

In the collection of annual and monthly statistics, the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, as well as such agencies as the Board of Grain Commissioners and the Canadian Wheat Board, co-operate with the Bureau. Many thousands of farmers throughout Canada also send in reports voluntarily.

The figures for 1949 to 1952 (except for 1951 Census data) contained in this Section do not include those for Newfoundland, though that Province came into Confederation on Mar. 31, 1949. Agriculture plays a relatively minor part in Newfoundland's economy. The climate is not well suited to the production of any but the hardier crops and the amount of pasture land and arable soil is limited.

Subsection 1.—Farm Income and Capital

Farm Cash Income.—Estimates of farm cash income are based on reports of marketings and prices received by farmers for principal farm products and are subject to revision. The estimates include the amounts paid on account of wheat participation certificates, oats, barley and flax (to the end of 1950) adjustment and equalization payments. Also included are those Federal and Provincial Government payments that farmers receive as subsidies to prices. It is estimated that, during 1952, Canadian farmers (excluding Newfoundland farmers) realized \$2,778,300,000 from the sale of farm products and from participation payments on previous year's grain crops, an amount only 1·2 p.c. below the revised and all-time high cash income of \$2,811,900,000 estimated for 1951. Supplementary payments made to western farmers under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act amounted to only \$5,100,000 as compared with \$13,800,000 and \$10,400,000 paid during 1950 and 1951, respectively.

The maintenance of farm cash income at near-record levels in 1952 can be largely attributed to a substantial increase in receipts from the sale of field crops which offset, to a great extent, the decline in cash returns from live stock and some of the live-stock products.

Spring marketings of grain were exceptionally heavy in Western Canada as a result of the heavy carryover of both threshed and unthreshed portions of the 1951 crop. Weather conditions were excellent during the growing and harvesting seasons of 1952 with the result that prairie farmers were able to produce record crops of high quality. At the beginning of the year the initial price for wheat was \$1.40 per bu., basis No. 1 Northern at the Lakehead. On Feb. 1, it was raised to \$1.60 and continued at that level until July 31 when it was again set at \$1.40. Subsequent payments on wheat during 1952 included a 20-cent per bu. adjustment payment on all wheat delivered between Aug. 1, 1951, and Jan. 31, 1952, and a final payment of 25·2 cents on all wheat delivered during the crop year 1951-52. The initial price of barley at the beginning of the year of 96 cents per bu., basis No. 3 C.W. 6-row at Lakehead, was increased to \$1.16 for the period Mar. 1 to July 31 and then lowered to 96 cents for the remainder of the year. Subsequent payments on barley, during 1952, included a 20-cent per bu. adjustment payment on all barley delivered between Aug. 1, 1951, and Feb. 29, 1952, and a final payment of 14·7 cents per bu. on all