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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Ottawa, August 10, 1933, 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; and (3) a preliminary estimate of the yield of fall wheat, fall rye, hay and clover and alfalfa (first cutting).

## SUMMARY

High temperatures and lack of moisture caused severe declines in crop condition during the month of July. The effects of heat and drought were accentuated by insect and frost damage in important sections of the Prairie Provinces. Only moderate depreciation was recorded in the Maritimes, Quebec and British Columbia, but in Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces, the declines were very severe. Condition figures for Canada range from 57 to 16 per cent below average for the different crops.

The greatest decreases in condition during the month were in flax, wheat, barley and oats. The flax crop, on a greatly reduced acreage, showed a condition of only 43 at July 31. The condition of the main wheat crop was shown to be 57, which, with one exception (1931), is the lowest figure at that date in the records of the Bureau. The coarse grains also suffered severely from drought and prospects are for about two-thirds of an average yield per acre. Potatoes declined in condition from 95 at June 30 to 84 at July 31, 1933. This latter figure may be compared with a condition of 95 at the same date of 1932. All the fodder crops and pasture declined in prospects during the month. Considering all crops, the yield prospects for 1933 are among the lowest on record for Canada.

The yield per acre of fall wheat is considerably below that of 1932 and even with the slight increase in acreage this year, total production is placed lower, being 14,143,000 bushels compared with 15,062,000 bushels in 1932. The production of fall rye in Canada in 1933 is estimated at 5,104,000 bushels compared with 7,132,000 bushels last year. This decline is mainly due to reduced acreage and yield per acre in

The drouth in eastern Canada was largely responsible for the reduced production of hay and clover, which is estimated at 11,093,000 tons for Canada compared with 13,559,000 tons last year.

The condition figures quoted are based on reports filed about the end of July. Some change in prospects has occurred in the past ten days. More ample precipitation has helped the late crops and pastures in the Maritime Provinces and eastern Canada. Spring-sown grains were generally too far advanced in growth to derive much benefit from the moisture. In those districts of the Prairie Provinces where wheat stands were still promising some good rains have fallen, but across the southern wheat lands, where the crops are light, the drought still persists. The feed situation in these districts is critical and heavy rains in the remainder of the growth period would be of great assistance. The weather has been generally favourable for harvesting operations not only on the Prairies, but in British Columbia also.

# CONDITION OF FIELD CROPS, JULY 31, 1933.

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, 1933 and July 31, 1932 within brackets: Spring wheat 57 (77, 88); oats 67 (84, 90); barley 65 (84, 87); spring rye 55 (73, 91); peas 82 (93, 91); beans 75 (86, 92); buckwheat 82 (92, 97); mixed grains 76 (88, 95); flaxseed 43 (69, 79); corn for husking 78 (89, 90); potatoes 84 (95, 95); turnips, etc. 80 (91, 94); fodder corn 81 (89, 90); sugar beets 83 (94, 95); pasture 77 (89, 93).

For the Prairie Provinces, the condition of the principal crops on the same dates is as follows: Manitoba - spring wheat 69 (85, 92); oats 66 (85, 87); barley 63 (83, 84); spring rye 75 (88, 89); flaxseed 67 (81, 83); Saskatchewan - spring wheat 52 (74, 83); oats 55 (78, 83); barley 61 (81, 83); spring rye 43 (72, 87); flaxseed 38 (67, 77). Alberta - spring wheat 61 (79, 97); oats 61 (81, 94); barley 64 (85, 93); spring rye 59 (69, 98); flaxseed 52 (75, 90).

# YIELD OF FALL WHEAT, FAIL RYE AND HAY AND CLOVER MEADOWS.

The total yield of fall wheat in Canada is now estimated at 14,143,000 bushels from 559,000 acres, a yield per acre of 25.3 bushels, as compared with 15,062,000 bushels from 536,000 acres, a yield per acre of 28.1 bushels, in 1932.

Fall rye in Canada shows a yield of 5,104,000 bushels from 434,900 acres, as compared with 7.132,000 bushels from 613,900 acres in 1932, the yields per acre being 11.7 bushels and 11.6 bushels respectively.

For hay and clover, a total yield of 11,093,000 tons from 8,777,700 acres is shown, as compared with 13,559,000 tons from 8,811,600 acres in 1932, the average yields per acre being 1.26 tons in 1933 and 1.54 tons in 1932. The total yield from the first cutting of alfalfa is estimated at 1,194,000 tons from 701.600 acres, a yield per acre of 1.70 tons, as compared with 1.79 tons, the average yield per acre from the first cutting in 1932.

# CHARTS SHOWING THE CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES AT JUNE 30 AND JULY 31, 1933 AND JULY 31, 1932.

Charts are presented on the last three pages of this report showing the condition of spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces by Crop Districts at the abovementioned dates. The same patterns are employed for the two 1933 dates, but in making comparisons with the 1932 condition allowance should be made for a slight difference in patterns.

For the fifth successive year, wheat prospects declined during the month of July. Compared with conditions at the end of June, the decline amounted to over 26 per cent, being least in Manitoba (19 per cent) and greatest in Saskatchewan (30 per cent). The decline during July in Alberta was 23 per cent and the condition at July 31 indicates one of the lowest average yields per acre in the history of this province.

#### Manitoba .-

Excepting Crop Districts 13 and 14 in the extreme north-west of the province (with a very limited wheat area), the entire wheat acreage of Manitoba declined during the month of July. The declines were most severe in the south-west corner and along the southern boundary - in Crop Districts 1, 2 and 3. These three districts contain nearly 60 per cent of the provincial wheat acreage. The four west-central Crop Districts (7, 8, 9 and 10), which contain most of the remaining wheat acreage, declined in condition from 7 to 12 points during the month.

## Sasketchewan .-

In every Crop District of Saskatchewan, the condition of the spring wheat crop declined during July. During the month of July, damage due to drought, high temperatures and grasshoppers was greatest in Crop Districts 1, 3, 6 and 7. Crop District 1 in the south-east declined from a condition of 85 at June 30 to 55 at July 31. Grasshopper damage was most prevalent in this area. The Regina-Weyburn District (No. 2) held up much better, falling only from 91 to 78 during the month and therefore has slightly higher promise than at the same date last year. Eastern and northern townships have the best crops in this District. The large south-central District (No. 3), which has over 3½ million acres in wheat, suffered severely from drought and the condition figure fell from 61 to 32 during July. Crop District 4 in the south-west was ravaged by June drought, but during July, depreciated further from 59 to 44. Wheat in Crop District 5 (East-central)

- 7 -

held up surprisingly well during July, benefiting greatly from scattered showers. This is the only important wheat-producing district in the west with near-average prospects; the condition at July 31 being 99. Crop Districts 6 and 7, containing about 4 million acres of wheat, showed great declines in condition due to prolonged heat and drought. Crop District 7 shared with a neighboring district of Alberta the doubtful distinction of having the lowest condition in the West. Crop District 8 in the north-east declined moderately in condition, but Crop District 9 in the north-west fell greatly - from 95 to 72.

#### Alberta .-

Judged by condition at July 31, the average wheat yield for Alberta will be one of the lowest, if not the lowest, on record for that province. This is mainly due to lack of rain in southern and east-central districts where the wheat acreage is most concentrated. Less than half an average crop is indicated for Crop Districts 1-7 which have 5.1 million acres seeded to wheat. Prospects at July 31 were for below-average crops in the remainder of the province.

During the month of July, depreciation was most marked in Crop Districts 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10. In the north-western and northern districts, higher moisture reserves supported the crops during the dry periods.

Crop Districts 1 and 3 in the south-east declined only slightly because of heavy local showers, which relieved the crops, particularly along the Foremost line. Crop Districts 2, 4 and 5 suffered from extreme drought. Crop District 4 was visited by a heavy frost which caught wheat in the flower or early filling stages, reducing both grade and yield. Crop District 5 fell in condition from 46 to 23 during the month. The northern and western Crop Districts (9-17) show wheat prospects to be about 5 to 19 per cent below average.

Comparing condition figures at the end of July in 1932 and 1933 and allowing for the reduction in acreage, 1933 prospects are over 39 per cent lower. The decline in condition during July 1932 was only 10.7 per cent compared with 26.3 per cent this year.

## 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 are now available. As compared with 1932, the figures reveal a decrease of 1,218,000 acres or 4.6 per cent for wheat, while oats increased by 412,000 acres or 4.8 per cent. Barley showed a decrease of 3.9 per cent and rye 26 per cent, while the area under flaxseed showed the marked reduction of 47 per cent, or 209,800 acres. The acreages are as follows, with the figures for 1932 within brackets: Three Prairie Provinces - wheat 25,177,000 (26,395,000); oats 8,945,000 (8,533,000); barley 3,032,000 (3,154,100); rye 519,700 (706,200); flaxseed 235,900 (445,700). Manitoba - wheat 2,536,000 (2,651,000); oats 1,504,000 (1,463,500); barley 1,173,000(1,123,300); rye 45,700 (40,600); flaxseed 20,200 (49,300). Saskatchewan-wheat 14,743,000 (15,543,000); oats 4,571,000 (4,364,700); barley 1,228,000 (1,329,500); rye 305,000 (482,500); flaxseed 205,000 (381,200). Alberta - wheat 7,898,000 (8,201,000); oats 2,870,000 (2,704,800); barley 631,000 (701,300); rye 169,000 (183,100); flaxseed 10,700 (15,200).

Areas Sown to the Principal Grain Crops in the Prairie Provinces in 1933, as compared with 1932.

Province		Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxgeed
		acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Mani to ba	1932 1933	2,651,000	1,463,500	1,123,300	40,600	49,300
Saskatchewan	1932 1933	15,543,000	4,364,700	1,329,500	482,500	381,200 205,000
Alberta	1932 1933	8,201,000	2,704,800 2,870,000	701,300 631,000	183,100	15,200 10,700
Total Prairie Provinces	1932 1933	26,395,000 25,177,000	8,533,000 8,945,000	3,154,100 3,032,000	706,200 519,700	445.700 235,900

Condition of Field Crops at July 31, 1933, compared with May 31 and June 30,







