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四川榮昌

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CROP REPORTS

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經濟部中央農業實驗所為明瞭全國農業情形起見，特辦理全國農業情形調查估計。此種調查，包括各省主要農產之收穫豐歉，及各地農村經濟之興衰事實。現報告員人數達六千餘人，熱心協助；分佈區域至二十二省一千二百餘縣之廣。調查之結果，於每月十五日發表報告一次，以供關心農業者之參考。



The National Agricultural Research Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs has established a system of crop reporting in China for the forecast and estimate of crop production and for the study of rural economic changes that affect the nation's agricultural situation. The information contained in *Crop Reports* is furnished by more than 6,000 volunteer crop reporters located in approximately 1,200 *hsien* (counties) within twenty-two provinces. It is tabulated in the Department of Agricultural Economics and published monthly by the Bureau.

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1. 民國二十八年各省主要冬季
作物面積初步估計

本年冬作物面積初步估計，係根據去年（二十七年）十二月所調查之去年秋冬播種今年春夏收穫之作物種植面積，按縣推算而得。關於此項調查，共計收到表格一千二百五十八份，分佈於十二省五百零九縣，約佔總縣數百分之五十三。其他未經調查之各縣，則取各該省之平均比率，推算補入。（廣西省有調查表一百四十二份，分佈於六十六縣，均佔該省總縣數百分之七十。）

據甲表，本年我國十二省之冬作物面積估計：（甯夏青海二省作物尚未下種，廣西省不在總計內，故僅有十二省。）小麥為106,989,000市畝，約較去年（同十二省）增2%計2,223,000市畝；大麥為46,709,000市畝，約較去年減2%計730,000市畝；豌豆為30,010,000市畝，約較去年增4%計1,043,000市畝；蠶豆為28,489,000市畝，約較去年減1%計213,000市畝；油菜籽為42,547,000市畝，約較去年增5%計2,020,000市畝；燕麥為1,637,000市畝，約較去年減3%計48,000市畝；紫雲英為8,170,000市畝，約較去年減1%計113,000市畝。以上小麥油菜籽之面積，本年雖增加有限，然已達近年來之最高額；豌豆之面積，本年雖較去年略增，實則較以往各年仍屬低減；至大麥燕麥蠶豆紫雲英等之面積，本年雖較去年略減，然較以往各年尚屬相近，並無突如低降現象。故本年冬作物面積合計，共為264,551,000市畝，約佔耕地面積60%，為近年來冬作物面積之最高記錄。此外尚有耕地面積約20%（按夏作物面積佔耕地面積之百分率所推算）為其他次要作物及冬季休閒不種之地，頗足為將來提倡冬耕推廣冬作之用。本年廣東廣西二省冬作物面積之大量增加，已予吾人以一種暗示，即推廣冬作物面積之可能性甚大，並不若推廣夏作物面積之艱阻而受限制也。茲將本年種植面積與以前各年收穫面積之增減比較，列表如下：

1. Acreage of Winter Crops,
1938-39—First Estimate

The present preliminary estimate on the acreage of winter crops, 1938-39, is based on the reports made in December, 1938, for the acreage planted to various crops during the autumn or winter and to be harvested in the next spring or summer. The estimate was made by *hsien* (county) from 1,258 reports located in 509 *hsien* covering 12 provinces. The number of *hsien* reported constitutes about 53% of the total *hsien* included in this estimate, and for those *hsien* where information is not available, the ratio relatives for the province have been used. (A total of 142 reports had been received from 66 *hsien* in Kwangsi Province representing about 70% of the total *hsien* in that province).

According to Table A, the acreage of wheat planted in the twelve provinces (crops for Ninghsia and Tsinghai Provinces have not yet been planted, and for Kwangsi Province, not been included in the totals.) is estimated at 106,989,000 Shi mow, which is an increase of 2% or 2,223,000 Shi mow over that of the preceding year in the same twelve provinces; of barley at 46,709,000 Shi mow, a decrease of 2% or 730,000 Shi mow; of field peas at 30,010,000 Shi mow, an increase of 4% or 1,043,000 Shi mow; of broad beans at 28,489,000 Shi mow, a decrease of 1% or 213,000 Shi mow; of rapeseed at 42,547,000 Shi mow, an increase of 5% or 2,020,000 Shi mow; of oats at 1,637,000 Shi mow, a decrease of 3% or 48,000 Shi mow; and of Chinese clover (*Astragalus sinensis*) at 8,170,000 Shi mow, a decrease of 1% or 113,000 Shi mow. From above, the current increase of wheat and rapeseed acreages although is not very great, but they have made a record figure during recent years. The current increase of field pea acreage, however, is rather insignificant, since it is still below all that of the previous years. Barley, oats, broad beans, and Chinese clover all have a decreasing acreage for the current year as contrasted with the preceding year, but they are approximately the same with all that of the other preceding years. Consequently, the total acreage of winter crops estimated amounts to 264,551,000 Shi mow or approximately 60% of the total cultivated area in the twelve provinces. This is also a record figure during recent years. Based on what percentage of the cultivated area occupied by summer crops, there are at least another 20% of the cultivated area either planted to other minor crops not included in this estimate or left as winter fallow. These would be quite sufficient for the extensive planting of winter crops. The current expansion of crop acreages in Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces point to the future possibility of such a program. But in case of summer crops, it is rather difficult and restrictive. The following gives an idea of the acreage increase for the current year as contrasted with the previous years.



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本年面積與以前各年面積之比較

Acreage Comparisons Between the Current Year and the Past Several Years

作物	較二十七年之增減	較二十六年之增減	較二十五年之增減	較二十至二十四年五年平均之增減	Crops
	Compared with 1937-38	Compared with 1936-37	Compared with 1935-36	Compared with 1930-35 Average	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
小麥	+ 2	+ 6	+ 4	+ 12	Wheat
大麥	- 2	- 2	- 4	+ 0.2	Barley
豌豆	+ 4	- 0.1	- 6	- 1	Field Peas
蠶豆	- 1	- 5	+ 0.3	+ 7	Broad Beans
油菜籽	+ 5	+ 3	+ 4	+ 11	Rapeseed
燕麥	- 3	- 19	- 6	- 1	Oats
紫雲英	- 1	+ 0.1	- 0.04	-	Chinese Clover

據乙表，各省冬作面積增減之比較，本年小麥面積，除甘肅湖北四川雲南江西等五省稍有減少，其他均屬增加，尤以廣東增21%廣西增50%（該省不在總計內）為最堪注意。油菜籽之面積，各省均有普通增加現象，僅陝西浙江廣西三省略有減少。其他如大麥面積減少者僅有河南湖北四川雲南浙江等五省，豌豆面積減少者僅有河南雲南貴州江西福建等五省，蠶豆面積減少者僅有甘肅湖北雲南江西浙江福建等六省，餘則均增。

各省冬作面積增減之原因：廣東廣西二省以往冬作甚少，近因政府積極提倡冬耕，並因農產品價格高漲，故本年各種冬作面積一致增長，僅廣西之油菜籽因去年受虫害影響收成不佳，致今年略減。福建省亦因政府勵行冬耕，故小麥大麥均增，油菜籽因價高亦增，惟豌豆蠶豆則因虫害減種。浙江省因播種時天旱，致雖有政府提倡，價格高漲，亦僅有小麥豌豆略增。江西省亦受天旱影響，故僅油菜籽大麥等因價高略增。湖南省因政府督導及市場需要，故各種面積均增。貴州省因煙田面積改種，故各種面積均增，油菜籽因價高增加特多，僅豌豆因價賤略減。雲南省僅油菜籽因價高增種，餘則均因地濕下種困難而減。四川省之大小麥因糧價低落減種，油菜籽因價格高漲增種，蠶豆豌豆則因可供肥田及牲畜飼料亦增。湖北省僅

Table B gives by province the acreage change for the current year as contrasted with the previous year. The acreage of wheat is increasing in most of the provinces except with Kansu, Hupeh, Szechuan, Yunnan, and Kiangsi, which are decreasing. It is interesting to note here that Kwangtung has an increase of 21% and Kwangsi, 50% (figures for that province have not been included in the summary). The acreage of rapeseed too is increasing in most of the provinces with the exception of Shensi, Chekiang, and Kwangsi which are decreasing. As to the acreage of other crops, barley is decreasing in Honan, Hupeh, Szechuan, Yunnan, and Chekiang Provinces; field pea is decreasing in Honan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kiangsi, and Fukien Provinces; and broad bean is decreasing in Kansu, Hupeh, Yunnan, Kiangsi, Chekiang, and Fukien Provinces. But they are all increasing in the rest of the provinces.

The following are some of the reasons given for the acreage change in each province: In Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces, winter planting were not widely practiced in the past. It is due to government encouragement and rising farm prices that the current crop acreages in these two provinces have all been expanded. Only with rapeseed in Kwangsi Province, the current acreage has been reduced because of the insects attack in the previous year. In Fukien Province, wheat and barley acreage are increasing too due to government encouragement; rapeseed acreage is also increasing due to a high price; but for field peas and broad beans they are decreasing due to the insects attack in the previous years. Chekiang was affected by autumn drought, and eventually stimulations like government encouragement and rising farm prices for the increasing acreage were not effective, only wheat and field peas have some increase. Also in Kiangsi Province because of the autumn drought, only rapeseed and barley acreage are slightly increasing probably due to a high price. Hunan has a general increase of crop acreages due to both government encouragement and market demands. The elimination of poppy field in Kweichow Province gives place for a general acreage expansion there, and for rapeseed especially due to a high price, but for field peas, however, because of a low price the acreage has been reduced. Yunnan was affected by a wet season, and therefore the acreage of most crops are decreasing, except with rapeseed it is increasing because of a high price. The acreage of

油菜籽豌豆因市場需要略增，餘均因地濕下種困難而減。河南省亦因市場需要故小麥蠶豆略增。陝西省則因煙田面積改種，故小麥豌豆蠶豆均增。甘肅省因雨雪過多，故僅大麥豌豆略增。以上冬作面積增加之原因，可綜合為(一)政府之督導提倡，(二)市場需要及價格高漲，(三)煙田面積改種，(四)培養地力及增加飼料等四種。至於冬作面積減少之原因，不外乎(一)受水旱病蟲影響及(二)市場積滯價格低落等二種。

關於各省豌豆蠶豆面積之增加，就表面上並無何種特殊意義，似非為吾人所希望者，然為培養地力保持永久生產計，則此項荳類作物之增殖，正合目前增產計劃之步驟，在作物之輪栽制度中，稻麥棉玉米煙葉等作物消耗地力最甚，故必須間以荳類綠肥牧草等有培養地力作用之作物始可，否則損耗地力過甚，生產量自必逐漸低落。况荳類綠肥牧草等作物之增種，不僅可培養地力，且可供食料飼料，間接增加畜產，為農民開一極大富源。

本年各種冬作面積佔耕地面積之百分率，大致與往年相近，計十二省之耕地總面積為439,696,000市畝，內小麥佔24.3%，大麥佔10.6%，油菜籽佔9.7%，豌豆佔6.8%，蠶豆佔6.5%，紫雲英佔1.9%，燕麥佔0.4%，合計共為60.2%，計264,551,000市畝。如與往年相較，則本年之冬作面積較二十七年增1.6%，較二十六年增1.9%，較二十五年增0.7%，較二十年至二十四年之五年平均增6.9%，其增加率均在數百萬市畝以上。

wheat and barley in Szechuan Province are decreasing because of the falling prices, but of rapeseed it is increasing because of the rising price, and of broad beans and field peas they are increasing because of the requirements in soil conservation and feed production. In Hupoh Province, the acreage of most crops are decreasing due to a wet season in the planting time, only with rapeseed and field peas they are increasing because of the special market demand. It is also due to the market demand that the acreage of wheat and broad beans are increasing in Honan Province. The elimination of poppy field in Shensi Province gives place for the acreage expansion of wheat, broad beans, and field peas this year. Kansu was affected by a heavy rain and snow fall last autumn, consequently only barley and field pea acreages have some increase. In general, reasons for the increasing acreage as indicated above can be briefly summarized as (1) government encouragement, (2) special market demand and rising farm prices, (3) displacing of poppy field, and (4) soil conservation and feed production. And reasons for the decreasing acreage can be stated as (1) affected by flood, drought, insects and diseases, or (2) due to falling farm prices.

The acreage increase of field peas and broad beans in some of the provinces is nothing particular from the point view of general observers. But from the standpoint of soil conservation and permanent fertility maintenance, the acreage expansion of these leguminous crops is just what we want to do for the purpose of increased production. In the system of crop rotation, rice, wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, etc. are called soil depleting crops. These must rotate with soil building and soil conserving crops such as leguminous crops, green manure crops, pasture, etc. Otherwise there would be a danger of excessive soil depletion and consequently a declining of soil productivity. Moreover, the increased planting of such crops would have an increased supply of foods and feeds, and raising of more livestock as another source of farm income.

The total cultivated area for the twelve provinces amounts to 439,696,000 Shi mow, while the total crop acreages for the same twelve provinces amounts to 264,551,000 Shi mow or 60.2% of the total cultivated area. Among these, wheat constitutes 24.3%, barley 10.6%, rapeseed 9.7%, field peas 6.8%, broad beans 6.5%, Chinese clover 1.9%, and oats 0.4%. Although the percentage distribution of these crops is approximately the same during recent years, but the total acreage for the current year is considerably expanded. It has an increase of 1.6% over that of 1937-38, 1.9% over that of 1936-37, 0.7% over that of 1935-36, and 6.9% over that of 1930-35 average. The increase is no less than millions of Shi mow.

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1. 民國二十八年各省主要冬季作物面積
初步估計(續)
甲. 種植面積
(單位: 1,000 市畝)

f. Acreage of Winter Crops, 1938-39
—First Estimate (Cont'd)
A. Acreage Planted
(Unit: 1,000 Shi mow)

省名	報告縣數 No. of Hsien Reported	小麥 Wheat	大麥 Barley	豌豆 Field Peas	蠶豆 Broad Beans	油菜籽 Rapeseed	燕麥 Oats	紫雲英 Chinese Clover	Province
寧夏	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ninghsia
青海	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tsinghai
甘肅	24	7,653	1,678	1,326	312	1,017	550	—	Kansu
陝西	46	15,691	2,933	2,062	200	1,625	—	—	Shensi
河南	31	24,700	3,553	3,271	131	993	—	—	Honan
湖南	22	10,761	7,653	3,468	3,517	3,190	106	98	Hupeh
四川	119	18,679	12,628	10,481	9,067	9,977	906	702	Szechuan
貴州	41	4,199	2,095	2,028	5,854	2,019	—	—	Yunnan
雲南	38	3,382	2,599	1,285	1,263	3,605	—	—	Kweichow
湖北	35	3,999	2,215	2,040	3,891	6,719	—	1,051	Hunan
浙江	41	4,671	2,906	1,488	1,973	7,581	—	3,553	Kiangsi
江西	43	5,691	3,479	983	1,171	2,983	—	7,766	Chekiang
福建	41	4,233	1,869	752	177	1,258	—	—	Fukien
廣東	30	3,375	2,101	821	527	1,275	—	—	Kwangtung
廣西	66	1,935	1,279	837	736	1,164	—	23	Kwangsi
總計	509	106,939	46,709	30,010	28,489	42,547	1,637	8,170	Total
民國二十七年	469	104,766	47,439	28,967	28,702	40,527	1,685	8,283	1937-38
民國二十六年	530	100,508	47,790	30,041	29,922	41,265	2,011	8,159	1936-37
民國二十五年	427	103,282	48,526	31,874	28,402	40,737	1,740	8,173	1935-36
前五年平均(20—24)	—	95,939	46,609	30,403	26,706	39,490	1,659	—	1930-35 Average

註: 1. 寧夏青海兩省, 因屬春播區域, 上列各種作物, 在去年冬季尚未下種, 故未能調查統計一併列入。
2. 上列河南省僅包括五十四縣, 湖北省僅包括四十四縣, 浙江省僅包括五十四縣, 此外河南省尚有六十四縣, 湖北省尚有三十縣, 浙江省尚有二十一縣, 均因不獲調查, 暫未估計。
3. 察哈爾、綏遠、山西、湖北、山東、江蘇、安徽等省, 均因不獲調查, 暫未估計。
4. 湖南江西廣東等省之淪陷各縣, 近因不獲調查, 故用各該省之平均百分率推算補入, 以成完璧。
5. 上列二十七年、二十六年、二十五年、及前五年平均(20—24)所包括之十二省, 均與本年初步估計之十二省完全相同, 藉資比較。
6. * 廣西省各種作物面積數字, 均未加入「總計」內, 俾可與歷年互相比較。
7. 每市畝合 1.08507 舊制畝, 或 6.66667 公畝, 或 0.16474 英畝。

Note: 1. No estimate has been made for Ninghsia and Tsinghai Provinces, because they are located in the Spring Sown regions, and the crops there had not yet been planted.
2. There are still 64 hsien in Honan, 30 hsien in Hupeh, and 21 hsien in Chekiang not been included in the above estimate, because they are located in the war areas.
3. No acreage estimates have been made for Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi, Hopei, Shantung, Kiangsu, and Anhwei Provinces, because of the existing war conditions there.
4. Figures for Hunan, Kiangsi, and Kwangtung Provinces have been Supplemented with the acreage change of provincial averages in case of what is lacking in the present war areas.
5. The 12 provinces included in the totals for 1937-38, 1936-37, 1935-36, and 1930-35 average are the same as those for the present one.
6. * All figures for Kwangsi Province are not included in the totals for the purpose of yearly comparisons.
7. Each Shi mow is equivalent to 1.08507 Peking standard mow, or 6.66667 acres, or 0.16474 acres.

農情報告 第七卷 第三期

1. 民國二十八年各省主要冬季作物

面積初步估計(續完)

乙·本年面積當民國二十七年

面積之百分比

(二十七年面積=100)

1. Acreage of Winter Crops, 1938-39

—First Estimate (Cont'd)

B. As a Percentage of the 1937-38

Acreage

(Acreage of 1937-38=100)

省名	小麥 Wheat	大麥 Barley	豌豆 Field Peas	高粱 Broad Beans	油菜籽 Rapeseed	燕麥 Oats	紫花苜蓿 Chinese Clover	Province
寧夏	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ninghsia
青島	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tsinghai
甘肅	95	103	101	79	100	87	—	Kansu
陝西	106	107	115	104	97	99	—	Shensi
河南	109	98	96	107	100	—	—	Honan
湖北	99	98	110	87	110	112	104	Hupei
四川	96	93	108	112	106	103	100	Szechuan
雲南	94	95	96	96	112	—	—	Yunnan
貴州	102	104	97	103	110	—	—	Kweichow
湖南	103	114	105	101	105	—	81	Hunan
江西	93	107	87	88	105	—	99	Kiangsi
浙江	105	97	103	79	94	—	105	Chekiang
福建	107	104	95	96	101	—	—	Fukien
廣東	121	101	100	130	110	—	—	Kwangtung
廣西	150	114	110	103	92	—	98	Kwangsi
總計	102	93	104	99	105	97	99	Total

註：1. 上列各省今年當去年之百分比，係以各該省今年各項作物之總面積除以去年之總面積而求得。總計之求法亦同。

2. * 見甲表註 6。

Note: 1. The above planted acreage expressed as a percentage of the 1937-38 acreage was obtained directly by dividing the current acreage of each crop by the 1937-38 acreage of the same crop. The total for the 12 provinces were obtained the same as for the individual ones.

2. * See note 6 in the previous table.

2. 民國二十八年各省主要冬季作物

產量初步估計

本年冬作產量初步估計，係根據本年二月所調查之冬作生長狀況預料其將來收穫有十足年之幾成者。並根據初步估計之種植面積，按縣推算而得。關於此項收成調查，共計收到表格一千一百四十三份，分佈於十二省五百二十一縣，約佔總縣數百分之五十四。凡無調查之各縣，則以各該省之平均收成，另行推算補入。（廣西省有調查表一百五十九份，分佈於七十一縣，約佔該省總縣數百分之七十五。）

本年冬作生長優良，預測收成均在十足年之七成以上，復因面積增高，故對於將來收穫，大有超越歷年希望。根據甲表，本年十二省之冬作產量估計：小麥為 206,061,000 市担，約較去年(同十二省)增 6% 計 11,735,000 市担；大麥為 86,967,000 市担，約較去年增 2% 計 1,801,000 市担；豌豆為 46,822,000 市担，約較去年增 16% 計 6,573,000 市担；蠶豆為 52,717,000 市担，約較去年增 15% 計 6,883,000 市担；油菜籽為 40,566,000 市担，約較去年增 23% 計 7,630,000 市担；燕麥為 2,586,000 市担，約較去年增 4% 計 111,000 市担。如將本年產量與二十六年(前年)產量相比較，則本年小麥增 67%，大麥增 41%，豌豆增 94%，蠶豆增 54%，油菜籽增 37%，燕麥增 25%。如再將本年產量與二十五年及二十至二十四年五年平均產量相比較，則本年各種作物產量亦均較優異，可見本年冬作產量之增高，實為歷年所未有。茲將本年預測產量與以前各年實收產量之比較，摘錄如下：

2. Production of Winter Crops,
1938-39—First Estimate

The present preliminary estimate on the production of winter crops, 1938-39, is based on the crop conditions as reported in February, 1939, for the acreage of winter crops planted (refer to first acreage estimate), and is made by *hsien* (county) throughout the twelve provinces. A total of 1,143 condition reports had been received from 521 *hsien*, 12 provinces. The number of *hsien* reported constitutes about 54% of the total *hsien* covered in this estimate. For those *hsien* where information is not available, the average crop conditions for the province have been used. (A total of 159 reports had been received from 71 *hsien* in Kwangsi Province representing about 75% of the total *hsien* in that province.)

According to the crop conditions during February, the prospect for all the crops in the twelve provinces is rather promising. An expected yield of above 70% of the normal has been predicted. Crop acreages had been considerably expanded. The probable production of the current crop will be eventually very high or even higher than that for any of the preceding years. According to Table A, the prospective production of wheat in the twelve provinces is estimated at 206,061,000 Shi piculs, which is an increase of 6% or 11,735,000 Shi piculs over that of the preceding year in the same twelve provinces; of barley at 86,967,000 Shi piculs, an increase of 2% or 1,801,000 Shi piculs; of field peas at 46,822,000 Shi piculs, an increase of 16% or 6,573,000 Shi piculs; of broad beans at 52,717,000 Shi piculs, an increase of 15% or 6,883,000 Shi piculs; of rapeseed at 40,566,000 Shi piculs, an increase of 23% or 7,630,000 Shi piculs; and of oats at 2,586,000 Shi piculs, an increase of 4% or 111,000 Shi piculs. If comparisons were made with still a year before (1936-37), then wheat has an increase of 67%, barley 41%, field peas 94%, broad beans 54%, rapeseed 37%, and oats 25%. Thus, the crop productions for the current years are unanimously increasing over that of the previous year, and moreover, they are unanimously increasing over that of 1936-37, and also of 1935-36 and 1930-35 average. These comparisons have been listed by crop in the following table:

本年產量與以前各年產量之比較

Production Comparisons Between the Current Year and the Past Several Years

作物	較二十七年之增減	較二十六年之增減	較二十五年之增減	較二十至二十四年 五年平均之增減	Crops
	Compared with 1937-38 (%)	Compared with 1936-37 (%)	Compared with 1935-36 (%)	Compared with 1930-35 Average (%)	
小麥	+6	+67	+13	+26	Wheat
大麥	+2	+41	+1	+8	Barley
豌豆	+16	+94	+5	+19	Field Peas
蠶豆	+15	+54	+16	+27	Broad Beans
油菜籽	+23	+37	+15	+19	Rapeseed
燕麥	+4	+25	+2	+17	Oats

據乙表，本年十二省之冬作平均收成，小麥大麥豌豆均為十足年之七成二，蠶豆為十足年之七成五，油菜籽為十足年之七成三，燕麥為十足年之七成。各省中除陝西甘肅貴州三省，因受冬旱影響，收成較低，僅有十足年之六成左右，餘則因氣候適宜，雨水調勻，故作物生長優良，收成均在十足年之七成以上。

據丙表，各省冬作產量增減之比較，本年各種冬作產量較去年全部增加者，有河南雲南貴州湖南廣西等五省，全部減少者有甘肅一省。其他如廣東僅大麥減，福建僅大小麥及油菜籽減，浙江僅蠶豆減，江西僅小麥減，四川僅大小麥減，湖北僅小麥蠶豆減，陝西僅大麥蠶豆減，餘則均增。

各種冬作產量增減之原因，有因面積增加，收成優良者，則產量自必增高；亦有因面積減少，收成低劣者，則產量亦必低減。然亦有因面積增加而收成低劣者，或面積減少而收成優良者，則其產量或增或減，端在兩者相互影響之程度而定。本年各省冬作產量雖屬有增有減，然究屬增多減少，故十二省之總收穫量，預料可突破歷年記錄。

According to Table B, the prospect for wheat, barley, and field peas in the twelve provinces is 72% of the normal. While for broad beans, it is 75% of the normal; rapeseed, 73% of the normal; and oats, 70% of the normal. If considered by province, Shensi, Kansu, and Kweichow have suffered from winter drought, and consequently they will have a rather poor crop averaging around 60% of the normal. Whereas for the rest of the provinces, however, because of the favorable weather conditions, we will naturally expect a far better crop averaging above 70% of the normal.

Table C gives by province the expected production for the current year expressed as a percentage of the harvested production for the preceding year. According to that table, crops in Honan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hunan, and Kwangsi Provinces are unanimously increasing, but in Kansu Province, they are unanimously decreasing. Besides, crops are increasing too in other provinces, except with barley in Kwangtung, wheat, barley, and rapeseed in Fukien, broad beans in Chekiang, wheat in Kiangsi, wheat and barley in Szechuan, wheat and broad beans in Hupoh, and barley and broad beans in Shensi which are decreasing.

The current increase or decrease of crop productions in different provinces can be explained as a resultant phenomena of various combinations of acreage and yield. A large acreage together with a high yield will naturally give a large crop, whereas a small acreage together with a low yield, will also give a small crop. But whenever a large acreage together with a low yield or a small acreage together with a high yield, the resultant crop may be large or small depending on to what extent these two forces have worked against each other. For the current year, it is inevitable that crops in some provinces are still decreasing, but they are increasing in the most cases. Therefore, we will have a bumper crop this year on the record.

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2. 民國二十八年各省主要冬季作物產量
初步估計(續)
甲. 產量預測
單位：1,000 市担

2. Production of Winter Crops, 1938-39
First Estimate (Cont'd)
A. Expected Production
(Unit: 1,000 Shi piculs)

省名	報告縣數 No. of Hsien Reported	小麥 Wheat	大麥 Barley	豌豆 Field Peas	大豆 Broad Beans	油菜籽 Rapeseed	燕麥 Oats	Province
寧夏	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ningsia
青海	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tsinghai
陝西	16	8,396	1,831	1,425	370	595	632	Kansu
甘肅	54	29,465	5,578	3,180	248	1,196	70	Shensi
河南	33	54,258	9,424	6,184	205	784	—	Honan
湖北	18	18,141	11,790	4,839	6,360	2,655	86	Hupeh
湖南	121	46,598	31,713	21,134	20,760	12,811	1,798	Szechuan
四川	51	7,804	3,792	2,984	11,315	1,840	—	Yunnan
雲南	42	6,901	4,596	1,689	1,886	2,806	—	Kweichow
貴州	39	6,874	3,530	1,817	6,255	6,214	—	Hunan
江西	43	7,044	3,856	1,391	2,625	7,196	—	Kiangsi
浙江	38	10,141	5,979	929	1,736	2,425	—	Chekiang
福建	44	5,804	2,522	628	250	964	—	Fukien
廣東	22	4,635	2,356	622	687	1,080	—	Kwangtung
廣西	71	3,108	2,121	987	1,182	995	—	Kwangsi *
總計	521	206,061	86,967	46,822	52,717	40,500	2,526	Total *
民國二十七年	453	194,526	85,166	40,249	54,834	32,916	2,415	1937-38
民國二十六年	530	123,639	61,548	24,189	43,128	29,641	2,071	1936-37
民國二十五年	463	182,586	86,479	44,466	45,516	35,141	2,530	1935-36
前五年平均 (20-24)	—	163,346	80,285	39,370	43,678	34,194	2,211	1930-35 Average

註：1. 寧夏青海兩省，因屬春播區域，尙無面積估計，故產量估計亦從缺。

2. 上列河南省僅包括五十四縣，湖北省僅包括四十四縣，浙江省僅包括五十四縣，此外河南省尙有六十四縣，湖北省尙有三十縣，浙江省尙有二十一縣，均因不便調查，暫未估計。

3. 察哈爾、綏遠、山西、河北、山東、江蘇、安徽等省，均因不便調查，暫未估計。

4. 湖南、江西、廣東等省之淪陷各縣，近因不便調查，故用各該省之平均產額推算補入，以成完整。

5. 上列二十七年、二十六年、二十五年、及前五年平均 (20-24) 所包括之十二省與本年所包括之十二省完全相同，藉資比較。

6. * 廣西省各種作物產量數字，均未加入「總計」內，俾可與歷年互相比較。

7. 每市担 (100 市斤) 合舊制 83.778 庫平斤，或 50.00 公斤，或 110.231 英磅。

Note: 1. Since no acreage estimate had been made for Ningsia and Tsinghai Provinces in spring sown region, the production estimate for these two provinces is also lacking.

2. There are still 64 hsien in Honan, 30 hsien in Hupeh, and 21 hsien in Chekiang not been included in the above estimate, because they are located in the war areas.

3. No production estimates have been made for Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi, Hopei, Shantung, Kiangsu, and Anhwei provinces, because of the existing war conditions there.

4. Figures for Hunan, Kiangsi, and Kwangtung provinces have been supplemented with the yields of provincial averages in case of what is lacking in the present war areas.

5. The 12 provinces included in the totals for 1937-38, 1936-37, 1935-36, and 1930-35 average are the same as those for the present one.

6. * All figures for Kwangsi Province are not included in the totals for the purpose of yearly comparisons.

7. Each Shi picul (100 Shi catties) is equivalent to 83.778 Peking standard catties, or 50.00 kilograms, or 110.231 pounds.

農情報告 第七卷 第三期

2. 民國二十八年各省主要冬季作物

2. Production of Winter Crops, 1938-39

產量初步估計(續)

*First Estimate (Cont'd)

乙. 預測收成當十足年之百分比

B. Expected Yield Expressed as a Percentage of the Normal Year

(%)

(%)

省名	小麥 Wheat	大麥 Barley	豌豆 Field Peas	蠶豆 Broad Beans	油菜籽 Rapeseed	燕麥 Oats	Province
寧夏	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ninghsia
青海	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tsinghai
甘肅	59	59	53	63	50	71	Kansu
陝西	68	68	58	61	55	64	Shensi
河南	78	78	76	76	69	—	Honan
湖北	68	68	68	73	66	70	Hupei
四川	76	76	77	78	75	73	Szechuan
雲南	75	76	71	74	72	—	Yunnan
貴州	61	61	60	62	64	—	Kweichow
湖南	74	72	71	75	77	—	Hunan
江西	76	75	79	79	80	—	Kiangsi
浙江	79	80	74	77	74	—	Chekiang
福建	70	69	79	74	78	—	Fukien
廣東	79	68	75	76	71	—	Kwangtung
廣西	69	76	75	74	73	—	Kwangsi *
加權平均	72	72	72	75	73	70	Wtd. Average *

註：1. 上列各省預測收成，係根據各該省對於各項作物所有報告之收成百分比按有報告之總次數平均而得。十二省之總平均，則係按各省之收成百分比，以作物之面積加權平均而得。

Note: 1. The above expected yield expressed as a percentage of the normal year was first averaged by province from all the percentages reported, and then weighted by the crop acreages in different provinces and averaged for the 12 provinces as a whole.

2. * 見甲表註 6.

2. * See note 6 in Table A.

2. 民國二十八年各省主要冬季作物

2. Production of Winter Crops, 1938-39

產量初步估計(續)

First Estimate (Cont'd)

丙·預測產量當民國二十七年

C. Expected Production Expressed

as a Percentage of the 1937-38

產量之百分比

Production

(二十七年產量=100)

(production of 1937-38=100)

省名	小麥 Wheat	大麥 Barley	豌豆 Field Peas	綠豆 Broad Beans	油菜籽 Rapeseed	燕麥 Oats	Province
寧夏	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ninghsia
青海	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tsinghai
甘肅	81	100	93	74	71	87	Kansu
陝西	105	93	139	89	106	127	Shensi
河南	129	111	164	106	118	—	Honan
湖北	98	101	113	98	130	126	Hupeh
四川	94	98	110	129	124	110	Szechuan
雲南	110	113	113	112	123	—	Yunnan
貴州	108	104	105	111	127	—	Kweichow
湖南	109	125	120	115	151	—	Hunan
江西	94	127	102	113	128	—	Kiangsi
浙江	114	105	108	84	107	—	Chekiang
福建	90	90	104	113	99	—	Fukien
廣東	126	—	116	160	112	—	Kwangtung
廣西	171	142	132	113	112	—	Kwangsi
總計	106	102	116	115	123	104	Total

註：1. 上列各省今年當去年之百分比，係由各該省

Note: 1. The above expected production expressed as a percentage of the 1937-38 production was obtained directly by dividing the prospective production of each crop by the 1937-38 production of the same crop. The totals for the 12 provinces were obtained the same as for the individual ones.

今年各項作物之總產量除以去年之總產量而

求得。總計之求法亦同。

2. * 見甲表註 6.

2. * See note 6 in Table A