

On a provincial basis, the greatest decline in the index occurred in Saskatchewan where much of the end product of farm production is represented by crops. Smaller crops were also reflected in the decline in the index for Alberta, but the effect was much less than in Saskatchewan because of the relatively greater importance of livestock and livestock products. Nova Scotia and Quebec were the only other provinces where the index of production was below the 1963 level. Nova Scotia's lower total production was largely attributable to a decrease in the output of dairy products and eggs, and smaller production of dairy products and hogs accounted for much of the decline in the index for Quebec.

The index has been designated as an index of unduplicated gross farm production and, in its construction, provision has been made to avoid double counting of farm output. Within a province, such double counting occurs when feed grains, credited to field crop production, are fed to livestock, and appear later as livestock and livestock products. Interprovincially, this duplication occurs when feed grains produced in one province are fed in another, and when feeder cattle raised in one section of the country are shipped to another for finishing.

8.—Index Numbers of Physical Volume of Agricultural Production, by Province, 1955-64

(1949=100. Exclusive of Newfoundland)

NOTE.—For a description of the index, methods and coverage, see DBS publication *Index of Farm Production 1962* (Catalogue No. 21-203).

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
1955.....	100.3	114.4	97.4	124.6	108.3	103.6	164.0	146.7	106.5	127.7
1956.....	101.2	115.5	103.2	127.2	113.9	132.2	184.1	165.3	113.7	140.3
1957.....	107.9	113.9	98.1	128.0	118.9	106.8	119.7	133.3	118.9	120.8
1958.....	106.2	110.8	94.5	133.8	132.4	127.1	117.8	150.0	123.2	129.9
1959.....	97.7	116.7	91.8	134.3	125.3	122.8	124.9	153.7	128.8	129.8
1960.....	98.5	117.0	96.8	134.5	128.7	126.2	162.3	150.4	131.8	138.7
1961.....	99.0	123.2	99.4	144.9	137.6	88.2	79.5	149.5	144.4	122.0
1962.....	99.7	124.5	94.5	151.8	142.1	149.6	166.1	160.3	152.3	150.9
1963.....	97.8	127.6	95.2	150.4	141.0	128.4	219.4	181.9	150.4	162.9
1964.....	103.5	125.5	97.6	149.2	144.0	155.7	151.1	176.4	160.3	151.5

Subsection 3.—Field Crops

A wide variety of crop growing conditions were observed throughout Canada during the 1964 season. The Prairie Provinces received only limited moisture in the fall and winter of 1963-64 but spring rains over most of the region provided enough moisture to make a good seed bed for spring-sown crops. The main exception was over a considerable area of northern and central Saskatchewan where dry conditions were experienced for much of the growing season. As the summer progressed, Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan received sufficient rainfall to properly advance all crops but in the northwestern quarter of Saskatchewan and the adjacent area of Alberta moisture was limited to local showers and, as a result, stands were thin. Hot, dry weather in the southwestern quarter of Saskatchewan and in southeastern Alberta in the latter part of June and early July reduced yields considerably but normal growing conditions were experienced in the western sections of Alberta. The Peace River area received adequate to excessive moisture and this, along with poor harvesting weather, caused some reduction in final outturns.

In Ontario, growing conditions were variable. Generally adequate moisture was received in the southwestern part of the province to assure good crops but drought conditions prevailed throughout the summer months in many counties in the eastern part and extended into adjacent areas of western Quebec. Rainfall was sufficient in eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces to develop good crops.