

## The Crops in Ontario.

**T**HE August Crop Bulletin, about to be issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, will contain the following regarding conditions on the 1st of the month.:

**FALL WHEAT**—The harvesting of this crop was begun rather later than usual in most sections, but the weather was favorable for cutting, and with the improved machinery now in use many had completed the work, and some had even threshed, before the 1st of August. The crop will be a big one as regards the yield per acre, more especially in the Lake Erie counties. Most of the fall wheat stood up well, and there was not so much "lodging" as is usual in the case of a heavy crop. A number of correspondents speak of rust, but in almost every case it was described as being very slight. Some complain of the grain as being somewhat shrunken, while others speak of it as being plump; it may be generally classified as a fair sample. Three or four correspondents mention injury from either midge or joint worm, but all are silent as to the presence of the Hessian fly, which for the previous four years had been devastating our wheat fields. In short 1905 may be classed as one of Ontario's best fall wheat years.

**SPRING WHEAT**—Comparatively little spring wheat is now grown in the western half of the Province and in the eastern half the crop appears also to be decreasing in popularity. The fields were yet green as correspondents reported, but cutting was expected to be general during the week beginning August the 14th. The crop is described as being full in the head, with good straw, and promises more than an average yield. Odd mention only is made of rust.

**BARLEY**—This grain, like the other cereals, will go considerably over the average in yield per acre. The condition of the crop is variable, some correspondents speaking of much injury from rain and lodging, while others describes it as being

first class both in point of yield and quality. However, most of the barley raised in Ontario is now fed to live stock on the farm, and the matter of discoloration of the grain is not so important as it was some years ago when the bulk of the crop was raised for malting. While some were starting to cut about the 1st of August, most of the crop was more likely to be harvested about the middle of the month. Several correspondents speak of barley and oats being sown together as a popular feed mixture.

**OATS**—While in a few localities oats had been cut as correspondents reported at the beginning of August, the bulk of the crop had yet a week or two to ripen. The yield promises to be one of the largest, both as regards acreage and total yields several correspondents classing it as the finest crop in years. High lands gave magnificent yields, but in low places it suffered considerably from the wet. The straw is described as being long, bright and stiff, and the heads as being well filled, although in some cases lodging is complained of. Rust was reported in a few instances, and two or three correspondents spoke of the presence of wire worm.

The Western Bankers Association's reports of the crops of Manitoba and the territories compiled from 150 places, gives an average yield of 24.89 bushels for wheat, 35.79 bushels for barley and 50.17 bushels for oats. Taking this as a basis of calculation the harvest is expected to yield—

	Bushels
Wheat.....	99,681,000
Barley.....	15,527,000
Oats.....	71,887,000

Of this 61,513,000 bushels of wheat, 15,471,000 bushels of barley and 50,087,000 bushels of oats are credited to Manitoba, the rest belonging to the territories. At minimum quotations for these grains the yields represent an addition of over \$100,000,000 to the wealth of the country.