

the record high of 169.5 established in 1956. Although some production increases were recorded for such important items as grains, livestock and dairy products in 1959 over 1958, they were not large enough to completely offset the declines estimated for most of the other agricultural products.

A reduction in agricultural production was recorded for each of the provinces except Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These declines in output ranged from less than 1 p.c. for Quebec to slightly more than 12 p.c. for Prince Edward Island. For those provinces in which farm production increased in 1959 over 1958, the gains in output ranged from 5 p.c. for Alberta to 7 p.c. for Nova Scotia and slightly more than 8 p.c. for Saskatchewan.

#### 10.—Index Numbers of Physical Volume of Agricultural Production, by Province, 1950-59

(1935-39=100. Exclusive of Newfoundland)

NOTE.—For a description of this index, methods and coverage, see DBS *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* (Catalogue No. 21-003) for April-June, 1952. Figures for 1935-44 are given in the 1950 Year Book, p. 420, and for 1945-49 in the 1956 edition, p. 423.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
1950.....	148.2	105.2	140.2	136.3	128.1	137.8	168.3	121.8	134.2	137.8
1951.....	119.5	87.7	110.4	139.0	128.6	146.4	218.1	157.1	126.9	154.7
1952.....	142.3	80.6	109.4	124.7	119.6	164.6	267.4	174.8	133.3	166.2
1953.....	142.8	80.6	121.6	132.9	129.5	131.3	237.5	158.6	136.3	157.9
1954.....	150.3	88.7	114.1	129.8	129.1	102.1	108.8	119.4	131.4	119.7
1955.....	150.0	93.3	135.9	143.8	129.6	127.3	210.8	141.2	131.2	150.4
1956.....	139.6	94.5	127.5	138.4	137.5	171.5	251.4	168.7	127.8	169.5
1957.....	161.8	93.6	126.7	132.9	142.7	126.1	141.1	118.8	143.7	133.9
1958.....	154.8	88.6	118.2	139.2	159.6	157.7	143.6	131.7	145.7	145.1
1959.....	135.7	94.7	112.2	138.7	145.4	148.4	155.4	138.2	143.3	143.6

#### Subsection 4.—Field Crops

Crop conditions across Canada are never universally good or bad because of the wide diversity of situations. The 1959 crop year was no exception, although the problems farmers encountered with the weather were sufficient to classify the year generally as a difficult one. Over much of the Prairie Provinces drought was a problem for the third successive year, but timely rains in late June helped the crops to maturity and an early harvest was in prospect. However, unseasonable snowstorms and wet weather interrupted operations and, as a result, some 56,000,000 bu. of wheat, 26,000,000 bu. each of oats and barley and 2,600,000 bu. of flaxseed were left in the fields over the winter to be harvested in the spring. Without a period of exceptionally good weather in November and part of December, the amount of grain remaining in the fields would have been much greater. During the fall months large quantities of grain were harvested in a tough or damp condition. Hail losses were light but insect outbreaks required extensive control measures.

In the Maritime Provinces, growing conditions were generally satisfactory but wet fall weather delayed maturity and hampered harvesting operations. Grain crops in Quebec, after making good progress in July, experienced drought conditions during much of August, only to have harvesting operations hindered by wet weather. Hot, dry, summer weather in Ontario reduced yields of early crops to below levels of a year earlier, but late crops like corn and soybeans matured well and yields were good. In British Columbia, growing conditions were generally favourable and production of most crops was above the 1958 level.

Marketings of the five major grains (wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed) in the Prairie Provinces totalled 551,977,000 bu. in 1958-59 and 516,695,000 bu. in the 1959-60 crop year. These amounts were well below the record 1952-53 crop year when marketings