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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - CANADA  
AGRICULTURAL BRANCH

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Ottawa, June 9, 1932, 4 p.m. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues to-day a report on the numerical condition of field crops in Canada at the end of May as compiled from the returns of the Bureau's corps of crop correspondents.

CONDITION OF FIELD CROPS, MAY 31, 1932.

In the Maritime and Eastern Provinces, the condition figures of all crops (with the exception of fall wheat in Ontario) are below those of 1931. In the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, the condition of all crops is much higher than the low figures of May, 1931.

Because of heavier precipitation, the grain crops all show a notable improvement in prospects over 1931, while the cold, backward spring has led to lower condition of hay and pasture crops in Canada.

The improvement in the prospects of the western grain crops compared with 1931 is notable. In Manitoba and Alberta, the crop promise is particularly higher than in 1931, with Saskatchewan still affected in some degree by three successive years of drought.

Expressed in percentages of the long-time average yields per acre, the condition of the principal field crops on May 31, 1932, for all Canada was as follows, with the figures of condition on the same date in 1931 within brackets: Fall wheat 100 (97); spring wheat 96 (80); all wheat 96 (81); oats 95 (88); barley 93 (85); fall rye 86 (72); spring rye 95 (86); all rye 88 (76); peas 96 (98); mixed grains 95 (99); hay and clover 91 (98); alfalfa 97 (100); pasture 91 (97).

In the Prairie Provinces, the condition of the principal cereal crops on May 31, 1932 was as follows, the corresponding figures for 1931 being given within brackets: Manitoba-wheat 98 (89); oats 94 (87); barley 93 (86); rye 94 (87). Saskatchewan-wheat 92 (77); oats 90 (76); barley 90 (77); rye 83 (70). Alberta-wheat 102 (84); oats 101 (85); barley 99 (87); rye 99 (83).

Weather Conditions Since June 1.-

In all parts of Canada, the weather has been more favourable for crop and pasture growth in the past nine days. In the Maritime Provinces and eastern Quebec, there has been more precipitation, with general rains on the 7th and 8th of June. Temperatures have also been slightly higher, although continued warm weather is badly needed. In Ontario, the weather has been dull and showery, with highly variable temperatures. In the West, there have been heavy rains to help the moisture situation over practically the entire agricultural area. The cool weather and lack of high winds have enabled the grain crops to secure a healthy root system. Warm weather is now necessary to stimulate above-ground growth. There has also been some improvement in the backward season of British Columbia.

CHARTS SHOWING CONDITION OF SPRING WHEAT BY CROP DISTRICTS.-

On the last two pages of this report, charts of the condition of spring wheat at May 31 in 1931 and 1932 are printed. It should be noted that the patterns used to represent similar condition are not exactly comparable between the two years, but a comparison of the two charts emphasizes the higher condition and the greater uniformity of the 1932 crop.

Only one relatively unimportant district of Manitoba showed a condition figure of 100 or higher at the end of May, 1931, while at the same date in 1932, practically the entire wheat area of Alberta promised a yield higher than the long-time average. Districts 14 of Manitoba and 7 of Saskatchewan were also above 100 in condition. The greatest improvement in condition over 1931, is shown in the plains area of Saskatchewan, and in southeast and south-central Alberta. The great uniformity of crop promise in Manitoba is also a feature of this year, with the entire range in condition only from 90 to 102.





General Conditions at the End of May.

Prince Edward Island.-- The season is still backward and, with seeding of grain crops not yet completed, it is difficult to estimate condition. The early weeks of May were mostly dry and fine, helping farm operations and encouraging germination and early growth. The latter part of the month was cold and wet. Old meadows survived the winter well, but new meadows show considerable losses. Fruit trees showed promising bud and bloom development, but there was some winter-killing of strawberries. Warm weather would be welcome.

Nova Scotia.-- The backward conditions reported at the end of April have persisted. The dry, cold and clear weather of the first three weeks of May were favourable for work on the land but detrimental to germination and growth. The last week of May was cold and wet, with the added moisture causing better prospects. Warm weather is necessary to ensure good crops. Very few spring-sown crops are above ground as yet. Pastures are quite poor with considerable winter-killing. The apple bloom was moderate and was fortunately not far enough advanced in the season to be damaged by the numerous night frosts. Plums and strawberries will yield fair crops as frosts caused some damage.

New Brunswick.-- The crop season in this province is still two weeks later than usual. May was mostly cold and dry, but some improvement was noted at the end of the month due to a few days of rain and warmth. Hay lands, pasture, and grain crops show fair promise, but need rain. Apples were just blooming at the end of the month. Frosts killed some of the plum blossoms.

Quebec.-- The season is generally reported from ten days to two weeks later than last year. Cold, dry weather prevailing during the first three weeks of May delayed sowing and growth of hay and grass. Frost is reported to have caused slight damage to small fruits and vegetables in the last week of May. Weather conditions during the first week of June have been more favourable.

Ontario.-- Fall wheat and fall rye have made excellent growth during the past month and are showing prospects for a very satisfactory crop. Copious rainfall and warm weather have brought spring grains along and have considerably improved the condition of hay and clover crops and pastures which had suffered from a late start. Prospects are generally good for orchards and vegetables.

Manitoba.-- Most of the Manitoba correspondents reported that the crop outlook at the end of May was good, but that grasshoppers must be kept under control and that heavy well-distributed rains must fall to produce an average crop. In southwestern regions subsoil moisture was distinctly limited; dry, hot winds had depleted the topsoil and led to drifting in some districts. In eastern areas, the heavier rainfall of April and May resulted in better conditions. In northern districts, the crops are late but promising.

The first part of May was cold and there were some severe frosts which damaged garden crops. In the last two weeks of the month, temperatures averaged higher and there was a general rain on the 31st.

The early-sown wheat is most promising, but the germination and early growth of coarse grains were somewhat uneven due to the dry period in the middle of May. Weeds are proving troublesome because the late season caused a rush in seeding operations.

Saskatchewan.-- Reports from Saskatchewan are featured by the great improvement in the crop outlook compared with 1931. As in Manitoba, there was a dry period of two or three weeks before the general rains at the month-end. During this drought, the topsoil dried rapidly and some drifting occurred. Grasshoppers and cutworms began their depredations during this dry, warm period, but were checked by the subsequent rains. Recently, wireworms have also begun working in the crops. The sum total of damage, however, is very small compared with May, 1931. Crop promise in the drought areas of the south is 25 to 50 per cent higher than at the same time last year.

Alberta.-- Crop prospects in Alberta are rated as excellent to ideal. Seeding was held up by continued wet weather and the crops are from one to two weeks later than usual, but with warm weather, growth should be quick and uniform over the province. No complaints of any nature are reported in the region along the foothills and in the park belt, with moisture supplies ample and germination very even. Much of the coarse grains remained to be seeded at the end of the month. Some districts in

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the south-east and south-centre complain that moisture reserves are low, and in some of these areas, soil-drifting and cutworms have damaged crops. The cutworms and grasshoppers were checked by heavy rains at the end of May.

British Columbia.- Dull, cold showery weather has retarded growth generally. Crops, while backward, show good promise. Moisture conditions are satisfactory. The set of all tree fruits appears to be medium to heavy. Vegetables and small fruits promise good crops. Cutworms are causing severe damage to crops in some areas, onions, cucumbers and tomatoes suffering most.

Condition of Field Crops, May 31, 1930-31-32.

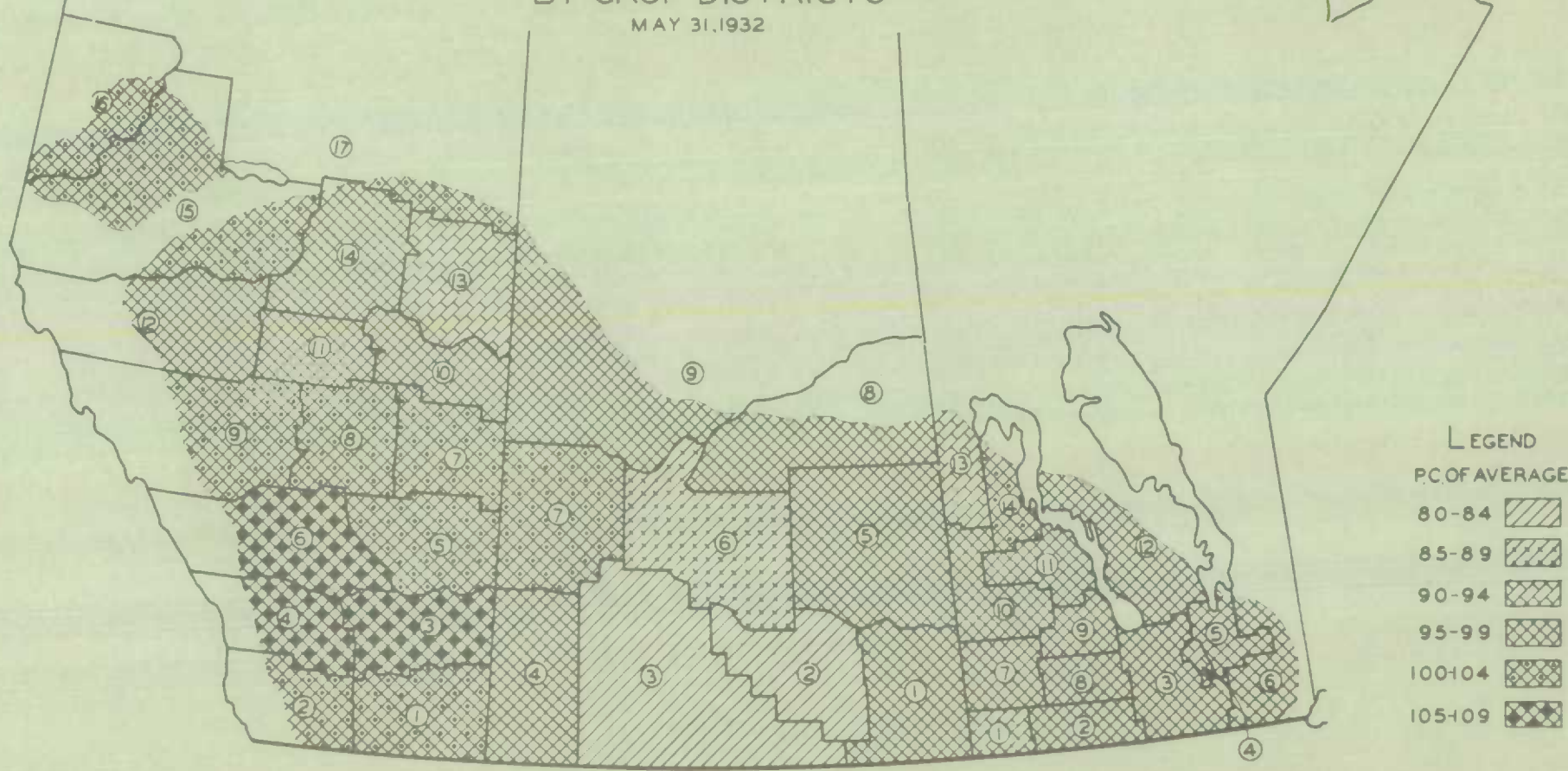
Note:- 100 = the long-time average yield per acre.

Field Crops	1930	1931	1932	Field Crops	1930	1931	1932
Canada	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	Manitoba	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Fall wheat	91	97	100	Spring wheat	93	89	98
Spring wheat	97	80	96	Oats	89	87	94
All wheat	97	81	96	Barley	95	86	93
Oats	95	88	95	Fall rye	96	87	95
Barley	97	85	93	Spring rye	94	88	91
Fall rye	95	72	86	All rye	95	87	94
Spring rye	93	86	95	Peas	101	94	95
All rye	95	76	88	Mixed grains	93	92	88
Peas	102	98	96	Hay and clover	105	80	89
Mixed grains	102	99	95	Alfalfa	96	88	95
Hay and clover	98	98	91	Pasture	99	76	91
Alfalfa	99	100	97				
Pasture	99	97	91				
P. E. Island				Saskatchewan			
Spring wheat	97	102	100	Spring wheat	97	77	92
Oats	98	101	100	Oats	92	76	90
Barley	97	101	100	Barley	97	77	90
Mixed grains	95	102	100	Fall rye	95	67	81
Hay and clover	94	108	100	Spring rye	95	83	91
Pasture	99	104	98	All rye	95	70	83
Nova Scotia				Peas	96	80	95
Spring wheat	94	102	99	Mixed grains	92	79	92
Oats	99	103	100	Hay and clover	91	68	88
Barley	95	101	98	Alfalfa	103	79	93
Mixed grains	98	102	98	Pasture	92	63	89
Hay and clover	90	105	97				
Pasture	93	101	93				
New Brunswick				Alberta			
Spring wheat	97	100	98	Fall wheat	97	79	93
Oats	101	102	98	Spring wheat	99	84	102
Barley	97	101	97	All wheat	98	84	102
Mixed grains	96	102	98	Oats	90	85	101
Hay and clover	94	106	94	Barley	96	87	99
Pasture	98	103	91	Fall rye	94	80	98
Quebec				Spring rye	96	87	101
Spring wheat	100	99	95	All rye	95	83	99
Oats	100	101	96	Peas	103	89	100
Barley	100	100	96	Mixed grains	95	89	100
Spring rye	98	99	91	Hay and clover	94	77	103
Peas	99	98	94	Alfalfa	95	84	98
Mixed grains	100	100	96	Pasture	94	75	106
Hay and clover	102	103	87				
Alfalfa	97	102	86				
Pasture	102	101	85				
Ontario				British Columbia			
Fall wheat	90	99	100	Fall wheat	93	101	98
Spring wheat	96	99	95	Spring wheat	96	97	99
All wheat	92	99	99	All wheat	95	98	99
Oats	102	100	95	Oats	91	98	98
Barley	102	99	95	Barley	96	96	99
Fall rye	95	97	96	Spring rye	93	97	99
Peas	105	98	97	Peas	94	98	98
Mixed grains	103	100	95	Mixed grains	96	99	97
Hay and clover	96	98	93	Hay and clover	97	98	98
Alfalfa	99	102	97	Alfalfa	97	98	100
Pasture	100	97	95	Pasture	98	98	99





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

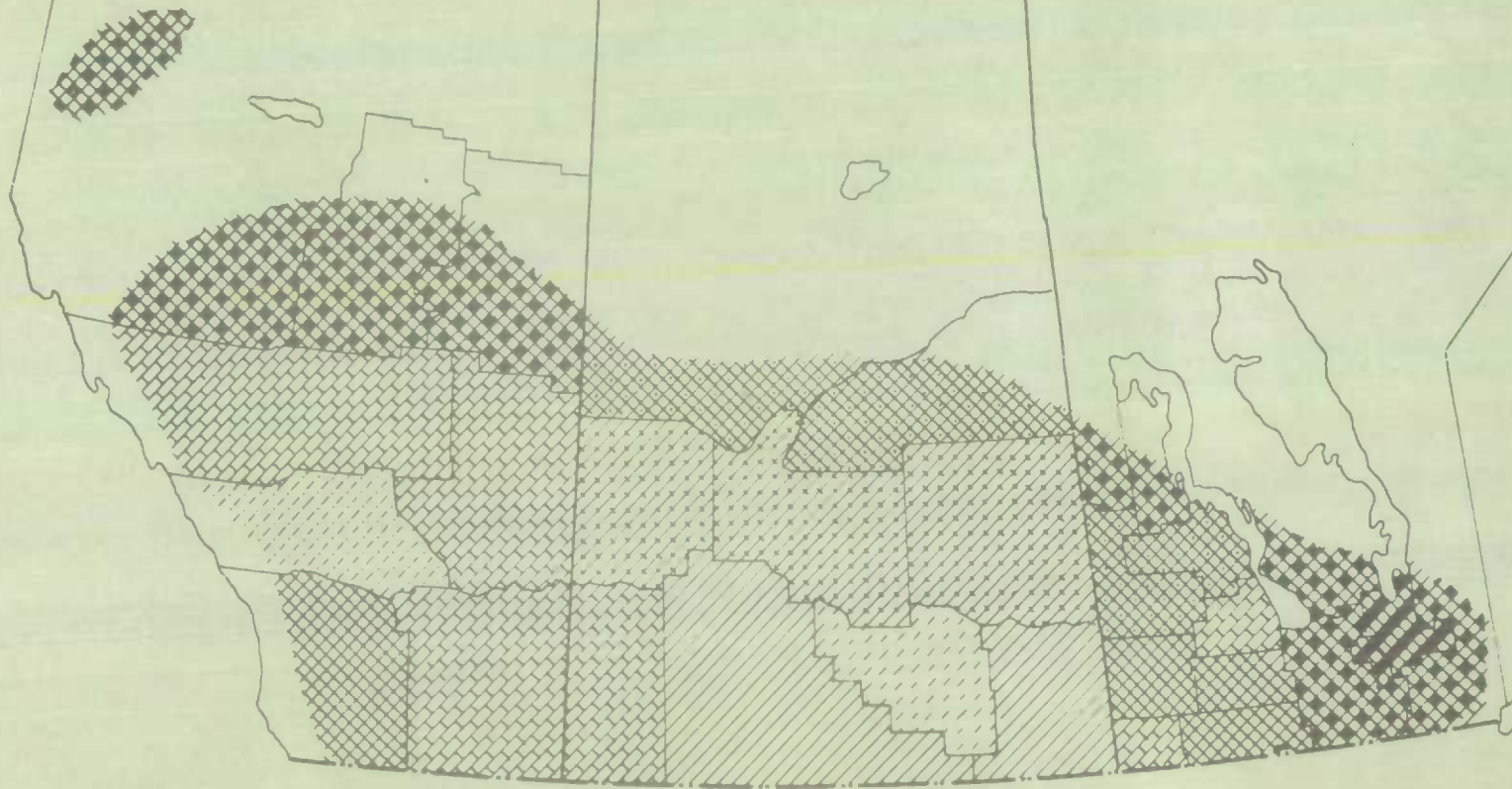
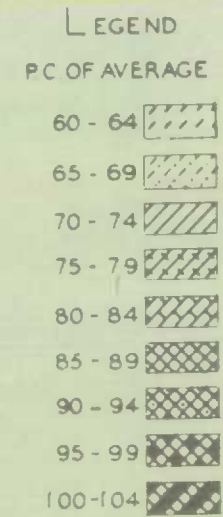






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