

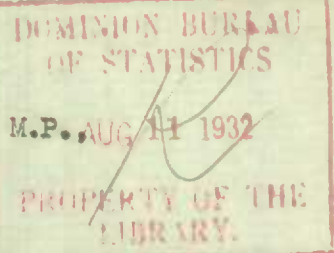
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Chief, Agricultural Branch:

R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.  
T. W. Grindley, Ph.D.

Ottawa, August 10, 1932, 4 p.m. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues today a bulletin compiled from the returns of crop correspondents giving (1) the condition of field crops on July 31, expressed numerically in percentages of the long-time average; (2) revised estimates of the acreage sown to the five principal grain crops of the three Prairie Provinces, the areas now published representing the results obtained by the annual statistics collected in June last through the rural schools; and (3) a preliminary estimate of the yield of fall wheat, fall rye, hay and clover and alfalfa (first cutting).

#### SUMMARY

During the month of July, there was a fairly general improvement in crop conditions in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, but this appreciation was more than offset by slight declines in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia and greater depreciation in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The condition figures for Canada of all the field crops covered in this report are below the long-time average, the disparities ranging in degree from 3 to 21 per cent.

The principal grain crops declined in condition during the month, with the greatest decreases in flax, wheat and barley. Potatoes were slightly lowered in prospects. Pasture, buckwheat, mixed grains, sugar beets and turnips were higher in condition at the month-end. The corn crop has been limited in growth by the dry, cold weather.

The yield per acre of fall wheat is slightly greater than in 1931, but the reduced acreage sown last fall results in a lower production estimate for 1932, being 14,365,000 bushels compared with 15,475,000 bushels in 1931. In contrast, the production of fall rye is placed at 10,198,000 bushels, which is much higher than the return for 1931, 3,873,000 bushels. Most of the fall wheat is grown in Ontario and most of the fall rye in the Prairie Provinces, which accounts for the different comparisons with 1931 yields.

Although the acreage under hay increased slightly over the 1931 total, the unfavourable season of 1932 affected the production, which is estimated at only 11,504,000 tons in Canada compared with 13,960,000 tons last year.

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CONDITION OF FIELD CROPS, JULY 31, 1932.

For all Canada, the condition of the principal field crops in percentage of the long-time average yield per acre is as follows, with the condition for June 30, 1932 and July 31, 1931 within brackets: Spring wheat 88 (99, 54); oats 90 (95, 71); barley 87 (93, 63); spring rye 91 (96, 57); peas 91 (93, 92); beans 92 (94, 97); buckwheat 97 (95, 97); mixed grains 95 (94, 94); flaxseed 79 (92, 44); corn for husking 90 (90, 101); potatoes 95 (96, 95); turnips, etc. 94 (92, 97); fodder corn 90 (93, 101); sugar beets 95 (92, 95); pasture 93 (89, 96). For the Prairie Provinces, the condition of the principal crops on the same dates is as follows: Manitoba - spring wheat 92 (96, 56); oats 87 (93, 59); barley 84 (90, 58); spring rye 89 (90, 58); flaxseed 83 (86, 58). Saskatchewan - spring wheat 83 (96, 42); oats 83 (93, 42); barley 83 (93, 38); spring rye 87 (93, 36); flaxseed 77 (92, 32). Alberta - spring wheat 97 (105, 77); oats 94 (102, 81); barley 93 (100, 84); spring rye 98 (103, 76); flaxseed 90 (105, 62).

YIELD OF FALL WHEAT, FALL RYE, HAY AND CLOVER AND ALFALFA

The total yield of fall wheat in Canada is now estimated at 14,365,000 bushels from 479,000 acres, a yield per acre of 30.0 bushels, as compared with 15,475,000 bushels from 537,658 acres, a yield per acre of 28.8 bushels, in 1931. In Ontario the total yield is estimated at 14,117,000 bushels from 469,000 acres, or 30.1 bushels per acre, as compared with 15,205,000 bushels from 526,136 acres, or 28.9 bushels per acre, in 1931. British Columbia produced 248,000 bushels on an acreage of 10,000, as compared with 270,000 bushels from 11,522 acres in 1931, yields per acre of 24.8 and 23.3 bushels respectively. Fall rye in Canada shows a yield of 10,198,000 bushels from 606,400 acres, as compared with 3,873,000 bushels from 598,511 acres, the yields per acre being 16.8 bushels and 6.5 bushels respectively.

For hay and clover, a total yield of 11,504,000 tons from 8,693,000 acres is shown, as compared with 13,960,000 tons from 8,532,369 acres in 1931, the average yields per acre being 1.32 tons in 1932 and 1.64 tons in 1931. The total yield from the first cutting of alfalfa is estimated at 1,078,000 tons from 602,800 acres, a yield per acre of 1.79 tons, as compared with 1.70 tons, the first cutting in 1931.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the history of the colonies. The colonies were founded by Englishmen who sought freedom of religion and self-government. They were at first dependent on England for protection and supplies, but they gradually became more independent. The colonies were united by a common language, a common religion, and a common interest in freedom. They were also united by a common enemy, the British government. The colonies fought the American Revolution and won their independence. The second part of the history of the United States is the history of the nation. The nation was founded by the people of the colonies who had won their independence. They were united by a common language, a common religion, and a common interest in freedom. They were also united by a common enemy, the British government. The nation fought the American Revolution and won its independence.

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Charts Showing the Condition of Spring Wheat in the Prairie Provinces at May 31, June 30, and July 31, 1932.

On the three following pages of this report, shaded maps are presented which show the condition of spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces by crop districts at the ends of the past three months. The same scale is used throughout so that direct comparisons may be made.

The effects of the month of July on western wheat prospects present a complete contrast to the fairly general improvement shown in June. With minor exceptions in each province, practically the entire wheat area declined in condition during July, with the most marked depreciation in the southern districts where wheat production is concentrated. Although further statistical evidence is lacking, this decline in condition has proceeded during early August.

Despite the depreciation in prospects during July, which amounted to 10.7 per cent, the July 31 condition and acreage figures disclose an improvement of 67 per cent compared with conditions at the same date of 1931. This appreciation is partly due to the increase in acreage of 4 per cent or over 1 million acres.

The dry, hot weather, allied with lack of subsoil moisture, has been mainly responsible for the crop deterioration. Grasshoppers, stem maggots and sawflies have taken some toll. Heavy weed growth has subtracted considerable moisture which would otherwise have promoted plant growth. Hail has caused heavy local losses but, in general, has been less than usual. The effects of the hot weather have not been entirely harmful. The promotion of growth and ripening has reduced the dangers of rust attack in southern areas and of damage by fall frosts in northern districts, where more plentiful moisture has postponed harvest dates.

Manitoba.-

Over 93 per cent of the wheat acreage in Manitoba declined in condition during July, but the depreciation was not extreme. The condition figure for the province was 92 on July 31 as compared with 96 on June 31. On July 31, 1931, the condition stood at 56.

The largest decline in prospects during the month was in Crop District 1 in the southwest corner which fell 11 points or about 12 per cent to a figure of 82, the lowest in the province. This district has a wheat acreage of 267,300. Two other important districts, No. 2 in the south-centre (495,800 acres) and No. 7 in the west-centre (358,200 acres) showed declines of 5 points each. The large central district (No. 3), which has 698,100 acres in wheat, maintained a fairly high condition of 90 with a decline of only two points. Crop Districts 9, 10, and 11 in the north with a wheat area totalling 379,500 acres also maintained their condition well and have still average prospects.

Saskatchewan.-

With the single exception of the northern Crop District 9, each district of Saskatchewan declined in condition during July. Crop District 9, which has 1,274,000 acres sown to wheat, improved to the extent of 1 point. Crop District 8 with 925,000 acres continued to have the highest crop prospects although declining slightly during the month under review.

Over 85 per cent of Saskatchewan's wheat acreage, as grouped by crop districts, declined in promise during July. The largest wheat district (No. 3), with 3,725,000 acres, in the south-central part of the province showed the largest depreciation, 32.6 per cent. Crop District 2, also in the south-centre, with 1,817,000 acres, declined 19.1 per cent, while Crop District 6 further north declined 14.4 per cent.

The remaining Crop Districts (1, 4, 5, 7 and 8), which have 6,383,000 acres in wheat, showed slight declines averaging over 4 points or about 4.4 per cent.

The improvement over the disastrous season of 1931, however, is still marked. Abandonment in the drought areas will be much smaller and outside the drought areas, the crops are much superior. Crop Districts 1 and 5 on the eastern boundary and 4 and 7 on the western boundary show marked improvement over conditions at the end of July, 1931. The whole province shows an improvement over last year's condition at this time of 97.6 per cent, being 83 compared with 42 last July 31.

Alberta.-

The condition of the wheat crop declined during July in every census division, except No. 9, where there was no change, and No. 17, where there was an appreciation of 7 points. Census Division 9 has less than a quarter million acres in wheat while Census District 17 has the almost negligible wheat area of 5,000 acres. As in Saskatchewan, the greatest declines were in the districts where wheat production is most concentrated. Census Divisions 1, 2 and 3 in the south and south-east had an average depreciation of about 17 points or 15.3 per cent. These divisions include approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million





acres sown to wheat. Census Division 5 in the east-centre (856,000 acres) also depreciated greatly in condition from 113 to 97 or nearly 14 per cent. These four districts mentioned were among those with the highest condition at June 30 so, even with the heavy depreciation, are not far below the long-time average.

Another district showing seriously lowered prospects was Census Division 16, which comprises most of the Peace River district. The decline (which began in June) brought the condition figure at July 31 down to 80, the lowest in the province. There are 305,900 acres of wheat in this division.

The highest prospects in the province are now in Census Division 6 in the west-centre which also has the largest acreage in the province. The decline during July in this division was limited to 3 points by the plentiful rains which fell early in the season.

Census Divisions 7, 8, 10 and 11 in the east-centre and centre, which have over 3 million acres in wheat, also maintained their condition fairly well, with declines of only 7, 8, 5 and 6 points respectively.

In summary, the condition figure of July 31 for the province (97) showed a decline of nearly 7.6 per cent from 105 at June 30 but is still nearly 26 per cent above the prospects at the same date last year (77).

#### ACREAGE OF GRAIN CROPS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

The estimates of the areas sown to the principal grain crops in the three Prairie Provinces as shown by the annual statistics collected in June last through the rural schools are now available. The figures reveal an increase of 1,042,278 acres (4 per cent) in wheat and 221,033 acres (2.7 per cent) in oats, with slight decreases in barley and rye and a rather drastic reduction of 28 per cent in flaxseed acreage from 618,561 to 445,700 acres. The acreages are as follows, with the preliminary Census figures for 1931 within brackets: Three Prairie Provinces - wheat 26,395,000 (25,352,722); oats, 8,533,000 (8,311,967); barley, 3,154,100 (3,202,727); rye, 706,200 (711,709); flaxseed, 445,700 (618,561). Manitoba - wheat, 2,651,000 (2,577,780); oats, 1,463,500 (1,495,944); barley, 1,123,300 (1,112,863); rye, 40,600 (49,128); flaxseed, 49,300 (97,562). Saskatchewan - wheat, 15,543,000 (14,775,047); oats 4,364,700 (4,368,735); barley, 1,329,500 (1,366,092); rye, 482,500 (510,562); flaxseed, 381,200 (492,168). Alberta - wheat, 8,201,000 (7,999,895); oats, 2,704,800 (2,447,288); barley, 701,300 (723,772); rye 183,100 (152,019); flaxseed, 15,200 (28,831).

#### **1. Revised Estimate of the Areas Sown to the Principal Grain Crops in the Prairie Provinces 1932, as compared with 1931.**

Province	Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flax
		acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Manitoba	1931	2,577,780	1,495,944	1,112,863	49,128	97,562
	1932	2,651,000	1,463,500	1,123,300	40,600	49,300
Saskatchewan	1931	14,775,047	4,368,735	1,366,092	510,562	492,168
	1932	15,543,000	4,364,700	1,329,500	482,500	381,200
Alberta	1931	7,999,895	2,447,288	723,772	152,019	28,831
	1932	8,201,000	2,704,800	701,300	183,100	15,200
Total Prairie Provinces	1931	25,352,722	8,311,967	3,202,727	711,709	618,561
	1932	26,395,000	8,533,000	3,154,100	706,200	445,700
Canada	1931	26,114,650	12,871,341	3,768,269	777,534	627,430
	1932	27,099,000	13,138,000	3,727,500	765,100	454,150







# CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS

JULY 31, 1932

WITH PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF ACREAGE

C. D.	ACREAGE
1	582,900
2	388,300
3	297,800
4	814,000
5	856,000
6	1,146,500
7	1,061,600
8	765,900
9	236,800
10	904,100
11	341,000
12	30,600
13	134,600
14	308,000
15	42,000
16	305,900
17	5,000

C. D.	ACREAGE
1	949,000
2	1,816,900
3	3,725,100
4	1,329,600
5	1,252,800
6	2,344,500
7	1,925,900
8	925,400
9	1,273,800

C. D.	ACREAGE
1	267,300
2	495,800
3	698,100
4	30,900
5	68,300
6	11,700
7	358,200
8	264,200
9	110,700
10	160,600
11	108,200
12	20,500
13	37,600
14	18,900

## LEGEND

PC OF AVERAGE

UNDER 74	60
75 - 79	
80 - 84	
85 - 89	
90 - 94	
95 - 99	
100 - 104	
105 - 109	



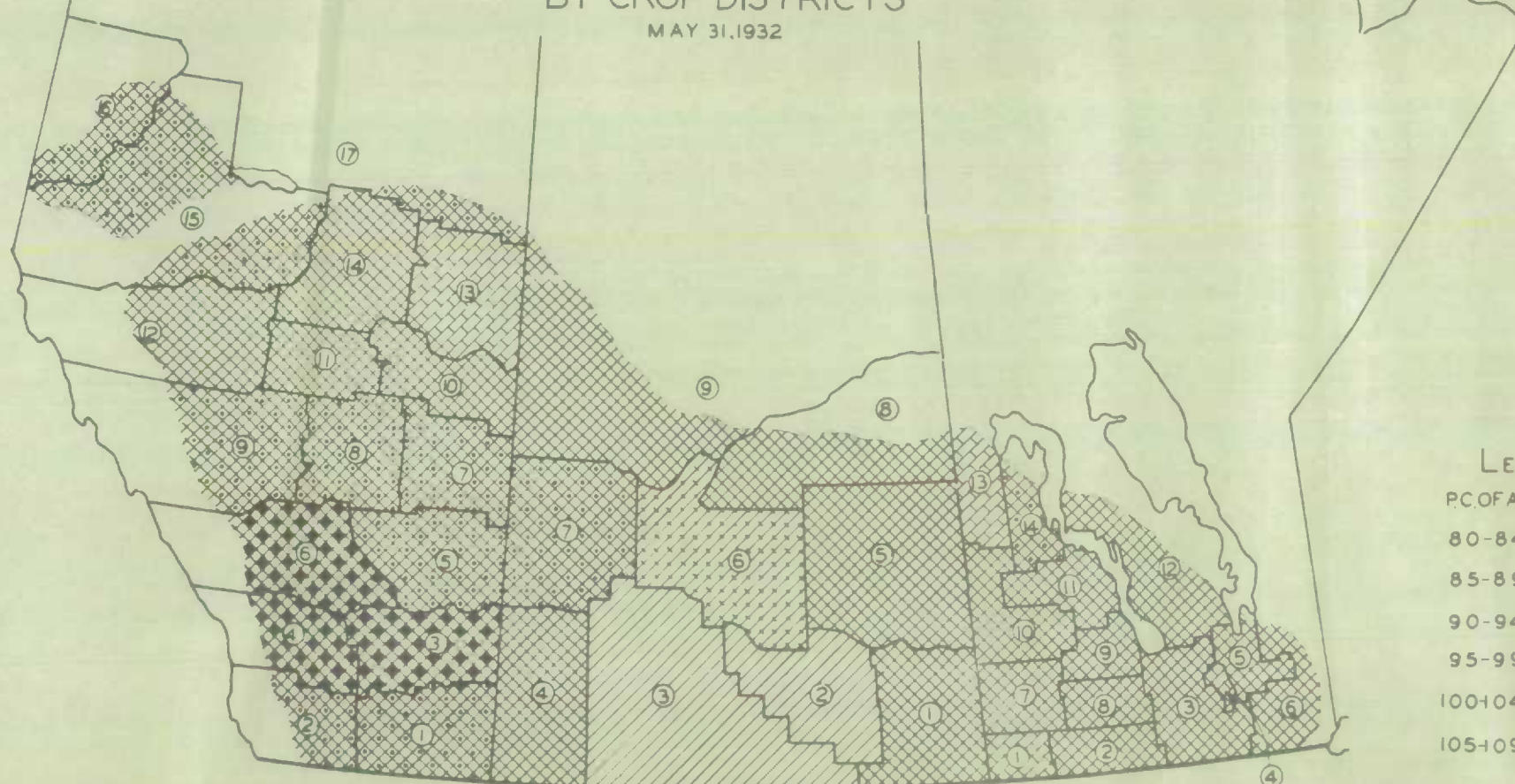








# CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS MAY 31, 1932



LEGEND

PC. OF AVERAGE

80-84	
85-89	
90-94	
95-99	
100-104	
105-109	



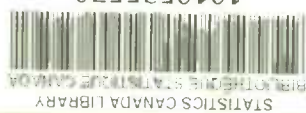


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II. Condition of Field Crops on July 31, 1932, as compared with May 31 and June 30, 1932 and with July 31, 1931.

Note:- 100= long-time average yield per acre.

Field Crops	July 31 1931 p.c.	May 31 1932 p.c.	June 30 1932 p.c.	July 31 1932 p.c.	Field Crops	July 31 1931 p.c.	May 31 1932 p.c.	June 30 1932 p.c.	July 31 1932 p.c.
<u>Canada</u>					<u>Ontario</u>				
Spring wheat	54	96	99	88	Spring wheat	95	95	91	92
Oats	71	95	95	90	Oats	94	95	91	92
Barley	63	93	93	87	Barley	95	95	90	94
Spring rye	57	95	96	91	Peas	90	97	92	89
Peas	92	96	93	91	Beans	97	-	94	92
Beans	97	-	94	92	Buckwheat	96	-	92	99
Buckwheat	97	-	95	97	Mixed Grains	95	95	93	95
Mixed Grains	94	95	94	95	Flaxseed	99	-	91	93
Flaxseed	44	-	92	79	Corn for husking	101	-	90	90
Corn for husking	101	-	90	90	Potatoes	98	-	95	92
Potatoes	95	-	96	95	Turnips, etc.	97	-	90	92
Turnips, etc.	97	-	92	94	Fodder corn	104	-	92	90
Corn, fodder	101	-	93	90	Sugar beets	100	-	90	94
Sugar beets	95	-	92	95	Pasture	99	95	90	94
Pasture	96	91	89	93	<u>Manitoba</u>				
<u>P. E. Island</u>					Spring wheat	56	98	96	92
Spring wheat	103	100	98	99	Oats	59	94	93	87
Oats	107	100	97	100	Barley	58	93	90	84
Barley	103	100	94	99	Spring rye	58	91	90	89
Buckwheat	102	-	100	100	Peas	89	95	96	93
Mixed Grains	104	100	98	102	Buckwheat	72	-	93	94
Potatoes	97	-	96	98	Mixed Grains	69	88	95	93
Turnips, etc.	99	-	96	100	Flaxseed	58	-	86	83
Fodder corn	98	-	99	92	Potatoes	76	-	98	94
Pasture	106	98	92	98	Turnips, etc.	70	-	92	92
<u>Nova Scotia</u>					Fodder corn	70	-	95	93
Spring wheat	100	99	95	99	Pasture	65	91	93	88
Oats	101	100	96	101	<u>Saskatchewan</u>				
Barley	99	98	95	100	Spring wheat	42	92	96	83
Buckwheat	100	-	96	98	Oats	42	90	93	83
Mixed Grains	102	98	96	101	Barley	38	90	93	83
Potatoes	98	-	96	99	Spring rye	36	91	93	87
Turnips, etc.	102	-	96	97	Peas	28	95	99	89
Fodder corn	97	-	91	94	Beans	24	-	95	89
Pasture	102	93	93	98	Mixed Grains	32	92	98	90
<u>New Brunswick</u>					Flaxseed	32	-	92	77
Spring wheat	101	98	95	100	Potatoes	66	-	100	94
Oats	102	98	97	101	Turnips, etc.	49	-	95	94
Barley	99	97	97	100	Fodder corn	30	-	96	85
Beans	98	-	98	95	Pasture	52	89	101	87
Buckwheat	100	-	97	94	<u>Alberta</u>				
Mixed Grains	101	98	97	101	Spring wheat	77	102	105	97
Potatoes	99	-	94	95	Oats	81	101	102	94
Turnips, etc.	99	-	96	99	Barley	84	99	100	93
Fodder corn	97	-	94	93	Spring rye	76	101	103	98
Pasture	103	91	91	99	Peas	69	100	96	91
<u>Quebec</u>					Beans	80	-	87	85
Spring wheat	101	95	94	98	Mixed Grains	86	100	100	92
Oats	101	96	94	101	Flaxseed	62	-	105	90
Barley	100	96	94	100	Potatoes	88	-	101	96
Spring rye	100	91	91	98	Turnips, etc.	84	-	98	97
Peas	97	94	95	98	Fodder corn	76	-	100	96
Beans	100	-	87	95	Sugar beets	84	-	98	96
Buckwheat	99	-	98	96	Pasture	83	106	109	99
Mixed Grains	101	96	96	100	<u>British Columbia</u>				
Flaxseed	99	-	95	96	Spring wheat	93	99	94	92
Corn for husking	100	-	99	92	Oats	97	98	95	94
Potatoes	100	-	94	98	Barley	91	99	93	93
Turnips, etc.	100	-	95	96	Spring rye	96	99	97	94
Fodder corn	102	-	94	92	Peas	96	98	95	98
Pasture	99	85	83	90	Beans	98	-	98	100
					Mixed Grains	99	97	96	96
					Flaxseed	95	-	95	95
					Potatoes	96	-	97	97
					Turnips, etc.	93	-	95	96
					Fodder corn	95	-	96	97
					Pasture	95	99	95	97



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