

provinces, were divided into permanent areas called Census Divisions. (See Population Chapter, p. 79).

The recent depression, serious drought, rust, and insect conditions in the Prairie Provinces have made it necessary for governments to study possible methods of developing types of farming suitable to each region. The municipalities and Census Divisions, established for administrative and political purposes, are not always suitable for such studies. One municipality may contain several distinct types of farming and, on the other hand, several municipalities may be uniform as to soil, climate, nearness to market, etc., with the majority of farmers following similar practices.

The map at p. 232 constitutes the first attempt at showing type-of-farming areas based on census data. The areas shown are based on source of income for the year 1935, and represent only conditions as they were in that year. It is quite certain that some areas classed as one type would fall in another in a year when different conditions prevailed. It is hoped that, by repeating this work in several succeeding census years, fairly accurate boundaries of the different areas will be located. Such repetitions will also show the changes in types of farming going on in the different regions. It is believed that the establishment of type-of-farming areas will be extremely useful as a basis for more detailed economic studies.

*Method of Analysis.*—The farms were classified into types through special questions on the value of products sold or to be sold in 1935, obtained on the census schedules. A questionnaire also asked for an estimate of the value of the products of the farm consumed in 1935 by the operator's household. In order that a farm be classified as one particular type, it was necessary that one particular source contribute 50 p.c. or more of the total value of products sold or to be sold or consumed by the operator's household. Where no one source was predominant, various combinations were used to classify the farms. In 1935, the following types where sales of the classified product reached this percentage were segregated:—

- (1) WHEAT FARMS
- (2) COARSE GRAIN OR OTHER CASH-CROP FARMS
- (3) HORSE FARMS
- (4) CATTLE FARMS
- (5) SHEEP FARMS
- (6) SWINE FARMS
- (7) MIXED LIVE-STOCK FARMS (where no one class of live stock made up 50 p.c. but where the sale of all classes of live stock together amounted to 50 p.c. or more).
- (8) ANIMAL PRODUCTS FARMS (Most of the animal products in this type came from dairying).
- (9) GENERAL FARMS (where the sale of no one item amounted to 50 p.c. of the total value of products sold or to be sold or consumed).
- (10) SELF-SUFFICING FARMS (where the value of products consumed by the operator's household amounted to 50 p.c. or more. It will be noted that these farms do not constitute self-sufficing farms in the strict sense of the term. This expression was used only because of the lack of a better one).
- (11) FOREST PRODUCTS FARMS
- (12) FARMS NOT REPORTING (Such farms are mostly 'non-resident' farms such as land leased for pasture, and other farms that do not come within any of the above-mentioned definitions as there were no products sold or to be sold or consumed off the farms).