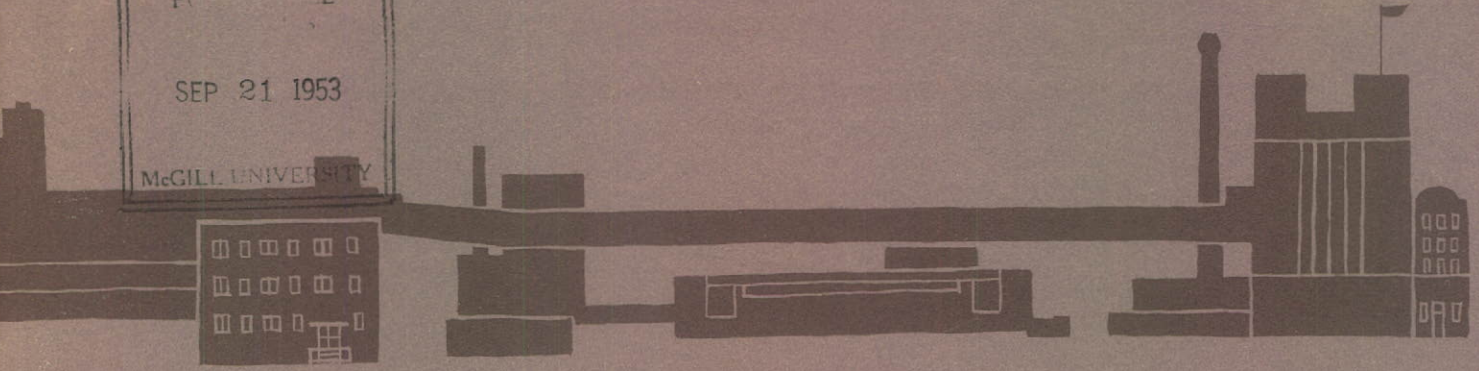
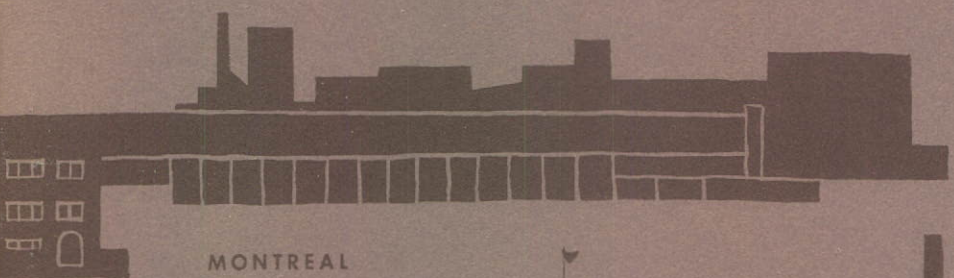


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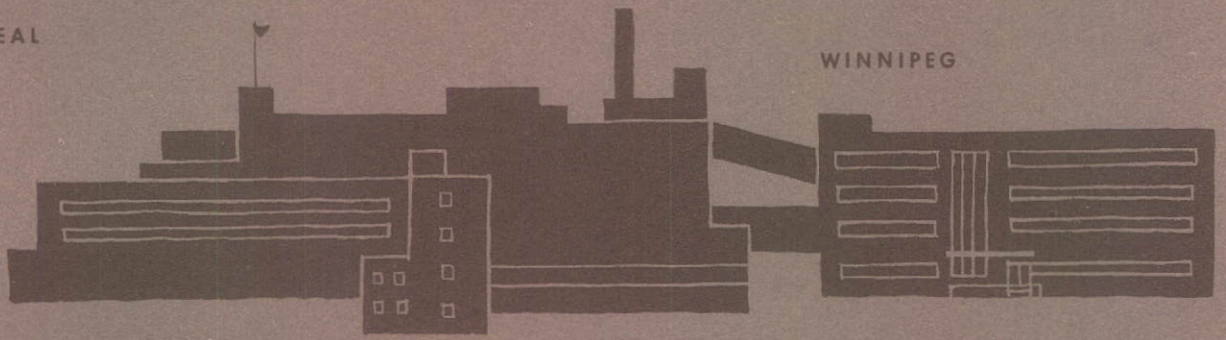
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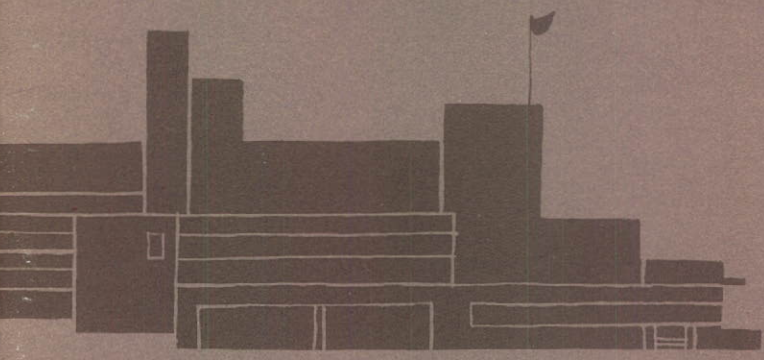
TORONTO



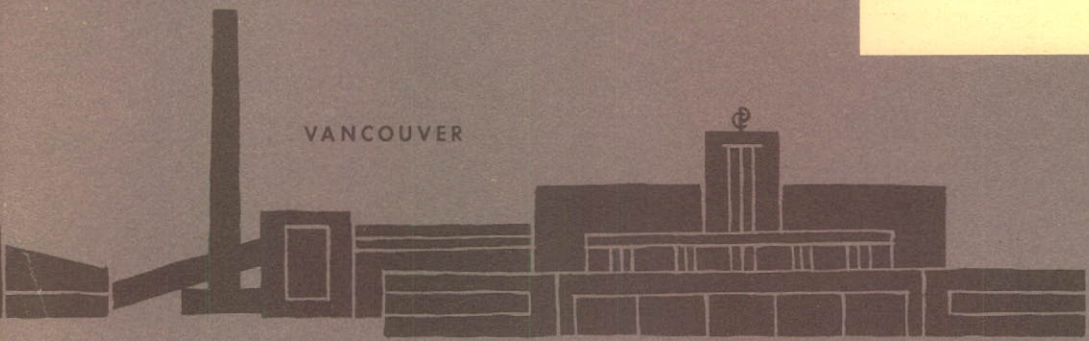
MONTREAL



WINNIPEG



EDMONTON



VANCOUVER

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
CANADA PACKERS LIMITED
AS AT MARCH TWENTY-SIXTH, 1953

OFFICERS

President

J. S. McLEAN

*Vice-President
and Assistant to the President*

G. A. SCHELL

Vice-President
S. G. BENNETT

*Vice-President
and General Manager*

N. J. McLEAN

*Vice-President
and Secretary-Treasurer*

A. J. E. CHILD

Vice-President
W. F. McLEAN

*Vice-President
and Assistant General Manager*

W. R. CARROLL

Assistant Treasurer

J. D. A. EVERS

DIRECTORS

S. G. BENNETT

N. J. McLEAN

W. R. CARROLL

W. F. McLEAN

A. J. E. CHILD

H. M. MURRAY

A. G. HALL

W. R. PARLIAMENT

J. P. LABERGE

C. C. POLKINGHORNE

J. S. McLEAN

G. A. SCHELL

F. A. WIGGINS

CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

Plants at

TORONTO

MONTREAL

HULL

PETERBOROUGH

CHARLOTTETOWN

WINNIPEG

EDMONTON

VANCOUVER

CHICAGO

DANVILLE

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

The 26th year of Canada Packers closed March 25th, 1953.

(Hereinafter the year is designated 'Fiscal 1953'.)

In respect of tonnage,—(pounds of product sold),—a new wide advance was made.

Pounds sold	1,859,000,000 lbs.
Previous high (Fiscal 1952)	1,708,000,000 "
Increase	151,000,000 "
Equivalent to	8.8 per cent.

Dollar Sales, however, registered a slight decline.

Sales,—Fiscal 1952 (all-time high)	\$390,000,000
" " 1953	386,000,000
Decline	4,000,000
Equivalent to	1 per cent.

The increase of pounds sold, and at the same time, the decline in Dollar Sales, reflect a downward trend in prices. This trend is revealed in Table I.

TABLE I

	Tonnage	Dollar Sales	Average price per lb. of all products
Fiscal 1952	1,708,000,000 lbs.	\$390,000,000	22.8¢
" 1953	1,859,000,000 lbs.	\$386,000,000	20.7¢
Decline,—	Average price per pound Equivalent to		2.1¢ 9%

Canada Packers handles many products, and the tonnage of each in relation to total tonnage varies from year to year. Therefore this comparison of 'averages' is not an exact measure,—nevertheless it is a sufficiently accurate indication,—of the price decline.

CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

Net Profit was the highest in the history of the Company. The Profit and Loss Account appears on Page 14.

The following table gives a comparison of significant figures of profit and loss for the last three years:

TABLE II

	Fiscal 1953	Fiscal 1952	Fiscal 1951
Sales	\$386,000,000	\$390,000,000	\$357,000,000
Tonnage	1,860,000,000 lbs.	1,708,000,000 lbs.	1,694,000,000 lbs.
Profit after Depreciation and Income Tax	\$6,628,028	\$2,430,430	\$6,323,347
Contribution to Pension Fund	527,430	465,885	397,334
Bonus	1,700,000	—	1,800,000
Net Profit	4,400,598	1,964,545	4,126,013
Net Profit as percentage of sales	1.14%	.50%	1.16%
Net Profit per 100 lbs. of product sold	23.7¢	11.5¢	24.4¢

NOTE

(1) Results of Fiscals 1953 and 1951 are very similar in respect both of

	1953	1951
(a) Profit as percentage of Sales	1.14%	1.16%
(b) Profit per 100 lbs. of product sold*	23.7¢	24.4¢

(2) The intervening year (Fiscal 1952) was a bad one. Shareholders may recall that in several important departments severe price declines occurred, resulting in heavy inventory losses. Net profit expressed as a percentage of sales was the lowest in the Company's history, viz. ½ of 1 per cent.

*On the operations of Canada Packers since the company was organized in 1927, net profits have averaged,—
1.105% of Sales
16.2¢ per 100 lbs. of product sold.

- (3) Out of the profits of Fiscal 1951, an Inventory Reserve was set up of \$1,000,000. But for this, Fiscal 1951 would still stand as the record year.

Mention has already been made (Page 3) of the decline in the *average* price of the products handled by the Company. Not all prices declined. Indeed, most food prices registered only a slight change, and a few advanced.

The decline in the *average* was brought about by a severe fall in prices of live stock (and consequently of meats). Meats constitute 60 per cent of the dollar sales of Canada Packers. Within the year under review, prices of *all* meats declined an average of 22%. The most drastic decline was in cattle, and consequently beef, prices.

A decline was not unexpected. It had been predicted for more than two years. Cattle prices had advanced to a much higher percentage of the pre-war level than was the case in respect of any other food.

During the war period prices were controlled. Meats were rationed and ceiling prices were maintained. All Canada's surplus meats were shipped to the U.K. An embargo was imposed against shipments of live stock or meats to United States. These controls continued until 1947.

Rationing was discontinued March 26, 1947.
 Ceilings were abolished Oct. 22, 1947.
 Embargo against shipments to U.S. of all meats other than pork products was lifted . . Aug. 16, 1948.

From October 1947,—(when ceilings were abolished),—cattle prices advanced, with only minor recessions, until January 1952,—a period of 4¼ years.

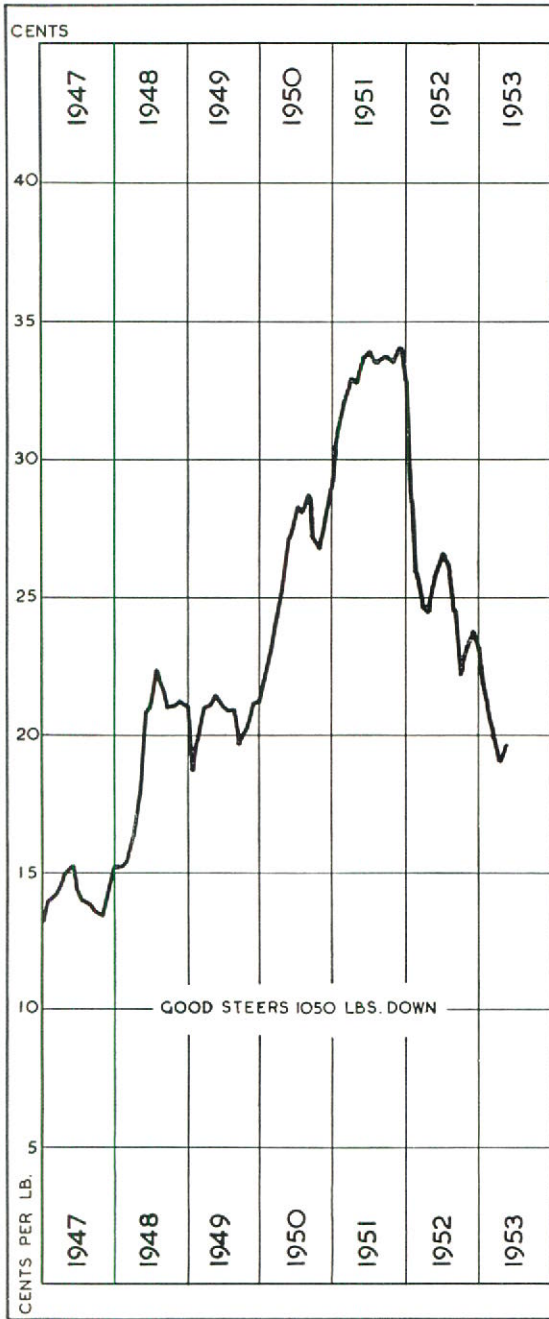
In October 1947, the price of Good Steers at Toronto was 13½¢ per lb. At January 1st, 1952, they had risen to 34¢,—an increase of 152%.

(See Graph No. 1 page 6)

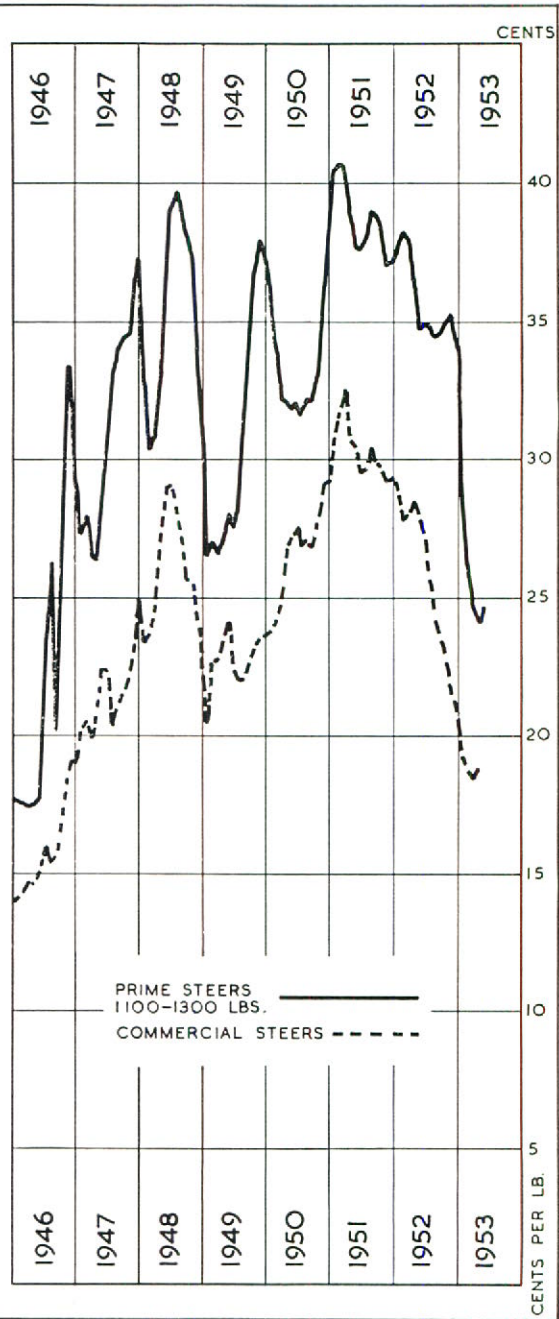
During the same period, prices of *all* foods advanced 46%.*

*The only official record of *all* food prices is that of the food ingredient in the Cost of Living Index of the Bureau of Statistics.

GRAPH No. 1
TORONTO CATTLE PRICES
1947 - 1953



GRAPH No. 2
CHICAGO CATTLE PRICES
1946 - 1953



It was clear that so wide a disparity in the scale of advance as that between cattle on the one hand, and general food prices on the other, could not continue indefinitely. The decline set in during January 1952. Within a period of three months (January 1 to March 30, 1952) the price of Good Steers at Toronto dropped from 34¢ to 24½¢ per pound.

The chief immediate cause of this violent drop was the announcement of foot and mouth disease, (February 25, 1952) and the consequent embargo by United States against all Canadian live stock and meats. The story of the outbreak, and of the steps taken by the Canadian Government to cope with the disaster, was told at some length in last year's Annual Report.

During the time the embargo lasted, the Canadian Government saved live stock prices from further collapse by announcing floor prices for cattle and hogs, and undertaking to purchase at those prices the surplus over and above domestic requirements.

The disposal of the surplus so acquired involved the Government in a heavy loss; nevertheless this loss was only a fraction of that which would have ensued to live stock producers if the Government support had not been forthcoming.

It is now clear that while the U.S. embargo was the immediate cause of the violent break in cattle prices, an equal break would not, in any case, have been long delayed. For, during the period of the embargo, (February 25, 1952 to March 2, 1953) a drastic decline in cattle prices was in progress in United States.

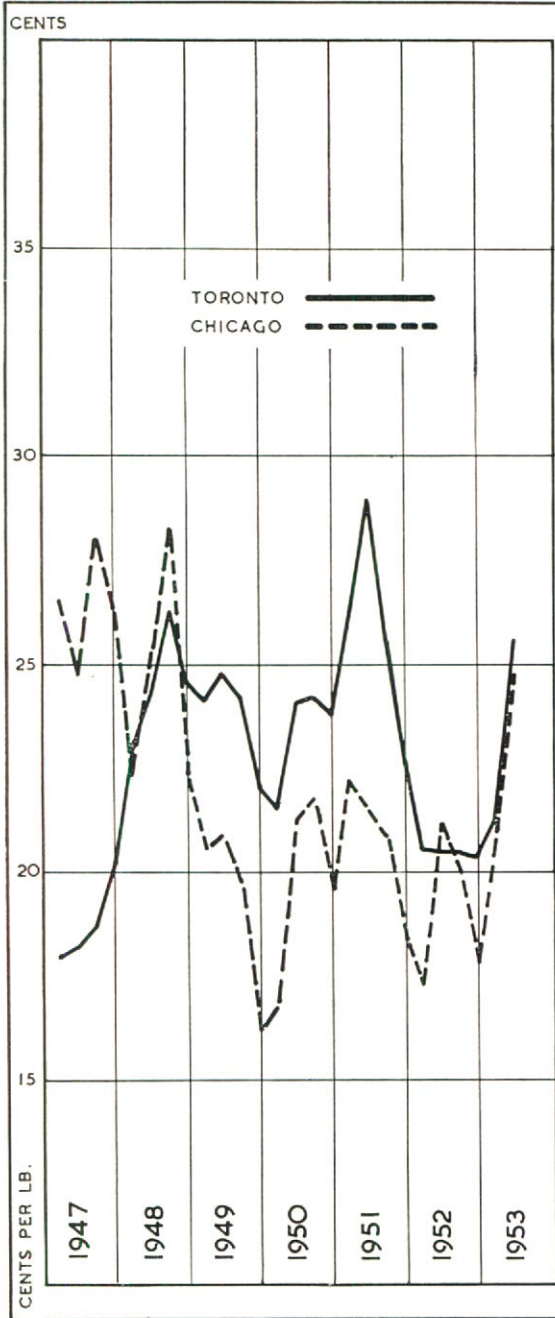
Graph No. 2 (page 6) depicts the course of American cattle prices from 1946 to the present. (1946 is chosen as it was in that year that O.P.A. controls were lifted.) In this graph 'Commercial' Steers, plotted in the dotted line, correspond in quality approximately to Canadian 'Good' Steers plotted in Graph No. 1. (Canadian 'Good' are somewhat higher in average quality than American 'Commercial' though much below American 'Prime'.)

HOG PRICES

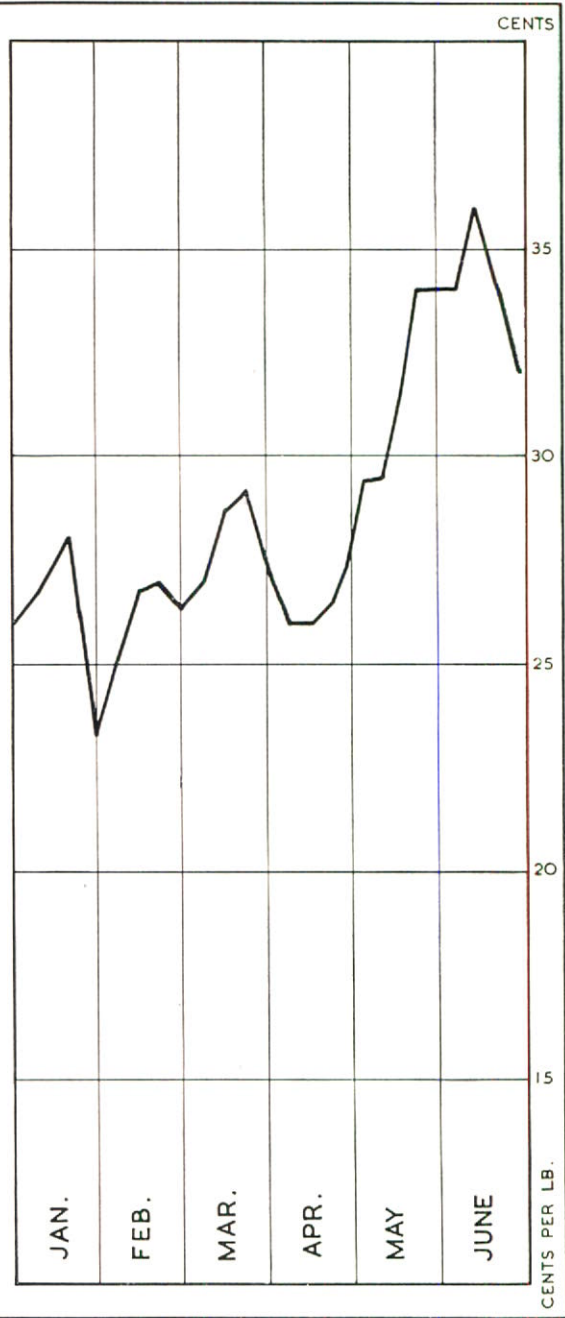
During the period 1947 to 1953 the course of Hog prices has been subject to quite different influences from those affecting Cattle.

Graph No. 3 (page 8) depicts Hog prices in Canada and United States from January 1947 to June 1953.

GRAPH No.3
 AVERAGE TORONTO HOG PRICES
 LIVE HOGS-SELECT



GRAPH No.4
 AVERAGE HOG PRICES TORONTO MARKET
 JAN. 1 - JUNE 27 - 1953



The solid line represents Canadian prices, and the dotted line, American. In United States Hogs are bought on live weight, in Canada on dressed weight. In the graph, therefore, Canadian prices are converted from dressed to live weight basis,—assuming a yield of 75%.

Up to and including 1950, substantial quantities of Bacon and Hams were shipped to the United Kingdom. (See page 18.) These shipments were under contracts made between Canada Department of Agriculture and the British Ministry of Food. To secure the product for which Canada was committed, the embargo was continued which had been imposed throughout the war, against shipments of Hog product to the United States.

Space does not permit a detailed review of price fluctuations from January 1947 to December 1950. It is sufficient to say that during this entire period, requirements for U.K. Contracts plus for domestic consumption exceeded supplies, resulting in a constant upward pressure on prices.

The last contract with U.K. was completed December 1950. It was not renewed for two reasons:—

- (1) The U.K. was short of dollars.
- (2) Canada was short of Hogs.

With the expiry of the U.K. Contract, the embargo against movement of Hog product to United States was lifted,—date January 1st, 1951. Since that date, limited quantities of Pork Meats (chiefly specialties such as Pork Loins, Tinned Hams, Canadian Backs) have gone forward to United States. Quantities have not been large. Nevertheless, these are all high priced products, and the stimulation to Canadian Hog prices has been out of proportion to the volume of the shipments.

Inspected slaughterings during the years covered by Graph 3 have been:

1947	4,458,000
1948	4,487,000
1949	4,098,000
1950	4,405,000
1951	4,488,000
1952	6,234,000
1953 (January to June inclusive)	2,464,000

A glance at this column reveals that slaughterings for the five years 1947 to 1951 inclusive were remarkably uniform. The average was approximately 4,500,000 Hogs.

The steadily advancing prices of these years led to a sharp increase in production in 1952. Unfortunately, Foot and Mouth disease intervened (February 25th, 1952).

As already explained, the Government established a floor price,—26¢ per pound dressed,—and that price ruled without variation until the end of the year. It will be noticed that from February to December 1952, Graph No. 3 (page 8) depicts the Canadian price as a horizontal line.

On September 25th, 1952, the Government announced that the support price after January 1, 1953, would be 23¢,—a reduction of 3¢ per lb. This led to unprecedented deliveries of hogs during December 1952. Both producers and packers expected that the new floor price would obtain indefinitely after January 1, 1953, just as the previous floor price had obtained from February to December 1952.

What happened took everyone by surprise. Instead of a drop from 26¢ to 23¢ per lb., the market advanced (with short recessions) to a high of 36¢ per lb. Graph No. 4 (page 8) depicts average hog prices at Toronto *week by week* from January 1 to June 30, 1953.

An important factor in this advance was the strong American Hog market. The chief cause however, was the drastic decline in Hog marketings.

Within the last four months, therefore, the situation has been:

- (1) That Canada has been free to export either beef or pork product to U.S., but no beef and a very limited quantity of pork product have gone forward. The reason was that both cattle and hog prices were higher in Canada than in the U.S., which means that prices in Canada were the highest in the world.
- (2) That these facts suggest a profound change is in progress in the live stock situation of Canada. Domestic consumption is advancing rapidly, due to:—
 - (a) increasing population.
 - (b) increasing purchasing power per capita.

It may be that the time is not far distant when over quite long periods Canada will herself consume all the meats being produced.

He would have been a bold person who would have suggested such a possibility ten, or even five, years ago.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that Canada still *does* produce some surplus, both of cattle and of hogs, and during the season when marketings exceed domestic demand, the surplus must move to United States.

In respect of cattle, the period of surplus must now be close at hand. The movement of cattle from Western Canada to the East and South usually sets in during July. From then until the end of November, cattle prices in Canada will be roughly those for corresponding grades in U.S., less freight and duty.

In respect of hogs, the surplus, if any, may not be felt until September or October.

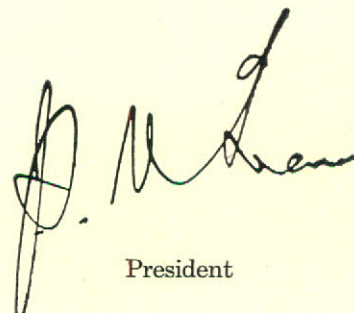
EMPLOYEE RELATIONS throughout the year have been harmonious and co-operative. The agreement with the Union (U.P.W.A.—C.I.O.) runs until August 1954, but is subject to negotiation as to wage rates at August 1953. Conversations in pursuance of this clause will be held during July.

The satisfactory results of the year have made it possible to resume bonus payments. Directors have set aside the sum of \$1,700,000. Of this, the sum of \$200,000 has been distributed to retired employees; \$750,000 has been distributed in cash to all active employees; and the remaining \$750,000 is to be invested by a Board of Trustees to be appointed by the Directors.

A committee of Directors has been at work for six months examining all available profit-sharing plans. Their recommendation has been that, instead of cash bonuses, the sums set aside in future years should be invested, chiefly in equities of sound Canadian industries. Employees will be informed from year to year as to their share in this fund, and each employee will receive his accumulated share upon reaching retirement age.

Directors feel the new plan will work out much to the advantage of employees. Their hope is that the sums accruing at retirement age from this fund, plus those from the existing pension plan, plus personal savings, should go far to enable employees of all ranks to live independently and in reasonable comfort when their days of active work are over.

Toronto, June 30th, 1953.



President

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(Incorporated under The

as at MAR 1953

	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
ASSETS	The companies engaged primarily in packinghouse operations	Including all subsidiaries
CASH IN BANKS AND ON HAND	\$ 93,294	\$ 334,055
INVESTMENTS:		
Bonds and Shares—at cost less amounts written off (approximate market value \$306,000)	47,762	48,767
TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
(After provision for losses)	13,763,983	15,937,204
INVENTORIES:		
Products, Materials and Supplies on hand, in transit and committed for —as determined and certified by the management and valued at the lower of cost or market, less Reserve of \$6,000,000	26,828,683	31,640,668
Life Insurance (cash surrender value)	838,400	838,400
Prepaid Expenses	618,075	693,333
Sundry Advances and Balances Receivable	381,146	509,828
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	\$42,571,343	\$50,002,255
Investments in and amounts due to or from Subsidiary Companies not consolidated herein—		
Investments in Subsidiary Companies—at cost	\$ 5,484,087	
Less amounts due to or from Subsidiary Companies (net)	1,659,966	
	\$ 3,824,121	
Investment in other securities—at cost less amounts written off	\$ 107,617	\$ 107,617
Land, Buildings, Plant and Equipment—at cost or at depreciated appraisal values for assets appraised in the years 1919 to 1927	38,724,293	43,212,973
Goodwill	1	1
	\$85,227,375	\$93,322,846

AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CANADA PACKERS LIMITED:

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of Canada Packers Limited, including the companies engaged primarily in packinghouse operations, as at March 25, 1953 (Column 1 above) and the statements of consolidated profit and loss and consolidated earned surplus for the year ended on that date and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances. Included in the current liabilities are provisions and reserves which in our opinion are, in the aggregate, some \$2,750,000 in excess of the actual liabilities.

In our opinion, subject to the exception noted in the preceding paragraph, the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Canada Packers Limited, including the companies engaged primarily in packinghouse operations (Column 1 above) and statements of consolidated profit and loss and consolidated earned surplus are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of these companies

OF CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

(Companies Act, Canada)

25, 1953

	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
LIABILITIES	The companies engaged primarily in packinghouse operations	Including all subsidiaries
Liability to Bankers, for cheques issued but not yet cashed	\$ 8,838,836	\$ 9,240,004
Accounts Payable and Accrued Charges	11,203,322	12,017,178
Provision for Income, Sales, Municipal and Other Taxes	6,448,700	6,792,262
Bonus appropriated for employees	1,700,000	1,822,715
Dividends on Class A and B Shares payable April 1, 1953	900,000	900,000
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	<u>\$29,090,858</u>	<u>\$30,772,159</u>
3% Serial debentures maturing \$100,000 annually on February 16, 1955 and 1956		200,000
Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets	24,800,220	27,353,283
Surplus on Appraisals	5,663,432	5,663,432
Interest of minority shareholders in partially-owned subsidiary companies .		423,673
Capital:		
Authorized and Issued—		
400,000 Class A Shares of no par value)		
800,000 Class B Shares of no par value)	1,438,284	1,438,284
Earned Surplus	24,234,581	27,472,015
	<u>\$25,672,865</u>	<u>\$28,910,299</u>
On behalf of the Board		
J. S. McLEAN, <i>Director</i>		
A. J. E. CHILD, <i>Director</i>		
	<u>\$85,227,375</u>	<u>\$93,322,846</u>

as at March 25, 1953 and the results of their operations for the year ended on that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

We have also examined the consolidated balance sheet of Canada Packers Limited, including all subsidiaries, as at March 25, 1953 (Column 2 above) and, subject to the exception noted in paragraph two above, in our opinion such balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of these companies as at that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

Under Section 114 of The Companies Act, 1934, Canada, we report that net profits for the year ended March 25, 1953 of the subsidiary companies whose accounts are not consolidated in the attached statement of consolidated profit and loss have been taken into account therein only to the extent of the dividend of \$12,000 received from one subsidiary company during the year.

Toronto, Canada,
June 22, 1953.

CLARKSON, GORDON & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS

OF THE COMPANIES ENGAGED PRIMARILY IN PACKINGHOUSE OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 25, 1953

		% to SALES 1953	% to SALES 1952
Invoice Value of Sales	\$394,841,379		
Less Transport Charges and Duty	8,855,545		
Value of Sales—f.o.b. Plants	<u>\$385,985,834</u>	100.00	100.00
Cost of Livestock and all other Products	\$303,875,193	78.73	83.48
Packages and Materials	17,592,500	4.56	3.74
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	34,580,967	8.96	7.34
Expenses — Selling, Advertising, Repairs, Renewals and General Operating Costs	17,579,997	4.55	3.84
Contribution to Employees' Retirement Plan in respect of current service	527,430	.14	.12
Provision for Taxes:			
Municipal Taxes, etc.	\$ 650,041		
Taxes on Income	<u>4,931,000</u>	1.44	.64
Depreciation of Fixed Assets	1,922,919	.50	.36
	<u>\$381,660,047</u>	98.88	99.52
Profit from Operations	<u>\$ 4,325,787</u>	1.12	.48

CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

		% to SALES 1953	% to SALES 1952
FORWARD	\$ 4,325,787	1.12	.48
Add income from investments (including a dividend of \$12,000 from a subsidiary company)	74,811	.02	.02
Net Profit for the year	\$ 4,400,598	1.14%	.50

NOTE: The expenditures for the year include the following—

Directors' Fees	Nil
Remuneration to Executive Officers and Directors and Legal Fees	\$276,365

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED EARNED SURPLUS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 25, 1953

Balance at credit March 26, 1952		\$21,633,983
Net Profit for the year		4,400,598
		\$26,034,581
Less dividends paid or payable for the year:		
Two Dividends of 75c per share on 400,000 Class A shares	\$ 600,000	
Two Dividends of 75c per share on 800,000 Class B shares	1,200,000	1,800,000
Balance at credit March 25, 1953		\$24,234,581

TOTAL CANADA HOG GRADINGS

CALENDAR YEAR	EASTERN CANADA	WESTERN CANADA	TOTAL
1926	1,644,940	1,109,565	2,754,505
1927	1,770,949	1,077,439	2,848,388
1928	1,658,755	1,117,218	2,775,973
1929	1,403,445	1,255,564	2,659,009
1930	1,157,704	1,143,645	2,301,349
1931	1,252,460	1,390,912	2,643,372
1932	1,417,122	1,781,061	3,198,183
1933	1,438,580	1,766,845	3,205,425
1934	1,294,237	1,734,501	3,028,738
1935	1,351,468	1,606,153	2,957,621
1936	1,919,617	1,877,335	3,796,952
1937	2,174,005	1,811,575	3,985,580
1938	1,995,471	1,250,064	3,245,535
1939	2,086,881	1,619,298	3,706,179
1940	2,805,568	2,651,274	5,456,842
1941	2,853,793	3,362,414	6,216,207
1942	2,473,843	3,754,320	6,228,163
1943	2,566,054	4,583,367	7,149,421
1944	3,168,358	5,694,820	8,863,178
1945	2,449,137	3,411,936	5,861,073
1946	2,360,223	2,100,513	4,460,736
1947	2,901,597	1,854,374	4,755,971
1948	2,935,039	1,832,821	4,767,860
1949	2,942,497	1,486,758	4,429,255
1950	3,239,133	1,536,424	4,775,557
1951	3,290,160	1,604,382	4,894,542
1952	4,307,330	2,391,312	6,698,642
1953—6 Months	1,500,364	1,160,508	2,660,872

**TOTAL CANADA SLAUGHTERINGS AT INSPECTED
ESTABLISHMENTS**

CALENDAR YEAR	CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP AND LAMBS	HOGS
1926	739,822	374,175	545,769	2,491,425
1927	733,357	414,675	618,057	2,540,342
1928	699,384	415,990	638,752	2,547,024
1929	701,866	414,781	725,004	2,353,161
1930	602,007	376,237	745,119	1,926,325
1931	592,036	371,076	820,891	2,242,765
1932	553,342	383,449	788,222	2,722,825
1933	654,000	438,428	868,679	2,802,377
1934	804,290	542,842	854,222	2,871,980
1935	789,711	586,851	861,228	2,805,825
1936	920,229	602,616	830,975	3,562,534
1937	923,961	702,405	821,758	3,802,141
1938	859,260	676,579	801,679	3,137,203
1939	872,574	679,922	786,274	3,628,369
1940	889,898	703,779	763,982	5,454,930
1941	1,004,101	719,168	830,963	6,273,851
1942	970,315	666,645	825,288	6,196,850
1943	1,021,334	594,385	889,269	7,173,550
1944	1,354,104	660,556	949,096	8,766,441
1945	1,820,127	781,817	1,169,124	5,683,727
1946	1,666,310	752,817	1,209,545	4,253,511
1947	1,293,246	659,701	896,017	4,458,160
1948	1,489,883	787,410	768,943	4,487,649
1949	1,439,489	766,277	629,673	4,098,609
1950	1,284,683	773,205	521,089	4,405,055
1951	1,149,789	583,718	438,518	4,488,007
1952	1,237,630	567,760	512,966	6,234,145
1953—6 Months	522,513	315,622	102,943	2,463,955

EXPORTS OF BACON, CANADA TO GREAT BRITAIN

CALENDAR YEAR	POUNDS	IN TERMS OF HOGS
1926	90,843,600	757,030
1927	53,059,100	442,159
1928	37,078,600	308,988
1929	25,822,900	215,191
1930	13,011,400	108,428
1931	10,961,700	91,347
1932	30,693,400	255,778
1933	71,524,700	596,039
1934	119,707,600	997,565
1935	124,327,900	1,036,065
1936	154,768,800	1,289,740
1937	192,058,700	1,600,488
1938	169,463,600	1,412,188
1939	186,473,000	1,553,941
1940	344,147,100	2,867,892
1941	460,800,200	3,840,002
1942	524,951,900	4,374,599
1943	560,304,800	4,669,207
1944	692,310,300	5,769,252
1945	446,069,300	3,656,305
1946	286,029,100	2,364,876
1947	232,001,400	1,917,366
1948	200,138,000	1,667,816
1949	65,577,100	546,476
1950	72,340,300	602,836
1951	1,891,500	15,763
1952	Nil	Nil
1953—6 Months	Nil	Nil

CASH INCOME FROM THE SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS*

CALENDAR YEAR	CASH INCOME FROM SALE OF LIVESTOCK EXCLUDING POULTRY	CASH INCOME FROM ALL FARM PRODUCTS	DIRECT† GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS	TOTAL INCLUDING DIRECT GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS
1926	\$193,253,000	\$ 963,423,000	.....	\$ 963,423,000
1927	194,538,000	940,936,000	.....	940,936,000
1928	210,445,000	1,072,478,000	.....	1,072,478,000
1929	214,904,000	936,297,000	.....	936,297,000
1930	157,747,000	640,545,000	.....	640,545,000
1931	111,789,000	450,455,000	.....	450,455,000
1932	79,844,000	388,500,000	.....	388,500,000
1933	83,761,000	402,038,000	.....	402,038,000
1934	111,507,000	491,604,000	.....	491,604,000
1935	131,122,000	519,463,000	.....	519,463,000
1936	149,048,000	580,109,000	.....	580,109,000
1937	186,218,000	639,991,000	.....	639,991,000
1938	156,989,000	660,790,000	.....	660,790,000
1939	178,930,000	717,015,000	\$1,686,000	718,701,000
1940	226,399,000	748,231,000	9,691,000	757,922,000
1941	301,592,000	896,371,000	29,477,000	925,848,000
1942	373,742,000	1,099,216,000	55,362,000	1,154,578,000
1943	444,949,000	1,407,460,000	31,414,000	1,438,874,000
1944	513,838,000	1,829,900,000	17,872,000	1,847,772,000
1945	526,409,000	1,694,739,000	6,440,000	1,701,179,000
1946	502,769,000	1,742,786,000	16,950,000	1,759,736,000
1947	496,386,000	1,967,263,000	11,577,000	1,978,840,000
1948	726,350,000	2,463,148,000	20,748,000	2,483,896,000
1949	754,543,000	2,486,598,000	17,628,000	2,504,226,000
1950	820,437,000	2,227,032,000	13,806,000	2,240,838,000
1951	896,373,000	2,822,305,000	10,356,000	2,832,661,000
1952	676,236,000	2,783,474,000	5,131,000	2,788,605,000

*Excluding Newfoundland.

†Includes payments made under the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act, the Prairie Farm Assistance Act and the Prairie Farm Income Act. (Other farm subsidies paid by Dominion and Provincial Governments are included under "Cash Income from Farm Products".)

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF MEAT IN CANADA BY CIVILIANS

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

CALENDAR YEAR	BEEF	MUTTON AND LAMB			PORK	OFFALS	CANNED MEATS*	TOTAL
		VEAL	lb.	lb.				
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
1926	55.2	7.8	4.9	53.5	†	‡	121.4§	
1927	54.5	7.8	5.6	54.5	†	‡	122.4§	
1928	50.5	8.2	5.5	58.4	†	‡	122.6§	
1929	51.1	8.1	5.8	58.0	†	‡	123.0§	
1930	49.1	9.5	6.5	52.8	†	‡	117.9§	
1931	48.5	8.5	5.9	51.9	†	‡	114.8§	
1932	45.5	8.5	6.1	55.3	†	‡	115.4§	
1933	45.8	9.1	5.7	52.0	†	‡	112.6§	
1934	50.6	10.4	6.0	47.4	†	‡	114.4§	
1935	53.6	9.8	6.0	39.3	5.5	1.7	115.9	
1936	55.1	10.2	5.6	41.4	5.9	2.0	120.2	
1937	54.6	11.9	5.6	42.5	6.2	2.0	122.8	
1938	57.2	10.3	5.4	37.7	5.7	1.7	118.0	
1939	53.2	10.4	5.4	38.4	5.1	2.1	114.6	
1940	54.5	10.8	4.5	44.7	5.5	1.5	121.5	
1941	58.3	11.1	4.9	46.3	6.0	3.2	129.8	
1942	60.1	10.8	5.0	53.3	6.4	3.1	138.7	
1943	69.3	10.2	4.6	61.0	7.3	3.1	155.5	
1944	66.6	11.0	4.8	61.4	7.4	2.8	154.0	
1945	64.6	11.9	4.7	50.9	6.0	4.8	142.9	
1946	67.2	10.5	4.8	51.3	5.5	5.9	145.2	
1947	67.2	9.5	4.8	51.9	6.4	5.6	145.4	
1948	57.5	10.9	3.5	53.9	6.0	3.5	135.3	
1949	56.5	9.1	3.0	59.2	5.6	5.1	138.5	
1950	50.3	9.2	2.5	60.8	5.6	5.3	133.7	
1951	44.1	7.7	2.6	67.8	5.2	6.5	133.9	
1952	44.8	6.7	1.9	62.2	5.4	7.2	128.2	

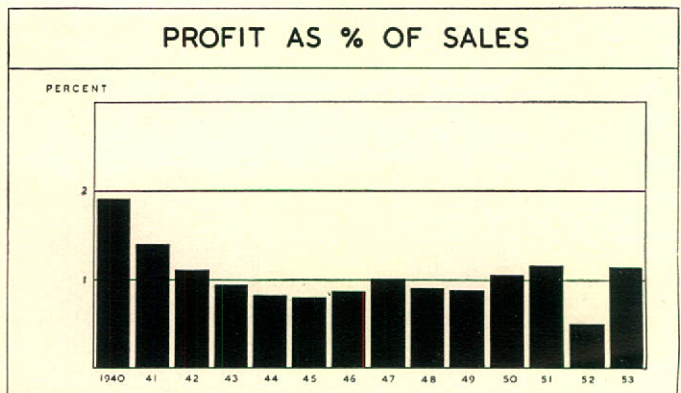
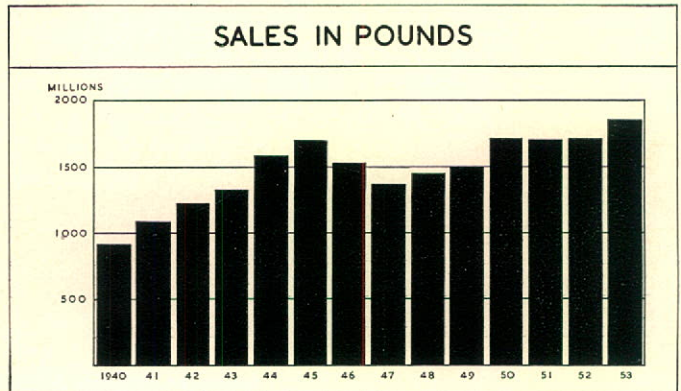
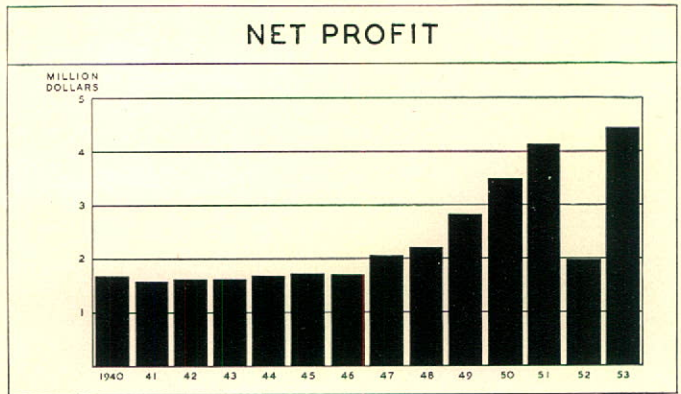
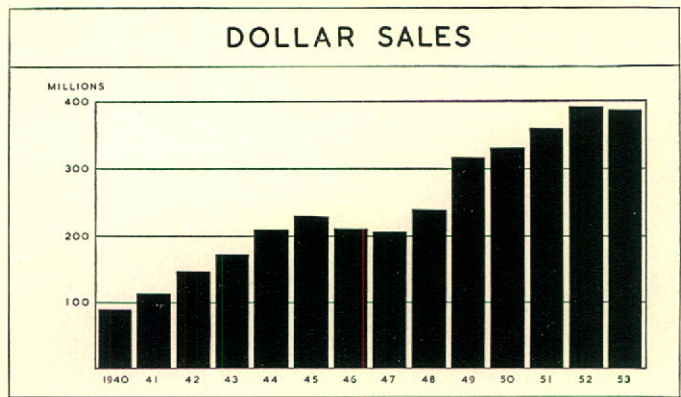
*Canned meats expressed in terms of carcass weight.

†Estimate not available.

‡Included with other meats.

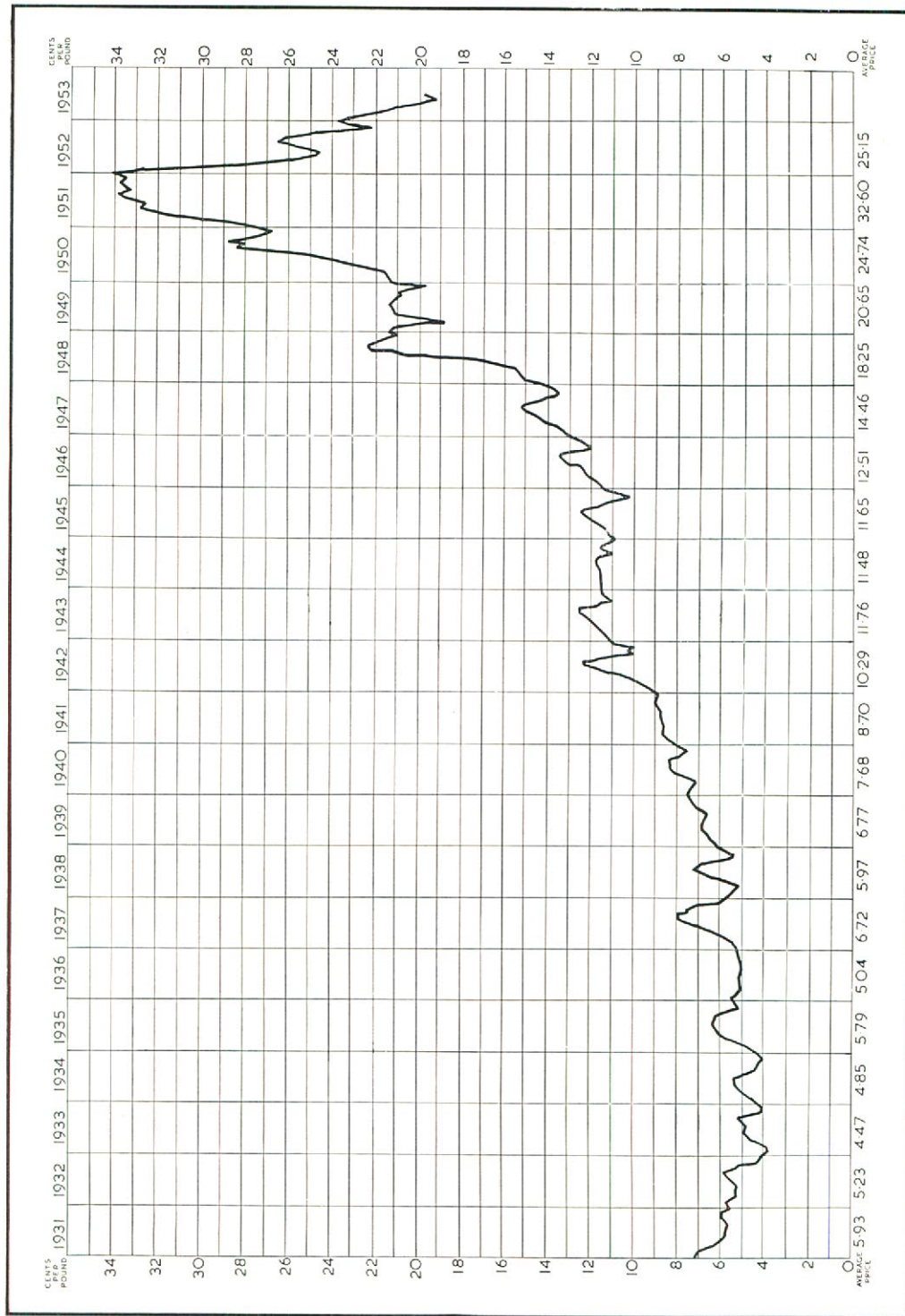
§Total figures prior to 1935 do not include offals.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

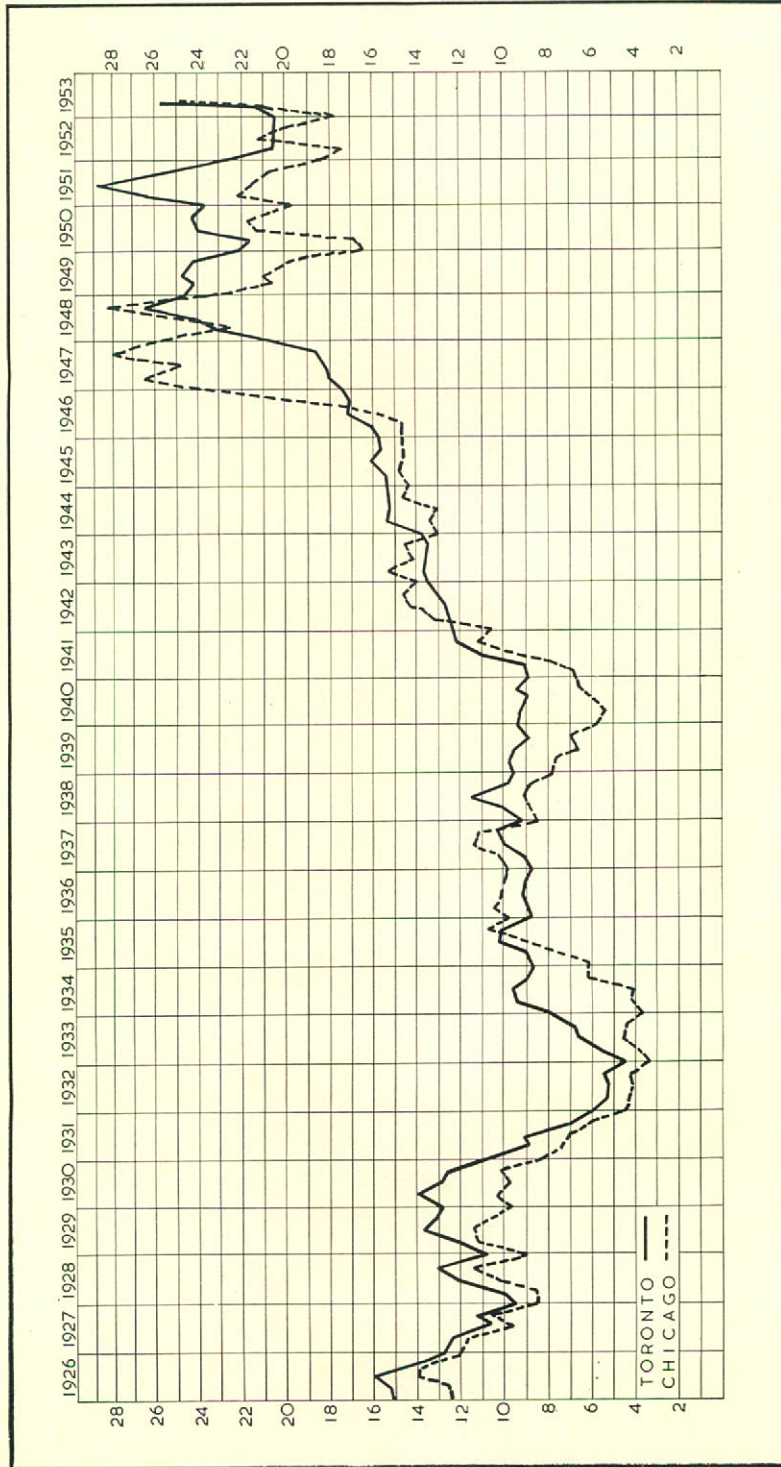


GOOD STEERS—1050 POUNDS DOWN, TORONTO

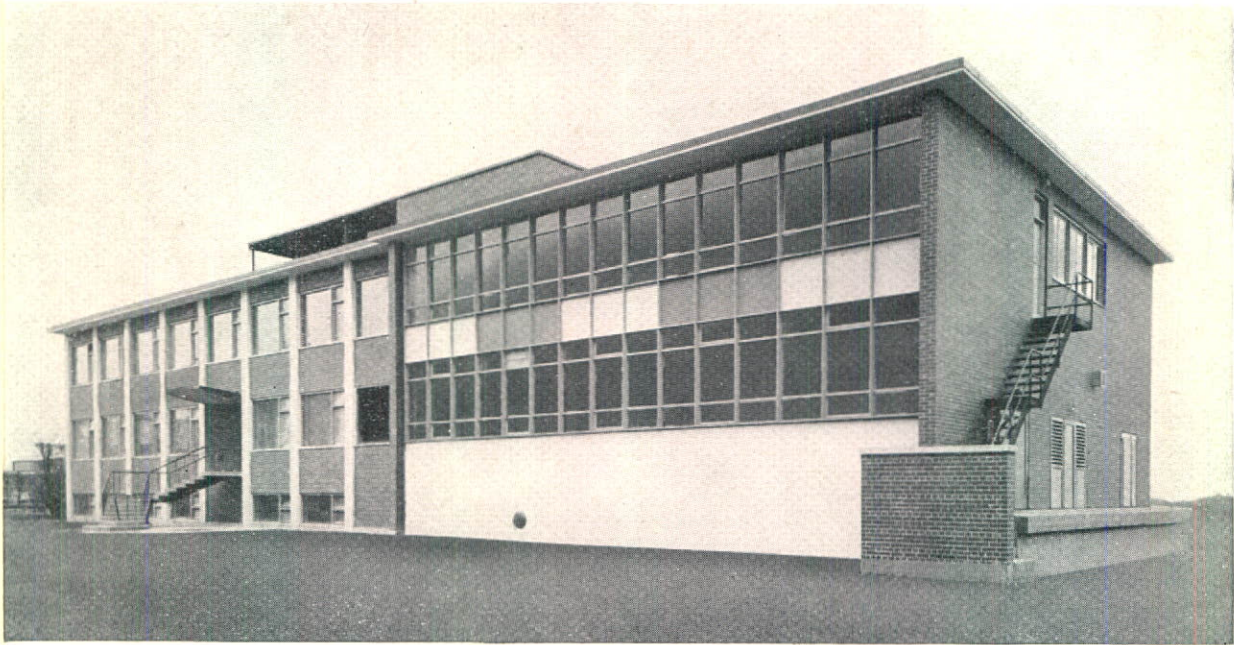
AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICE



**COMPARATIVE LIVE HOG PRICES
TORONTO* AND CHICAGO—TOP GRADES**



*Since July, 1939, Hogs on the Toronto Market have been bought on a dressed (rail grade) basis. From that date, the live price has been arrived at by conversion from the dressed price of Grade A Hogs, assuming a yield of 75%. Bonuses are included in the price.



CANADA PACKERS' RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LABORATORIES

Canada Packers' Research and Development Laboratories occupy a new, modern and completely separate building devoted only to research and development work. It is the first such Institute in Canada's meat packing industry. The building provides laboratory and pilot plant space and equipment to enable several groups of scientists, biochemists, organic chemists, analytical chemists and chemical engineers to attack the wide variety of problems of the complex meat packing industry. They will concern themselves with research into new uses for edible and inedible oils of all kinds and fundamental studies of the chemical problems involved in the processing of meat products. Further research will be undertaken in the field of hormones, enzymes and other fine chemicals of pharmaceutical or industrial interest.

CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

RAPPORT AUX ACTIONNAIRES

La 26ème année financière de Canada Packers s'est clôturée le 25 mars 1953.

Le tableau I donne une comparaison, avec l'année précédente, de:

1. Volume (livres de produits vendus)
2. Ventes en dollars
3. Prix moyen par livre.

TABLEAU I

	Volume	Ventes en dollars	Prix moyen par livre de tous les produits
Année fiscale 1952.....	1,708,000,000 lb.	\$390,000,000	22.8c
Année fiscale 1953.....	1,859,000,000 lb.	\$386,000,000	20.7c
Baisse.....		Prix moyen par livre Equivalent à	2.1c 9%

Canada Packers manipule de nombreux produits, et le volume de chacun, par rapport au volume total, varie d'année en année. C'est pourquoi cette comparaison des "moyennes" ne donne peut-être pas une mesure exacte de la baisse des prix — néanmoins, elle en est une indication suffisamment précise.

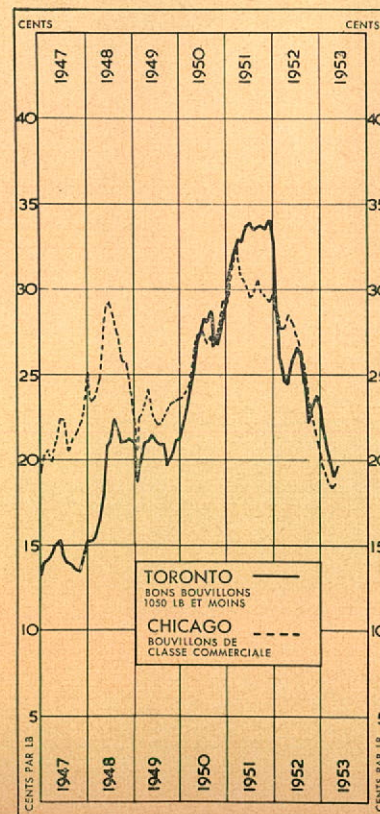
Le tableau II donne les profits nets pour les trois dernières années et, en outre,

1. Le profit net en pourcentage des ventes
2. Le profit net par 100 lb. de produits vendus

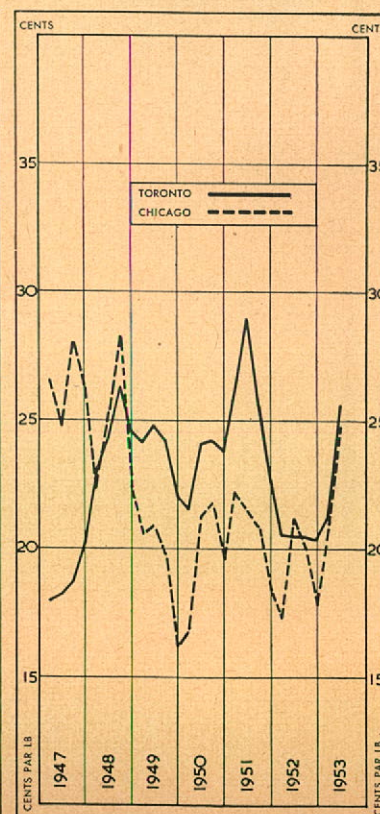
TABLEAU II

	Année fiscale 1953	Année fiscale 1952	Année fiscale 1951
Ventes.....	\$386,000,000	\$390,000,000	\$357,000,000
Volume.....	1,859,000,000 lb.	1,708,000,000 lb.	1,694,000,000 lb.

GRAPHIQUE No 1
PRIX DU BÉTAIL
TORONTO ET CHICAGO



GRAPHIQUE No 2
PRIX DES PORCS VIVANTS
TORONTO ET CHICAGO
CLASSES SUPÉRIEURES



graphique, les prix canadiens sont convertis de sujets abattus à sujets vivants — estimant un rendement de 75%.

Jusqu'à 1950 inclusivement, on expédia au Royaume-Uni des quantités substantielles de bacon et de jambon. Ces envois furent faits en vertu de contrats conclus entre le Ministère canadien de l'Agriculture et le Ministère anglais des Vivres. Pour obtenir le produit que le Canada s'était engagé à fournir, on maintint l'embargo imposé durant la guerre sur les expéditions de produits du porc aux États-Unis.

L'espace ne nous permet pas une étude détaillée des fluctuations des prix de janvier 1947 à décembre 1950. Il suffit de dire qu'au cours de toute cette période les exigences des contrats avec le Royaume-Uni, plus celles de la consommation domestique, dépassèrent les approvisionnements, provoquant ainsi une hausse constante des prix.

Le dernier contrat avec le Royaume-Uni fut rempli en décembre 1950. On ne le renouvela pas pour deux raisons :

- (1) Le Royaume-Uni manquait de dollars
- (2) Le Canada manquait de porcs.

À la suite de l'expiration du contrat avec le Royaume-Uni, on leva, le 1er janvier 1951, l'embargo sur l'exportation aux États-Unis des produits du porc. Depuis, des quantités limitées de viandes de porc (surtout des spécialités telles que filets, jambons en conserve, longues) ont été expédiées aux États-Unis. Les quantités n'ont pas été considérables. Néanmoins, elles comprenaient des produits de prix élevés, et l'encouragement à la hausse des prix du porc canadien fut hors de toute proportion avec le volume des exportations.

Pendant les cinq années 1947 à 1951 inclusivement, les abattages inspectés furent remarquablement uniformes. La moyenne atteignit environ 4,500,000 porcs. La hausse régulière des prix au cours de ces années amena une augmentation notable dans la production en 1952. Malheureusement, la fièvre aphteuse survint (25 février 1952).

Tel qu'expliqué déjà, le gouvernement établit un prix de plancher — 26c la lb. abattu — et ce prix prévalut jusqu'à la fin de l'année.

Le 25 septembre 1952, le gouvernement annonça que le prix de soutien, après le 1er janvier 1953, serait de 23c — une réduction de 3c la lb. Cette décision amena des livraisons sans précédent de porcs au cours de décembre 1952. Les producteurs et les compagnies de salaison tout à la fois s'attendaient à ce que le nouveau prix de plancher prévaudrait indéfiniment après le 1er janvier 1953, tout comme celui qui l'avait précédé s'était maintenu de février à décembre 1952.

Ce qui survint, surprit tous les intéressés. Au lieu d'une baisse de 26c à 23c la livre, le marché atteignit (avec reculs temporaires) un prix de 36c la lb. L'un des facteurs importants dans cette avance fut le marché très fort du porc américain. La cause principale, cependant, fut la baisse très marquée dans les arrivages de porcs sur le marché.

Au cours de quatre mois de mars à juin 1953, la situation a donc été la suivante :

- (1) Le Canada pouvait expédier soit du bœuf, soit du porc aux États-Unis; cependant, on n'expédia pas de bœuf, et on n'exporta qu'une quantité très limitée de porc, les prix du bétail et du porc étant plus élevés au Canada qu'aux États-Unis et, en fait, plus hauts que partout ailleurs au monde.
- (2) Ces faits indiquent qu'un grand changement est en voie de se produire dans l'industrie animale au Canada. La consommation domestique augmente rapidement, dû à :—
 - (a) un accroissement de la population
 - (b) une augmentation du pouvoir d'achat per capita.

Il se peut que l'époque ne soit pas trop éloignée où, pendant des périodes, assez longues, le Canada consommera ici même toutes les viandes qu'il produit.

Bien audacieuse la personne qui eût suggéré une telle éventualité, il y a 10 ou même 5 ans.

Il n'en reste pas moins que le Canada *produit encore* des surplus, tant de bétail que de porc, et qu'au cours de la saison où les arrivages dépassent la demande domestique, l'excédent doit être dirigé vers les États-Unis.

En ce qui concerne le bétail, la période de surplus doit être maintenant très prochaine. Les expéditions de bétail de l'Ouest canadien vers l'Est et le Sud se produisent d'ordinaire en juillet. À partir de ce mois jusqu'à la fin de novembre, les prix du bétail au Canada seront sensiblement identiques à ceux des classes correspondantes aux États-Unis, moins le transport et les droits tarifaires.

En ce qui concerne les porcs, le surplus, s'il s'en trouve, ne se fera pas sentir avant septembre ou octobre.

Toronto, le 30 juin 1953.

J. S. McLEAN,
Président.

On peut se procurer, sur demande et tant qu'il en restera, des exemplaires de ce rapport en s'adressant à Canada Packers Limited, Toronto 9.

Profit net.....	4,400,598	1,964,545	4,126,013
Profit net en pourcentage des ventes.....	1.14%	.50%	1.16%
Profit net par 100 lb. de produits vendus.....	23.7c	11.5c	24.4c

(Sur les opérations de Canada Packers, depuis que la Compagnie fut organisée en 1927, les profits nets ont représenté, *en moyenne*

1.105% des ventes
16.2 c par 100 lb. de produits vendus.)

Le tableau I montre une baisse de 2.1c par lb. dans le prix *moyen* des produits vendus par la Compagnie. Tous les prix ne baissèrent pas. En fait, la majorité des prix des denrées n'accusèrent qu'un léger changement, et quelques-uns, augmentèrent.

La baisse dans la *moyenne* résulta d'une chute très marquée dans les prix des animaux vivants (et conséquemment des viandes). Ces dernières représentent 60% du chiffre d'affaires en dollars de Canada Packers. Au cours de l'année en revue, les prix de *toutes* les viandes baissèrent en moyenne de 22%. La diminution la plus marquée survint dans les prix du bétail, et, par conséquent, du bœuf. Cette baisse n'était pas imprévue. Elle avait été annoncée depuis plus de deux ans. Les prix du bétail avaient atteint un pourcentage beaucoup plus élevé que le niveau d'avant-guerre, à comparer avec les prix de n'importe quelle autre denrée.

Pendant la guerre, le contrôle des prix existait. On rationna les viandes et on maintint le plafond des prix. On expédia au Royaume-Uni tous les surplus de viandes se trouvant au Canada. On imposa un embargo sur les exportations d'animaux ou de viandes aux Etats-Unis. Ces restrictions restèrent en vigueur jusqu'en 1947.

Le rationnement cessa.....le 26 mars 1947
Les plafonnements disparurent.....le 22 octobre 1947

L'embargo sur les exportations aux Etats-Unis de toutes les viandes, autres que les produits du porc, fut levé.....le 16 août 1948.

A partir d'octobre 1947 — (date de l'abolition des plafonnements) —, les prix du bétail augmentèrent avec quelques légers reculs seulement, jusqu'en janvier 1952, soit une période de 4 ans et trois mois.

En octobre 1947, le prix des bons bouvillons à Toronto était de 13½c la lb.

Au 1er janvier 1952, il s'élevait à 34c, — une augmentation de... 152%
Voir graphique no 1 (ligne pleine)

Durant la même période, les prix de *toutes* les denrées augmentèrent de.....46%

Il était évident qu'un tel écart dans l'échelle des augmentations entre les prix du bétail d'une part, et ceux des denrées ordinaires de l'autre, ne pouvait continuer indéfiniment. La baisse se manifesta au cours de janvier 1952. En moins de trois mois (1er janvier au 30 mars 1952), le prix des bons bouvillons à Toronto tombait de 34c à 24½c la livre.

La cause principale immédiate de cette baisse prononcée fut l'annonce de l'apparition de la fièvre aphteuse (25 février 1952), et l'embargo subséquent imposé par les Etats-Unis sur tous les animaux vivants et les viandes provenant du Canada. L'historique de cette épizootie et des mesures prises par le gouvernement canadien pour conjurer ce désastre a été publié au long dans le rapport annuel de l'an dernier.

Tout le temps que dura l'embargo, le gouvernement canadien évita un effondrement plus prononcé des prix des animaux vivants en annonçant des prix de plancher pour le bétail et les porcs, et en décidant d'acheter à ces prix les surplus dépassant les exigences du marché domestique.

La disposition des surplus ainsi acquis constitua pour le gouvernement une lourde perte; néanmoins, elle ne représenta qu'une fraction de celle qu'eussent encourue les producteurs si le gouvernement ne leur avait accordé un tel support.

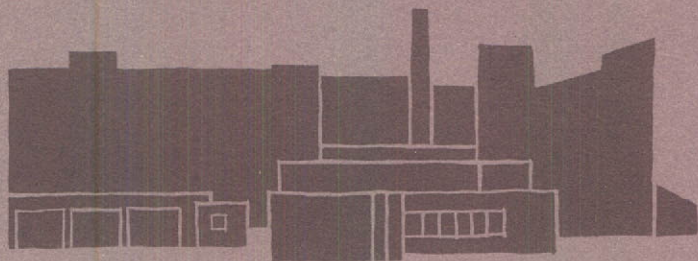
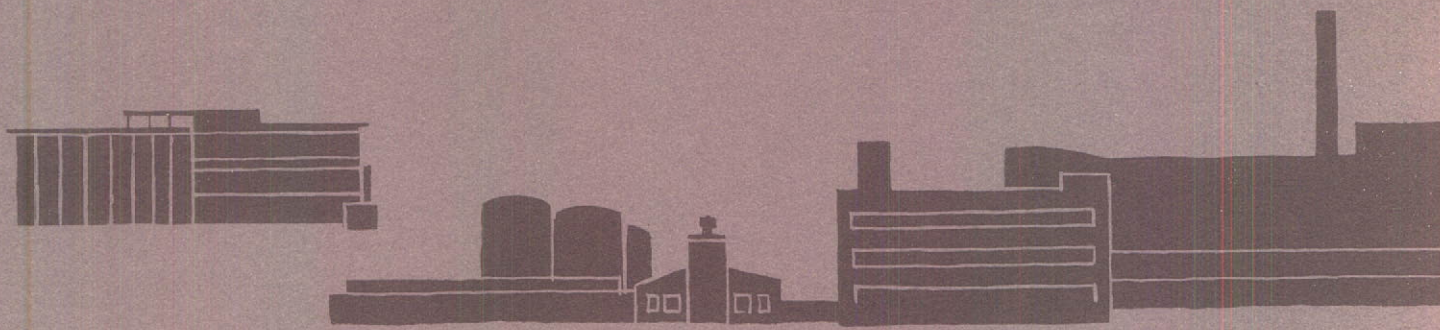
Il est maintenant évident que bien que l'embargo américain ait été la cause immédiate de la chute violente des prix du bétail, une telle chute n'eût été, de toute façon, retardée bien longtemps. En effet, durant l'embargo, (25 février 1952 au 2 mars 1953), une baisse très marquée dans les prix du bétail survenait aux Etats-Unis. La ligne pointillée dans le graphique no 1 dépeint les fluctuations des prix du bétail américain.

PRIX DES PORCS

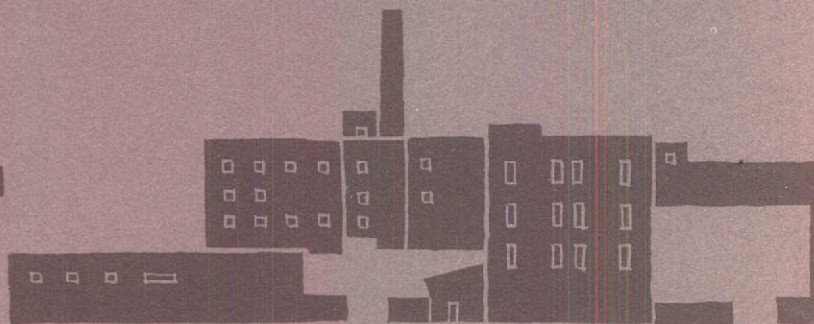
Durant la période 1947-1953, les prix des porcs ont varié par suite de facteurs bien différents de ceux affectant le bétail.

Le graphique no 2 dépeint les prix des porcs au Canada et aux Etats-Unis de janvier 1947 à juin 1953.

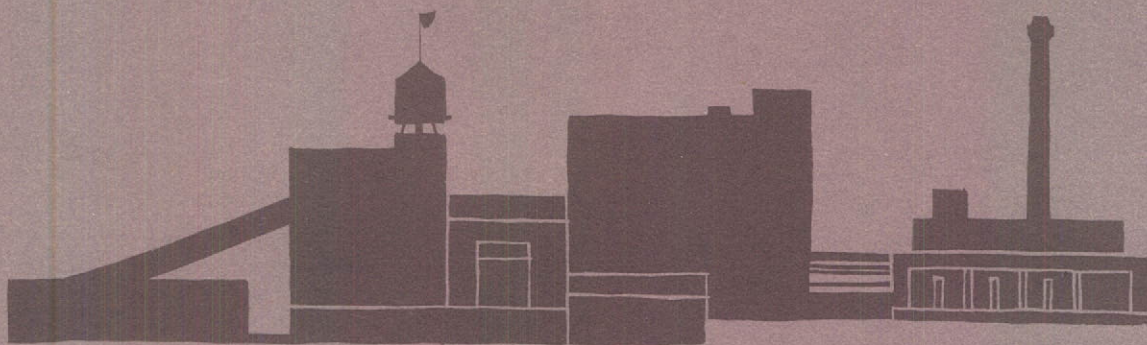
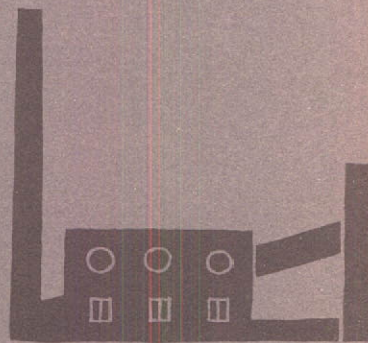
La ligne pleine représente les prix au Canada, la ligne pointillée ceux aux Etats-Unis. Dans ce dernier pays, les porcs s'achètent vivants, alors qu'au Canada ils se vendent abattus. C'est pourquoi, dans le



CHARLOTTETOWN



HULL



PETERBOROUGH