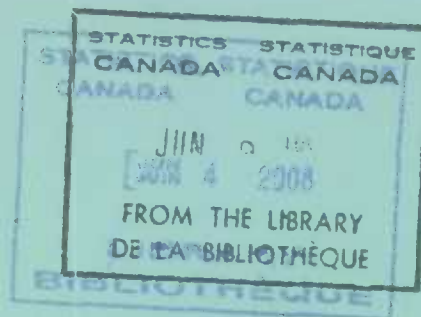


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1958 FARM SURVEY REPORT

No. 2

Farm and Farm Family Income, Farm Expenditures and
Resources in Canadian Agriculture

by

John M. Fitzpatrick

Joint Study by

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture Division

and

Canada Department of Agriculture

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DON: 3626321

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Agriculture Division
Special Projects Section

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PREFACE

This publication contains information on farm and farm family income, farm expenditures and resources for non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings. It is one of a series of publications arising from the 1958 Survey of Farm Expenditures and Income. The survey from which these results were obtained was part of a comprehensive study of Canadian Agriculture which was carried out under direction of the Agriculture Division with co-operation from the Canada Department of Agriculture and other Divisions of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Report Number 1, prepared by the Agriculture Division, contained aggregate statistics of farm expenditures, receipts and farm capital. A later report prepared by the Prices Division contained information on expenditures made for commodities and services used for family living purposes by families of farm operators.

Grateful acknowledgement is extended to the Advisory Committee, consisting of Mr. L.E. Rowebottom, Assistant Dominion Statistician; Dr. S.C. Hudson, Director General and Dr. M.E. Andal, Assistant Director of the Economics Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture; Mr. A.T. Davidson, Director of ARDA, Department of Forestry; Mr. David Kirk, Executive Secretary, Canadian Federation of Agriculture; Dr. W.J. Anderson, Director of Research, Agricultural Economics Research Council; and Mr. A.D. Holmes, Director of the Prices Division, Mr. C.V. Parker, Director of the Agriculture Division, and Mr. R.H. Campbell, Chief of the Interview Surveys Section, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This report would not have reached completion without the able and continuous assistance of the supervisory committee chairman, Mr. C.V. Parker. Special acknowledgement is given to co-worker, Mr. P.D. Marshall, who prepared much of the preliminary data on farm expenditures.

Walter E. Duffett

Dominion Statistician

SYMBOLS

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout this publication is as follows:

- nil or zero.
- amount too small to be expressed or where "a trace" is meant.

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INTRODUCTION

One characteristic of Canadian agriculture is its diverse nature. The Census of Canada illustrates this point in many tabulations, i.e., classification of farms by gross sales, by type of farm, acreages, livestock numbers, capital investment and tenure. However, little information is available on the distribution of income among farms and farm families as well as for farm expenditure patterns. "Farm Net Income",¹ the sole annual publication on farm income, covers only the aggregate components of farm expenditures, receipts and net income from farming operations. No comparative data are available for off-farm income received by the farm operator or farm family. Farm expenditure patterns, with the exception of a few principal items, have not been part of the Census of Agriculture since 1941. Research workers are thus at a disadvantage in developing income patterns, or in comparing farm and off-farm incomes, farm expenditures and resources for similar groups of farm holdings.

Agriculture as portrayed by the census includes a broad spectrum of individual land holdings. In 1951 and 1956, the "Census farm" was defined as a holding on which agricultural operations were carried out and which was (a) three acres or more in size, or (b) from one to three acres in size, and with agricultural production during the previous year valued at \$250 or more. The 1961 Census definition was somewhat more restrictive in that a farm was defined as an agricultural holding of one acre or more with sales of agricultural products during the past twelve months of \$50 or more. It is recognized that this broad Census definition includes both agricultural holdings which provide the main source of income to farm families as well as many agricultural holdings which do not.

In recent years, and particularly since the Census has provided economic groupings of farms, many users of statistics make selections of particular groupings of farms for studies of farm problems. Quite often, the holdings which have sales of farm products of less than \$1,200 per annum are not included. Regardless of the group of farms selected, the user has difficulty in determining the amount of income to be apportioned to each group, since the Census of Agriculture reports only gross value of agricultural products sold and not farm net income. To obtain some indication of the average level of farm net income, it has been common practice for users to divide aggregate provincial or national estimates of farm net income, derived from the only farm income series published on a regular basis, by numbers of Census farms.² Such a figure by itself has little meaning when applied to agriculture, since it conceals income relationships due to the extremely wide range of income received between small and larger farm holdings and the large number of Census farms which do not provide the main source of income for farm families.

Improved incomes in agriculture are very much part of the national goal. To meet this challenge, increased knowledge is required about the patterns of farm income, expenditures and resources, as well as the role of off-farm income in meeting farm family needs. The purpose of this study is to provide, for the first time, needed information from a national sample on farm income, farm family income, farm expenditures and farm resources for similar groups of agricultural holdings.

Objectives of the Study

1. To develop an analytical approach that will provide an improved portrayal of income and expenditures within Agriculture;
2. to show the income characteristics, with respect to both farm and non-farm activities, for geographic regions and broad groups of agricultural holdings such as non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings;
3. to determine, by type and economic class of agricultural holding, the level of income from farming operations and from off-farm sources for non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings;
4. to describe expenditures and resource combinations associated with type and economic class of farm holding;
5. to provide data on the distribution of farm operators by age and educational levels;
6. to provide and interpret data on income, expenditures and resources as an aid to policy makers, farm organizations and others in assessing income problems in agriculture and the structural framework within which these problems occur.

Terminology and Definitions

1. **Farm holdings and farm families.**—A two-fold identification, one for the farm holding and one for the family associated with the farm was required for this study. The definition of farm holdings is the same as the Census definition of a farm, 1951 and 1956, but restricted to include only "single-farm, single-family" holdings.

Single-farm, single-family holdings are own-account farms operated by a family which received all the income from the operation of one farm and does not receive income from operating other farms. The family may receive income from sources other than the operation of a farm.

Farm families are families who operated single-farm, single-family holdings. The concept of "family" used in the survey was that of "spending unit", customarily used in surveys of family expenditure and employed in the continuing surveys of urban expenditure. The farm "family" was defined as the farm operator and other persons, both relatives and non-relatives of the operator, who lived in the operator's household as their permanent residence during the survey year and who were economically dependent upon the operator or pooled their income with his to pay the living expenses of the household.

¹ See "Farm Net Income", Agriculture Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 21-202.

² Some research workers use the number of farmers, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Labour Force Sample Survey. The value of these estimates is limited by: (1) the high sampling errors for provincial estimates; and (2) the lack of income data specifically related to these particular farms.

2. **Farm net income** is that income accruing to labour, management and capital from farming operations. It includes gross receipts from sales of farm products, income in kind and inventory changes, minus total operating expenses and depreciation.

Imputed returns to labour and management from farming operations is an estimated value of returns to the farm operator and unpaid family help for labour and management, calculated by subtracting 5 per cent of the equity value of capital invested in land, buildings, machinery and livestock from farm net income.

3. **Farm family income from off-farm sources** is that income received by the farm family from the following sources: (a) wages and salaries from non-farm work; (b) wages and salaries from farm employment on other farms; (c) net income from non-farm, self-employment; (d) investment income; and (e) government pensions, family and other allowances.

Wages and salaries from non-farm work and farm employment on other farms includes income earned working for others before deductions are made for such items as pension funds and taxes.

Net income from non-farm, self-employment includes income, before taxes, from self-employment in occupations other than the operation of the farm holding during the survey year.

Investment income includes income from private pensions and annuities; net income from real estate rental; interest on bank deposits, loans and mortgages, bonds and stocks, as well as other annual private sources of income such as royalties, oil rights and patronage dividends.

Government pensions, family and other allowances includes old age pensions, family allowances and other income from government sources such as veterans' pensions, disability allowances, unemployment insurance, welfare payments and workman's compensations.

4. **Farm operator income from off-farm work** is that income earned by the farm operator as: (a) wages and salaries from non-farm work; (b) wages and salaries from farm employment on other farms; and (c) net income from non-farm self-employment.
5. **Farm family income from farm and off-farm sources** is the total income available to the farm family from farming operations and off-farm sources.
6. **Farm operating expenditures and depreciation.**—Farm operating expenditures for this survey were defined as those items of expense incurred during the survey year in the production of agricultural products. Operating expenses included those incurred as money expenditures as well as expenditures in kind, such as the value of perquisites supplied to hired labour.

Depreciation charges used were at the following rates:

- (a) depreciation on cars, trucks, tractors and self-propelled combines, farm share only—10 per cent;
- (b) depreciation on other farm machinery—7 per cent;
- (c) depreciation on farm house and other buildings—4 per cent.

7. **Type of farm classification.**—In addition to an analysis of all farm holdings, five types of farms were studied. Farm holdings were classified by type according to their major sources of agricultural sales. Type of farm classification was as follows:

Dairy farm.—51 per cent or more of total sales of agricultural products were from the sale of dairy products;

Cattle, hogs and sheep farm.—51 per cent or more of total sales of agricultural products were from the sale of cattle, hogs and sheep (including wool);

Livestock combination farm.—51 per cent or more of total sales of agricultural products were from the sale of livestock and livestock products;

Wheat farm.—51 per cent or more of total sales of agricultural products were from the sale of wheat;

Small grains farm.—51 per cent or more of total sales of agricultural products were from the sale of all grains, including wheat. Grains include wheat, oats, barley, rye, mixed grains, buckwheat, corn for grain, field peas, field beans, flaxseed, soybeans, sunflowers, rapeseed, mustard seed and safflower.

Source of Data

Source material for this study was derived from single-farm, single-family holdings enumerated in the Farm Expenditure and Income Survey conducted by the Agriculture Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Economics Branch of the Canada Department of Agriculture in 1958. This survey is the most comprehensive, and at the same time, the most detailed national survey of agriculture ever undertaken in Canada. It is based on a probability sample selected from a Master Frame of Canadian Agriculture.³ From the Master Frame of Canadian Agriculture, a sample of 8,077 usable records became the basis of the Farm Expenditure and Income Survey.

The selection of sample farms in the 1958 Farm Survey was from the broadest class of farms based on the definition of a farm in the 1951 and 1956 Censuses. Application of the Standard Industrial Classification⁴ principal to Census farms reduced

³ See "Some Problems Encountered in Sampling from the Master Frame of Canadian Agriculture" by J.E. Graham, Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Volume XII, 1964.

⁴ See "1958 Farm Survey Report No. 1", DBS Catalogue No. 21—506, pages 8-10; also "Standard Industrial Classification Manual", DBS Catalogue No. 12—501.

the number of farm holdings by 3 per cent; these were holdings for which the land was not being used principally for agricultural purposes. The exclusion of partnership, managed and multiple farms, in addition to the 3 per cent, reduced the sample to single-family, single-farm holdings. These holdings constituted 93 per cent of all "Census" farms in Canada in 1958.

The purpose of selecting single-farm, single-family holdings was to obtain a direct one-to-one relationship between the farm holding and the farm family. In this manner an analysis can be made of income, expenditures, and resources related to the farm holding, as well as a comparison of income derived from farm and off-farm sources by the farm family. The latter comparison is particularly important, since it is recognized that many farm holdings, as defined by the Census, do not provide farm families with their major source of income.

Procedure and Reliability of Estimates

The data presented in Report No. 1, "1958 Farm Survey Report", and in this study are estimates approximating those that would have been produced by a complete and accurate enumeration of all farms. The overall precision of the estimates is subject to various errors which affect their reliability or the confidence with which they may be accepted. The errors to be considered are of two kinds: sampling error which reflects sampling efficiency and non-sampling error associated with the accuracy of enumerators in completing the questionnaire and the accuracy of the information supplied by respondents.

Within the limits of economy and feasibility, steps were taken in this survey to minimize sampling error. A systematic sampling procedure was used to develop the most efficient sample in the light of known characteristics of the farm universe. The size of sample was set to yield not more than a 10 per cent sampling error at the provincial level for expense items constituting 5 per cent or more of total farm operating expenses in each province.

Precaution was taken in preparing manuals, completing questionnaires, and tabulating data to reduce non-sampling error. First, a highly detailed questionnaire was developed to impart quality and accuracy to the information collected. Second, enumerators with agricultural backgrounds were selected and intensively trained so that they would be skilled in eliciting all the desired farm information and cross-checking it for accuracy. The third and fourth quality measures included the checking of the enumerators' work and a thorough schedule edit in Ottawa. Schedule data was then transferred to punch-cards and then to computer tape.

It is important to note that a one-call type of survey, the method used in the Farm Expenditure and Income Survey, presents the respondent with the difficult task of recalling expenditures and receipts over a period of one year. This was particularly difficult for the respondent in this survey, since the 12-month period did not relate to either a calendar

year, except in Ontario and Quebec, or a crop year in terms of the respondent's activities.⁵ Non-sampling error, therefore, could not be avoided. The fact that certain biases in one-call surveys can be expected is also shown by other studies such as a U.S. study of farm expenditure.⁶

Biases in the 1958 Survey estimates occurred in both estimates of farm expenditures and farm gross receipts when compared with official estimates prepared by the Agriculture Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. An upward bias was apparent for farm expenditure estimates from the 1958 Survey. However, upon examination of the data, it became apparent that much of the bias could be attributed to the more inclusive coverage of farm expenses in the survey estimates and also as a result of inter-farm purchases included in survey estimates but excluded from official estimates. Data on farm expenditures from the 1958 Survey, while not without biases, are considered sufficiently reliable to be used as important benchmarks in improving and developing official statistical series on farm expenditures. For our study, farm expenditure estimates from the 1958 Survey were, therefore, accepted as being adequate for analytical use.

In contrast, an under estimation in farm gross receipts, for all regions except the Maritime Provinces,⁷ as compared with official estimates, constituted a serious deficiency in these data for analytical use. Official estimates of farm cash receipts—the major component of farm gross receipts—are totals for the universe and from well-established market sources. Official estimates of farm gross receipts are considered superior to those from the 1958 Survey. As a consequence, before proceeding with the analysis of data for single-farm, single-family holdings, it was necessary to proportionately adjust total gross receipts for each region and Canada by the following amounts: Maritime Provinces, -0.2 per cent; Quebec, +13.9; Ontario, +14.5; Prairie Provinces, +14.6, (Manitoba, +15.1, Saskat-

⁵ The survey year in Ontario and Quebec was January 1 to December 31, 1958. In the three Maritime and four Western provinces, the survey year was November 1, 1957 to October 31, 1958.

⁶ See "Farmers Expenditures in 1955 by Regions", U.S.D.A. Statistical Bulletin No. 224, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C., which states in part "..... It is recognized that the error involved for some expenditure items that are purchased infrequently by farmers could be substantial. Thus, in many cases, the raw survey data may serve only as one indication of the level of farm purchases and other available information may have to be taken into account.... Studies of the accuracy of reporting expenditures by using the recall method have indicated an underreporting bias by respondents.... Serious limitations exist regarding the income totals. For example, the net money income reported as received from the operation of the Farm was about two-thirds that of the United States Department of Agriculture estimate for that year. This is not unusual. Previous surveys, including the Census of Agriculture, have reported value of sales from 15 to 20 per cent under the estimates based on the movement of commodities into market.

⁷ Although the precise reason for a slight over-estimation in the Maritime Provinces is not known, it is assumed to stem from sampling error that was considerably greater than in most other regions.

chewan, +14.3, and Alberta +14.6); British Columbia, +13.0; and Canada, +13.7 per cent respectively. The estimated values in this study are not absolutes and must be accepted with reasonable judgment. Despite the need for caution in the interpretation of estimates, this approach to studying farm and farm family incomes, farm expenses and resources, could only have been developed using information similar to that available from the 1958 survey.

Classification of farm business establishments into meaningful groups is necessary. The Census definition of a farm holding is very broad and there is considerable uncertainty as to how the farm as a business should be classed under this definition. In determining workable classifications of the farm as a business for this study, two relationships were used as guides: (1) the value of agricultural products sold per farm holding, and (2) the proportion of farm family income earned as farm net income from farming operations.

Economic Classifications of farm holdings adopted as being most suitable for analytical purposes were as follows:

Non-commercial.—Farm holdings having sales of farm products of less than \$2,000 a year.

Semi-commercial.—Farm holdings having sales of farm products between \$2,000 and \$4,999 a year.

Commercial.—Farm holdings having sales of farm products of \$5,000 and more a year.

(a) **Medium size.**—Farm holdings having sales of farm products between \$5,000 and \$9,999 a year.

(b) **Larger.**—Farm holdings having sales of farm products of \$10,000 and more a year.

Non-commercial farm holdings are holdings from which sales of farm products were less than \$2,000 a year and where a large proportion of the produce from the farm holding was consumed by the farm family. Income received from other than farming, for the group as a whole, far exceeded that received as net income from farming operations.

Semi-commercial farm holdings are holdings from which sales of farm products ranged between \$2,000 and \$5,000 a year. Farm net income for the group as a whole, exceeded farm family income from off-farm sources.

Commercial farm holdings are holdings from which sales of farm products exceeded \$5,000 a year. Medium-size commercial farm holdings had sales of farm products from \$5,000 to \$9,999 per year; larger commercial farm holdings had sales of \$10,000 and more per year. Most farm family income was derived from the sale of farm products; only a small proportion of farm family income came from sources other than farming operations.

TABLE 1. Farm Net Income as a Percentage of Farm Family Income from All Sources for Farm Holdings classified by Receipts from Sale of Farm Products, Canada, 1958

| Class of farm holding | Receipts from sale of farm products | Farm net income as a percentage of farm family income |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| | dollars | percent |
| Non-commercial | Less than 250 | 1 |
| | 250 to 1,199 | 22 |
| | 1,200 to 1,999 | 44 |
| Semi-commercial..... | 2,000 to 2,499 | 54 |
| | 2,500 to 3,749 | 65 |
| | 3,750 to 4,999 | 75 |
| Commercial: | | |
| Medium size | 5,000 to 9,999 | 81 |
| Larger | 10,000 to 14,999 | 86 |
| | 15,000 to 24,999 | 86 |
| | 25,000 and over | 90 |

Numbers of Farm Holdings Compared with Sales of Farm Products

A comparison of number of non-commercial, semi-commercial, and commercial farm holdings with the distribution of sales of farm products, Table II, shows one of the phenomena in agriculture. In 1958, it is estimated that there were 484 thousand one-family farm holdings. Of these, about one-third were classified as non-commercial, about one-third semi-commercial, and just under one-third commercial, Figure 1. Non-commercial farm holdings produced

and sold only 7.3 per cent of total sales of farm products, semi-commercial farm holdings, 26.5 per cent, while commercial farm holdings sold 66.2 per cent of total sales of farm products, Figure 2. Of the commercial farm holdings, those classified as larger holdings, 8.8 per cent of the total farm holdings in Canada, secured 34.5 per cent of all sales of farm products. An understanding of the inequitable distribution of sales of farm products is a prerequisite to understanding the levels of net income from farming operations for each of the above classes.

TABLE II. Number of Farm Holdings, Percentage of Total Farm Holdings and Percentage of Total Receipts from Sale of Farm Products, by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Canada: | | | | | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 170,863 | 171,447 | 98,742 | 42,613 | 483,665 |
| Per cent of total | 35.3 | 35.5 | 20.4 | 8.8 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 7.3 | 26.5 | 31.7 | 34.5 | 100.0 |
| Maritime Provinces: | | | | | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 23,597 | 9,835 | 4,272 | 1,226 | 38,930 |
| Per cent of total | 60.6 | 25.3 | 11.0 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 14.8 | 34.1 | 30.7 | 20.4 | 100.0 |
| Quebec: | | | | | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 41,953 | 40,915 | 17,841 | 5,216 | 105,925 |
| Per cent of total | 39.6 | 38.6 | 16.9 | 4.9 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 10.8 | 35.4 | 32.1 | 21.7 | 100.0 |
| Ontario: | | | | | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 34,795 | 39,799 | 27,967 | 16,075 | 118,636 |
| Per cent of total | 29.3 | 33.6 | 23.6 | 13.5 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 5.0 | 20.3 | 29.8 | 44.9 | 100.0 |
| Eastern Canada: | | | | | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 100,345 | 90,549 | 50,080 | 22,517 | 263,491 |
| Per cent of total | 38.1 | 34.4 | 19.0 | 8.5 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 7.6 | 26.4 | 30.6 | 35.4 | 100.0 |
| Manitoba: | | | | | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 15,332 | 18,383 | 9,049 | 2,140 | 44,904 |
| Per cent of total | 34.1 | 40.9 | 20.2 | 4.8 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 8.9 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 17.8 | 100.0 |
| Saskatchewan: | | | | | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 22,281 | 34,155 | 22,497 | 7,519 | 86,452 |
| Per cent of total | 25.8 | 39.5 | 26.0 | 8.7 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 6.6 | 28.5 | 37.7 | 27.2 | 100.0 |
| Alberta: | | | | | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 20,411 | 24,408 | 13,699 | 8,443 | 66,961 |
| Per cent of total | 30.5 | 36.4 | 20.5 | 12.6 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 6.1 | 22.2 | 26.3 | 45.4 | 100.0 |
| Prairie Provinces: | | | | | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 58,024 | 76,946 | 45,245 | 18,102 | 198,317 |
| Per cent of total | 29.3 | 38.8 | 22.8 | 9.1 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 6.8 | 27.5 | 33.1 | 32.6 | 100.0 |
| British Columbia: | | | | | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 12,494 | 3,952 | 3,417 | 1,994 | 21,857 |
| Per cent of total | 57.2 | 18.1 | 15.6 | 9.1 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 7.3 | 15.7 | 29.0 | 48.0 | 100.0 |

FIGURE-1

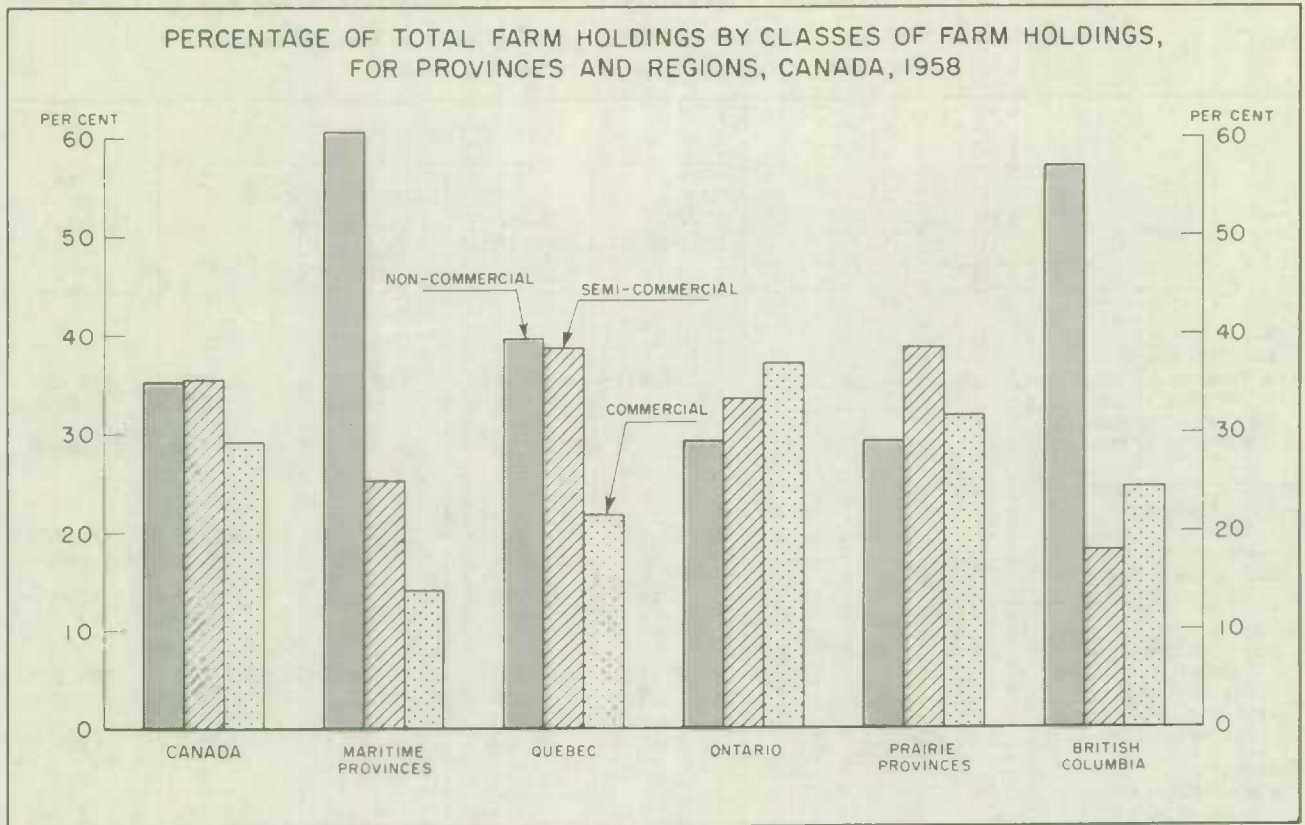
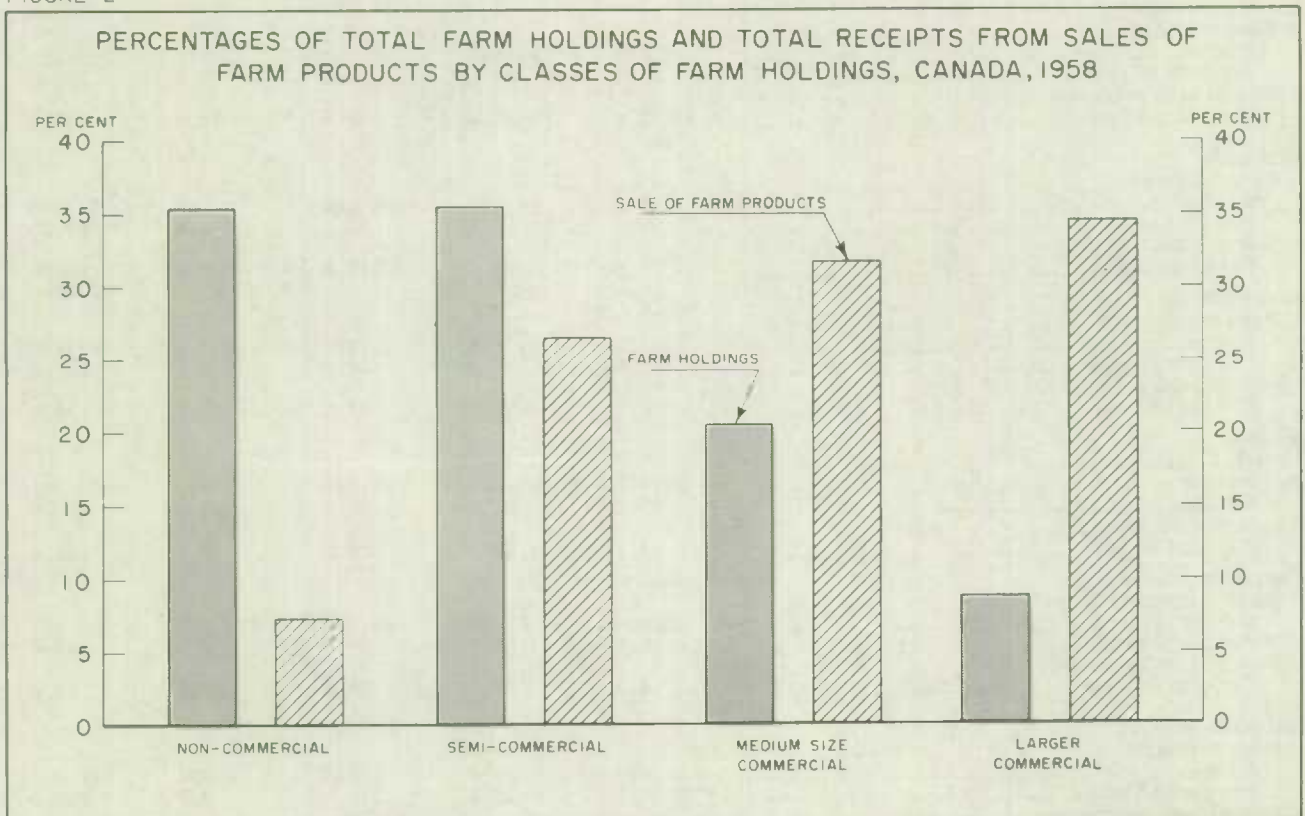


FIGURE-2



FARM AND FARM FAMILY INCOME IN CANADIAN AGRICULTURE

Farm family income is a combination of income from farming and from off-farm sources. Traditionally, farm people have supplemented their earnings from farming by working at occupations such as lumbering and fishing. Today, in addition to farming, farm people find many opportunities in a variety of manufacturing and service occupations and receive income from government and other sources. In recent years, there has been a growing awareness both in Canada and the United States that improvement of the low income problem for many on farm holdings may not lie solely within the farm business itself but in a broader assessment of both farm and off-farm income.

Four income measures,^a in addition to total farm family income are presented in this study. They are: (1) farm net income; (2) imputed returns to the farm operator and family help for labour and management; (3) farm family income from off-farm sources; and (4) farm operator income from off-farm sources. Two of the income measures relate directly to the farm holding. The latter two measures relate to off-farm income. Application of these four income measures for non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings is considered essential to a meaningful description of the income situation in agriculture.

Farm Net Income

Farm net income in Canada, 1958, ranged from an average of \$27 per farm holding for the group with less than \$250 of farm product sales to \$15,193 per farm holding with farm sales of \$25,000 and over. Generally, net income from farming operations averaged less than \$1,000 per one-fifth of the farm holdings in Canada; for one-half of the holdings the average was between \$1,000 and \$2,500, while for the remainder it rose from \$3,800 for the gross sales class of \$5,000 to \$9,999 to \$15,193 for the class having sales of farm products of \$25,000 and over. The average farm net income in Canada for all farm holdings, large and small, was \$2,344. This national average conceals the very wide range of farm net income in Canada.

A regional analysis shows that the average farm net income in the Maritime Provinces was only one-half that for all of Canada (Table III). Many progressive farms are located in the Maritimes, but since over 60 per cent of the farm holdings had sales of farm products of less than \$2,000, the average farm net income for the region was low. In this region as in others it is necessary to know the level and source of income for: (a) non-commercial; (b) semi-commercial; and (c) commercial farm holdings.

^a A preliminary analysis of the "Distribution of Income in Canadian Agriculture" was presented by J.M. Fitzpatrick and C.V. Parker to the 35th Annual Meeting, Canadian Agricultural Economics Society, Vancouver, June 24, 1965.

Non-commercial farm holdings.—Average farm net income on non-commercial farm holdings was lowest in British Columbia at \$197 per farm holding and highest in Saskatchewan at \$954 (Table III and Figure 3). In Eastern Canada, it was \$531 or somewhat less than the national average of \$605. Little specialization takes place on non-commercial farm holdings. However, those in Eastern Canada on livestock combination farm holdings earned a higher farm net income than either those who sold mainly dairy products or mainly livestock (Table IV).

In the Prairie Provinces, non-commercial livestock combination farm holdings had a higher farm net income than other types of livestock and grain specialty holdings. Except for the Prairie Provinces, raising and selling of cattle, hogs and sheep appears to have returned the least in farm net income. In British Columbia, for example, specialization in livestock sales on non-commercial farm holdings returned a negative farm net income.

Semi-commercial farm holdings.—Farm net income on semi-commercial farm holdings, averaged \$1,961 per farm holding, and ranged from a low point of \$1,374 in the Maritime Provinces to \$2,519 in Manitoba.

Farm net income averaged \$1,755 per farm in Eastern Canada; \$2,183 in the Prairie Provinces and \$2,161 in British Columbia. In Eastern Canada, it was highest on livestock combination and dairy specialty farm holdings. In the Prairie Provinces, it was higher on livestock specialty farms than on grain farms. In British Columbia, it was higher on both dairy specialty and livestock specialty farms than the provincial average for all semi-commercial farm holdings.

Commercial farm holdings.—Farm net income on medium-size commercial farm holdings averaged \$3,795, ranging from \$2,614 in the Maritime Provinces to \$4,845 in Manitoba. Farm net income in Eastern Canada averaged \$4,159 per dairy farm; \$3,427 per cattle, hogs and sheep farm; and \$3,021 per livestock combination farm (Figure 4). Farm net income on medium-size commercial dairy farms in Eastern Canada averaged about \$1,000 or 25 per cent more than on livestock combination farms. This contrasts with either non-commercial or semi-commercial holdings where the highest average farm net income, by type of farm, was for livestock combination holdings.

On medium-size commercial holdings, in the Prairie Provinces farm net income averaged \$4,079 per holding. The lowest averages were in Saskatchewan and the highest in Manitoba. Average farm net income, by type of farm, in the Prairie Provinces was: small grains farms, \$4,771; livestock combination, \$4,384; cattle, hogs and sheep, \$4,195; and wheat farms, \$3,452. In British Columbia, average farm net income on medium-size commercial holdings was higher than in Eastern Canada but lower than in the Prairie Provinces.

Farm net income on larger commercial holdings in Canada averaged \$7,497 per farm holding, being lowest in the Maritime Provinces and highest in Alberta and British Columbia. It averaged \$6,269 in Eastern Canada; \$8,894 in the Prairie Provinces and \$10,112 per holding in British Columbia.

In Eastern Canada, average farm net income was higher on larger commercial dairy farms than on other types of livestock farms; it averaged \$8,950 per holding as compared with \$6,439 on livestock com-

bination farms and \$4,935 on cattle, hogs and sheep farms. In the Prairie Provinces, it was \$9,513 per small grains farm; \$9,390 per cattle, hogs and sheep farm; \$8,749 per livestock combination farm and \$7,692 per wheat farm.

In British Columbia, farm net income averaged \$13,924 per cattle, hogs and sheep farm and \$9,653 per larger commercial dairy farm. Farm net income averaged \$10,112 per holding for all larger commercial holdings.

TABLE III. Average Farm Net Income by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| | dollars per farm holding | | | | |
| Canada..... | 605 | 1,961 | 3,795 | 7,497 | 2,344 |
| Maritime Provinces | 420 | 1,374 | 2,614 | 4,369 | 1,026 |
| Quebec..... | 697 | 1,799 | 3,369 | 5,372 | 1,803 |
| Ontario..... | 406 | 1,805 | 3,814 | 6,704 | 2,532 |
| Eastern Canada | 531 | 1,755 | 3,553 | 6,269 | 2,016 |
| Manitoba | 651 | 2,519 | 4,845 | 8,938 | 2,656 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 954 | 1,977 | 3,466 | 7,046 | 2,541 |
| Alberta..... | 674 | 2,221 | 4,575 | 10,524 | 3,278 |
| Prairie Provinces..... | 775 | 2,183 | 4,079 | 8,894 | 2,816 |
| British Columbia | 197 | 2,161 | 3,781 | 10,112 | 2,017 |

TABLE IV. Average Farm Net Income by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Selected Regions and Types of Farm, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| | dollars per farm holding | | | | |
| Livestock farms: | | | | | |
| Dairy: | | | | | |
| Eastern Canada | 768 | 1,936 | 4,159 | 8,950 | 2,542 |
| British Columbia | 438 | 2,517 | 3,827 | 9,653 | 3,887 |
| Cattle, hogs and sheep: | | | | | |
| Eastern Canada | 422 | 1,602 | 3,427 | 4,935 | 1,910 |
| Prairie Provinces..... | 879 | 2,163 | 4,195 | 9,390 | 2,983 |
| British Columbia | - 187 | 2,561 | 4,200 | 13,924 | 1,440 |
| Livestock combination: | | | | | |
| Eastern Canada | 943 | 1,983 | 3,021 | 6,439 | 2,040 |
| Prairie Provinces..... | 1,278 | 2,662 | 4,384 | 8,749 | 2,579 |
| Grain farms: | | | | | |
| Wheat: | | | | | |
| Prairie Provinces..... | 692 | 1,834 | 3,452 | 7,692 | 2,602 |
| Small grains: | | | | | |
| Prairie Provinces..... | 671 | 2,069 | 4,771 | 9,513 | 2,862 |

FIGURE-3

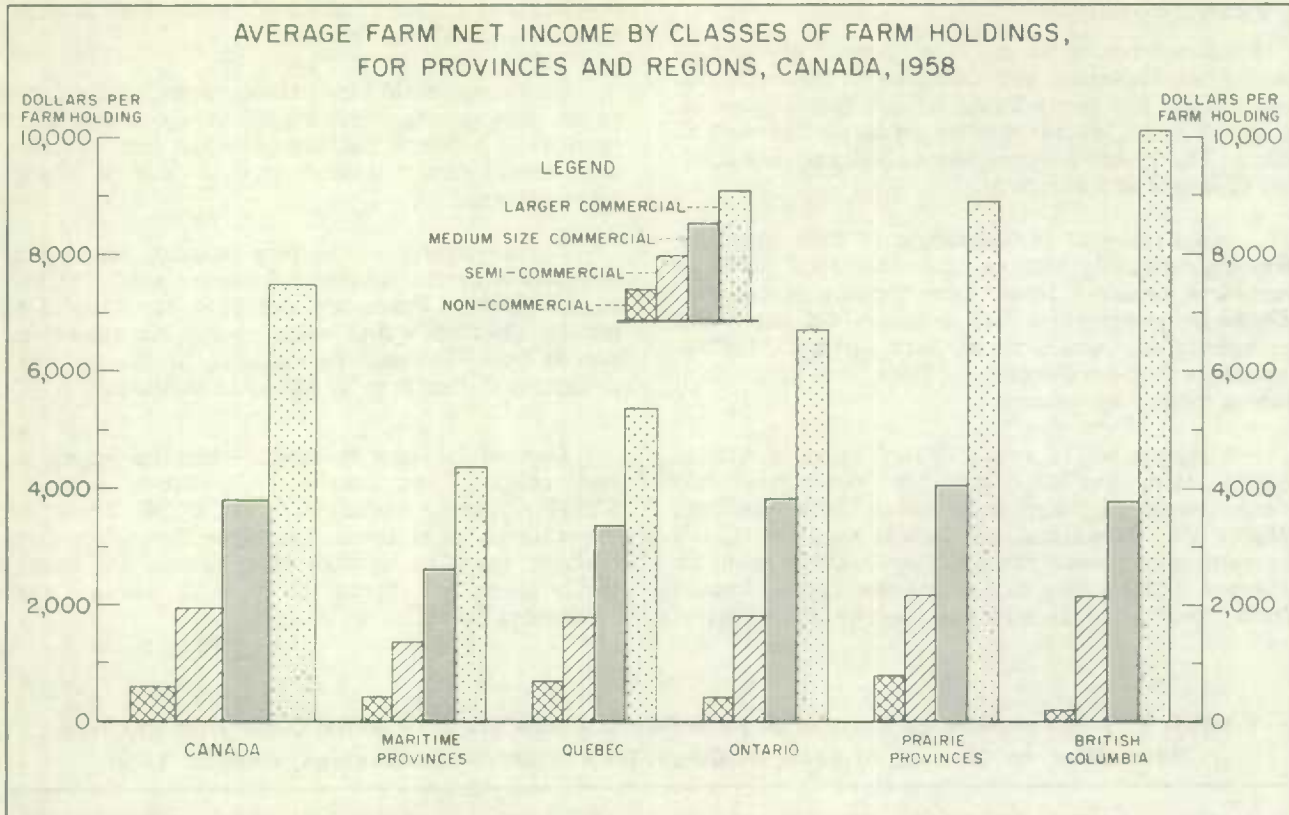
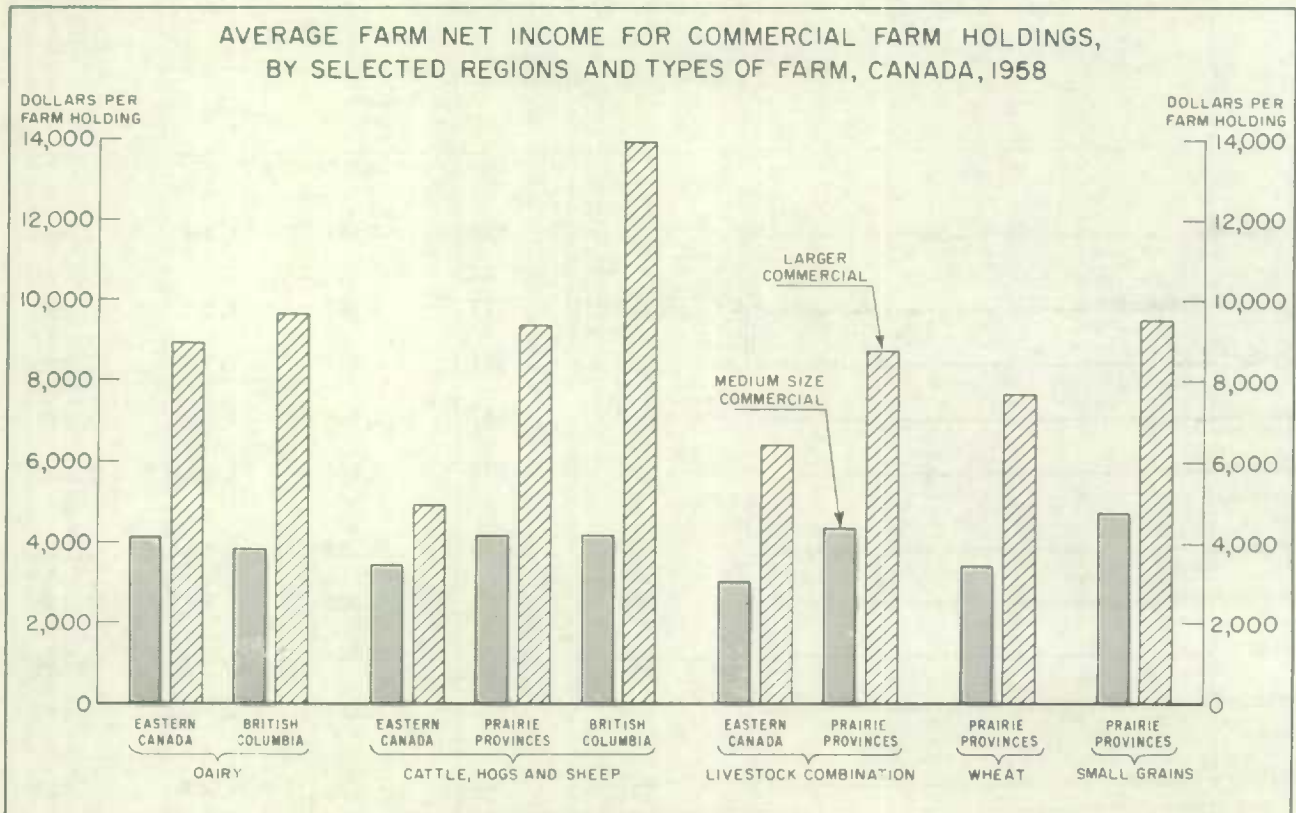


FIGURE-4



Imputed Returns to Labour and Management from Farming Operations

Imputed returns to the farm operator and unpaid family help for labour and management ranged from an average of \$56 per holding for all non-commercial holdings to \$4,546 per holding on larger commercial farms. The global average was \$1,202 per farm holding (Table V and Figure 5).

About one-half of the labour of farm operators and unpaid family help on non-commercial holdings earned a negative return from farming operations. These non-commercial farm holdings did not return enough to pay wages to the farm operator. On the remaining non-commercial holdings very little farm labour income was earned.

A comparison of weeks of farm operator, unpaid family labour and hired labour for non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings (Table VI), shows that for Canada as a whole, the operator of a non-commercial farm holding spent an average of 34 weeks in farming operations. Unpaid family help spent 16 additional weeks, on the aver-

age, per farm holding. For this labour, the farm operator and unpaid family help secured an average return of only \$56 per holding.

Semi-commercial farm holdings.— Imputed returns to the farm operator and unpaid family labour averaged \$963 per farm holding. Average farm operator and unpaid family labour was 46 and 25 weeks respectively.

Labour returns to the farm operator and unpaid family help averaged \$879 in Eastern Canada; \$1,055 in the Prairie Provinces and \$913 in British Columbia. Operator's time spent on farming operations ranged from 43 weeks per holding, on the average, in British Columbia to 49 weeks in Manitoba.

Commercial farm holdings.— Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labour averaged \$2,157 a year for medium-size and \$4,546 a year for larger commercial farms. On these farms, the farm operator spent an average of 49 weeks and unpaid family labour an average of about 25 weeks a year on farming operations.

TABLE V. Average Imputed Returns to Farm Operator and Unpaid Family Labor from Farming Operations¹ by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

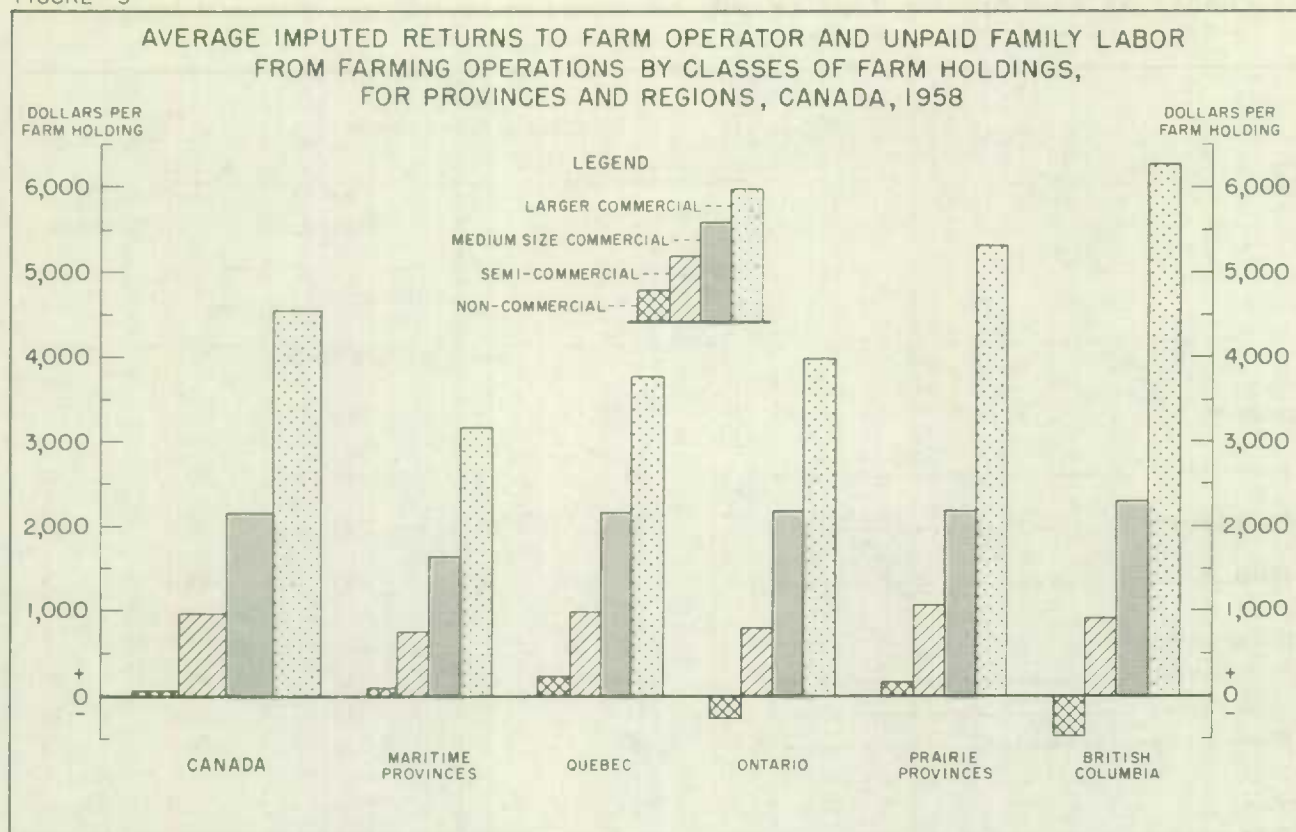
| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| | dollars per farm holding | | | | |
| Canada..... | 56 | 963 | 2, 157 | 4, 546 | 1, 202 |
| Maritime Provinces | 97 | 751 | 1, 639 | 3, 173 | 529 |
| Quebec..... | 233 | 991 | 2, 171 | 3, 766 | 1, 027 |
| Ontario..... | - 259 | 797 | 2, 189 | 3, 996 | 1, 248 |
| Eastern Canada | 31 | 879 | 2, 136 | 3, 899 | 1, 052 |
| Manitoba | 107 | 1, 408 | 3, 136 | 5, 975 | 1, 520 |
| Saskatchewan | 384 | 842 | 1, 565 | 3, 931 | 1, 180 |
| Alberta..... | - 24 | 1, 090 | 2, 575 | 6, 381 | 1, 721 |
| Prairie Provinces..... | 166 | 1, 055 | 2, 187 | 5, 320 | 1, 443 |
| British Columbia | - 471 | 913 | 2, 296 | 6, 264 | 826 |

¹ An imputed return was determined by subtracting five per cent of the equity value of capital investment.

**TABLE VI. Farm Operator, Unpaid Family and Hired Labor by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958**

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| | weeks per farm holding | | | | |
| Canada: | | | | | |
| Farm operator | 34 | 46 | 49 | 49 | 43 |
| Unpaid family | 16 | 25 | 24 | 26 | 22 |
| Hired..... | 2 | 4 | 11 | 41 | 8 |
| Maritime Provinces: | | | | | |
| Farm operator | 31 | 47 | 49 | 47 | 37 |
| Unpaid family | 11 | 22 | 19 | 31 | 15 |
| Hired | 1 | 7 | 15 | 50 | 6 |
| Quebec: | | | | | |
| Farm operator | 35 | 46 | 49 | 51 | 42 |
| Unpaid family | 25 | 36 | 40 | 46 | 33 |
| Hired | 2 | 4 | 10 | 34 | 6 |
| Ontario: | | | | | |
| Farm operator | 31 | 45 | 49 | 49 | 43 |
| Unpaid family | 13 | 24 | 23 | 28 | 21 |
| Hired | 1 | 5 | 12 | 47 | 11 |
| Manitoba: | | | | | |
| Farm operator | 37 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 45 |
| Unpaid family | 16 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 21 |
| Hired | 1 | 4 | 11 | 36 | 6 |
| Saskatchewan: | | | | | |
| Farm operator | 38 | 45 | 47 | 48 | 44 |
| Unpaid family | 15 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 17 |
| Hired | 1 | 3 | 7 | 26 | 5 |
| Alberta: | | | | | |
| Farm operator | 39 | 48 | 49 | 51 | 46 |
| Unpaid family | 15 | 20 | 22 | 18 | 19 |
| Hired | 1 | 2 | 12 | 36 | 8 |
| British Columbia: | | | | | |
| Farm operator | 23 | 43 | 46 | 47 | 32 |
| Unpaid family | 9 | 24 | 20 | 23 | 15 |
| Hired..... | 2 | 8 | 17 | 80 | 13 |

FIGURE - 5



Farm Operators almost Solely Dependent on Farming

Figures on numbers of farm operators with no off-farm employment income indicate that of the 484,000 single-family farm holdings in Canada, 271,000 reported no off-farm employment income (Table VII). Of these, about 108,000 were on commercial farm holdings where farming required full-

time work. For the remaining 163,000 farm operators on non-commercial and semi-commercial farm holdings, about one-third earned an average farm net income of only \$605 and an imputed labour return of \$56. The remaining two-thirds average \$1,961 in farm net income and \$963 in imputed returns to labour.

TABLE VII. Number of Farm Operators with No Income from Off-farm Employment by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| | number | | | | |
| Canada | 56, 136 | 107, 387 | 73, 464 | 34, 550 | 271, 537 |
| Maritime Provinces | 3, 641 | 5, 104 | 3, 055 | 819 | 12, 619 |
| Quebec | 13, 364 | 24, 812 | 13, 315 | 4, 386 | 55, 877 |
| Ontario | 8, 667 | 20, 462 | 20, 030 | 12, 972 | 62, 131 |
| Eastern Canada | 25, 672 | 50, 378 | 36, 400 | 18, 177 | 130, 627 |
| Manitoba | 7, 338 | 13, 886 | 7, 278 | 1, 712 | 30, 214 |
| Saskatchewan | 10, 484 | 24, 269 | 16, 959 | 5, 885 | 57, 597 |
| Alberta | 10, 140 | 17, 121 | 10, 630 | 7, 419 | 45, 310 |
| Prairie Provinces | 27, 962 | 55, 276 | 34, 867 | 15, 016 | 133, 121 |
| British Columbia | 2, 502 | 1, 733 | 2, 197 | 1, 357 | 7, 789 |

Farm Family Income from Off-farm Sources

Farm family income from off-farm sources ranged from an average of \$1,783 per non-commercial holding to \$1,152 per larger commercial holding; it was highest in Ontario and British Columbia and lowest in the Prairie Provinces (Table VIII).

Off-farm family income came from the following sources: (a) wages and salaries from non-farm work; (b) wages and salaries from farm employment on other farms; (c) net income from non-farm self-employment; (d) investment income; and (e) government pensions, family and other allowances (Table 1). The main source of off-farm family income was wages and salaries earned through non-farm work. Second in importance were government pensions and allowances, followed by net income from non-farm self-employment and investment income.

On non-commercial holdings in Canada, 60 per cent of off-farm family income consisted of wages and salaries from non-farm work, (Figure 6), 22 per cent of government pensions and allowances, 11 per cent of net income from non-farm self-employment, 5 per cent of investment income and 2 per cent of wages and salaries from farm employment on other farms. With a shortage of experienced farm workers, one might expect that the income derived from working on other farms would be substantial. This was not the case in 1958 as only an average of \$37 per

farm family on non-commercial farm holdings came from this source in contrast with an average of \$1,078 in wages and salaries from non-farm work.

In all regions of Canada, wages and salaries from non-farm work and net income from non-farm self-employment averaged about two-thirds or more of all off-farm family income on non-commercial farm holdings. Government pensions and allowances ranged from 13 per cent of the total in Ontario to 30 per cent in the Maritime Provinces. Figures on farm family income in the form of old age pensions and family allowances for each economic class of farm holding are given in Tables 2 and 3. As shown there, average old age pensions were highest on non-commercial farm holdings, being about twice as large as on larger commercial farm holdings. Family allowances, on the average, were generally less on non-commercial farm holdings than for commercial farm holdings.

Average farm family income from off-farm sources tended to decrease as dependence on farm net income became greater. Less off-farm family income was secured as wages and salaries from non-farm work, but investment income increased. For Canada, investment income on larger commercial farms was the most important source of off-farm family income, (Figure 7). In the Prairie Provinces, it accounted for 41 per cent of off-farm income on larger commercial farms.

TABLE VIII. Average Farm Family Income from Off-farm Sources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| | dollars per farm holding | | | | |
| Canada..... | 1,783 | 979 | 898 | 1,152 | 1,262 |
| Maritime Provinces | 1,776 | 1,002 | 952 | 912 | 1,481 |
| Quebec..... | 1,728 | 1,033 | 931 | 1,092 | 1,294 |
| Ontario..... | 2,537 | 1,484 | 1,213 | 1,249 | 1,697 |
| Eastern Canada | 2,021 | 1,227 | 1,090 | 1,194 | 1,500 |
| Manitoba | 1,345 | 634 | 546 | 1,125 | 882 |
| Saskatchewan | 940 | 577 | 661 | 992 | 729 |
| Alberta..... | 1,299 | 800 | 777 | 1,015 | 974 |
| Prairie Provinces..... | 1,172 | 662 | 651 | 1,018 | 847 |
| British Columbia | 2,704 | 1,457 | 1,069 | 1,880 | 2,148 |

FIGURE-6

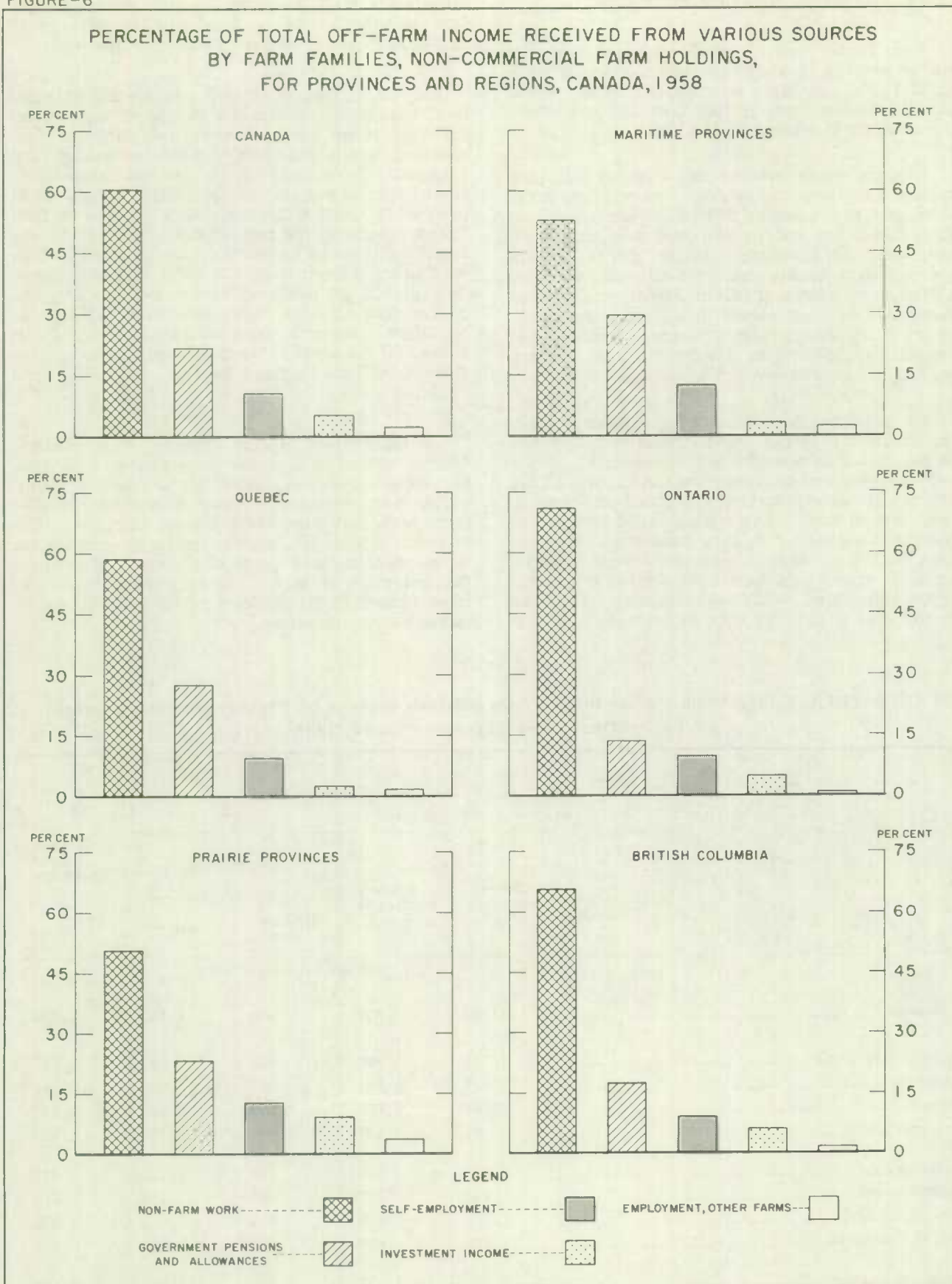
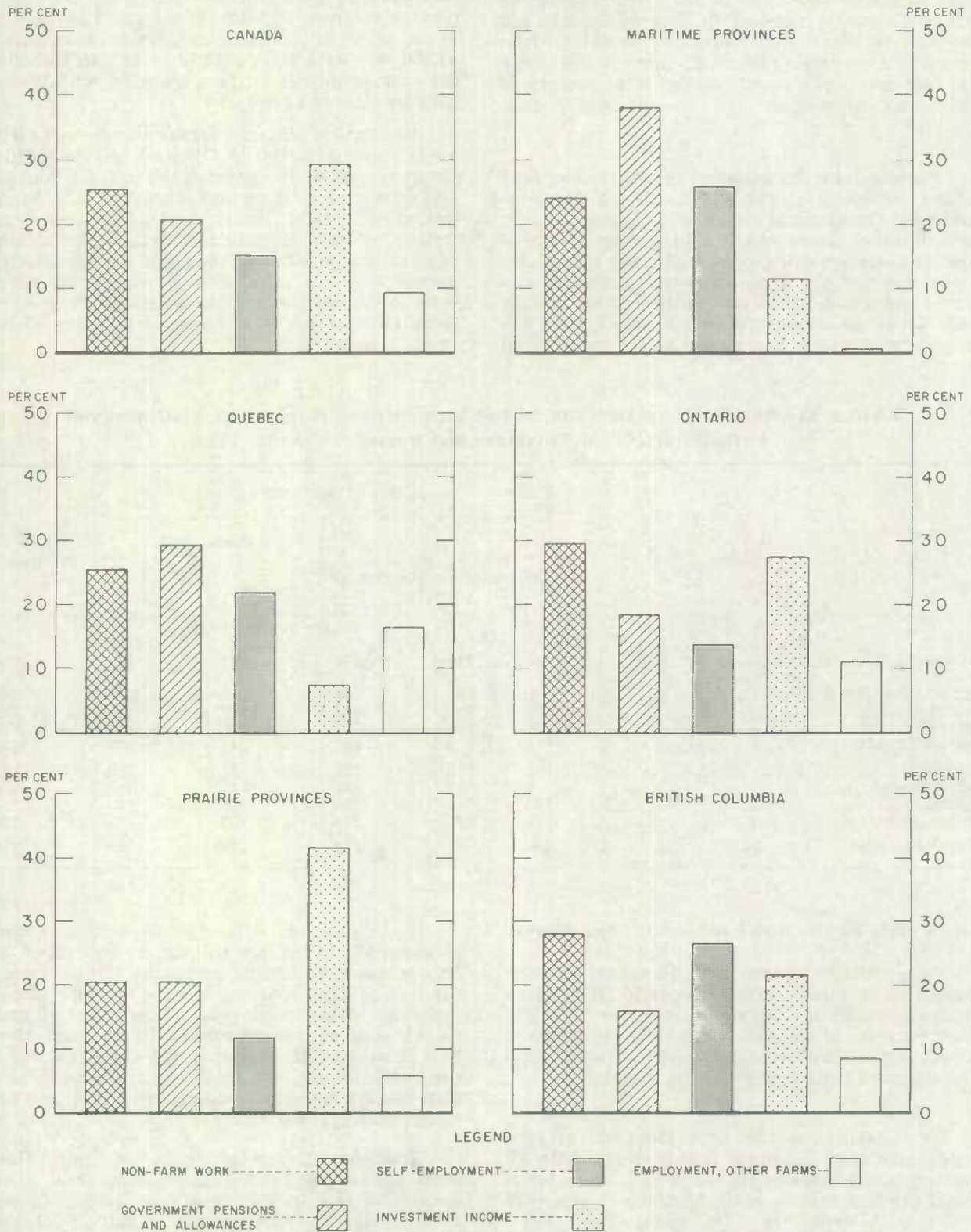


FIGURE-7

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFF-FARM INCOME RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES
BY FARM FAMILIES, LARGER COMMERCIAL FARM HOLDINGS,
FOR PROVINCES AND REGIONS, CANADA, 1958



Farm Operator Income from Off-farm Work

Farm operator income from off-farm work ranged from an average of \$949 per non-commercial farm holding to \$267 per large commercial farm holding (Table IX). It is estimated that 213,000 farm operators including two-thirds of the farm operators in British Columbia, one-half in Eastern Canada and one-third in the Prairie Provinces earned off-farm employment income. Almost 85 per cent of those with off-farm employment income were owners of either non-commercial or semi-commercial farm holdings.

Farm operator income from operations other than farming includes: (a) wages and salaries from non-farm work; (b) wages and salaries from farm employment on other farms; and (c) net income from non-farm self-employment. Operator off-farm income for non-commercial and semi-commercial holdings was earned mainly as wages and salaries from non-farm work. On larger commercial farm holdings, more off-farm operator income was earned as net income from

non-farm self-employment than as wages and salaries from non-farm work (Table 4).

Farm operators, in Eastern Canada, who reported off-farm work received an average of \$1,270 per farm operator from this source in 1958. This ranged from \$876 in the Maritime Provinces to \$1,632 per farm operator in Ontario. Within the Prairie Provinces, those with off-farm employment earned about \$1,000 from this source while in British Columbia, the average income for farm operators with off-farm employment was \$1,850.

Regionally, off-farm operator income was particularly important in British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces where it exceeded the average return to the operator for labour and management in farming (including unpaid family help). In Quebec and Ontario, off-farm operator income amounted to about one-half that earned as labour and management from farming. Only in the Prairie Provinces did the income to the operator and his unpaid family help from farming operations greatly exceed that from off-farm operator employment.

TABLE IX. Average Farm Operator Income from Off-farm Employment by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| dollars per farm holding | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 949 | 373 | 212 | 267 | 534 |
| Maritime Provinces | 796 | 299 | 212 | 358 | 592 |
| Quebec..... | 825 | 349 | 176 | 274 | 505 |
| Ontario..... | 1,500 | 672 | 293 | 318 | 778 |
| Eastern Canada | 1,052 | 485 | 244 | 309 | 640 |
| Manitoba | 752 | 155 | 53 | 275 | 343 |
| Saskatchewan | 521 | 181 | 152 | 193 | 261 |
| Alberta..... | 669 | 305 | 238 | 139 | 381 |
| Prairie Provinces | 634 | 215 | 158 | 177 | 321 |
| British Columbia | 1,583 | 871 | 476 | 589 | 1,191 |

Farm Family Income from Farm and Off-farm Sources

Farm family income from farm and off-farm sources is the total income available to the farm family from farming operations, off-farm work and other sources of regular income. Money received through inheritance or as lump sum payments from property sales during 1958 was not included.

Farm family income from farm and off-farm sources averaged \$3,606 per farm holding (Table X). Average family incomes ranged from a low point of \$2,507 per farm holding in the Maritime Provinces to \$4,252 in Alberta. For all Canada, two-thirds of total farm family income was from farming operations and one-third from off-farm sources.

Total farm family income in Eastern Canada averaged \$3,516 per farm holding; 57 per cent of this amount was from farming operations and the remainder from off-farm sources. For the Maritime Region, including all economic classes of farm holdings, more income was secured from off-farm sources than from farming itself. In Quebec and Ontario almost 60 per cent of total farm family income was obtained from farming operations and the remainder from non-farm sources (Table XI).

Total farm family income in the Prairie Provinces averaged \$3,663 per farm holding. Over three-quarters of this income came from farming. In contrast, average farm family income in British Columbia was \$4,165 per farm holding, of which less than half was from farming.

Non-commercial Farm Holdings.—Total farm family income on non-commercial farm holdings averaged \$2,388 per holding and ranged from a low point of \$1,894 in Saskatchewan to \$2,943 in Ontario (Figure 8). On the 171,000 farm holdings classified as non-commercial, three-quarters of total farm family income came from non-farm sources and the remainder from farming operations. On 60 per cent of all farm holdings in the Maritime Provinces, four-fifths of total farm family income came from off-farm sources (Figure 9). In British Columbia, on 57 per cent of all farm holdings, over nine-tenths of all farm family income was from operations other than farming.

In Eastern Canada, total farm family income on non-commercial farm holdings averaged \$2,552 per farm holding. About one-fifth of this amount was as farm net income and the remainder as off-farm income. In Ontario, for example, total farm family income averaged \$2,943 per farm holding, of which only 14 per cent was farm net income.

Farm holdings in the Prairie Provinces depended more on income from farming operations than elsewhere in Canada. Forty per cent of the \$1,947 total farm family income per non-commercial farm holding was earned as farm net income.

Semi-commercial farm holdings.—Total farm family income on semi-commercial farm holdings averaged \$2,940 per holding. Farm family income from all sources ranged from a low point of \$2,376 in the Maritime Provinces to \$3,618 in British Columbia. Generally, for the 171,000 semi-commercial farm holdings, two-thirds of total farm family income was earned as farm net income and the remainder as income from off-farm sources.

In Eastern Canada, of the average \$2,982 farm family income per farm holding, 59 per cent came from farming operations. Farm family incomes for all types of livestock farms in Eastern Canada averaged about \$3,000 (Table XII), per farm holding. In the Prairie Provinces, over three-quarters of the \$2,845 farm family income per farm holding was earned as farm net income. Total farm family income in the

Prairie Provinces on livestock combination and small grains farms were, on the average, higher than on other types of farms. Average farm family income in British Columbia was \$3,618, of which 60 per cent was earned as farm net income. Both semi-commercial dairy and cattle, hogs and sheep enterprises in British Columbia had a higher farm family income than the average for all semi-commercial farm holdings in the province.

Commercial farm holdings.—Total farm family income on medium-size commercial farm holdings averaged \$4,693 per farm and ranged from \$3,566 in the Maritime Provinces to \$5,391 in Manitoba. For the 99,000 medium-size commercial farm holdings in Canada, 81 per cent of total farm family income came from farming operations. In Eastern Canada this proportion was somewhat less, being 76 per cent while in the Prairie Provinces it amounted to 86 per cent.

Total farm family income on larger commercial farm holdings in Canada averaged \$8,649 per holding. This income was lowest in the Maritime Provinces, averaging \$5,281 and highest in British Columbia at \$11,992. Almost 43,000 farm holdings were classified as larger commercial farm holdings with sales over \$10,000; a number of which had sales of \$50,000 and over. Fewer of those with sales of \$50,000 and over, however, were located in Eastern Canada than in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. As a result, average farm family income on larger commercial farm holdings in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia was higher than that in Eastern Canada. Like medium-size commercial farm holdings, most farm family income on larger commercial farms was from farming operations.

Income comparisons for all farm holdings in Canada are shown in Figure 10 and Table XIII. Table XIII shows the relationship of income to farm holdings, farm sales and gross receipts on non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings, in addition to the following comparisons: (a) farm net income as a per cent of gross receipts; and (b) farm net income as a per cent of total farm family income. Similar comparisons, by type of farm, are shown in Tables 5 to 10.

TABLE X. Average Farm Family Income from All Sources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| | dollars per farm holding | | | | |
| Canada | 2,388 | 2,940 | 4,693 | 8,649 | 3,606 |
| Maritime Provinces | 2,196 | 2,376 | 3,566 | 5,281 | 2,507 |
| Quebec..... | 2,425 | 2,832 | 4,300 | 6,464 | 3,097 |
| Ontario..... | 2,943 | 3,289 | 5,027 | 7,953 | 4,229 |
| Eastern Canada | 2,552 | 2,982 | 4,643 | 7,463 | 3,516 |
| Manitoba | 1,996 | 3,153 | 5,391 | 10,063 | 3,538 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,894 | 2,554 | 4,127 | 8,038 | 3,270 |
| Alberta..... | 1,973 | 3,021 | 5,352 | 11,539 | 4,252 |
| Prairie Provinces..... | 1,947 | 2,845 | 4,730 | 9,912 | 3,663 |
| British Columbia | 2,901 | 3,618 | 4,850 | 11,992 | 4,165 |

**TABLE XI. Farm Net Income as a Percentage of Farm Family Income from All Sources
by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958**

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| | per cent | | | | |
| Canada | 25.3 | 66.7 | 80.9 | 86.7 | 65.0 |
| Maritime Provinces | 19.1 | 57.8 | 73.3 | 82.7 | 40.9 |
| Quebec | 28.7 | 63.5 | 78.3 | 83.1 | 58.2 |
| Ontario | 13.8 | 54.9 | 75.9 | 84.3 | 59.9 |
| Eastern Canada | 20.8 | 58.9 | 76.5 | 84.0 | 57.3 |
| Manitoba | 32.6 | 79.9 | 89.9 | 88.8 | 75.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 50.4 | 77.4 | 84.4 | 87.7 | 77.7 |
| Alberta | 34.2 | 73.5 | 85.5 | 91.2 | 77.1 |
| Prairie Provinces | 39.8 | 76.7 | 86.2 | 89.7 | 76.9 |
| British Columbia | 6.8 | 59.7 | 78.0 | 84.3 | 48.4 |

**TABLE XII. Average Farm Family Income from All Sources by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Selected Regions and Types of Farm, Canada, 1958**

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| | dollars per farm holding | | | | |
| Livestock farms: | | | | | |
| Dairy: | | | | | |
| Eastern Canada | 2,407 | 3,014 | 5,099 | 10,067 | 3,779 |
| British Columbia | 2,405 | 3,860 | 4,587 | 10,866 | 5,111 |
| Cattle, hogs and sheep: | | | | | |
| Eastern Canada | 2,543 | 3,041 | 4,530 | 6,510 | 3,531 |
| Prairie Provinces | 1,890 | 2,760 | 4,913 | 10,514 | 3,768 |
| British Columbia | 2,324 | 3,757 | 4,281 | 17,512 | 3,655 |
| Livestock combination: | | | | | |
| Eastern Canada | 2,467 | 2,961 | 4,010 | 7,708 | 3,211 |
| Prairie Provinces | 2,075 | 3,125 | 4,911 | 9,702 | 3,174 |
| Grain farms: | | | | | |
| Wheat: | | | | | |
| Prairie Provinces | 1,810 | 2,475 | 4,093 | 8,632 | 3,387 |
| Small grains: | | | | | |
| Prairie Provinces | 1,854 | 2,915 | 5,510 | 10,514 | 3,803 |

TABLE XIII. Average Farm and Family Income by Classes of Farm Holdings, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number..... | 170,863 | 171,447 | 98,742 | 42,613 | 483,665 |
| Per cent of total | 35.3 | 35.5 | 20.4 | 8.8 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Dollars per farm holding | 1,072 | 3,893 | 8,072 | 20,415 | 5,205 |
| Per cent of total | 7.3 | 26.5 | 31.7 | 34.5 | 100.0 |
| Total gross receipts: ¹ | | | | | |
| Dollars per farm holding | 2,158 | 5,177 | 9,484 | 21,979 | 6,470 |
| Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Farm family income from all sources | 2,388 | 2,940 | 4,693 | 8,649 | 3,606 |
| Farm net income | 605 | 1,961 | 3,795 | 7,497 | 2,344 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor ² | 56 | 963 | 2,157 | 4,546 | 1,202 |
| Farm family income from off-farm sources ³ | 1,783 | 979 | 898 | 1,152 | 1,262 |
| Farm operator income from off-farm employment ⁴ | 949 | 373 | 212 | 267 | 534 |
| Farm net income as a percentage of: | | | | | |
| Total gross receipts | 28.0 | 37.9 | 40.0 | 34.1 | 36.2 |
| Farm family income from all sources | 25.3 | 66.7 | 80.9 | 86.7 | 65.0 |

¹ Includes receipts from sale of farm products, income in kind, supplementary payments, and value of inventory changes.

² Determined by subtracting five per cent of the equity value of capital invested in land, buildings, machinery and livestock from farm net income.

³ Includes wages and salaries from off-farm employment, government pensions, family and other allowances, and investment income.

⁴ Includes wages and salaries from non-farm work, net income from non-farm self-employment, and wages and salaries from work on other farms.

FIGURE - 8

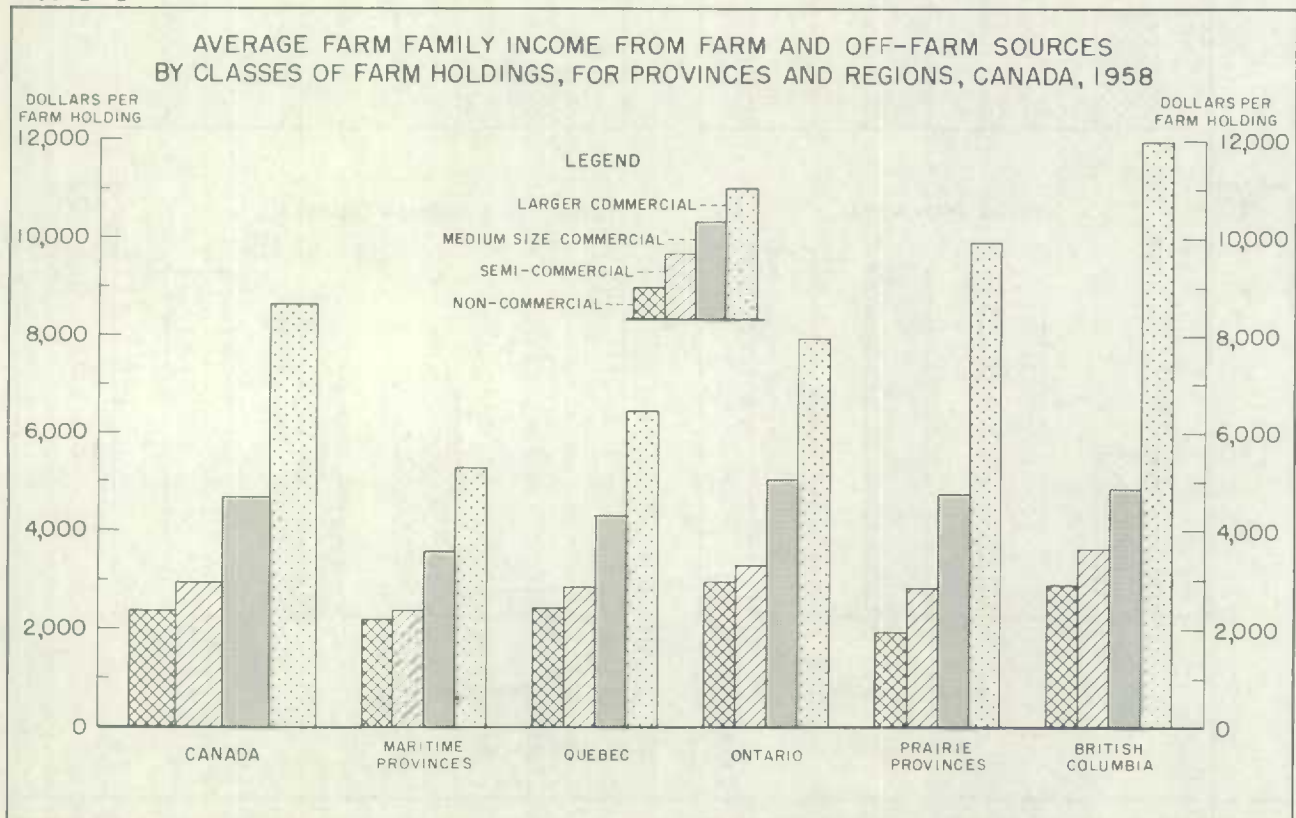


FIGURE - 9

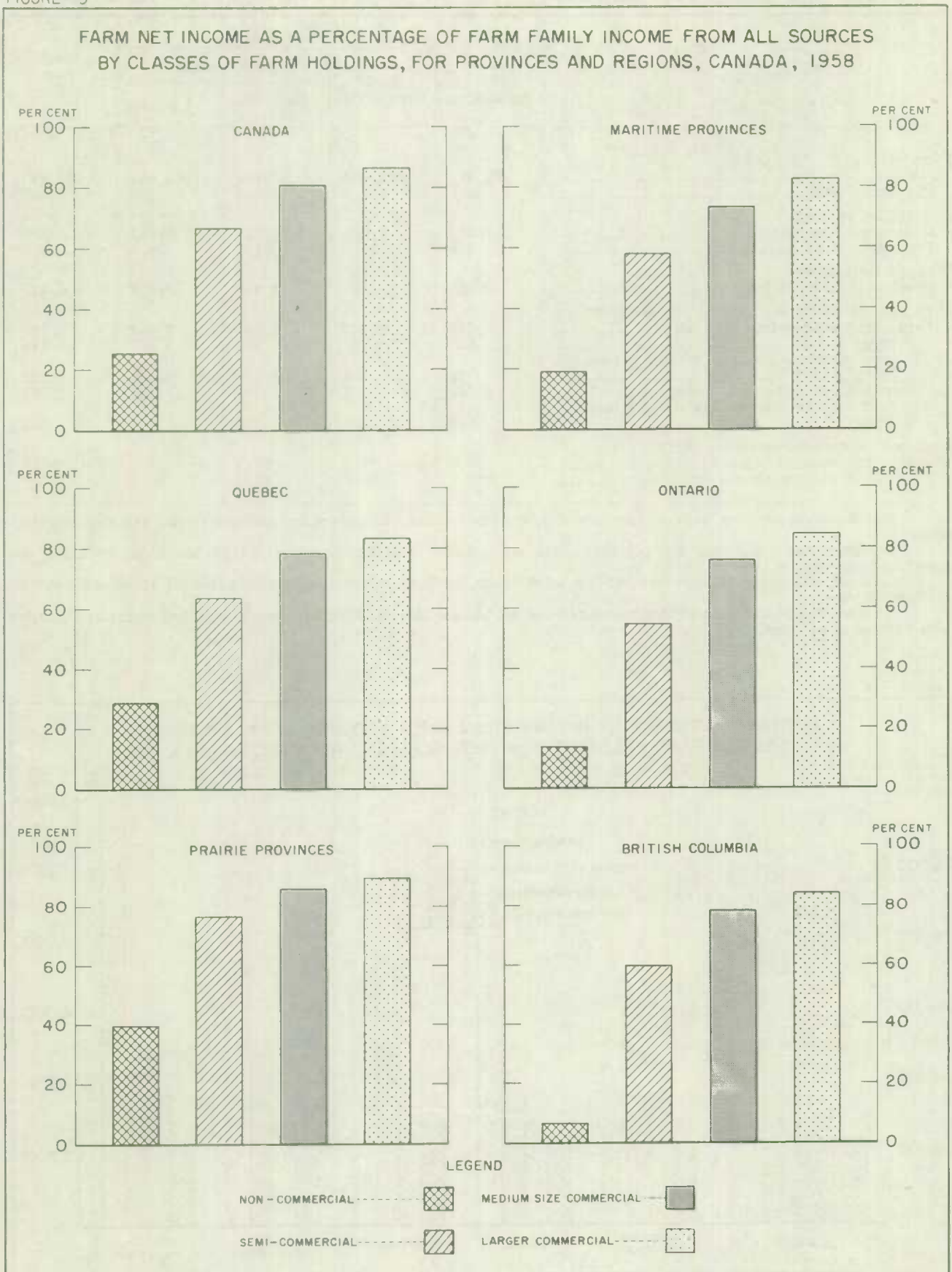
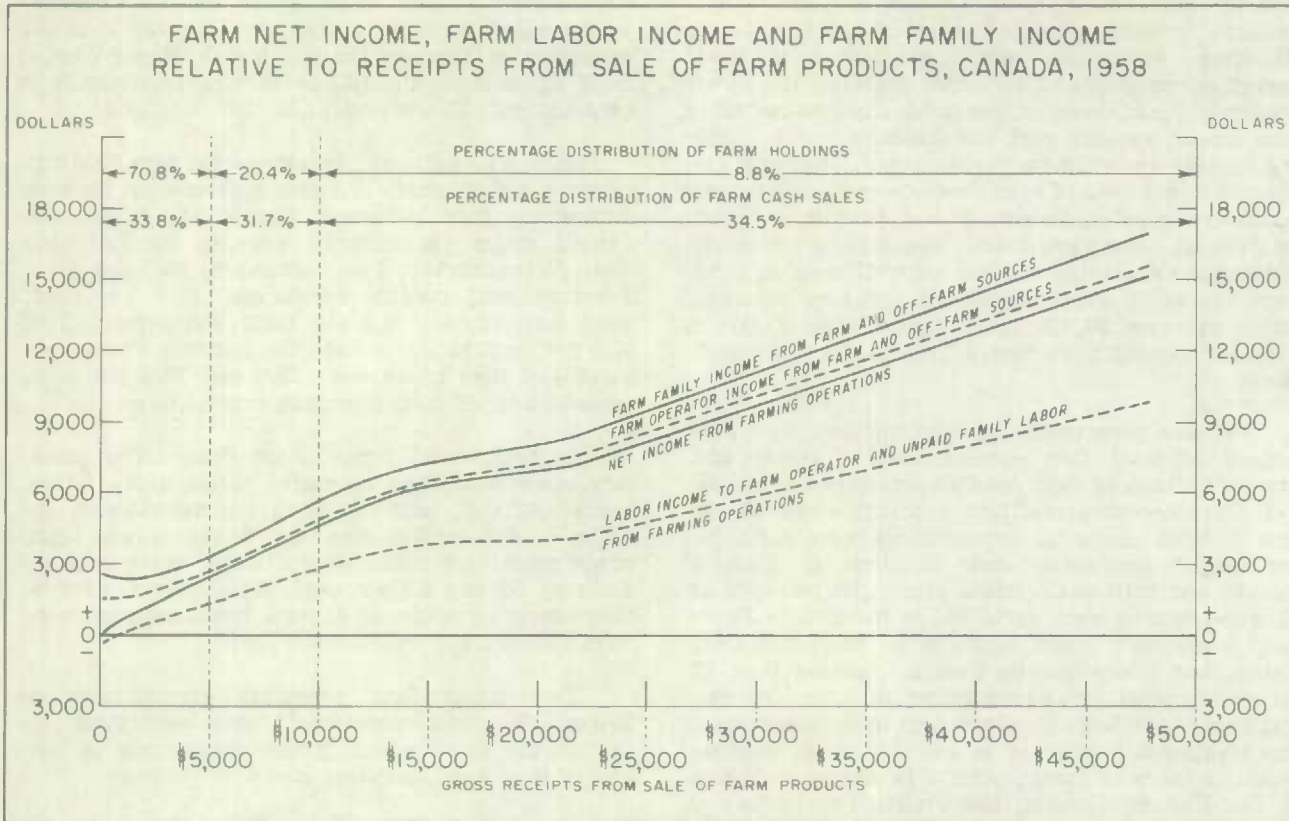


FIGURE -10



FARM EXPENDITURES IN CANADIAN AGRICULTURE

A major objective of that part of the survey which concerned farm operating expenditures was to secure estimates for use as benchmarks in developing and improving official statistical series. Tables and charts, in our analysis, will summarize major expenditures by region and type of farm in order to supply the growing demand for expenditure data in the farm business sector.

Little information is available from the Census of Agriculture on farm expenditures. Aggregate totals for expenditure items such as taxes, rent, farm labour, feed and seed can be obtained from Census data but other items have not been available since 1938. The "Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics" gives similar aggregate information classified by province and for Canada. These current sources of information are incomplete and leave gaps in our present knowledge of farm expenditures.

Farm expenditures were defined for the purposes of this study as those expenses that were incurred during the survey year, 1958. Expenditures on farm holdings for taxes, rent, mortgage interest, repairs and insurance have been included as well as the farm business share of all other fixed and variable expenditures. Depreciation was included as a fixed expenditure in the survey because of its long-run fixed cost characteristic.

Farm Operating Expenditures

Farm operating expenditures in Canada in 1958 averaged \$4,126 per farm holding and ranged from an average of \$1,553 per non-commercial farm holding to an average of \$14,481 per larger commercial farms (Table XIV). Farm expenditures, for all holdings, averaged \$4,151 in Eastern Canada, \$4,120 in the Prairie Provinces and \$3,871 per holding in British Columbia.

Farm expenditures were lowest, \$944 a year, on non-commercial holdings in the Maritime Provinces and highest, \$16,685 a year, on the average, for larger British Columbia farms, (Figure 11). In Eastern Canada, average farm operating expenses ranged from \$1,438 per non-commercial farm holding to \$15,556 per larger commercial farms; in the Prairie Provinces, from an average of \$1,789 to \$12,902 and in British Columbia, from \$1,372 on non-commercial farm holdings to \$16,685 on larger commercial farms.

Total farm expenditures consist of both fixed and variable costs (Table XV and Figure 12). Fixed expenditures are those costs which are incurred whether agricultural products are produced or not. They are the costs of maintaining a farm enterprise. These costs include: depreciation on machinery and buildings, taxes and rent, mortgage interest and in-

insurance premiums. Variable expenditures are costs directly associated with production. The major variable expenditures in order of importance in Canadian Agriculture were: purchases of feed, operating expenditures for motor vehicles and power equipment, purchases of livestock and poultry, hired farm labour, custom work and machine rental, building repairs and property maintenance, chemical fertilizers, purchases of seed, non-power machinery and equipment repairs, livestock and poultry services, interest on short term loans, weedicides and pesticides and many other smaller expenditures. In 1958, farm operating expenditures for all farm holdings, which averaged \$4,126, were comprised of \$3,024 in variable expenditures and \$1,102 in fixed expenditures.

Variable farm operating expenditures as a percentage of total farm expenditures, by region and economic class of farm holding, are shown in Table XVI. On non-commercial farm holdings about 67 per cent of total operating expenditures were variable. For larger commercial farm holdings in Eastern Canada and British Columbia almost 85 per cent of all expenditures were variable. In the Prairie Provinces, however, fixed costs were proportionately higher than elsewhere in Canada, ranging from 22 per cent of total farm expenditures on larger commercial farms in Alberta to 40 per cent in Saskatchewan. The relationship of fixed to variable costs with increasing sales of farm products is shown in Figure 13, for Eastern Canada, the Prairie Provinces and all Canada.

Two important characteristics of expenditures on commercial farm holdings were: (1) high farm expenditure costs in comparison with semi-commercial and non-commercial farm holdings; and (2) the high proportion of total farm expenditures on larger commercial farms which took the form of working capital.

Certain major expenditure items increased in direct proportion to the volume of sales of farm products. These were purchases of feed, livestock purchases, hired labour and rental costs. Three principal farm expenditures, namely operating expenses for motor vehicles and power equipment, depreciation on machinery and buildings, and taxes decreased proportionately as sales of agricultural products increased, Table XVII.

Non-commercial and commercial farm expenditure comparisons, by regions.—A comparison of fixed and variable operating expenditures for non-commercial and commercial farm holdings shows differences in expenditure patterns by regions. As shown, Figure 14, major expenditures on non-commercial farm holdings in Eastern Canada were: depreciation, 20.2 per cent; feed purchases, 15.3 per cent; farm power machinery operating costs, 12.9 per cent; and livestock and poultry purchases, 9.6 per cent. The farm expenditure pattern on non-commercial farm holdings in the Prairie Provinces was as follows: farm power machinery costs, 28.3 per cent; depreciation, 18.9 per cent; taxes and rent, 11.5 per cent; and custom work and machine rental,

7.9 per cent. The pattern of farm expenditures on non-commercial farm holdings in British Columbia was similar to that in Eastern Canada, with the exception of depreciation which was 20 per cent of total operating expenditures in Eastern Canada in contrast with 25 per cent in British Columbia.

Major expenditures on commercial farm holdings formed a considerably different pattern than for non-commercial farm holdings, Figure 15. In Eastern Canada, major expenditures were in the following order of importance: feed purchases, 24.5 per cent; livestock and poultry purchases, 17.8 per cent; hired farm labour, 10.3 per cent; and depreciation, 10.3 per cent. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, purchased feed costs were 38.9 and 30.2 per cent, respectively, of total operating expenditures.

On commercial farms in the Prairie Provinces, farm power machinery operating costs, depreciation, taxes and rent, and livestock purchases were the major costs. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, farm power machinery costs, depreciation, taxes and rent made up 52 and 62 per cent, respectively, of total farm operating costs. In Alberta, livestock purchases were also a major expenditure item.

Two major farm operating expenditures on British Columbia commercial farms were feed purchases and hired labour. These costs made up one-half of total farm operating costs.

Farm Operating Expenditures, by Type of Farm

Farm expenditures on non-commercial farm holdings varied little by type of farm or by geographic location, Table XVIII. Average farm operating expenditures on non-commercial farm holdings ranged from a low point of \$1,405 per farm holding selling mainly dairy products in Eastern Canada, to \$1,924 for livestock combination farm holdings in the Prairie Provinces. Similarly, farm operating expenditures on semi-commercial farm holdings varied little by type of farms, ranging from \$3,007 on farms selling mainly dairy products in Eastern Canada, to \$3,587 on Eastern Canadian cattle, hogs and sheep farms.

In contrast, average farm expenditures on commercial farm holdings differed both by type of farm and geographic location. On larger commercial dairy farms, for example, farm operating expenditures averaged \$10,444 per farm in Eastern Canada and \$15,194 per farm in British Columbia.

Average farm expenditures on medium-size commercial cattle, hogs and sheep farms ranged from an average of \$3,851 in British Columbia to \$6,229 in Eastern Canada. On larger cattle, hogs and sheep farms it ranged from \$16,855 in Eastern Canada to \$19,088 in the Prairie Provinces. Farm expenditures on livestock combination farms in Eastern Canada averaged \$5,537 on medium-size commercial farms and \$11,364 on larger commercial farms. In the Prairie Provinces, average farm expenditures on medium-size and larger commercial livestock combination farms were \$4,769 and \$10,408 respectively.

TABLE XIV. Average Farm Operating Expenses¹ by Classes of Farm Holdings for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| | dollars per farm holding | | | | |
| Canada | 1,553 | 3,216 | 5,689 | 14,481 | 4,126 |
| Maritime Provinces | 944 | 2,838 | 5,376 | 12,126 | 2,261 |
| Quebec | 1,447 | 3,078 | 5,960 | 14,401 | 3,475 |
| Ontario | 1,764 | 3,611 | 6,164 | 16,192 | 5,376 |
| Eastern Canada | 1,438 | 3,286 | 6,024 | 15,556 | 4,151 |
| Manitoba | 1,613 | 3,154 | 5,105 | 11,410 | 3,415 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,716 | 3,042 | 5,117 | 9,353 | 3,789 |
| Alberta | 2,000 | 3,214 | 5,694 | 16,440 | 5,019 |
| Prairie Provinces | 1,789 | 3,123 | 5,289 | 12,902 | 4,120 |
| British Columbia | 1,372 | 3,403 | 6,072 | 16,685 | 3,871 |

¹ Includes depreciation on buildings and machinery.

TABLE XV. Average Fixed and Variable Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of Farm Holdings,¹ Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| | dollars per farm holding | | | | |
| Fixed operating expenses and depreciation: | | | | | |
| Depreciation on buildings and machinery | 310 | 573 | 889 | 1, 375 | 615 |
| Taxes | 116 | 196 | 285 | 422 | 206 |
| Rent | 34 | 106 | 284 | 766 | 175 |
| Mortgage interest | 26 | 47 | 78 | 148 | 55 |
| Insurance premiums | 23 | 39 | 65 | 178 | 51 |
| Totals | 509 | 961 | 1, 601 | 2, 889 | 1, 102 |
| Variable operating expenses: | | | | | |
| Purchase of feed | 177 | 452 | 956 | 2, 691 | 655 |
| Motor vehicles ² and power machinery | 294 | 614 | 907 | 1, 404 | 630 |
| Purchase of livestock and poultry | 136 | 281 | 604 | 3, 166 | 549 |
| Hired farm labor | 60 | 145 | 399 | 1, 880 | 320 |
| Custom work and machine rental | 92 | 166 | 210 | 329 | 163 |
| Building repairs and property maintenance | 84 | 134 | 194 | 330 | 145 |
| Chemical fertilizer | 28 | 84 | 162 | 393 | 107 |
| Purchase of seed | 44 | 91 | 139 | 228 | 96 |
| Non-power machinery and equipment repairs | 23 | 56 | 86 | 142 | 58 |
| Livestock and poultry services | 13 | 38 | 75 | 157 | 47 |
| Interest on short-term loans | 13 | 23 | 43 | 112 | 31 |
| Weedicides and pesticides..... | 9 | 18 | 41 | 91 | 26 |
| Stable phosphate, lime and mulches | 4 | 10 | 17 | 54 | 14 |
| Other operating expenses | 67 | 143 | 255 | 615 | 183 |
| Totals | 1, 044 | 2, 255 | 4, 088 | 11, 592 | 3, 024 |
| Total farm operating expenses and deprecia- tion | 1, 553 | 3, 216 | 5, 689 | 14, 481 | 4, 126 |

¹ For additional information by type of farm, see Appendix Tables 12 to 17.

² Consists of farm share of operating expenses for automobiles and trucks.

TABLE XVI. Variable Operating Expenses as a Percentage of Total Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| | per cent | | | | |
| Canada | 67.2 | 70.1 | 71.9 | 80.0 | 73.3 |
| Maritime Provinces | 67.4 | 78.3 | 83.4 | 90.0 | 78.8 |
| Quebec | 69.9 | 75.9 | 82.3 | 89.5 | 79.5 |
| Ontario | 65.3 | 73.4 | 75.9 | 83.1 | 77.3 |
| Eastern Canada..... | 67.6 | 74.9 | 78.8 | 84.7 | 78.1 |
| Manitoba | 66.5 | 63.8 | 63.1 | 72.5 | 65.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 66.8 | 61.5 | 58.0 | 60.3 | 60.4 |
| Alberta | 68.3 | 67.2 | 69.1 | 78.3 | 72.3 |
| Prairie Provinces | 67.3 | 63.9 | 62.6 | 72.3 | 66.3 |
| British Columbia | 63.5 | 74.5 | 78.6 | 85.0 | 77.4 |

TABLE XVII. Fixed and Variable Operating Expenses as Percentages of Total Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of Farm Holdings, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|---------------------|
| | Non-commercial | Semi-commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| | per cent | | | | |
| Fixed operating expenses and depreciation: | | | | | |
| Depreciation on buildings and machinery | 20.0 | 17.8 | 15.6 | 9.5 | 14.9 |
| Taxes | 7.5 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 5.0 |
| Rent..... | 2.2 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.2 |
| Mortgage interest | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Insurance premiums | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Variable operating expenses: | | | | | |
| Purchase of feed | 11.4 | 14.0 | 16.8 | 18.6 | 15.9 |
| Motor vehicles ¹ and power machinery..... | 18.9 | 19.1 | 15.9 | 9.7 | 15.3 |
| Purchase of livestock and poultry | 8.8 | 8.7 | 10.6 | 21.9 | 13.3 |
| Hired farm labor..... | 3.9 | 4.5 | 7.0 | 13.0 | 7.8 |
| Custom work and machine rental | 5.9 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 4.0 |
| Building repairs and property maintenance | 5.4 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 3.5 |
| Chemical fertilizer | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Other variable operating expenses | 11.0 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 9.6 | 11.0 |
| Total farm operating expenses and depreciation | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

¹ Consists of farm share of operating expenses for automobiles and trucks.

FIGURE-11

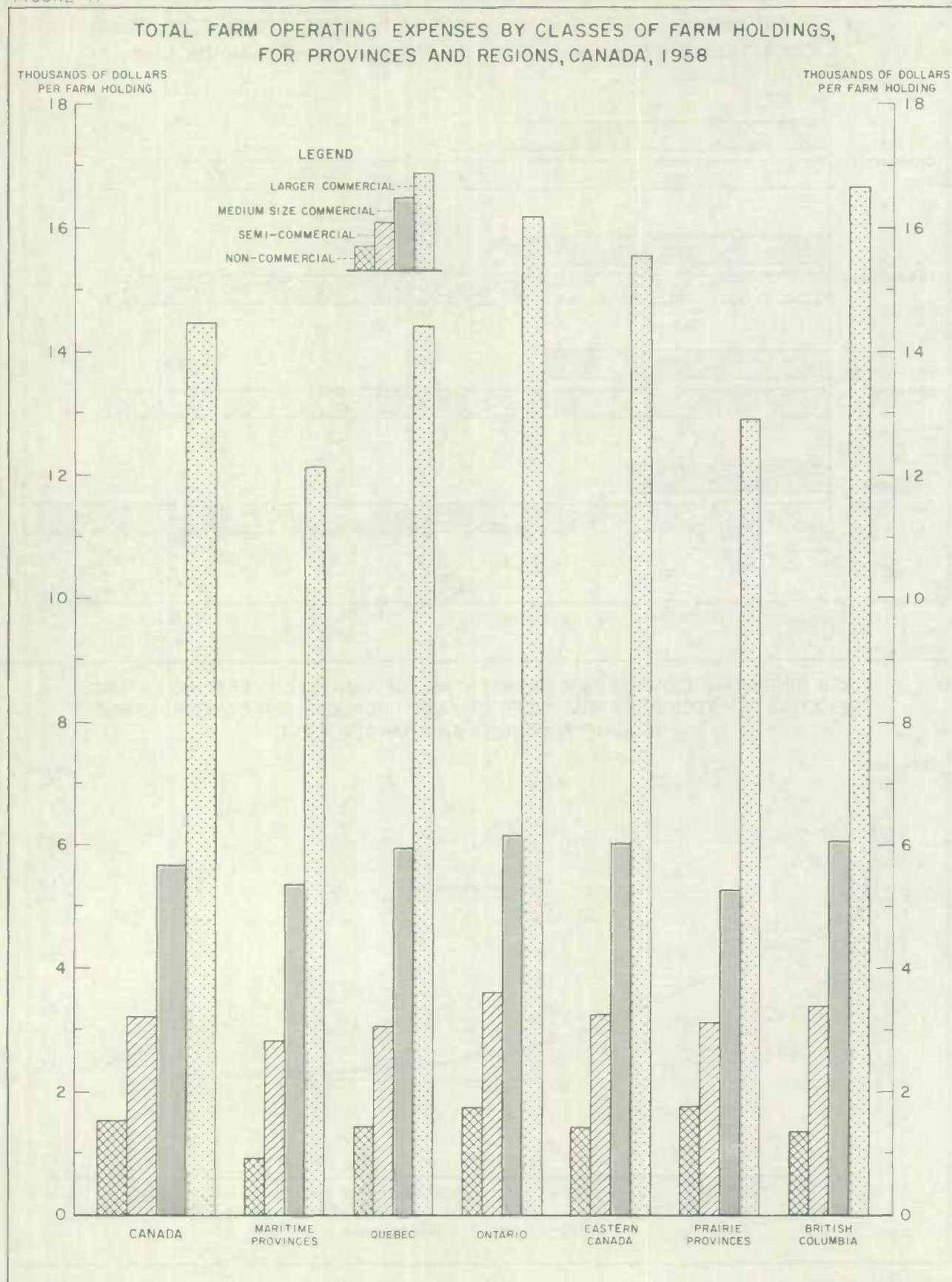


FIGURE -12

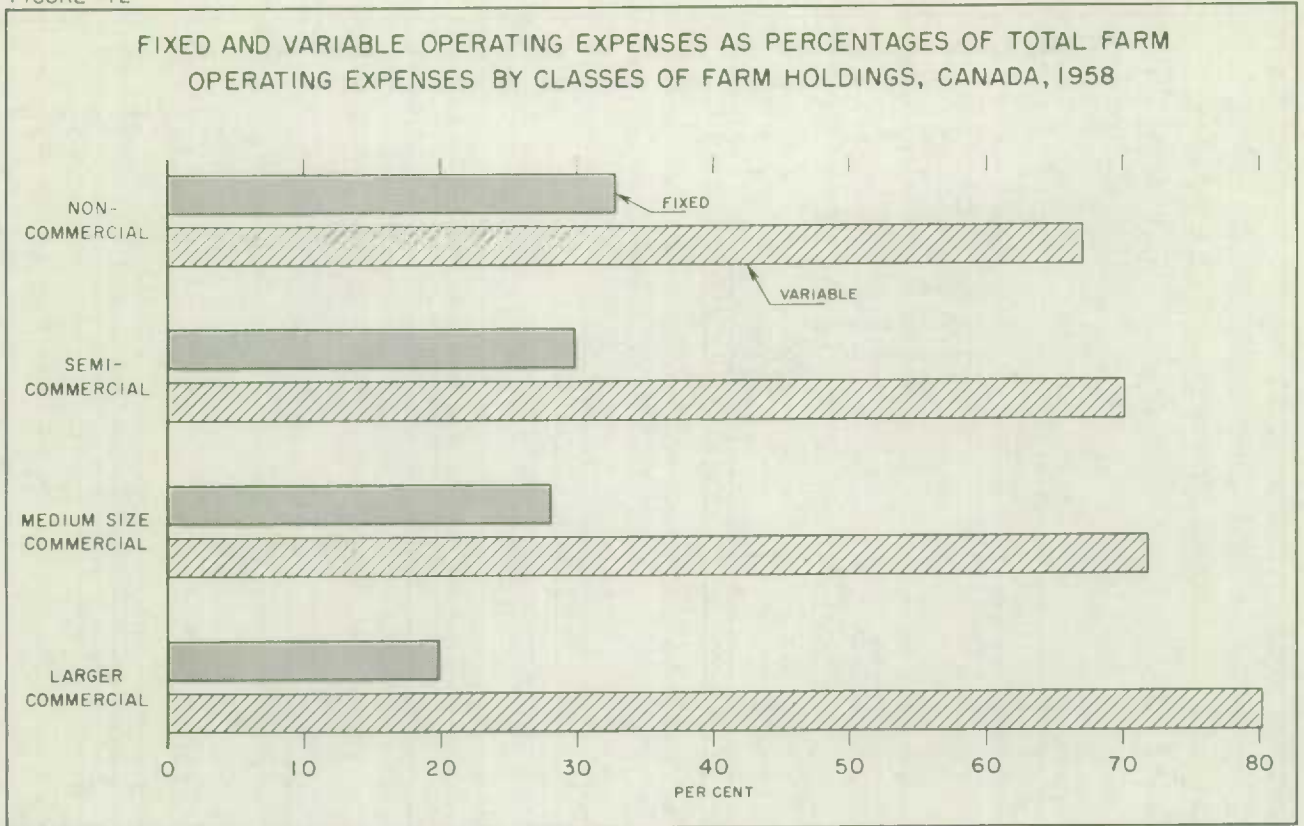


FIGURE-13

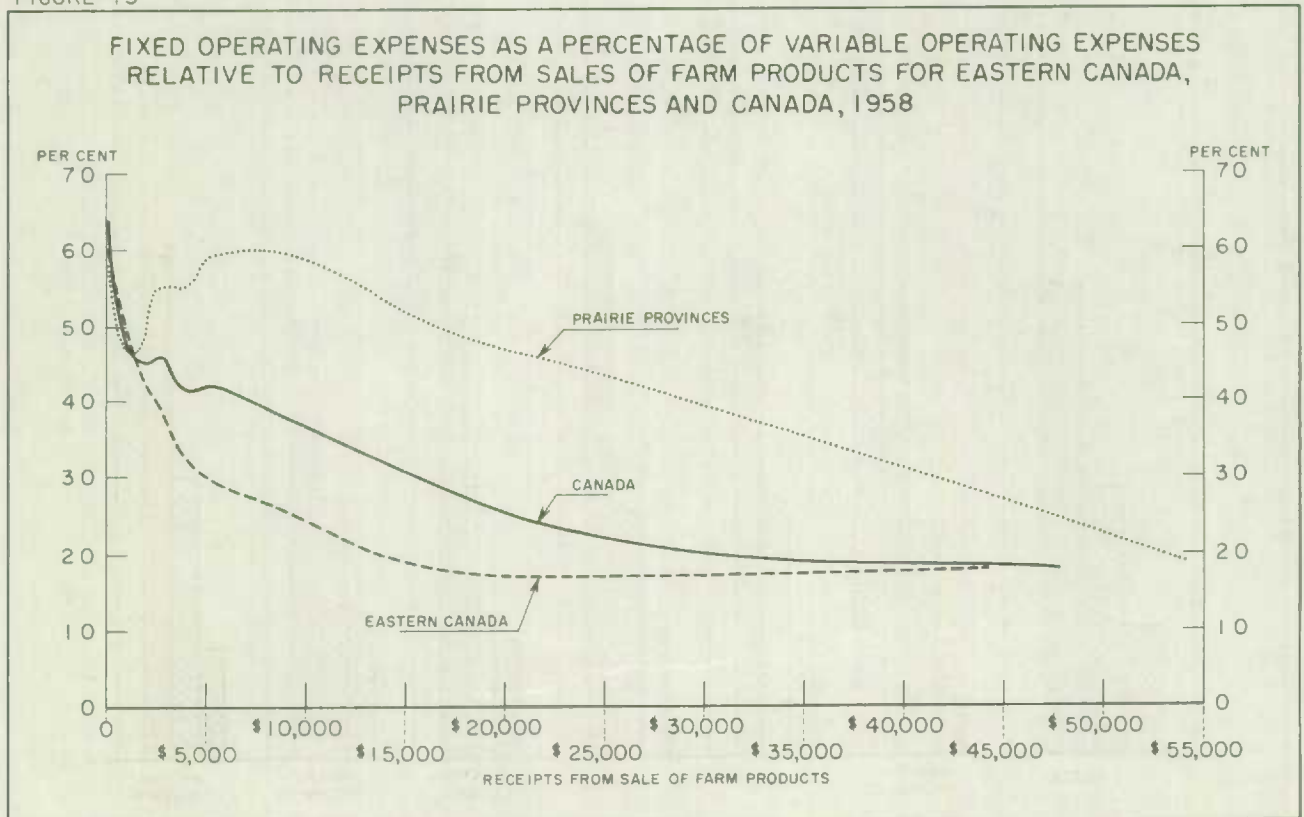


FIGURE-14

FIXED AND VARIABLE OPERATING EXPENSES AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL
FARM OPERATING EXPENSES, NON-COMMERCIAL FARM HOLDINGS,
FOR PROVINCES AND REGIONS, CANADA, 1958

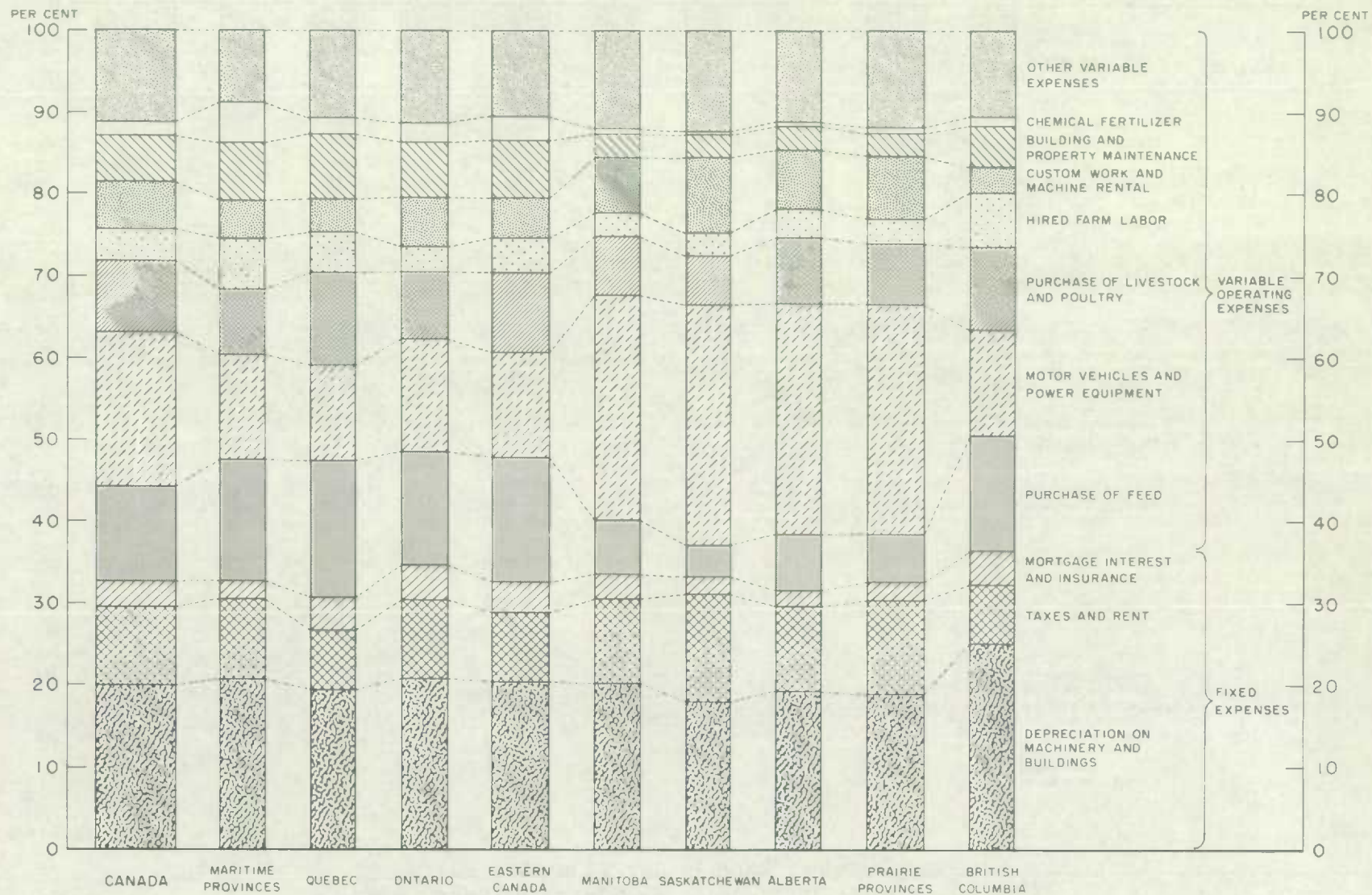
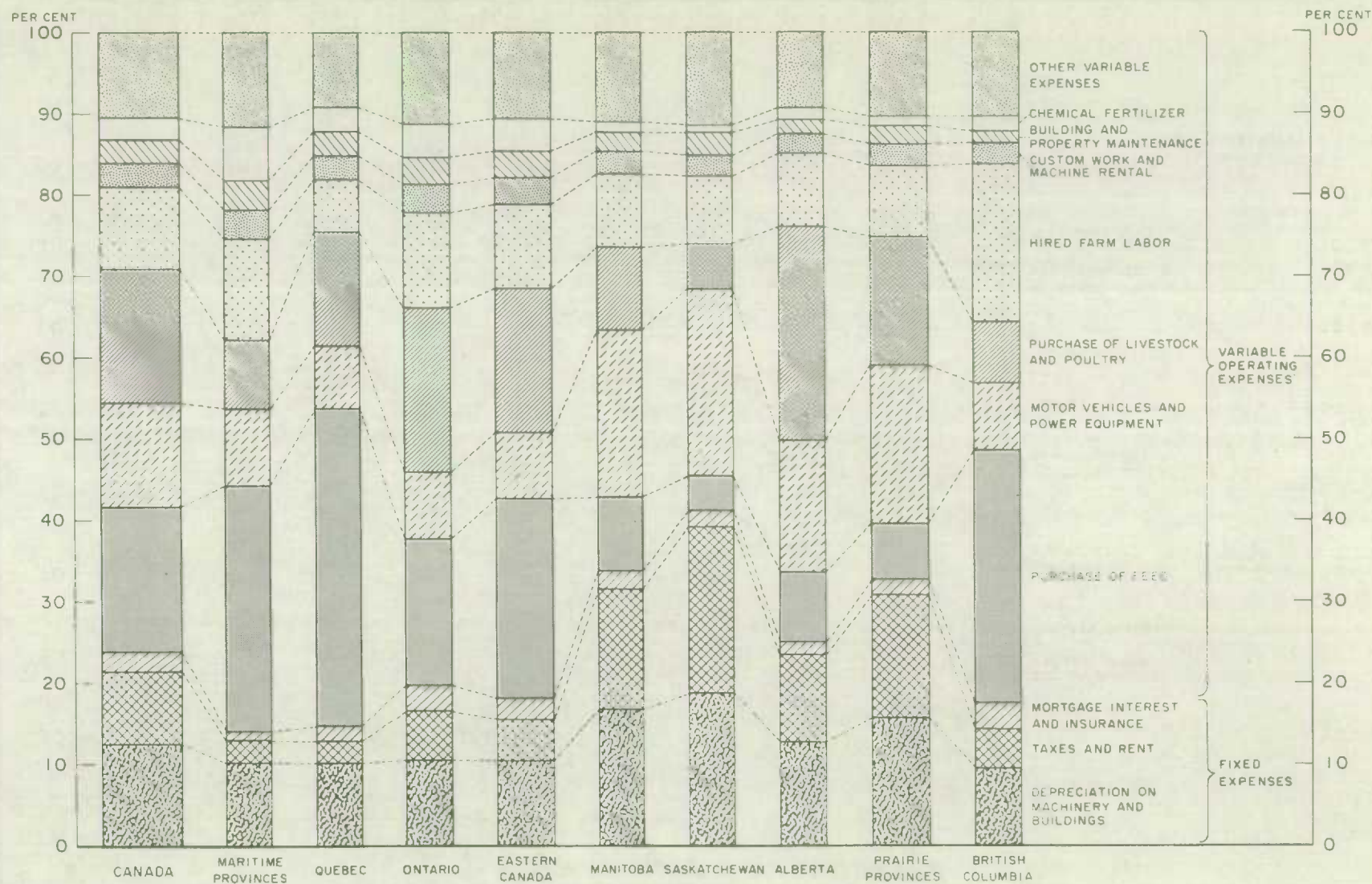


FIGURE-15

FIXED AND VARIABLE OPERATING EXPENSES AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL
FARM OPERATING EXPENSES, COMMERCIAL FARM HOLDINGS,
FOR PROVINCES AND REGIONS, CANADA, 1958



Farm expenditures on medium-size and larger wheat and small grains farms were similar in 1958. For medium-size commercial wheat and small grains farms, farm expenditures averaged \$4,972 and \$5,464; for larger commercial farms these costs averaged \$9,616 for wheat and \$9,592 for small grains farms.

Principal fixed and variable farm operating expenditures, Table XIX, show four major expenditure categories as being common to livestock and

grain farms. They were depreciation, motor vehicles and power machinery costs, livestock purchases and hired labour. These expenditures were about 60 per cent of total farm expenditures on grain farms. On livestock farms, in addition to the four major expenditure items common to both grain farms and livestock farms, there were major expenditures for feed. Feed purchases, depreciation, motor vehicles and power machinery costs, livestock purchases and hired labour costs were about 70 per cent of total expenditures on these farms.

TABLE XVIII. Average Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Selected Regions and Types of Farm, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| | dollars per farm holding | | | | |
| Livestock farms: | | | | | |
| Dairy: | | | | | |
| Eastern Canada | 1,405 | 3,007 | 5,695 | 10,444 | 3,602 |
| British Columbia | 1,636 | 3,725 | 5,877 | 15,194 | 6,196 |
| Cattle, hogs and sheep: | | | | | |
| Eastern Canada | 1,525 | 3,587 | 6,229 | 16,855 | 4,751 |
| Prairie Provinces | 1,709 | 3,031 | 5,557 | 19,088 | 4,853 |
| British Columbia | 1,642 | 3,352 | 3,851 | 17,967 | 3,114 |
| Livestock combination: | | | | | |
| Eastern Canada | 1,420 | 3,038 | 5,537 | 11,364 | 3,347 |
| Prairie Provinces | 1,924 | 3,148 | 4,769 | 10,408 | 3,130 |
| Grain farms: | | | | | |
| Wheat: | | | | | |
| Prairie Provinces | 1,849 | 3,023 | 4,972 | 9,616 | 3,951 |
| Small grains: | | | | | |
| Prairie Provinces | 1,914 | 3,301 | 5,464 | 9,592 | 3,877 |

TABLE XIX. Principal Fixed and Variable Operating Expenses as Percentages of Total Farm Operating Expenses for Selected Types of Farm, Canada, 1958

| | Type of farm | | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Dairy | Cattle, hogs and sheep | Livestock combination | Wheat | Small grains |
| | per cent | | | | |
| Fixed operating expenses and depreciation: | | | | | |
| Depreciation on buildings and machinery | 15.4 | 12.8 | 15.6 | 20.6 | 18.9 |
| Variable operating expenses: | | | | | |
| Purchase of feed | 24.2 | 16.6 | 21.2 | 1.9 | 2.8 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 11.3 | 12.6 | 15.3 | 26.2 | 25.2 |
| Purchase of livestock and poultry | 9.3 | 25.6 | 10.4 | 3.9 | 5.4 |
| Hired farm labor | 6.8 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 6.8 |
| Other fixed and variable operating expenses | 33.0 | 26.7 | 32.7 | 41.1 | 40.9 |
| Total farm operating expenses and depreciation | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

RESOURCES IN CANADIAN AGRICULTURE

Agricultural resources include land, labour and capital investment. A framework of agricultural resources is shown within this broad classification for non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings.

Land Resources

Single-farm, single-family holdings totalled 155 million acres of land in 1958 (Table XX). Of this, 93 million acres were classified as improved land and 62 million acres as unimproved. One-half of the improved farm land and 44 per cent of the unimproved land was on commercial farm holdings. The remaining farm land was on semi-commercial and non-commercial farm holdings. In aggregate, about as much total farm land and almost as much improved land was owned by farm families on non-commercial farm holdings as by families on larger commercial farms.

Of the 93 million acres of improved farm land, 21 million acres were in Eastern Canada, 71 million in the Prairie Provinces and one million acres in

British Columbia (Table XXI). Over one-half of the improved farmland in Eastern Canada was in Ontario. In the Prairie Provinces, over one-half of the improved farm land was in Saskatchewan.

In aggregate, farm families on non-commercial farm holdings in Eastern Canada owned more improved land and five times as much unimproved land than farm families on larger commercial farm holdings. In contrast, in the Prairie Provinces, about one-half of the improved and unimproved farm land was owned by farm families on commercial farm holdings and less than ten million of the 71 million acres of improved land was owned by farm families on non-commercial farm holdings.

Farm size, by type of farm and region. — Average size of farm and numbers of improved acres are shown in Table XXII for livestock and grain farms. The average size of farm for non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings differed by type of farming enterprise and by geographic location.

TABLE XX. Land, Labor and Capital Resources by Classes of Farm Holdings,¹ Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 170,863 | 171,447 | 98,742 | 42,613 | 483,665 |
| Per cent of total | 35.3 | 35.5 | 20.4 | 8.8 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 7.3 | 26.5 | 31.7 | 34.5 | 100.0 |
| Land resource (millions of acres): | | | | | |
| Total land ² | 29.6 | 51.0 | 42.1 | 31.8 | 154.5 |
| Improved land | 14.3 | 31.4 | 28.5 | 18.7 | 92.9 |
| Unimproved land | 15.3 | 19.6 | 13.6 | 13.1 | 61.6 |
| Labor resource (millions of weeks): | | | | | |
| Total labor | 8.9 | 12.9 | 8.2 | 4.9 | 34.9 |
| Farm operator labor..... | 5.8 | 7.9 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 20.6 |
| Unpaid family labor..... | 2.8 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 10.6 |
| Hired farm labor..... | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 3.7 |
| Capital resource (millions of dollars): | | | | | |
| Total capital | 1,965.7 | 3,584.2 | 3,388.1 | 2,641.2 | 11,579.2 |
| Land ² | 736.5 | 1,302.3 | 1,351.8 | 1,174.2 | 4,564.8 |
| Buildings | 724.4 | 1,062.5 | 892.0 | 615.1 | 3,294.0 |
| Motor vehicles ³ and power machinery..... | 168.4 | 392.9 | 391.6 | 270.0 | 1,222.9 |
| Non-power farm machinery | 127.7 | 288.6 | 251.9 | 167.6 | 835.8 |
| Livestock and poultry..... | 208.7 | 537.9 | 500.8 | 414.3 | 1,661.7 |

¹ For additional information by type of farm, see Appendix Tables 20 to 27.

² Consists of owned and rented land.

³ Consists of farm share of value for automobiles and trucks.

**TABLE XXI. Area of Improved and Unimproved Farm Land by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958**

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| millions of acres | | | | | |
| Canada: | | | | | |
| Total land | 29.6 | 51.0 | 42.1 | 31.8 | 154.5 |
| Improved land | 14.3 | 31.4 | 28.5 | 18.7 | 92.9 |
| Unimproved land | 15.3 | 19.6 | 13.6 | 13.1 | 61.6 |
| Maritime Provinces: | | | | | |
| Total land | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 5.7 |
| Improved land | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.8 |
| Unimproved land | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 3.9 |
| Quebec: | | | | | |
| Total land | 4.8 | 5.7 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 14.3 |
| Improved land | 2.1 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 7.7 |
| Unimproved land | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 6.6 |
| Ontario: | | | | | |
| Total land | 3.7 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 17.3 |
| Improved land | 1.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 11.2 |
| Unimproved land | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 6.1 |
| Eastern Canada: | | | | | |
| Total land | 11.2 | 13.1 | 8.5 | 4.5 | 37.3 |
| Improved land | 4.5 | 7.4 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 20.7 |
| Unimproved land | 6.7 | 5.7 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 16.6 |
| Manitoba: | | | | | |
| Total land | 3.5 | 7.7 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 17.9 |
| Improved land | 1.8 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 11.4 |
| Unimproved land | 1.7 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 6.5 |
| Saskatchewan: | | | | | |
| Total land | 7.1 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 10.4 | 54.4 |
| Improved land | 4.3 | 12.6 | 13.3 | 7.8 | 38.0 |
| Unimproved land | 2.8 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 16.4 |
| Alberta: | | | | | |
| Total land | 6.9 | 10.7 | 9.3 | 13.0 | 39.9 |
| Improved land | 3.4 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 21.7 |
| Unimproved land | 3.5 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 6.8 | 18.2 |
| Prairie Provinces: | | | | | |
| Total land | 17.5 | 36.8 | 32.9 | 25.0 | 112.2 |
| Improved land | 9.5 | 23.7 | 22.6 | 15.3 | 71.1 |
| Unimproved land | 8.0 | 13.1 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 41.1 |
| British Columbia: | | | | | |
| Total land | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 5.0 |
| Improved land | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| Unimproved land | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 3.9 |

Non-commercial dairy farms in Eastern Canada averaged 115 acres in size, while larger commercial dairy farms averaged 235 acres in size. In British Columbia, average size of dairy farms ranged from 37 acres for non-commercial holdings to 182 acres for larger commercial farms. Cattle, hogs and sheep farms ranged in size from an average of 122 acres on non-commercial farm holdings in Eastern Canada, to 223 acres on larger farm holdings. In the Prairie Provinces, farm size ranged from an average of 342 acres for the non-commercial group to an average of 1,935 acres for the larger farms, while in British Columbia, cattle, hogs and sheep farms ranged from an average size of 109 acres on non-commercial farm holdings to 7,053 acres on larger holdings. Livestock combination farms in Eastern Canada and the Prairie Provinces ranged from an average of 131 and 293 acres in size on non-commercial farm holdings, to an average of 227 and 786 acres on larger commercial farms. Wheat and small grains farms for comparative classes of farm holdings in the Prairie Provinces were of similar size. Larger wheat and small grains farms averaged 1,434 and 1,144 acres respectively.

The following is noted from Table XXII:

1. On the average, Eastern Canadian live-stock farms under 170 acres in size and having less than 100 acres of improved land were not of sufficient size to enable farm holdings to be classified as commercial with sales of farm products of \$5,000 a year and more.
2. Commercial dairy farms in British Columbia, on the average, were somewhat smaller in area than commercial dairy farms in Eastern Canada.
3. Commercial cattle, hogs and sheep farms in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia averaged 800 acres or more in size.
4. Commercial grain farms in the Prairie Provinces averaged one section or more in size, with most of the land classified as improved.

TABLE XXII. Average Size of Farm Holding and Area of Improved Land by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Selected Regions and Types of Farm, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| acres per farm holding | | | | | |
| Livestock farms: | | | | | |
| Dairy: | | | | | |
| Eastern Canada: | | | | | |
| Total land | 115 | 150 | 183 | 235 | 152 |
| Improved land | 50 | 82 | 116 | 161 | 85 |
| British Columbia: | | | | | |
| Total land | 37 | 134 | 116 | 182 | 116 |
| Improved land | 21 | 51 | 54 | 94 | 54 |
| Cattle, hogs and sheep: | | | | | |
| Eastern Canada: | | | | | |
| Total land | 122 | 154 | 184 | 223 | 156 |
| Improved land | 52 | 90 | 125 | 173 | 93 |
| Prairie Provinces: | | | | | |
| Total land | 342 | 504 | 830 | 1,935 | 675 |
| Improved land | 138 | 253 | 378 | 716 | 296 |
| British Columbia: | | | | | |
| Total land | 109 | 625 | 865 | 7,053 | 680 |
| Improved land | 38 | 135 | 148 | 262 | 78 |
| Livestock combination: | | | | | |
| Eastern Canada: | | | | | |
| Total land | 131 | 153 | 170 | 227 | 152 |
| Improved land | 47 | 83 | 109 | 151 | 79 |
| Prairie Provinces: | | | | | |
| Total land | 293 | 421 | 511 | 786 | 399 |
| Improved land | 147 | 268 | 366 | 635 | 250 |
| Grain farms: | | | | | |
| Wheat: | | | | | |
| Prairie Provinces: | | | | | |
| Total land | 309 | 488 | 802 | 1,434 | 629 |
| Improved land | 214 | 381 | 639 | 1,166 | 493 |
| Small grains: | | | | | |
| Prairie Provinces: | | | | | |
| Total land | 319 | 479 | 675 | 1,144 | 528 |
| Improved land | 189 | 332 | 519 | 889 | 376 |

Labour in Canadian Agriculture

Estimates from the Farm Expenditure and Income Survey of the number of man years spent by the farm operator and unpaid family labour in the production of agricultural products are not considered sufficiently reliable for detailed analysis. The questionnaire contained only two questions on farm operator and unpaid family labour (a) how many weeks did you (the operator) work on your farm? and (b) how many weeks of unpaid family labour were used at agricultural work on your farm? Experience from this survey and farm management surveys indicate that more detailed questions as well as considerable probing are required to obtain reasonably accurate data on labour use in agriculture. The Farm Expenditure and Income Survey shows that three-quarters of total farm operator and unpaid family labour and about one-quarter of the hired labour were used on non-commercial and semi-commercial farm holdings. Conversely, commercial farm holdings accounted for only about one-third of the total farm operator and unpaid family labour, but almost three-quarters of all hired labour.

Age distribution of farm operators.—The average age of farm operators ranged from 46 on larger commercial holdings to 51 on non-commercial farm holdings (Table 18). The average age of farm opera-

tors was highest in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, namely 52 years. On non-commercial farm holdings in the Maritime Provinces, the average age was 55. Since 60 per cent of the farm operators in the Maritime Provinces were classified as being on non-commercial farm holdings, this presents a special problem to those concerned with the development of the rural human resource. A distribution of the age of farm operators (Table XXIII) shows that on non-commercial farm holdings within the Maritime Provinces, three-fifths of the farm operators were 50 years of age and over (one-fifth were 70 years of age and over); about one-fifth from 40 to 50 years of age and the remainder under the age of 40. In contrast, most farm operators on commercial farm holdings were between the ages of 30 and 59.

The distribution of the age of farm operators on semi-commercial farm holdings shows a larger proportion of the farm operators between the ages of 30 and 50 than on non-commercial farm holdings and a smaller proportion 60 years of age and older. On commercial farm holdings, the most representative age was between 40 and 49. As farm holdings changed in classification from non-commercial to commercial, the proportion of farm operators 60 years of age and over decreased, except in British Columbia. In British Columbia, 10 per cent of the farm operators on commercial farm holdings reported their age as being 70 and over in 1958.

TABLE XXIII. Age Distribution of Farm Operators by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

| | Age of farm operator | | | | | | Total farm operators |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| | Under 30 years | 30 to 39 years | 40 to 49 years | 50 to 59 years | 60 to 69 years | 70 years and over | |
| | per cent | | | | | | |
| Canada: | | | | | | | |
| Non-commercial | 5.7 | 16.2 | 25.4 | 24.7 | 18.3 | 9.7 | 100.0 |
| Semi-commercial | 5.5 | 20.2 | 28.0 | 25.2 | 16.2 | 4.9 | 100.0 |
| Commercial | 5.8 | 22.5 | 31.0 | 26.4 | 11.2 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| Maritime Provinces: | | | | | | | |
| Non-commercial | 4.5 | 12.1 | 21.6 | 21.7 | 21.2 | 18.9 | 100.0 |
| Semi-commercial | 5.4 | 18.9 | 28.4 | 27.2 | 15.5 | 4.6 | 100.0 |
| Commercial | 2.8 | 22.3 | 33.8 | 30.3 | 8.6 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| Quebec: | | | | | | | |
| Non-commercial | 4.7 | 18.5 | 30.8 | 25.0 | 14.8 | 6.2 | 100.0 |
| Semi-commercial | 6.0 | 21.4 | 28.8 | 26.1 | 13.8 | 3.9 | 100.0 |
| Commercial | 6.5 | 25.4 | 29.4 | 25.7 | 11.6 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| Ontario: | | | | | | | |
| Non-commercial | 5.0 | 14.6 | 23.6 | 24.6 | 20.0 | 12.2 | 100.0 |
| Semi-commercial | 4.3 | 15.2 | 28.2 | 25.3 | 19.4 | 7.6 | 100.0 |
| Commercial | 6.9 | 22.3 | 29.5 | 27.3 | 10.7 | 3.3 | 100.0 |
| Manitoba: | | | | | | | |
| Non-commercial | 3.4 | 16.1 | 27.6 | 25.7 | 20.4 | 6.8 | 100.0 |
| Semi-commercial | 7.9 | 21.4 | 28.1 | 21.6 | 17.8 | 3.2 | 100.0 |
| Commercial | 5.1 | 23.2 | 28.4 | 25.9 | 13.5 | 3.9 | 100.0 |
| Saskatchewan: | | | | | | | |
| Non-commercial | 9.1 | 16.2 | 23.7 | 25.1 | 19.2 | 6.7 | 100.0 |
| Semi-commercial | 6.0 | 22.6 | 28.1 | 22.8 | 15.8 | 4.7 | 100.0 |
| Commercial | 6.2 | 23.6 | 34.6 | 21.8 | 9.6 | 4.2 | 100.0 |
| Alberta: | | | | | | | |
| Non-commercial | 9.3 | 19.5 | 22.9 | 27.1 | 16.0 | 5.2 | 100.0 |
| Semi-commercial | 4.3 | 23.1 | 27.5 | 26.3 | 14.8 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| Commercial | 3.5 | 19.2 | 32.0 | 31.3 | 12.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| British Columbia: | | | | | | | |
| Non-commercial | 4.4 | 15.2 | 23.6 | 23.9 | 19.0 | 13.9 | 100.0 |
| Semi-commercial | 4.7 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 41.9 | 15.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 |
| Commercial | 6.4 | 16.4 | 26.4 | 25.4 | 15.2 | 10.2 | 100.0 |

Educational levels of farm operators.—Highest levels of education reached by farm operators, Table XXIV, shows 70 per cent of farm operators on single-farm, single-family had only an elementary school education or less. Of these, 37 per cent had less than elementary school; 33 per cent had elementary school only. For the remaining 30 per cent of farm operators, 25 per cent had attended high school, 3 per cent agricultural school and two per cent were unclassified. One per cent of farm operators reported attending university.

Farm operators on non-commercial farm holdings had, on the average, the least amount of schooling. Seventy-five per cent had only attended elementary school; 46 per cent had not completed elementary

school. In addition, 19 per cent reported attending high school but only 4 per cent had completed this level of education. Of those completing high school, one per cent had attended university.

A lower proportion of farm operators on semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings than on non-commercial farm holdings had only an elementary school education or less and a larger proportion had attended high school. Of those attending high school, 4 per cent on semi-commercial farm holdings and 7 per cent on commercial farms had completed the required number of years for a high school certificate. While only .8 and 1.5 per cent respectively on semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings, had some university training, 2.5 and 4.1 per cent reported attending an agricultural school.

TABLE XXIV. Level of Education Attained by Farm Operators by Classes of Farm Holdings, Canada,¹ 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | Total farm holdings |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | Non-commercial | Semi-commercial | Commercial | |
| | per cent | | | |
| Elementary school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 46.2 | 38.3 | 24.6 | 37.1 |
| Complete | 28.6 | 34.0 | 36.1 | 32.7 |
| Totals | 74.8 | 72.3 | 60.7 | 69.8 |
| High school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 15.2 | 19.2 | 26.0 | 19.8 |
| Complete | 4.0 | 3.7 | 7.0 | 4.8 |
| Totals | 19.2 | 22.9 | 33.0 | 24.6 |
| Agricultural school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.0 |
| Complete | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| Totals | 1.4 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 2.6 |
| University: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Complete | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Totals | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Education unspecified | 3.4 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.9 |
| Totals | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

¹ For additional information by provinces and regions, see Appendix Table 19.

Capital Investment

Eleven and one-half billion dollars or about 24,000 dollars per farm holding were invested in single-farm, single-family in 1958. Distribution of capital was as follows: land, \$4.6 billion; buildings, \$3.3 billion; machinery \$2.0 billion; and livestock and poultry, \$1.6 billion. Total capital investment on farm holdings in Eastern Canada and the Prairie Provinces was similar, being \$5.4 and \$5.6 billion respectively. On British Columbia farm holdings, a total of slightly more than one-half billion dollars were invested, (Table XXV).

Capital investment in Canada by economic class of farm holding was as follows: non-commercial, \$2.0 billion; semi-commercial, \$3.6 billion; medium-size commercial, \$3.4 billion; and larger commercial farm holdings, \$2.6 billion dollars. About 37 per cent of all capital investment on non-commercial farm holdings was in land and a similar percentage in buildings. Of the remaining 26 per cent, 15 per cent was invested in machinery and 11 per cent in livestock and poultry. In contrast, on larger commercial farm holdings, capital investment was distributed as follows: land, 44 per cent; buildings, 23 per cent; machinery, 17 per cent; and livestock and poultry, 16 per cent. Fixed operating expenses and depreciation ranged from 4.9 per cent of total capital investment on non-commercial farm holdings to 5.5 per cent on commercial farm holdings.

Of the \$5.4 billion capital investment in Eastern Canada, 37 per cent was invested in buildings, 32 per cent in land, 16 per cent in livestock and poultry, and 15 per cent in machinery. As farm holdings increased in size, a smaller proportion of capital was invested in buildings.

In total, almost as much capital in Eastern Canada was invested in non-commercial farm holdings as in larger commercial farms.

Nearly one-half of the \$5.6 billion capital investment in the Prairie Provinces (46 per cent) was invested in land. Machinery investment was the second major capital investment followed by buildings and livestock and poultry. Generally, as farm holdings in the Prairie Provinces became larger, proportionately more capital was invested in land and livestock and a smaller proportion in machinery and buildings.

The pattern of capital investment in British Columbia differed from either that in Eastern Canada or the Prairie Provinces. Like in the Prairie Provinces, nearly one-half the capital investment (45 per cent) was in land. However, the investment in buildings, on the average was also high, ranging from 46 per cent on non-commercial farm holdings to 21 per cent on large commercial farms. As farm holdings increased in size, investment in land, livestock and poultry increased from 47 per cent for non-commercial farm holdings to 71 per cent for large commercial ranches.

TABLE XXV. Total Capital Investment and Capital Structure by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Regions, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Canada: | | | | | |
| Total capital (millions of dollars) | 1,965.7 | 3,584.2 | 3,388.1 | 2,641.2 | 11,579.2 |
| Capital structure (per cent of total capital): | | | | | |
| Land | 37.5 | 36.3 | 39.9 | 44.4 | 39.4 |
| Buildings | 36.8 | 29.7 | 26.3 | 23.3 | 28.4 |
| Machinery | 15.1 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 16.6 | 17.8 |
| Livestock and poultry | 10.6 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 15.7 | 14.4 |
| Total capital | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Eastern Canada: | | | | | |
| Total capital (millions of dollars) | 1,061.3 | 1,696.6 | 1,523.6 | 1,144.9 | 5,426.4 |
| Capital structure (per cent of total capital): | | | | | |
| Land | 32.8 | 29.2 | 31.6 | 36.6 | 32.1 |
| Buildings | 44.0 | 38.0 | 34.6 | 31.9 | 37.0 |
| Machinery | 12.2 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 15.0 | 14.9 |
| Livestock and poultry | 11.0 | 17.1 | 18.0 | 16.5 | 16.0 |
| Total capital | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Prairie Provinces: | | | | | |
| Total capital (millions of dollars) | 728.4 | 1,784.3 | 1,753.2 | 1,328.1 | 5,594.0 |
| Capital structure (per cent of total capital): | | | | | |
| Land | 43.2 | 42.8 | 47.0 | 50.5 | 46.0 |
| Buildings | 24.4 | 21.7 | 18.7 | 16.1 | 19.8 |
| Machinery | 21.1 | 22.4 | 22.1 | 19.0 | 21.3 |
| Livestock and poultry | 11.3 | 13.1 | 12.2 | 14.4 | 12.9 |
| Total capital | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| British Columbia: | | | | | |
| Total capital (millions of dollars) | 176.0 | 103.3 | 111.3 | 168.2 | 558.8 |
| Capital structure (per cent of total capital): | | | | | |
| Land | 41.7 | 43.1 | 41.6 | 50.3 | 44.5 |
| Buildings | 45.7 | 29.0 | 32.7 | 21.3 | 32.7 |
| Machinery | 7.3 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 8.1 | 10.0 |
| Livestock and poultry | 5.3 | 14.1 | 11.9 | 20.3 | 12.8 |
| Total capital | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Capital investment, by type of farm and region. — The amount of capital investment per farm holding is related to type of farm and geographic location of the farm holding. For the two principal categories of farms in Canada, namely livestock farms and grain farms, Table XXVI shows the differences in capital investment. For medium-size commercial farms, capital investment in 1958 was as follows:

1. Capital investment on medium-size commercial dairy farms averaged \$34,420 in Eastern Canada and \$34,902 in British Columbia. About one-half of this capital was invested in land and livestock.
2. Capital investment on medium-size commercial cattle, hogs and sheep farms averaged \$28,359 in Eastern Canada, \$39,272 in the Prairie Provinces and \$32,732 per farm in British Columbia. Capital investment in land and livestock was one-half or more of the total investment.

3. Capital investment on medium-size livestock combination farms averaged \$24,379 in Eastern Canada and \$31,819 in the Prairie Provinces. About one-half of the capital was invested in land and livestock.

4. Capital investment in medium-size commercial wheat farms averaged \$39,841 and for small grains farms \$39,381 per farm. About one-half of this capital was invested in land.

Average investments of capital on larger commercial farms ranged from an average of \$46,904 per livestock combination farm in Eastern Canada to an average of \$178,369 per cattle, hogs and sheep farm in British Columbia. A comparison of farm resources, expenditures and income, by type of farm for medium-size and larger commercial farms are shown in Tables 28 to 31.

TABLE XXVI. Average Capital Investment, Value of Land and Value of Livestock and Poultry by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Selected Regions and Types of Farm, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| | dollars per farm holding | | | | |
| Livestock farms: | | | | | |
| Dairy: | | | | | |
| Eastern Canada: | | | | | |
| Capital investment | 9,430 | 17,790 | 34,420 | 50,724 | 21,023 |
| Value of land | 2,463 | 4,699 | 10,966 | 15,813 | 6,124 |
| Value of livestock and poultry | 1,525 | 3,470 | 6,293 | 11,118 | 3,996 |
| British Columbia: | | | | | |
| Capital investment | 15,202 | 31,107 | 34,902 | 76,404 | 37,550 |
| Value of land | 5,354 | 13,924 | 13,758 | 38,636 | 16,614 |
| Value of livestock and poultry | 908 | 4,035 | 5,132 | 10,235 | 4,945 |
| Cattle, hogs and sheep: | | | | | |
| Eastern Canada: | | | | | |
| Capital investment | 11,857 | 20,767 | 28,359 | 48,818 | 22,043 |
| Value of land | 4,031 | 5,654 | 7,070 | 15,948 | 6,411 |
| Value of livestock and poultry | 1,451 | 4,007 | 6,534 | 11,599 | 4,403 |
| Prairie Provinces: | | | | | |
| Capital investment | 12,758 | 21,927 | 39,272 | 82,621 | 29,292 |
| Value of land | 5,021 | 7,991 | 16,068 | 37,746 | 11,917 |
| Value of livestock and poultry | 2,464 | 4,563 | 8,850 | 19,864 | 6,459 |
| British Columbia: | | | | | |
| Capital investment | 15,073 | 31,709 | 32,732 | 178,369 | 29,402 |
| Value of land | 6,142 | 13,888 | 13,568 | 100,558 | 13,863 |
| Value of livestock and poultry | 1,340 | 7,397 | 7,007 | 52,040 | 5,980 |
| Livestock combination: | | | | | |
| Eastern Canada: | | | | | |
| Capital investment | 9,476 | 16,834 | 24,379 | 46,904 | 17,204 |
| Value of land | 2,672 | 4,491 | 6,539 | 15,127 | 4,769 |
| Value of livestock and poultry | 1,453 | 3,085 | 4,915 | 8,330 | 3,125 |
| Prairie Provinces: | | | | | |
| Capital investment | 12,558 | 22,786 | 31,819 | 57,954 | 21,436 |
| Value of land | 4,590 | 8,981 | 12,363 | 28,020 | 8,419 |
| Value of livestock and poultry | 2,070 | 3,649 | 5,417 | 10,507 | 3,525 |
| Grain farms: | | | | | |
| Wheat: | | | | | |
| Prairie Provinces: | | | | | |
| Capital investment | 13,211 | 23,728 | 39,841 | 72,599 | 30,657 |
| Value of land | 6,668 | 11,608 | 20,358 | 41,679 | 15,900 |
| Value of livestock and poultry | 681 | 1,567 | 2,709 | 4,560 | 1,978 |
| Small grains: | | | | | |
| Prairie Provinces: | | | | | |
| Capital investment | 12,901 | 25,111 | 39,381 | 68,353 | 28,073 |
| Value of land | 5,955 | 11,730 | 19,550 | 35,545 | 13,656 |
| Value of livestock and poultry | 926 | 2,390 | 3,734 | 5,919 | 2,524 |

STRUCTURE AND INCOME FOR FARM HOLDINGS WITH LOWEST COSTS PER DOLLAR OF GROSS RECEIPTS

The Farm Expenditure and Income Survey provides an analytical framework for a discussion of the following questions in relation to farm structure expenditures and income. These are:

1. What level of farm expenditures and gross receipts, by type of farm, achieved lowest costs per dollar of gross receipts?
2. How were farms organized at this level of farming?
3. What was the net income and imputed labour returns from farming for farm holdings having lowest costs per dollar of gross receipts?

Dairy Farms in Eastern Canada and British Columbia

Eastern Canada dairy farms, 1958 and dairy farms in British Columbia obtained lowest farm expenditure costs per dollar of gross receipts when sales of farm products were between \$10,000 and \$14,999 per farm holding. At this level of sales, Eastern Canada dairy farm expenses were 57 cents for every dollar of gross receipts compared with 59 cents for dairy farms in British Columbia (Figure 16).

Farm structure and income for Eastern Canada and British Columbia dairy farms with sales from \$10,000 to \$14,999 are shown in Table XXVII. Average capital investment was \$44,128 in Eastern Canada; farm expenditures \$9,241 and gross receipts \$16,278. In British Columbia, average capital investment was \$65,572; farm expenditures, \$10,374 and gross receipts \$17,682. Farm net income on dairy farms in Eastern Canada and British Columbia at the level of lowest farm expenditures per dollar of gross receipts were similar, being \$7,264 and \$7,307 respectively. Imputed returns to the farm operator and unpaid family labour differed, being \$5,210 in Eastern Canada and \$4,247 per dairy farm in British Columbia.

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Farms, Eastern Canada, Prairie Provinces and British Columbia

Lowest farm expenditure costs per dollar of gross receipts for cattle, hogs and sheep farms in Eastern Canada, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia occurred when sales of farm products averaged from \$5,000 to \$14,999 per farm holding (Figure 16). Cattle, hogs and sheep farm expenditures were 52 cents for every dollar of gross receipts, in British Columbia; 57 cents in the Prairie Provinces; and 65 cents per dollar of gross receipts in Eastern Canada.

Total capital investment on Eastern Canada farms averaged \$28,359; farm expenditures \$6,229 and gross receipts \$9,656. In the Prairie Provinces, total capital investment averaged \$39,272; farm

expenditures, \$5,557 and gross receipts \$9,751 while in British Columbia they were \$38,064, \$4,565 and \$8,768 respectively (Table XXVII). Farm net income at the level where farm expenditures were lowest per dollar of gross receipts were \$3,427 per farm in Eastern Canada; \$4,195 per farm in the Prairie Provinces and \$4,200 per farm in British Columbia. Imputed labour income to the farm operator and unpaid family labour averaged \$2,092 in Eastern Canada, \$2,260 in the Prairie Provinces and \$2,367 in British Columbia.

Livestock Combination Farms in Eastern Canada and Prairie Provinces

Lowest farm expenditure costs per dollar of gross receipts for commercial livestock combination farms occurred when sales of farm products were from \$5,000 to \$9,999 in the Prairie Provinces and \$15,000 and over per year in Eastern Canada (Figure 16). Lowest costs on Prairie livestock combination farms was 52 cents for every dollar of gross receipts compared with 53 cents in Eastern Canada.

Farm structure and income for Eastern Canada and Prairie Provinces livestock combination farms are shown in Table XXVIII. Average capital investment on Eastern Canadian farms was \$65,991; farm expenditures \$13,156 and gross farm receipts \$24,758. In comparison, average capital investment on Prairie Provinces livestock combination farms was \$31,819; farm expenditures, \$4,769 and gross farm receipts \$9,153. Farm net income on livestock combination farms with lowest costs per dollar of gross receipts averaged \$11,602 in Eastern Canada and \$4,384 per farm in the Prairie Provinces.

Wheat and Small Grains Farms, Prairie Provinces

Wheat and small grains farms with sales of farm products ranging between \$10,000 to \$14,999 per farm, Figure 16, had the lowest farm expenditure costs per dollar of gross receipts. Farm expenditures on small grains farms were 49 cents for each dollar of gross receipts compared to 55 cents for wheat farms.

The structure of both small grains and wheat farms with sales of farm products between \$10,000 and \$14,999 per farm was similar, Table XXVIII. Capital investment averaged about \$60,000 per each type of farm. Farm expenses averaged \$8,319 on small grains farms and \$7,203 on wheat farms. Gross farm receipts were \$16,908 and \$13,171 respectively. Average farm net income for small grains farms was \$8,589 per farm; on wheat farms it averaged \$5,967 a year.

TABLE XXVII. Farm Structure with Lowest Farm Operating Expenses per Dollar of Gross Receipts, for Dairy Farms and Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Farms in Selected Regions, Canada, 1958

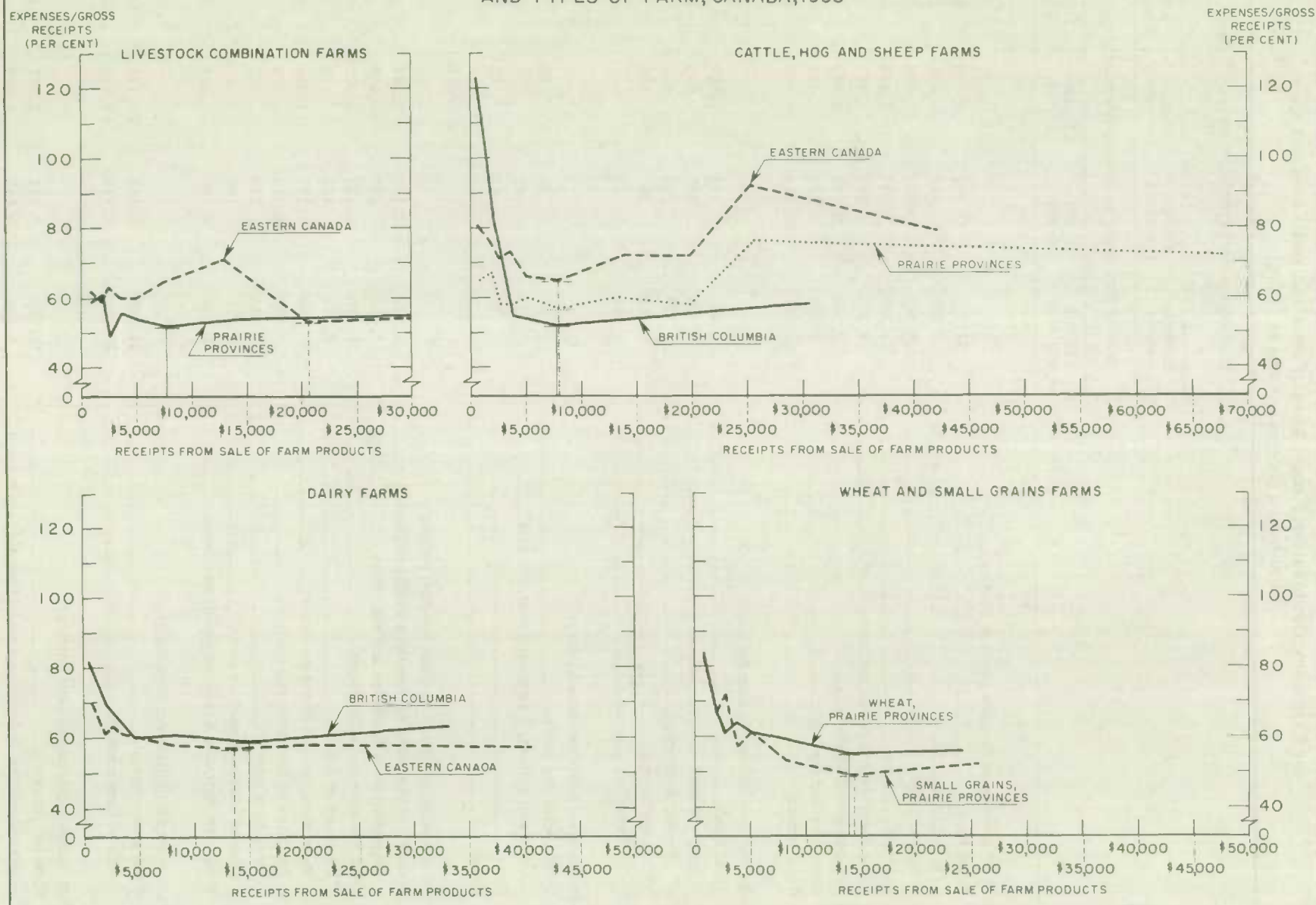
| | Dairy farms | | Cattle, hogs and sheep farms | | |
|--|--|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Eastern Canada | British Columbia | Eastern Canada | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia |
| | Sale of farm products (dollars per farm holding) | | | | |
| | \$10,000-14,999 | \$10,000-14,999 | \$5,000-9,999 | \$5,000-9,999 | \$5,000-14,999 |
| Capital investment (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Total land | 13,263 | 32,493 | 7,070 | 16,068 | 14,082 |
| Owned land | 11,364 | 19,631 | 6,322 | 12,411 | 12,477 |
| Rented land | 1,899 | 12,862 | 748 | 3,657 | 1,605 |
| Buildings | 13,108 | 18,848 | 10,315 | 6,936 | 7,282 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 3,889 | 3,500 | 2,409 | 4,601 | 3,704 |
| Non-power machinery | 4,176 | 2,512 | 2,031 | 2,817 | 1,984 |
| Livestock and poultry | 9,692 | 8,219 | 6,534 | 8,850 | 11,012 |
| Total capital | 44,128 | 65,572 | 28,359 | 39,272 | 38,064 |
| Land resource (acres per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Total land | 223 | 110 | 184 | 830 | 730 |
| Improved land | 148 | 68 | 125 | 378 | 136 |
| Seeded to crops | 106 | 37 | 82 | 242 | 82 |
| Grain crops | 36 | 5 | 38 | 190 | 23 |
| Tame hay | 59 | 28 | 36 | 40 | 49 |
| Livestock (numbers per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Total cattle and calves | 50 | 40 | 33 | 55 | 52 |
| Cows and heifers, 2 years and over, for milk | 31 | 28 | 10 | 6 | 2 |
| Hogs | 9 | 1 | 42 | 42 | 2 |
| Sheep | — | — | 3 | 7 | 31 |
| Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Total fixed operating expenses and depreciation | 1,844 | 2,228 | 1,230 | 1,571 | 1,109 |
| Depreciation on buildings and machinery | 1,152 | 1,252 | 766 | 893 | 746 |
| Total variable operating expenses | 7,397 | 8,146 | 4,999 | 3,986 | 3,456 |
| Purchase of feed | 2,367 | 4,465 | 1,712 | 495 | 427 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 771 | 961 | 564 | 1,184 | 786 |
| Purchase of livestock and poultry | 1,197 | 381 | 1,262 | 855 | 1,389 |
| Hired farm labor | 903 | 832 | 304 | 421 | 195 |
| Custom work and machine rental | 489 | 211 | 222 | 173 | 108 |
| Total farm operating expenses and depreciation | 9,241 | 10,374 | 6,229 | 5,557 | 4,565 |
| Farm receipts (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Total gross receipts | 16,278 | 17,682 | 9,656 | 9,751 | 8,768 |
| Sale of farm products | 13,556 | 14,968 | 8,043 | 8,014 | 7,796 |
| Farm income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Farm net income | 7,264 | 7,307 | 3,427 | 4,195 | 4,200 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor.. | 5,210 | 4,247 | 2,092 | 2,260 | 2,367 |

**TABLE XXVIII. Farm Structure with Lowest Farm Operating Expenses per Dollar of Gross Receipts,
for Livestock Combination Farms, Wheat Farms and Small Grains Farms
in Selected Regions, Canada, 1958**

| | Livestock combination farm | | Wheat farms | Small grains farms |
|---|--|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Eastern Canada | Prairie Provinces | Prairie Provinces | Prairie Provinces |
| | Sale of farm products (dollars per farm holding) | | | |
| | \$15,000 and over | \$5,000- 9,999 | \$10,000- 14,999 | \$10,000- 14,999 |
| Capital investment (dollars per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total land | 24,325 | 12,363 | 33,620 | 30,174 |
| Owned land | 7,870 | 10,340 | 20,994 | 21,281 |
| Rented land | 16,040 | 2,023 | 12,626 | 8,893 |
| Buildings | 24,309 | 6,918 | 9,456 | 11,342 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 4,315 | 4,393 | 8,472 | 9,710 |
| Non-power machinery | 3,588 | 2,728 | 3,876 | 4,043 |
| Livestock and poultry | 9,455 | 5,417 | 3,485 | 5,823 |
| Total capital | 65,991 | 31,819 | 58,909 | 61,092 |
| Land resource (acres per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total land | 237 | 511 | 1,067 | 1,105 |
| Improved land | 160 | 366 | 915 | 818 |
| Seeded to crops | 127 | 234 | 517 | 496 |
| Grain crops | 63 | 197 | 488 | 441 |
| Tame hay | 44 | 25 | — | — |
| Livestock (numbers per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total cattle and calves | 37 | 31 | 20 | 35 |
| Cows and heifers, 2 years and over, for milk | 21 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Hogs | 49 | 32 | 13 | 25 |
| Sheep | 9 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total fixed operating expenses including depreciation | 2,079 | 1,507 | 3,268 | 3,446 |
| Depreciation on buildings and machinery | 1,050 | 877 | 1,430 | 1,581 |
| Total variable operating expenses | 11,076 | 3,262 | 3,935 | 4,873 |
| Purchase of feed | 3,791 | 480 | 153 | 218 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 864 | 1,137 | 1,613 | 1,948 |
| Purchase of livestock and poultry | 579 | 413 | 379 | 513 |
| Hired farm labor | 2,214 | 276 | 712 | 799 |
| Custom work and machine rental | 379 | 196 | — | — |
| Total farm operating expenses and depreciation | 13,156 | 4,769 | 7,203 | 8,319 |
| Farm receipts (dollars per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total gross receipts | 24,758 | 9,153 | 13,171 | 16,908 |
| Sale of farm products | 20,632 | 7,748 | 13,875 | 14,338 |
| Farm income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | |
| Farm net income | 11,602 | 4,384 | 5,967 | 8,589 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor .. | 8,424 | 2,848 | 3,078 | 5,585 |

FIGURE-16

TOTAL FARM OPERATING EXPENSES AS A PERCENTAGE OF GROSS FARM RECEIPTS
COMPARED TO RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS, BY SELECTED REGIONS
AND TYPES OF FARM, CANADA, 1958



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of the study "Farm and Farm Family Income, Farm Expenditures and Resources in Canadian Agriculture" is to provide, for the first time, needed information from a national sample on farm income, farm family income, farm expenditures and farm resources for similar groups of agricultural holdings. The major objectives are: (1) to develop an analytical approach that will provide an improved portrayal of income and expenditures within agriculture; (2) to show the income characteristics, with respect to both farm and non-farm activities, for geographic regions and broad groups of agricultural holdings; and (3) to describe expenditure and resource combinations associated with type and economic class of farm holding.

Source material for this study was derived from single-farm, single-family holdings enumerated in the Farm Expenditure and Income Survey of 1958. This survey, based on a probability sample from a Master Frame of Canadian Agriculture, is the most comprehensive, and at the same time, the most detailed national survey of agriculture ever undertaken in Canada. Selection of farms for the 1958 Farm Survey was for the broadest class of farms based on the definition of a farm in the 1951 and 1956 Censuses. From the sample, single-farm, single-family holdings, which represented 93 per cent of all Census farms, were analysed to allow a direct one-to-one relationship between the farm holding and the farm family. Income, expenditures and resources related to the farm holding were studied as well as comparisons of income derived from farm and off-farm sources by the farm family.

Two guides were used in classifying farm business establishments as being non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial. They were: (a) the value of agricultural products sold per farm holding; and (b) the proportion of farm family income earned as farm net income from farming operations. The classification was as follows:

Non-commercial farm holdings.—Holdings from which sales of farm products were less than \$2,000 per year and where a large proportion of the produce from the farm holding was consumed by the farm family. Income received from other than farming, for the group as a whole, far exceeded that received as net income from farming operations.

Semi-commercial farm holdings.—Holdings from which sales of farm products ranged between \$2,000 and \$5,000 per year. Farm net income, for the group as a whole, exceeded farm family income from off-farm sources.

Commercial farm holdings.—Holdings from which sales of farm products exceeded \$5,000 per year. Medium-size commercial farm holdings had sales of farm products from \$5,000 to \$9,999 per year; larger commercial farm holdings had sales of \$10,000 and more per year. Most farm family income was derived from the sale of farm products; only a small proportion of farm family income came from sources other than farming operations.

Findings

1. A comparison of number of non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings with the distribution of sales of farm products shows one of the phenomena in agriculture. Of the 484 thousand one-family farm holdings, about one-third were classified as non-commercial and secured only 7.3 per cent of total sales of farm products; about one-third were semi-commercial with 26.5 per cent of total farm sales and just under one-third were commercial with 66.2 per cent of total sales of farm products. Larger commercial farms—8.8 per cent of the total—secured 34.5 per cent of all farm product sales. An understanding of the inequitable distribution of sales of farm products among non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings is required in order to understand the levels of net income from farming operations for each of the above classes.
2. Farm net income in Canada, 1958 ranged from an average of \$27 per farm holding for the group with less than \$250 of farm product sales, to \$15,193 per farm holding with farm sales of \$25,000 and over. Generally, net income from farming operations averaged less than \$1,000 for one-fifth of the farm holdings in Canada; for one-half of the holdings the average was between \$1,000 and \$2,500, while for the remainder it rose from \$3,800 for the gross farm product sales class of \$5,000 to \$9,999, to \$15,193 for the group of farm holdings with farm product sales of \$25,000 and over. The average farm net income in Canada for all farm holdings, large and small was \$2,344. This national average conceals the very wide range of farm net income in Canada.
3. Farm operator income from off-farm work ranged from an average of \$1,441 per farm holding for the group with less than \$250 of farm product sales, to \$392 per farm holding with farm sales of \$25,000 and over. It is estimated that 213,000 farm operators, including two-thirds of the farm operators in British Columbia, one-half in Eastern Canada and one-third in the Prairie Provinces earned off-farm employment income. Almost 85 per cent of those with off-farm employment were owners of either non-commercial or semi-commercial farm holdings.

Farm operators in British Columbia who reported off-farm work received an average of \$1,850 per farm operator from this source in 1958. Within Eastern Canada, those with off-farm work averaged \$1,270 per farm operator, while in the Prairie Provinces, earnings from off-farm work averaged about \$1,000. Regionally, off-farm operator income was particularly important in British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces where it exceeded the average return to the farm operator for labour and management in farming. In Quebec and Ontario, it amounted to about one-

half the average earned as labour and management from farming. Only in the Prairie Provinces, did the average income to the farm operator and unpaid family help from farming operations greatly exceed that from off-farm work.

4. Farm family income from farm and off-farm sources ranged from an average of \$2,530 per farm holding for the group with farm product sales of less than \$250 to \$16,934 per farm holding with farm sales of \$25,000 and over. Dependence of farm family income on agriculture ranged from one per cent for the group with farm product sales of less than \$250, to 90 per cent for the group with farm sales of \$25,000 and over. For all Canada, two-thirds of total farm family income was from farming operations and one-third from off-farm sources.
5. Non-commercial farm holdings. — One hundred and seventy-one thousand farm holdings were classified as non-commercial. Average farm net income amounted to \$605 per farm holding, ranging from a high point of \$954 in Manitoba, to a low point of \$197 in British Columbia. Imputed returns to the farm operator and unpaid family labour averaged \$56 per year. About one-half of farm operator and unpaid family labour earned a negative return from farming operations. These non-commercial farm holdings did not return sufficient income to pay wages to the farm operator. On the remaining non-commercial farm holdings very little farm labour income was earned. About 60 per cent of the farm holdings in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were non-commercial. In other provinces the percentage ranged from 20 to 40 per cent.

Total farm family income for non-commercial farm holdings averaged \$2,388, of which \$1,783 came from other than farming. Sixty per cent of off-farm family income was wages and salaries from non-farm work; 22 per cent, government pensions and allowances; 11 per cent, non-farm self-employment; 5 per cent, investment income; and 2 per cent, wages and salaries from employment on other farms.

Fifty-six thousand farm operators reported no off-farm employment income. It is estimated total farm family income for these households was about \$1,000 per year, secured as farm net income, pensions and allowances and off-farm employment income by other members of the family. In contrast, farm operators with off-farm work had an average farm family income of about \$3,000.

In total, farm families on non-commercial farm holdings had about as much land area and almost as much improved land as was owned by farm families on larger commercial farms. In Eastern Canada, farm families on non-commercial farm holdings owned five times as much unimproved land and more improved land than farm families on larger commercial farm holdings. In contrast, in the Prairie Provinces, farm families on non-commercial farm holdings owned only 13 per cent of the total improved farm land and 20 per cent

of the total unimproved land. The average size of non-commercial farm holding was 173 acres, of which 84 were improved.

Average capital investment of non-commercial farm holdings for Canada was \$11,505 and average farm expenditures \$1,553 per farm holding. Major farm expenditure items in order of importance were: depreciation of machinery and buildings, operating expenses for motor vehicles and power equipment, purchases of feed, purchases of livestock and poultry, and taxes. These expenditure items comprised 67 per cent of all farm costs. Farm expenditures for non-commercial and semi-commercial farm holdings varied little by type of farm or geographic location of the farm holding. In contrast, average farm expenditures on commercial farm holdings differed both by type and geographic location.

6. Semi-commercial farm holdings. — One hundred and seventy-one thousand farm holdings were classified as semi-commercial in 1958. Average farm net income was \$1,961 per farm holding, ranging from a high point of \$2,519 in Manitoba, to a low point of \$1,374 in the Maritime Provinces. Average imputed returns to the farm operator and unpaid family labour was \$963. About 40 per cent of the farm holdings in Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan were classified as semi-commercial. In Alberta, 36 per cent were semi-commercial; in Ontario, 34 per cent; in the Maritime Provinces, 25 per cent; and in British Columbia, 18 per cent.

Total farm family income for semi-commercial farm holdings averaged \$2,940 of which \$979 came from other than farming. In Eastern Canada, 59 per cent of farm family income came from farming; in the Prairie Provinces it averaged 77 per cent, while in British Columbia it was 60 per cent. Off-farm family income ranged from an average of \$1,484 per farm holding in Ontario, to a low point of \$577 in Saskatchewan. For all Canada, 51 per cent of off-farm family income was wages and salaries from non-farm work; 27 per cent, government pensions and allowances; 10 per cent, non-farm self-employment; 8 per cent as investment income; and 4 per cent as wages and salaries from employment on other farms. About one-half of off-farm employment income was earned by the farm operator, however, 107 of the 171 thousand semi-commercial farm operators reported no off-farm employment income. It is estimated that these farm families had a total farm family income of about \$2,500 per farm holding. In contrast, those with off-farm employment income had an average farm family income of about \$4,100 per farm holding.

In total, semi-commercial farm holdings had 50.9 million acres of land with 31.3 million acres improved and 19.6 million acres unimproved. Total capital investment amounted to \$3,584 million. Average farm size was 297 acres; average capital investment \$20,906 and average farm expenditures \$3,216 per farm holding. Major farm expenditure items in order of importance

were: operating expenditures for motor vehicles and power equipment, depreciation of machinery and buildings, purchases of feed, purchases of livestock and poultry, and taxes. These expenditure items comprised 66 per cent of all farm costs.

7. Commercial farm holdings.—One hundred and forty-one thousand farm holdings were classified as commercial in 1958. Of these, 99 thousand were medium-size commercial farms having sales of farm products between \$5,000 and \$9,999 per year and 42 thousand were classified as larger farms with sales of farm products of \$10,000 and more.

Average farm net income per medium-size commercial farm was \$3,795, ranging from a high point of \$4,845 per farm in Manitoba, to a low point of \$2,614 in the Maritime Provinces. Average farm net income on larger commercial farms was \$7,497, ranging from \$10,524 per farm in Alberta, to \$4,369 per farm in the Maritime Provinces. Twenty-eight per cent of the farm holdings in Eastern Canada, 32 per cent of the Prairie Provinces and 25 per cent in British Columbia were classified as commercial.

Eighty-one per cent of total farm family income for medium-size commercial farms was from farming operations. On larger commercial farms, 87 per cent of total farm family income was from farming.

In total, medium-size commercial farms had 42 million acres of land; 28 million acres were improved and 14 million acres unimproved. Larger commercial farms had 32 million acres in total, of which 19 million acres were improved and 13 million acres unimproved. Total capital investment for medium-size and larger commercial farms were \$3.4 and \$2.6 billion respectively. Medium-size commercial farms averaged 532 acres in size of which 334 were improved. Average capital investment was \$42,654 and average farm expenditures \$5,689. Major farm expenditures were purchases of feed, operating expenditures for motor vehicles and power equipment, depreciation of machinery and buildings, purchases of livestock and poultry, and hired farm labour. These expenditure items comprised 70 per cent of all farm costs on medium-size commercial farms.

Average size of larger commercial farms was 747 acres, of which 440 were improved. Average capital investment was \$61,982 and average farm expenditures \$14,481. Two important characteristics of farm expenditures on commercial farms were: (a) high farm expenditure costs in comparison with semi-commercial and non-commercial farm holdings; and (b) the high proportion of variable farm expenditures. Variable expenditures include all farm expenditures except depreciation,

TABLE XXIX. Average Size of Farm Holding, Capital Investment, Farm Operating Expenses and Farm Net Income for Commercial Farm Holdings, Selected Regions and Types of Farm, Canada, 1958.

| | Dairy farms | | Cattle, hogs and sheep farms | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Eastern Canada | British Columbia | Eastern Canada | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia |
| Medium size commercial farms: | | | | | |
| Total land (acres per farm holding) | 183 | 116 | 184 | 830 | 865 |
| Capital investment (dollars per farm holding) | 34,420 | 34,902 | 28,359 | 39,272 | 32,732 |
| Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding) | 5,695 | 5,877 | 6,229 | 5,557 | 3,851 |
| Farm net income (dollars per farm holding) | 4,159 | 3,827 | 3,427 | 4,195 | 3,198 |
| Larger commercial farms: | | | | | |
| Total land (acres per farm holding) | 235 | 182 | 223 | 1,935 | 7,053 |
| Capital investment (dollars per farm holding) | 50,724 | 76,404 | 48,818 | 82,621 | 178,369 |
| Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding) | 10,444 | 15,194 | 16,855 | 19,088 | 17,967 |
| Farm net income (dollars per farm holding) | 8,950 | 9,653 | 4,935 | 9,390 | 13,924 |
| | Livestock combination farms | | Wheat farms | Small grains farms | |
| | Eastern Canada | Prairie Provinces | Prairie Provinces | Prairie Provinces | |
| Medium size commercial farms: | | | | | |
| Total land (acres per farm holding) | 170 | 511 | 802 | 675 | |
| Capital investment (dollars per farm holding) | 24,379 | 31,819 | 39,841 | 39,381 | |
| Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding) | 5,537 | 4,769 | 4,972 | 5,464 | |
| Farm net income (dollars per farm holding) | 3,021 | 4,384 | 3,452 | 4,771 | |
| Larger commercial farms: | | | | | |
| Total land (acres per farm holding) | 227 | 786 | 1,434 | 1,144 | |
| Capital investment (dollars per farm holding) | 46,904 | 57,954 | 72,599 | 68,353 | |
| Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding) | 11,364 | 10,408 | 9,616 | 9,592 | |
| Farm net income (dollars per farm holding) | 6,439 | 8,749 | 7,692 | 9,513 | |

taxes, rent, mortgage interest, and insurance premiums. On larger commercial farms, \$11,592 of the \$14,481 average farm expenditure were variable costs.

Average farm size, capital investment, farm expenditures and farm net income differed by type of farm and geographic location of commercial farms. Table XXIX summarizes the differences for major types of medium-size and larger commercial farms.

8. The average age of farm operators ranged from 51 on non-commercial farm holdings, to 46 on larger commercial farms. Twenty-two per cent of farm operators on non-commercial farm holdings were under 40 years of age, 50 per cent were from 40 to 50, and 28 per cent over 60. On semi-commercial farms, 26 per cent of farm operators were under 40 years of age, 53 per cent between the ages of 40 and 59, and 21 per cent over 60, while on commercial farms, 28 per cent of farm operators were under the age of 40, 58 per cent were between the ages of 40 to 59, and 14 per cent were over 60.
9. Farm operators were asked to state the highest levels of education reached. Seventy per cent of farm operators reported an elementary school education or less. Of these, 37 per cent had less than elementary school; 33 per cent had elementary school only. For the remaining 30 per cent of farm operators, 25 per cent had attended high school, 3 per cent agricultural school and 2 per cent did not provide this information. One per cent of farm operators reported attending university.
10. Average old age pensions were highest on non-commercial farm holdings, being about twice as large as on larger commercial farms. Family allowances, on the average, were less on non-commercial farm holdings than on commercial farms.

Conclusions

A two-way classification, by value of agricultural products sold and by dependence of farm family income upon farming, is an effective method for grouping farm units and describing farm and farm family income, farm expenditures and farm resources for non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings.

Farm programs, especially those affecting prices of farm products, cannot be expected to increase total farm family income on non-commercial farm holdings by an appreciable amount. Three-quarters of farm family income on non-commercial farm holdings were from sources other than farming. Major off-farm family income sources were non-farm

employment and government pensions and allowances. Where possible, policies directed towards increasing off-farm opportunities for employment, retraining and relocation assistance might well be the most effective method to improve the low income levels of many families on non-commercial farm holdings. Non-commercial farm holdings, in total, had almost as much total farm land and almost as much improved land, as was owned by farm families on larger commercial farms. Consolidation of these farm holdings into units with average sales of farm products of \$5,000 or more per farm per year, where possible, would be another method of easing the low income farm problem. Fifty-six thousand of the 171 thousand farm operators on non-commercial farm holdings in 1958 reported no off-farm employment income. Better and more up-to-date information is needed about the characteristics of these farm operators and their families.

Farm families on semi-commercial farm holdings were more dependent on income earned from the sale of farm products than farm families on non-commercial farm holdings. Although the number of farm holdings was almost identical in each class, almost twice as many farm operators on non-commercial farm holdings reported off-farm employment than on semi-commercial farm holdings. Many semi-commercial farm holdings, if enlarged or consolidated, could produce enough agricultural products to be classified as commercial. It is estimated that over one-half of these farm holdings could be enlarged into commercial farms either by land consolidation and/or by intensification of farming. Farm operators on semi-commercial farm holdings with no off-farm employment income, on the average, had a lower total income than farm operators on non-commercial farm holdings with off-farm work.

Commercial farm holdings, while relatively small in number secured two-thirds of all sales of farm products. Farm families on these farms had little time for off-farm occupations and received most of their income from farming. Heavy losses resulting from drought, frost, floods, hail or fluctuating prices can result in substantial losses to families on commercial farms. Farm policies, particularly in those which insure against risks of farming are of greatest benefit in stabilizing farm family incomes for these farm holdings.

Agencies, which are responsible for particular programs related to farm people, require more detailed and more up-to-date knowledge than is now available of the social and economic characteristics of farm operators and their families. A close re-examination should be made before the 1971 Census of the definitions of farms and farmers, the methods of classification and the concepts to be quantified.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1. Average Farm Family Income from Off-farm Sources by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| | dollars per farm holding | | | | |
| Canada: | | | | | |
| Non-farm work ¹ | 1,078 | 497 | 389 | 293 | 667 |
| Government pensions and allowances | 385 | 270 | 251 | 238 | 304 |
| Self-employment ² | 190 | 95 | 64 | 175 | 130 |
| Investment income | 93 | 82 | 130 | 339 | 118 |
| Work on other farms ¹ | 37 | 35 | 64 | 107 | 48 |
| Totals | 1,783 | 979 | 898 | 1,152 | 1,262 |
| Maritime Provinces: | | | | | |
| Non-farm work ¹ | 936 | 509 | 354 | 220 | 742 |
| Government pensions and allowances | 524 | 361 | 342 | 347 | 475 |
| Self-employment ¹ | 219 | 77 | 95 | 236 | 171 |
| Investment income | 56 | 21 | 61 | 105 | 49 |
| Work on other farms ¹ | 41 | 34 | 100 | 4 | 44 |
| Totals | 1,776 | 1,002 | 952 | 912 | 1,481 |
| Quebec: | | | | | |
| Non-farm work ¹ | 1,011 | 474 | 440 | 277 | 671 |
| Government pensions and allowances | 479 | 373 | 333 | 319 | 406 |
| Self-employment ¹ | 164 | 107 | 35 | 239 | 124 |
| Investment income | 43 | 51 | 67 | 80 | 52 |
| Work on other farms ¹ | 31 | 28 | 56 | 177 | 41 |
| Totals | 1,728 | 1,033 | 931 | 1,092 | 1,294 |
| Ontario: | | | | | |
| Non-farm work ¹ | 1,800 | 971 | 649 | 370 | 1,057 |
| Government pensions and allowances | 341 | 261 | 246 | 228 | 277 |
| Self-employment ² | 250 | 116 | 73 | 172 | 152 |
| Investment income | 123 | 93 | 140 | 341 | 146 |
| Work on other farms ¹ | 23 | 43 | 105 | 138 | 65 |
| Totals | 2,537 | 1,484 | 1,213 | 1,249 | 1,697 |
| Prairie Provinces: | | | | | |
| Non-farm work ¹ | 602 | 244 | 199 | 209 | 335 |
| Government pensions and allowances | 268 | 211 | 196 | 209 | 229 |
| Self-employment ² | 148 | 72 | 71 | 120 | 99 |
| Investment income | 109 | 102 | 146 | 421 | 143 |
| Work on other farms ¹ | 45 | 33 | 39 | 59 | 41 |
| Totals | 1,172 | 662 | 651 | 1,018 | 847 |
| British Columbia: | | | | | |
| Non-farm work ¹ | 1,776 | 847 | 564 | 526 | 1,305 |
| Government pensions and allowances | 474 | 222 | 191 | 299 | 368 |
| Self-employment ² | 244 | 236 | 22 | 497 | 231 |
| Investment income | 165 | 70 | 239 | 403 | 181 |
| Work on other farms ¹ | 45 | 82 | 53 | 155 | 63 |
| Totals | 2,704 | 1,457 | 1,069 | 1,880 | 2,148 |

¹ Wages and salaries.

² Includes net income from roomers and boarders.

TABLE 2. Average Farm Family Income from Old Age Pensions by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| | dollars per farm holdings | | | | |
| Canada | 149 | 95 | 81 | 60 | 108 |
| Maritime Provinces | 268 | 175 | 166 | 141 | 229 |
| Quebec | 139 | 120 | 81 | 55 | 118 |
| Ontario | 158 | 113 | 95 | 69 | 116 |
| Eastern Canada | 176 | 123 | 96 | 70 | 133 |
| Manitoba | 105 | 50 | 82 | 38 | 75 |
| Saskatchewan | 102 | 67 | 71 | 34 | 74 |
| Alberta | 94 | 74 | 43 | 52 | 71 |
| Prairie Provinces | 100 | 65 | 64 | 43 | 73 |
| British Columbia | 156 | 29 | 81 | 103 | 116 |

TABLE 3. Average Farm Family Income from Family Allowances by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| | dollars per farm holding | | | | |
| Canada | 135 | 144 | 151 | 157 | 144 |
| Maritime Provinces | 123 | 146 | 160 | 168 | 134 |
| Quebec | 215 | 215 | 233 | 260 | 220 |
| Ontario | 109 | 119 | 131 | 147 | 123 |
| Eastern Canada | 156 | 165 | 170 | 174 | 164 |
| Manitoba | 103 | 124 | 126 | 122 | 117 |
| Saskatchewan | 104 | 116 | 140 | 151 | 122 |
| Alberta | 103 | 123 | 131 | 133 | 120 |
| Prairie Provinces | 104 | 120 | 135 | 139 | 120 |
| British Columbia | 111 | 136 | 94 | 136 | 115 |

**TABLE 4. Average Farm Operator Income from Off-farm Employment by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958**

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| | dollars per farm holding | | | | |
| Canada: | | | | | |
| Non-farm work ¹ | 766 | 276 | 143 | 118 | 408 |
| Self-employment ² | 160 | 81 | 55 | 146 | 109 |
| Work on other farms ¹ | 23 | 16 | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| Totals | 949 | 373 | 212 | 267 | 534 |
| Maritime Provinces: | | | | | |
| Non-farm work ¹ | 636 | 257 | 160 | 164 | 473 |
| Self-employment ² | 135 | 31 | 42 | 194 | 100 |
| Work on other farms ¹ | 25 | 11 | 10 | — | 19 |
| Totals | 796 | 299 | 212 | 358 | 592 |
| Quebec: | | | | | |
| Non-farm work ¹ | 668 | 242 | 131 | 54 | 383 |
| Self-employment ² | 142 | 93 | 32 | 218 | 108 |
| Work on other farms ¹ | 15 | 14 | 13 | 2 | 14 |
| Totals | 825 | 349 | 176 | 274 | 505 |
| Ontario: | | | | | |
| Non-farm work ¹ | 1,250 | 549 | 206 | 161 | 621 |
| Self-employment ² | 232 | 105 | 63 | 153 | 139 |
| Work on other farms ¹ | 18 | 18 | 24 | 4 | 18 |
| Totals | 1,500 | 672 | 293 | 318 | 778 |
| Prairie Provinces: | | | | | |
| Non-farm work ¹ | 471 | 138 | 88 | 98 | 220 |
| Self-employment ² | 134 | 62 | 64 | 78 | 85 |
| Work on other farms ¹ | 29 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 16 |
| Totals | 634 | 215 | 158 | 177 | 321 |
| British Columbia: | | | | | |
| Non-farm work ¹ | 1,356 | 598 | 410 | 90 | 956 |
| Self-employment ² | 188 | 201 | 21 | 486 | 191 |
| Work on other farms ¹ | 39 | 72 | 45 | 13 | 44 |
| Totals | 1,583 | 871 | 476 | 589 | 1,191 |

¹ Wages and salaries

² Non-farm self-employment.

TABLE 5. Average Farm and Family Income by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Dairy Farms,¹ Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|---------------------|
| | Non-commercial | Semi-commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 28,534 | 31,405 | 19,492 | 7,438 | 86,869 |
| Per cent of total | 32.8 | 36.2 | 22.4 | 8.6 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Dollars per farm holding | 1,135 | 3,798 | 8,078 | 17,320 | 5,041 |
| Per cent of total | 7.4 | 27.2 | 36.0 | 29.4 | 100.0 |
| Total gross receipts: | | | | | |
| Dollars per farm holding | 2,184 | 5,058 | 9,949 | 20,084 | 6,498 |
| Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Farm family income from all sources..... | 2,390 | 3,093 | 5,120 | 10,002 | 3,909 |
| Farm net income | 762 | 2,007 | 4,231 | 8,846 | 2,683 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor | 308 | 1,143 | 2,632 | 6,263 | 1,642 |
| Farm family income from off-farm sources | 1,628 | 1,086 | 889 | 1,156 | 1,226 |
| Farm operator income from off-farm employment | 751 | 447 | 148 | 164 | 455 |
| Farm net income as a percentage of: | | | | | |
| Total gross receipts..... | 34.9 | 39.7 | 42.5 | 44.0 | 41.3 |
| Farm family income from all sources..... | 31.9 | 64.9 | 82.6 | 88.4 | 68.6 |

¹ Farm holdings were classified as "dairy farms" if 51 per cent or more of receipts from sale of farm products was obtained from the sale of dairy products.

TABLE 6. Average Farm and Family Income by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Farms,¹ Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|
| | Non-commercial | Semi-commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 44, 237 | 48, 454 | 27, 402 | 13, 299 | 133, 392 |
| Per cent of total | 33.2 | 36.3 | 20.5 | 10.0 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Dollars per farm holding | 1, 092 | 3, 882 | 8, 974 | 22, 958 | 5, 699 |
| Per cent of total | 6.4 | 24.7 | 28.7 | 40.2 | 100.0 |
| Total gross receipts: | | | | | |
| Dollars per farm holding | 2, 118 | 5, 187 | 9, 608 | 24, 550 | 7, 008 |
| Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Farm family income from all sources | 2, 338 | 2, 907 | 4, 621 | 8, 212 | 3, 599 |
| Farm net income | 528 | 1, 861 | 3, 664 | 6, 773 | 2, 279 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor | - 69 | 828 | 2, 098 | 3, 655 | 1, 073 |
| Farm family income from off-farm sources | 1, 810 | 1, 046 | 957 | 1, 439 | 1, 320 |
| Farm operator income from off-farm employment | 961 | 420 | 262 | 336 | 558 |
| Farm net income as a percentage of: | | | | | |
| Total gross receipts | 24.9 | 35.9 | 38.1 | 27.6 | 32.5 |
| Farm family income from all sources | 22.6 | 64.0 | 79.3 | 82.5 | 63.3 |

¹ Farm holdings were classified as "cattle, hogs and sheep farms" if 51 per cent or more of receipts from sale of farm products was obtained from the sale of cattle, hogs and sheep, including hides and wool.

**TABLE 7. Average Farm and Family Income by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Livestock Combination Farms,¹ Canada, 1958**

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 24,889 | 35,494 | 12,203 | 3,010 | 75,596 |
| Per cent of total | 32.9 | 47.0 | 16.1 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Dollars per farm holding | 1,403 | 3,836 | 7,681 | 15,256 | 4,110 |
| Per cent of total | 11.2 | 43.8 | 30.2 | 14.8 | 100.0 |
| Total gross receipts: | | | | | |
| Dollars per farm holding | 2,685 | 5,334 | 8,802 | 18,092 | 5,530 |
| Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Farm family income from all sources | 2,383 | 3,061 | 4,328 | 8,089 | 3,241 |
| Farm net income | 1,097 | 2,260 | 3,462 | 6,894 | 2,255 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor | 586 | 1,363 | 2,222 | 4,573 | 1,373 |
| Farm family income from off-farm sources | 1,286 | 801 | 866 | 1,195 | 986 |
| Farm operator income from off-farm employment | 532 | 195 | 119 | 297 | 297 |
| Farm net income as a percentage of: | | | | | |
| Total gross receipts | 40.9 | 42.4 | 39.3 | 38.1 | 40.8 |
| Farm family income from all sources | 46.0 | 73.8 | 80.0 | 85.2 | 69.6 |

¹ Farm holdings were classified as "livestock combination farms" if 51 per cent or more of receipts from sale of farm products was obtained from the sale of livestock, poultry, and livestock and poultry products, and less than 51 per cent of receipts from sale of farm products was obtained from each of the following groups of products: (1) dairy products, (2) cattle, hogs and sheep, and (3) poultry and eggs.

**TABLE 8. Average Farm and Family Income by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Wheat Farms,¹ Canada, 1958**

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 14,820 | 22,275 | 17,499 | 5,856 | 60,450 |
| Per cent of total | 24.5 | 36.8 | 29.0 | 9.7 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Dollars per farm holding | 1,420 | 4,040 | 8,190 | 17,328 | 5,886 |
| Per cent of total | 5.9 | 25.3 | 40.3 | 28.5 | 100.0 |
| Total gross receipts: | | | | | |
| Dollars per farm holding | 2,515 | 4,819 | 8,358 | 17,173 | 6,475 |
| Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Farm family income from all sources | 1,813 | 2,436 | 4,027 | 8,497 | 3,330 |
| Farm net income | 665 | 1,795 | 3,386 | 7,557 | 2,537 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor | 11 | 637 | 1,430 | 3,991 | 1,038 |
| Farm family income from off-farm sources | 1,148 | 641 | 641 | 940 | 793 |
| Farm operator income from off-farm employment | 715 | 192 | 144 | 181 | 305 |
| Farm net income as a percentage of: | | | | | |
| Total gross receipts | 26.4 | 37.2 | 40.5 | 44.0 | 39.2 |
| Farm family income from all sources | 36.7 | 73.7 | 84.1 | 88.9 | 76.2 |

¹ Farm holdings were classified as "wheat farms" if 51 per cent or more of receipts from sale of farm products was obtained from the sale of wheat.

TABLE 9. Average Farm and Family Income by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Small Grains Farms,¹ Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|---------------------|
| | Non-commercial | Semi-commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 15,387 | 16,351 | 10,404 | 3,707 | 45,849 |
| Per cent of total | 33.5 | 35.7 | 22.7 | 8.1 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Dollars per farm holding | 1,225 | 3,973 | 8,237 | 17,141 | 5,083 |
| Per cent of total | 8.0 | 27.9 | 36.8 | 27.3 | 100.0 |
| Total gross receipts: | | | | | |
| Dollars per farm holding | 2,459 | 5,363 | 10,156 | 19,801 | 6,643 |
| Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Farm family income from all sources | 2,031 | 2,971 | 5,380 | 10,561 | 3,816 |
| Farm net income | 528 | 1,965 | 4,650 | 9,591 | 2,709 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor | - 110 | 751 | 2,750 | 6,088 | 1,348 |
| Farm family income from off-farm sources | 1,503 | 1,006 | 730 | 970 | 1,107 |
| Farm operator income from off-farm employment | 896 | 479 | 149 | 188 | 521 |
| Farm net income as a percentage of: | | | | | |
| Total gross receipts | 21.5 | 36.6 | 45.8 | 48.4 | 40.8 |
| Farm family income from all sources | 26.0 | 66.1 | 86.4 | 90.8 | 71.0 |

¹ Farm holdings were classified as "small grains farms" if 51 per cent or more of receipts from sale of farm products was obtained from the sale of grains, oilseeds, buckwheat, dry peas and dry beans, and less than 51 per cent of receipts from sale of farm products was obtained from wheat.

TABLE 10. Average Farm and Family Income by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Crop and Livestock Combination Farms,¹ Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 17,757 | 4,626 | 2,450 | 801 | 25,634 |
| Per cent of total | 69.3 | 18.0 | 9.6 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Dollars per farm holding | 495 | 4,344 | 9,143 | 21,373 | 2,669 |
| Per cent of total | 12.9 | 29.4 | 32.7 | 25.0 | 100.0 |
| Total gross receipts: | | | | | |
| Dollars per farm holding | 1,585 | 5,720 | 10,902 | 23,604 | 3,910 |
| Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Farm family income from all sources | 2,696 | 3,367 | 5,640 | 9,429 | 3,301 |
| Farm net income | 404 | 2,230 | 4,768 | 8,332 | 1,399 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor | - 54 | 1,280 | 3,087 | 4,588 | 632 |
| Farm family income from off-farm sources | 2,292 | 1,137 | 872 | 1,097 | 1,902 |
| Farm operator income from off-farm employment | 1,227 | 441 | 295 | 422 | 971 |
| Farm net income as a percentage of: | | | | | |
| Total gross receipts | 25.5 | 39.0 | 43.7 | 35.3 | 35.8 |
| Farm family income from all sources | 15.0 | 66.2 | 84.5 | 88.4 | 42.4 |

¹ Farm holdings were classified as "crop and livestock combination farms" if less than 51 per cent of receipts from sale of farm products was obtained from each of the following groups of products: (1) livestock, poultry, and livestock and poultry products; (2) field crops; (3) fruits and vegetables; and (4) miscellaneous products including furs and fur animals, horses, honey, greenhouse products and nursery products.

TABLE 11. Average Farm and Family Income by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Canada: | | | | | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 170,863 | 171,447 | 98,742 | 42,613 | 483,665 |
| Per cent of total | 35.3 | 35.5 | 20.4 | 8.8 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 7.3 | 26.5 | 31.7 | 34.5 | 100.0 |
| Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Farm family income from all sources | 2,388 | 2,940 | 4,693 | 8,649 | 3,606 |
| Farm net income | 605 | 1,961 | 3,795 | 7,497 | 2,344 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor | 56 | 963 | 2,157 | 4,546 | 1,202 |
| Farm family income from off-farm sources | 1,783 | 979 | 898 | 1,152 | 1,262 |
| Maritime Provinces: | | | | | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 23,597 | 9,835 | 4,272 | 1,226 | 38,930 |
| Per cent of total | 60.6 | 25.3 | 11.0 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 14.8 | 34.1 | 30.7 | 20.4 | 100.0 |
| Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Farm family income from all sources | 2,196 | 2,376 | 3,566 | 5,281 | 2,507 |
| Farm net income | 420 | 1,374 | 2,614 | 4,369 | 1,026 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor | 97 | 751 | 1,639 | 3,173 | 529 |
| Farm family income from off-farm sources | 1,776 | 1,002 | 952 | 912 | 1,481 |
| Quebec: | | | | | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 41,953 | 40,915 | 17,841 | 5,216 | 105,925 |
| Per cent of total | 39.6 | 38.6 | 16.9 | 4.9 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 10.8 | 35.4 | 32.1 | 21.7 | 100.0 |
| Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Farm family income from all sources | 2,425 | 2,832 | 4,300 | 6,464 | 3,097 |
| Farm net income | 697 | 1,799 | 3,369 | 5,372 | 1,803 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor | 233 | 991 | 2,171 | 3,766 | 1,027 |
| Farm family income from off-farm sources | 1,728 | 1,033 | 931 | 1,092 | 1,294 |
| Ontario: | | | | | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 34,795 | 39,799 | 27,967 | 16,075 | 118,636 |
| Per cent of total | 29.3 | 33.6 | 23.6 | 13.5 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 5.0 | 20.3 | 29.8 | 44.9 | 100.0 |
| Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Farm family income from all sources | 2,943 | 3,289 | 5,027 | 7,953 | 4,229 |
| Farm net income | 406 | 1,805 | 3,814 | 6,704 | 2,532 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor | - 259 | 797 | 2,189 | 3,996 | 1,248 |
| Farm family income from off-farm sources | 2,537 | 1,484 | 1,213 | 1,249 | 1,697 |
| Manitoba: | | | | | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 15,332 | 18,383 | 9,049 | 2,140 | 44,904 |
| Per cent of total | 34.1 | 40.9 | 20.2 | 4.6 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 8.9 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 17.8 | 100.0 |
| Farm and family income (dollars per family holding): | | | | | |
| Farm family income from all sources | 1,996 | 3,153 | 5,391 | 10,063 | 3,538 |
| Farm net income | 651 | 2,519 | 4,845 | 8,938 | 2,656 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor | 107 | 1,408 | 3,136 | 5,975 | 1,520 |
| Farm family income from off-farm sources | 1,345 | 634 | 546 | 1,125 | 882 |
| Saskatchewan: | | | | | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 22,281 | 34,155 | 22,497 | 7,519 | 86,452 |
| Per cent of total | 25.8 | 39.5 | 26.0 | 8.7 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 6.6 | 28.5 | 37.7 | 27.2 | 100.0 |
| Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Farm family income from all sources | 1,894 | 2,554 | 4,127 | 8,038 | 3,270 |
| Farm net income | 954 | 1,977 | 3,466 | 7,046 | 2,541 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor | 384 | 842 | 1,565 | 3,931 | 1,180 |
| Farm family income from off-farm sources | 940 | 577 | 661 | 992 | 729 |

**TABLE 11. Average Farm and Family Income by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958 - Concluded**

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Alberta: | | | | | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 20,411 | 24,408 | 13,699 | 8,443 | 66,961 |
| Per cent of total | 30.5 | 36.4 | 20.5 | 12.6 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 6.1 | 22.2 | 26.3 | 45.4 | 100.0 |
| Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Farm family income from all sources | 1,973 | 3,021 | 5,352 | 11,539 | 4,252 |
| Farm net income | 674 | 2,221 | 4,575 | 10,524 | 3,278 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor | - 24 | 1,090 | 2,575 | 6,381 | 1,721 |
| Farm family income from off-farm sources | 1,299 | 800 | 777 | 1,015 | 974 |
| British Columbia: | | | | | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 12,494 | 3,952 | 3,417 | 1,994 | 21,857 |
| Per cent of total | 57.2 | 18.1 | 15.6 | 9.1 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 7.3 | 15.7 | 29.0 | 48.0 | 100.0 |
| Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Farm family income from all sources | 2,901 | 3,618 | 4,850 | 11,992 | 4,165 |
| Farm net income | 197 | 2,161 | 3,781 | 10,112 | 2,017 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor | - 471 | 913 | 2,296 | 6,264 | 826 |
| Farm family income from off-farm sources | 2,704 | 1,457 | 1,069 | 1,880 | 2,148 |

**TABLE 12. Average Fixed and Variable Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of
Farm Holdings, for Dairy Farms, Canada, 1958**

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings (number)..... | 28, 534 | 31, 405 | 19, 492 | 7, 438 | 86, 869 |
| Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Fixed operating expenses and depreciation: | | | | | |
| Depreciation on buildings and machinery | 274 | 507 | 883 | 1, 340 | 586 |
| Taxes | 106 | 169 | 228 | 356 | 178 |
| Rent | 10 | 22 | 79 | 230 | 49 |
| Mortgage interest | 28 | 57 | 117 | 197 | 73 |
| Insurance premiums | 20 | 34 | 61 | 120 | 43 |
| Totals | 438 | 789 | 1, 368 | 2, 243 | 929 |
| Variable operating expenses: | | | | | |
| Purchase of feed | 267 | 755 | 1, 357 | 3, 012 | 923 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 185 | 397 | 624 | 1, 010 | 431 |
| Purchase of livestock and poultry | 142 | 234 | 574 | 1, 093 | 353 |
| Hired farm labor | 45 | 83 | 402 | 1, 433 | 258 |
| Custom work and machine rental | 66 | 162 | 295 | 494 | 189 |
| Building repairs and property maintenance | 96 | 168 | 245 | 340 | 176 |
| Chemical fertilizer | 22 | 101 | 164 | 313 | 107 |
| Purchase of seed | 42 | 84 | 128 | 188 | 89 |
| Non-power machinery and equipment repairs | 16 | 37 | 67 | 136 | 45 |
| Livestock and poultry services | 18 | 51 | 127 | 274 | 76 |
| Interest on short-term loans | 7 | 20 | 36 | 83 | 25 |
| Weedicides and pesticides | 4 | 9 | 11 | 33 | 10 |
| Stable phosphate, lime and mulches | 8 | 17 | 38 | 46 | 22 |
| Other operating expenses..... | 66 | 144 | 281 | 540 | 182 |
| Totals | 984 | 2, 262 | 4, 349 | 8, 995 | 2, 886 |
| Total farm operating expenses and depreciation | 1, 422 | 3, 051 | 5, 717 | 11, 238 | 3, 815 |

TABLE 13. Average Fixed and Variable Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Farms, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings (number) | 44,237 | 48,454 | 27,402 | 13,299 | 133,392 |
| Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Fixed operating expenses and depreciation: | | | | | |
| Depreciation on buildings and machinery..... | 310 | 567 | 814 | 1,282 | 604 |
| Taxes | 119 | 197 | 280 | 451 | 214 |
| Rent | 29 | 89 | 140 | 426 | 113 |
| Mortgage interest..... | 22 | 43 | 62 | 148 | 50 |
| Insurance premiums | 24 | 40 | 61 | 109 | 46 |
| Totals | 504 | 936 | 1,357 | 2,416 | 1,027 |
| Variable operating expenses: | | | | | |
| Purchase of feed | 213 | 464 | 1,231 | 2,943 | 786 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 267 | 588 | 803 | 1,296 | 596 |
| Purchase of livestock and poultry | 186 | 427 | 1,105 | 7,712 | 1,212 |
| Hired farm labor | 46 | 149 | 348 | 1,274 | 267 |
| Custom work and machine rental | 81 | 164 | 202 | 326 | 160 |
| Building repairs and property maintenance | 110 | 153 | 194 | 335 | 165 |
| Chemical fertilizer | 22 | 71 | 131 | 342 | 94 |
| Purchase of seed..... | 40 | 87 | 114 | 210 | 89 |
| Non-power machinery and equipment repairs..... | 21 | 63 | 80 | 132 | 59 |
| Livestock and poultry services | 18 | 54 | 93 | 208 | 66 |
| Interest on short-term loans | 11 | 24 | 40 | 118 | 33 |
| Weedicides and pesticides..... | 4 | 14 | 23 | 54 | 17 |
| Stable phosphate, lime and mulches | 2 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 5 |
| Other operating expenses..... | 65 | 128 | 212 | 406 | 153 |
| Totals | 1,086 | 2,390 | 4,587 | 15,361 | 3,702 |
| Total farm operating expenses and depreciation | 1,590 | 3,326 | 5,944 | 17,777 | 4,729 |

TABLE 14. Average Fixed and Variable Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Livestock Combination Farms, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings (number) | 24,889 | 35,494 | 12,203 | 3,010 | 75,596 |
| Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Fixed operating expenses and depreciation: | | | | | |
| Depreciation on buildings and machinery | 295 | 527 | 744 | 1,106 | 509 |
| Taxes | 106 | 174 | 247 | 315 | 169 |
| Rent | 28 | 80 | 85 | 263 | 71 |
| Mortgage interest | 16 | 49 | 86 | 125 | 47 |
| Insurance premiums | 19 | 32 | 53 | 86 | 33 |
| Totals | 464 | 862 | 1,215 | 1,895 | 829 |
| Variable operating expenses: | | | | | |
| Purchase of feed | 225 | 563 | 1,424 | 3,192 | 695 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 277 | 524 | 729 | 1,120 | 500 |
| Purchase of livestock and poultry | 185 | 306 | 470 | 1,485 | 339 |
| Hired farm labor | 62 | 110 | 252 | 1,093 | 157 |
| Custom work and machine rental | 85 | 136 | 218 | 316 | 140 |
| Building repairs and property maintenance | 81 | 122 | 252 | 526 | 145 |
| Chemical fertilizer | 34 | 93 | 181 | 396 | 100 |
| Purchase of seed | 48 | 87 | 128 | 260 | 88 |
| Non-power machinery and equipment repairs | 26 | 52 | 72 | 136 | 50 |
| Livestock and poultry services | 15 | 36 | 86 | 170 | 42 |
| Interest on short-term loans | 11 | 21 | 40 | 75 | 23 |
| Weedicides and pesticides | 6 | 14 | 24 | 35 | 14 |
| Stable phosphate, lime and mulches | 4 | 12 | 24 | 35 | 13 |
| Other operating expenses | 65 | 137 | 225 | 464 | 139 |
| Totals | 1,124 | 2,213 | 4,125 | 9,303 | 2,445 |
| Total operating expenses and depreciation | 1,588 | 3,075 | 5,340 | 11,198 | 3,274 |

**TABLE 15. Average Fixed and Variable Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Wheat Farms, Canada, 1958**

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings (number) | 14,820 | 22,275 | 17,499 | 5,856 | 60,450 |
| Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Fixed operating expenses and depreciation: | | | | | |
| Depreciation on buildings and machinery | 370 | 657 | 1,076 | 1,713 | 810 |
| Taxes | 148 | 253 | 385 | 625 | 301 |
| Rent | 104 | 267 | 699 | 1,720 | 493 |
| Mortgage interest | 23 | 28 | 36 | 64 | 32 |
| Insurance premiums | 27 | 44 | 75 | 160 | 60 |
| Totals | 672 | 1,249 | 2,271 | 4,282 | 1,696 |
| Variable operating expenses: | | | | | |
| Purchase of feed | 31 | 76 | 74 | 166 | 73 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 563 | 880 | 1,269 | 2,086 | 1,032 |
| Purchase of livestock and poultry | 69 | 118 | 208 | 349 | 155 |
| Hired farm labor | 68 | 99 | 271 | 1,200 | 248 |
| Custom work and machine rental | 187 | 184 | 145 | 148 | 170 |
| Building repairs and property maintenance | 43 | 80 | 146 | 261 | 108 |
| Chemical fertilizer | 11 | 16 | 46 | 76 | 29 |
| Purchase of seed | 61 | 81 | 148 | 289 | 116 |
| Non-power machinery and equipment repairs | 47 | 80 | 114 | 226 | 96 |
| Livestock and poultry services | 6 | 17 | 31 | 73 | 24 |
| Interest on short-term loans | 24 | 21 | 43 | 63 | 32 |
| Weedicides and pesticides | 13 | 30 | 61 | 125 | 44 |
| Stable phosphate, lime and mulches | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Other operating expenses | 55 | 92 | 145 | 271 | 115 |
| Totals | 1,178 | 1,774 | 2,701 | 5,334 | 2,242 |
| Total operating expenses and depreciation | 1,850 | 3,023 | 4,972 | 9,616 | 3,938 |

**TABLE 16. Average Fixed and Variable Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Small Grains Farms, Canada, 1958**

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings (number)..... | 15,387 | 16,351 | 10,404 | 3,707 | 45,849 |
| Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Fixed operating expenses and depreciation: | | | | | |
| Depreciation on buildings and machinery | 380 | 690 | 1,006 | 1,752 | 743 |
| Taxes | 149 | 246 | 335 | 482 | 253 |
| Rent | 82 | 215 | 717 | 1,562 | 393 |
| Mortgage interest | 32 | 43 | 70 | 77 | 48 |
| Insurance premiums | 25 | 44 | 59 | 129 | 48 |
| Totals | 668 | 1,238 | 2,187 | 4,002 | 1,485 |
| Variable operating expenses: | | | | | |
| Purchase of feed | 40 | 97 | 172 | 303 | 112 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 566 | 935 | 1,353 | 1,995 | 992 |
| Purchase of livestock and poultry | 108 | 163 | 316 | 565 | 211 |
| Hired farm labor | 57 | 163 | 355 | 1,376 | 270 |
| Custom work and machine rental | 166 | 204 | 171 | 287 | 191 |
| Building repairs and property maintenance | 60 | 145 | 143 | 226 | 123 |
| Chemical fertilizer | 32 | 73 | 165 | 359 | 103 |
| Purchase of seed | 92 | 118 | 186 | 317 | 141 |
| Non-power machinery and equipment repairs | 45 | 75 | 123 | 158 | 82 |
| Livestock and poultry services | 8 | 24 | 36 | 76 | 25 |
| Interest on short-term loans | 21 | 31 | 62 | 94 | 40 |
| Weedicides and pesticides | 10 | 25 | 52 | 123 | 34 |
| Stable phosphate, lime and mulches | -- | 1 | -- | 7 | 1 |
| Other operating expenses | 58 | 106 | 185 | 322 | 125 |
| Totals | 1,263 | 2,160 | 3,319 | 6,208 | 2,450 |
| Total operating expenses and depreciation | 1,931 | 3,398 | 5,506 | 10,210 | 3,935 |

TABLE 17. Average Fixed and Variable Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Crop and Livestock Combination Farms, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings (number) | 17,757 | 4,626 | 2,450 | 801 | 25,634 |
| Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | |
| Fixed operating expenses and depreciation: | | | | | |
| Depreciation on buildings and machinery | 255 | 619 | 1,002 | 1,801 | 441 |
| Taxes | 89 | 172 | 267 | 552 | 136 |
| Rent | 23 | 53 | 267 | 880 | 78 |
| Mortgage interest | 20 | 47 | 88 | 116 | 34 |
| Insurance premiums | 25 | 46 | 66 | 79 | 35 |
| Totals | 412 | 937 | 1,690 | 3,428 | 724 |
| Variable operating expenses: | | | | | |
| Purchase of feed | 116 | 253 | 796 | 1,770 | 257 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 223 | 848 | 1,098 | 3,255 | 514 |
| Purchase of livestock and poultry | 59 | 305 | 534 | 2,215 | 219 |
| Hired farm labor | 101 | 244 | 731 | 1,658 | 236 |
| Custom work and machine rental | 51 | 177 | 170 | 322 | 94 |
| Building repairs and property maintenance | 52 | 100 | 170 | 193 | 76 |
| Chemical fertilizer | 35 | 142 | 203 | 1,097 | 104 |
| Purchase of seed | 26 | 100 | 138 | 303 | 59 |
| Non-power machinery and equipment repairs | 13 | 54 | 130 | 281 | 40 |
| Livestock and poultry services | 9 | 24 | 59 | 133 | 20 |
| Interest on short-term loans | 13 | 39 | 60 | 68 | 24 |
| Weedicides and pesticides | 5 | 29 | 36 | 119 | 16 |
| Stable phosphate, lime and mulches | 4 | 36 | 15 | 5 | 11 |
| Other operating expenses | 62 | 202 | 304 | 425 | 117 |
| Totals | 769 | 2,553 | 4,444 | 11,844 | 1,787 |
| Total operating expenses and depreciation | 1,181 | 3,490 | 6,134 | 15,272 | 2,511 |

TABLE 18. Average Age of Farm Operators by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------|---------------------|
| | Non-commercial | Semi-commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size years | Larger | |
| Canada | 51 | 49 | 47 | 46 | 49 |
| Maritime Provinces | 55 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 52 |
| Quebec | 49 | 48 | 46 | 46 | 48 |
| Ontario | 52 | 51 | 48 | 46 | 50 |
| Eastern Canada | 51 | 49 | 47 | 46 | 49 |
| Manitoba | 51 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 49 |
| Saskatchewan | 49 | 48 | 46 | 47 | 48 |
| Alberta | 48 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 48 |
| Prairie Provinces | 49 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 48 |
| British Columbia | 53 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 52 |

TABLE 19. Level of Education Attained by Farm Operators by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | Total farm holdings |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | |
| | per cent | | | |
| Canada: | | | | |
| Elementary school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 46.2 | 38.3 | 24.6 | 37.1 |
| Complete | 28.6 | 34.0 | 36.1 | 32.7 |
| High school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 15.2 | 19.2 | 26.0 | 19.8 |
| Complete | 4.0 | 3.7 | 7.0 | 4.8 |
| Agricultural school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.0 |
| Complete | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| University: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Complete | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Education unspecified | 3.4 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.9 |
| Totals | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Maritime Provinces: | | | | |
| Elementary school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 47.6 | 22.1 | 12.8 | 36.2 |
| Complete | 23.4 | 33.5 | 31.7 | 27.1 |
| High school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 20.2 | 37.3 | 38.4 | 27.1 |
| Complete | 2.2 | 3.7 | 8.4 | 3.5 |
| Agricultural school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | — | 0.6 | 3.3 | 0.6 |
| Complete | 1.3 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 1.7 |
| University: | | | | |
| Incomplete | — | — | 0.1 | — |
| Complete | 0.8 | — | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Education unspecified | 4.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.3 |
| Totals | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Quebec: | | | | |
| Elementary school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 69.3 | 59.4 | 39.5 | 59.0 |
| Complete | 19.9 | 28.1 | 41.2 | 27.7 |
| High school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 2.7 | 4.4 | 8.3 | 4.6 |
| Complete | 1.8 | 1.9 | 7.5 | 3.1 |
| Agricultural school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 0.6 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| Complete | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.5 |
| University: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Complete | 0.4 | 0.3 | — | 0.2 |
| Education unspecified | 4.2 | 1.5 | — | 2.3 |
| Totals | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Ontario: | | | | |
| Elementary school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 31.5 | 28.1 | 19.4 | 25.8 |
| Complete | 41.0 | 42.3 | 38.1 | 40.4 |
| High school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 18.8 | 24.3 | 31.1 | 25.2 |
| Complete | 3.3 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 4.0 |
| Agricultural school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.9 |
| Complete | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| University: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Complete | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Education unspecified | 1.9 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Totals | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

TABLE 19. Level of Education Attained by Farm Operators by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958 - Concluded

| | Class of farm holdings | | | Total farm holdings |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | |
| | per cent | | | |
| Manitoba: | | | | |
| Elementary school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 48.8 | 39.2 | 32.9 | 40.9 |
| Complete | 21.4 | 29.3 | 22.6 | 24.9 |
| High school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 22.4 | 20.0 | 21.9 | 21.3 |
| Complete | 3.8 | 6.1 | 13.5 | 7.2 |
| Agricultural school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 0.7 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 1.5 |
| Complete | 0.4 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 1.5 |
| University: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| Complete | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Education unspecified | 1.8 | 1.9 | — | 1.4 |
| Totals | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Saskatchewan: | | | | |
| Elementary school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 41.1 | 34.5 | 23.4 | 32.3 |
| Complete | 33.3 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 35.3 |
| High school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 15.1 | 21.4 | 28.0 | 22.1 |
| Complete | 2.8 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 4.5 |
| Agricultural school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| Complete | 1.1 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 1.1 |
| University: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Complete | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Education unspecified | 5.2 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 2.5 |
| Totals | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Alberta: | | | | |
| Elementary school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 39.3 | 33.2 | 22.6 | 31.6 |
| Complete | 26.6 | 32.7 | 33.4 | 31.1 |
| High school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 20.8 | 23.5 | 31.3 | 25.2 |
| Complete | 6.8 | 3.8 | 6.9 | 5.7 |
| Agricultural school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Complete | 0.9 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| University: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| Complete | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Education unspecified | 3.8 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.9 |
| Totals | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| British Columbia: | | | | |
| Elementary school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 23.8 | 20.5 | 12.2 | 20.4 |
| Complete | 37.2 | 26.4 | 41.8 | 36.4 |
| High school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 20.1 | 29.2 | 23.0 | 22.5 |
| Complete | 13.8 | 14.3 | 10.1 | 13.0 |
| Agricultural school: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 0.7 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Complete | 2.3 | 1.0 | 5.4 | 2.8 |
| University: | | | | |
| Incomplete | 0.4 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| Complete | 1.0 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 1.7 |
| Education unspecified | 0.7 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Totals | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

TABLE 20. Land, Labor and Capital Resources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Dairy Farms, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 28,534 | 31,405 | 19,492 | 7,438 | 86,869 |
| Per cent of total | 32.8 | 36.2 | 22.4 | 8.6 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 7.4 | 27.2 | 36.0 | 29.4 | 100.0 |
| Land resource (millions of acres): | | | | | |
| Total land | 3.5 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 14.4 |
| Improved land | 1.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 7.9 |
| Seeded to crops | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 5.5 |
| Tame hay | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 3.0 |
| Pasture | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.9 |
| Unimproved land | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 6.5 |
| Labor resource (thousands of weeks): | | | | | |
| Total labor | 1,764 | 2,598 | 1,835 | 947 | 7,144 |
| Farm operator labor | 1,081 | 1,457 | 979 | 376 | 3,893 |
| Unpaid family labor | 641 | 1,054 | 637 | 311 | 2,643 |
| Hired farm labor | 42 | 87 | 219 | 260 | 608 |
| Capital resource (millions of dollars): | | | | | |
| Total capital | 274.9 | 578.5 | 668.8 | 413.5 | 1,935.7 |
| Land | 73.8 | 162.2 | 218.6 | 145.8 | 600.4 |
| Buildings | 118.4 | 216.1 | 220.4 | 114.6 | 669.5 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 17.9 | 41.8 | 56.5 | 35.8 | 152.0 |
| Non-power farm machinery | 19.8 | 48.2 | 52.3 | 33.8 | 154.1 |
| Livestock and poultry | 45.0 | 110.2 | 121.0 | 83.5 | 359.7 |
| Cows and heifers, 2 years and over, for milk | 27.6 | 78.3 | 87.0 | 61.2 | 254.1 |
| Per cent of total capital: | | | | | |
| Livestock and poultry | 16.4 | 19.0 | 18.1 | 20.2 | 18.6 |
| Cows and heifers, 2 years and over, for milk | 10.0 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 14.8 | 13.1 |

TABLE 21. Land, Labor and Capital Resources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Dairy Farms, Eastern Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number..... | 25,563 | 29,508 | 16,679 | 5,666 | 77,416 |
| Per cent of total..... | 33.0 | 38.1 | 21.6 | 7.3 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total..... | 8.1 | 30.1 | 36.1 | 25.7 | 100.0 |
| Land resource (millions of acres): | | | | | |
| Total land..... | 3.0 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 11.7 |
| Improved land..... | 1.3 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 6.5 |
| Seeded to crops..... | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 4.6 |
| Tame hay..... | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 2.7 |
| Pasture..... | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.6 |
| Unimproved land..... | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 5.2 |
| Labour resource (thousands of weeks): | | | | | |
| Total labor..... | 1,588 | 2,442 | 1,598 | 683 | 6,311 |
| Farm operator labor..... | 968 | 1,370 | 840 | 286 | 3,464 |
| Unpaid family labor..... | 582 | 991 | 566 | 232 | 2,371 |
| Hired farm labor..... | 38 | 81 | 192 | 165 | 476 |
| Capital resource (millions of dollars): | | | | | |
| Total capital..... | 241.0 | 525.0 | 574.1 | 287.4 | 1,627.5 |
| Land..... | 62.9 | 138.7 | 182.9 | 89.6 | 474.1 |
| Buildings..... | 106.1 | 200.3 | 193.2 | 82.9 | 582.5 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery..... | 14.9 | 38.2 | 47.3 | 25.9 | 126.3 |
| Non-power farm machinery..... | 18.1 | 45.4 | 45.8 | 26.0 | 135.3 |
| Livestock and poultry..... | 39.0 | 102.4 | 104.9 | 63.0 | 309.3 |
| Cows and heifers, 2 years and over, for milk..... | 25.1 | 72.7 | 74.6 | 45.1 | 217.5 |
| Per cent of total capital: | | | | | |
| Livestock and poultry..... | 16.2 | 19.5 | 18.3 | 21.9 | 19.0 |
| Cows and heifers, 2 years and over, for milk..... | 10.4 | 13.8 | 13.0 | 15.7 | 13.4 |

TABLE 22. Land, Labor and Capital Resources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Farms, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|---------------------|
| | Non-commercial | Semi-commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 44,237 | 48,454 | 27,402 | 13,299 | 133,392 |
| Per cent of total | 33.2 | 36.3 | 20.5 | 10.0 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 6.4 | 24.7 | 28.7 | 40.2 | 100.0 |
| Land resource (millions of acres): | | | | | |
| Total land | 8.4 | 15.7 | 12.0 | 14.2 | 50.3 |
| Improved land | 3.4 | 8.1 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 22.8 |
| Seeded to crops | 2.1 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 14.3 |
| Tame hay | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 4.0 |
| Pasture | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 3.5 |
| Unimproved land | 5.0 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 27.5 |
| Labor resource (thousands of weeks): | | | | | |
| Total labor | 2,311 | 3,576 | 2,238 | 1,380 | 9,505 |
| Farm operator labor | 1,536 | 2,268 | 1,349 | 657 | 5,810 |
| Unpaid family labor | 725 | 1,100 | 605 | 273 | 2,703 |
| Hired farm labor | 50 | 208 | 284 | 450 | 992 |
| Capital resource (millions of dollars): | | | | | |
| Total capital | 547.6 | 1,043.0 | 892.3 | 868.7 | 3,351.6 |
| Land | 198.9 | 334.3 | 289.7 | 354.0 | 1,176.9 |
| Buildings | 200.2 | 316.0 | 246.2 | 182.0 | 944.4 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 38.9 | 100.6 | 89.4 | 74.9 | 303.8 |
| Non-power farm machinery | 32.0 | 82.1 | 63.7 | 47.3 | 225.1 |
| Livestock and poultry | 77.6 | 210.0 | 203.3 | 210.5 | 701.4 |
| Per cent of total capital: | | | | | |
| Livestock and poultry | 14.2 | 20.1 | 22.8 | 24.2 | 20.9 |

TABLE 23. Land, Labor and Capital Resources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Livestock Combination Farms, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|---------------------|
| | Non-commercial | Semi-commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 24,889 | 35,494 | 12,203 | 3,010 | 75,596 |
| Per cent of total | 32.9 | 47.0 | 16.1 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 11.2 | 43.8 | 30.2 | 14.8 | 100.0 |
| Land resource (millions of acres): | | | | | |
| Total land | 4.6 | 8.8 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 17.6 |
| Improved land | 2.0 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 10.1 |
| Seeded to crops | 1.3 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 6.8 |
| Tame hay | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.0 |
| Pasture | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Unimproved land | 2.6 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 7.5 |
| Labor resource (thousands of weeks): | | | | | |
| Total labor | 1,664 | 2,924 | 1,118 | 314 | 6,020 |
| Farm operator labor | 1,027 | 1,725 | 613 | 142 | 3,507 |
| Unpaid family labor | 602 | 1,074 | 406 | 84 | 2,166 |
| Hired farm labor | 35 | 125 | 99 | 88 | 347 |
| Capital resource (millions of dollars): | | | | | |
| Total capital | 262.3 | 671.8 | 323.7 | 147.2 | 1,405.0 |
| Land | 82.8 | 215.5 | 100.4 | 52.6 | 451.3 |
| Buildings | 93.3 | 211.3 | 99.7 | 43.9 | 448.2 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 23.5 | 69.1 | 34.1 | 13.4 | 140.1 |
| Non-power farm machinery | 21.3 | 58.9 | 27.8 | 11.0 | 119.0 |
| Livestock and poultry | 41.4 | 117.0 | 61.7 | 26.3 | 246.4 |
| Per cent of total capital: | | | | | |
| Livestock and poultry | 15.8 | 17.4 | 19.1 | 17.9 | 17.5 |

TABLE 24. Land, Labor and Capital Resources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Wheat Farms, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 14,820 | 22,275 | 17,499 | 5,856 | 60,450 |
| Per cent of total | 24.5 | 36.8 | 29.0 | 9.7 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 5.9 | 25.3 | 40.3 | 28.5 | 100.0 |
| Land resource (millions of acres): | | | | | |
| Total land | 4.5 | 10.9 | 14.0 | 8.4 | 37.8 |
| Improved land | 3.1 | 8.5 | 11.2 | 6.8 | 29.6 |
| Seeded to grains | 1.7 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 15.6 |
| Wheat | 1.2 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 10.9 |
| Summerfallow | 1.2 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 11.9 |
| Unimproved land | 1.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 8.2 |
| Labor resource (thousands of weeks): | | | | | |
| Total labor | 686 | 1,344 | 1,169 | 490 | 3,689 |
| Farm operator labor | 521 | 970 | 808 | 280 | 2,579 |
| Unpaid family labor | 143 | 323 | 248 | 66 | 780 |
| Hired farm labor | 22 | 51 | 113 | 144 | 330 |
| Capital resource (millions of dollars): | | | | | |
| Total capital | 200.7 | 528.5 | 697.2 | 425.1 | 1,851.5 |
| Land | 102.9 | 258.5 | 356.3 | 244.1 | 961.8 |
| Buildings | 42.2 | 111.2 | 127.2 | 65.2 | 345.8 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 29.3 | 80.4 | 113.9 | 62.2 | 285.8 |
| Non-power farm machinery | 16.4 | 43.5 | 52.4 | 26.9 | 139.2 |
| Livestock and poultry | 9.9 | 34.9 | 47.4 | 26.7 | 118.9 |
| Per cent of improved land: | | | | | |
| Seeded to grains | 54.8 | 54.1 | 51.8 | 51.5 | 52.7 |
| Wheat | 38.7 | 38.8 | 35.7 | 35.3 | 36.8 |
| Per cent of total capital: | | | | | |
| Land | 51.3 | 48.9 | 51.1 | 57.4 | 51.9 |

TABLE 25. Land, Labor and Capital Resources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Wheat Farms, Prairie Provinces, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number..... | 14,444 | 22,275 | 17,499 | 5,856 | 60,074 |
| Per cent of total | 24.0 | 37.1 | 29.1 | 9.8 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 5.8 | 25.3 | 40.3 | 28.6 | 100.0 |
| Land resource (millions of acres): | | | | | |
| Total land | 4.5 | 10.9 | 14.0 | 8.4 | 37.8 |
| Improved land | 3.1 | 8.5 | 11.2 | 6.8 | 29.6 |
| Seeded to grains | 1.7 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 15.6 |
| Wheat | 1.2 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 10.9 |
| Summerfallow | 1.2 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 11.9 |
| Unimproved land | 1.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 8.2 |
| Labor resource (thousands of weeks): | | | | | |
| Total labor | 675 | 1,344 | 1,169 | 490 | 3,678 |
| Farm operator labor | 514 | 970 | 808 | 280 | 2,572 |
| Unpaid family labor | 141 | 323 | 248 | 66 | 778 |
| Hired farm labor | 20 | 51 | 113 | 144 | 328 |
| Capital resource (millions of dollars): | | | | | |
| Total capital | 190.8 | 528.5 | 697.2 | 425.1 | 1,841.6 |
| Land | 96.3 | 258.5 | 356.3 | 244.1 | 955.2 |
| Buildings | 39.8 | 111.2 | 127.2 | 65.2 | 343.4 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 28.9 | 80.4 | 113.9 | 62.2 | 285.4 |
| Non-power farm machinery | 16.0 | 43.5 | 52.4 | 26.9 | 138.8 |
| Livestock and poultry | 9.8 | 34.9 | 47.4 | 26.7 | 118.8 |
| Per cent of improved land: | | | | | |
| Seeded to grains | 54.8 | 54.1 | 51.8 | 51.5 | 52.7 |
| Wheat | 38.7 | 38.8 | 35.7 | 35.3 | 36.8 |
| Per cent of total capital: | | | | | |
| Land | 50.5 | 48.9 | 51.1 | 57.4 | 51.9 |

TABLE 26. Land, Labor and Capital Resources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Small Grains Farms, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Non- commercial | Semi- commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 15,387 | 16,351 | 10,404 | 3,707 | 45,849 |
| Per cent of total | 33.5 | 35.7 | 22.7 | 8.1 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 8.0 | 27.9 | 36.8 | 27.3 | 100.0 |
| Land resource (millions of acres): | | | | | |
| Total land | 4.3 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 21.7 |
| Improved land | 2.6 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 15.5 |
| Seeded to grains | 1.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 8.3 |
| Summerfallow | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 5.2 |
| Unimproved land | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 6.2 |
| Labor resource (thousands of weeks): | | | | | |
| Total labor | 711 | 1,045 | 775 | 333 | 2,864 |
| Farm operator labor | 523 | 729 | 494 | 183 | 1,929 |
| Unpaid family labor | 168 | 243 | 188 | 46 | 645 |
| Hired farm labor | 20 | 73 | 93 | 104 | 290 |
| Capital resource (millions of dollars): | | | | | |
| Total capital | 206.2 | 411.0 | 409.8 | 265.4 | 1,292.4 |
| Land | 92.9 | 193.2 | 202.2 | 138.6 | 626.9 |
| Buildings | 55.5 | 89.2 | 81.3 | 51.3 | 277.3 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 26.9 | 60.1 | 57.9 | 38.1 | 183.0 |
| Non-power farm machinery | 17.8 | 32.8 | 31.2 | 16.8 | 96.6 |
| Livestock and poultry | 13.1 | 35.7 | 37.2 | 20.6 | 106.6 |
| Per cent of improved land: | | | | | |
| Seeded to grains | 53.8 | 55.1 | 54.0 | 50.0 | 53.5 |
| Per cent of total capital: | | | | | |
| Land | 45.1 | 47.0 | 49.3 | 52.2 | 48.5 |

TABLE 27. Land, Labor and Capital Resources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Crop and Livestock Combination Farms, Canada, 1958

| | Class of farm holdings | | | | Total farm holdings |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|---------------------|
| | Non-commercial | Semi-commercial | Commercial | | |
| | | | Medium size | Larger | |
| Farm holdings: | | | | | |
| Number | 17,757 | 4,626 | 2,450 | 801 | 25,634 |
| Per cent of total | 69.3 | 18.0 | 9.6 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| Sale of farm products: | | | | | |
| Per cent of total | 12.9 | 29.4 | 32.7 | 25.0 | 100.0 |
| Land resource (millions of acres): | | | | | |
| Total land | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 6.2 |
| Improved land | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 3.0 |
| Seeded to grains | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| Summerfallow | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| Unimproved land | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.2 |
| Labor resource (thousands of weeks): | | | | | |
| Total labor | 680 | 371 | 250 | 93 | 1,394 |
| Farm operator labor | 438 | 210 | 121 | 39 | 808 |
| Unpaid family labor | 202 | 130 | 80 | 23 | 435 |
| Hired farm labor | 40 | 31 | 49 | 31 | 151 |
| Capital resource (millions of dollars): | | | | | |
| Total capital | 169.8 | 92.2 | 86.7 | 61.8 | 410.5 |
| Land | 66.2 | 31.3 | 34.2 | 28.9 | 160.6 |
| Buildings | 70.4 | 25.1 | 20.6 | 11.9 | 128.0 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 13.4 | 13.8 | 12.4 | 8.5 | 48.1 |
| Non-power farm machinery | 8.6 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 27.7 |
| Livestock and poultry | 11.2 | 13.9 | 12.5 | 8.5 | 46.1 |
| Per cent of improved land: | | | | | |
| Seeded to grains | 37.5 | 44.4 | 42.9 | 50.0 | 43.3 |
| Per cent of total capital: | | | | | |
| Land | 39.0 | 33.9 | 39.4 | 46.8 | 39.1 |
| Livestock and poultry | 6.6 | 15.1 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 11.2 |

**TABLE 28. Average Farm Resources, Expenditures, Receipts and Income for
Commercial Dairy Farms in Selected Regions, Canada, 1958**

| | Commercial dairy farms | | | |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Medium size | | Larger | |
| | Eastern Canada | British Columbia | Eastern Canada | British Columbia |
| Capital investment (dollars per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total land | 10,966 | 13,758 | 15,813 | 38,636 |
| Owned land | 8,521 | 12,752 | 12,718 | 23,007 |
| Rented land | 2,445 | 1,006 | 3,095 | 15,629 |
| Buildings | 11,583 | 11,486 | 14,624 | 20,898 |
| Machinery and equipment | 5,578 | 4,526 | 9,169 | 6,635 |
| Livestock and poultry | 6,293 | 5,132 | 11,118 | 10,235 |
| Total capital | 34,420 | 34,902 | 50,724 | 76,404 |
| Land resource (acres per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total land | 183 | 116 | 235 | 182 |
| Improved land | 116 | 54 | 161 | 94 |
| Seeded to crops | 81 | 30 | 116 | 52 |
| Livestock (numbers per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total cattle and calves | 35 | 27 | 56 | 56 |
| Cows and helpers, 2 years and over, for milk | 22 | 18 | 35 | 39 |
| Hogs | 9 | — | 13 | — |
| Sheep | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total fixed operating expenses and depreciation | 1,357 | 1,407 | 2,096 | 2,558 |
| Total variable operating expenses | 4,338 | 4,470 | 8,348 | 12,636 |
| Purchase of feed | 1,305 | 2,081 | 2,772 | 4,959 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 612 | 530 | 879 | 1,203 |
| Purchase of livestock and poultry | 579 | 597 | 1,208 | 430 |
| Hired farm labor | 410 | 277 | 1,076 | 3,275 |
| Custom work and machine rental | 295 | 152 | 501 | 455 |
| Total farm operating expenses and depreciation | 5,695 | 5,877 | 10,444 | 15,194 |
| Farm receipts (dollars per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total gross receipts | 9,854 | 9,705 | 19,394 | 24,848 |
| Sale of farm products | 7,951 | 8,369 | 16,650 | 21,895 |
| Farm income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | |
| Farm net income | 4,159 | 3,827 | 8,950 | 9,653 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor | 2,542 | 2,340 | 6,590 | 6,091 |

TABLE 29. Average Farm Resources, Expenditures, Receipts and Income for Commercial Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Farms in Selected Regions, Canada, 1958

| | Commercial cattle, hogs and sheep farms | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | Medium size | | | Larger | | |
| | Eastern Canada | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia | Eastern Canada | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia |
| Capital investment (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | | |
| Total land | 7,070 | 16,068 | 13,568 | 15,948 | 37,746 | 100,558 |
| Owned land | 6,322 | 12,411 | 11,579 | 11,016 | 26,197 | 95,674 |
| Rented land | 748 | 3,657 | 1,989 | 4,932 | 11,549 | 4,884 |
| Buildings | 10,315 | 6,936 | 6,691 | 14,642 | 12,232 | 15,037 |
| Machinery and equipment | 4,440 | 7,418 | 5,466 | 6,629 | 12,779 | 10,734 |
| Livestock and poultry | 6,534 | 8,850 | 7,007 | 11,599 | 19,864 | 52,040 |
| Total capital | 28,359 | 39,272 | 32,732 | 48,818 | 82,621 | 178,369 |
| Land resource (acres per farm holding): | | | | | | |
| Total land | 184 | 830 | 865 | 223 | 1,935 | 7,053 |
| Improved land | 125 | 378 | 148 | 173 | 716 | 262 |
| Seeded to crops | 82 | 242 | 84 | 99 | 435 | 203 |
| Livestock (numbers per farm holding): | | | | | | |
| Total cattle and calves | 33 | 55 | 44 | 124 | 129 | 329 |
| Cows and heifers, 2 years and over, for milk | 10 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Hogs | 42 | 42 | 2 | 76 | 44 | 7 |
| Sheep | 3 | 7 | 38 | 4 | 10 | 243 |
| Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | | |
| Total fixed operating expenses and depreciation | 1,230 | 1,571 | 1,017 | 1,896 | 3,079 | 3,927 |
| Total variable operating expenses | 4,999 | 3,986 | 2,834 | 14,959 | 16,009 | 14,040 |
| Purchase of feed | 1,712 | 495 | 296 | 3,784 | 1,828 | 1,332 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 564 | 1,184 | 822 | 807 | 1,960 | 1,957 |
| Purchase of livestock and poultry | 1,262 | 855 | 1,024 | 7,261 | 8,606 | 3,336 |
| Hired farm labor | 304 | 421 | 229 | 874 | 1,632 | 5,096 |
| Custom work and machine rental | 222 | 173 | 93 | 354 | 273 | 551 |
| Total farm operating expenses and depreciation | 6,229 | 5,557 | 3,851 | 16,855 | 19,088 | 17,967 |
| Farm receipts (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | | |
| Total gross receipts | 9,656 | 9,751 | 7,048 | 21,790 | 28,478 | 31,891 |
| Sale of farm products | 8,043 | 8,014 | 6,805 | 20,895 | 26,134 | 25,498 |
| Farm income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | | | |
| Farm net income | 3,427 | 4,195 | 3,198 | 4,935 | 9,390 | 13,924 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor | 2,092 | 2,260 | 1,625 | 2,621 | 5,380 | 6,158 |

TABLE 30. Average Farm Resources, Expenditures, Receipts and Income for Commercial Livestock Combination Farms in Selected Regions, Canada, 1958

| | Commercial livestock combination farms | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Medium size | | Larger | |
| | Eastern Canada | Prairie Provinces | Eastern Canada | Prairie Provinces |
| Capital investment (dollars per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total land | 6,539 | 12,363 | 15,127 | 28,020 |
| Owned land | 5,946 | 10,340 | 8,765 | 22,695 |
| Rented land | 593 | 2,023 | 6,362 | 5,325 |
| Buildings | 8,653 | 6,918 | 15,746 | 9,317 |
| Machinery and equipment | 4,272 | 7,121 | 7,701 | 10,110 |
| Livestock and poultry | 4,915 | 5,417 | 8,330 | 10,507 |
| Total capital | 24,379 | 31,819 | 46,904 | 57,954 |
| Land resource (acres per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total land | 170 | 511 | 227 | 786 |
| Improved land | 109 | 366 | 151 | 635 |
| Seeded to crops | 79 | 234 | 110 | 399 |
| Livestock (numbers per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total cattle and calves | 28 | 31 | 38 | 50 |
| Cows and heifers, 2 years and over, for milk | 14 | 19 | 20 | 6 |
| Hogs | 24 | 32 | 33 | 50 |
| Sheep | 1 | 1 | 3 | 18 |
| Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total fixed operating expenses and depreciation | 1,101 | 1,507 | 1,787 | 2,387 |
| Total variable operating expenses | 4,436 | 3,262 | 9,577 | 8,021 |
| Purchase of feed | 1,781 | 480 | 3,508 | 1,779 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 569 | 1,137 | 1,014 | 1,609 |
| Purchase of livestock and poultry | 489 | 413 | 1,349 | 1,871 |
| Hired farm labor | 229 | 276 | 1,137 | 959 |
| Custom work and machine rental | 227 | 196 | 360 | 142 |
| Total farm operating expenses and depreciation | 5,537 | 4,769 | 11,364 | 10,408 |
| Farm receipts (dollars per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total gross receipts | 8,558 | 9,153 | 17,803 | 19,157 |
| Sale of farm products | 7,575 | 7,748 | 15,227 | 14,849 |
| Farm income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | |
| Farm net income | 3,021 | 4,384 | 6,439 | 8,749 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor | 1,892 | 2,848 | 4,225 | 5,926 |

TABLE 31. Average Farm Resources, Expenditures, Receipts and Income for Commercial Wheat and Small Grains Farms in the Prairie Provinces, Canada, 1958

| | Commercial wheat farms | | Commercial small grains farms | |
|--|------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | Medium size | Larger | Medium size | Larger |
| Capital investment (dollars per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total land | 20,358 | 41,679 | 19,550 | 35,545 |
| Owned land | 13,833 | 25,147 | 11,913 | 21,259 |
| Rented land | 6,525 | 16,532 | 7,637 | 14,286 |
| Buildings | 7,270 | 11,135 | 7,303 | 11,918 |
| Machinery and equipment | 9,504 | 15,225 | 8,794 | 14,971 |
| Livestock and poultry | 2,709 | 4,560 | 3,734 | 5,919 |
| Total capital | 39,841 | 72,599 | 39,381 | 68,353 |
| Land resource (acres per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total land | 802 | 1,434 | 675 | 1,144 |
| Improved land | 639 | 1,166 | 519 | 889 |
| Seeded to crops | 357 | 642 | 318 | 522 |
| Grain crops | 330 | 600 | 279 | 460 |
| Livestock (numbers per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total cattle and calves | 17 | 29 | 22 | 34 |
| Cows and helpers, 2 years and over, for milk | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Hogs | 11 | 16 | 23 | 31 |
| Sheep | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total fixed operating expenses and depreciation | 2,272 | 4,281 | 2,215 | 4,025 |
| Total variable operating expenses | 2,700 | 5,335 | 3,249 | 5,567 |
| Purchase of feed | 74 | 166 | 160 | 271 |
| Motor vehicles and power machinery | 1,269 | 2,086 | 1,366 | 2,045 |
| Purchase of livestock and poultry | 208 | 349 | 331 | 625 |
| Hired farm labor | 271 | 1,200 | 363 | 1,057 |
| Custom work and machine rental | 145 | 148 | 158 | 234 |
| Total farm operating expenses and depreciation | 4,972 | 9,616 | 5,464 | 9,592 |
| Farm receipts (dollars per farm holding): | | | | |
| Total gross receipts | 8,424 | 17,309 | 10,235 | 19,105 |
| Sale of farm products | 8,254 | 17,466 | 8,261 | 17,044 |
| Farm income (dollars per farm holding): | | | | |
| Farm net income | 3,452 | 7,692 | 4,771 | 9,513 |
| Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor | 1,496 | 4,126 | 2,863 | 6,149 |

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