

lower than the ten-year average, and the yield is also lower than usual, oats showing a decided falling off in nearly every State. The yields are given as indicated by the condition of the crops on October 1st or at time of harvest. The quality of spring wheat is 79.8 per cent., compared with a ten-year average of 87.1; oats, 84.6 per cent., compared with a ten-year average of 86.6; and barley, 84.9 per cent., compared with a ten-year average of 87.5.

The apple crop is the only one listed which shows results above the average, the condition of it being 59.8 on October 1st, as compared with 46.4 for last year's crop, and a ten-year average of 52.4. Corn, buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco, flax and rice are all below the average, although the flax crop is reported as much better than that of last year.

The estimated yield of spring wheat per acre is 9.7 bushels, compared with 11.7 in 1910, and an average of 13.5 bushels for five years, from 1906 to 1910, inclusive; winter wheat, 14.5 bushels, as compared with 15.8 bushels in 1910, and the five-year average of 15.5; oats, 24.5 bushels, as compared with 31.9 bushels in 1910, and the five-year average of 28.4 bushels; barley, 20.7 bushels, as compared with 22.4 bushels in 1910, and the five-year average of 24.8 bushels; rye, 15.6 bushels, as compared with 16.3 bushels in 1910, and the five-year average of 16.4 bushels. Hay, also, was a light crop, 1.09 tons per acre being the estimate, as against 1.33 tons in 1910, and 1.41 tons the five-year average. Corn is estimated at 23.8 bushels per acre; buckwheat, 19.6 bushels per acre; potatoes, 79.7 bushels per acre; flax, 8.1 bushels per acre; and rice, 32.0 bushels per acre. In 1910, corn gave 27.4 bushels, buckwheat 20.9 bushels, potatoes 94.4 bushels, flax 4.8 bushels, and rice 33.9 bushels per acre, while the five-year average was, corn 27.1 bushels, buckwheat 19.6 bushels, potatoes 96.9 bushels, flax 9.9 bushels, and rice 32.4 bushels per acre. Tobacco is a slightly better crop this year than last, but is still below the average, being estimated at 801.1 pounds per acre. This falling off in yield per acre means a great deal when the total acreage of the various crops throughout the United States is considered, and should have some effect on the prices of the various grains, hay and other crops.

Canada's Grain Production.

A bulletin of the Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, issued October 13th, deals with the field crops of the present year, compared with 1910.

For the years 1909, 1910 and 1911, the comparative quality of crops at the end of September was fairly uniform for wheat, oats, barley and rye; but peas, beans, buckwheat, mixed grains and flax were lower this year by 8 to 12 per cent. Fodder crops, including roots and corn, are unchanged for the three years. The condition of potatoes, which is 76.78, is the same as last year, but 13.60 less than two years ago.

The comparative condition of fodder and root crops for the Dominion at the end of September ranges from 82 to 87 per cent.; of alfalfa, 79.55 per cent., and of potatoes, 76.78 per cent., and is generally lower in Ontario than elsewhere. The Maritime Provinces and the Northwest Provinces give 90 per cent. and over for potatoes, and nearly as good for other field roots.

The increase in the production of the principal grains in the decade, computed for the present year on the estimates of correspondents, is shown to be, in round numbers, 148,035,000 bushels wheat, 187,049,000 bushels oats, 21,711,000 bushels barley, 664,000 bushels rye, and 12,360,000 bushels flax. These figures are exclusive of returns for two districts in Saskatchewan.

M. C. Herner, B. S. A., assistant to Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Poultry Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Ont., has accepted the position of head of the Poultry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, and will commence his new duties on November 1st. Mr. Herner graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College with the class of 1911. He is an expert on all questions relating to domestic fowls, having made a special study of them, both in a practical way on the farm, and scientifically in his college course, and the Manitoba College is to be congratulated upon securing the services of such an able poultryman.

The British Columbia Provincial Exhibition, held at Westminster, was an unqualified success. The weather was all that could be desired, and the stock and fruit for which the Province is famous made an attractive and instructive showing. The classes in dairy cattle were particularly well filled, and in most sections of all classes of exhibits competition was keen. A more complete report will be given in next week's issue, the tails having arrived too late to be inserted in this issue.

Butter Tests at London, Eng.

The results of the butter tests at the London (England) Dairy Show the first week in October, indicate that the winner of first and silver medal in the Shorthorn test was T. Hunter's non-pedigree cow, Dolphinlee Dairymaid, which, thirty-eight days after calving, gave 48 pounds 4 ounces of milk, from which 3 pounds 6½ ounces of butter was churned, giving the good ratio of 14.16, and a total score of 54.5 points. Second prize and bronze medal was taken by G. B. Nelson's non-pedigree Rose, which, after twenty-eight days in milk, gave 64 pounds 6 ounces of milk, and 2 pounds 12½ ounces of butter, a ratio of 23.14, the score being 44.50.

First prize and gold medal in the Jersey test went to J. Brutton's Irish Lass, the winner of second prize, and Blythwood Bowl in the inspection class. Her score was 51.25, gained by giving 39 pounds 7 ounces of milk and 2 pounds 7½ ounces of butter 209 days after calving, her butter ratio being 16.07. Second and silver medal

Education Abroad.

The Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education has returned to Ottawa after six months' investigations in Great Britain and Europe, and are now compiling that portion of their report, together with the results of previous inquiries made in Canada. There will still remain an inquiry in the eastern portions of the United States. Speaking for the Commission, the chairman, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, refers in gratifying terms to the cordiality of the co-operation with which their work was everywhere facilitated by educationists and public men. The minds of the Commission were very happily relieved to find the situation in Great Britain very much better than is commonly represented, more progress having been made there during the past ten years than probably during 50 years previously. The education in Germany makes for the efficiency of the individual as a citizen, and his effectiveness as a worker. The handwriting is al-

most universally exceedingly neat and legible. In German and Danish schools, singing is splendidly in vogue, doing much for vocal culture and spirit development. In Germany, military officers are exceedingly civil and courteous, young people are not found rambling aimlessly about the streets at night, and there is a general evidence of solidity among the Germans, whose education is designed to equip them individually for their several occupations, in order to the general good of the state. Apprentice schools were found to be a useful feature of the Swiss system, and in France a great deal of attention is paid to drawing and applied art. Physical culture is made a strong feature of the Danish High Schools, and the rural population are intensely patriotic to their pursuits and the system of co-operation pursued. Excellent educational work is being done in Ireland, which now seems pervaded with a new spirit of hope and confidence, replacing the old attitude of dissatisfaction and resentment. In conclusion, Dr. Robertson observes that, while the Canadian educational systems have raised the general intelligence of the people, Canada will need to do a great deal in the near future, or be left still further behind in the matter of qualifying

the rising generation for efficient service in the community. The present moment calls for a great forward movement.

Canadian Standard - Bred Record Recognised.

An amendment to B. A. I. Order 175 became effective at Washington September 25th, 1911, modifying Regulation 2, section 4, paragraph 2, regarding the recognition of animals registered in the Canadian National Records, so as to include the Canadian National Record for Standard-bred horses, subject to the same provisions prescribed for books of record across the seas; no horse registered in the said Canadian National Standard-bred record shall be certified by the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture as "pure-bred," unless he traces in all crosses to registered horses in the country where the breed originated. Paragraph 1 of the same section is amended so as to include Kerry Hill sheep, recorded in the Kerry Hill Flock Book, of England.



Hon. Martin Burrell.

Canada's New Minister of Agriculture. A Prominent British Columbia Horticulturist.

was taken by Mrs. Evelyn's Comodora, which, 187 days after calving, gave 37 pounds 12 ounces of milk, from which 2 pounds 4½ ounces of butter was churned, the ratio being the good one of 12.06. The winner of third prize and bronze medal was Sir Julius Wernher's May Queen, which gave 2 pounds 5½ ounces of butter from 40 pounds of milk, 123 days after calving.

In the test for any other breeds, silver medals were taken by Messrs. W. and H. Whitley's South Devon, Daisy, which scored 33.35 points by giving 1 pound 6½ ounces of butter from 61 pounds 2 ounces of milk, 146 days after calving; and Lady Greenall's Kerry, Fenella, with 31.50 points, gained by a butter yield of 1 pound 3½ ounces from 34 pounds 12 ounces of milk, 162 days after calving.

Roll call at the sixth annual reunion of the British Columbia ex-students of the Ontario Agricultural College revealed the fact that there are 135 of these resident in the Pacific Province, being fifteen ladies who have taken courses at the College.