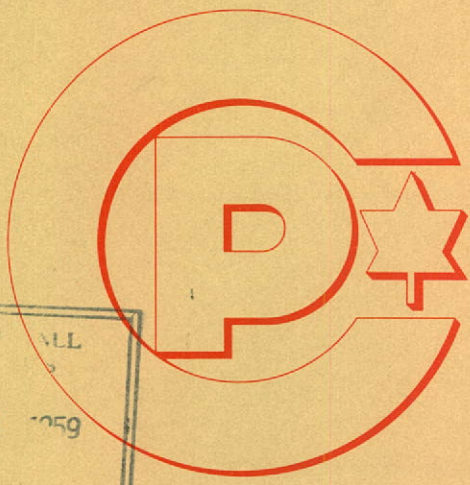
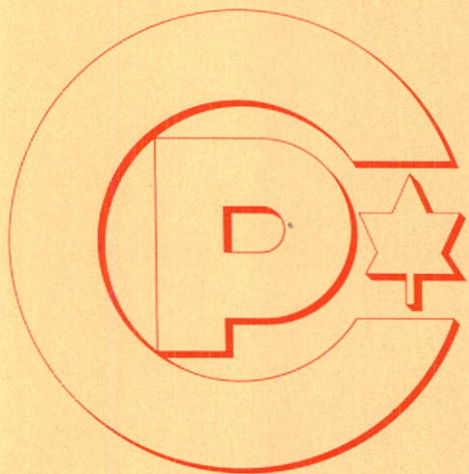


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CANADA PACKERS LIMITED • 32ND ANNUAL REPORT • 1959



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CANADA PACKERS LIMITED



Toronto 9, Canada

20th July, 1959.

Dear Sir :

I have pleasure in sending you herewith a copy of the Annual Report of the Directors of Canada Packers Limited.

Yours very truly,

W. F. McLean,
President.

WFM: BM

Encl.

CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

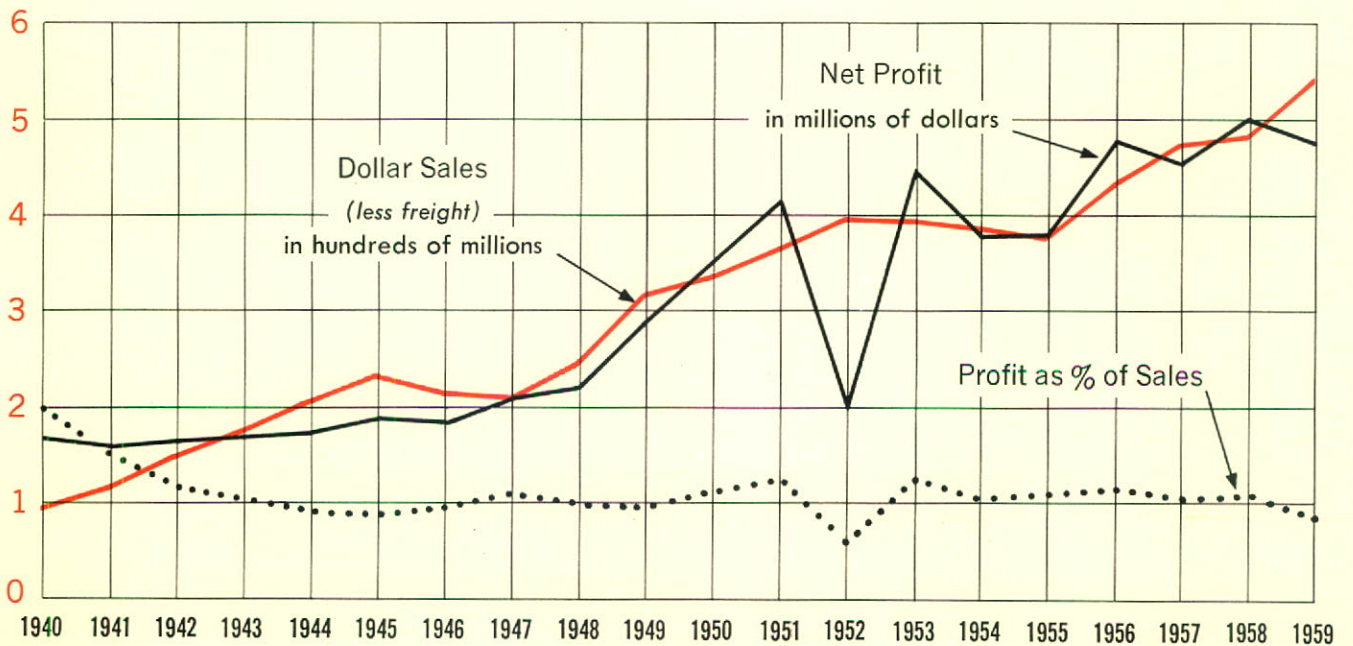


Toronto, Canada

32nd Annual Report

as at March 25

1959



Officers

W. F. McLEAN, *President*

G. A. SCHELL, *Executive Vice-President*

S. G. BENNETT W. R. CARROLL
Vice-Presidents

A. J. E. CHILD N. J. McLEAN

G. H. DICKSON, *Assistant General Manager*

J. D. A. EVERS, *Secretary and Assistant Treasurer*

R. CROOKALL, *Assistant Secretary*

Directors

S. G. BENNETT

H. C. FARNSWORTH

W. F. McLEAN

W. R. CARROLL

A. G. HALL

W. R. PARLIAMENT

A. J. E. CHILD

K. S. HARRIS

G. A. SCHELL

G. H. DICKSON

W. W. LASBY

F. A. WIGGINS

J. D. A. EVERS

N. J. McLEAN



Reception area in the new Head Office Building



Report to the Shareholders

The 32nd year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 25th, 1959.

New highs were established in respect of Dollar Sales and Tonnage — i.e., pounds of product sold.

Despite this, Net Profit was somewhat less than last year.

The following is a condensed summary of the year's operations:

1. Dollar Sales	\$541,416,000
Previous high — Fiscal 1958	\$486,122,000
2.*Tonnage	2,640,000,000 lb.
Previous high — Fiscal 1958	2,466,000,000 lb.
3. Net Profit	\$ 4,734,913
Highest Net Profit — Fiscal 1958	\$ 4,972,803

The Net Profit is equivalent to 0.89% of Dollar Sales.

The lower net profit for the year was due to reduced profit in the Packinghouse Business (i.e. products derived from livestock). Indeed, the profit in this section of our business was down by more than the decrease in total profit.

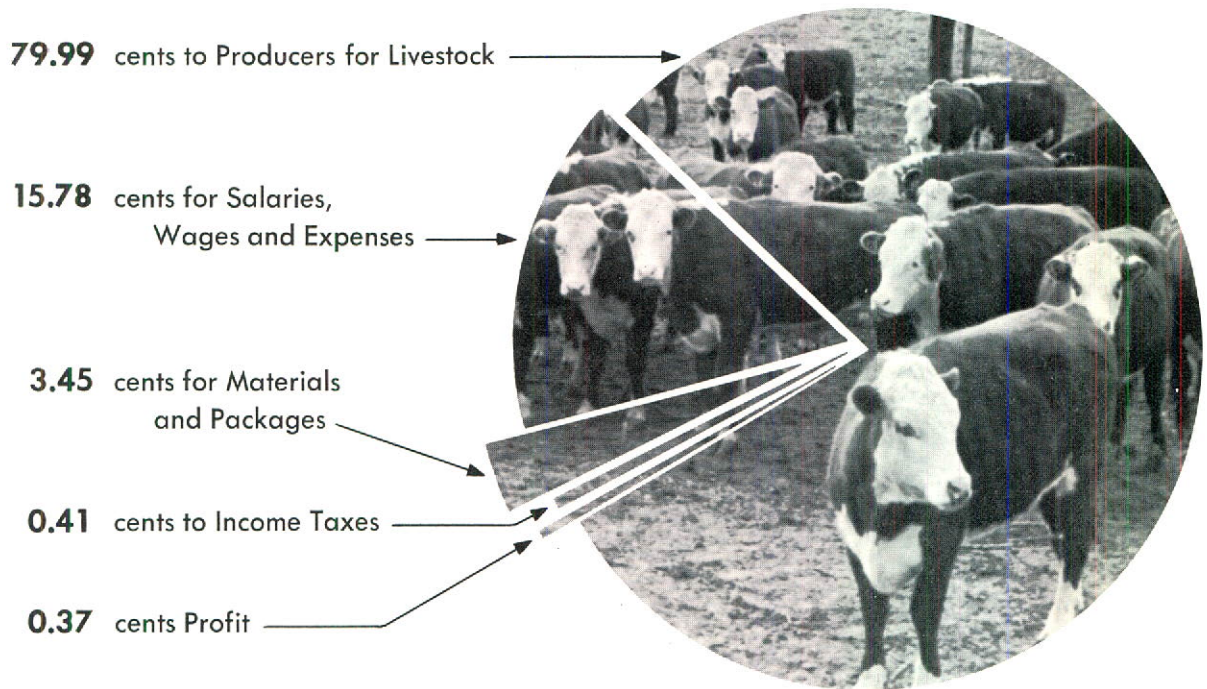


Because of the special interest of the livestock producer, a separate accounting is kept of the products derived from livestock.

On these, the profit this year was	13¼¢ per 100 lb.,
equivalent to just over	⅛¢ per lb.,
or	0.37% of sales.

*The tonnage figure corresponds to the tonnage figures in previous years' reports and represents pounds of product sold by the companies primarily engaged in the Packinghouse business.

The following chart shows the distribution of the sales dollar for the products derived from livestock:



This year's profit on products derived from livestock of 0.37% of sales is unusually low. Operating conditions in the meat business were difficult during the year.

This level of profit on livestock products (if continued) would not provide a reasonable return on the capital invested, nor would it provide an adequate incentive to expand livestock processing facilities to meet the growing needs of Canadian consumers.



Much discussion of the livestock industry starts with the premise that the interests of the Livestock Producer and the Packer are opposed. This is a false premise, and the discussion based on it necessarily arrives at false conclusions.

The fact is that the interests of the Livestock Producer and the Packer are not opposed, but parallel.

Let us examine the facts.

(1) The profits of the packing industry on products derived from livestock are small. No record is available for the industry, but Canada Packers' average profit on livestock products for the 32 years since its formation is about 1/5¢ per pound.

(2) The profits are small because they are limited by the intense competition in the industry; competition both in buying livestock and selling meat and by-products.

We do not complain about this. Indeed, we believe that competition is the most effective regulator that has yet been devised. It provides heavy downward pressure on both the expenses and profits of the Packer, and keeps both within modest and proper limits.

This results in a remarkably small spread between the price paid for livestock and the price obtained for meat and by-products.

Were it not for the intense competition, there is no doubt that both expenses and profit would be higher.

(3) The economics of the livestock and packing industry can be condensed into this table:

Packer's selling price for meat and by-products		\$100.00
Packer's operating expenses	\$19.00	
Packer's profit	1.00	20.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remainder paid to the Livestock Producer		\$ 80.00

In order that the Livestock Producer may get as much as possible for his livestock, it is clear from this table:

- (a) that the Packer's selling price must be as high as possible;
- (b) that the Packer's operating expenses plus profit be as low as possible.

(4) This clearly illustrates the identity of interest between the Packer and the Producer.

For the Packer strives in his own interest to do just these things:

- (a) to obtain the highest selling price;
- (b) to decrease operating expenses.

There is constant downward pressure on expenses because of competition, and constant upward pressure on selling price because of desire for profit and competition in buying livestock.

(5) Only in respect of the Packer's profit do the interests of the Producer and the Packer appear to conflict.

It is proper that the sum retained by the Packer for profit should be one which the Producer cannot challenge.

I believe that this is the case.

The average profit of Canada Packers for 32 years on all products derived from livestock has amounted to about 1/5¢ per pound.

This represents a smaller percentage of profit than any other major industry, and only a modest return on the capital invested.



Historically, Canada has exported a considerable portion of her beef production either as live cattle or beef.

From 1952 to 1956 this export declined to a comparative trickle.

In 1957 exports of beef and beef cattle were an important amount for the first time in six years.

Exports again increased in 1958 and accounted for a very important percentage of Canadian cattle production.

The table below gives shipments of beef cattle plus beef to the United States (the only important export market for Canadian cattle), and Canadian Inspected Slaughtering:

Calendar Year	Shipments of cattle plus beef to U.S.A.* (pounds)	Inspected Slaughtering* (pounds)
1949	253,995,000	719,744,500
1950	262,749,000	642,341,500
1951	176,777,000	574,894,500
1952 (2 months)**	5,083,000	618,815,000
1953 (10 months)**	28,771,000	734,703,000
1954	35,283,000	817,504,000
1955	18,020,000	851,054,000
1956	13,826,000	937,181,500
1957	213,993,000	993,125,500
1958	358,785,000	944,640,000

These very heavy shipments to the United States resulted from the relatively high level of the U.S. cattle market prices and decreased the supply for Canadian consumption to the point where it could be consumed at at least the equivalent of the U.S. price.

* Numbers of animals are converted to pounds at 500 pounds per head. This is not strictly accurate for 1957 and 1958 because of the export of large numbers of light feeder cattle, but the error is not great enough to affect the illustration.

** From February, 1952, to March, 1953, shipments to the U.S. were forbidden because of foot and mouth disease in Canada.

The Canadian price trend for cattle is illustrated by the following table:

Average Monthly Price Good Steers — All Weights, Toronto			
	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>
January	20.14 ¢ per lb.	January	26.50 ¢ per lb.
February	21.08	February	25.40
March	22.26	March	24.39
April	24.17	April	25.00
May	24.36	May	24.89
June	23.69		
July	23.00		
August	22.18		
September	22.44		
October	23.85		
November	24.18		
December	26.17		

Canada might well have consumed more beef at similar prices with consequently smaller exports of cattle to the United States, had not pork and poultry been in abundant supply.

Cattle for Canadian consumption are likely to remain in modest supply for the remainder of 1959.

The process of building cattle herds in the United States continues. There were 96.8 million head on farms at January 1st, 1959, an increase of 3.5 million over January 1st, 1958, and an all-time high for United States cattle population. A further build-up on farms is expected during the rest of this year. Unless there are drought conditions (which force cattle to market), United States 1959 slaughterings will probably not be much different than 1958, with prices probably remaining steady.

However, it is likely that there will be heavier marketing of cattle in the U.S. in 1960. This may well affect Canadian cattle prices in 1960 since the much larger U.S. market virtually acts as a floor for Canadian cattle prices.



In the past year the most striking feature of the Canadian livestock industry has been the enormous increase in marketings of hogs since October, 1958.

Hog marketings have always followed a cyclical pattern. Periods of low marketings with a resulting relatively high price encourage producers to farrow more pigs. This results in a period of high marketings and relatively low price, which in turn discourages producers, and another period of low marketings follows.

An increase in marketings in 1958 and 1959 was not surprising and, indeed, had been widely forecast. It was the natural result of a period of low marketings in the second half of 1956 and all of 1957, with a resulting relatively high price of hogs.

The feature that has taken everyone by surprise is the *size* of the increase in marketings.

The following table clearly illustrates this. It shows the average weekly marketings of hogs in Canada for the past several years and the average price of hogs for the same periods. (The figures for 1959 include a forecast of marketings for July, August and September, 1959.)

	Average weekly hog marketings*	Average price B1 hogs, all Canada*
Oct. 1/53 to Oct. 1/54	94,000	31.42¢ per lb.
“ 1/54 “ “ 1/55	111,000	23.86
“ 1/55 “ “ 1/56	119,000	22.24
“ 1/56 “ “ 1/57	104,000	29.77
“ 1/57 “ “ 1/58	113,000	27.54
“ 1/58 “ “ 1/59	157,000	22.43 (Oct. 1/58 to June 30/59)

The figures indicate a 39% increase in hog marketings this year, on top of a 9% increase the previous year, or an increase of 51% in two years.

This rate of increase is unprecedented except for the early years of the war when everything possible was being done to encourage hog production for shipment to Britain.

Forecasts indicate that more than 8 million hogs will be marketed in Canada in 1959. With the exception of one year during the war, this is by far the largest yearly number of hogs ever produced in Canada.

It is hard to explain this extraordinary increase in hog production.

Part of the reason is, of course, the preceding period of low marketings and relatively high price, but in the past similar market situations have not produced nearly so large an increase.

Other contributing factors are probably these:

- (1) a very favourable hog-barley ratio in 1957 and 1958;
- (2) an abundance of feed grains;
- (3) an increase in the efficiency of hog production that has resulted in lower mortality losses and better feed conversion, resulting in lower feeding costs.
- (4) The announcement in April, 1958, of an increase in Federal Government support price for hogs from \$23.00 to \$25.00 per hundred pounds dressed weight, basis 'A' grade hogs at Toronto. This undoubtedly reassured hog

* Source:—Livestock Market Review, Canada Department of Agriculture.

producers and delayed their decision to reduce production because of anticipated heavy marketings. An efficient hog feeder can probably make a fair earning on a \$25.00 hog market and can certainly recover the cost of feed and the weanling pig. Thus the efficient producer was completely protected against the risk of loss.

In October, 1958, deliveries of 138,400 hogs average weekly resulted in the hog market reaching the Federal Government floor price. With minor exceptions, the hog markets have remained at the floor price since then.

The Canadian consumption of pork products (including regular exports of processed product to the U.S.) at this price level has been high — equivalent to about 127,000 hogs per week. But Canadian hog marketings have averaged about 160,000 hogs per week. It has not been possible to export the surplus through normal trade channels because the Canadian support price is well above foreign hog markets.

Thus, in order to maintain the floor price, the Dominion Government has been obliged to purchase the surplus of marketings over consumption in the form of frozen pork cuts. By the middle of April, 1959, the Agricultural Stabilization Board owned about 72,000,000 pounds of frozen pork cuts, and the available freezer storage space in Canada was filled.

Since then the additional surplus has been canned, the quantity of canned pork reaching 20,000,000 pounds at the end of May.

No one realizes better than the packing industry the problems created by these surplus stocks, and the industry will do all in its power to assist in their disposal to best advantage.

In March, 1959, the Minister of Agriculture announced a reduction in the support price for hogs to \$23.65 per hundred pounds dressed weight (basis 'A' grade hogs at Toronto) to become effective October 1st, 1959. This price represents 80% of the previous 10-year average price, which is the level guaranteed by the Agricultural Stabilization Act.

This change will undoubtedly tend to discourage surplus hog production.

The Minister of Agriculture has also announced a system of deficiency payments which would allow the price of hogs to reach whatever level the market dictated, with later cash payments to producers to cover the difference between the money actually received for hogs over a certain period and the support price. No details of this system have yet been made public.



Out of the earnings of the year, \$1,166,000 was set aside for employees, to be invested in the Profit Sharing Plan.

This amount brought the Profit Sharing Plan to the following position:

Allocations 1953-1959	\$7,176,962	
Less personal income tax	1,605,491	
		<hr/>
Capital appreciation, interest and dividends to March 31st, 1959		\$5,571,471
		<hr/>
		2,151,852
		<hr/>
		\$7,723,323
Less payments on retirement, separation or death		
		<hr/>
		794,987
		<hr/>
		\$6,928,336
		<hr/>

Since the beginning of the Plan the percentage increase in value from income and capital appreciation has been:

- In the first year — 14.8%
- In the second year — 18.2%
- In the third year — 23.2%
- In the fourth year — 1.6%
- In the fifth year — 7.0% decrease
- In the sixth year — 33.1%.

The very large increase in the year just closed has much more than offset the decrease of Fiscal 1958.

The investment policy of the Plan remains the same. The funds are invested in carefully chosen securities of basic Canadian industries.



The continued growth of the Company's business is evidence of the harmonious and co-operative relations with employees that have prevailed throughout the year. Directors appreciate the earnest desire and efforts of all employees to supply our customers with products of the highest quality. On behalf of the Shareholders, Directors extend cordial thanks to employees of all ranks.

Toronto, June 19th, 1959.

M. J. M. Lean
President.



Financial Record

Fiscal Years	Sales	Shareholders' Investment	Net Profits	Net as % of Sales	Dividends Paid
1928 (7½ mos.)	\$ 67,859,000	\$15,221,000	\$1,029,000	1.5	\$
1929	97,716,000	16,779,000	1,503,000	1.5	115,939
1930	96,856,000	17,094,000	1,552,000	1.6	444,738
1931	80,111,000	17,408,000	838,000	1.1	435,395
1932	57,538,000	17,231,000	384,000	.7	422,318
1933	42,654,000	17,417,000	608,000	1.4	422,254
1934	51,738,000	17,791,000	1,430,000	2.8	1,055,672
1935	59,187,000	18,392,000	1,319,000	2.2	572,287
1936	63,587,000	12,288,000	1,288,000	2.0	1,490,251
1937	72,700,000	13,211,000	1,523,000	2.1	600,000
1938	84,146,000	13,710,000	1,101,000	1.3	600,000
1939	77,226,000	14,349,000	1,239,000	1.6	600,000
1940	88,206,000	15,163,000	1,668,000	1.9	800,000
1941	110,292,000	15,818,000	1,555,000	1.4	900,000
1942	144,509,000	16,629,000	1,611,000	1.1	800,000
1943	169,142,000	17,440,000	1,611,000	1.0	800,000
1944	206,156,000	18,386,000	1,688,000	.8	800,000
1945	228,398,000	19,305,000	1,825,000	.8	900,000
1946	208,998,000	20,116,000	1,817,000	.9	1,000,000
1947	204,069,000	21,175,000	2,059,000	1.0	1,000,000
1948	238,454,000	22,357,000	2,182,000	.9	1,000,000
1949	314,919,000	24,165,000	2,807,000	.9	1,000,000
1950	327,671,000	26,245,000	3,480,000	1.1	1,400,000
1951	356,826,000	28,571,000	4,126,000	1.2	1,800,000
1952	390,514,000	28,736,000	1,965,000	.5	1,800,000
1953	385,986,000	31,336,000	4,400,000	1.1	1,800,000
1954	374,473,000	33,238,000	3,702,000	1.0	1,800,000
1955	363,551,000	35,470,000	3,717,000	1.0	1,800,000
1956	434,221,000	41,751,000	4,746,000	1.1	1,800,000
1957	467,188,000	44,158,000	4,507,000	1.0	2,100,000
1958	486,122,000	49,031,000	4,973,000	1.0	2,100,000
1959	541,416,000	51,666,000	4,735,000	.9	2,100,000



Consolidated Balance Sheet of Canada Packers

Assets	1959	1958
Current:		
Cash on hand	\$ 75,436	\$ 75,562
Trade accounts receivable (after provision for losses)	28,024,615	22,245,671
Inventories —		
Products, materials and supplies on hand, in transit and committed for — valued at the lower of cost or market, less reserve of \$6,000,000	37,906,168	38,765,278
Life insurance (cash surrender value)	342,214	324,070
Prepaid expenses	919,848	1,041,849
Sundry advances and balances receivable	703,909	956,307
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	<u>\$67,972,190</u>	<u>\$63,408,737</u>
Investments in securities — at cost less amounts written off	793,934	651,897
Land, buildings, plant and equipment — at cost or at depreciated appraisal values for assets appraised in the years 1919-1927	69,342,699	66,598,433
Less accumulated depreciation	44,619,021	41,315,269
	<u>\$24,723,678</u>	<u>\$25,283,164</u>
Goodwill	1	1
	<u>\$93,489,803</u>	<u>\$89,343,799</u>

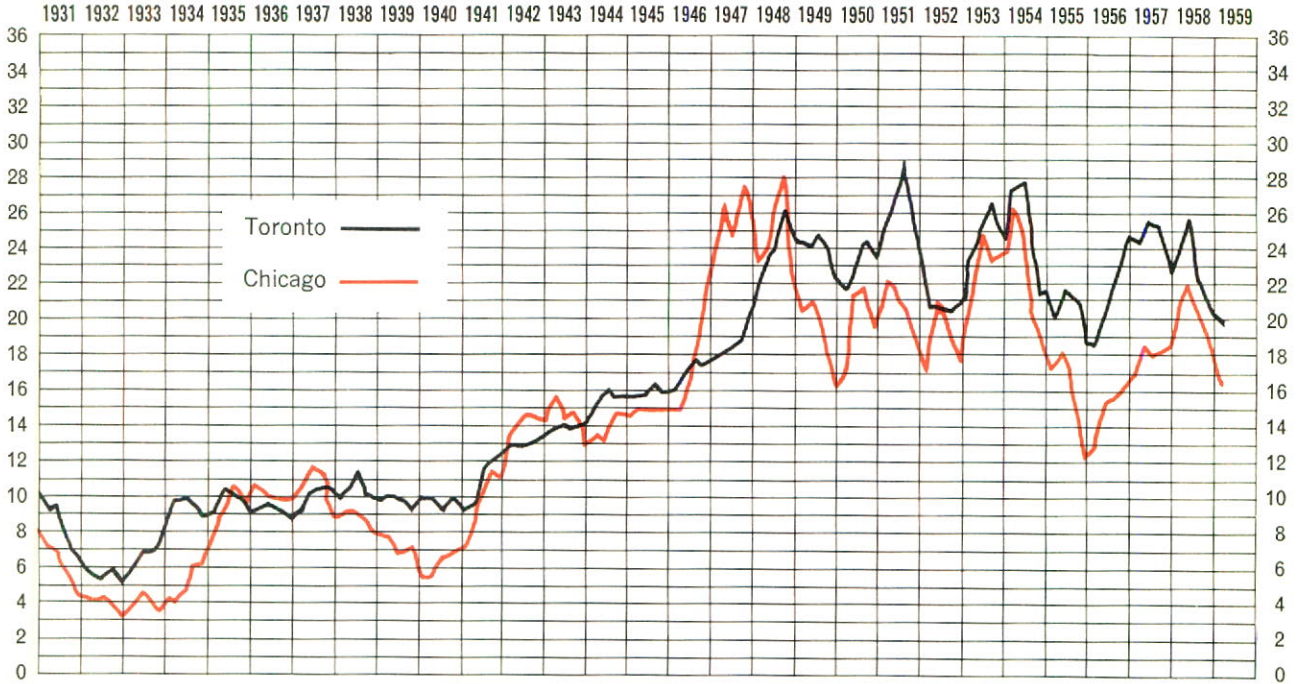
Limited (Incorporated under the laws of Canada)

as at March 25th, 1959 (with comparative figures for 1958)

Liabilities

	1959	1958
Current:		
Borrowings	\$ 9,603,570	\$10,163,988
Liability to banks for cheques issued but not yet cashed	11,550,798	11,071,498
Accounts payable and accrued charges	14,382,945	12,938,066
Provision for income, sales, municipal and other taxes	4,474,496	4,422,138
Dividends on Class A and Class B shares payable April 1, 1959	1,050,000	1,050,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	\$41,061,809	\$39,645,690
Surplus on appraisals	5,663,432	5,663,432
Interest of minority shareholders in subsidiary companies	762,148	667,176
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	44,564,130	41,929,217
On behalf of the Board:		
W. F. McLEAN, Director	<hr/>	<hr/>
A. J. E. CHILD, Director	\$93,489,803	\$89,343,799
	<hr/>	<hr/>

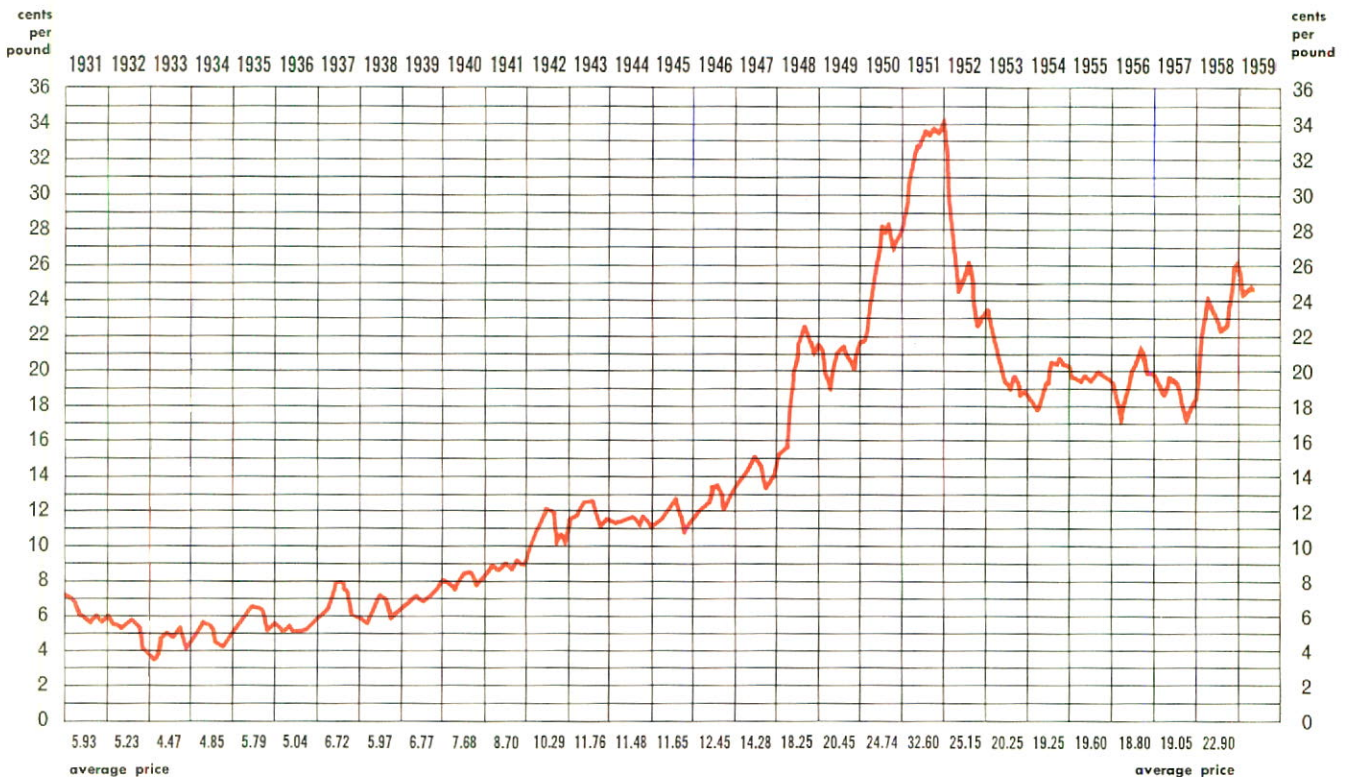
Statement of Consolidated Profit and Loss



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.

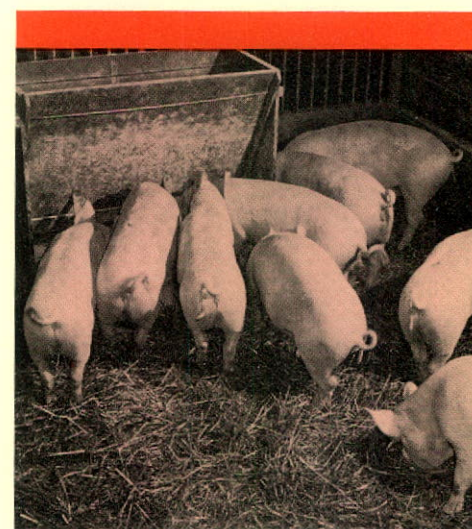


Good Steers—1000 lb. down, Toronto

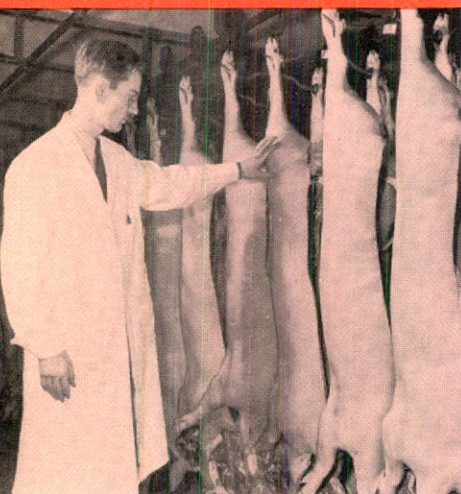
average monthly price

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	2,815,372	2,187,442	5,002,814
1954	2,850,585	2,228,130	5,078,715
1955	3,235,128	2,681,456	5,916,584
1956	3,403,278	2,556,327	5,959,605
1957	3,072,246	2,327,993	5,400,239
1958	3,496,939	2,961,909	6,458,848
1959 (5 months)	1,904,567	1,727,155	3,631,722

Total Canada Hog Gradings



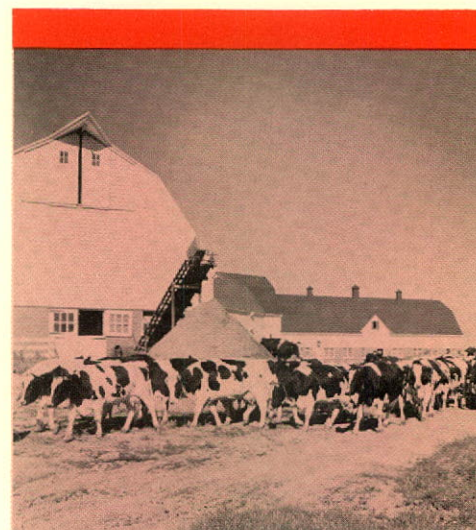
Total Canada
Slaughtering
at Inspected
Establishments



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	1,469,406	740,723	543,371	4,611,312
1954	1,635,008	820,506	562,555	4,679,214
1955	1,702,108	828,658	591,566	5,543,787
1956	1,874,363	891,615	599,974	5,548,289
1957	1,986,251	887,102	581,903	4,971,477
1958	1,889,280	784,767	548,970	5,963,928
1959 (5 months)	668,597	309,745	123,694	3,409,323

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	896,336,000	2,816,461,000	10,356,000	2,826,817,000
1952	695,813,000	2,849,310,000	5,131,000	2,854,441,000
1953	658,414,000	2,775,795,000	1,572,000	2,777,367,000
1954	704,179,000	2,392,410,000	2,427,000	2,394,837,000
1955	702,941,000	2,357,133,000	33,338,000	2,390,471,000
1956	760,453,000	2,641,873,000	5,004,000	2,646,877,000
1957	783,960,000	2,575,301,000	1,987,000	2,577,288,000
1958 Preliminary Estimate	949,141,000	2,786,887,000	60,128,000	2,847,015,000

Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products *



*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 the 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	Veal	Mutton and Lamb	Pork	Offals	Canned Meats*	Total Meat	Poultry
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1926	55.2	7.8	4.9	53.5	†	‡	121.4§	7.5
1927	54.5	7.8	5.6	54.5	†	‡	122.4§	7.6
1928	50.5	8.2	5.5	58.4	†	‡	122.6§	7.7
1929	51.1	8.1	5.8	58.0	†	‡	123.0§	8.4
1930	49.1	9.5	6.5	52.8	†	‡	117.9§	8.9
1931	48.5	8.5	5.9	51.9	†	‡	114.8§	8.1
1932	45.5	8.5	6.1	55.3	†	‡	115.4§	9.7
1933	45.8	9.1	5.7	52.0	†	‡	112.6§	10.8
1934	50.6	10.4	6.0	47.4	†	‡	114.4§	13.3
1935	53.6	9.8	6.0	39.3	5.5	1.7	115.9	14.5
1936	55.1	10.2	5.6	41.4	5.9	2.0	120.2	14.5
1937	54.6	11.9	5.6	42.5	6.2	2.0	122.8	14.3
1938	57.2	10.3	5.4	37.7	5.7	1.7	118.0	14.1
1939	53.2	10.4	5.4	38.4	5.1	2.1	114.6	15.4
1940	54.5	10.8	4.5	44.7	5.5	1.5	121.5	16.1
1941	58.5	10.7	4.2	51.6	5.9	2.9	133.8	16.1
1942	60.7	11.9	4.5	58.9	6.2	2.8	145.0	19.2
1943	62.8	11.1	3.8	62.3	6.7	3.2	149.9	18.3
1944	65.7	11.1	4.5	62.6	6.9	2.8	153.6	19.3
1945	67.0	12.5	4.3	52.7	5.7	3.3	145.5	19.8
1946	68.8	10.8	4.2	43.5	4.5	3.0	134.8	16.9
1947	64.8	9.8	4.2	52.4	5.9	4.1	141.2	18.2
1948	59.2	10.6	3.2	48.0	5.4	2.5	128.9	14.3
1949	56.7	9.9	2.7	55.0	5.1	5.4	134.8	15.8
1950	50.6	9.4	2.2	54.9	4.9	5.1	127.1	16.1
1951	49.3	7.6	2.0	58.6	4.7	5.8	128.0	18.0
1952	54.4	6.9	2.2	56.0	5.2	7.5	132.2	21.7
1953	65.1	8.1	2.4	48.7	5.0	5.1	134.4	19.8
1954	70.2	8.6	2.5	45.4	4.8	4.3	135.8	21.7
1955	69.1	8.4	2.6	49.2	5.3	4.2	138.8	24.3
1956	72.0	8.6	2.6	49.5	5.3	4.9	142.9	25.6
1957	74.8	9.0	2.7	46.2	5.3	4.6	142.6	25.9
1958	64.8	8.8	2.7	51.8	4.8	5.2	138.1	26.6

*Canned meats expressed in terms of carcass weight.

†Estimate not available.

‡Included with other meats.

§Total figures prior to 1935 do not include offals.

