

Marketing Division embraces the Markets and Statistics, Poultry, Field Crops, Horticulture, Apiculture, Farm Business Management, Extension and Livestock Branches. Special Services includes the Engineering, Soils, Entomology, Plant Pathology, Veterinary, Dairy and Youth Development Branches. The remaining Branches — Information Services, Institutional Farms, Agricultural and Rural Development Act (ARDA), Agricultural Education, Agricultural Credit and Property Management — are grouped under General Services Division. The British Columbia Milk Board and the Executive Officer report directly to the Deputy Minister.

In addition to the headquarters staff at Victoria, the Department maintains 19 district offices in various parts of the province, a veterinary laboratory and poultry-testing station at Abbotsford, a beef-testing station at Kamloops and dairy and entomology laboratories at Vancouver and Cloverdale respectively; soil-testing facilities are installed at Kelowna.

11.3.2 Agricultural schools

All of the provinces of central and western Canada have agricultural colleges associated with universities giving courses leading to degrees in agricultural science and home economics and also providing postgraduate courses; the University of British Columbia has a faculty of Agricultural Sciences; Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan have veterinary colleges. In addition, all of these provinces have schools of agriculture or diploma courses offering basic training to young people intending to return to farms or interested in employment in businesses allied with agriculture.

In Quebec, scientific education in agriculture is available at Université Laval and McGill University, and two school boards offer technical and technological courses in agriculture. Vocational education generally is the responsibility of the Department of Education.

The Education and Research Division of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food offers five diploma-course programs at the Ontario Agricultural College, University of Guelph, as well as at the Colleges of Agricultural Technology at Centralia, Kemptville, New Liskeard and Ridgeway.

In the Atlantic Provinces, agricultural education is centred in the Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro, NS. This College provides the first two years of a BSc program in Agricultural Science (three years in Agricultural Engineering) with the final two years provided by other faculties in eastern Canada. In addition, the College offers several technical programs associated with farming and agribusiness and a variety of vocational courses designed to update farmers and other industry personnel.

11.4 Yearly statistics of agriculture

The collection, compilation and publication of statistics relating to agriculture is the responsibility of Statistics Canada. Valuable information is obtained through the censuses, through partial-coverage mailed questionnaire surveys and from the administrative records of government operations.

Statistics Canada 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 Canadian Grain Commission and the Canadian Wheat Board, contribute statistical data and aid directly in Statistics Canada survey work. 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 and commercial production of most agricultural products is quite small. In the following Subsections details are given for 1972 with earlier comparisons; figures for the latest year are subject to revision and it should be noted that many of those given for earlier years have been revised since the publication of the *1973 Canada Year Book*.