadian farmers from farming operations rose to \$1,004,299,000 in 1945 from \$387,058,000 in 1938, or by 160 per cent, according to figures made public by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The high point was reached in 1944 when farm operators received a net income of \$1,227,542,000. The advance over 1938 is the result not only of substantially higher prices for farm products but also of an expanded volume of production together with lower relative increases in operating costs. The decrease from 1944 took place chiefly in the Prairie Provinces where smaller crops brought about substantial reduction in the cash income received from the sale of farm products.

Cash income from the sale of farm products in Canada rose consistently from \$664,000,000 in 1938 to a peak of \$1,826,000,000 in 1944 as the result of greatly expanded farm production and a steadily rising demand. In order to attribute the income to the year in which it was earned, the estimates take into account the values of any changes in inventory of livestock and grains from one year to the next. This results in the gross and net income of 1942, for example, showing up more favourably than the cash income indicates, since the heavy sales of the 1942 crop made during 1943 are credited back to the year 1942.

The value of income in kind consumed by persons on farms increased from \$185,000,000 in 1938 to \$286,000,000 in 1945. This increase, though due in large part to an increase in prices, is also due to increases in the consumption of home-grown produce notably meat, eggs, and milk.

As is to be expected with increased production, farm operating expenses and depreciation charges also increased during the period. Farm expenses, however, increased much less rapidly than gross income with the result that there were gains in the net income of relatively larger proportions. Operating expenses went up about 51 per cent between 1938 and 1945, and while gross income including supplementary payments increased by 98 per cent, net income rose nearly 160 per cent.

Substantial increases in total expenditures by farmers occurred particularly in the following: feed and seed, wages, fuel and oil, net farm rent and repair items. On the other hand a marked decrease in total interest payment occurred as the result of generally favourable economic conditions which enabled farmers to liquidate substantial amounts of their outstanding indebtedness.

The improvement in net income during the period 1938 to 1945 was general across Canada and was substantial in all provinces except Nova Scotia. The increases in the Prairie Provinces had largely occurred by 1942 as the result of particularly favourable crops that year. In 1943 yields in the Prairies were less favourable, but in 1944 with high production and increased prices the net income of farm operators in Manitoba and Saskatchewan reached record heights. All three Prairie Provinces returned to considerably lower income levels in 1945 when more nearly normal production was obtained. Income was maintained well above the level of the years prior to 1942, however, because of substantially higher average prices in 1945.

Less spectacular but more consistently maintained income increases occurred in Prince Edward Island, Ontario and British Columbia. Farm operators in these provinces obtained their largest net incomes in 1945. In the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick farm operators arrived at their highest net incomes in 1943 while the high point for Quebec was 1944.

Net income of farm operators from farming operations was as follows in 1945 in thousands of dollars, figures for 1938 being in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$10,755 (\$3,275); Nova Scotia, \$13,829 (\$13,594); New Brunswick, \$24,089 (\$7,337); Quebec, \$154,174 (\$69,484); Ontario, \$307,232 (\$136,998); Manitoba, \$86,310 (\$34,549); Saskatchewan, \$219,931 (\$26,032); Alberta, \$143,257 (\$80,825); British Columbia, \$44,722 (\$14,964).



Field Crops of Canada

The 1946 potato crop, estimated at 47 million hundredweight, is substantially above the 36-million hundredweight crop of a year ago, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. With the exception of 1944 when 49 million hundredweight of potatoes were produced, the present crop is the largest since 1934. While acreages this year display some increase above those of 1945, the greatest contributing factor to the larger production appears to be this year's average yield of 90 hundredweight per acre, 5 hundredweight above the long-time average. Quebec and Manitoba are the only provinces in which the 1946 potato acreages declined below those of a year ago and the latter is the only province to indicate a lower production this year as compared with last. New Brunswick potatoes outyielded all other provinces with a return per acre of 150 hundredweight.

Substantially increased acreages and above-average yields have produced a commercial sugar beet crop for 1946, totalling 702,000 tons, 83,000 tons above the 1945 outturn and the largest production since 1942. Yields varied little this year as compared with last and the jump in production is directly attributable to increased acreages. Although little change was apparent in the production figures for Alberta this year, a crop of 367,000 tons accounted for more than half of the Canadian total. The greatest absolute increase in production occurred in Ontario where the crop rose from 164,000 tons in 1945 to 205,000 tons this year. Quebec, with a substantially increased acreage, more than doubled its production.

On a slightly increased acreage this year, shelled corn production is estimated at 10,147,000 bushels as compared with 10,365,000 bushels in 1945. Excess rainfall and flooding in the major corn producing area of south-western Ontario early in the season, followed later by drought conditions, are largely responsible for the reduced production this season. The average yield for the country as a whole is set at 41.2 bushels per acre, 3.8 bushels below the long-time average. Manitoba, the only province outside of Ontario to produce shelled corn, seems to be abandoning this crop. From a record of 2,025,000 bushels in 1941, production has dropped markedly until this year it totalled only 163,000 bushels.

Production of dry peas in Canada this year amounted to 2,322,000 bushels as compared with 1,363,000 bushels a year ago. Although the yield per acre has been increased by nearly 4 bushels, the higher production figure is attributable in part to the acreage figure which has been further expanded this year to include not only the areas devoted to peas for live-stock feed, but also for sale and use on the farms as well as seed used for canning and garden crops.

Fodder corn acreage was reduced nearly 20,000 acres this year, but somewhat higher yields resulted in a total production of 3,723,000 tons as against 3,637,000 tons a year ago. Reduced alfalfa acreages and smaller yields per acre worked together this year to produce a crop of 3,263,000 tons or 617,000 tons less than a year ago. Most of this reduction took place in Ontario, the largest alfalfa-producing province in Canada.

A more favourable growing season in 1946 is reflected in the fact that in spite of somewhat reduced acreages, many crops revealed increased production. In the case of dry beans, the acreage declined by nearly 5,000 acres, yet production totalled 1,633,000 bushels as compared with 1,294,000 bushels a year ago. Notwithstanding slightly decreased mixed grain acreages, production amounted to 54,646,000 bushels, 7,719,000 bushels above the 1945 figure. Turnips, too, revealed a production gain of 1,531,000 hundredweight in the face of reduced acreages.

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Stocks and Marketing of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Visible stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on October 10 amounted to 118,750,267 bushels, an increase of 6,553,295 bushels over the amount held a week earlier, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Last year, on the corresponding date, 206,834,357 bushels were in store.

The movement of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces was heavier during the week ending October 10, the total being 11,650,650 bushels compared with 10,793,147 in the preceding week. The cumulative total for the crop year to October 10 rose to 123,600,577 bushels from 79,105,514 in the similar period of the crop year 1945-46.

Coarse grains, with the exception of rye, also were moved in heavier volume from Prairie farms during the week ending October 10. Totals were as follows, bracketed figures being those for the week of October 3: oats, 2,858,513 (1,882,936) bushels; barley, 1,950,092 (1,315,785); rye, 143,953 (212,844); flaxseed, 583,181 (165,410).

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Meat Stocks Reduced on October 1

Stocks of Canadian meat in cold storages and packing plants on October 1 were recorded at 51,244,000 pounds, showing a small reduction of 1,110,000 pounds from September 1, but a substantial decrease of 18,808,000 pounds from last year's October 1 holdings, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Decreases were shown in all classifications of meat from October 1, 1945, the greatest declines being shown for pork, beef and veal. Pork stocks also were lower than on September 1, but beef holding were somewhat higher. Stocks of lard continue at a low level, falling below both September 1 this year, and October 1, 1945.

October 1 stocks of pork were 13,111,907 pounds, comparing with 25,870,016 on September 1, and 24,993,405 on October 1, 1945. Beef holdings were 25,638,968 pounds compared with 18,890,822 pounds on September 1, and 33,935,097 a year ago.

Veal stocks were reduced to 3,919,530 pounds from 4,138,433 and 6,854,982 on September 1, 1946, and October 1, 1945, respectively. Mutton stocks on October 1 were 3,573,635 pounds against 3,453,714 on September 1, and 4,328,998 pounds last year. Holdings of lard were 533,100 pounds against 689,227 on September 1, and 806,759 on October 1, 1945.

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Stocks of Fish in Cold Storage

Stocks of frozen fish in cold storage on October 1 amounted to 48,063,000 pounds, recording a decrease of 590,000 pounds from September 1, but an advance of 8,028,000 pounds over October 1, 1945, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Holdings on October 1 this year included 44,903,000 pounds frozen fresh and 3,160,000 frozen smoked. A total of 11,693,000 pounds of fish was frozen during September.

As compared with October last year stocks of all types of fish were heavier with the single exception of salmon which fell from 8,926,000 to 6,999,000 pounds. Stocks of cod rose from 7,268,000 pounds to 11,690,000, haddock and finnan haddie from 516,000 to 759,000, and sea herring and kippers from 8,898,000 pounds to 10,132,000. Salmon stocks were up from September 1 as were sea herring and kippers, but other types were lower in this comparison.

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Stocks of Fruits and Vegetables on October 1

Advance was recorded in the stocks of fruits, frozen or in preservatives, on October 1, when the combined total stood at 36,642,683 pounds as compared with 29,481,264 on September 1, and 32,057,026 on the corresponding date of last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. This year's October 1 stocks included 22,609,749 pounds in preservatives, and 14,032,934 pounds frozen.

Stocks in preservatives on October 1 this year included 1,069,006 pounds of apple pulp, 2,343,693 pounds of cherries, 2,104,930 pounds of citrus fruits, 3,569,820 pounds of plums, 1,922,439 pounds of raspberries, 2,095,451 pounds of strawberries, and 3,167,410 pounds of other fruit.

Stocks of fresh apples held in cold and common storage moved sharply higher on October 1, totalling 330,037 barrels, comparing with 48,379 on September 1, and 97,791 on October 1, 1945. Pear stocks were also heavier, amounting to 39,119 bushels compared with 31,419 on September 1, and 8,216 a year ago.

Stocks of vegetables, frozen and in brine, were recorded at 5,531,566 pounds on October 1, as against 6,244,666 on September 1, and 7,103,710 last year. Of the stocks on October 1, 1,270,080 pounds were in brine and 4,261,486 pounds frozen.

Stocks of Canadian fresh vegetables held at distributing centres on October 1, were as follows: potatoes, 3,440 tons; onions, 2,415 tons; beets, 159 tons; carrots, 385 tons; cabbages, 285 tons; parsnips, 22 tons; and celery, 63,644 crates.

There were also 13 tons of imported potatoes, and 416 of imported onions held on October 1.

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### Production and Stocks of Salt in July

Canadian production of salt recorded a sharp decline in July, totalling 28,701 short tons as compared with 59,000 tons in June, and 60,118 tons in May, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Output for the seven months ended July aggregated 383,483 tons.

July production of table, common fine and other commercial grades totalled 19,577 tons, falling from 28,078 in June and 28,883 in May, and the total for the seven months ended July stood at 180,836 tons. Output of salt for the manufacture of chemicals was reduced to 9,124 tons in July, comparing with 30,922 tons in June and 31,225 tons in May; the seven-month total was 202,647 tons.

Producers' stocks of all grades at the end of July were also sharply lower, totalling 10,105 tons against 12,648 at the end of June, and 27,404 at the end of May. Most severe drop in stocks was shown in grades for the manufacture of chemicals, July-end figure standing at 45 tons compared with 14,497 at the end of May; commercial grades fell to 10,060 tons from 12,907 at the end of May.

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### Production of Domestic Washing Machines

Production of domestic washing machines in Canada during August moved up to 10,138 units, comparing with 9,217 units in July and 9,259 in June, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. August output was the third highest this year, being exceeded in April and May. During the first eight months of this year 78,588 units were produced, all but 1,392 of which were shipped from factories during the period.

August production included 8,296 electric models, 1,373 gasoline and 469 hand-operated machines. The number of electric models produced was about the same as in July, but gasoline units rose sharply from 298; fewer hand-operated machines were made.

August imports of electric washing machines showed a marked advance, rising to 1,041 units from the July total of 490; in the eight months ended August 4,275 units were imported. Exports of washing machines, on the other hand, were reduced, amounting to 518 units in August compared with 1,046 in July; in the eight-month period 4,302 units were exported.

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### Production of Domestic-Type Electric Refrigerators

Production of domestic-type electric refrigerators in August, at 3,293 units, recorded a very slight advance over the preceding month, but otherwise was the lowest monthly output since January, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. In July 3,289 units were produced, June 5,670, and May 5,523. Total output for the eight months ended August was 33,286.

Imports of electric refrigerators -- domestic or store type -- rose sharply in August, amounting to 2,032 units compared with 716 in July and 546 in June; during the first eight months of this year 5,439 electric models were imported.

Exports of electric refrigerators remained at a low point in August when 15 units were shipped out of the country, bringing the total to 48 for the eight-months ended August.

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### Business Conditions in August

Productive operations were slightly lower in August than in the preceding month, the index of the physical volume of business showing a recession of 1.2 per cent. The index of industrial production, based on mining, manufacturing, electric power and construction showed a drop of slightly more than 3 per cent. The standing in August for the index of industrial production on the base of 1935-39 was 175.5 compared with 181.1 in the preceding month.

Mining and distribution recorded advances over July while manufacturing, electric power and the new business obtained by the construction industry receded to a lower position.

The meat packing industry recorded recovery in August, the slaughtering of cattle and sheep rising 16 per cent and 67 per cent, respectively. A decline was indicated in the production of the dairy industry. Tobacco releases recorded further increases in August, cigarettes made available having been 27 per cent greater.



The index of cotton consumption rose from 95.9 to 104.7, a gain of 9.2 per cent. The output of newsprint was greater than in any other month, the index showing a slight increase over July after seasonal adjustment. The records for the iron and steel industry were unfavourable in August, declines having been shown in the production of pig iron and steel ingots and castings.

The new business obtained by the construction industry, which had been heavy in the early months of the year, showed contraction in August. The index of electric power output receded from 168.2 to 164.3.

The distribution of commodities based on railway traffic, internal and external trade showed a gain in August, the index moving up from 178.6 to 183.4. The index of exports, after the usual adjustments, rose 30.5 per cent to 254.6.

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#### World Price Movements In First Half of 1946

World wholesale price levels in June, 1946, approximately ten months after V-J Day, showed a renewal of advances which had been interrupted in 1945. Price increases considerably outnumbered declines, and the latter were smaller than that in the second half of 1945 when declines had been preponderant. It is of interest to note that in the latter half of 1919, the corresponding period following the end of World War I, price movements showed a sharp recovery from early post-war recession. This tendency developed into an inflationary advance which continued to the middle of 1920. While upturns in the first half of 1946 were not generally commensurate with those in the latter half of 1919, tendencies in price behaviour during these two periods were similar.

In Canada and the United States, wholesale price levels advanced 5.0 and 5.4 per cent respectively between December, 1945 and June, 1946. These were the largest increases recorded for any comparable period of time since general price control regulations were established in 1941 and 1942. Wholesale price series in both countries showed contrasts to price movements in the wartime period, when farm products prices contributed most heavily to gains. In the United States Bureau of Labor index, agricultural and non-agricultural products shared almost equally in the advance throughout the first half of 1946. In Canada, gains for industrial products were considerably greater than for farm products.

The United Kingdom Board of Trade wholesale index showed a rise of 2.4 per cent between December, 1945 and June, 1946. Industrial materials and manufactures were chiefly responsible for the advance, with a total increase of 3.5 per cent, as compared with 0.5 per cent for food and tobacco. Sweden and Switzerland continued to record declines, but these were smaller than in 1945.

Index numbers for Australia and South Africa showed small gains, in contrast to losses registered in the preceding six months. The wholesale price index for Calcutta, India advanced 14.1 per cent between December, 1945 and June, 1946, reaching the highest level since October, 1943.

Cost-of-living series also recorded larger gains and fewer declines in the first half of 1946. Advances of 2.9 per cent and 2.6 per cent for Canada and the United States, respectively, were substantial compared with changes which have been the rule for the past two years. In the United States, temporary suspension of O.P.A. controls on June 30 was followed by a sharp rise of 5.8 per cent in the July consumers' price index to a level 43 per cent higher than August, 1939 and only 5.6 per cent below the all-time high of June, 1920.

Index numbers of living costs in the United Kingdom and Switzerland showed no change between December, 1945 and June, 1946. Large increases continued to be shown by Latin-American countries, e.g., 14.1 per cent for Mexico, and 4.3 per cent for Lima, Peru.

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#### Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers in Canada amounted to 541,433 at the end of August, all of which were of domestic origin, compared with 538,770 at the end of July, and 641,808 at the end of August last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Calf and kip skins on hand decreased from 539,599 at the end of July to 508,188. Stocks of other types at the end of August included 70,327 dozen sheep and lamb skins, 255,185 goat and kid skins and 22,870 horse hides.

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### Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for 96 per cent of the total Canadian production amounted to \$4,899,623 in August compared with \$4,965,209 in July, and \$5,482,586 in June, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. In August the trade sales -- exclusive of water paints -- accounted for about 47 per cent of the total, industrial sales for 38 per cent, water paints for four per cent, and unclassified sales for 11 per cent. During the first eight months of the current year sales aggregated \$40,483,701.

### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended October 5 reached a new high for the year at 81,441 cars compared with 76,376 cars in the same week of last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. From the preceding week the increase was 1,735 cars.

Commodity groups showing the largest increases over 1945 included fresh fruits with an advance of 822 cars, coal 1,686 cars, ores and concentrates 929 cars, sand, stone, brick, etc. 1,049 cars, lumber, lath and shingles 841 cars, gasoline and petroleum products 915 cars, and l.c.l. merchandise 2,143 cars.

The present increase in loadings distorts somewhat the comparison with 1945 railway traffic in that the average load per car has dropped considerably below that of 1945.

### Population of Municipalities in Saskatchewan

Preliminary counts of the population in 1946 of four of the 18 census divisions into which the Province of Saskatchewan is divided have been completed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. As compared with 1941, declines were registered in each of these divisions. Population of census division number three fell from 38,648 in 1941 to 32,395 in 1946, that of census division number four from 22,300 to 19,358, census division number nine from 62,334 to 55,099, and that of census division number 16 from 53,212 to 46,955.

### Reports Issued During the Week

1. Population for Completed Census Divisions, Rural municipalities, Cities, Towns and incorporated Villages of Saskatchewan, 1946 (10 cents).
2. Net Income of Farm Operators from Farming Operations, 1938 to 1945 (25 cents).
3. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways - Weekly (10 cents).
4. Salt, July (10 cents).
5. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, August (10 cents).
6. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, July (10 cents).
7. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, June (10 cents).
8. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, October 1 (10 cents).
9. Production of Root, Fodder and Late-Sown Crops, 1946 (10 cents).
10. World Price Movements, First Half of 1946 (25 cents).
11. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, August (10 cents).
12. Domestic-Type Electric Refrigerators, August (10 cents).
13. Domestic Washing Machines, August (10 cents).
14. Stocks of Fish in Cold Storage, October 1 (10 cents).
15. Higher Education in Canada, 1943-44 (35 cents).
16. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, October 1 (10 cents).

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