

GOSSIP

ONTARIO'S HARVEST IN 1910

The following statements give the area and yields of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1910. The areas have been compiled by the Ontario Department of Agriculture from individual returns of farmers, and the yields by a special staff in each township in addition to the department's regular crop correspondents:

Fall wheat—743,473 acres yielded 19,837,172 bushels, or 26.7 per acre, as compared with 15,967,653 and 24.1 in 1909. Annual average per acre for 29 years was 21.0.

Spring wheat—129,319 acres yielded 2,489,833 bushels, or 19.3 per acre, as compared with 2,223,567 and 16.5 in 1909. Annual average, 15.9.

Barley—626,144 acres yielded 19,103,107 bushels, or 30.5 per acre, as compared with 18,776,777 and 27.0 in 1909. Annual average, 27.8.

Oats—2,757,933 acres yielded 102,084,924 bushels, or 37.0 per acre, as compared with 90,235,579 and 33.5 in 1909. Annual average, 35.7.

Rye—95,397 acres yielded 1,620,333 bushels, or 17.0 per acre, as compared with 1,573,921 and 16.6 in 1909. Annual average, 16.4.

Buckwheat—194,913 acres yielded 4,693,881 bushels, or 24.1 per acre, as compared with 4,280,790 and 24.2 in 1909. Annual average, 20.3.

Peas—403,414 acres yielded 6,016,003 bushels, or 14.9 per acre, as compared with 7,613,656 and 20.0 in 1909. Annual average, 19.3.

Beans—49,778 acres yielded 892,927 bushels, or 17.9 per acre, as compared with 826,344 and 18.4 in 1909. Annual average, 17.2.

Potatoes—168,454 acres yielded 21,927,804 bushels, or 130 per acre, as compared with 24,645,283 and 145 in 1909. Annual average, 116.

Mangels—68,972 acres yielded 34,636,137 bushels, or 503 per acre, as compared with 28,928,347 and 410 in 1909. Annual average, 459.

Carrots—3,551 acres yielded 1,049,348 bushels, or 296 per acre, as compared with 1,101,653 and 286 in 1909. Annual average 345.

Sugar beets—26,879 acres yielded 11,233,577 bushels, or 418 per acre, as compared with 7,001,565 and 353 in 1909. Annual average, 413.

Turnips—108,360 acres yielded 49,425,472 bushels, or 456 per acre, as compared with 50,738,940 and 447 in 1909. Annual average, 430.

Mixed grains—497,936 acres yielded 18,261,803 bushels, or 36.7 per acre, as compared with 16,199,434 and 34.1 in 1909.

Corn for husking—320,519 acres yielded 24,900,386 bushels (in the ear), or 77.7 per acre, as compared with 22,619,690 and 70.1 in 1909. Annual average, 71.4.

Corn for silo—326,627 acres yielded 3,788,361 tons (green), or 11.60 tons per acre, as compared with 3,374,655 and 11.70 in 1909. Annual average, 11.46.

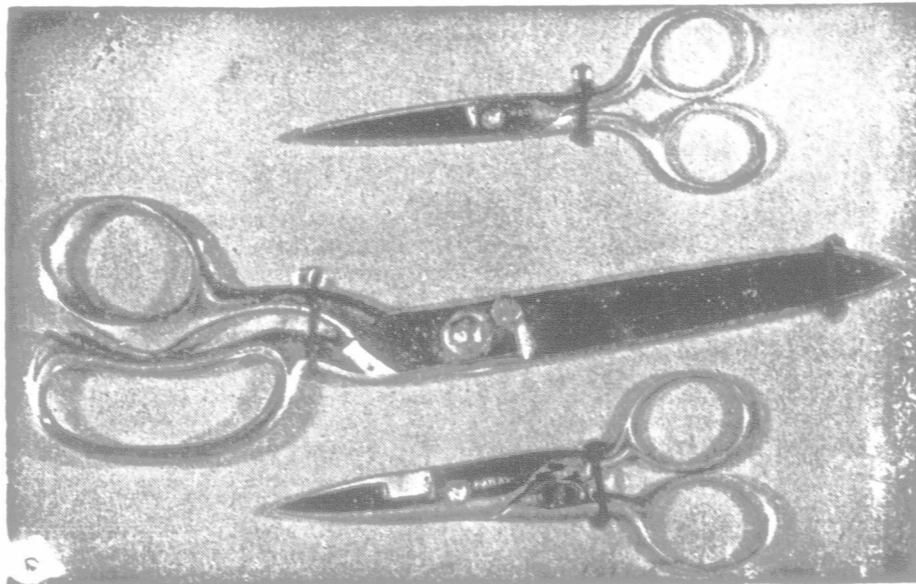
Hay and clover—3,204,021 acres yielded 5,492,653 tons, or 1.71 tons per acre, as compared with 3,885,145 and 1.20 last year. Annual average, 1.46.

FRENCH HORSEFLESH EATERS ALARMED

While the controversy as to the extent to which horseflesh is used for human food in Germany has attracted great attention the case of France, where probably more horses are slaughtered annually to feed the people than in Germany, has almost escaped notice.

Two hundred thousand horses were required for food consumption this year. Only 150,000 are available, with the result that the price of horseflesh is now nearly as high as that of beef. The official organ of the various organizations that have been formed in the interests of French horse butchers, have accordingly written to the Prime Minister asking for an interview to call his attention to the critical situation of the trade owing to the shortness of horse supply, and to suggest that the import duty of \$30 per horse shall be

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temporarily suspended on horses intended for food.

In the course of their letter the representatives of the horse butchers' syndicate write

"The situation is such that it may to-morrow compel nearly all the horse butchers in Paris and the large towns of France to close their shops, and, consequently, deprive millions of working-class consumers of their necessary nourishment."

To show the enormous extent of the horseflesh industry in Paris, the enquirer has only to turn to the Bottin for 1910, which is the equivalent of our Post-office Directory, and he will see that there are 314 horse butchers' shops within the walls of Paris.

Owing to the shortage of horses, which is threatening to close all these shops, the price of horse meat has gone up to such an extent that they are unable to keep up competition with the beef butchers.

In the provinces also the consumption of horseflesh in large towns has grown up since the protectionist regime. According to the best authorities in France, about 120,000 horses are killed yearly for food in the provinces.

BOOK REVIEW

THE SHEPHERD'S MANUAL

While this book was written as a treatise on the sheep for American sheep raisers and farmers, it contains a good deal of information that will be found useful by owners of farm flocks in the Canadian West. The author is Henry Stewart, a well known sheepman of the United States. He deals with his subject from the standpoint of an experienced and practical sheep raiser. The book is divided into seven chapters dealing with the sheep as an industrial product; summer management of the flock, management of ewes and lambs, winter and summer; breeding and breeds; structure and uses of wool; and anatomy and diseases of the sheep. It is a work of nearly 300 pages, cloth bound and illustrated. "The Shepherd's Manual" is published by Orange-Judd Company, New York, and is sold in Canada by McClelland & Goodchild, Toronto. It may be obtained through this office for \$1.00, or will be sent free for two new yearly subscribers for this paper at \$1.50 per year each.

HOW TO CO-OPERATE

In these days when farmers are inquiring more and more as to the possibilities of co-operation in the buying of what they need and the selling of what they produce we are pleased to be able to direct attention to an authoritative work on co-operation. The author is Herbert Myrick, well known as a contributor of valuable articles on co-operation to the American press, and a leader in the movement for the organization of farmers' co-operative movements in the United States. The author deals thoroughly with the subject in hand, enunciating first the principles that underly true co-operation and pointing out the weaknesses of co-operative movements that are not truly co-operative in principle. Follows a history of co-operation from the time of Robert Owen with examples of successful co-operation in stores, dairying, fire insurance, banking, marketing, etc. The appendix contains the rules and working by-laws of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society, the most successful of British co-operative organizations, together with the rules and constitutions of many successful co-operative enterprises in the United States, included in the list being examples of banks, stores, insurance, creameries and cheeseries, fruit marketing, etc. "How to Co-operate," 300 pages, cloth bound, illustrated, is published by Orange-Judd Company, New York and sold in Canada by McClelland & Goodchild, Toronto. Order through this office. Price, \$1.00, or free for two new yearly subscribers for this paper, at \$1.50 per year