

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

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The Growing Time

JUNE is the banner month of the year on the farm. Everything is at its best. Progress and growth is at the order of the day. The farmer sees life in everything around him. The fields are shaping for the harvest that is to be. The trees are redolent with fragrance, a harbinger of the luscious fruit of the autumn time. Even the cattle and sheep in the meadows show forth the spirit of the season, while every living creature seems to realize that June time is the growing time, the best of the year.

Amid such surroundings the farmer's life cannot but be a happy one. He is in a position to rejoice above his fellows. He is close to nature, when nature is at her best. He has sown, and the fruits of his labors are to be seen on every hand. Surely nothing could be more pleasant or fraught with more of the blessings that make for happiness, peace and contentment. Truly, June is the best of them all.

Push Our Flour in the Orient

The Japanese government, so it is reported, has added wheat flour to its army ration. This in itself means little so far as enlarging the present market for wheat. But it may have an important bearing upon the future. If wheat flour becomes the daily food of two or three hundred thousand men, it will get a big introduction in the East. The soldiers, having acquired a liking for it on the battle field, will make known its good qualities when they return home, which cannot but greatly stimulate the demand for flour, and in consequence greatly enlarge the market for wheat in Asiatic countries.

When this time arrives Canada should be ready to secure a large share of that trade. At the Osaka Exposition last year Canadian flour received a splendid advertisement. This should be followed up by persistent efforts to push Canadian flour in Japan as much as possible. Sooner or later the time will come when Western foods as well as Western civilization will be sought for and as ardently desired by the people of the Mikado's country.

Changes at the O.A.C.

Some important changes have been decided upon in connection with the farm and live stock departments at the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. G. E. Day, who has been professor of agriculture and farm superintendent, will be relieved of part of his duties and placed in charge of the department of animal husbandry. Mr. C. A.

Zavitz, now director of experimental work, will be promoted to the position of professor of field husbandry, or agronomy, as it is called in the United States.

This is a move in the right direction. Ontario is a live stock province if it is anything and should have at its agricultural college a department specially devoted to this branch of husbandry. Relieved of some of his former duties, Prof. Day will be able to make the department of animal husbandry of much greater value, not only for the college, but also to the stockmen of the province, than it has been in the past. Prof. Zavitz, in his new capacity, will have greater opportunities for demonstrating on a larger scale his expert knowledge of grain growing and field husbandry.

As Others See Us

Editor-in-chief "American Agriculturist," writes: "I must compliment you on your dairy number; it looks fine."

The "New Glasgow Times," Nova Scotia, in its issue of May 14th, says:

"THE FARMING WORLD for May 2nd is exclusively devoted to the dairying industry and contains invaluable information and advice to those engaged in the art of butter and cheese-making. The issue contains a letter on "Dairying in Nova Scotia," from the able pen of Mr. F. M. Logan, Government Inspector, with an accompanying illustration cut of the Acadia Dairy Company's building at Wolfville."

"We commend THE FARMING WORLD to our many friends engaged in agriculture. It is, without exception, the best farming magazine published in the Dominion."

Canadian Hard Wheat Wanted

Conditions are developing in some of the Western States immediately south of the boundary that may have an important bearing upon the future of wheat growing in Western Canada. The percentage of wheat known as the hard grades of wheat grown in Minnesota, and North and South Dakota is decreasing every year. While this is true, the demand from the big millers at Minneapolis for this quality is increasing. In Minnesota, the banner hard wheat state, there are 800 creameries in operation, indicating that many farmers no longer find it profitable to grow wheat at an average yield of about 15 bushels per acre.

The situation today is that the Minneapolis millers find it very difficult to get a sufficient supply of hard wheat to blend with the large supply of soft

wheats grown farther south, and they are now agitating for the removal of the duty on Canadian wheat going into the United States, in order that they may have access to the hard wheats of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Should the American government remove the duty, it will mean much to the wheat grower of Western Canada. It would to some extent solve the transportation problem by deflecting a large amount of wheat through American channels, instead of by the long haul to the east over the Canadian route. But such deflection would mean leaving the by-products from the grinding of this wheat in the United States to be used in feeding live stock to compete with ours in the world's markets. It is worth considering, therefore, if it would not be better to further develop our own milling facilities so as to remain as far as possible these by-products at home. Have our readers an opinion to offer?

The Farm Student

There was a time, not so many years ago either, when the farm student was very much in evidence in many parts of Canada, especially in Ontario. His arrival was due to the efforts of some private agency, which made a tidy sum by placing the sons of well-to-do Englishmen with Canadian farmers to learn our methods of agriculture. These students either gave their services free to the farmer or paid a yearly fee for the tuition received. Owing to the irresponsible character of many of these private persons, who only engaged in the work for the money there was in it, those brought out, for the most part comprised the "black sheep" of the family, and were shipped to Canada to be out of the way. They had no desire to learn farming of any kind, and in many instances became a public nuisance. Consequently the farm student idea got into disrepute and was discouraged by government immigration officials both at home and abroad. It is only fair to say, however, that not a few of these students of the better class, placed amid suitable surroundings, became faithful and valuable citizens and are today among the most prosperous and up-to-date of our farmers. They had means, which they invested wisely and well. But too many were of the shiftless, worthless class and of no use to any community.

Conditions are different today. The attention which is being directed to Canada at the present time in the old land, has aroused the British people up to the great possibilities of Canadian agriculture. Instead of sending out the "black sheep," many well-to-do