Catalogue 21-522E

Farming Facts 1992

Statistical Insights on Canadian Agriculture

75 Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Including Highlights from the 1991 Census of Agriculture

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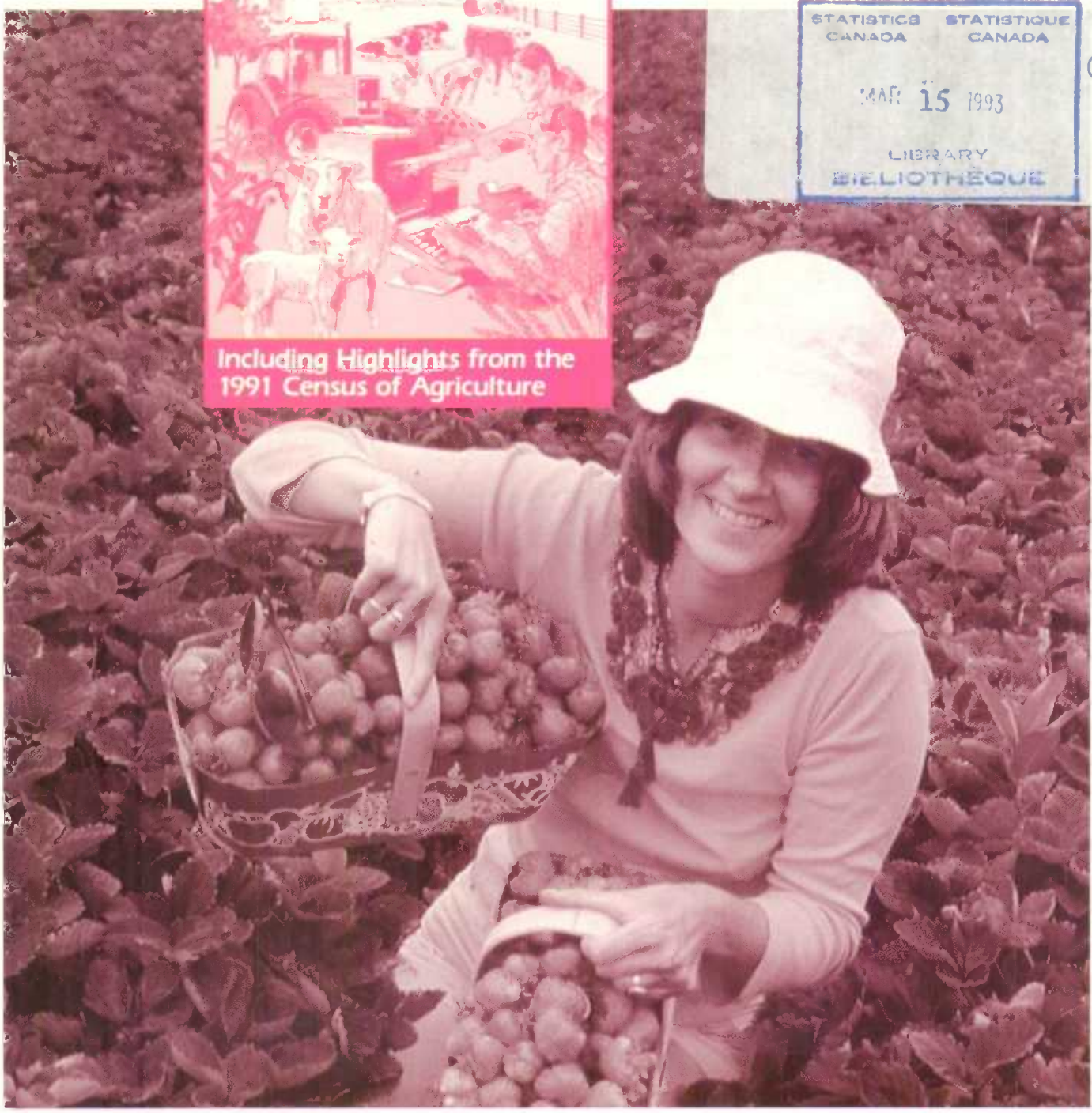

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Note of Appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing cooperation involving Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses and governments. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

Sources

All data in this publication are obtained from **Census of Agriculture**, unless otherwise indicated.

A **census farm** is an agricultural holding that produces an agricultural product intended for sale. This broad definition is used to obtain an inventory of all the agricultural products and resources in Canada. Totals may not add due to rounding procedures.

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

..	figures not available
...	figures not appropriate or not applicable
-	nil or zero
- -	amount too small to be expressed
p	preliminary figures
r	revised figures
x	confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified

Conversion Factors

1 acre = 0.40 hectare	1 hectare = 2.5 acres	1 arpent = 0.85 acre
1 acre = 1.18 arpents	1 hectare = 2.9 arpents	1 arpent = 0.34 hectare

∞ The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.

Introduction

Statistics Canada is an independent federal agency with the mandate to collect information on all aspects of Canadian society. Data are assembled in an unbiased manner and all information is confidential; it is only available on an amalgamated basis and the individual respondent to the survey cannot be identified.

In its endeavour to provide information on crops, livestock and finance, the agriculture statistics program makes use of a variety of in-person, telephone, and mail-back surveys, the method chosen depending on the type and complexity of the survey.

To keep respondent burden to a minimum, **Statistics Canada** cooperates extensively with federal and provincial departments of agriculture, provincial statistical agencies, and other federal and provincial departments in the collection of aggregate data and the development of agricultural statistics. For instance, the Remote Sensing Unit uses satellite images to arrive at potato estimates in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The **Census of Agriculture** is a nationwide stocktaking involving the collection of agricultural data from every farm in Canada. The first census in the new Dominion of Canada took place in 1871, at a time when agriculture was the dominant economic activity for most Canadians. Although less than 4 % of Canada's total population now live on farms, agriculture continues to be a vital part of the country's economy.

One of the publications of the Agriculture Division is **Farming Facts** which has been published for several years; it provides a general profile of Canadian agriculture. In the 1992 edition of **Farming Facts** special emphasis has been placed on data from the **1991 Census of Agriculture**.

On June 4, 1991, every farm operator was asked to answer questions on crops, livestock, income, paid agricultural labour, land management practices and other topics.

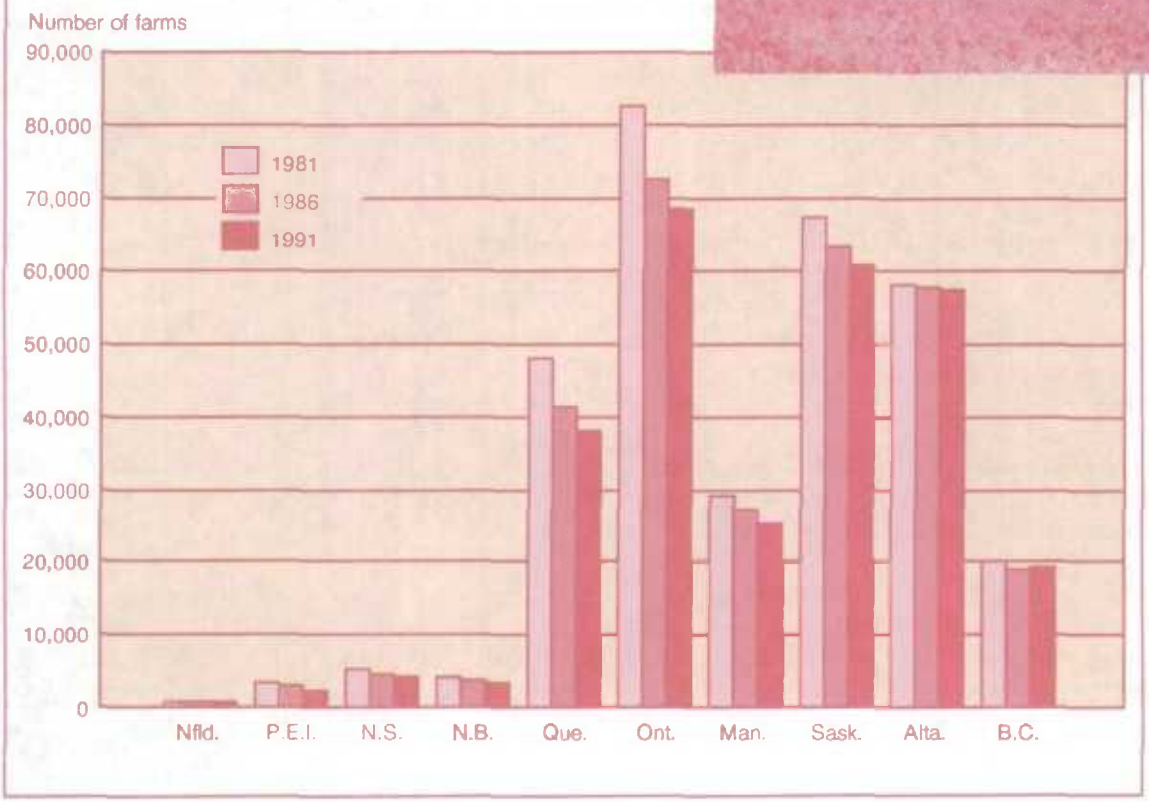
The **1991 Census of Agriculture** also allowed, for the first time, for more than one farm operator per farm to be named, to reflect the role of women as decision-makers in the farming industry.

Much of the data from the **1991 Census of Agriculture** have now been compiled, and the results are available to decision makers, such as individuals, professionals, agricultural associations, businesses, industries and all levels of government, to plan marketing, production, negotiation and legislative strategies and for you to discover.

Census Farms

- The 50-year downward trend in the number of farms is continuing. From a peak of 732,832 in 1941, the number of farms stood at 280,043 in 1991, down 4.5% from 1986. However, this is the smallest decrease since 1941.
- British Columbia (1%) and Newfoundland (11%) are the only two provinces where the overall number of farms increased between 1986 and 1991. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, the provinces with the second and third highest number of farms respectively, the decrease was at a rate smaller than the national average.

Census Farms by Province, 1981, 1986 and 1991



1991 Census of Agriculture Farms

Newfoundland	725	Ontario	68,633
Prince Edward Island	2,361	Manitoba	25,706
Nova Scotia	3,980	Saskatchewan	60,840
New Brunswick	3,252	Alberta	57,245
Quebec	38,076	British Columbia	19,225
		Canada	**280,043**

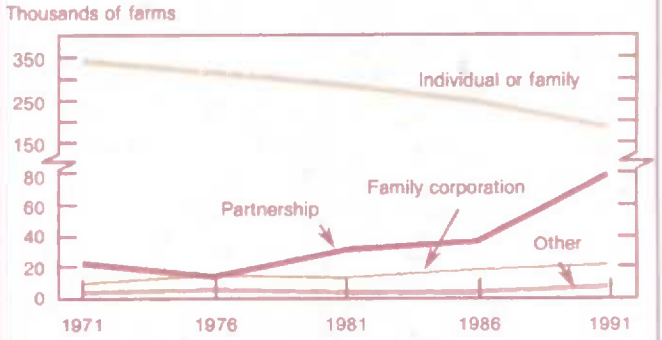
Census Farms by Gross Farm Receipts

- Larger farms (gross farm receipts of $50,000 or over in constant 1990 dollars) account for a bigger share of the agricultural sector as numbers increased 6% to 118,365 in 1991, from 111,414 in 1986. The number of large farms decreased in three provinces: Prince Edward Island (-4%), New Brunswick (-4%) and Ontario (-1%).
- Forty-two percent of all Census farms reported total gross farm receipts of $50,000 or over in 1990. At the provincial level, Quebec had the largest proportion of these farms with 50%, while British Columbia showed the lowest percentage with 23%.

Operating Arrangements on Canadian Farms

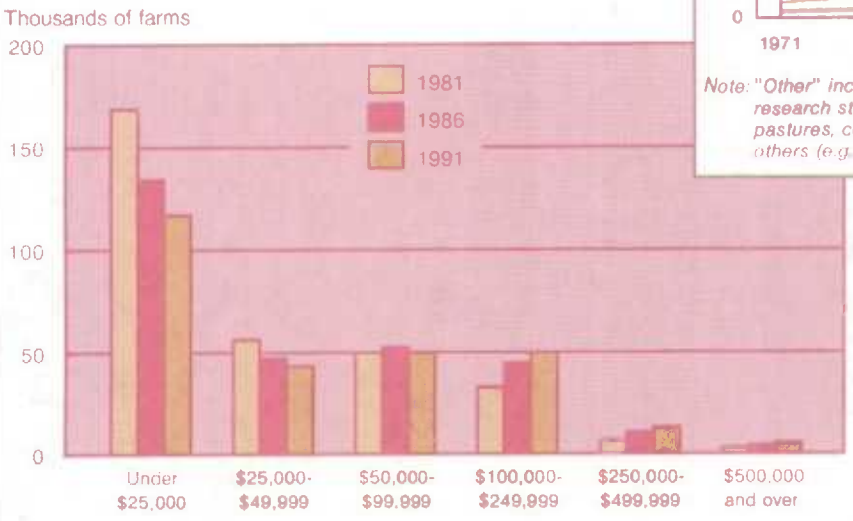
- In 1991, family-operated farms accounted for 98.2% of all census farms in Canada. Non-family corporations represented 1.4% of total farms, and the remaining 0.4% was made up of institutional farms, community pastures, and Hutterite colonies.
- Partnerships made up 28% of family-operated farms in 1991, up from 12% in 1986, while over the same period, family corporations rose to 7% from 5%.

Operating Arrangements on Census Farms, Canada, 1971-1991



Note: "Other" includes non-family corporations, institutions (e.g. research stations, university farms, prison farms), community pastures, co-operative grazing associations, grazing reserves and others (e.g. Hutterite colonies, trusts, estates).

Census Farms by Total Gross Farm Receipts (1990 constant dollars), Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991



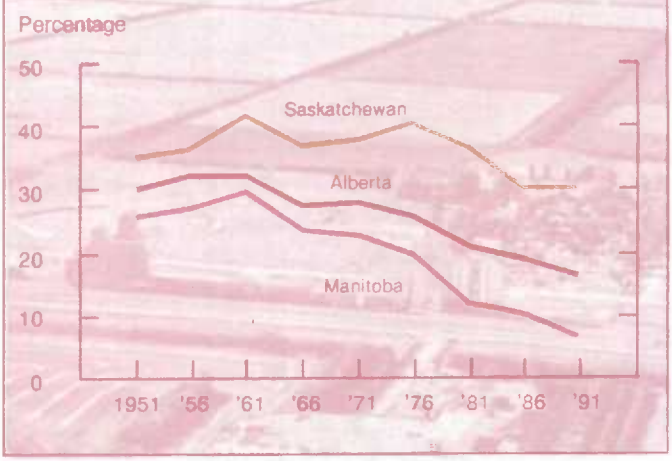
Farm Size

- The increase in average farm size between 1986 and 1991 was the second smallest registered in census history. During that period, the average size of farms increased 5% to 600 acres. The smallest increase ever recorded was for the period 1976-1981 when the average farm size increased by 2.4%.
- The most common farm size category in Canada was 70 to 239 acres: 30% (83,000) of all farms belonged to that group. Farms reporting 1600 acres and over accounted for 8% (23,000) of the farms.
- In 1871, on average, New Brunswick farms were the largest with 123 acres while Quebec had the smallest farms with 93 acres. One hundred and twenty years later, the largest farms on average were found in Saskatchewan (1,091 acres) while the smallest farms were in Newfoundland (161 acres).

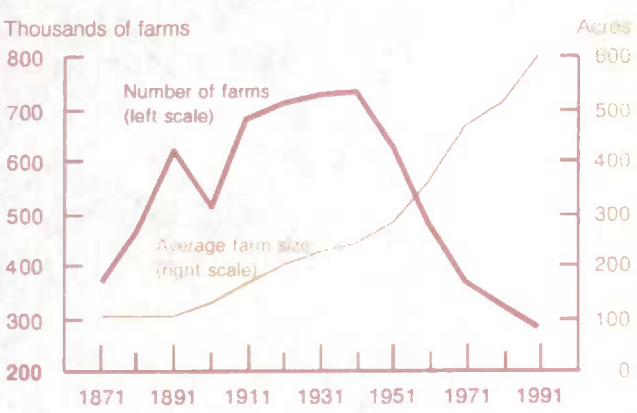
Summerfallow

- The area of summerfallow in Canada continued to decline in 1991. Acreage decreased 7% since 1986, down to 19.5 million acres.
- In 1991, the three Prairie provinces reported 98% of all summerfallow acreage; Saskatchewan had the largest share of summerfallow acreage (14 million acres, or 72% of the Canadian total).

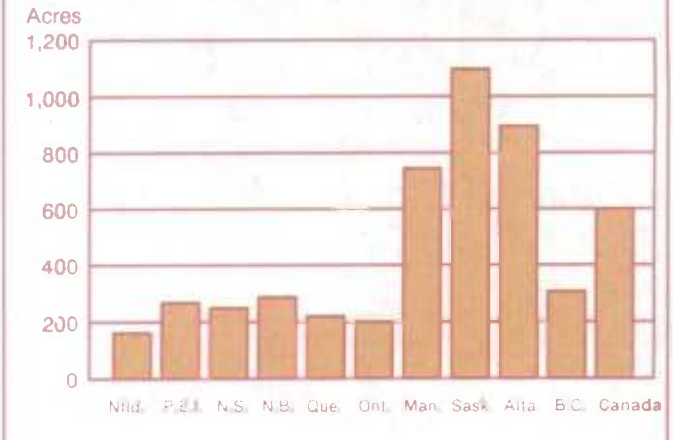
Percentage of Cropland in Summerfallow, Prairie Provinces, 1951-1991



Number of Census Farms and Average Farm Size, Canada, 1871-1991



Average Size of Census Farms, Provinces and Canada, 1991



Percentage of male and female farm operators

- Women represented 26% of all operators in 1991 (100,320 female operators out of a total of 390,870).
- British Columbia had the largest proportion of female operators at 35%, followed by Ontario at 29%. At the other end of the scale, Prince Edward Island (15%) had the lowest proportion of female operators.

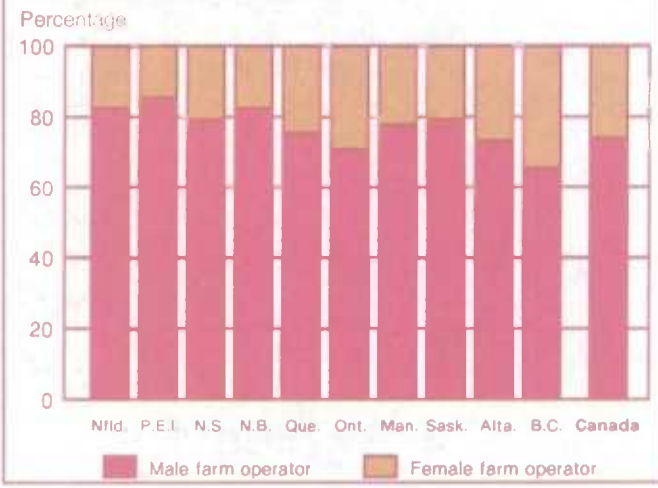
Distribution of farms according to the number of operators per farm

- Single operator farms accounted for 63% (176,935) of all farms. Newfoundland reported the highest percentage of single operator farms at 78% while British Columbia (53%) had the lowest.
- Farms with multi-operators represented 37% of all farms, with 2 operator and 3 operator farms reporting 32% and 5%, respectively, of the total number of farms. British Columbia had the largest proportion of multi-operator farms with 47% while Newfoundland had the lowest at 22%.

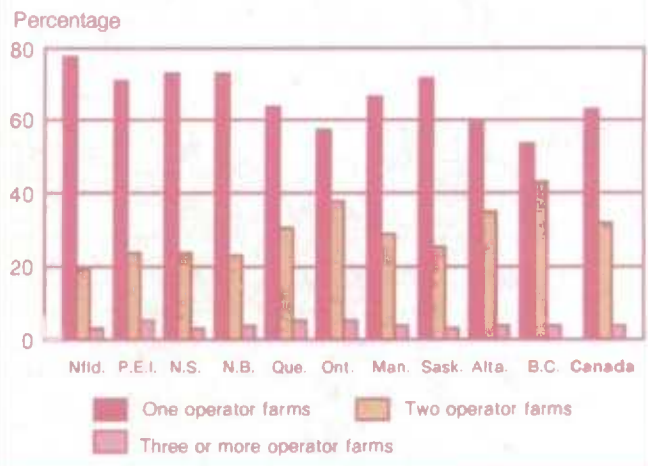
Average age of male and female farm operators

- Male operators tended to be older than their female counterparts. Male operators were 48.0 years old on average, as opposed to an average age of 46.0 for females.
- Quebec had the youngest farmers in Canada with average ages of 45.2 years for male operators and 41.7 for females. The oldest farmers on average were found in British Columbia with male operators at 49.8 and females at 47.2.

Percentage of Male and Female Farm Operators, Provinces and Canada, 1991



Distribution of Census Farms by Number of Farm Operators per Farm, Provinces and Canada, 1991



Average Age of Male and Female Farm Operators, Provinces and Canada, 1991

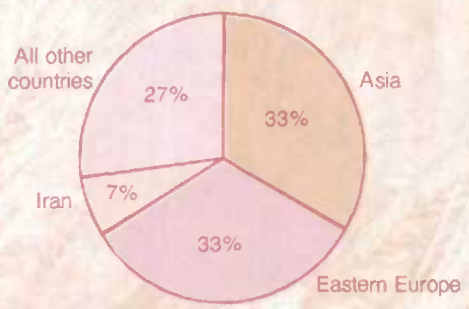
Field Crops

- Field crop acreage has continued its 20-year expansionary trend in Canada. It was just over 82 million acres in 1991, increasing by 1.0% from 1986.
- Wheat remains the number one field crop in terms of area, accounting for 35 million acres, or 43% of total field crop area. Spring wheat makes up 84% of total wheat area, followed by durum (14%) and winter wheat (2%).

Canadian Wheat Exports

- Canada experienced a 27% increase in total wheat exports in the 1990/91 crop year. Exports rose to 21.9 million tonnes from 17.2 million tonnes in 1989/90. Asia continues to be a large buyer of Canadian wheat, with 33% of the wheat exports.
- Canadian exports of wheat to Eastern Europe (the former U.S.S.R. and East Germany) doubled in 1990/1991. Exports were up from 3.6 million tonnes in 1989/90, to 7.2 million tonnes in 1990/1991.

All Wheat* Exports by Final Destination, Canada, 1990/1991 Crop Year



Total: 21.9 million tonnes

**includes wheat flour*

Sources: Cereals and Oilseed Review, Catalogue No. 23-007; Grain Trade of Canada, Catalogue No. 22-201.

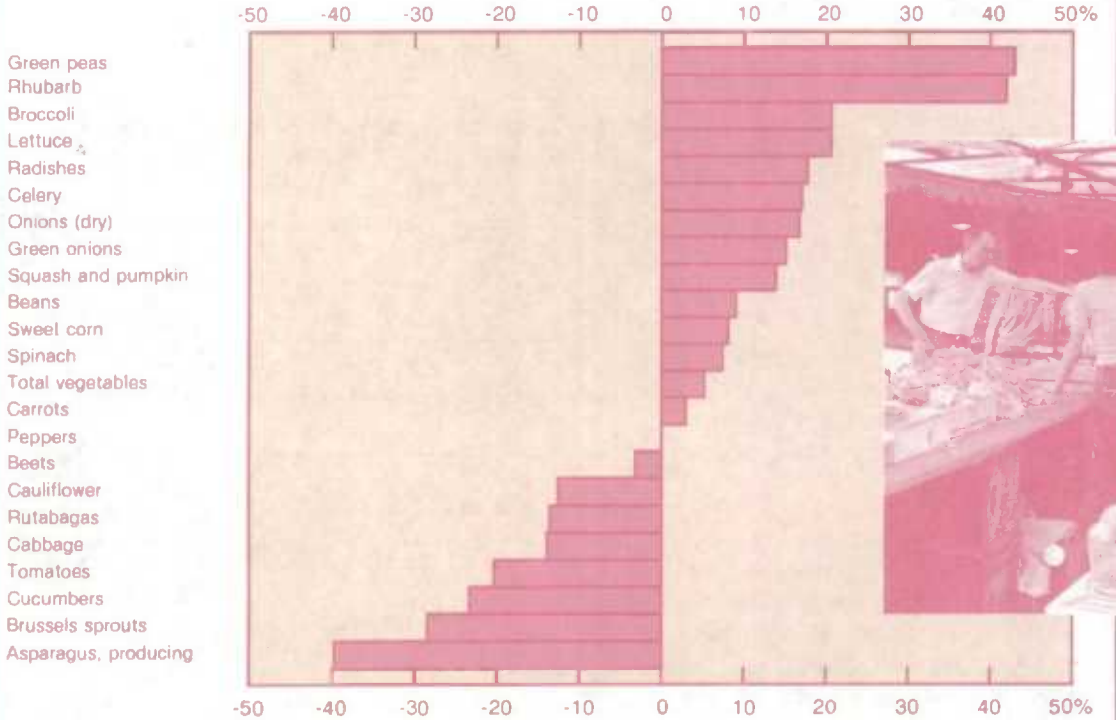
Area of Selected Field Crops, Canada and Provinces, 1991

(Acres)	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Total wheat	34,997,892	-	11,321	3,789	5,470	92,567	446,685	5,372,101	21,241,647	7,714,992	109,320
- Spring wheat	29,463,938	-	8,714	1,510	4,070	80,422	40,071	5,083,636	17,253,151	6,885,763	106,601
- Durum wheat	4,942,648	-	-	-	-	-	587	271,028	3,925,854	745,179	-
- Winter wheat	591,306	-	2,607	2,279	1,400	12,145	406,027	17,437	62,642	84,050	2,719
Oats	3,047,074	337	17,540	10,743	21,755	238,082	186,394	383,999	829,590	1,285,430	73,204
Barley	11,180,156	-	84,183	13,067	31,648	388,913	486,774	1,345,382	3,319,087	5,404,324	106,778
Mixed grains	1,031,438	46	40,742	2,289	2,997	63,427	400,742	68,697	83,431	360,757	8,310
Total rye	637,494	127	3,682	1,221	2,035	8,457	58,555	81,504	314,778	161,253	5,882
Corn for grain	2,732,235	-	465	3,808	662	725,893	1,891,687	99,973	548	8,670	529
Corn for silage	491,498	-	2,888	4,060	2,179	78,472	326,985	28,926	3,773	20,768	23,447
Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures	7,979,327	1,478	19,160	22,466	23,516	537,573	1,521,193	1,340,066	1,676,088	2,502,024	335,763
All other tame hay	6,237,911	10,597	105,301	144,276	135,989	1,591,621	1,037,835	365,316	622,373	1,754,421	470,182
Canola	7,762,385	12	-	96	16	1,854	64,346	1,254,742	3,359,032	2,982,130	100,157
Flaxseed	1,236,107	-	-	19	-	75	2,140	617,968	544,613	70,506	786
Soybeans	1,478,812	-	5,877	457	44	62,445	1,409,063	124	-	797	5
Potatoes	302,435	667	77,809	4,386	50,621	43,280	35,070	49,478	4,461	28,339	8,324
Mustard seed	279,274	x	x	x	108	97	x	16,312	202,743	59,872	x
Total dry field beans	235,496	-	1,705	273	168	7,681	152,290	39,694	4,265	29,352	68
Dry field peas	495,649	-	498	49	261	1,063	1,834	127,401	195,833	167,056	1,654
Lentils	589,297	-	-	-	233	x	530	133,536	442,813	12,182	x
Canary seed	237,436	-	-	-	-	-	x	20,091	215,068	x	-
Alfalfa for seed	148,965	-	-	-	-	174	2,833	55,638	61,042	26,440	2,838
Timothy for seed	87,258	-	x	x	-	506	2,736	29,716	3,799	41,521	8,939
Creeping red fescue	125,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	-	86,837	38,374

Selected Vegetables and Fruits, Canada and Provinces, 1991

Vegetables - Planted area (acres)	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Total vegetables	**302,936**	**1,199**	**3,059**	**9,462**	**7,145**	**90,378**	**154,493**	**4,174**	**1,044**	**11,536**	**20,447**
Sweet corn	89,026	1	114	1,018	710	27,600	50,501	828	459	3,615	4,181
Tomatoes	29,584	2	5	95	130	2,648	26,277	60	21	36	313
Green peas	48,727	2	1,702	1,896	3,697	11,470	21,778	32	37	3,553	4,562
Carrots	18,875	166	450	1,571	207	8,598	5,650	488	58	1,047	641
Cabbage	10,577	284	118	466	327	3,827	3,717	369	129	605	735
Cucumbers	6,940	1	15	86	68	2,465	3,462	138	56	244	406
Dry onions	10,876	4	17	140	11	3,566	5,935	535	25	223	421
Cauliflower	7,558	19	25	189	231	2,352	2,962	401	14	270	1,096
Tree Fruits - Bearing trees											
Total number of fruit trees	**13,772,747**	**1,134**	**5,755**	**863,696**	**157,263**	**2,300,421**	**6,157,496**	**5,711**	**918**	**1,403**	**4,278,950**
Apple	10,751,749	289	4,491	812,091	155,731	2,284,598	3,958,689	4,746	481	1,081	3,529,552
Pear	533,353	x	x	34,659	358	5,890	343,254	79	59	26	148,861
Plum and prune	249,864	607	613	9,017	604	6,708	176,515	388	284	98	55,030
Sweet cherry	187,553	x	x	1,539	x	1,455	57,660	228	29	6	126,511
Sour cherry	229,358	238	441	659	401	695	182,894	220	33	171	43,606
Peach	1,625,617	-	-	5,700	57	388	1,383,929	x	x	x	235,489
Apricot	76,683	x	-	17	x	x	12,379	x	10	x	64,219
Berries and Grapes - Area for harvest (acres)											
Total berries and grapes	**76,717**	**510**	**1,021**	**14,249**	**6,438**	**19,369**	**18,369**	**657**	**407**	**631**	**15,068**
Strawberries	12,918	194	181	653	761	4,428	4,115	506	246	230	1,604
Raspberries	8,516	x	23	87	90	1,736	1,116	119	x	87	5,207
Grapes	14,248	-	-	143	x	212	12,425	2	x	x	1,457
Blueberries	37,311	300	804	13,277	5,578	12,631	575	-	-	57	4,089
Cranberries	2,868	-	x	78	x	330	67	-	-	x	2,379

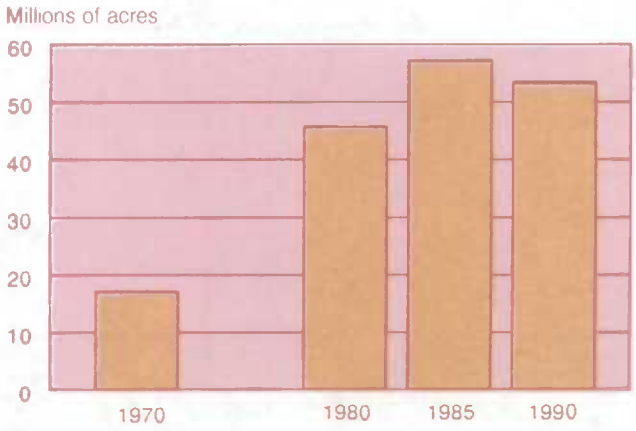
Percentage Change in Area of Selected Vegetables, Canada, 1986-1991



Use of Fertilizer

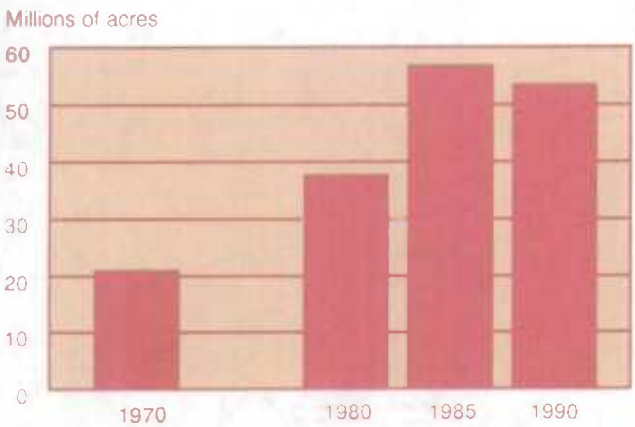
- The proportion of cropland fertilized declined from 70% in 1985 to 64% in 1990. However, this is still significantly higher than the 25% fertilized in 1970.
- Census farms using commercial fertilizer declined from 66% in 1985 to 59% in 1990. At the same time, 37% of farms reported using manure on more than 5 million acres of land; over 60% of this land was in Eastern Canada.

Area Applied with Commercial Fertilizer, Canada, 1970, 1980, 1985 and 1990



Note: Data for 1975 are not available.

Area Applied with Herbicides, Canada, 1970, 1980, 1985 and 1990



Note: Data for 1975 are not available.

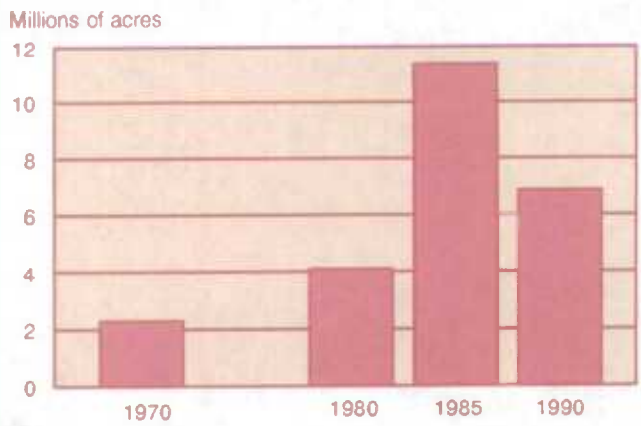
Use of Herbicides

- In 1990, 49% of farms used herbicides, a significant reduction from the 59% reported in 1985.
- The area applied with herbicides decreased by 6% between 1985 and 1990; this area of land now stands at 53 million acres. The decrease reverses an upward trend that began in 1970. During the period 1970-1985, the area applied with herbicides increased by more than 165%.

Insecticides and Fungicides

- The area applied with insecticides or fungicides decreased by 40% between 1985 and 1990. (The large 1985 figure was partly due to a grasshopper infestation in the Prairie provinces).
- The Prairie provinces accounted for 76% of the area applied with insecticides or fungicides, and for 43% of the farms reporting.
- In Prince Edward Island 27% of the farms reported using insecticides or fungicides, the highest percentage for a single province. Alberta had the lowest percentage with only 7% of its farms using one or the other.

Area Applied with Insecticides or Fungicides, Canada, 1970, 1980, 1985 and 1990



Note: Data for 1975 are not available.

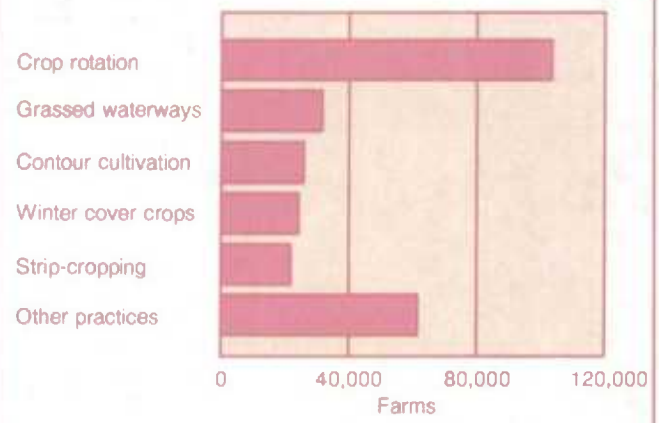
Soil Erosion

- To control soil erosion, crop rotation (using clover, alfalfa, etc.) was used by 37% of Canadian census farms in 1991.
- Sixty-four percent of Prince Edward Island farms used crop rotation, compared to 17% of British Columbia farms; 18% of Ontario farms used winter cover crops; 15% of Alberta farms used grassed waterways and Saskatchewan farms used strip-cropping (20%) and contour cultivation (17%).

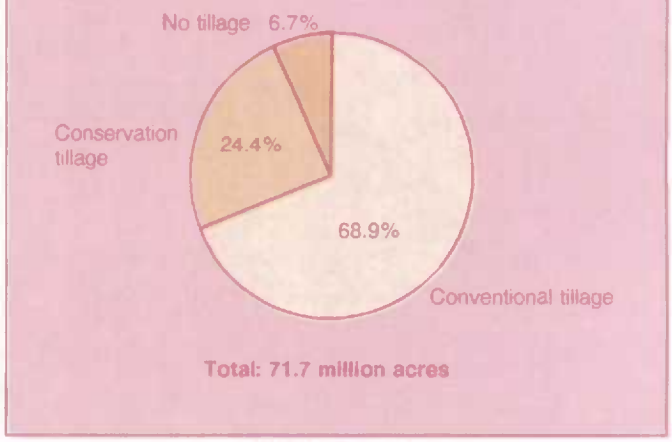
Tillage Methods

- Conservation tillage was used to prepare 17.5 million acres, or on one-quarter of the land seeded in Canada in 1991. No till seeding was used on an additional 7% of land.
- Soil salinity control measures were reported to be used by 24% of the farms in Saskatchewan. By comparison, in Manitoba and Alberta, 15% and 11% of the farms, respectively, reported control measures.

Soil Erosion Control Methods Employed, Canada, 1991



Tillage Methods Used on Seeded Land, Canada, 1991



Share of Seeded Land According to Tillage Method, 1991

	Conventional tillage	Conservation tillage	No tillage
Newfoundland	84.1 %	7.7 %	8.2 %
Prince Edward Island	91.2 %	7.9 %	0.9 %
Nova Scotia	88.3 %	7.8 %	3.8 %
New Brunswick	85.3 %	12.5 %	2.2 %
Quebec	85.2 %	12.3 %	2.5 %
Ontario	78.2 %	17.8 %	4.0 %
Manitoba	66.3 %	28.7 %	5.0 %
Saskatchewan	63.9 %	25.7 %	10.4 %
Alberta	72.6 %	24.3 %	3.1 %
British Columbia	83.5 %	11.9 %	4.6 %
Canada	**68.9 %**	**24.4 %**	**6.7 %**

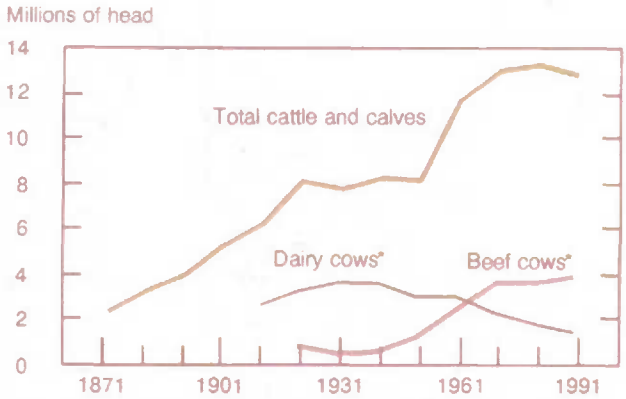
Shelterbelts

- The total length of shelterbelts in Canada in 1991 was 84,000 kilometres or 2.3 kilometres per reporting farm. If planted in a row, these trees would circle the equator twice.
- Prairie provinces reported the most shelterbelts in Canada in 1991. In Saskatchewan, 18% of farms reported 34,000 kilometres of shelterbelts for an average length of 3.2 kilometres per farm. In Manitoba and Alberta, 21% and 16% of the farms, respectively, reported shelterbelts.

Cattle and Calves

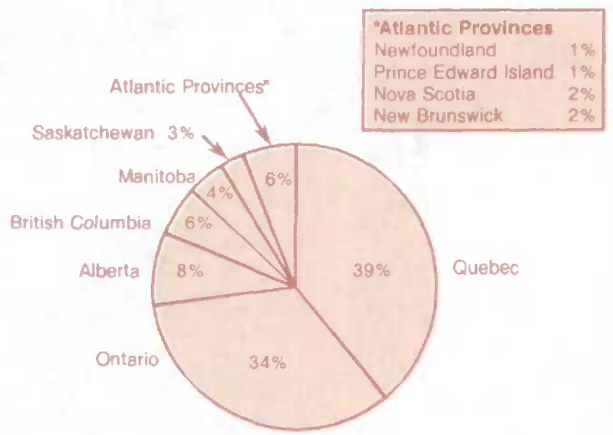
- Beef cows totalled 3.8 million head in Canada in 1991, an increase of 18% since 1986. Alberta had the largest share of the beef cow herd with 43%, followed by Saskatchewan at 23%.
- The Canadian dairy herd decreased by 10% from 1986 to 1991 and now stands at 1.3 million head. At the same time, the number of farms with dairy cows dropped by 22% to 40,000. The average dairy farm had 34 dairy cows in 1991, compared to 29 cows in 1986 and only 16 cows in 1971. In 1991, nearly half of the dairy cows were in herds of fewer than 50 cows.

Total Number of Cattle and Calves on Census Farms, Canada, 1871-1991



* *Breakdowns for dairy cows and beef cows only became available in 1911 and 1921 respectively.*

Provincial Share of Dairy Cows, 1991



Total: 1.3 million dairy cows

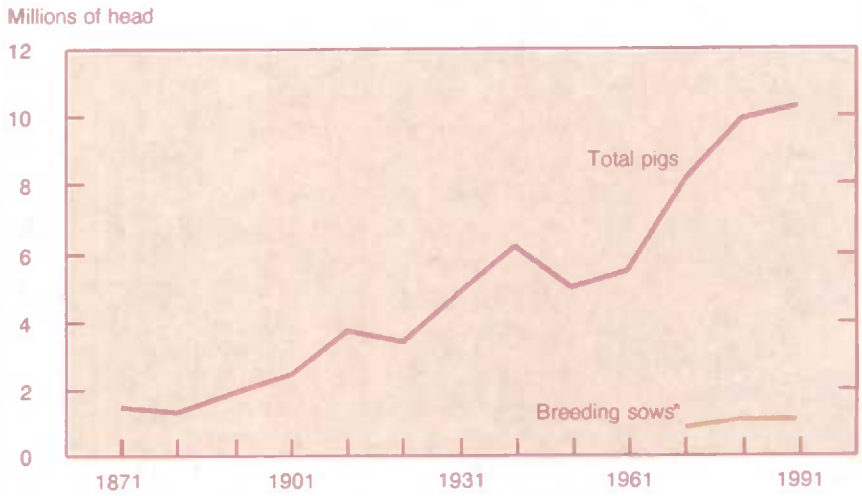
Percentage Change in Cattle Inventories, Provinces, 1986-1991

Province	Number of Head ('000) 1986	1991	Percentage Change
Newfoundland	7.7	8.4	9.4 %
Prince Edward Island	100.4	94.6	-5.8 %
Nova Scotia	132.6	128.6	-3.0 %
New Brunswick	107.1	105.1	-1.9 %
Quebec	1,525.6	1,445.9	-5.2 %
Ontario	2,441.8	2,286.0	-6.4 %
Manitoba	1,114.7	1,108.8	-0.5 %
Saskatchewan	2,050.6	2,285.8	11.5 %
Alberta	3,827.1	4,756.4	24.3 %
British Columbia	690.0	752.4	9.1 %
Canada	**11,997.6**	**12,972.0**	**8.1 %**

Pigs

- A census record of 10.2 million pigs was reported on farms in Canada in 1991.
- Hog production shifted from eastern to western Canada between 1986 and 1991, as eastern hog producers lost 5% of total hog production (just over half a million) to western producers.

Total Number of Pigs on Census Farms, Canada, 1871-1991



Provincial Share of Total Pigs, 1986 and 1991

Province	Percentage 1986	1991
Newfoundland	0.2	0.2
Prince Edward Island	1.2	1.0
Nova Scotia	1.4	1.3
New Brunswick	1.0	0.7
Quebec	30.0	28.5
Ontario	32.0	28.6
East	**65.8**	**60.4**
Manitoba	11.0	12.6
Saskatchewan	6.1	7.9
Alberta	14.9	16.9
British Columbia	2.2	2.2
West	**34.2**	**39.6**
Canada	**100**	**100**

Percentage Change of Pig Inventories, Provinces, 1986-1991

Province	Number of Head ('000) 1986	1991	Percentage Change
Newfoundland	16.2	15.6	-3.6 %
Prince Edward Island	114.8	106.7	-7.1 %
Nova Scotia	136.2	133.6	-1.9 %
New Brunswick	101.1	76.1	-24.8 %
Quebec	2,927.8	2,909.3	-0.6 %
Ontario	3,118.6	2,924.9	-6.2 %
Manitoba	1,071.2	1,287.2	20.2 %
Saskatchewan	599.0	809.0	35.0 %
Alberta	1,454.8	1,729.9	18.9 %
British Columbia	216.7	223.8	3.3 %
Canada	**9,756.6**	**10,216.1**	**4.7 %**

Sheep and Lambs

- Sheep numbers showed the largest percentage increase of any livestock category, up one-third since 1986 to almost 936,000 head in 1991.
- In 1991, 13,114 farms reported having sheep and lambs, the highest number since 1971. Average flock sizes ranged from 111 in Nova Scotia to 40 in British Columbia.

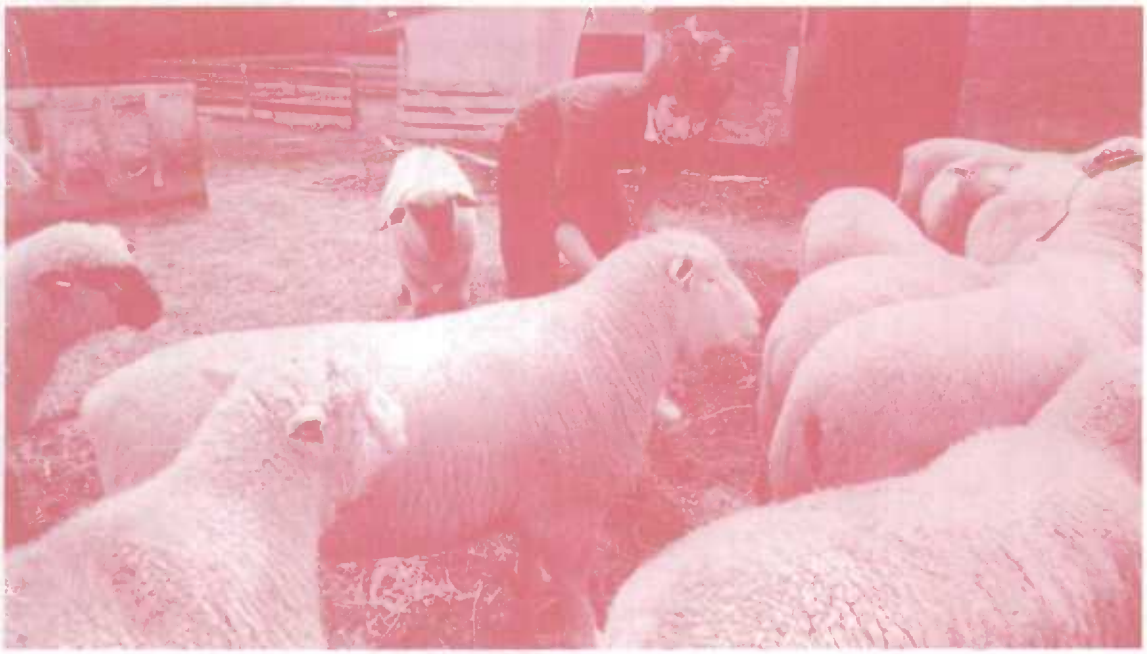
Other Livestock

- Decreases at the national level were registered in the numbers of foxes, mink, and horses and ponies between 1986 and 1991. The number of foxes, at 60,000, showed the largest percentage decrease of all livestock categories since 1986, dropping by 47%.
- The number of goats and rabbits increased between 1986 and 1991. Ontario had the largest percentage of these animals with 36% of the rabbits, 38% of the goats. Horses and ponies were more likely to be found in Alberta: that province accounted for 31% of the Canadian stock.

Total Number of Sheep and Lambs on Census Farms, Canada, 1871-1991

Percentage Change of Sheep and Lamb Inventories, by province, 1986-1991

Province	Number of Head 1986	1991	Percentage Change
Newfoundland	6,863	8,918	29.9 %
Prince Edward Island	6,795	3,394	-50.1 %
Nova Scotia	37,996	31,670	-16.6 %
New Brunswick	9,329	10,217	9.5 %
Quebec	116,025	121,253	4.5 %
Ontario	209,593	251,620	20.1 %
Manitoba	24,693	36,860	49.3 %
Saskatchewan	53,275	92,181	73.0 %
Alberta	179,123	305,642	70.6 %
British Columbia	57,243	74,136	29.5 %
Canada	**700,935**	**935,891**	**33.5 %**



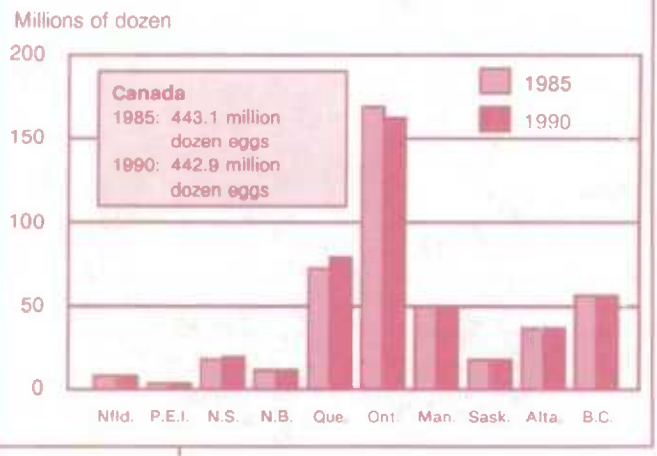
Poultry Inventories

- Hens and chickens increased in number by 8% to 95 million birds from 1986 to 1991. During the same period, the number of farms reporting hens and chickens decreased by 24% to 42,600.
- In 1991, turkeys increased in number for the first time since 1971, to 8 million, 5% more than in 1986. However, compared to 1986, there were 12% fewer farms reporting, down to 8,500 farms.

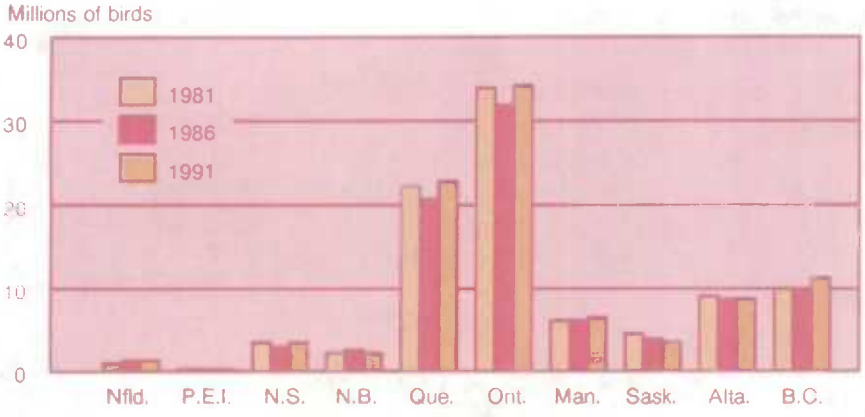
Egg Production

- There was no significant change in the production of eggs in Canada during the period 1985-1990. Ontario saw its share of production decrease from 38.3% to 36.8%, while Quebec's share increased from 16.3% to 17.8%.
- On average, in 1991, each Canadian egg producer surveyed produced almost 20,000 dozen eggs. Newfoundland had the highest average with 125,500 dozen eggs being produced per reporting farm. Saskatchewan had the lowest average with 4,400 dozen eggs per reporting farm.

Egg Production, Provinces and Canada, 1985 and 1990



Chicken Inventories, by Province, 1981, 1986 and 1991

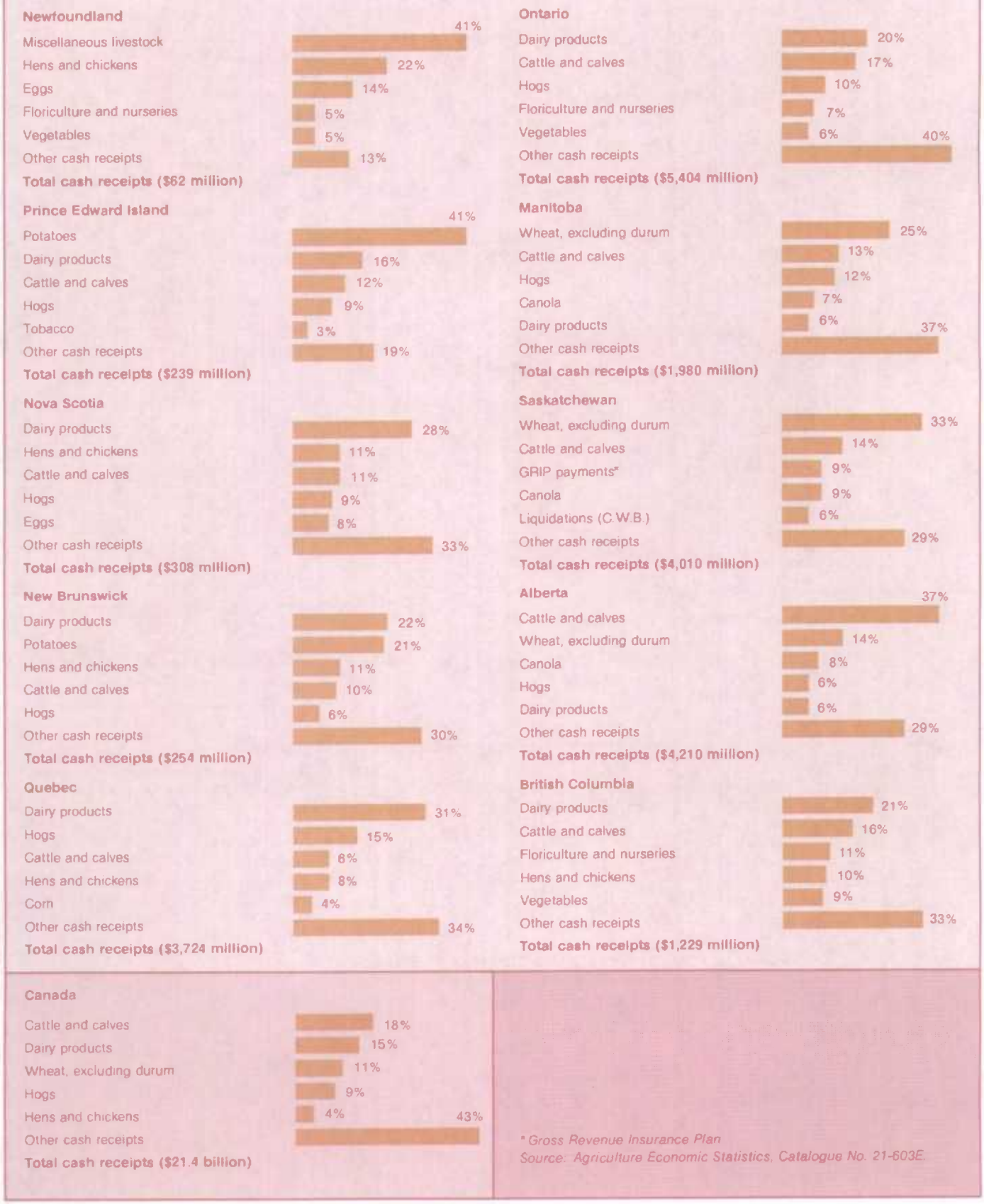


Note: P.E.I. chicken inventories for 1981, 1986 and 1991 were 223,000, 276,000 and 430,000 birds respectively.

Turkey Inventories, by Province, 1991

Newfoundland	4,915
Prince Edward Island	1,679
Nova Scotia	223,823
New Brunswick	153,937
Quebec	1,713,311
Ontario	3,288,508
Manitoba	792,422
Saskatchewan	284,833
Alberta	812,849
British Columbia	800,531

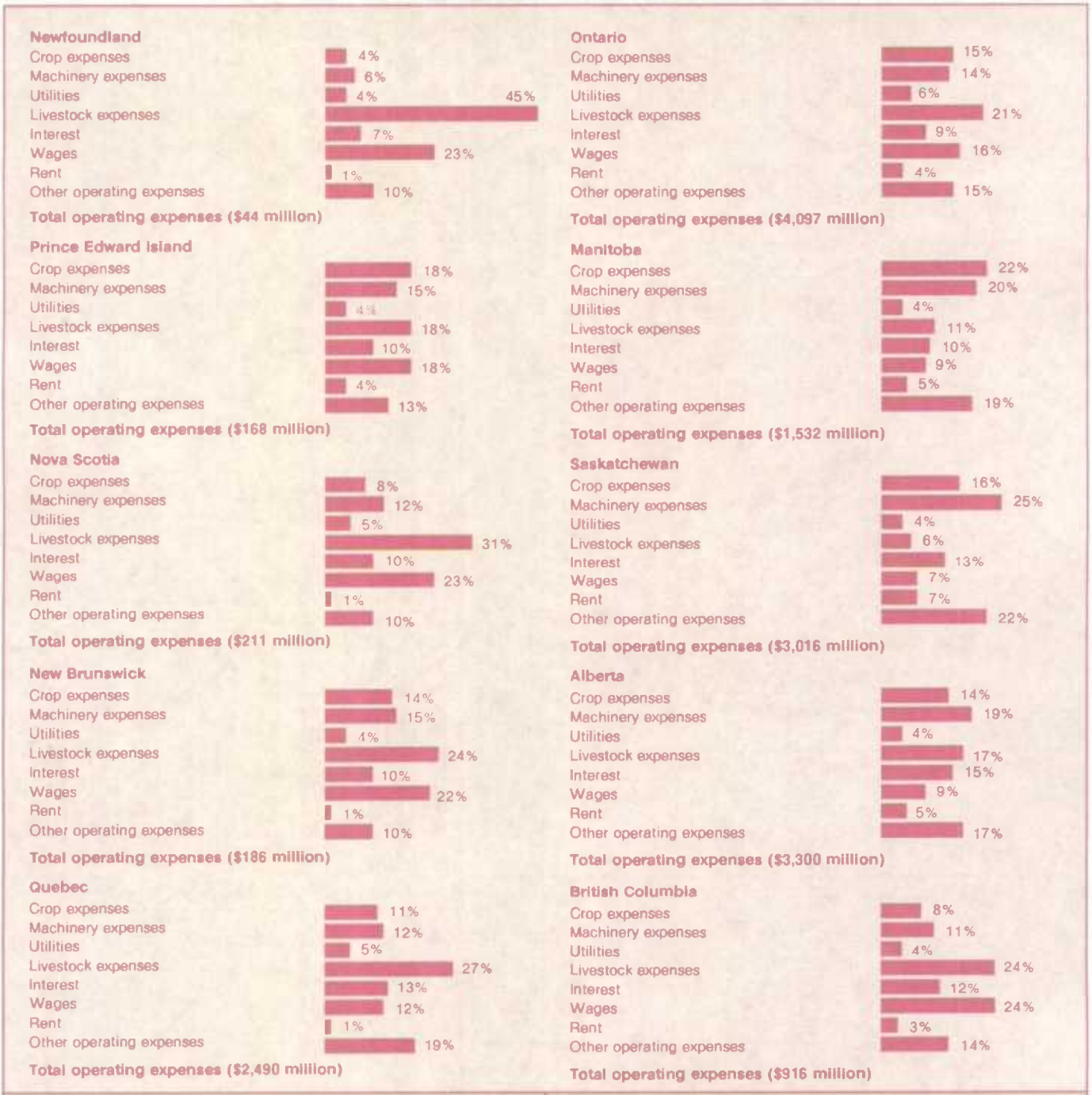
Farm Cash Receipts, Provinces and Canada, 1991



* *Gross Revenue Insurance Plan*

Source: Agriculture Economic Statistics, Catalogue No. 21-603E.

Farm Operating Expenses, Provinces and Canada, 1991



Notes:
- *These expenses are net of rebates, but do not include depreciation.*
- *Crop expenses include commercial seed, as well as fertilizers, lime and pesticides;*
- *Livestock expenses include livestock purchases, commercial feed, veterinary and artificial insemination fees;*
- *Utilities include heating fuel, electricity and telephone charges;*
- *Machinery expenses include machinery fuel and machinery repairs;*
- *Other operating expenses include property taxes, repairs to buildings and fences, irrigation, twine and containers, crop insurance, business insurance, custom work, stabilization premiums and other.*

Source: Agriculture Economic Statistics, Catalogue No. 21-603E.

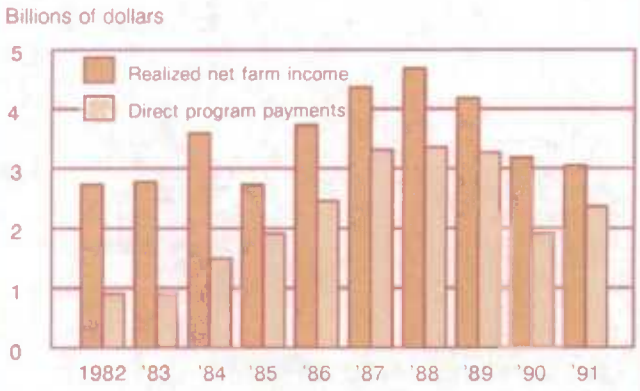
Realized Net Farm Income

- Realized net farm income fell by 4.2% from $3.2 billion in 1990 to $3.1 billion in 1991, due largely to a 2.9% decrease in net cash income (total cash receipts less operating expenses after rebates).
- The average realized net farm income for the years 1982 to 1991 was $3.5 billion which was 13% higher than the 1991 level of $3.1 billion.

Direct Program Payments

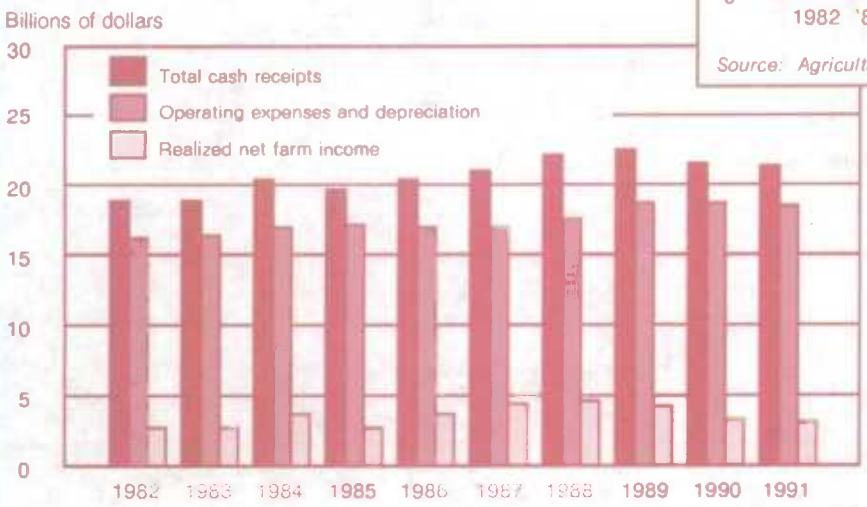
- Total net direct payments, including rebates, increased from $1.7 billion in 1990, to $1.9 billion in 1991.
- Direct program payments rose by $425 million, from 1.9 billion in 1990 to $2.3 billion in 1991.
- Producer premiums increased by $239 million in 1991 to $827 million.
- Rebates, paid directly to producers to offset operating expenses, fell by $13 million to $407 million in 1991.

Direct Program Payments to Farmers Compared to Realized Net Farm Income, Canada, 1982-1991



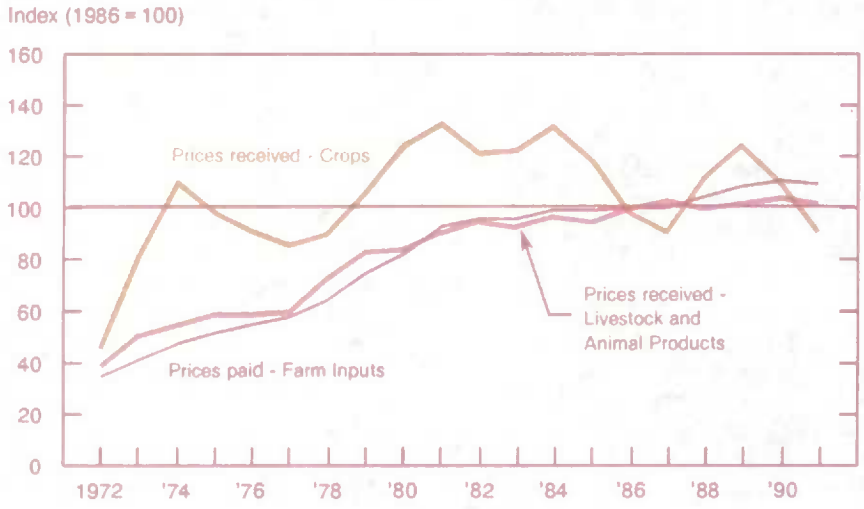
Source: Agriculture Economic Statistics, Catalogue No. 21-603E.

Realized Net Farm Income, Canada, 1982-1991



Source: Agriculture Economic Statistics, Catalogue No. 21-603E.

Selected Agricultural Price Indices, Canada, 1972-1991



Source: Farm Product Price Index, Catalogue No. 62-003; Farm Input Price Index, Catalogue No. 62-004.

How does a price index work?

A price index is a useful tool to measure the average percentage change occurring over time, as compared to a specific time period.

A base year (a time period that is used as basis for comparison) is established. In the graph shown, the base year is 1986, hence 1986=100. This means that the value of the receipts and expenses in 1986 is set at 100.

Through a series of calculations, an index is produced that represents the change in prices as expressed by a percentage: an index number over 100 indicates a price increase; an index number below 100 indicates a price decrease.

For example, in 1989, the Farm Product Price Index (crops) was indexed at 126. This means that in 1989, farmers received a price that was 26% higher than the price that they would have received in the base year, 1986, for the same goods.

The graph shown displays three such indexes:

(1) **Farm Product Prices Index (crops)**
The index of prices producers received for their crops;

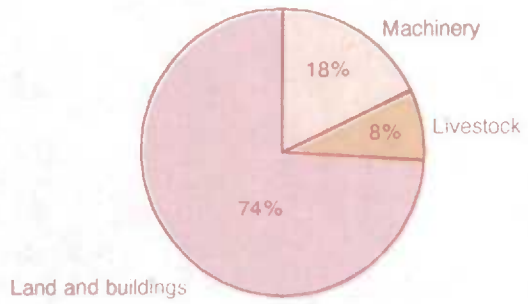
(2) **Farm Product Prices Index (livestock & animal products)**
The index of prices producers received for livestock and animal products;

(3) **Farm Input Prices Index**
The index of prices of inputs required for the production of crops and livestock products.

Farm Capital Value

- Total farm capital value was more than $131 billion in 1991. Land and buildings accounted for 74% of the total value, while machinery, and livestock and poultry accounted for 18% and 8% respectively. There was no significant shift in proportions between 1986 and 1991.

Distribution of Farm Capital Value, Canada, 1991



Total value: $131.21 billion

- In 1991, the average total farm capital value was $468,500 per farm, an increase of 25% since 1986. Ontario showed the highest average farm capital value with $593,000, followed by Alberta ($538,100) and British Columbia ($448,000).

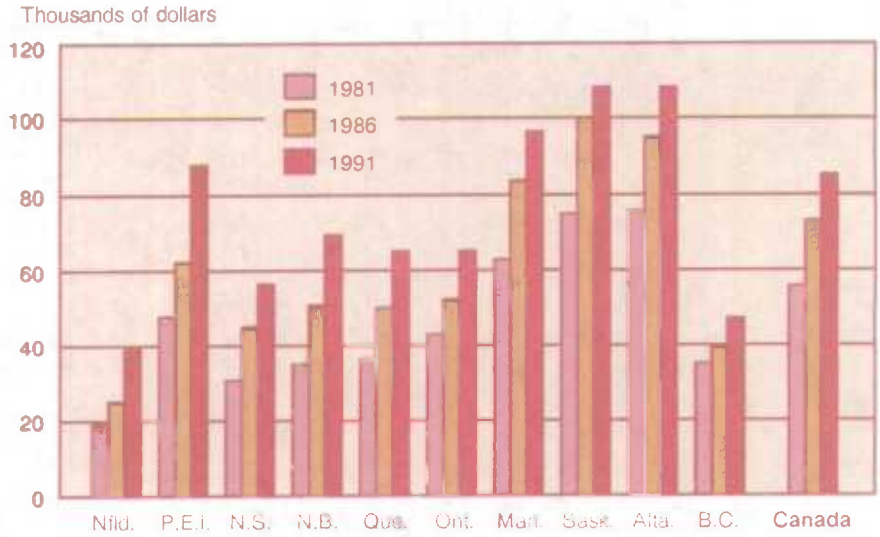
Farm Machinery

- The average value of farm machinery per farm reporting was $85,000 in 1991, an increase of 17% from 1986. Alberta had the highest average per farm reporting with $108,700. Saskatchewan ($108,300) and Manitoba ($96,300) were second and third respectively.
- The average value of cars used in farm businesses increased by 29% from 1986 to 1991, the highest increase of all farm machinery categories. Balers increased by 23% during the same period and occupied the second rank. The smallest increase recorded was for grain combines; their average value rose by only 1% during the same period.

Agriculture Historical Facts

- Canada's first farmer was Louis Hébert. In 1617, he and his wife, Marie Rollet, planted grain, vegetables and Normandy apples on land near Quebec City. The area where his farm once stood is now the site of the Cathedral of Quebec.
- Jacques Cartier brought cows from France when he made his first voyage to this continent in 1534. In 1606, cows were imported to Acadia, and in 1610 cows were shipped to New France by Samuel de Champlain. The Hudson's Bay Company helped in the shipment of cattle from England to the Red River Settlement.
- In the 1840's in Peterborough, Ontario, a farmer named David Fife chose a strain of wheat from a variety of samples. He called it Red Fife, and it became the main variety of wheat grown in Canada in the 19th century.

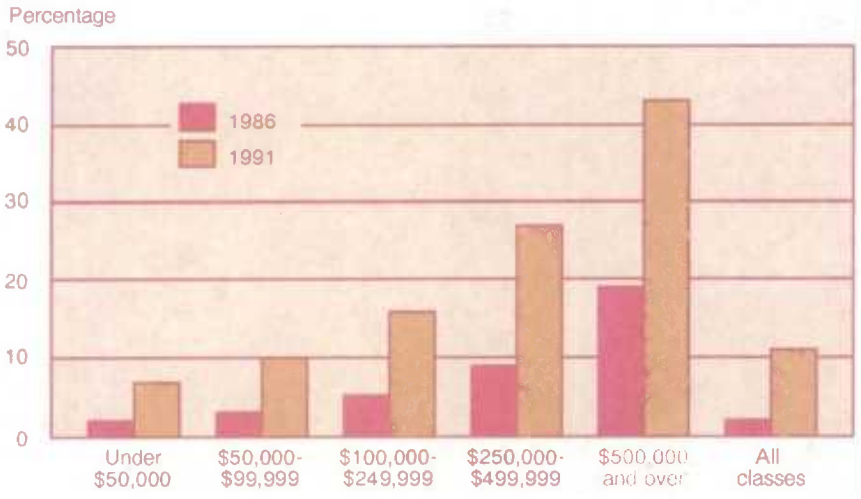
Average Value of Farm Machinery per Reporting Farm, Provinces and Canada, 1981, 1986 and 1991



Computer Use on Canadian Farms

- Computer use in farm management is becoming more commonplace as the percentage of farms that used them quadrupled from 2.6% in 1986 to 11.0% in 1991.
- Farms reporting sales of $500,000 or over are most likely to use personal computers in the management of the farm business; 43% of farms in this category reported a farm computer, up from 19% in 1986.

Percentage of Census Farms with Computers, by Total Gross Farm Receipts, Canada, 1986 and 1991



Some Highlights on Per Capita Food Consumption

- Apparent per capita consumption of 2% milk has steadily increased each year, except for 1989, from 5.8 litres consumed in 1960, to 55.9 litres in 1991. Concurrently, consumption of standard milk (3.2% butterfat) continued its downward trend from 72.4 litres in 1965 to 19.9 litres in 1991. Consumption of 1% milk, a relatively new product on the market, grew from 6.0 litres per person in 1990 to 8.6 litres in 1991.
- Total poultry consumption has generally been increasing since 1981. It rose again from 29.3 kg in 1990 to 29.4 kg in 1991.
- Pork consumption dipped from 33.1 kg in 1980 to 27.5 kg in 1990 and stood at 28.1 kg in 1991.
- Beef consumption continued its downward trend from 51.4 kg in 1976 to 35.3 kg in 1991.
- 1991 apparent per capita consumption of veal was 1.8 kg, and 0.9 kg for mutton and lamb.
- Consumption of fresh vegetables increased dramatically, from 34 kg per person in 1967 to almost 64 kg in 1989.
- Potato consumption fluctuates from year to year, averaging between 60 kg and 80 kg per person; in 1989, potato consumption was 66 kg per person.
- Fresh fruit consumption rose from 1967 through to the mid-1970s, then generally fluctuated just above 60 kg per person; in 1989 fresh fruit consumption was 63 kg.

WHO'S FIRST ?
- Selected agricultural statistics from the 1991 Census of Agriculture

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth
Number of farms Canada: 280,043 farms	Ont. 68,633	Sask. 60,840	Alta. 57,245	Que. 38,076	Man. 25,706	B.C. 19,225
Total area of farms Canada: 167,423,057 acres	Sask. 66,386,074	Alta. 51,425,111	Man. 19,088,868	Ont. 13,470,653	Que. 8,474,751	B.C. 5,911,605
Average gross farm receipts per reporting farm Canada: $88,665	P.E.I. $114,367	Que. $102,153	Ont. $97,205	Alta. $96,811	Nfld. $93,728	N.B. $92,579
Average number of maple taps per reporting farm Canada: 2,088 taps	N.B. 2,992	Que. 2,494	N.S. 2,121	Ont. 547	P.E.I. 403	Man. 265
Average total capital value per reporting farm Canada: $468,535	Ont. $593,048	Alta. $538,145	B.C. $448,075	Sask. $422,671	Man. $399,010	P.E.I. $398,786
Average value of farm machinery per reporting farm Canada: $84,937	Alta. $108,711	Sask. $108,344	Man. $96,288	P.E.I. $87,908	N.B. $69,027	Que. $65,208
Wages paid to family members as percentage of total expenses Canada: 4.72 %	B.C. 8.34 %	N.B. 6.31 %	Nfld. 6.00 %	Que. 5.85 %	P.E.I. 5.50 %	N.S. 5.22 %
Area of sunflower Canada: 206,049 acres	Man. 182,363	Sask. 17,536	Ont. 3,181	Alta. 2,849	Que. 88	B.C. 17
Total number of cattle and calves Canada: 12,972,038 head	Alta. 4, 756,365	Ont. 2,285,954	Sask. 2,285,844	Que. 1,445,906	Man. 1,108,780	B.C. 752,414
Total number of dairy cows Canada: 1,315,178 head	Que. 514,542	Ont. 442,996	Alta. 105,905	B.C. 74,919	Man. 56,106	Sask. 45,324
Area of blueberries for harvest Canada: 37,311 acres	N.S. 13,277	Que. 12,631	N.B. 5,578	B.C. 4,089	P.E.I. 804	Ont. 575
Average number of pigs per reporting farm Canada: 345 head	Que. 805	Nfld. 446	Man. 434	N.S. 406	Ont. 310	Alta. 281
Average size of chicken farms Canada: 2,224 birds	Nfld. 13,046	Que. 6,379	N.S. 5,651	N.B. 4,885	Ont. 3,035	B.C. 2,296

Yukon

Number of farms	113
Average capital value per farm	$205,420
Average gross farm receipts per farm	$17,529
Average operating expenses per farm	$17,141
Major stock raised	Chicken
Major crop grown	Tame hay

Northwest Territories

Number of farms	27
Average capital value per farm	$1,425,223
Average gross farm receipts per farm	$83,259
Average operating expenses per farm	$75,242
Major stock raised	Game animals
Major crop grown	Tame hay

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