

## THE FARMERS ADVOCATE

JUNE 15, 1911

In many Queensland State schools teachers have qualified in milk and cream testing, as the result of course at the State Agricultural College. The Farmers' Federal Council at the State is now asking the Government to see that all teachers in dairying districts pass the test, in order that the children may be taught how to operate the test. It has also been suggested that a Babcock tester and outfit should be sent to every State school in a dairying center.

New South Wales has a blind orchardist, whose wonderful work of managing his own place surprises everybody. The trim appearance of the trees at once attracts the visitor's attention. Although the land is not so rich as is found on many properties adjoining, he makes it pay well. The trees are pruned on the most approved plan, and the land is very free from weeds. In carrying out the pruning, he runs his hands along the branches, and has no difficulty in discriminating between the fruit buds and the non-productive ones. Indeed, his trees are quite as shapely as those of his neighbors. When the summer comes round and his trees are laden with stone fruits, he has no trouble in picking the fruit from amongst those in the later stages of maturity. In some mysterious way he can tell at once if any tree is losing its vitality. Besides attending any tree he also attends to his household duties, being unmarried. There is not a better judge of horse flesh in the district, and occasionally the neighbors get his opinion of an animal which may be under offer to them.

J. S. DUNNET.  
Sydney, Australia.

## Galt Horse Show.

The large number and splendid quality of entries at the eleventh annual summer Horse Show in the ambitious and enterprising town of Galt, Ont., held this year June 8th to 10th, was a vigorous protest against the doctrine of the decadence of the horse, and the large attendance of spectators from town and country was gratifying evidence of the unfailing popularity of that useful animal.

The Galt show is held in the open, in Dickson Park, a spacious valley, flanked by a gently sloping hillside commanding a fine view of the showing; and, while the grand-stand was packed full during the afternoon sessions, twice as many people were seated on the grassy slope of the hill or standing around the show-ring rail. The show is admirably conducted, the catalogue is well prepared, giving full information regarding entries in the thirty various classes featured, while the programme for judging of each was carried out strictly on schedule time by the capable and courteous officers and ring committee.

While the entries in the light-horse classes included many from outside, both light and heavy classes were well represented by county-bred-and-owned animals, as many as ten to twenty figuring in some classes, and these of excellent type and quality, shown in fine condition. The classification included Heavy Draft and Agricultural, Saddle, Hunter, Carriage (single, pairs, tandems, and dle, Hunter, Carriage (single, pairs, tandems, and four-in-hands), Ladies' Saddle and Hunters, High Jumpers, and Ponies, all of which were well filled.

The heavy-draft and agricultural classes were judged by Robert Graham, of Bedford Park, and Jas. Elliot, of Bright; and the breeding classes in the lighter sections by Dr. Routledge, of Lambeth, and R. Restorick, Toronto; while the other light classes were passed upon by various committees. The limitations of space as we go to mittes. The limitations of the prize-list, which is press forbid publication of the prize-list, which is lengthy and varied, and it must suffice to say that the Galt Horse Show is a decided success, and that it has had a splendid influence on the improvement of horses in the district, much of which is credited to the enterprise of Miss K. L. Wilks in establishing her widely-known Cruickston Park farm and stables at Galt, and stocking them with superior horses of both light and heavy classes.

The \$100 cup offered by the Dominion Transport Company for the best pair of heavy-draft horses was won by D. A. Murray, of Bennington, with the magnificent pair of four-year-olds, Roy and the magnificent pair of four-year-olds, Roy and Joe, bred in Oxford County, and sired, respectively, by Royal Edward and Blythe Ben. In the class for two-year-old fillies for agricultural class-class for two-year-old fillies for agricultural class-class, James Naismith won with Dolly, by Baron Howes. In the three-year-old, heavy-draft filly class, John Brown, of Galt, was the winner, with Lady Howes, also a daughter of Baron Howes; while in the three-year-old heavy-draft class, C. A. Howiss, Riverbank, won with Royal Rosie, by Royal Edward.

The \$100 wrist-watch for the lady riding the winning horse in the Hunter class, was awarded to Mrs. P. Roach, wife of Peter Roach, coachman for Miss Wilks.

The roadsters and jumpers from Ennislaire arm, Oakville, were the leading winners on the losing day, winning five firsts. The horses of A. Senger, Simcoe, won two firsts. Hon. J. R. Stratton, Peterboro, captured a first and two seconds, and Miss Wilks' string was credited with a first and two seconds.

## Crops in Canada and United States.

A bulletin of the Census and Statistics Office, issued from Ottawa June 10th, states that the season this year has been favorable for field crops in all parts of Canada, and excellent reports have been received from all the Provinces. The lowest percentage of condition is made for fall wheat, which suffered from inadequate protection in the winter months, and also to some extent from spring frosts. The areas of fall wheat are greater than last year by 4.50 per cent., and of spring wheat by 13.70 per cent. The total area in wheat is 10,503,400 acres, as compared with 9,294,800 in 1910, and 7,750,400 in 1909. The per cent. condition of fall wheat at the end of May was 80.63, and spring wheat 96.69. The area in oats is 10,279,800 acres, and its condition 94.76, as compared with 9,864,100 acres and 93.95 per cent. condition last year. Barley and rye each show a small decrease in area, but the condition is higher than at the same period last year. Slight decreases are also reported for areas of peas, mixed grains, and hay and clover, with per cent. condition of over 90. Hay and clover have a reported condition of 91.45 for the Dominion, being practically 100 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The area of the field crops named is 32,051,500 acres for 1911, compared with 30,554,200 acres for 1910, and 28,191,900 acres for 1909.

In the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the area in wheat, oats and barley was 3,491,413 acres in 1900, 6,009,389 acres in 1905, 11,952,000 acres in 1909, and 13,809,300 acres in 1910, and it is 15,355,500 acres this year. The increase of these crops from 1900 to 1911 was 2,663,699 acres in Manitoba, 7,364,315 acres in Saskatchewan, and 1,836,073 acres in Alberta.

In connection with these figures, we note the following estimates by the Crop-reporting Board of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics. The spring wheat acreage of the United States is placed 4.9 per cent. higher than that of 1910, the total area being 20,757,000 acres. The condition on June 1st was rated at 94.6, compared to a previous ten-year average of 93.6. The winter wheat area is 6.6 per cent. ahead of 1910, acreage 31,367,000, condition June 1st 80.4 per cent., compared with 80 per cent. in 1910, and 81.6 per cent. the ten-year average. Oats, 35,250,000 acres, condition June 1st 85.7 per cent., compared with a ten-year average of 88.4 per cent. The barley area is 3 per cent. below that of last year, acreage being 7,038,000, and condition June 1st 90.2, compared with a ten-year average of 90.9. The hay crop is placed at 96.8 per cent., against 86.1 per cent. last year, and pastures at 81.8 per cent., compared to 88.5 per cent. a year ago.

## The Sayings and Doings of "Donald Ban."

"The newspapers are all wrong," said Donald Ban, suddenly breaking into speech in the post office.

"Is that so?" asked the postmaster.

"I don't mean they are going wrong about everything, but I do mean that they are making a mistake in the way they are trying to boom Ontario and stop the emigration to the Northwest."

"I hadn't been noticing it," said the postmaster.

"That's just the trouble. Few of us notice anything in the paper besides the accidents, murders and politics. But I have been noticing lately that the Boards of Trade and public spirited citizens are beginning to get scared about the way the West is draining Ontario of its youth and wealth. The papers are starting in to help them, and they are doing it largely by slurring at the West. That is all wrong. The West is all right, but Ontario is still better. The trouble is that the West is being advertised, and Ontario is not. This advertising, in a way, is just blowing about oneself, and my idea is that the best way of meeting the blowing that the Westerners are doing is to blow harder than they do. The finest piece of blowing I ever saw was in Barrie's book, 'Sentimental Tommy.' Tommy and his little friend Reddy were sitting on a doorstep in Old London blowing to one another."

"London blowing to one another," said Reddy.

"My father saw a hanging once," said Reddy.

"It was my father that was hanged," said Tommy, and that settled the matter.

"When I hear a man telling about the rich land they have in the Northwest, I tell him about the field that my Uncle John broke in when he first settled in Ontario."

"What was it like?" asked the postmaster.

"Why, it was so rich that he couldn't raise pumpkins on it."

"Oh!"

"That's right. The vines grew so fast that they wore out the pumpkins dragging them over the ground."

Donald Ban himself joined in the laugh of the crowd that was gathering to hear him talk. Then he went on, seriously:

"Do you know it has just made me sick all spring to see the sale-bills that were hung up here in the post office and in the blacksmith shop, and tacked to the trees along the road. Every one of them ended with the line, 'Owner moving West.' I don't mind so much seeing young men who have nothing going to a new country where they can get homesteads free, but when a man who has a good farm in Ontario sells out to go West, I am sure it is because he doesn't know anything about Ontario. And then, the young prospector ought to mind that he will need a couple of thousand for outfit and buildings."

"The West is a great country," said one man who has three sons doing well in the West.

"Look at the wheat they raise there," said another.

"All right," said Donald Ban. "Look at it. But don't forget to look at the crops they raise in Ontario. Do you know that Ontario at the present time raises more field crops than Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan put together?"

"As a matter of fact, Ontario raises forty per cent. of the grain raised in all Canada."

"Are you sure of that, Donald?"

"Of course I am, or I wouldn't be saying it. I have a little book up at the house called 'Five Thousand Facts About Canada,' that gives these things straight. There are a few more things that I remember about Ontario. In the past

fifteen years our agricultural produce has increased sixty per cent. I guess that is enough of an answer to the stories they tell about boom towns that spring up on the prairies over night. And, besides, those who know say that the production of Ontario can be doubled in the next ten years. Another thing, three-quarters of the cheese, butter and milk of Canada come from Ontario. There isn't a thing that a farmer would want to raise that we can't raise in this Province. We raise seventy-five per cent. of all the fruit grown in Canada, sixty per cent. of the plums, seventy per cent. of the apples, eighty per cent. of the small fruits and pears, and ninety-nine per cent. of the peaches and grapes. In Ontario we produce forty-one per cent. of Canada's total mining production, and sixty per cent. of the manufactured metals. On top of all that, there are still twenty million acres of good land open to settlement in Ontario. What I can't see is why, if people must move, they don't move around in Ontario itself, instead of going to some other Province where they can't do as well. Ontario is over twelve hundred miles across, and the southern part of it is as far south as the south of France. Why, this New Ontario alone that people are only beginning to hear about is bigger than all of the British Islands put together."

"Donald," said the postmaster, "you should get a job from the Government to go round blowing about Ontario."

"Someone should get the job, and he shouldn't go outside of Ontario to do his blowing. If the people who are living in the Province knew the truth about it, they should never think of leaving; and if those who have left once heard it, they would all hurry to come back. Let the Western Provinces holler, but let us holler, too. We have more that is worth talking about than they have, good as they are. There is no need to run down any part of Canada when you want to blow up another. It's all a great country, and Ontario is the best of it, even though we have grown rather fat and sleek. It would be a good thing if someone would hunt up the advertisement that the old Canada Company used to use when Ontario was being opened up seventy-five or a hundred years ago. They boomed this Province in just the same way as the land companies of to-day are booming the West. They showed that Ontario is the best part of Canada, and all that they said has turned out to be more than true. But it needs to be said again. Far away birds have fine feathers, but there are just as good hens scratching in Ontario as anywhere else on the green earth."

## Shrinkage of Corn in Storage.

To those engaged in the handling of grain, the natural shrinkage of shelled corn while in storage and in transit is a matter of prime importance, and often a source of dispute, because of shortage reported at time of receipt at warehouse, and a further loss at date of final sale.

In order to determine the amount of shrinkage or loss of weight occurring in shelled corn containing various percentages of moisture while in storage in elevators or during transit in cars, the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., and the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, has conducted an experiment with 500 bushels of shelled corn, the test beginning January 5th, 1910, and lasting 147 days.

The corn used was taken from regular car receipts, and was left in the wooden hopper of a