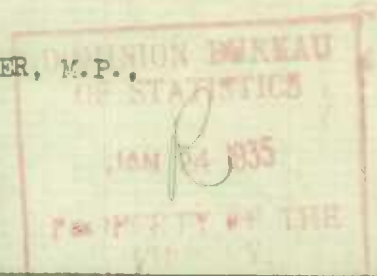


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Minister of Trade and Commerce

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH



Dominion Statistician:
Chief, Agricultural Branch:

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T. W. Grindley, Ph.D.

Ottawa, January 23, 1936, 4 p.m. - The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues today the third estimate of the area, yield and value of field crops in Canada in 1935. In accordance with previous practice, the estimates of wheat, rye and flaxseed may be subjected to further revision when full marketing statistics for the western provinces are available after the end of the crop year. The average prices used in crop valuation are based on monthly and special compilations up to the end of December, 1935, so these may also require revision due to price changes during the last seven months of the crop season.

SUMMARY

Apart from a reduction of over 20 million bushels in the harvest of oats, the estimates of 1935 crop production released herewith show very slight changes from those made in November, 1935. In comparison with the estimates of production in 1934, the grain, seed and forage crops show general increases, while the production of buckwheat, potatoes and turnips is placed lower than in 1934.

The third estimate of Canadian wheat production in 1935 is 277,339,000 bushels—3,368,000 bushels above the second estimate made last November and 1,490,000 bushels above the production in 1934. No revision was necessary in the estimate of the 1934 crop made in January, 1935. The increase in the third estimate of wheat production over that of November is practically confined to the Prairie Provinces. The Manitoba estimate was raised 3.7 million bushels and that of Saskatchewan 3.0 million bushels, while the Alberta production was lowered 3.2 million bushels. The 1935 production of spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces is now placed at 259,500,000 bushels compared with 263,800,000 bushels in 1934 and 263,004,000 bushels in 1933. Included in the 1935 estimate of spring wheat production is 17,800,000 bushels of Durum. The spring wheat crops of 1933, 1934 and 1935 have been very similar in amount and far below average. The 1935 crop is of particularly poor quality as a result of rust and frost damage.

Earlier estimates of the 1935 production of oats did not make sufficient allowance for frost damage in Saskatchewan and Alberta; the third estimate for Canada of 394,348,000 bushels, however, is well above the 1934 production of 321,120,000 bushels and is the highest figure since 1930. Barley production in 1935 is estimated at 83,975,000 bushels compared with 63,742,000 bushels in 1934. This is also the highest barley production since 1930. The production of rye and flaxseed also show notable increases over the 1934 figures. The 1935 rye estimate is now 9,606,000 bushels and flaxseed 1,471,600 bushels.

The potato estimate for 1935 is 38,670,000 cwt., indicating a sharp reduction from the 1934 figure, 48,095,000 cwt. Hay and clover production is now placed at 14,060,000 tons compared with the low figure of 11,174,000 tons in 1934. The production estimates for alfalfa, fodder corn and grain hay are all slightly above the 1934 figures.

The total value of Canadian field crops harvested in 1935 is now estimated at \$506,613,900 compared with the revised estimate of \$549,079,600 for 1934 and \$453,598,000 for 1933. The decreased value in comparison with last year's figure is mainly accounted for by the lower prices of coarse grains and forage crops.

The total area under the principal field crops in 1935 is estimated at 56,923,960 acres as compared with 55,990,320 acres in 1934 and 58,533,450 acres in 1933. Most of the increase in crop acreage in 1935 is found in fall wheat, oats, barley, fall rye, alfalfa and grain hay.

AGRICULTURAL SEASON OF 1935.

The crop season of 1935 was characterized by a very backward spring, a rapid improvement in prospects during June and finally, an equally rapid decline in July and August as drought, rust and frost took a severe toll. In brief, the season failed to live up to its mid-summer promise. Deterioration was particularly marked in wheat, potatoes and turnips but the feed grains and fodder crops gave much better returns than in 1934.

At the first of May, crop correspondents throughout Canada described conditions as late but promising. The month of May provided little weather that would favour growth. In addition, seeding was delayed over most of the Dominion, excepting southern districts of the Prairie Provinces. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces condition figures at the end of May revealed the poorest prospects in twenty years. In the Prairie Provinces, conditions at this date were uniformly better than at May 31, 1934. During the month of June, rainfall was fairly ample and well-distributed and there was a prompt reaction to the improved weather. Nearly all crops gained in promise during June, although hay, clover and pasture improved the most. Eastern Canada benefited more than the Prairie Provinces. During the month of July, there was a considerable decline in spring wheat prospects and lesser declines in other grains, but the remaining field crops maintained their condition. Early in July, it became apparent that stem rust would cause serious damage to the wheat crop in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan and this judgment was fully justified as the season progressed. Oats and barley also suffered in both quality and quantity. In mid-August, frost was destructive to grain crops over a large area of central Alberta and Saskatchewan, extending into the southern part of the Peace River district of Alberta and into the south-western corner of Saskatchewan. Over most of the Dominion, the harvest season was a great improvement over that of the previous year and damage from weathering was confined to parts of Manitoba and Alberta. Pastures faded as usual in the latter part of August, but held up much better than in the fall of 1934. This condition, combined with the larger supplies of coarse grains and roughage, gave a more optimistic tinge to the live-stock situation.

In the Maritime Provinces, the spring season was extremely backward. Early growth of perennials, work on the land and seeding were all delayed and the cool, dry weather extended into June. June rains were plentiful and timely and the growth of all crops responded rapidly. The crops of strawberries and raspberries were better than in 1934 and there was a good set on fruit trees. Favourable weather conditions prevailed throughout the balance of the growing season, although rains interfered with haying to some extent. The reduced acreage of potatoes did not fare as well as other crops and the production was well below that of 1934. Most of the other field and orchard crops yielded higher than in the previous year.

In Quebec, the spring season was even later than in 1934 and at the end of May, the condition of crops was very unsatisfactory. The drought was relieved in June and some of the handicaps of the late start were offset. Excessive rainfall was a common complaint during early July, but in the late summer there was a definite improvement in prospects. Field crop production was generally slightly below that of 1934 but forage crops and orchards gave better yields.

Ontario enjoyed a much better growing season than in 1934 and the total production of all crops except buckwheat, potatoes and turnips was larger. There were heavy rainfalls over most of the province at the end of May, followed by warm weather and rapid growth of pastures, meadows and spring grains. Favourable conditions persisted throughout most of the season, but drought reduced the harvest in some sections. Showery weather interfered with the hay harvest in July. Corn improved rapidly from a poor start, while all the berries and tree fruits, except pears, gave larger crops than in 1934. Pastures faded as the season advanced, but were far better than in the previous year.

While drought was not as severe in the Prairie Provinces as in the two previous years, rust and frost caused extensive damage to wheat, oats and barley. As usual in recent years, the best crops were harvested in the north and west but these were not as good as in 1934. Conversely, the area of very poor crops was not as extensive. In other words, the variation by district was not as extreme as in 1934. The quality of all grain crops was greatly affected by the unfavourable season and the problem of seed for 1936 is a serious one. The increased rainfall effected a great improvement in the feed situation. There was a heavier growth of straw on grain crops and a larger production of hay, while pastures were decidedly better throughout the season. Thus, opportunities for betterment in the live-stock situation offset some of the disappointment in returns from the cash crops.

The area suffering severely from rust damage covered all of Manitoba (except the Swan River Valley) and a large corner of Saskatchewan south and east of such places as Assiniboia, Moose Jaw, Strasbourg and Canora. Lesser damage was done west and north of this area in a strip 50 to 100 miles wide. Rust damage was noted as far west and north as Outlook, Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Melfort.

The area in which losses attributable to early frost were apparent was even larger than the rust area. It covered all of Alberta north of a line drawn in a north-easterly direction from Nanton through Bassano to Alsask on the Saskatchewan boundary. It invaded Saskatchewan from the north and in a wedge-shape--the wedge running south-east from Alsask to Gravelbourg, thence north-east to Canora. The worst rust area escaped frost damage but further west in Saskatchewan, it was very difficult to apportion the damage effected by frost, rust or drought.

British Columbia experienced a more favourable growing season than in 1934. Most field crops returned larger harvests, while orchard crops, except peaches, apricots and cherries, were also improved. In the early season, drought was serious on Vancouver Island, the Lower Mainland and in some of the interior fruit valleys. Growth was late in starting, but heavy rains in the first half of July and high temperatures later in the month resulted in generally improved conditions.

Wheat Production in the Prairie Provinces, 1935.

The following table lists the three estimates of wheat production in the Prairie Provinces:

	<u>1 9 3 5</u>			
	<u>September</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>Final, 1934</u>
	(Bushels)			
Manitoba	18,000,000	18,800,000	22,500,000	37,100,000
Saskatchewan	138,000,000	132,000,000	135,000,000	114,200,000
Alberta	116,000,000	105,200,000	102,000,000	112,500,000
Prairie Provinces	272,000,000	256,000,000	259,500,000	263,800,000

As described in the report of November 13, the full effect of frost damage in Saskatchewan and Alberta was not apparent when the first estimates of production were made on September 11. The estimate for Alberta has been lowered from 116 to 102 million bushels. The Saskatchewan estimate was lowered from 138 to 132 million bushels in November and is now raised to 135 million bushels. Early estimates of the Manitoba crop were difficult to make because of the high proportion of low grade wheat. The extent of the threshing and marketing of this low grade wheat was dependent on prices. As the price of low grade wheat increased and oats and barley remained low, farmers threshed and sold more of their wheat, so the production estimates required upward revision.

The Durum wheat crop of Manitoba is estimated at 13.8 million bushels and this is included in the above production estimate of 22.5 million bushels. In Saskatchewan, the Durum crop is placed at 4 million bushels, also included in the above estimate of 135 million bushels. For the Prairie Provinces the Durum crop is estimated at 17.8 million bushels.

Progress of Marketings, 1935 Wheat Crop.

Total marketings of the 1935-36 season should amount to approximately 220 million bushels compared with 227.4 millions in 1934-35. It will again be necessary to draw considerable amounts of seed grain from previous deliveries at country elevators. In Alberta, feeding of wheat will probably be heavy but in the other provinces no large increase is expected. The disposal of wheat on farms will probably be about the same as in 1934-35 but still low in relation to other years. In the period from August 1 to January 10, marketings in the three Prairie Provinces amounted to 181.9 million bushels; thus nearly 83 per cent of the marketable supply has come forward. This is a much higher percentage than usual at this season. One year ago, the percentage was 77 and 71.7 million bushels were marketed in the balance of the crop year. On the basis of present estimates, only 38.1 million bushels will be marketed in the period from January 10 to July 31, 1936.

Deliveries have been declining rapidly in recent weeks. Up to January 10, 15.2 million bushels have been marketed in Manitoba, 98.4 millions in Saskatchewan and 68.3 millions in Alberta. As usual at this season, most of the remaining supplies are held in Alberta.

Production of Other Grains in the Prairie Provinces, 1935.

The production estimates for both oats and barley have again been lowered in all three Prairie Provinces. Estimates for oats have been lowered sharply from the September estimate of 296,060,000 to the new estimate of 244,854,000 bushels. The main reductions have taken place in Saskatchewan and Alberta where early estimates did not completely appraise the damage resulting from mid-August frosts. In all provinces, the 1935 production was higher than that of 1934, when the total Prairie production was only 172,040,000 bushels.

The barley estimates have not been reduced so drastically, but for the Prairie Provinces, the figure now stands at 62,625,000 bushels compared with the September estimate of 73,036,000 bushels and last year's production of 44,742,000 bushels.

Rye production in the three provinces is now estimated at 8,379,000 bushels compared with the first estimate of 12,048,000 bushels and the second estimate of 9,347,000 bushels. The revised estimate for 1934 is 3,664,000 bushels.

The third estimate of flaxseed production is 1,368,400 bushels, which is little changed from the November estimate and well above the 1934 production of 827,000 bushels.

1934 Crop Estimates.

After careful comparison of the January 1935 estimate of the 1934 wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces with the available data on disposition, it has been decided that no change in the crop estimate is necessary. Any change suggested is well within the margin of error of such disposition figures. The revised marketings show that a total of 227,397,879 bushels was delivered or loaded out of a crop estimated at 263,800,000 bushels. Of the total seed supply, 8,150,000 bushels had to be drawn from country elevators because of widespread crop failure. The farm consumption generally was very low.

Considering the estimate for the whole of Canada, this may also be checked by comparison with the export movement and domestic disposal. The carry-over of wheat in Canada at July 31, 1934 was 193,990,281 bushels and the 1934 crop for the Dominion was estimated last January as 275,849,000 bushels. Allowing for imports during the crop year equivalent to 896,674 bushels (mostly flour), the total for distribution was 470,735,955 bushels.

The total disposition during the period August 1, 1934 to July 31, 1935 was 469,945,305 bushels made up as follows (in bushels): Exports - 165,751,305; Human consumption - 42,843,312; Seed for the 1935 crop - 32,345,000; Feed for live-stock and poultry - 17,603,200; Loss in cleaning - 4,600,000; Unmerchantable - 3,571,200; and Carry-over in Canada, July 31, 1935 - 203,231,288.

Thus the total for distribution was 470,735,955 bushels and the disposition figures account for 469,945,305 bushels--an apparent difference or over-estimate of the 1934 crop to the extent of only 790,650 bushels. This difference might easily be accounted for by the lag in official export figures or by the margin of error in such estimates of disposition as seed, feed, carry-over on farms, etc. No change in the production estimate is warranted and it goes on the records as one of the closest ever made by the Bureau and its co-operating agencies. It will be remembered that the three estimates of the 1934 crop made by the Bureau showed little variation and the difference between the lowest (November) and the highest (September) estimates was only 2 million bushels.

The only revision necessary in the flaxseed and rye crops suggested by the disposition data is in Alberta, where the acreage and production of rye are obviously too high. The acreage of fall rye in Alberta is, therefore, reduced from 176,400 to 126,400 and the production placed at 910,000 bushels compared with the earlier estimate of 1,627,000 bushels. This revision necessitates changes in the totals for the Prairie Provinces and for Canada.

Quality of the 1935 Wheat Crop.

The low quality of the 1935 wheat crop due to rust and frost damage is reflected in the gradings made to date. The 1935 wheat crop is grading considerably lower than the preceding crop. After eliminating special grades such as Durums, White Springs and Winters, the percentage of inspections grading No. 3 Northern or higher by months are shown as follows with comparative figures for 1934 within brackets: August 83

(93); September 65 (92); October 41 (63); November 34 (48); December 46 (46). From the foregoing it will be seen that in each month of the present crop year up to November, the inspections have graded well below those of the corresponding month in 1934. For the month of December 1935, the gradings were slightly higher than those of the same month in 1934, the precise figures being 46.5 and 45.9 respectively. During the five months from August to December 1935 only 53 per cent of the inspections graded No. 3 Northern or higher as compared with 72 per cent for the same months in 1934.

An examination of the inspections by grades for the last five months of 1935 shows a decided concentration in the lower grades when compared with those for the same months of 1934. From August to December 1935 only 34 per cent of inspections graded No. 1 Hard or Nos. 1 and 2 Northern, whereas in the corresponding months of the previous year 61 per cent of inspections were in these grades. During the first five months of the present crop year 37 per cent of inspections graded No. 4 Northern, No. 5, No. 6 and Feed as compared with only 18 per cent during the same months of 1934. 'Tough' inspections amounted to 5 per cent of the total inspections in August-December, 1935 as compared with 12 per cent during the same period of the preceding crop year. This is a reflection of the better threshing weather in 1935.

As compared with the grading of the 1934 crop, a smaller percentage and a smaller number of cars have graded No. 1 Hard, No. 1 Northern and No. 2 Northern, while a larger percentage and a larger number of cars have graded No. 3 Northern, No. 4 Northern, No. 5, No. 6 and Feed.

The quality of the 1935 Durum crop as indicated by inspections to date is decidedly lower than that of the previous year. The percentage grading Nos. 1 and 2 during the five months ended December 1935 was only 17.4 in comparison with 86.0 in the same months of 1934. Most of the Durum wheat crop of 1935 has fallen in grades No. 3 and No. 4 Amber Durum, the percentages being 54.7 in 1935 and 5.8 in 1934.

According to the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners, the average protein content of the 1935 wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces was 13.9 per cent as compared with 14.1 per cent for the previous year. The percentage estimated for 1935 is exactly the same as that of 1933, which was a comparatively high protein crop. The total number of samples tested was 8,362 of hard red spring wheat grading No. 1 Hard to No. 4 Northern, also No. 4 Special and Nos. 1 and 2 C. W. Garnet. In considering the results, it should be borne in mind that the computations are based on the number of samples tested without regard to the relative volumes of wheat produced in the various districts.

CHARTS SHOWING THE AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES,
BY CROP DISTRICTS, 1934 AND 1935.

Two charts will be attached to this report showing the wheat yields per acre in each crop district of the Prairie Provinces in 1934 and 1935. Direct comparisons can be made because the similarity in size of the two crops permits the use of identical patterns.

While damage resulting from drought, rust and frost was particularly severe in 1935, the average yields were much more even over the spring wheat territory than in 1934. The so-called 'drought area' was not so well-defined in 1935 as in the previous year, although damage due to drought was evident over large southern and central areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, rust damage was very severe, although the high proportion of Durum in certain districts raises the yields considerably. The alleviating influence of the Durums is not so apparent in eastern Saskatchewan. Frost damage extends over most of central Alberta and in northern regions south of the Peace River. In northern and central Saskatchewan, frost damage covers a wedge-shaped territory running south to Gravelbourg in Crop District 3A. Grasshoppers were prevented from causing damage of epidemic proportions by wet, cold weather in the hatching season and by rigorous poisoning, but their depredations were considerable in some areas. Sawflies, hail and root-rots were also in evidence and increased the variability within the crop districts. In general the crop was one of the most difficult to estimate by the sampling process in the history of the West.

In Manitoba, early season estimates of the damage caused by rust were slightly pessimistic, but the rise in prices of the lower grades was the principal factor influencing a greater salvage of rust-stricken fields. Most of the Crop Districts show a lower average yield than in 1934, with Crop District 1 in the south-western corner a prominent exception.

The improvement in average yields in Saskatchewan is particularly evident in Crop Districts 3, 4 and 6 in the southern, southwestern and south-central parts of the province. Rust invaded this territory from the east, drought from the west and frost from the north but still there was an improvement over the drought-stricken condition of immediately previous years. Crop District 5 in the east-centre showed a reduced yield from that of 1934 as rust and frost damaged fine stands. Yields in the northern districts were reduced by frost below the 1934 levels.

In most of the central and northern districts of Alberta, yield estimates per acre have been lowered since September and November. Apart from the south-eastern districts and in certain west-central areas, average yields are below those of 1934.

AREAS AND YIELDS OF GRAIN CROPS.

For all Canada, the wheat production in 1935 is now estimated at 277,339,000 bushels from 24,115,700 acres, a yield per acre of 11.5 bushels, as compared with 275,849,000 bushels from 23,985,000 acres, or 11.5 bushels per acre in 1934. Oats yielded 394,348,000 bushels from 14,096,200 acres, as compared with 321,120,000 bushels from 13,730,800 acres in 1934, yields per acre of 28.0 bushels and 23.4 bushels respectively. The yield of barley is estimated at 83,975,000 bushels from 3,886,800 acres, as compared with 63,742,000 bushels from 3,612,500 acres in 1934, the average yields per acre being 21.6 bushels and 17.6 bushels. Rye is estimated to have yielded 9,606,000 bushels from 719,500 acres, as compared with 4,706,000 bushels from 684,900 acres in 1934, yields per acre of 13.4 bushels and 6.9 bushels, respectively. Flaxseed yielded 1,471,600 bushels from 214,400 acres, or 6.9 bushels per acre, as compared with 910,400 bushels from 226,900 acres or 4.0 bushels per acre in 1934. Other grain crops gave the following yields in bushels, the 1934 yields being shown in brackets: Peas 1,616,000 (1,588,000); beans 1,161,400 (813,600); buckwheat 7,948,600 (8,635,000); mixed grains 39,534,900 (37,926,000); corn for husking 7,765,000 (6,798,000).

GRAIN YIELDS OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

Yields in the three Prairie Provinces are estimated as follows, with the 1934 figures in brackets: Wheat 259,500,000 bushels from 23,293,000 acres (263,800,000 bushels from 23,296,000 acres); oats 244,854,000 bushels from 9,478,000 acres (172,040,000 bushels from 9,115,000 acres); barley 62,625,000 bushels from 3,187,000 acres (44,742,000 bushels from 2,962,000 acres); rye 8,379,000 bushels from 649,300 acres (3,664,000 bushels from 619,000 acres); flaxseed 1,368,400 bushels from 204,200 acres (827,000 bushels from 218,400 acres).

ROOT AND FODDER CROPS.

For root and fodder crops, the acreages, yields per acre and total production are as follows, with the 1934 figures in brackets: Potatoes 506,800 acres, 76 cwt., 38,670,000 cwt. (569,200 acres, 84 cwt., 48,095,000 cwt.); turnips, etc., 185,200 acres, 190 cwt., 35,110,000 cwt. (187,400 acres, 216 cwt., 40,538,000 cwt.); hay and clover 8,697,600 acres, 1.62 tons, 14,060,000 tons (8,881,400 acres, 1.26 tons, 11,174,000 tons); alfalfa 762,300 acres, 2.57 tons, 1,958,700 tons (678,900 acres, 1.96 tons, 1,328,100 tons); fodder corn 480,700 acres, 8.48 tons, 4,078,000 tons (497,100 acres, 7.67 tons, 3,815,000 tons); grain hay 1,346,700 acres, 1.43 tons, 1,927,000 tons (1,005,000 acres, 1.79 tons, 1,802,000 tons); sugar beets 52,600 acres, 8.86 tons, 465,800 tons (52,000 acres, 8.28 tons, 430,700 tons).

VALUE OF FIELD CROPS.

The average prices received by growers at the point of production for the 1935 crops are estimated as follows, with the revised prices for 1934 within brackets: Cents per bushel -- Wheat 61 (61); oats 24 (32); barley 28 (47); rye 26 (49); peas 109 (105); beans 146 (133); buckwheat 50 (53); mixed grains 36 (41); flaxseed 117 (115); corn for husking 45 (65). Cents per cwt. -- Potatoes 77 (50); turnips, etc. 32 (31). Dollars per ton -- Hay and clover 7.62 (11.75); alfalfa 8.04 (12.67); fodder corn 3.32 (4.12); grain hay 5.24 (7.12); sugar beets 5.47 (5.64).

The total values of field crops in 1935 are estimated as follows, with the revised figures for 1934 within brackets: Wheat \$167,857,000 (\$169,631,000); oats \$94,180,000 (\$103,124,000); barley \$23,162,000 (\$29,975,000); rye \$2,515,000 (\$2,325,000); peas \$1,767,200 (\$1,660,400); beans \$1,693,400 (\$1,079,200); buckwheat \$4,012,000 (\$4,572,000); mixed grains \$14,193,000 (\$15,634,000); flaxseed \$1,725,300 (\$1,049,000); corn for husking \$3,494,000 (\$4,419,000); potatoes \$29,779,000 (\$23,822,000); turnips, etc. \$11,183,000 (\$12,685,000); hay and clover \$107,133,000 (\$131,295,000); alfalfa

\$15,743,000 (\$16,822,000); fodder corn \$13,539,000 (\$15,729,000); grain hay \$10,090,000 (\$12,828,000); sugar beets \$2,548,000 (\$2,430,000).

By provinces the total values are, in order, as follows, with the revised values for 1934 within brackets: Ontario \$131,141,000 (\$143,734,000); Saskatchewan \$114,272,600 (\$96,472,600); Alberta \$97,695,000 (\$111,044,000); Quebec \$83,616,000 (\$98,309,000); Manitoba \$32,674,000 (\$49,761,000); New Brunswick \$14,542,000 (\$14,961,000); British Columbia \$13,045,300 (\$12,749,000); Nova Scotia \$11,748,000 (\$12,995,000); Prince Edward Island \$7,879,000 (\$9,054,000);

The 1935 figure is over 4 million dollars below the first estimate of value made on December 12, 1935---the decrease being mainly attributable to the lowering of production estimates, particularly that of oats. The upward revision in the value estimate for 1934 is accounted for by upward price revisions in spring wheat, barley and rye which more than offset a downward price revision in oats and a reduction in the production estimate for fall rye.

1. - Area, Yield and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1935.

Crops	Area	Yield per Acre	Total Yield	Average Price	Total Value
	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	\$ per Bush.	\$
<u>CANADA -</u>					
Fall wheat	555,100	22.7	12,601,000	0.71	8,947,000
Spring wheat	23,560,600	11.2	264,738,000	0.61	160,910,000
All wheat	24,115,700	11.5	277,339,000	0.61	169,857,000
Oats	14,096,200	28.0	394,348,000	0.24	94,180,000
Barley	3,886,800	21.6	83,975,000	0.28	23,162,000
Fall rye	573,700	13.6	7,795,000	0.26	2,034,000
Spring rye	145,800	12.4	1,811,000	0.27	481,000
All rye	719,500	13.4	9,606,000	0.26	2,515,000
Peas	94,650	17.1	1,616,000	1.09	1,767,200
Beans	64,510	18.0	1,161,400	1.46	1,693,400
Buckwheat	380,100	20.9	7,948,600	0.50	4,012,000
Mixed grains	1,152,500	34.3	39,534,900	0.36	14,193,000
Flaxseed	214,400	6.9	1,471,600	1.17	1,725,300
Corn, husking	167,700	46.3	7,765,000	0.45	3,494,000
Potatoes	506,800	cwt. 76.0	cwt. 38,670,000	per cwt. 0.77	29,779,000
Turnips, etc.	185,200	190.0	35,110,000	0.32	11,183,000
Hay and clover	8,697,600	tons 1.62	tons 14,060,000	per ton 7.62	107,133,000
Alfalfa	762,300	2.57	1,958,700	8.04	15,743,000
Fodder corn	480,700	8.48	4,078,000	3.32	13,539,000
Grain hay	1,346,700	1.43	1,927,000	5.24	10,090,000
Sugar beets	52,600	8.86	465,800	5.47	2,548,000
<u>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND -</u>					
Spring wheat	26,000	Bush. 16.7	Bush. 435,000	per Bush. 0.88	383,000
Oats	154,100	30.7	4,724,000	0.37	1,748,000
Barley	3,700	24.9	92,000	0.50	46,000
Buckwheat	2,700	18.9	51,000	0.58	30,000
Mixed grains	23,900	33.6	802,000	0.43	345,000
Potatoes	33,100	cwt. 92.0	cwt. 3,045,000	per cwt. 0.70	2,132,000
Turnips, etc.	10,100	240.0	2,424,000	0.28	679,000
Hay and clover	218,900	tons 1.20	tons 263,000	per ton 9.53	2,506,000
Fodder corn	400	7.50	3,000	3.25	10,000
<u>NOVA SCOTIA -</u>					
Spring wheat	4,200	Bush. 16.7	Bush. 70,000	per Bush. 1.13	79,000
Oats	94,500	32.9	3,105,000	0.55	1,708,000
Barley	7,700	27.1	209,000	0.78	163,000
Buckwheat	5,100	18.9	96,600	0.81	78,000
Mixed grains	5,900	31.2	184,000	0.60	110,000
Potatoes	20,600	cwt. 101.0	cwt. 2,086,000	per cwt. 0.93	1,940,000
Turnips, etc.	11,800	283.0	3,337,000	0.40	1,335,000
Hay and clover	408,200	tons 1.41	tons 574,000	per ton 11.00	6,314,000
Fodder corn	700	9.28	6,500	3.25	21,000
<u>NEW BRUNSWICK -</u>					
Spring wheat	18,600	Bush. 16.9	Bush. 314,000	per Bush. 1.06	333,000
Oats	215,100	27.6	5,938,000	0.44	2,613,000
Barley	12,400	24.9	308,000	0.62	191,000
Beans	1,100	16.0	17,600	1.25	22,000
Buckwheat	34,200	18.4	630,000	0.68	428,000
Mixed grains	3,000	26.6	79,900	0.58	46,000
Potatoes	44,300	cwt. 99.0	cwt. 4,383,000	per cwt. 0.73	3,200,000
Turnips	11,700	193.0	2,256,000	0.30	677,000
Hay and clover	572,900	tons 1.13	tons 649,000	per ton 10.81	7,016,000
Fodder corn	600	8.28	5,000	3.25	16,000

QUEBEC -

	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	\$ per Bush.	\$
Spring wheat	62,500	13.1	1,130,000	0.99	1,118,000
Oats	1,674,400	27.0	45,161,000	0.43	19,397,000
Barley	140,900	24.8	3,493,000	0.57	2,008,000
Spring rye	6,100	15.0	92,000	0.75	69,000
Peas	18,600	15.5	287,000	1.62	464,000
Beans	4,500	16.2	72,800	1.66	121,000
Buckwheat	147,000	21.7	3,187,000	0.59	1,866,000
Mixed grains	122,500	27.3	3,246,000	0.55	1,795,000
Flaxseed	2,500	10.1	25,200	1.95	49,000
Potatoes	127,900	cwt. 88.6	cwt. 11,338,000	per cwt. 0.79	8,902,000
Turnips, etc.	37,800	193.0	7,308,000	0.42	3,087,000
Hay and clover	3,506,200	tons 1.45	tons 5,087,000	per ton 8.32	42,337,000
Alfalfa	11,100	2.32	25,700	9.41	242,000
Fodder corn	50,800	8.76	515,500	4.19	2,161,000

ONTARIO -

		Bush.	Bush.	per Bush.	
Fall wheat	555,100	22.7	12,601,000	0.71	8,947,000
Spring wheat	98,800	13.8	1,357,000	0.73	1,356,000
All wheat	653,900	22.1	14,458,000	0.71	10,303,000
Oats	2,376,700	36.0	85,561,000	0.28	23,957,000
Barley	523,000	32.2	16,841,000	0.40	6,736,000
Fall rye	59,300	17.6	1,044,000	0.40	418,000
Peas	68,700	17.0	1,168,000	0.95	1,110,000
Beans	57,000	18.1	1,032,000	1.45	1,496,000
Buckwheat	186,400	20.9	3,896,000	0.40	1,558,000
Mixed grains	926,600	36.5	33,821,000	0.34	11,499,000
Flaxseed	7,400	10.2	75,000	1.30	98,000
Corn, husking	167,700	46.3	7,765,000	0.45	3,494,000
Potatoes	149,200	cwt. 52.8	cwt. 7,878,000	per cwt. 1.00	7,878,000
Turnips, etc.	98,100	178.0	17,462,000	0.24	4,191,000
Hay and clover	2,878,600	tons 1.87	tons 5,383,000	per ton 6.70	36,066,000
Alfalfa	588,900	2.58	1,519,000	7.57	11,499,000
Fodder corn	324,800	9.34	3,034,000	3.00	9,102,000
Sugar beets	38,500	8.50	327,000	5.31	1,736,000

MANITOBA -

		Bush.	Bush.	per Bush.	
Spring wheat	2,587,000	8.7	22,500,000	0.59	13,275,000
Oats	1,434,000	21.4	30,700,000	0.18	5,526,000
Barley	1,121,000	20.6	23,100,000	0.21	4,851,000
Fall rye	96,000	17.3	1,660,000	0.26	432,000
Spring rye	11,000	14.2	156,000	0.26	41,000
All rye	107,000	17.0	1,816,000	0.26	473,000
Peas	1,700	13.0	31,000	1.15	36,000
Buckwheat	4,700	18.8	88,000	0.59	52,000
Mixed grains	23,100	18.5	427,000	0.28	120,000
Flaxseed	17,300	9.2	158,400	1.18	187,000
Potatoes	34,500	cwt. 75.4	cwt. 2,600,000	per cwt. 0.37	962,000
Turnips, etc.	6,400	117.0	750,000	0.39	293,000
Hay and clover	521,000	tons 2.07	tons 1,080,000	per ton 4.67	5,044,000
Alfalfa	30,600	2.29	70,000	6.50	455,000
Fodder corn	73,700	4.75	350,000	4.00	1,400,000

SASKATCHEWAN -

		Bush.	Bush.	per Bush.	
Spring wheat	13,206,000	10.2	135,000,000	0.60	81,000,000
Oats	4,942,000	26.7	131,951,000	0.17	22,432,000
Barley	1,146,000	20.2	23,149,000	0.21	4,861,000
Fall rye	292,600	13.1	3,833,000	0.23	882,000
Spring rye	81,600	13.9	1,134,000	0.21	238,000
All rye	374,200	13.3	4,967,000	0.23	1,120,000
Peas	550	15.0	8,000	0.90	7,200
Beans	260	15.0	4,000	1.10	4,400
Mixed grains	23,300	19.1	445,000	0.28	125,000
Flaxseed	167,500	6.3	1,055,000	1.15	1,213,000
Potatoes	49,500	cwt. 71.3	cwt. 3,529,000	per cwt. 0.47	1,659,000
Turnips, etc.	2,200	76.1	167,000	0.49	82,000
Hay and clover	144,500	tons 1.76	tons 254,000	per ton 4.89	1,242,000
Alfalfa	10,200	2.07	21,000	7.83	164,000
Fodder corn	17,500	3.67	64,000	5.67	363,000

	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	\$ per Bush.	\$
ALBERTA -					
Spring wheat	7,500,000	13.6	102,000,000	0.61	62,220,000
Oats	3,102,000	26.5	82,203,000	0.18	14,797,000
Barley	920,000	17.8	16,376,000	0.25	4,094,000
Fall rye	125,800	10.0	1,258,000	0.24	302,000
Spring rye	42,300	8.0	338,000	0.24	81,000
All rye	168,100	9.5	1,596,000	0.24	383,000
Peas	700	17.3	12,000	1.00	12,000
Beans	850	16.5	14,000	1.30	18,000
Mixed grains	20,000	19.0	380,000	0.22	84,000
Flaxseed	19,400	8.0	155,000	1.13	175,000
Potatoes	29,900	cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Turnips, etc.	1,800	64.0	1,906,000	0.68	1,296,000
		104.0	137,000	0.58	108,000
Hay and clover	295,000	tons	tons	per ton	
Alfalfa	73,400	1.58	465,000	6.34	2,948,000
Fodder corn	6,200	2.30	169,000	8.81	1,489,000
Grain hay	1,300,000	4.50	28,000	5.70	160,000
Sugar beets	14,100	1.40	1,820,000	5.00	9,100,000
		9.84	138,800	5.85	812,000
BRITISH COLUMBIA -					
Spring wheat	57,500	Bush.	Bush.	per Bush.	
Oats	103,400	24.9	1,432,000	0.80	1,146,000
Barley	12,100	48.4	5,005,000	0.40	2,002,000
Spring rye	4,800	33.6	407,000	0.52	212,000
Peas	4,400	19.0	91,000	0.57	52,000
Beans	800	25.0	110,000	1.25	138,000
Mixed grains	4,200	26.5	21,000	1.50	32,000
Flaxseed	300	35.8	150,000	0.46	69,000
		11.5	3,000	1.10	3,300
Potatoes	17,800	cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Turnips, etc.	5,300	107.0	1,905,000	0.95	1,810,000
		230.0	1,219,000	0.60	731,000
Hay and clover	152,300	tons	tons	per ton	
Alfalfa	48,100	2.00	305,000	12.00	3,660,000
Fodder corn	6,000	3.20	154,000	12.30	1,894,000
Grain hay	46,700	12.05	72,000	4.25	306,000
		2.30	107,000	9.25	990,000

Table II. - Areas and Yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces, 1933-35.

	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat	25,177,000	23,296,000	23,293,000	263,004,000	263,800,000	259,500,000
Oats	8,945,000	9,115,000	9,478,000	177,422,000	172,040,000	244,854,000
Barley	3,032,000	2,962,000	3,187,000	47,243,000	44,742,000	62,625,000
Rye	519,700	619,000	649,300	3,104,000	3,664,000	8,379,000
Flaxseed	235,900	218,400	204,200	563,000	827,000	1,368,400

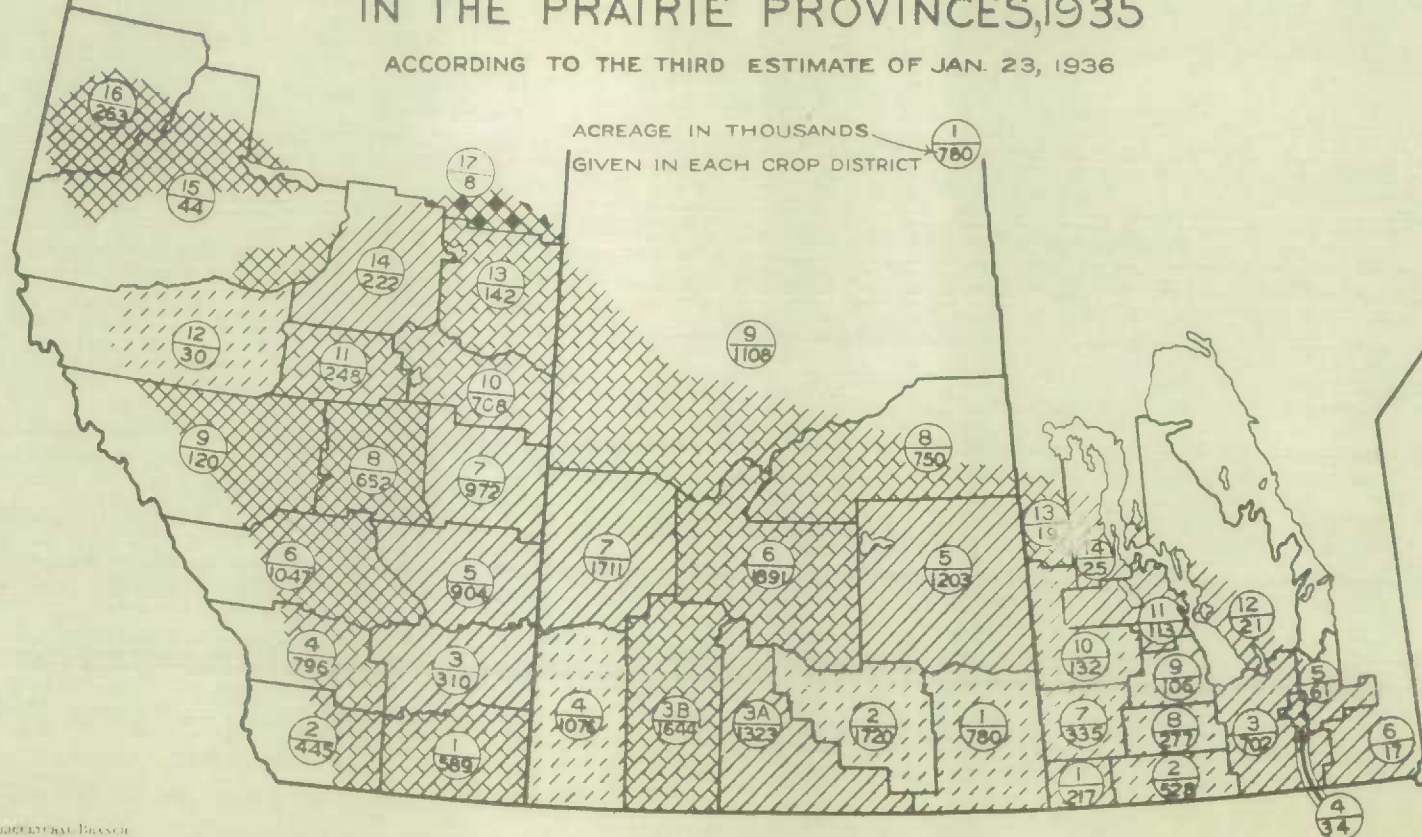
Table III. - Total Areas and Values of Field Crops, 1934-35.

	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Acres	Acres	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	473,000	472,900	9,054,000	7,879,000
Nova Scotia	554,800	558,700	12,995,000	11,748,000
New Brunswick	906,300	913,900	14,961,000	14,542,000
Quebec	5,950,300	5,912,300	98,309,000	83,616,000
Ontario	8,999,900	9,104,800	143,734,000	131,141,000
Manitoba	6,000,900	5,962,000	49,761,000	32,674,000
Saskatchewan	19,771,820	20,083,710	96,472,600	114,272,600
Alberta	12,878,900	13,451,450	111,044,000	97,696,000
British Columbia	454,400	463,700	12,749,000	13,045,300
CANADA	55,990,320	56,923,960	549,079,600	506,613,900

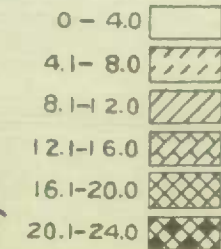
AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, 1935

ACCORDING TO THE THIRD ESTIMATE OF JAN. 23, 1936

ACREAGE IN THOUSANDS
GIVEN IN EACH CROP DISTRICT



LEGEND BUSHELS PER ACRE

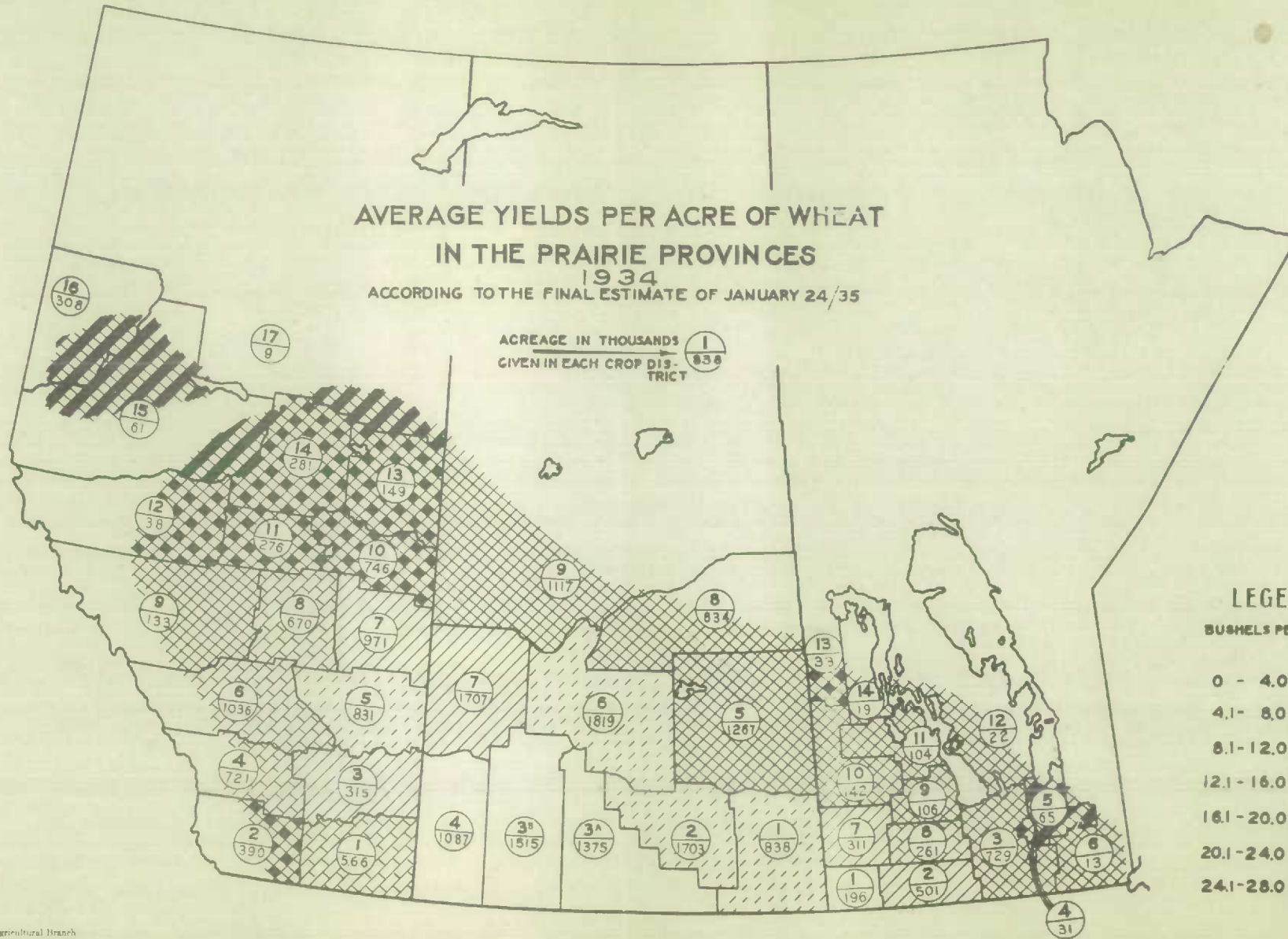


AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

1934

ACCORDING TO THE FINAL ESTIMATE OF JANUARY 24/35

ACREAGE IN THOUSANDS
GIVEN IN EACH CROP DISTRICT



LEGEND

BUSHELS PER ACRE

0 - 4.0	
4.1 - 8.0	
8.1 - 12.0	
12.1 - 16.0	
16.1 - 20.0	
20.1 - 24.0	
24.1 - 28.0	

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