

### Crops from East to West.

A special press bulletin issued September 5 by the Census and Statistics' Office reports on the condition of field crops in Canada at the end of August, as summarized from telegrams received from the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations, in accordance with arrangements made between the Departments of Trade and Commerce and Agriculture.

Prince Edward Island.—All grain, except wheat, which has suffered from blight and insects, will yield above average; roots, potatoes and vegetables most promising; fruit a light crop.

Nova Scotia.—Grain ripening rapidly and promising a good yield; hay gathered in excellent condition. At Kentville, roots suffered from dry weather; corn unusually good; at Amherst, roots and corn have made fair growth.

New Brunswick.—August, with more heat and less rain than usual, has been very favorable for crops; oats partly harvested promise well; hay much above average; potatoes unfavorably affected by heat will not give average yield; roots growing well and corn the best crop for years.

Quebec.—Drought has caused premature ripening of grain and reduction of yield; roots, too, have suffered and potatoes are poor; at Rimouski, rains have benefited potatoes and vegetables, and the hay crop is the best in years.

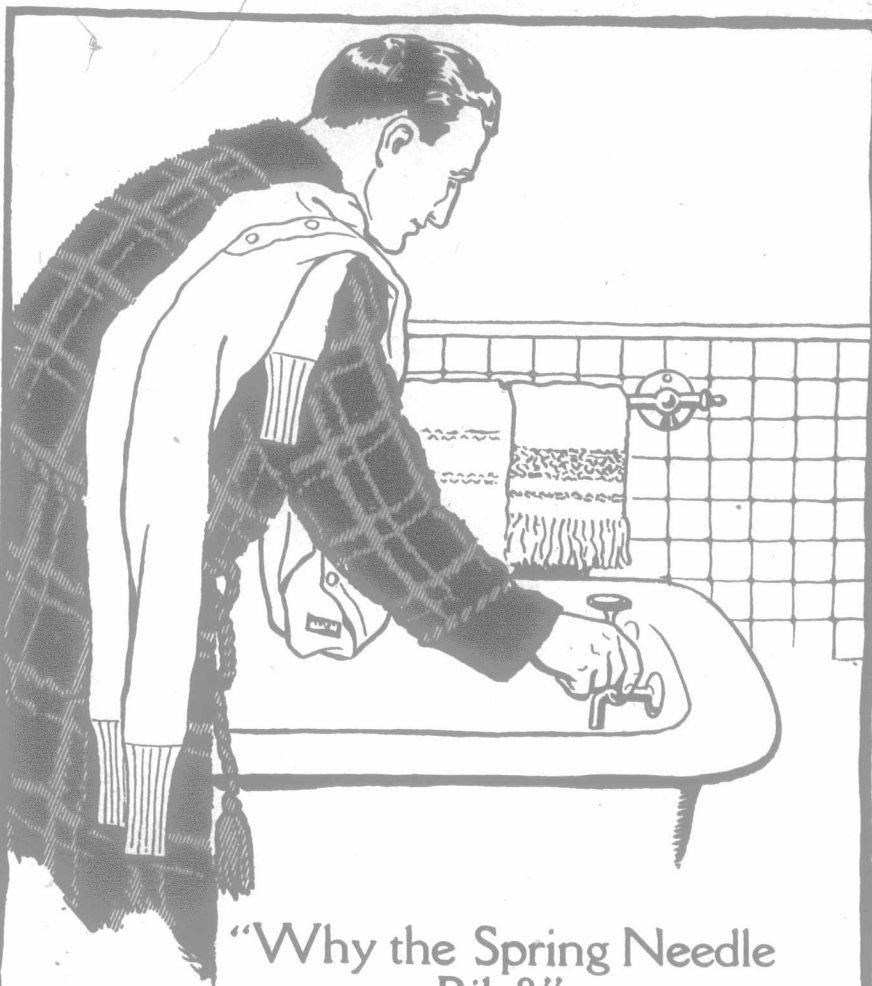
Eastern Ontario.—A heavy crop of hay has been gathered, and in some parts there were two cuttings. Roots have suffered from lack of rain. Grain is nearly all ripe, and is threshing out a light crop owing to drought; pastures are poor from the same cause; and potatoes are likely to be a poor crop.

Prairie Provinces, Manitoba.—From Brandon it is reported that the Manitoba wheat crop is about half the normal yield and practically all low grades; oats and barley are an average crop. Cutting is practically completed and threshing has begun. Fodder corn is a good crop; there is no injury from frost.

Saskatchewan.—The weather during August has been unfavorable for grain, and damage to wheat by rust is reported from Indian Head, Maple Creek, Gull Lake, Eston, Prelate, Rosthern and Scott, reducing the yield and grade. Frost is reported from points in the Moosejaw, Saskatoon and Battleford districts. Threshing is beginning in the first week of September. At Scott, in the Battleford district, the harvest was delayed by cool weather and cutting has only just commenced, hailstorms did much injury early in the month. Late crops of wheat in low land were badly frozen on the 11th. Yields of wheat, what has escaped frost and rust, will do satisfactorily.

Alberta, Munson.—Cutting not general until first week in September. Some wheat crops show effects of frost on August 10. Carmangay, crops good if they can be secured before frost, hoed crops looking fine, but are later than last year. Lethbridge, harvest over a week later than last year. Cutting general; no damage to wheat from frost, no appreciable damage from rust. Lacombe, three degrees of frost, August 10, damaged much grain over an area of 150 square miles. Certain localities immune, harvesting of barley is general and wheat cutting has begun. A further ten days of good weather required to render safe crops that are so far uninjured.

British Columbia, Agassiz.—An exceptionally bright, fine month is reported, with excellent weather for grain harvest and for making a record crop of hay. Corn prospects have improved, and mangold crops are growing exceptionally well. Invermere, weather conditions favorable for grain harvest and second cuttings of clover and alfalfa; corn backward; pulse crops good. Summerland, weather hot and dry, nearly all grain harvested, hay harvested in good condition, apple crop equal to last year and very good in quality. Sidney: Weather continues dry, grains harvested, threshing commenced and yield good of autumn grain and peas, second crop of red clover and third crop of alfalfa harvested; corn and chard growing well, orchard crops ripening and promise well.



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### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Yeast Treatment for Barrenness.

I have a cow about 9 years old but cannot get her to breed again. She comes around regularly every three weeks. We have opened her up and changed sires but all of no avail. Can you give any remedy? She is a pure-bred cow.  
F. L.

Ans.—The yeast treatment has given results in many cases. Mix an ordinary two-cent cake of yeast to a paste with a little warm water and allow to stand for 12 hours in a moderately warm place. Stir in one pint of freshly boiled, lukewarm water and again allow it to stand from 8 to 12 hours. Mixture then will be ready for use and the entire quantity should be injected into the vagina of animals to be bred. Use the mixture when period of heat is first detected and breed when period is about ended.

#### Sowing Sweet Clover.

In bulletin No. 235 issued by the Department of Agriculture it speaks of threshing sweet clover with a grain thresher. If this crop grows to a height of 6 to 8 feet how can an ordinary thresher handle it? Will it not be so bulky as to bother the blower? How can an ordinary binder elevate and successfully tie such tall stuff? Will the elevating canvases not have a tendency to carry stalks around with them and eventually become fast?

2. Will sweet clover sown in August produce seed the following year?

3. Can sod be successfully seeded with it?  
F. H. W.

Ans.—1. Only in extraordinary cases will the crop attain the height mentioned. Five feet is more nearly the average height. A grain binder can cut, elevate and tie this length of crop quite easily, as the back of most binders is open and the knotters can be shifted to tie very nearly the center of a long sheaf. If the packers can get hold of the straw there will be little trouble with the elevating canvases giving trouble. It may be necessary to feed the thresher rather slowly, but the sweet clover stalks will break up and give no trouble in the blower.

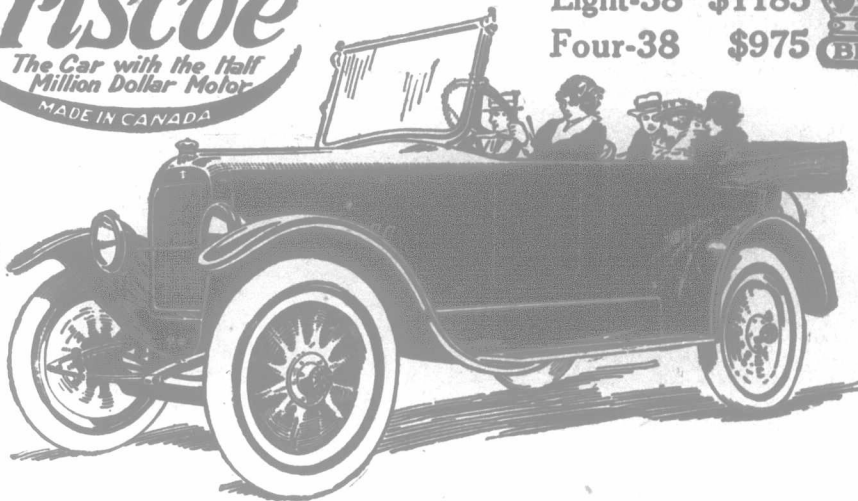
2. It would be risky sowing in August. Spring seeding is preferable.

3. Yes.



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