

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 50,864.4 million in 1971 to 57,122.8 million in 1974.

#### 11.4.6 Prices of agricultural products

The index of farm prices of agricultural products (Table 11.22) 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 1975, 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 adjusted 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 of major Canadian grains are given in Table 11.23 and yearly average prices of Canadian livestock in Table 11.24.

#### 11.4.7 Food consumption

The food disappearance data represent available domestic supplies of food. Production, stocks on hand at the beginning of the year, imports less exports, and stocks on hand at close of the period, as well as marketing losses and industrial uses are factors in the calculation for each commodity. All calculations are made at the retail level 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 consumer.

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

The series in Table 11.25 represents the official estimates of yearly supplies of food moving into consumption for the years 1968-72 as an average for comparison with the years 1973 and 1974. Production of meats from slaughter in Canada, total supply, distribution and per capita disappearance of meats are shown in Table 11.26. 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. Volume IV, Parts 4 and 5 include some unique data resulting from the computer linkage of documents from the 1971 censuses of population and agriculture. The socio-economic characteristics of farm operators and their households have been cross-classified with the agricultural characteristics of farming operations for all 1971 census-farms.

**Number of census-farms.** For both census years, 1971 and 1966, a census-farm was defined as a holding of 1 acre (0.4 ha) 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 11.27).

**Farm areas.** The total area of census-farms in 1971 was 169,668,614 acres (68 662 444 ha), a 2.6% decrease from the 174,124,828 acres (70 465 809 ha) recorded in 1966 (Table 11.28). The Maritime provinces, Quebec and Ontario all