

## 7.—Index Numbers of Physical Volume of Agricultural Production, by Province, 1956-65

(1949=100. Exclusive of Newfoundland)

NOTE.—For a description of the index, methods and coverage, see DBS publication *Index of Farm Production 1962* (Catalogue No. 21-203).

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
1956	101.2	115.5	103.2	127.2	113.9	132.2	184.1	165.3	113.7	140.3
1957	107.9	113.9	98.1	123.0	118.9	106.8	119.7	133.3	118.9	120.8
1958	106.2	110.8	94.5	133.8	132.4	127.1	117.8	150.0	123.2	129.9
1959	97.7	116.7	91.8	134.3	125.3	122.8	124.9	153.7	123.8	129.8
1960	98.5	117.0	96.8	134.5	123.7	126.2	162.3	150.4	131.8	138.7
1961	99.0	123.2	99.4	144.9	137.6	88.2	79.5	149.5	144.4	122.0
1962	99.7	124.5	94.5	151.8	142.1	149.6	166.1	160.3	152.3	150.9
1963	97.8	127.6	95.2	150.4	141.0	128.4	219.4	131.9	150.4	162.9
1964	103.5	125.5	97.6	149.2	144.0	155.7	151.1	176.4	160.3	151.5
1965	100.6	123.2	97.1	152.9	149.8	166.8	191.7	194.1	160.5	166.3

## Subsection 3.—Field Crops\*

Extremes in weather characterized crop-growing conditions throughout much of Canada during the 1965 season. In the Prairie Provinces seeding was delayed and early growth slowed by generally cool weather but crops developed rapidly during the hot, dry weather that prevailed in late July and early August. However, wheat leaf and stem rusts present over wider than normal areas, combined with very hot weather near the end of the growing season and wet weather that interrupted harvesting, reduced the yield somewhat and caused some losses in grade.

In Central and Eastern Canada, there was a shortage of moisture during the early and mid-portion of the growing season resulting in poor pasture conditions, below-normal yields of hay and generally lowered yield prospects of most crops. However, late summer rains and cool weather encouraged development of most crops in Ontario and Quebec and, despite some delay in maturity, most cereal crop outturns were good. Wet conditions over much of the Maritimes created harvesting difficulties which lowered yields and caused some crop losses in northern areas.

In British Columbia, growing conditions were generally favourable. After a dry mid-season, showers benefited vegetable and later-maturing crops. In the Peace River area of the province grain prospects toward the end of the growing period were fair to good despite late plantings followed by early-season frost damage.

The 1965 index of field crop production for Canada (1949=100), placed at 174.4, was well above the 1964 level of 155.3 but slightly below the 1963 record of 176.5. Manitoba's index reached 170.1, exceeding the previous high of 159.4 established in 1964; Saskatchewan's index, at 212.2, was the third highest for that province, well above the 166.3 reached in 1964 but short of the all-time high of 249.5 in 1963; Alberta's index, at 218.8, was well above the 1964 figure of 186.3 and also above the 1963 next-to-record level of 205.9; and British Columbia's index reached a record 133.4 compared with 132.1 a year earlier. Ontario's record corn and soybean crops helped to maintain its production index at 144.0, compared with the all-time high of 146.1 reached in 1964, but Quebec's index, at 92.8, was much below the 122.2 of the previous year. The 1965 indexes for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, at 77.8, 58.9 and 78.9, respectively, were each down from comparable levels of the previous year.

Canada's 1965 wheat crop amounted to 648,917,000 bu., some 8 p.c. above the previous year's 600,424,000 bu. and 37 p.c. greater than the ten-year (1954-63) average of 475,100,000 bu. Average yield per acre was up by about 13 p.c., more than offsetting a 5-p.c. decline in seeded acreage. The average protein content of the 1965 crop of hard red spring wheat was 13.5 p.c., compared with 14.9 p.c. in 1964 and with an average of 13.6 p.c. for the period 1927-64.

\* The supply and disposition of the major Canadian grains is dealt with in Chapter XXI, Part I, Sect. 2, under the heading of "The Grain Trade, 1964-65"