

No information is available on the production of cigarettes for domestic consumption but, on the basis of domestic sales reported to Statistics Canada by manufacturers, the number of cigarettes sold rose from 46,582.2 million in 1969 to 49,822.5 million in 1970 and to 50,864.4 million in 1971.

**Wool.** Estimates of production of shorn wool in 1971 at 3.6 million lb. were 5% higher than in each of the previous three years. However, during the same period the price per lb. declined gradually from 47.8 cents to 31.2 cents and the total value from \$1.7 million to \$1.2 million, until 1971 when the price per lb. and total returns were sharply reduced by about 50% to 16.4 cents and \$598,000, respectively, due to discontinuance of payments under the Agricultural Stabilization Act. At the same time, over the four-year period apparent consumption of wool, about 90% of which is imported, decreased by 35% to 39.7 million lb.

#### 11.4.6 Prices of agricultural products

The index of farm prices of agricultural products (Table 11.23) was designed to measure changes occurring in the average prices farmers receive at the farm from the sale of farm products. In comparing current index numbers with those prior to August 1971, the following points should be considered. Prices of all western grains used in the construction of the index prior to that date are final prices; all later figures are initial prices only for wheat, oats and barley. Any subsequent participation payments will be added to the prices currently used and the index revised upward accordingly. Average cash prices per bu of major Canadian grains are given in Table 11.24 and yearly average prices per 100 lb. of Canadian livestock in Table 11.25.

#### 11.4.7 Food consumption

Food consumption figures represent available supplies, including production and imports, adjusted for change of stocks, exports, marketing losses and industrial uses. All calculations are made at the retail stage of distribution, except for meats for which the figures are worked out at the wholesale stage. The amount of food actually eaten would be somewhat lower than indicated because of losses and waste occurring after the products reach the hands of the consumer.

All basic foods are classified under 14 main commodity groups. The total for each group is computed using a common denominator for the group, for example: milk solids (dry weight) for the dairy products group; fat content for fats and oils; and fresh equivalent for fruits. All foods are included in their basic form, that is, as flour, fat, sugar, etc., rather than in more highly manufactured forms.

The series in Table 11.26 represents the official estimates of yearly supplies of food moving into consumption, expressed in pounds per capita, for the years 1965-69 as an average for comparison with the years 1970 and 1971. Production of meats from slaughter in Canada, total supply, distribution and per capita disappearance of meats and lard are shown in Table 11.27. All estimates are on a cold carcass-weight basis except canned meats, which are in terms of product.

### 11.5 1971 Census of Agriculture

This Section presents a limited amount of information from the 1971 Census of Agriculture; details are contained in Volume IV — Parts 1, 2 and 3 of the 1971 Census of Canada. A list of the special and advance census reports that have been released is available on request.

**Number of census-farms.** For both census years, 1971 and 1966, a census-farm was defined as a holding of one acre or more with sales of agricultural products valued at \$50 or more during the 12 months prior to the census. The number of census-farms in Canada declined 15% to 366,128 in 1971 from 430,522 in 1966, indicating an acceleration of the trend since 1941 toward an ever-decreasing number of census-farms (Table 11.28).

**Farm areas.** The total area of census-farms in 1971 was 169,668,614 acres, a 2.6% decrease from the 174,124,828 acres recorded in 1966 (Table 11.29). The Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario all reported significant decreases in farm acreage. Only Newfoundland, Alberta and British Columbia showed an increase, the increase in Newfoundland being due to the establishment of new community pastures. The Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories recorded a slight increase in acreage. For Canada, the 108,148,877 acres of