

9.—Net Income of Farm Operators from Farming Operations, by Item and by Province, 1963-66—concluded

Province	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Province				
Prince Edward Island.....	7,854	12,645	15,529	14,868
Nova Scotia.....	18,283	16,527	18,863	20,032
New Brunswick.....	11,085	17,093	24,310	21,078
Quebec.....	144,828	132,913	136,956	190,267
Ontario.....	313,044	303,070	355,939	462,486
Manitoba.....	106,387	157,659	167,866	169,132
Saskatchewan.....	539,349	330,596	480,467	622,950
Alberta.....	285,405	239,789	293,073	383,859
British Columbia.....	69,194	70,671	72,242	93,203

Subsection 2.—Volume of Agricultural Production

In 1966 the index of physical volume of agricultural production for Canada reached a new high level of 182.8 (1949=100), being 12.8 p.c. above the previous record of 162.0 reached in both 1963 and 1965. A large part of the increase over 1965 may be attributed to the record-breaking wheat crop produced in 1966. Production of potatoes, livestock and poultry meat was also higher in 1966 but the contribution of these products to total output was well below that for wheat. Little change occurred in the output of vegetables and dairy products but the production of eggs was down.

All provinces except Manitoba contributed to the increase in agricultural production in 1966, the advances ranging from 31.1 p.c. in Saskatchewan to 4.3 p.c. in Quebec. The gains of 31.1 p.c. and 14.6 p.c., respectively, in Saskatchewan and Alberta reflected the exceptionally large crop production, particularly wheat, and also an increased output of livestock. The increase of 10 p.c. in British Columbia was attributable to a substantial advance in fruit production and modest gains in the output of potatoes, livestock, poultry and dairy products. Farmers in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick increased their production by about 9 p.c.; potatoes and hogs accounted for most of the gain on the Island and potatoes and poultry meat were the most important contributors in New Brunswick. Production in Nova Scotia rose by nearly 5 p.c., for the most part due to increased output of potatoes, hogs and poultry products. In Ontario, gains in the production of potatoes, tobacco, livestock and poultry products were the most important contributors to the over-all gain of 5 p.c. in agricultural output. The 4.3-p.c. increase in Quebec was largely attributable to higher production of livestock, poultry meat, dairy and maple products. The slight decrease in the Manitoba index—from 164.1 in 1965 to 163.2 in 1966—was caused by lower output of oats and flaxseed.

The index of physical volume of agricultural production is a measure of unduplicated gross farm production. 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.

During 1966, the index of farm production for 1935 and subsequent years was revised and converted from a weight base of 1947-51 = 100 to 1949 = 100 so as to further facilitate comparison with other DBS production indexes constructed on the same base. The revisions involved the introduction of the quantity data recently used to revise estimates of farm cash receipts from the sale of farm products, farm income in kind, and value of changes in year-end inventories of field crops and livestock. The weight base of 1949 = 100 now coincides with the time base.