

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

In this section are included the statistics of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, minerals and manufactures.

### AGRICULTURE.

**Field Crops, 1910-1915.**—In Table 1 are presented for Canada and by provinces estimates of the area, yield, quality and value of the principal field crops for each of the years 1910 to 1915, with averages for the five years 1910 to 1914. In this table the areas for 1910 and 1911 are figures of the Census of 1911, the areas of field crops for both 1910 and 1911 having been then collected. For 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 the areas are estimated by application to the figures of the previous year in each case of average percentages compiled from the reports of correspondents. The total yields of 1910 represent the addition of the figures furnished to the census enumerators by individual farmers; but for the other five years the yields are obtained by multiplication of the areas by the average yields per acre as estimated by correspondents. For 1910 the average yields per acre are obtained by division of the total yields by the total acreages, the data for both factors having been collected by the Census of 1911. For each of the other years the yields per acre represent the averages of the figures furnished by correspondents. The total values are derived from the averages per unit, as furnished by correspondents, multiplied by the total quantities. The total value of all the field crops for 1910, thus arrived at, is considerably in excess of the total value for the same year as returned by the Census. The two sets of figures rest, however, upon different bases. The census figures of 1910 were collected in June, 1911, and represent the total values supplied by farmers of products, whether sold or consumed on the farm. The estimates in Table 1 are computed from the average local market prices supplied by correspondents in December, 1910.

**Harvest of 1915.**—The year 1915 will be memorable for the most abundant grain harvest ever reaped in Canada up to that time. This result was due to a remarkable combination of circumstances. The small grain harvest of 1914, ripened early and expeditiously threshed and marketed under favourable weather conditions, enabled the western farmers to complete an unusually large proportion of fall ploughing in readiness for the next year's crop. In Ontario the acreage sown to fall wheat was increased by over 16 per cent, as compared with the previous year, and the increase of fall wheat for all Canada was over 9 per cent. A mild winter and spring brought the fall wheat crop through with considerably less loss from killing than usual. The spring opened early, and as a general rule the conditions for seeding