

per capita food consumption, marketing of grain and livestock, dairying, milling and sugar industries and cold storage holdings. In the collection of annual and monthly statistics, the federal Department of Agriculture and various provincial departments, 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 send in reports voluntarily and dealers and processors also provide much valuable data. The figures contained in this Section do not include estimates for Newfoundland. Agriculture plays a relatively minor part in Newfoundland's economy, commercial production of most agricultural products being quite small. In the following Subsections details are given for 1962; figures are subject to revision.

Economic Activity in 1962 Related to Agriculture.—The continued upward trend in Canadian economic activity during 1962 is reflected in the gross national product which rose to \$40,401,000,000, 8 p.c. higher than in 1961. This expansion represented the largest year-to-year gain since 1956 when the economy was stimulated by an exceptionally high level of capital expenditure. Price increases were moderate in 1962; they accounted for less than 2 p.c. of the increase in gross national product, leaving a gain in volume of a little more than 6 p.c.

All the main components of gross national expenditure contributed to the increase in the aggregate. Consumer spending, which rose more than 5 p.c., was a major expansionary influence. Investment in fixed capital resumed its upward course with the bulk of the increased outlays being for machinery and equipment. With a near record crop in 1962, in contrast to a poor crop in 1961, there was a considerable accumulation of farm grain inventories in place of the liquidation of a year earlier. An increase in exports of nearly 8 p.c. reflected, in part, the lower exchange value of the Canadian dollar; imports also rose but not to the same extent. Government expenditure was up substantially, largely as a result of outlays at the provincial municipal level.

The salient developments on the income side were a 7-p.c. rise in labour income, an 11-p.c. increase in corporate profits and a sharp expansion in farm income largely as a result of the near record crop. Personal income rose at about the same rate as national income.

It is estimated that, for the year 1962, realized net income of farmers from farming operations, which includes inventory changes, amounted to \$1,453,000,000, 9.7 p.c. above the estimate of \$1,324,600,000 for 1961 and 12 p.c. higher than the average of \$1,297,100,000 for the five-year period 1957-61. Total farm net income, which takes into account changes in inventories of grains and livestock, amounted to \$1,630,300,000. This is in contrast with the estimate of \$1,044,000,000 for 1961 and the average of \$1,195,900,000 for the 1957-61 period.

Subsection 1.—Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products, 1962

During 1962, cash income to Canadian farmers from farming operations reached an all-time high of \$3,149,400,000, an amount 6.6 p.c. above the previous record of \$2,954,000,000 established a year earlier and 13.4 p.c. above the 1960 estimate of \$2,776,700,000. These estimates include cash income from the sale of farm products, Canadian Wheat Board participation payments on previous years' grain crops, net cash advances on farm-stored grains in Western Canada, and deficiency payments made under the provisions of the Agricultural Stabilization Act.

The more important contributions to the gain in 1962 were made by increased returns from the deliveries of wheat, oats, cattle, calves, hogs and poultry products, larger participation payments on previous years' grain crops, and increased net advances on farm-stored grains in Western Canada. Lesser contributions were made by rye, vegetables and dairy products and the main items for which income was lower were barley, rapeseed and tobacco. All provinces shared in the increase. On a percentage basis, the provincial gains amounted to: less than 1 p.c. for Nova Scotia; nearly 2 p.c. for New Brunswick; between 4 p.c. and 5 p.c. for Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta; 10 p.c. for British Columbia; and 14 p.c. for Saskatchewan.