



OATS STOOKED UP WELL ON A. E. WILLIAMS' FARM.

GOSSIP

WHEAT GROWING IN MANCHURIA

The area of Manchuria is approximately 360,000 square miles, with an estimated population of from 10 to 12 millions. The present annual production of wheat is about 10 million bushels, which might be increased to from 300 to 400 million bushels, even with the primitive methods of native cultivation. The soil and climate are as favorable for wheat production as in the valley of the Mississippi. The native wheats are chiefly of the bearded and smooth chaff type; but fife, blue stem and Canadian club types are also seen. Although the region is naturally favorable for wheat production, the crop has never been extensively grown, chiefly because the yield of wheat is less per unit of land than that of millet, sorghum or maize, and these foods are better adapted to the standard of life and the purchasing power of the Chinese family. Of late years, however, there has been a noticeable growth in the consumption of wheat among the Chinese throughout China, and in Manchuria in particular a strong demand for wheat flour has arisen since the Russo-Japanese war. At first this demand was supplied chiefly by the United States of America; but in 1909, on account of the high price of American flour, owing to the depreciation of silver and of the increased production of the Shanghai and Manchurian mills, the import practically ceased.

Flour is produced by steam roller mills at Harbin, Changchun, Hailin and Shuangchengpu under Russian management, at Ninguta, Aseho and Kirin under Chinese management, and at Tieling under Japanese management. In 1909, according to steamship and railway statistics, 5,400,000 bushels of wheat passed into Harbin, of which 3,600,000 bushels were milled locally and 1,800,000 bushels were exported by the Sungari River to Siberia. The milling of wheat in Manchuria is increasing rapidly, with cheap wheat, cheap labor and low transportation charges. The Manchurian mills, with the steam mills at Shanghai, must inevitably capture the flour trade of the far East.

In January, 1910, No. 1 wheat was worth at the mills 84 cents per bushel, and at harvest time wheat was selling for 66 cents gold per bushel. The highest and lowest prices recorded during the past three years have been 56 cents and 84 cents per bushel. In Mukden 'second patent' flour from the Japanese Tieling mills was sold in August last at \$3.93 per barrel of 196 pounds, and flour from the Russian mills at Harbin, of similar quality, at \$4.08 per barrel. — Board of Trade Journal.

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Kansas tried a plan last year arranging meetings in the farmers' institute. The regular meetings were held as usual, but on one day in each month an institute meeting was held in every county in the state. The same topic was discussed at all meetings. The chief advantage of the plan is that on a certain day each month all over

the state, every institute worker is lecturing on one particular subject, and the whole state having been prepared for the meetings by publication of the subject in the newspaper, an impulse is given to the regular work of the institute, and much good is said to be resulting.

WHERE RAINFALL IS SCANTY

The United States department of agriculture has for several years been carrying on investigations and accumulating data regarding dry land agriculture in the Great Plains, and in compliance with the urgent demand made by settlers, actual and prospective, for



GENERAL PURPOSE TEAMS AT WOODLANDS SHOW.

information concerning the best methods of farming in that section, it has issued two bulletins giving publicity to such facts and figures as have direct bearing on the subject, although it is not claimed that sufficient data have been accumulated to form a basis for final conclusions.

The results announced are, however, of sufficient importance to deserve careful consideration, and they throw strong light upon the controverted questions of summer tillage, continuous cropping, and crop rotation, and show that in addition to actual rainfall the questions of evaporation and run-off have much to do with the successful production of crops in those sections. Accurate information regarding the precipitation in many sections of the West is now available as the result of the extended operations of the United States weather bureau; many of the records are complete for years, and being of value to the prospective settler, have been computed in rainfall tables and have been included in the bulletins.

The bulletins treat to a greater or less degree upon continuous cropping, as compared with alternate cropping and summer tillage, upon crop rotation compared with continuous cropping, and the relative farm value of crops of wheat, oats and barley as produced by the various rotations and by continuous cropping. The question as to the relative merit of disking the stubble for spring wheat and oats and summer tillage, and the relative merits of fall and spring plowing receive considerable attention and are discussed in one or the other of the bulletins in connection with the distribution of rainfall, rapidity of evaporation, and the amount of moisture conserved by the different processes.

Prospective settlers are apt to give very little attention to the climatic

features other than the total rainfall. Oft times they do not even assure themselves that the figures given for a particular region represent the normal rainfall, and not simply the rainfall of a single year. They ignore almost completely the frequency of torrential rains, the seasonal distribution of the rain, the loss of water through water run-off, the occurrence of hail, and the amount of evaporation. These bulletins are intended to bring the importance of such factors to the attention of the prospective settlers in regions of limited rainfall. The bulletins also contain tables showing the normal rainfall for practically every station in these regions where precipitation records are available, the tables being supplemented by state maps, showing at a glance the distribution of the rainfall in the state.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURERS

On first of June, 1911, a census will be taken of the manufactures of Canada. It will ascertain the capital employed in works in 1910, together with the value of land, buildings and plant, the kind or class of products of the works by quantity or number of finished articles and their value in the year. These statistics will relate generally to factories employing five hands or more during the year, but in such industries as flour and grist mills, brick works, saw and shingle mills, electric light and power plants, and a few others where the value of products is large in proportion to the number of persons employed, returns will be required without regard to the number of employees. The employees of work will include

show the number and horse power of steam, gas and gasoline engines, water wheels and electric motors, as well as the power sold to or bought from other public or private companies. The fuel used at the works will show the quantity of coal, wood or other fuel and its value laid down at the works, including transportation and duties. The coal will be classified by measure to show whether it is foreign or Canadian. Custom work and raw materials will be reported by kind or class, and entries will be made to show amounts received in the year for custom work and repairs; and the cost value of raw or partly finished materials used at the works. The kind or class of products of the works in 1910 will be entered by separate name if more than one is made, the quantity or number of each finished article and the value of separate products in the year. The aim of this record is to show the extent and variety of manufactures in each province and district; but it will be understood that the statistics as compiled and published will give away no records of individual business. Totals will be published only where three or more industries of a class or kind are reported. All information here referred to will be collected by enumerators on Schedule No. 9.

The census of the dairy industry, relating to the production of butter, cheese, cream and condensed milk, will be taken on Schedule No. 12, and will show for each kind of product its quantity and selling value, and the quantity of milk and cheese used for conversion at the factories, the number of patrons, and the amount of money distributed to them in the year.

SPECIAL RENEWAL OFFER

Every farmer in the Dominion should be a subscriber to Canada's leading agricultural journal. Nearly all the best ones are, but many thousands of others do not yet appreciate the immense benefit it would be to them to have such a paper coming weekly to their homes, brimful of practical information and thought-stimulus. Many would readily subscribe if the paper were once brought effectively to their attention. It devolves upon our present subscribers to do this. We want every present subscriber to send us this year with his renewal at least one new subscription, and to this end have decided to make an extraordinary special offer, good until DECEMBER 31st, 1910.

For one new yearly subscription and your own renewal for 12 months, we will accept \$2.00. For each new name in addition to the first one we will accept from you \$1.00, the balance of 50 cents being retained by you as a commission. Or, if preferred, you may send in the new names, accompanied by the full subscription price of \$1.50 each (United States subscriptions \$2.50 per year), and take your choice of one of our splendid premiums. These, like the paper, are astonishingly good value.

NOTE.—This is a special offer, good only till the end of the year. Speak to your neighbor to-day. Get his name before he has signed for other papers. Roll in the new names now.



T. R. TODD HAS FINE HORSES IN A WELL LOCATED CORRAL.