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Ottawa, February 23, 1928, 4 p.m. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics published to-day its annual report on farm values for the year 1927, comprising estimates of the values of (1) farm lands; (2) farm help; (3) farm live stock and poultry; (4) wool, all compiled from the returns of crop correspondents; and (5) Production of farm eggs.

#### AVERAGE VALUES OF FARM LANDS

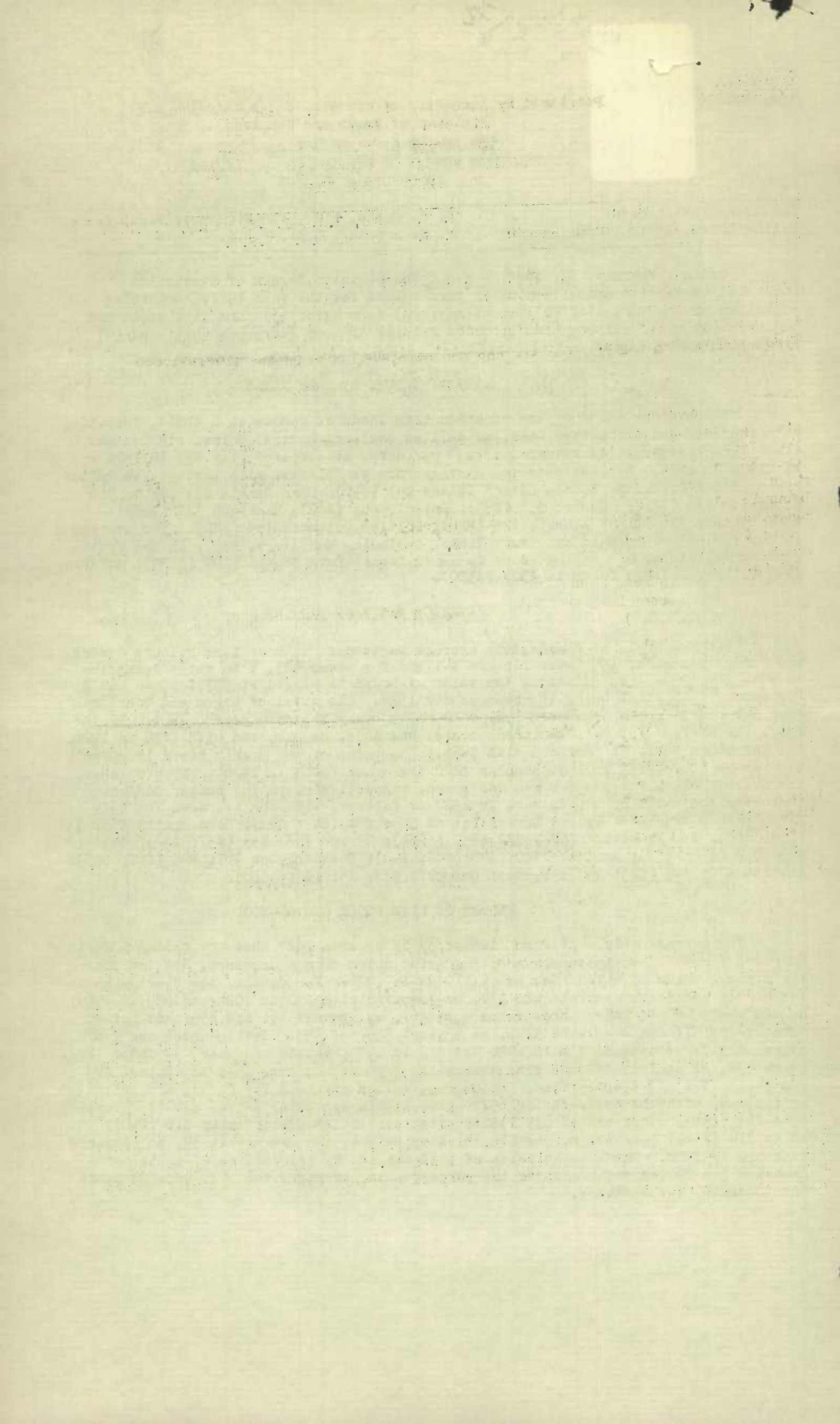
The average value of the occupied farm lands of Canada as a whole, including both improved and unimproved land, as well as dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is returned as \$38 per acre, as compared with \$37 in 1926 and with \$38 in 1925. By provinces the averages are as follows, with last year's values given within brackets: Prince Edward Island \$41 (\$46); Nova Scotia \$37 (\$36); New Brunswick \$30 (\$31); Quebec \$57 (\$53); Ontario \$65 (\$62); Manitoba \$27 (\$29); Saskatchewan \$26 (\$25); Alberta \$28 (\$26); British Columbia \$89 (\$80). The average values in 1927 of orchard and fruit lands, including buildings, etc., in the fruit-growing districts, are estimated to be as follows: Nova Scotia \$104 (\$129); Ontario \$143 (\$124); British Columbia \$321 (\$320).

#### AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP

For the whole of Canada, the average wages per month of farm helpers during the summer season of 1927 were for men \$41 and for women \$23, both rates being the same as for 1926. In addition, the value of board is placed at \$23 for men and \$19 for women, both rates being the same as for 1926. The total of wages and board was thus for men \$64, and for women \$42, both rates being the same as for 1926. By the year, the average for men, including board, was \$658, as compared with \$639 in 1926, and for women \$467, as compared with \$455. The value of the yearly board is given for men as \$262 (\$255 in 1926) and as \$220 for women (\$213 in 1926). By provinces, the average monthly wages for men and women, respectively, in the summer season, including the value of board, were in 1927 as follows, with the averages for 1926 given within brackets: Prince Edward Island \$46; \$31 (\$47; \$30); Nova Scotia \$55; \$30 (\$54; \$32); New Brunswick \$57; \$32 (\$57; \$31); Quebec \$58; \$33 (\$57; \$32); Ontario \$59; \$38 (\$58; \$39); Manitoba \$60; \$40 (\$60; \$40); Saskatchewan \$67; \$45 (\$67; \$45); Alberta \$70; \$49 (\$69; \$47); British Columbia \$78; \$51 (\$76; \$50).

#### VALUES OF LIVE STOCK AND OF WOOL

The average values of farm live stock by ages in 1927 show for Canada a further increase for all descriptions, excepting swine which show a decrease, and for sheep the average value of which remains at \$10 as in 1926. For Canada, the average value for horses under one year old was \$34, as compared with \$30 in 1926 and \$29 in 1925; horses one year to under three years were \$67, as against \$61 and \$59; and horses three years old and over were \$101, as against \$95 and \$93. Cattle under one year averaged \$17, as against \$14 in 1926 and \$12 in 1925; cattle one year to under three years \$38, as against \$30 and \$28; and cattle 3 years and over \$54, as against \$43 and \$41. For all descriptions, the average values per head for Canada are estimated as follows, with the averages for 1926 given within brackets: Horses \$76 (\$72); milch cows \$61 (\$52); other cattle \$39 (\$31); total cattle \$48 (\$41); sheep \$10 (\$10); swine \$14 (\$16). For swine, per 100 lb. live weight, the average is \$9, as compared with \$12 in 1926. The average price of wool per lb. is returned as 22 cents for unwashed and 29 cents for washed: the corresponding averages for 1926 were 23 cents and 30 cents, respectively.



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 1927. The numbers and values are therefore given as follows, with the comparative figures for 1926 placed within brackets: Horses: No. 3,421,857; value \$260,476,000 (3,398,114; \$245,119,000); milch cows: No. 3,894,311; \$236,626,000 (3,839,191; \$201,236,000); other cattle: No. 5,277,927; \$204,917,000 (4,731,688; \$148,742,000); all cattle: No. 9,172,238; \$441,543,000 (8,570,879; \$349,978,000); sheep: No. 3,262,706; \$32,004,000 (3,142,476; \$31,417,000); swine: No. 4,694,789; \$65,116,000 (4,359,582; \$69,958,000);

The estimated total value of these descriptions of farm live stock amounts for 1927 to \$799,139,000, as compared with \$696,472,000 in 1926.

By provinces the total values are as follows, the totals of 1926 being given within brackets: Prince Edward Island \$9,445,000 (\$8,877,000); Nova Scotia \$19,630,000 (\$19,355,000); New Brunswick \$16,592,000 (\$16,845,000); Quebec \$142,871,000 (\$131,618,000); Ontario \$261,673,000 (\$236,061,000); Manitoba \$65,107,000 (\$51,624,000); Saskatchewan \$140,925,000 (\$121,956,000); Alberta \$118,917,000 (\$89,679,000); British Columbia \$23,979,000 (\$20,457,000).

#### VALUES OF FARM POULTRY

The average values per head for Canada for each description of farm poultry are estimated as follows, the averages for 1926 are given within brackets: Turkeys \$3.08 (\$2.95); geese \$2.20 (\$2.20); ducks \$1.18 (\$1.17); other fowls 94 cents (90 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 1927 are accordingly estimated as follows, with last year's corresponding totals within brackets: Turkeys: No. 1,890,203 (2,088,296); value \$5,817,000 (\$6,161,000); geese: No. 1,135,155 (1,011,314); value \$2,496,000 (\$2,228,000); ducks: No. 981,032 (913,309); value \$1,154,000 (\$1,069,000); other fowls: No. 46,172,095 (46,095,597); value \$43,491,000 (\$41,579,000); total poultry: No. 50,178,485 (50,108,516); value \$52,958,000 (\$51,037,000).

By provinces the total values of all descriptions of poultry are as follows, the estimates for 1926 being given within brackets: Prince Edward Island \$950,000 (\$848,000); Nova Scotia \$879,000 (\$798,000); New Brunswick \$1,103,000 (\$973,000); Quebec \$8,724,000 (\$8,461,000); Ontario \$22,005,000 (\$20,177,000); Manitoba \$4,187,000 (\$4,352,000); Saskatchewan \$6,245,000 (\$7,341,000); Alberta \$5,483,000 (\$5,104,000); British Columbia \$3,382,000 (\$2,983,000). The decreases in numbers and values of total poultry in Saskatchewan was mainly in turkeys and "other fowl" due to the inclement spring in that province in 1927.

#### PRODUCTION OF FARM EGGS, 1927

The production of farm eggs by Canada in 1927 is estimated at 253,277,227 dozen of the value of \$80,110,010 as compared with 237,080,399 dozen of the value of \$66,198,285 in 1926. By provinces, the estimated production and value for 1927 are as follows: Prince Edward Island 4,104,160 dozen, value \$1,231,248; Nova Scotia 4,391,537 dozen, value \$1,317,461; New Brunswick 4,591,884 dozen, value \$1,377,565; Quebec 37,054,000 dozen, value \$12,227,820; Ontario 102,099,079 dozen, value \$33,692,696; Manitoba 18,693,055 dozen, value \$5,607,917; Saskatchewan 34,433,633 dozen, value \$10,330,090; Alberta 26,749,466 dozen, value \$8,024,840; British Columbia 20,629,854 dozen, value \$6,188,956; Indian Reserves 530,559 dozen, value \$111,417.

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GENERAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1928.

The following is a brief summary by provinces of the remarks of crop correspondents, as made on schedules returnable February 4, 1928.

Atlantic Provinces.- Livestock are reported to be in good condition. The weather is suitable and there is plenty of feed on hand. Horses are being imported to some extent and the prevailing prices are high, especially for heavy drafts. Prices for all classes of cattle are about average, while hog prices are somewhat lower.

Quebec.- The weather during the past month has been variable. There is plenty of roughage and grain feed. Livestock are in good condition throughout the province. There appear to be very few horses raised, necessitating their importation from the West, chiefly. Prices are variable. As for cattle, prices are on the incline, especially for good milch cows which are much in demand. There is a fair market for swine in certain parts of the province, also for hens and pullets.

Ontario.- Stock have wintered well and are in good condition, no difficulty having been experienced on account of the heavy snow fall. Feed is plentiful. There is a good demand for first class milch cows which have advanced in price, and also for heavy draft horses. Hog prices have declined in some counties, owing to the poor market. The farmers have received good prices for all varieties of fowl, especially turkeys. The prices of washed and unwashed wool are fair. Very few farms are changing hands.

Manitoba.- Livestock are generally reported to have wintered well. The weather has been ideal except for a few cold spells. There appears to be plenty of rough feed in most districts, but feed grain and oats are not so plentiful. Horses have not withstood conditions as well as other stock. The market is generally good for beef cattle, milch cows and horses, but very poor for swine which many farmers find unprofitable to feed owing to the low prices prevailing. The average prices for both classes of cattle are good, especially milch cows and young beef cattle. Heavy draft horses are in better demand than other classes with good average prices prevailing. The past season had a bad effect on turkeys. Fowl are bringing fairly good prices.

Saskatchewan.- The weather previous to the New Year was somewhat severe and hard on live stock and feed. Since then better weather has prevailed and feeding conditions have improved. Live stock are reported generally in fair condition and there appears to be sufficient rough feed in most districts, although in the areas where rust was bad, some complain of the poor feeding quality of the straw. Cattle prices are encouraging and there is a good demand for milch cows. Hog prices are not so favourable.

Alberta.- The weather has turned mild in most parts of the province. This has allowed stock to secure sufficient feed from the range, so that their condition is of the very best. Prices for all classes of live stock appear to be strengthening. Horses are commanding a better price as well as beef cattle. There is some improvement in hog prices which have been somewhat low. The influence of better crops is reflected on the market.

British Columbia.- Sufficient feed in all sections to carry over winter. Considerable demand for good dairy cows. Steady advance in price of beef cattle, hogs and sheep but offerings insufficient to meet demand. Egg production heavy, prices unsteady.



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