

22-002

no. 24

1941

C.R. No. 16
1941

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by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, M.P.,

Minister of Trade and Commerce

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

DOMINION BUREAU
\$2.00 per year.

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Ottawa, August 8, 1941, 3 p.m.- The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues today a bulletin giving (1) the condition of field crops on July 31, expressed numerically in percentages of the long-time average yields per acre and (2) a preliminary estimate of the production of fall wheat, fall rye and alfalfa (first cutting). The figures are compiled from returns of the Bureau's corps of crop correspondents, with the exception of the wheat condition figures in the Prairie Provinces which are based on weather developments to July 31.

SUMMARY

Further deterioration in Saskatchewan and Alberta, with only minor changes in the other provinces, resulted in a general reduction in crop conditions for Canada as a whole. High temperatures and below-normal precipitation were mainly responsible for the reduced prospects at July 31 as compared with June 30. The spring wheat crop is estimated at 72 per cent of normal for the Dominion as a whole and the figures for Saskatchewan and Alberta are even lower. Above-average conditions are reported in Manitoba. Feed grains are below average in all provinces, and seriously so in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Ontario corn is the only crop showing better condition than a year previously. The potato crop generally is eleven per cent below average, but is close to normal in the Maritime Provinces. Haying operations are now largely completed and a below-average crop was harvested in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. Pastures are relatively good in the Maritimes, Manitoba and British Columbia, but are in need of rain in the other provinces.

The production of fall wheat for 1941 is estimated at 16,417,000 bushels compared with the 1940 crop of 22,099,000 bushels. The decrease was largely due to reduced acreage although the yield was also below that of a year ago. Fall rye production for the whole of Canada is estimated at 10,644,000 bushels, an increase of 287,000 bushels over last year's crop. The total yield of the first cutting of alfalfa in 1941 is placed at 1,453,000 tons compared with 1,898,000 tons last year.

In the Maritime Provinces the condition of most crops was well maintained in July and was not far short of the long-time average at the end of the month. Slight improvement occurred in grain crops in New Brunswick with little change in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Hay and clover was above average in Prince Edward Island but slightly below in the other two provinces. The potato crop improved somewhat in all three provinces. Pasture conditions are relatively good and particularly so in Prince Edward Island.

A slight improvement took place in the condition of grain crops in Quebec, although there was a sharp drop in the figure for hay and clover and a moderate reduction in pasture conditions due to lack of rainfall. Haying has been completed in most sections of the province but has been delayed by rains in the north-east. Harvesting has commenced in many localities and while the straw is short, yields are generally promising.

Very little change occurred in the condition of crops in Ontario during July except in the case of corn where a substantial improvement took place. Conditions generally are far below normal and yields are expected to be below those of 1940. Fall wheat has been harvested with an average of 26.1 bushels per acre and the quality is very good. The bulk of the early seeded spring crops is now cut, and average yields are estimated at about 22 per cent below normal. The hay crop was light and pastures are again in need of further rains.

The condition of the wheat crop in Manitoba remains excellent although some decline in the condition of other grains is recorded at the end of July. Although somewhat below normal, prospects in Manitoba are well above those at the same date of 1940 and are by far the best of the Prairie Provinces. In Saskatchewan further serious deterioration occurred during July as a result of high temperatures and low precipitation. The conditions continue to be fair to good in the south-eastern, Regina-Weyburn, and north-eastern districts and on the heavy soils of the west-central area. Prospects in the remainder of the province range from near failures to only light crops. Hay and clover and pastures also suffered during July and the condition figures are far below normal. Similar conditions prevailed in Alberta where a further sharp reduction in prospects occurred during the month of July. All grain crops, fodder and pastures are much below average. In many areas harvesting operations are now under way.

Only minor changes occurred in crop conditions in British Columbia during June. Most crops were close to or above normal, although pasture conditions were six per cent below the long-time average.

Condition of Field Crops, July 31, 1941

For all Canada, the condition of field crops at July 31, 1941, expressed as percentages of the long-time average yields per acre, was as follows, with the condition at June 30, 1941, and July 31, 1940, within brackets: Spring wheat 72 (80, 105); oats 78 (87, 88); barley 73 (89, 84); spring rye 63 (86, 85); peas 83 (86, 93); beans 86 (89, 92); buckwheat 86 (85, 95); mixed grains 84 (84, 97); flaxseed 80 (87, 85); corn for husking 96 (89, 83); potatoes 89 (93, 95); turnips, etc. 89 (87, 94); hay and clover 80 (85, 98); fodder corn 89 (87, 86); sugar beets 92 (98, 94); pasture 79 (83, 99).

For the Prairie Provinces, the condition of the principal grain crops at the same dates was as follows: Manitoba - Wheat 123 (121, 124); oats 92 (98, 75); barley 89 (97, 75); spring rye 90 (95, 79); flaxseed 92 (97, 86). Saskatchewan - Wheat 65 (71, 101); oats 55 (82, 74); barley 60 (81, 73); spring rye 57 (92, 79); flaxseed 77 (83, 81). Alberta - Wheat 65 (80, 104); oats 64 (89, 99); barley 64 (90, 99); spring rye 64 (87, 97); flaxseed 74 (91, 96).

PRODUCTION OF FALL WHEAT, FALL RYE AND ALFALFA

The first estimate places the production of fall wheat in Canada in 1941 at 16,417,000 bushels from 629,000 acres, a yield per acre of 26.1 bushels, as compared with 22,099,000 bushels from 775,400 acres in 1940, a yield per acre of 28.5 bushels.

Fall rye in Canada in 1941 is estimated to have yielded 10,644,000 bushels from 800,400 acres, as compared with 10,357,000 bushels from 785,600 acres in 1940, yields per acre of 13.3 and 13.2 bushels respectively.

The first cutting of alfalfa yielded 1,453,000 tons from 1,004,600 acres in 1941, a yield per acre of 1.45 tons, as compared with 1,898,000 tons from 1,031,700 acres or 1.84 tons per acre in 1940.

CHARTS SHOWING THE CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

AT JULY 31, AND JUNE 30, 1941, AND JULY 31, 1940

The charts on the last two pages of this report offer a comparison of the wheat condition by crop districts on the above-mentioned dates. The condition figures for each of the three dates shown are based upon an analysis of weather factors in relation to wheat yields.

The condition of the Manitoba wheat crop at July 31 was slightly better than at June 30, with actual rainfall somewhat more favourable than normal but partially offset by above-normal temperatures during July. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, rainfall on the average during July was approximately normal, but extreme temperatures during the third week of the month reduced the prospective wheat yields in each province. For Manitoba, the provincial condition figure advanced from 121 to 123, but in Saskatchewan the condition figure declined from 71 to 65, while that for Alberta dropped from 80 to 65. Because of differences in the long-time yields per acre in the two provinces, the Alberta condition figure of 65 represents a higher prospective yield per acre than does the Saskatchewan figure of 65.

Manitoba

During July weather conditions were slightly more favourable than normal in a majority of crop districts, although small declines in condition were experienced in Crop Districts 1, 3, 8 and 10. In District 6 in the south-east a further decline in condition was experienced during July, indicating by far the lowest condition of any part of the province. For Manitoba as a whole, prospects at July 31 were almost up to those at the same date last year.

Saskatchewan

South-eastern and south-central districts of the province enjoyed better than normal weather conditions during July, and July 31 conditions showed an appreciable improvement in Districts 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3AS, 3AN, and 3ES. With the exception of Districts 4A and 6A, all the remaining districts in the province experienced further deterioration during July. Prospects for the province as a whole are sharply reduced from those of last year.

Alberta

All seventeen districts of Alberta showed further deterioration during July as the result of extreme temperatures. The mean temperature for the month was the highest since July 1936. The poorest districts are 5 and 7 along the Saskatchewan boundary, while the dry area extends west to include Districts 8 and 9, and north to include Districts 10 and 13. Prospects in the Peace River area are the best in the province. Yields in Alberta as a whole will be much lower than those of 1940.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. These settlers found a land of vast resources and potential, but they also found a land that was already inhabited by a diverse and rich culture of Native Americans. The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for independence, the fight for equality, and the pursuit of a better life for all.

THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

The struggle for independence was a long and difficult process. It began with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. These settlers found a land of vast resources and potential, but they also found a land that was already inhabited by a diverse and rich culture of Native Americans. The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for independence, the fight for equality, and the pursuit of a better life for all.

THE FIGHT FOR EQUALITY

The fight for equality was a long and difficult process. It began with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. These settlers found a land of vast resources and potential, but they also found a land that was already inhabited by a diverse and rich culture of Native Americans. The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for independence, the fight for equality, and the pursuit of a better life for all.

THE PAST

The past is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. These settlers found a land of vast resources and potential, but they also found a land that was already inhabited by a diverse and rich culture of Native Americans. The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for independence, the fight for equality, and the pursuit of a better life for all.

THE PRESENT

The present is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. These settlers found a land of vast resources and potential, but they also found a land that was already inhabited by a diverse and rich culture of Native Americans. The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for independence, the fight for equality, and the pursuit of a better life for all.

THE FUTURE

The future is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. These settlers found a land of vast resources and potential, but they also found a land that was already inhabited by a diverse and rich culture of Native Americans. The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for independence, the fight for equality, and the pursuit of a better life for all.

1. - Condition of Field Crops at July 31, 1941, as compared with May 31, and June 30, 1941, and with July 31, 1940. (100 = long-time average yield per acre).

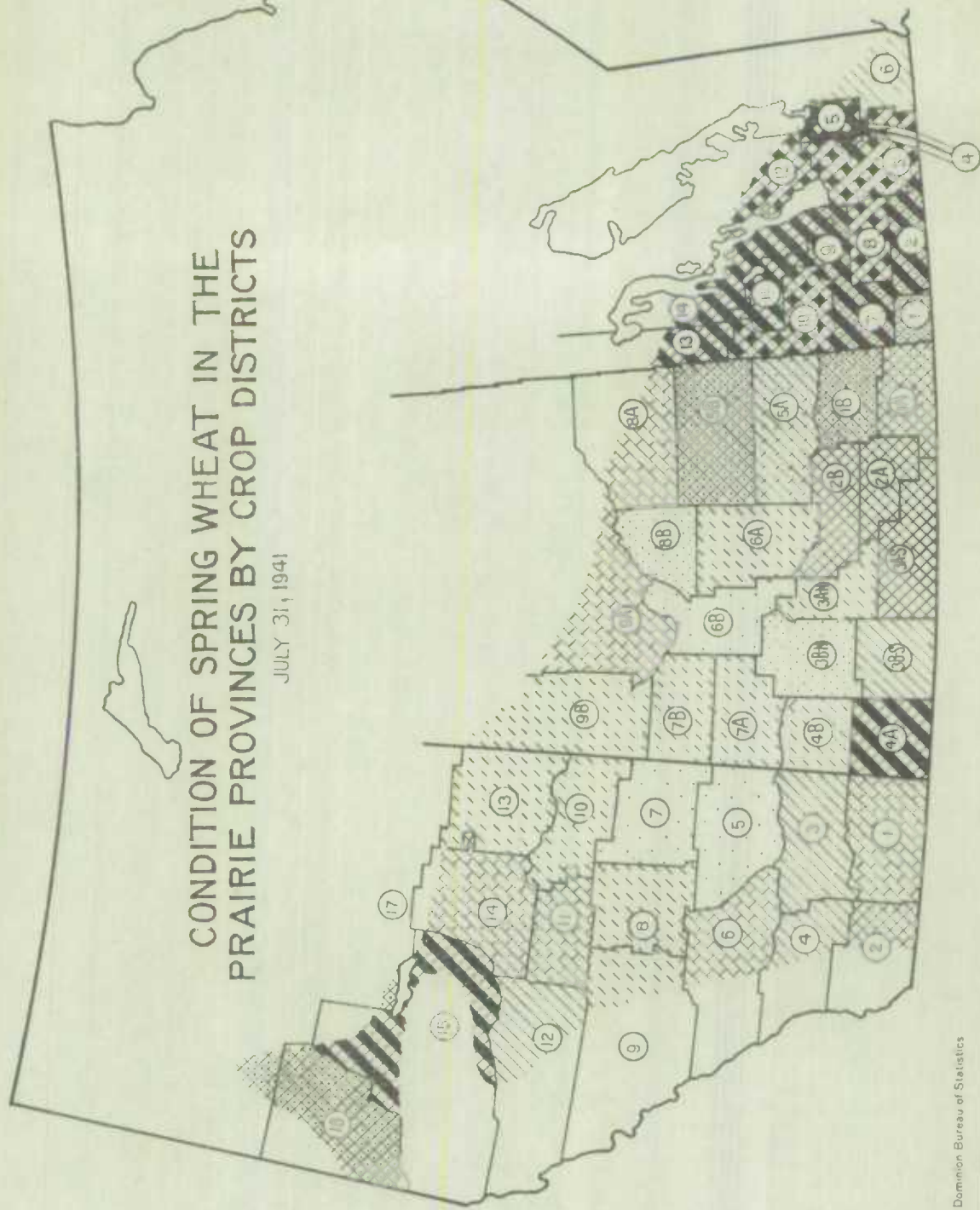
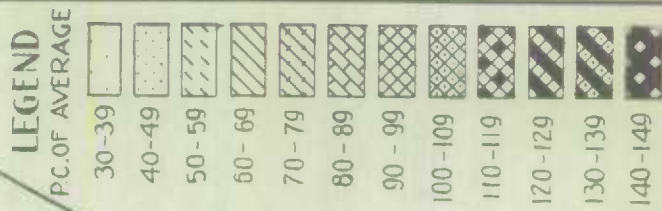
Province and crop	July 31 1940	May 31 1941	June 30 1941	July 31 1941	Province and crop	July 31 1940	May 31 1941	June 30 1941	July 31 1941
P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.
Canada -					Ontario -				
Spring wheat ^{1/}	105	98	80	72	Spring wheat	96	94	78	79
Oats	88	94	87	72	Oats	98	94	77	78
Barley	84	93	89	73	Barley	94	91	79	78
Spring rye	85	95	86	63	Peas	92	94	81	76
Peas	93	97	86	83	Beans	92	-	88	85
Boans	92	-	89	86	Buckwheat	95	-	78	78
Buckwheat	95	-	85	86	Mixed grains	98	92	80	81
Mixed grains	97	94	84	84	Flaxseed	95	-	81	82
Flaxseed	85	-	87	80	Corn, husking	83	-	89	96
Corn, husking	83	-	89	96	Potatoes	93	-	86	84
Potatoes	95	-	93	89	Turnips, etc.	94	-	80	83
Turnips, etc.	94	-	87	89	Hay and clover	105	91	66	71
Hay and clover	98	95	85	80	Fodder corn	85	-	84	87
Fodder corn	86	-	87	89	Sugar beets	98	-	97	93
Sugar beets	94	-	98	92	Pasture	104	88	67	69
Pasture	99	94	83	79	Manitoba -				
P. E. Island -					Spring wheat ^{2/}	124	128	121	123
Spring wheat	99	100	99	94	Oats	75	95	98	92
Oats	99	93	98	97	Barley	75	94	97	89
Barley	98	92	97	97	Spring rye	79	93	95	90
Buckwheat	92	-	94	94	Peas	87	95	96	92
Mixed grains	97	101	97	98	Buckwheat	72	-	95	91
Potatoes	97	-	92	94	Mixed grains	80	93	97	91
Turnips, etc.	96	-	95	101	Flaxseed	86	-	97	92
Hay and clover	99	104	100	103	Potatoes	85	-	97	94
Fodder corn	96	-	97	93	Turnips, etc.	82	-	95	93
Pasture	101	102	103	108	Hay and clover	67	103	105	101
Nova Scotia -					Fodder corn	84	-	96	98
Spring wheat	96	100	98	96	Sugar beets	82	-	101	96
Oats	100	89	95	98	Pasture	75	106	108	95
Barley	99	86	96	96	Saskatchewan -				
Buckwheat	95	-	98	98	Spring wheat ^{2/}	101	92	71	65
Mixed grains	98	77	91	98	Oats	74	94	82	55
Potatoes	97	-	95	98	Barley	73	94	81	60
Turnips, etc.	97	-	97	96	Spring rye	79	96	92	57
Hay and clover	102	101	96	96	Mixed grains	74	97	90	61
Fodder corn	94	-	96	96	Flaxseed	81	-	83	77
Pasture	99	99	98	97	Potatoes	90	-	89	71
New Brunswick -					Turnips, etc.	88	-	87	71
Spring wheat	96	95	97	99	Hay and clover	76	98	88	75
Oats	97	96	95	99	Fodder corn	86	-	91	83
Barley	97	98	96	98	Pasture	82	99	83	66
Beans	94	-	97	97	Alberta -				
Buckwheat	97	-	94	94	Spring wheat ^{2/}	104	98	80	65
Mixed grains	99	102	99	100	Oats	99	91	89	64
Potatoes	100	-	96	98	Barley	99	92	90	64
Turnips, etc.	97	-	94	96	Spring rye	97	94	87	64
Hay and clover	98	101	96	99	Peas	100	86	93	83
Fodder corn	93	-	96	96	Beans	97	-	90	83
Pasture	99	100	99	99	Mixed grains	99	88	89	65
Quebec -					Flaxseed	96	-	91	74
Spring wheat	96	100	94	97	Potatoes	103	-	93	73
Oats	95	102	96	94	Turnips, etc.	100	-	89	73
Barley	95	101	94	96	Hay and clover	100	81	83	76
Spring rye	97	99	94	97	Fodder corn	92	-	87	79
Peas	96	104	97	97	Sugar beets	95	-	98	88
Beans	94	-	96	94	Pasture	103	81	84	68
Buckwheat	95	-	95	95	British Columbia -				
Mixed grains	96	101	96	97	Spring wheat	91	99	101	99
Flaxseed	97	-	91	94	Oats	89	99	102	99
Potatoes	99	-	97	95	Barley	89	98	99	98
Turnips, etc.	97	-	96	95	Spring rye	90	102	103	100
Hay and clover	98	97	92	78	Peas	92	102	103	102
Fodder corn	89	-	94	92	Boans	100	-	104	102
Pasture	98	96	87	81	Mixed grains	96	100	101	99
					Flaxseed	100	-	102	100
					Potatoes	92	-	98	96
					Turnips, etc.	87	-	98	96
					Hay and clover	90	101	101	101
					Fodder corn	95	-	96	97
					Pasture	83	101	102	94

1/ Includes condition figures for Prairie Provinces based on weather factors.

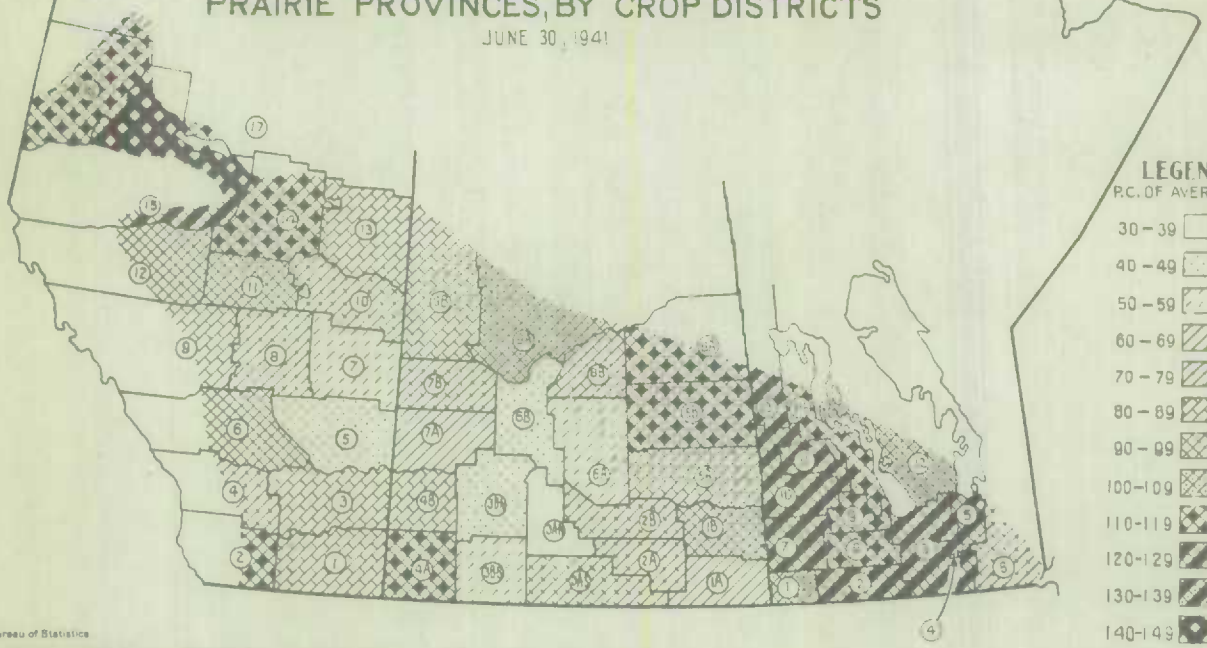
2/ Condition figures based on weather factors.

CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES BY CROP DISTRICTS

JULY 31, 1941



CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY CROP DISTRICTS JUNE 30, 1941

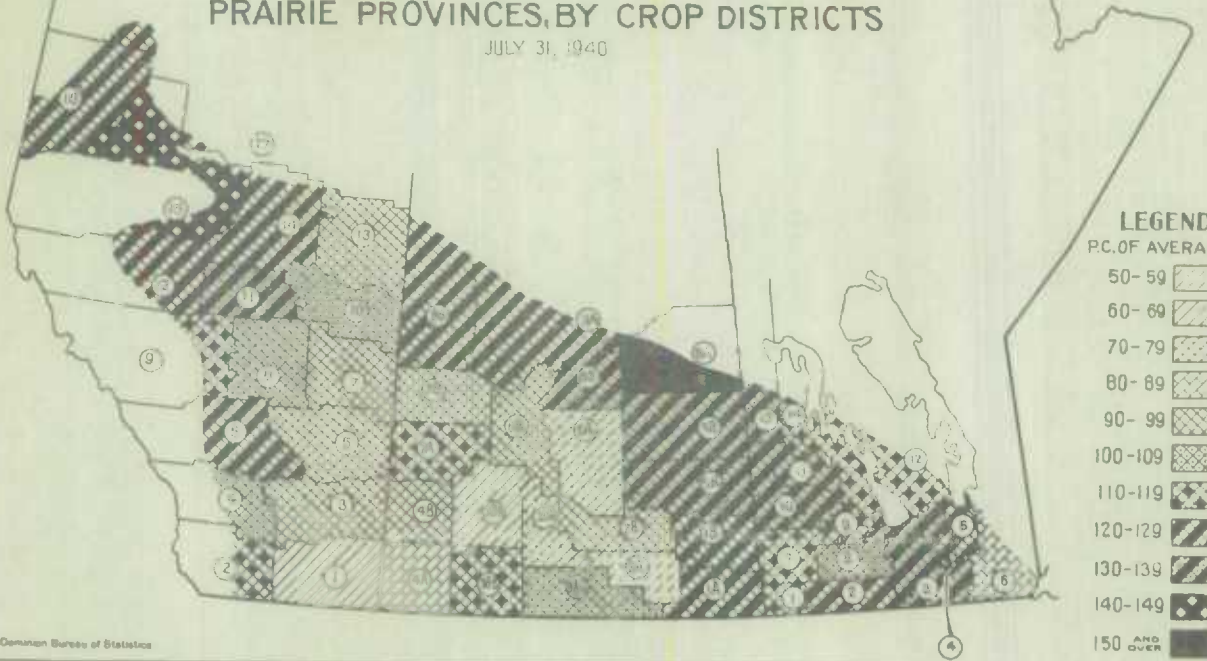


LEGEND
P.C. OF AVERAGE

30-39	[light stippling]
40-49	[diagonal lines \]
50-59	[diagonal lines /]
60-69	[cross-hatch]
70-79	[diagonal lines \]
80-89	[diagonal lines /]
90-99	[cross-hatch]
100-109	[diagonal lines \]
110-119	[diagonal lines /]
120-129	[cross-hatch]
130-139	[diagonal lines \]
140-149	[diagonal lines /]

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

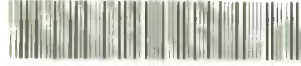
CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, BY CROP DISTRICTS JULY 31, 1940



LEGEND
P.C. OF AVERAGE

50-59	[diagonal lines \]
60-69	[diagonal lines /]
70-79	[cross-hatch]
80-89	[diagonal lines \]
90-99	[diagonal lines /]
100-109	[cross-hatch]
110-119	[diagonal lines \]
120-129	[diagonal lines /]
130-139	[cross-hatch]
140-149	[diagonal lines \]
150 AND OVER	[solid black]

Dominion Bureau of Statistics



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