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obtained from this mixture of men of inferior intelligence with superior men. The substantial crops which have been harvested on these lands in spite of the drawback of much inferior farming, have been such as to fully establish the claims made of their high fertility and great crop producing power. Most of the settlers on these fertile lands are striving to learn and are every year becoming more competent as practical farmers, and are very thankful for any kindly advice they can get from those who have received better training.

Still, in recording the average grain crops in any district, the lighter yields got by many of the poorer farmers must, for a considerable period yet to come, reduce the average to a much lower figure than it would otherwise stand at if the farmers in such localities were all possessed of a good knowledge of their business.

## SOME OF THE CROPS OF THE YEAR.

In the final estimate of crops given in the Census and Statistics Monthly, the wheat crop of Canada is given as follows:—Spring wheat, 133,379,600 bushels; fall wheat, 16,610,000 bushels, a total of 149,989,600 bushels, with an average yield for the whole Dominion of 16.14 bushels per acre. Of oats, the total yield was 323,449,000 bushels, with an average yield per acre of 32.79 bushels; and of barley, 45,147,600 bushels, with an average yield of 24.62 bushels per acre, making a total for wheat, oats and barley of 518,586,200 bushels. These final reports show a decrease as compared with the final reports of last year. In spring wheat there is a falling off of 17,269,400 bushels; in the total crop of oats of 30,017,000 bushels, and in that of barley 10,250,400 bushels.

These reductions in crop have occurred mainly in the western provinces, and have been chiefly due to the great drought which prevailed over a large area in the Canadian Northwest during the greater part of the growing season of 1910.

The eastern provinces had exceptionally fine weather, and the crops have been bountiful and the quality of the products excellent. These provinces show gains in two of the crops to which I have referred, namely, wheat and oats. The increase in wheat in the eastern provinces is placed at 1,836,600 bushels; the increase in oats, 28,669,000 bushels, while there is a decrease in the crop of barley of 269,400 bushels.

*By Mr. Best:*

Q. What method have you of finding out the average of the different crops?

A. Our information is obtained through the Bureau of Statistics, a branch of the Department of Agriculture, which has very extensive machinery for compiling these results. Information is got from every quarter of the Dominion, and it is compiled in their office.

*By Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington):*

Q. Is that estimate made by the different provinces?

A. The figures I am giving you are entirely from the Bureau of Statistics of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

In other crops, especially important in the east, the returns have been most gratifying. The hay crop will total about 15,291,000 tons, the market value of which, computed at the local prices this year, will be \$147,287,000. Much of this hay, which is of first quality, will be required for the building up of the stock industry. This excellent fodder material will be supplemented in the provinces east of Manitoba by a large crop of turnips and of other field roots of an estimated value of \$20,618,000, also by a yield of fodder corn of 2,551,000 tons, valued at \$11,957,000. The total value of the hay, field roots and fodder corn is \$179,862,000, being about \$17,000,000 in advance of last