

The Horticulture Branch supervises fruit, vegetable and seed production, and provides advice on plant diseases and insect pest control. The Branch maintains field offices at nine points in the southerly section of the province.

The Agricultural Development and Extension Branch offers general information services to farmers through 17 offices which cover all major farming districts. In addition, this Branch provides agricultural engineering service, supervision of the government land-clearing program and farm labour services, and promotes junior club projects. The Poultry Branch offers extension services to the poultry industry.

### Subsection 2.—Agricultural Colleges and Schools

All provinces provide facilities or assistance for training in agricultural sciences, which may be at university or secondary school level or be given in special short-term or longer-term courses. A number of universities in the provinces of Central and Western Canada offer degree courses in agricultural, household and veterinary sciences and also provide opportunities for postgraduate study and research in the agricultural field. Most courses at the secondary level give practical training in modern farming methods and community leadership. The facilities available in each province are described in the 1963-64 Year Book, pp. 430-432.

## Section 3.—Statistics of Agriculture\*

The collection, compilation and publication of statistics relating to agriculture is a responsibility of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Valuable information is obtained through the Censuses of Canada and through partial-coverage surveys. Results of the 1961 Census are summarized in Section 4 of this Chapter and are available in greater detail in census publications issued by the Bureau.† A list of such publications is available on request.

The Bureau also collects and publishes primary and secondary statistics of agriculture on an annual and monthly basis. The primary statistics relate mainly to the reporting of crop conditions, crop and livestock estimates, wages of farm labour and prices received by farmers for their products. The secondary statistics relate to farm income and expenditure, per capita food consumption, marketing of grain and livestock, dairying, milling and sugar industries and cold storage holdings. In the collection of annual and monthly statistics, the Canada Department of Agriculture and various provincial departments, as well as such agencies as the Board of Grain Commissioners and the Canadian Wheat Board, co-operate with the Bureau. Many thousands of farmers throughout Canada send in reports voluntarily and dealers and processors also provide much valuable data. The figures contained in this Section do not include estimates for Newfoundland. Agriculture plays a relatively minor part in Newfoundland's economy, commercial production of most agricultural products being quite small. In the following Subsections, details are given for 1963; figures are subject to revision.

**Economic Activity in 1963 Related to Agriculture.**—During 1963, the gross national product experienced continuous growth and reached a level of \$43,000,000,000, an increase of 6.5 p.c. over the previous year's estimate of \$40,300,000,000. With over-all prices for the year increasing by less than 2 p.c., more than two thirds of the gross national product increase represented a gain in volume of output. The year ended on a particularly strong note with a 3-p.c. increase in the final quarter, one of the sharpest gains since the beginning of the current expansion in early 1961. Although all components of final demand shared in the year's growth, the most prominent developments were a notable 11-p.c. rise in the level of merchandise exports and a contraction in Canada's deficit on current account transactions with other countries. The rise in exports was dominated by

\* Revised in the Agriculture Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† Available from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics or the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.