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C.R. No. 14
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c. 1by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA
AGRICULTURAL BRANCHDominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Agricultural Branch: Ernest H. Godfrey, F.S.S.

Ottawa, February 24, 1927, 4 p.m. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics published to-day its annual report on farm values for the year 1926, comprising estimates of the values of (1) farm lands; (2) farm help; (3) farm live stock and poultry; and (4) wool, all compiled from the returns of crop correspondents.

AVERAGE VALUES OF FARM LANDS

The average value of the occupied farm lands of Canada as a whole, including both improved and unimproved land, as well as dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is returned as \$37 per acre, as compared with \$38 in 1925 and with \$37 in each of the two previous years. By provinces the averages are as follows, with last year's values given within brackets: Prince Edward Island \$46 (\$45); Nova Scotia \$36 (\$37); New Brunswick \$31 (\$34); Quebec \$53 (\$54); Ontario \$62 (\$67); Manitoba \$29 (\$29); Saskatchewan \$25 (\$24); Alberta \$26 (\$26); British Columbia \$80 (\$88). The average values in 1926 of orchard and fruit lands, including buildings, etc. in the fruit-growing districts are estimated to be as follows: Nova Scotia \$129 (\$108); Ontario \$124 (\$163); British Columbia \$320 (\$301).

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP

For the whole of Canada, the average wages per month of farm helpers during the summer season of 1926 were for men \$41, as against \$40 in 1925 and for women \$23, as against \$22 in 1925. In addition the value of board is placed at \$23 for men, and \$19 for women, both rates being the same as for 1925. The total wages and board was thus for men \$64 as against \$63, and for women \$42 as against \$41. By the year, the average for men, including board, was \$639, as compared with \$641 in 1925, and for women \$455, as compared with \$462. The value of the yearly board is given for men as \$255 (\$258 in 1925) and as \$213 for women (\$218 in 1925). By provinces, the average monthly wages for men and women respectively in the summer season including the value of board, were in 1926 as follows, with the averages for 1925 given within brackets: Prince Edward Island \$47; \$30 (\$47; \$31); Nova Scotia \$54; \$32 (\$56; \$33); New Brunswick \$57; \$31 (\$54; \$31); Quebec \$57; \$32 (\$56; \$32); Ontario \$58; \$39 (\$54; \$39); Manitoba \$60; \$40 (\$60; \$40); Saskatchewan \$67; \$45 (\$66; \$43); Alberta \$69; \$47 (\$68; \$49); British Columbia \$76; \$50 (\$72; \$47).

VALUES OF LIVE STOCK AND OF WOOL

The average values of farm live stock by ages in 1926 show for Canada a further increase for all descriptions, excepting for sheep, the average value of which remains at \$10 as in 1925. For Canada, the average value for horses under one year old was \$30, as compared with \$29 in 1925 and \$27 in 1924; horses one year to under three years were \$61, as against \$59 and \$54, and horses three years old and over were \$95, as against \$93 and \$90. Cattle under one year averaged \$14, as against \$12 in 1925 and \$10 in 1924; cattle one year to under three years \$30, as against \$28 and \$24; and cattle three years and over \$43, as against \$41 and \$36. For all descriptions, the average values per head for Canada are estimated as follows, with the averages for 1925 given within brackets: Horses \$72 (\$69); milch cows \$52 (\$51); other cattle \$31 (\$31); total cattle \$40 (\$39); sheep \$10 (\$10); swine \$16 (\$16). For swine, per 100 lb. live weight, the average is \$12, as compared with \$11 in 1925. The average price of wool per lb. is returned as 23 cents for unwashed and 30 cents for washed: the corresponding averages for 1925 were 25 cents and 31 cents.

By application of the average values per head to the numbers as returned in June last, it is possible to estimate approximately the total value of farm live stock in Canada for the year 1926. The numbers and values are therefore given as follows, with the comparative figures for 1925 placed within brackets: Horses: No. 3,558,849; value \$254,675,000 (3,554,041; \$245,764,000); milch cows: No. 3,951,335; \$205,816,000 (3,830,175; \$193,989,000); other cattle: No. 5,208,815; \$161,920,000 (5,477,123; \$168,037,000); all cattle: No. 9,160,150; \$367,736,000 (9,307,298; \$362,026,000); sheep: No. 3,035,507; \$30,273,000 (2,755,556; \$26,795,000); swine: No. 4,470,771; \$71,971,000 (4,426,148; \$69,702,000).

The estimated total value of these descriptions of farm live stock amounts for 1926 to \$724,655,000, as compared with \$704,287,000 in 1925.

By provinces the total values are as follows, the totals of 1925 being given within brackets: Prince Edward Island \$8,877,000 (\$8,957,000); Nova Scotia \$19,355,000 (\$18,449,000) New Brunswick \$16,845,000 (\$15,640,000); Quebec \$131,618,000 (\$128,852,000); Ontario \$236,061,000 (\$228,302,000); Manitoba \$57,799,000 (\$54,401,000); Saskatchewan \$135,622,000 (\$134,608,000); Alberta \$98,021,000 (\$97,162,000); British Columbia \$20,457,000 (\$17,916,000).

VALUES OF FARM POULTRY

The average values per head for Canada for each description of farm poultry are estimated as follows; the averages for 1925 are given within brackets: Turkeys \$2.94 (\$2.62); geese \$2.15 (\$2.03); ducks \$1.14 (\$1.08); other fowls 90 cents (87 cents). These averages, multiplied by the numbers as returned in June last, give approximately the total values. For the whole of Canada the numbers and values of farm poultry in 1926 are accordingly estimated as follows, with last year's corresponding totals within brackets: Turkeys: No. 2,147,814 (2,142,359); value \$6,313,000 (\$5,619,000) geese: No. 1,166,030 (1,185,139); value \$2,508,000 (\$2,411,000); ducks: No. 1,073,079 (1,103,606); value \$1,221,000 (\$1,197,000); other fowls: No. 45,254,549 (43,702,865); value \$40,928,000 (\$37,944,000); total poultry: No. 49,641,472 (48,133,969); value \$50,971,000 (\$47,171,000).

By provinces the total values of all descriptions of poultry are as follows, the estimates for 1925 being given within brackets: Prince Edward Island \$848,000 (\$1,015,000); Nova Scotia \$798,000 (\$808,000); New Brunswick \$973,000 (\$1,176,000); Quebec \$8,461,000 (\$7,676,000); Ontario \$20,177,000 (\$19,783,000); Manitoba \$3,955,000 (\$3,350,000); Saskatchewan \$7,121,000 (\$5,927,000); Alberta \$5,655,000 (\$4,963,000); British Columbia \$2,983,000 (\$2,473,000). The decrease in numbers and value shown to have occurred in the Atlantic Provinces may be attributed to the exceptionally late and inclement spring in those provinces in 1926.

GENERAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1927

The following is a brief summary by provinces of the remarks of crop correspondents, as made on schedules returnable February 5, 1927.

Atlantic Provinces.- An open fall has been followed by a mild open winter. Farm animals are reported generally to be in good condition. Only a few districts report any feed scarcity. Wool prices are down. Little farm help has been employed during the last year.

Quebec.- Mild weather prevailed throughout January. Cattle are everywhere reported to be in a healthy condition with an adequate supply of feed. The average value of horses is somewhat better than a year ago. Prices for sheep and swine have maintained the same level whilst milch cows show a slight decrease. Returns for poultry are satisfactory. Hired help is mostly used in rush times and paid for by the day.

Ontario.- Live stock are wintering well and are healthy. Feed scarcity is reported from only a few districts and in these a smaller number of young cattle are being fed. Horses and milch cows show an improvement in price. Little change is shown in the values of other cattle, sheep, or swine from a year ago. Poultry prices have improved somewhat. Reliable farm help is not too plentiful and is high priced. Domestic help for farms are not to be had at any price in most localities.

Manitoba.- The winter has been cold with much snow, and it has been necessary to do a great deal of feeding under shelter. Most districts state that feed is scarce and very dear. No disease has been reported. The market for horses, milch cows and beef cattle of the better type has improved, being a little higher than for several years. Keener interest is being shown in the poultry business and prices have improved. The heavy snowfall assures moisture for the early part of the crop season. There are good openings for the right type of farm help, both male and female.

Saskatchewan.- Although heavy snow in all parts of the province, except the southwest, is making this a hard winter for cattle and horses running out, so far the stock are coming through in fairly good condition. Feed is scarce and a shortage is feared if the winter is prolonged. There is an absence of any general outbreaks of disease although sickness is reported in scattered districts. Indications are that the livestock industry is on the upward trend.

Alberta.- Live stock have wintered in fair condition with no losses of any consequence. The supply of fodder is generally sufficient. The market for horses is still dull, although prices reported are higher than last year, as are also those for cattle. Prices for swine and sheep show little change, while the price of wool is reported as lower. Much wool is being marketed co-operatively.

British Columbia.- There is sufficient feed in all sections to carry over the winter. The demand for milch cows and swine is brisk. Poultry are steady with dump duty on eggs steadying industry.

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