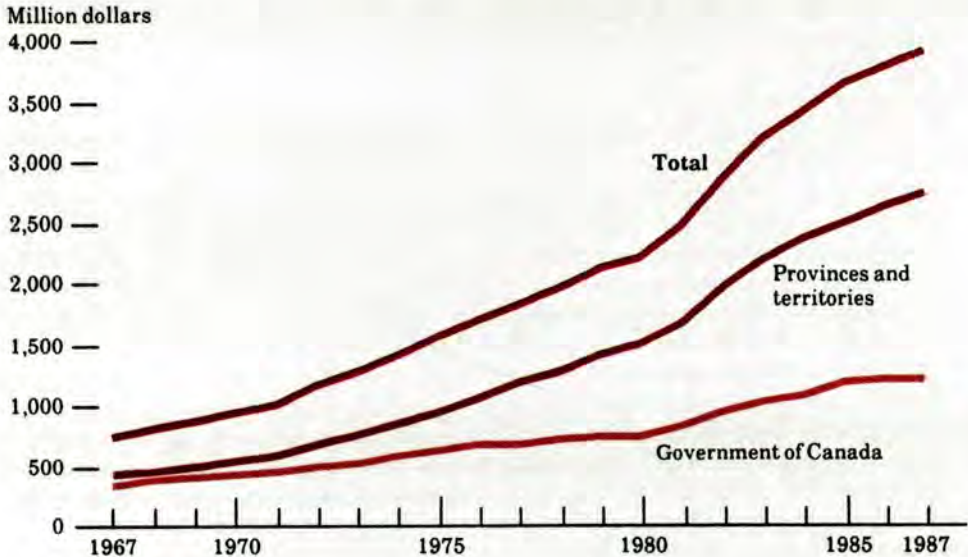


Chart 17.2

**Revenue of all governments from the sale of alcoholic beverages**

**Co-operatives in 1987.** Business volume of Canadian co-operatives amounted to \$14.0 billion — a gain of 2% over 1986.

Farm product marketings rose 3% to \$7.6 billion. Grain and oilseed marketings declined for a third straight year, despite a record grain crop and record exports, as world prices fell with overabundant supplies. However, with the exception of fruit, honey and maple, other marketings as a group rose 8%. Cattle, fish, hog, vegetable and forest product marketings climbed to higher prices while poultry benefited from a continuing long-term rise in consumption and dairy marketings increased moderately in a stable market.

Consumer and supply sales edged up about 1% to \$5.2 billion. Consumer goods sales rose 4% while agriculture supply sales slid 3% on lower volume for feed, fertilizer and pesticides, with plentiful grain supplies in most areas of the country. Petroleum volume recovered somewhat from the previous year's drop as did building materials after four years of decline. Machinery sales climbed for a second year after several years on the downside.

Service revenues increased 2% to \$950 million as a downturn in grain related revenues partially

offset a composite gain of about 5% for housing, natural gas, day care/nursery and funeral co-operatives.

Co-operative assets were reduced by 4% or almost \$300 million to \$6.4 billion as the severe markdown in the values of Prairie grain inventories outweighed modest gains elsewhere. Members' equity (ownership) as a percentage of total assets rose three points to 42%.

Co-operative membership expanded 2% to approximately 3.1 million persons.

**Co-operatives in 1986.** Co-operative business volume eased off \$744 million or slightly more than 5% in 1986, with a fairly large decline in product marketings, a small decline in consumer and supply sales, and a good gain in service revenue. It was the second down year after reaching a record high in 1984.

The western region approximately matched the overall loss in dollars and surpassed it in percentage, down almost eight points. In the eastern region, a 2% slide in Quebec was offset by a small gain in Ontario and a solid increase of almost 5% in Atlantic Canada. Grains and oilseed marketings in the West, consumer sales in Quebec and feed sales across the country were the principal causes of the revenue downturn in the year.