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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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THE NOVA SCOTIA APPLE CROP

The output of apples in Nova Scotia comes principally from the Annapolis Valley where, this year, the crop of marketable fruit will range somewhere between four and five hundred thousand barrels. Early government reports estimated the yield somewhere near 600,000 barrels, but the crop was so variable that not until the apples arrived at a moderate degree of maturity could anything accurate be determined. Last year the crop figured at about 625,000 barrels, but the quality will be better. Four leading authorities in the heart of the district recently expressed their views on the situation. Two opined that the total crop for 1916 will equal but not exceed 500,000 barrels, while the other two thought 400,000 barrels would be more nearly correct. This will be of No. 1's and 2's. Some orchards are well loaded, while adjoining plantations are enjoying an off year.

With regard to quality, the percentage of marketable grades will be fairly high. In one district, in the centre of King's County, 2,000 barrels of Gravensteins (tree run) packed out 70 per cent. No. 1's and 2's and this is a variety that is very subject to spot. In an orchard near Berwick, out of 114 barrels of Gravensteins were packed 85 barrels of No. 1's, 12 barrels of No. 2's and 4 barrels of big No. 3's called "co-operatives." While this particular orchard and the section mentioned may almost be termed exceptional from the viewpoint of quality, the pack might be duplicated in other parts. Then there are districts where the spraying was not done thoroughly, and an inferior product is the result. The winter varieties are, generally speaking, cleaner than the Gravensteins and early fall kinds. Spys are taking on a good color. Some crops show a tendency to be small in size, due ostensibly to a lack of fertilization. It would be impossible to state what percentage of the crop, as picked from the trees, would pack No. 1 and No. 2. In some localities 80 to 85 per cent. of the tree-run crop will go into the first two grades, while in other areas the percentage will probably be nearer 60. The Fruit Marks Act is, of course, the standard, but an offering of No. 1's packed from a poor quality crop does not equal in merit the No. 1 from a clean orchard.

Transportation facilities are very good, but the ocean freight rate is an even \$2.00 this year from Halifax to London or Liverpool, meaning an increase of 75 cents per barrel over the charge made in 1915. Barrels are obtainable in sufficient quantities at about 25 cents apiece. No complaints were heard regarding the number of hands to harvest the crop, but the quality of the labor thruout Nova Scotia is not so good as in former years. The facilities for handling the Nova Scotia output can probably not be surpassed in any fruit-growing country. There are storerooms with an approximate capacity of 104,000 barrels from which during the winter the grading and packing is done, and consignments go forward as conditions and markets warrant. This helps to distribute the labor over a greater period and allows the expert or experienced packers to handle a large proportion of the crop.—London Advocate, Oct. 5, 1916.

WORLD'S RECORD WHEAT CROP

In view of various claims of world's record wheat crops for large areas, the Crowfoot Farming Company of Crowfoot, Alberta, submit a sworn statement of their results for the year 1915 which

probably surpass all properly authenticated claims from other sources. From 1356 acres the Crowfoot Farming Company received an average yield of fifty-one bushels per acre of fifty-six and one-third pounds No. 1 spring wheat, by actual selling weight; 400 acres wheat averaged fifty-nine and a half bushels per acre. These records were established in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block in Southern Alberta.

PROF. WHITE ACCIDENTLY KILLED

A very distressing fatality occurred on Tuesday, October 10, when Prof. George G. White of the Manitoba Agricultural College was killed while operating a tractor on his farm at La Salle. Prof. White was well known in farming circles, not only because of his connection with the Agricultural College, in which he



PROF. GEO. G. WHITE

held the chair of Rural Economics, but also thru his several years' connection with The Grain Growers' Grain Company as manager of the Co-operative department.

The appointment of Prof. White to the newly created Department of Rural Economics last fall was considered an excellent move by all interested in agricultural matters, and during the all too short period of his work in this capacity Prof. White had collected a large amount of valuable information on farm business generally which will form a basis for valuable practical educational work in the future. In the very sudden and untimely death of Prof. White the West generally has suffered a heavy loss.

STATE AID TO BRITISH DYES

When war broke out Great Britain as well as other allied countries found Germany virtually in control of the supply of dye stuffs of the world. The elimination of this supply handicapped the allied nations to a considerable extent, tho of course not in such an essential manner as the curtailing of trade will have injured many industries of like importance in Germany. Besides cutting off the finished dyes, the supply of raw materials was seriously interfered with and the difficulty of manufacturing greatly

enhanced both on account of the scarcity and the high costs. The necessity of establishing some kind of dye supply to cover immediate needs as well as to provide against future contingencies was most apparent and the government offered to co-operate in promoting the industry.

The first annual report of British Dyes, the name of this state-aided concern, has just been published. The subscribed capital of the company was 864,179 shares of £1 each of which half was paid up. This the government augmented by a loan of £1,064,179, something in the same manner as loans are made to our co-operative concerns. This was only a loan, not a bounty. It made the capital of the company up to nearly \$10,000,000 which has been considerably increased since July. The first works were located at Turnbridge and a new site of over 300 acres is located at Huddersfield. Study of the market has shown that provision for a supply of raw materials and semi-finished products is the easiest and first thing to be done. The establishment of this phase of the industry and the development of the primary processes for the preparation of materials to enter into the intermediates from which dyes are ultimately made is stated to be absolutely necessary. Hitherto these have not been worked on a commercial scale in Great Britain so that their first development has required an unusually complicated and expensive plant. The floor area of the new building alone covers 27 acres and the contents of the building over 25,000,000 cubic feet.

The manufacture of dyes is one of the most highly specialized and delicately technical lines of industry. It is a complicated chemical process requiring much scientific research work often without any certainty of results. There is already good evidence that the industry in Great Britain has been placed on a very stable basis. State aid for an industry of this kind where research work must be largely scientific and educational is in a different category from the usual and indiscriminate industrial aid given in many countries in the way of bounties, protective tariffs, buying obligations of allied industries, etc. It secures the advantage of personal initiative with the country's best scientific brains and insures some attempts at real development, as the government is able to keep a careful tab on everything the industry is doing and determines just when state aid has or can give its greatest service.

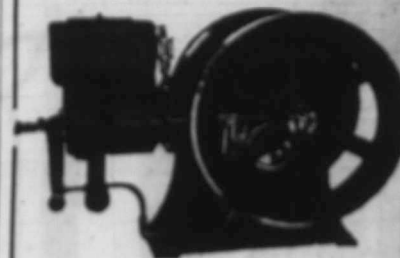
An interesting thing about this report of British Dyes is that an arrangement has been made with a French state-aided concern, very similar in organization, for a complete interchange of knowledge and processes and for the formation of an inter-allied company to establish co-operation between the two companies. Such a phase is most interesting from the standpoint of the internationalization of industry. Scientific thought in the field of pure science has been international for many years and has pursued its work without regard to international differences, as much as possible. Its broadening down and application to commercial industries is bound to come sooner or later. It looks as tho the active organized co-operation of state owned or aided industries in different countries is a big step in that direction.

A good way to realize on a badly rusted grain crop is to feed some cattle this winter. Don't feed the steers hay if rusted straw is going to be used most of the winter. Keep it to finish off on.

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