

### TYPES OF FARMING, 1961 BY DOMINANT PRODUCTS

#### TYPES

- Wheat
- Cattle
- Cattle — Grain
- Grain — Mixed Livestock — Livestock Products
- Dairy Products — Mixed Livestock — Livestock Products
- Dairy Products — Cattle
- Potatoes — Mixed Livestock — Livestock Products
- Tobacco
- Forest Products from Farms
- Tree Fruits (includes small fruits on south side of L. Ontario)
- Vegetables — Greenhouse Products — Nursery Products (includes tree fruits on north side of L. Ontario)
- Vegetables — Greenhouse Products — Nursery Products in built-up areas (Toronto and Montreal)
- Balanced Diversity

#### PRODUCT INDEX

- A Corn for Grain
- B Barley
- C Cattle
- D Dairy Products
- Du Ducks
- E Eggs
- F Fur
- Fp Forest Products
- Fs Small Fruits
- Ft Tree Fruits
- G Greenhouse and Nursery Products
- H Hens and Chickens
- Ha Hay and Fodder
- I Crop Insurance payments, subsidies, etc.
- M Maple Products
- O Oats
- Oi Oilseeds
- P Pigs
- Po Potatoes
- S Sheep
- Su Sugar Beets
- T Tobacco
- Tu Turkeys
- V Vegetables
- W Wheat

#### METHOD

The classification of farming into types is based on a method developed by J.C. Weaver\* in which types of agriculture are expressed as product-combinations or single-product types, for example *Wheat-Cattle* or *Wheat*. The products which define the types are those that are dominant in the local agricultural economy, the degree of dominance being determined by the statistical technique of *least squares*. The data to which Weaver's method was applied for *Types of Farming* were value of sales from the farm, by census division.

The products identified as dominant are those which: (a) of all products of a census division most closely approach equal contribution of value; and (b) collectively account for a greater part of the total value than any other combination of product-values. The products that satisfy these criteria are identified on the map by index letters entered in order of value for each census division. The lowest product-value that is accounted for on the map is 4.75% of a total census division value, which occurs in a nine-product combination.

The calculations alluded to in the foregoing identify more than 100 discrete product-combinations in Canada, although many of these differ only in the rank order of the same products, or else have leading products in common with differences in the less significant products. In order to have a system of names simpler than that given by the sets of index letters, types (shown by area-colours on the map) were named for leading products. Collective names, e.g. *mixed livestock* provide a further abbreviation.

In three areas of the country, Essex-Kent in Ontario, Ile d'Orleans in Québec, and the Winnipeg area of Manitoba, there were eight or more products (different products for the different areas) of approximately equal value. This ruled out the possibility of short names descriptive of the product-combinations. *Balanced Diversity* was judged a suitable name for these cases.

The classification into types is by census division, but where additional geographical information warranted, the distributions of types depart from census division boundaries.

\*Weaver, J.C., *Crop Combinations in the Middle West*, The Geographical Review, Vol. XLIV, No. 2, 1954.

