

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP OF 1907.

The official estimates issued from Buda-Pesth of the world's production of wheat in 1907 gives the grand total at between 3,100,130,000 and 3,205,550,000 bushels. By countries the amounts in bushels are as follows:

Great Britain	52,250,000
France	348,330,000
Germany	122,830,000
Austria	52,250,000
Italy	181,500,000
Holland	5,680,000
Switzerland	4,180,000
Belgium	13,380,000
Denmark	4,400,000
Sweden	5,870,000
Norway	290,000
Spain	110,000,000
Portugal	8,800,000
Greece	8,070,000
Egypt	14,670,000
Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia)	130,000,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,270,000
Russia and European Asia	555,500,000
Roumania	53,170,000
Bulgaria and East Roumelia	31,170,000
Servia	11,000,000
Turkey, European Asia	47,670,000
East India	311,960,000
United States	641,670,000
Canada	93,500,000
Argentina	159,500,000
Chile	16,130,000
Uruguay	8,250,000
Australia	73,700,000
Algiers	33,800,000
Tunis	6,230,000
Tripoli	4,400,000
Mexico	16,500,000
Japan	23,880,000

Reports from South Africa, Paraguay and Brazil have not yet arrived. The crop is 288,270,000 bushels less than last year.

ONTARIO CROP REPORT.

The August bulletin from the Ontario Department of Agriculture states that the backward spring gave vegetation an unusually late start, harvesting and general growth being about a fortnight later than usual. Rain was not frequent enough for the best conditions, and a number of correspondents state that the land has been drier during midsummer than for many years.

FALL WHEAT.—This crop has turned out to be much better than was anticipated, though a larger acreage than usual had been plowed up or drilled in, with barley or oats; but the fields rallied remarkably well, and the yield per acre and sample will be good. The most favorable reports regarding fall wheat came from the Lake Huron, Georgian Bay and West Midland districts.

SPRING WHEAT.—The crop got a poor start in the spring owing to the very backward weather, but it picked up nicely and there will be a fair yield. The straw is clean and the kernel plump. The main injury to the crop came from drouth and grasshoppers. Spring wheat appears to be steadily declining in favor with Ontario farmers.

BARLEY.—Correspondents describe barley as the best cereal crop of the year; yield well over the average, and the grain exceptionally free from discoloration. With the exception of attacks by grasshoppers in the northern districts, and occasional complaints of wireworm, but little harm from insects was reported.

OATS.—This will be, relatively, the poorest grain crop of the season. It made a bad start in the spring, owing to the cold weather then prevailing, and did not stool well. In many sections of the Province farmers were much alarmed by observing that when the crop was heading the leaves of the plant began to turn red or rusty in appearance, and that in some instances the lower part of the heads failed to fill out. The yield will be about three-fourths of that of recent years, but the grain will be light in weight in most cases, and hardly up to the mark in general quality. The straw will be short, but clean, and will make good fodder. Many farmers cut oats on the green side for two reasons: To escape the attacks of grasshoppers, and to supplement the poor yield of hay.

RYE.—Most of the rye grown in Ontario is used for cutting green for feed or for plowing under. Only a few farmers raise the crop for grain, and then it is usually sown on the poorest soil. The yield will be about an average.

PEAS.—The revival of pea-growing will be strengthened by the experience of the crop this year, for it has been remarkably free from the weevil or "bug," and notwithstanding the drouth, the yield will be large. The straw is of medium length, but it is clean and bright. The chief drawback to the crop has been its uneven ripening, full pods and blossoms being frequently reported in the same fields.

BEANS.—Frost on the night of the 3rd of July did much damage to the bean crop, and a considerable amount of replanting had to be done. Early beans a light yield, but late-planted a fair crop, is the present outlook should favorable weather prevail.

HAY AND CLOVER.—Two years in succession of winter-killing has proved too much for clover, and the average yield of hay will be the poorest for many years. A light cut is reported, taking the Province as

a whole, although here and there good yields are reported. Timothy did better than clover, but the general result may be regarded as a relative failure of hay as far as the yield is concerned; indeed a number of farmers scattered over the Province report only half a ton to the acre, and will have barely a sufficient supply for their live stock. The most cheering fact concerning hay is that the crop was cut, cured, and got under cover under excellent conditions, and is of superior quality. The second growth of clover was making a poor start owing to the drouth. Several correspondents speak favorably of alfalfa as a hay crop.

CORN.—The acreage is larger than in the last year or two, but owing to the cold and otherwise unfavorable weather at the time of seeding, a great deal of replanting had to be done. This means that much of the crop is quite late in growth, and renders an opinion as to its final condition rather doubtful. It is safe to say, however, that should favorable growing weather continue, and corn escape early autumn frosts, there will be a good general yield. The drouth was beginning to tell upon the crop as correspondents wrote; crows and wireworms were also complained of.

FLAX.—Flax is not now grown to a large extent. It will average about 1½ tons to the acre, and is regarded as a fair crop generally.

TOBACCO.—Tobacco-growing in this Province is confined chiefly to Essex. The crop was got in unusually late, owing to the cold spring weather, and the plants are reported to be rather small and uneven. The summer, while warm, was rather dry for tobacco, although several correspondents claim that the quality of the leaf will be good.

POTATOES.—Owing to the late planting and midsummer drouth this crop has not made as much growth as usual, and the tubers are described as being rather small. Timely rains and favorable weather may yet bring the yield up to fair proportions. Bugs were plentiful and neglected. Blight has appeared in many sections, but practically no rot has been reported.

ROOTS.—Correspondents were unanimous as to the lateness of their growth, compared with the average season. Rain was much needed as correspondents wrote. Mangels were doing much better than turnips,

of all kinds will be scarce, and in most cases great care and economy must be practiced if live stock are to be brought through the winter in fit condition. More dependence than ever before will have to be made upon straw and corn as supplementary feed. The former is remarkably clean, and is said to be of excellent quality for feeding purposes, while the latter is still growing in the fields, and is having a race against frost.

BEES AND HONEY.—The cold and very late spring was hard upon bees. There was much winter-killing, and those that survived got a poor start owing to the backward condition of vegetation. Swarming was not satisfactory as a rule, and there has not been the average increase in the number of colonies. Clover was scarce, and bees had to depend more than ever upon basswood, buckwheat, and other nectars. Yields range from 5 to 100 pounds, but will average about 80 lbs. per colony, spring count. Foul brood has been occasionally reported, and has been closely looked after by the inspectors.

LABOR AND WAGES.—Correspondents are about equally divided as to the scarcity or sufficiency of farm help, but are practically unanimous as to the poor quality of much of the labor now being offered on Ontario farms. Owing to the hay crop being light and all classes of grain standing up well on short straw, together with the very open and favorable weather for harvesting, farmers were able this summer to get along with less help than usual. The use of wider agricultural implements and other modern appliances is also enabling them to get along with less hiring of labor. Interchange of work by neighbors is commonly practiced, one correspondent remarking that this makes them "masters and servants by turns." Wages range from \$1 to \$2 a day, and from \$18 to \$30 a month, with board.

YIELD OF FIELD CROPS PER ACRE.

For the year 1907 the Ontario Bureau of Industries is co-operating with the office of Census and Statistics at Ottawa in the collection of statistics of live stock and of field crops. The Census Office undertook to distribute and to collect the schedules. These schedules are now being received by the Bureau, and the compilation of statistics is in progress. The Bureau was unable to get this work of tabulation started until a month later than usual. It is, therefore, impossible to give in this bulletin the acreage devoted to the crops enumerated below.

We have, however, asked our four thousand correspondents to forecast the yield per acre, based on conditions prevailing on August 19th. These have been made up for each county, and by using the acreages, of 1906, averages per acre have been estimated for the Province as follows:

FALL WHEAT.—22.1 bush. In 1906 the yield was 18,841,774 bush. from 787,287 acres, or 23.9 per acre. The average for the 25 years, 1882-1906, was 20.5, and for the five years, 1902-1906, it was 23.2.

SPRING WHEAT.—17.1 bush. In 1906 the yield was 3,267,000 bush. from 171,745 acres, or 19 bush. per acre. The average for 25 years was 15.9, and for the last five years it was 18.5.

BARLEY.—27.9 bush. In 1906 the yield was 25,253,011 bush. from 756,168 acres, or 33.4 per acre. The average for 25 years was 27.6, and for the last five years it was 32.8.

OATS.—30.4 bush. In 1906 the yield was 108,841,455 bush. from 2,716,711 acres, or 39.9 per acre. The average for 25 years was 36.2, and for the last five years it was 40.4.

PEAS.—21.0 bush. In 1906 the yield was 7,888,987 bush. from 410,856 acres, or 18.0 per acre. The average for 25 years was 19.4, and for the last five years it was 18.3.

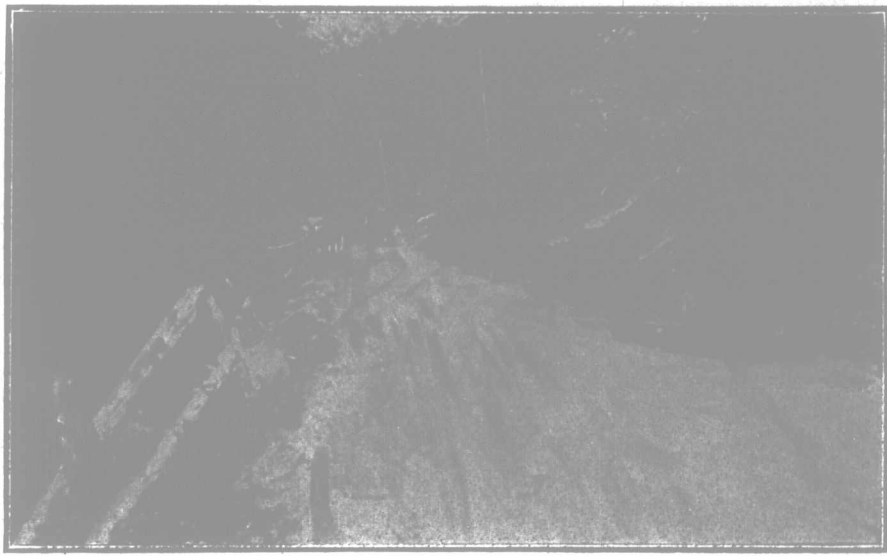
BEANS.—17.2 bush. In 1906 the yield was 950,312 bush. from 51,272 acres, or 18.5 per acre. The average for 25 years was 17.2, and for the last five years it was 16.8.

RYE.—15.6 bush. In 1906 the yield was 1,327,582 bush. from 79,870 acres, or 16.6 per acre. The average for 25 years was 16.4, and for the last five years it was 16.9.

HAY AND CLOVER.—1.18 tons. The yield of 1906 was 4,694,625 tons from 3,069,917 acres, or 1.53 per acre. The average for 25 years was 1.48, and for the last five years it was 1.74.

Watch out for stray weeds showing their heads in the root fields. Hoe them out. Stirring the soil will still do good.

Trim out the weeds and brush during September, and the drier and hotter the month, the more effective the work. Especially keep the road and lanes clear.



Watering Place on Road Leading to Inglis Falls, Near Owen Sound.

The water pours into the barrel from the limestone cliffs that skirt the roadway.

and the prospects of yield are from fair to good. Turnips are said to be very small, and have suffered from the fly and grasshoppers. Sugar beets have done well where grown. Practically nothing is said about carrots, which appear to be falling off as a field crop.

FRUIT.—Yields of all sorts fall more or less short of an average. Apples, while good in odd sections, more especially in Northumberland county and vicinity, will give on the whole a comparatively light yield; several correspondents estimate it at a half crop. This fruit, however, will be freer from scab and worm than more recent years. Pears are in the same class as apples this season. Plums will be scarce, taking the Province over; the curculio has, as usual, stung and destroyed an immense quantity of this choice fruit. Peaches are the poorest of the orchard crops. There will be less of them for market than for many years. Cherries were a fair crop, but black-knot is killing off the trees. Orchard fruits suffered considerably from drouth, and were all inclined to be small in size; high winds also thinned out much of the fruit. Grapes will be the best fruit crop of the year should the autumn be favorable. Strawberries, raspberries, and other small fruits were not so plentiful as usual.

PASTURES AND LIVE STOCK.—Owing to the late spring, and the scarcity of fodder, all classes of live-stock were turned out upon grass before there was much growth, and they kept the pastures pretty closely cropped. Grasshoppers and drouth also helped to thin the fields. Pastures in most sections were rather dry, and in some instances cattle had to be fed hay. The horn fly is spoken of as having been very annoying to live stock, more especially to dairy cows. The milk flow was good during June, but it has fallen off considerably, and dairy supplies are lighter than usual at this time of year. Live-stock of all classes, while thinner than desirable, are otherwise in good condition, practically no mention being made of disease. Fodder