

46.—Classification of Farms, by Provinces, Census of 1941—concluded

Class of Farm	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Grains and hay.....	22,656	90,828	46,619	1,478	173,836
Potatoes, roots and other field crops.....	188	50	736	310	8,449
Vegetables, fruits and nursery products...	273	115	187	3,660	15,005
Dairy products.....	1,451	822	987	3,382	47,625
Poultry.....	325	149	191	1,843	7,205
Live stock.....	4,042	4,327	12,744	1,858	65,582
Forest and apiary products.....	407	315	116	219	14,964
Subsistence and combinations of sub- sistence.....	13,735	21,913	14,580	7,192	194,590
Mixed farming.....	11,925	12,029	16,575	2,340	134,695
Part-time.....	1,750	2,762	3,447	3,466	40,437
<b>All Occupied Farms<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>58,024</b>	<b>138,713</b>	<b>99,732</b>	<b>26,394</b>	<b>732,832</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including unspecified.

**Farm Machinery.**—According to the Census of 1941, 41.0 p.c. of the farms of Canada reported having automobiles, and 40.8 p.c. of all automobiles were on Ontario farms. Of the 178,204 occupied farms in Ontario, 66.7 p.c. reported automobiles. The greatest number of motor-trucks, tractors and combines were reported on Saskatchewan farms, while over one-third of the threshing machines were on Quebec farms.

It must be noted that, for several reasons, comparability between one census and another is influenced by several considerations. Thus the number of automobiles on farms in Canada is shown to have increased from 157,022 in 1921 (when trucks were included) to 321,284 in 1931 (for automobiles alone) but apparently had decreased to 315,461 in 1941. This must evidently be interpreted in the light of conditions in the depression years of the 'thirties, when agriculture was hit so hard, and from which conditions the industry had not fully recovered when war broke out. Of course, during the war years it has not been possible to purchase the number of cars that would normally have been bought with returning prosperity and at the same time many of the old cars that were retained through the depression were pretty well worn out. Furthermore farmers who had to choose between trucks and automobiles in the depression would be inclined to favour trucks rather than automobiles. This explains the anomalous position in 1941 when farm automobiles for Canada were actually fewer than in 1931.

The same circumstances apply to a greater or lesser degree in regard to agricultural implements and farm equipment generally, although automobiles, being perhaps not so much of a necessity in all cases, were the first to be sacrificed.

The figures for grain combines and threshing machines are inter-related and should be interpreted together. Thus, while the latter showed a reduction between 1931 and 1941, the former were not reported before 1931 and showed an outstanding increase for 1941. So far as their numbers go they undoubtedly replaced threshing machines. While Table 47 shows that there has been some increase in the purchase of farm machinery between 1931 and 1941 it does not give a full picture of the accumulated demand that now exists for agricultural implements and equipment. Electric motors and motor-trucks are the only items among those listed that have shown reasonable increases and the restrictions on supply have no doubt kept purchases on a level well under the normal demand.