

control of apple scab. Soil work was also continued along the line of cover crops as well as the use of commercial fertilizers. New work was undertaken in the use of oil sprays for the control of blister mite, oyster-shell scale and leaf roller, and also in the commercial use of spreaders for spraying work.

Soil and Crop Branch.—The seed potato inspection and certification work started in 1921 by the Soil and Crop Branch was continued and extended during 1922, in co-operation with the provincial plant pathologist.

University of British Columbia.—Progress has been made with the clearing and preparation of land for experimental and general farm purposes. The results obtained by the departments of agronomy and horticulture are becoming increasingly valuable, especially for farmers and gardeners cultivating upland coast soils. In the department of animal husbandry, excellent foundation stock has been purchased, consisting of Jerseys, Ayrshires, Shorthorns and Herefords, and good Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs and Southdown, Shropshire and Oxford Down sheep have also been acquired. Seven Clydesdale mares formerly at Colony Farm now form the horse-breeding nucleus. Departments of dairying and poultry have been organized, and are carrying on investigational and instructional work. In addition to the teaching and investigational work at the University, the members of the Faculty of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Dominion and Provincial Governments, have organized and conducted considerable extension work throughout the province.

3.—Statistics of Agriculture.

Annual Statistics.—Since 1918 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the nine Provincial Governments, has been collecting annually the basic agricultural statistics of Canada. These statistics are secured by means of a simple schedule calling for a statement of the areas sown to field crops and of the numbers of farm animals alive on June 15. When completed they are compiled into totals by the Bureau, and the areas as finally estimated form the basis for the estimation during the growing season and after harvest of the yields of field crops. These yields are estimated in each district by the experienced crop correspondents of the Bureau. In 1922 schedules were returned for about 25 p.c. of the farms of the Dominion, and, on the basis of these 25 p.c., estimates for the field crops and live stock of the Dominion were prepared.

In six of the provinces the schedules were distributed in 1923 through the agency of the rural schools, in British Columbia and in Prince Edward Island they were mailed direct to farmers; in Quebec, through the co-operation of the Quebec Bureau of Statistics, the schedules were distributed by local agents under the direction of the agronomists or district agricultural representatives. This system has been found effective in securing a larger sample of the farms of the country than could be obtained in any other way.

Census Statistics.—At each of the six decennial censuses of Canada taken since Confederation, statistics of the agricultural activities carried on throughout the country have been secured, such, for example, in the later censuses, as the acreage sown, the yield of crops, the value of that yield, the number of fruit trees, the value of farms, the number of live stock, etc. In the publication of the results of each of these censuses, a special volume has been devoted to agricultural (and horticultural) activities, and this will be the case in the publications of the census of 1921, some of the results of which are used in the following statistics. Censuses of population and agriculture have also been taken for the three Prairie Provinces in 1906 and 1916.