

SLIGHT DECLINE IN FISHERY CATCHES

Department Report for June Shows Value Over Three Million

The weather was favourable on the Atlantic coast during the month of June, except on parts that are exposed to northeast winds which at times were boisterous enough to interfere with operations and caused some damage to fishing gear. The results for the month, however, were not so good as those for June last year. Cod, haddock, hake and pollock in the aggregate fell short by over 50,000 cwts.; the quantities being 413,000 cwts. this year against 468,000 cwts. last year. The decrease is mainly due to diminished landings by the Lunenburg fleet in June of the present year. The herring catch also fell short by over 60,000 cwts. The catch of sardines amounted to 16,170 barrels against 21,625 barrels last year. This decrease is no doubt attributable to much lower prices and the consequent lack of incentive to land the fish in great quantities. The catch of mackerel was greater this year by over 23,000 cwts. In the whole of Eastern Canada salmon fishing, for some reason, was poor during the month. The catch did not amount to half the amount taken in the month of June last year. The lobster fishery on the other hand gave quite satisfactory results. The catch for the month amounted to 90,000 cwts. against 86,000 cwts. for the same month last year. Since the beginning of the canning season on March 1 to the end of June 111,942 cases have been packed. Notwithstanding that canning commenced two and one-half months earlier last year the pack, up to the end of June, did not exceed 91,686 cases.

On the Pacific coast wet and somewhat stormy weather adversely affected salmon fishing, and resulted in the catch being slightly less than that for June last year. The quantity of halibut landed amounted to 11,707 cwts. against 26,289 cwts. last year. The smaller quantity landed was due to strikes and the lack of transportation which caused a large number of the halibut boats to land their catches at Ketchikan, Alaska.

The total value of sea fish at the point of landing, on both coasts, was \$3,018,748 against \$3,763,427 for the same month last year, a decrease of \$744,679. The decreased total value is not altogether due to lessened production. The prices paid for some of the chief kinds even rather lower this year. For example: salmon realized \$11.26 against \$11.69; cod \$2.81 against \$3.42; haddock, \$1.78 against \$2.76; halibut, \$11.42 against \$13.72 per hundredweight, and sardines \$2 against \$5 per barrel, says a report given out by the Department of the Naval Service.

PENSIONS STILL WAITING

There are many additional names of soldiers by whom pensions might be claimed. The numbers given with each name should be quoted in replying to the Board of Pensions Commissioners at Ottawa. The Board has issued the following list of last known addresses of claimants who cannot be traced:—

- 793193 Pte. Thos. W. Astles, No. 7 D.D.
- 109227 Pte. Henry R. Bolton, 4th C.M.R.
- 103,000 Cpl. John Burns, 67 (form. 1st Res.)
- 464,590 Pte. M. H. Brownlee 62nd Battalion.
- 1051142 Spr. Jesse Bryan, 10 Forestry and Railway Construction Battalion.
- 669745 Pte. Harry A. Bibby, 166th (134th) Battalion.
- 760967 Pte. Harry Baker, 121st Battalion.
- 213169 Cpl. Louis E. Cook, late 99th Battalion.

3032145 Pte. Leroy Carpentier, 1st C.O.R.

426257 Pte. John Carvell, 46th Battalion.

Lieut. F. G. Dyke, 58th Battalion.
427506 Pte. Henry Eccles, 13th Battalion, form. 46th.

190135 Pte. Alfred R. Gill, 3rd Battalion, C.M.G. Corps.

841954 Pte. John Thomas Glover, 148th Battalion.

182 Pte. John L. Gleason, 3rd Battalion.

6629 Pte. James E. Guilfoyle, 1st C.G.P., form. C.A.M.C.

3031003 Pte. G. M. Hopson, 102nd Battalion.

258711 Pte. Albert P. M. Jackson, 211th Battalion.

901391 Pte. Peter Johnson, 6th C.G.R.

696992 Pte. J. Krozer, 175th Battalion.

249776 Pte. Mike Jacob Kroszewsky, 208th Battalion C.E.F.

833357 Pte. Peter Kerr, 187th Battalion.

760044 Pte. Thomas Lennon, 121st form. 16th C.R.B.

103242 Sgt. George Leslie, 67th Battalion.

712493 Pte. Daniel McLean, 105th and 13th Battalions.

97803 Gnr. Mark Mummert, 1st C.S.B.

430321 Cpl. George S. Macdonald, 48th Battalion.

672820 Pte. James McGlinchey, 167th Battalion.

121546 Pte. Adelard Massie, 69th Q.R.D.

528191 Pte. Chas. North, C.A.M.C., T.D. No. 2.

439654 Pte. C. O'Brien, 52nd Battalion.

49049 Tpr. James C. O'Connor, C.A.V.C.

690149 Pte. D. O. Price, 173rd Battalion.

138655 Pte. Hugh Norman, No. 2 Canadian General Hospital.

1009638 Pte. A. Metz, 229th Battalion.

491657 Pte. Kristian Junkum, Jewish Reinforcement Co.

830270 Pte. Frank Kerntoph, C.F.C. (form. 144th Battalion).

61930 Pte. René Dubois, 22nd Battalion.

793727 Pte. A. Carrière, 132nd Battalion.

919943 Pte. Dan M. Morrison, 199th Battalion.

2355700 Pte. William Hallow, 44th Battalion, form. 1st Dpo. Wor.

913654 Pte. Jas. W. Lane, 14th Battalion.

7940 Pte. Jas. W. Ryan, 2nd Battalion.

41476 Pte. J. F. O. Butler, "B" Unit M.H.C., C. & C.F.A.

2193349 Pte. John Lee, 196th Battalion.

443710 Lc. Cpl. Joseph Hill, 54th Battalion and No. 2 D.D.

144136 Pte. Alex. Stoen, No. 3 D.D.

799641 Pte. Fred Barney, 1st C.O.R.O.

520071 Pte. Alfred Pitre, 6th General Hospital C.A.M.C.

889971 Pte. Arthur Rioux, 17 Reserve Battalion.

3025029 Pte. J. M. Roach, C.M.G.D.

550463 Pte. S. Stalman, R.C.D.

2611834 Pte. Robt. W. Stewart, C.R.T.

2627208 Spr. Lewis H. Scott, No. D.D.

17278 Pte. Robert Simpson, 7th Battalion C.O.E.F.

907175 Pte. Adam Smith, 195th Battalion.

745531 Pte. Lee Williams, 156th Battalion.

21438 Pte. Donald Walters, 11th Battalion.

2334396 Pte. Thos. Welch, No. 1 D.D.

124569 Mrs. Theresa Zaker, widow of Dvr. R. A. Kimberley, 2nd Tunnelling Co.

Black Cherry Valuable Wood.

Black cherry is the only species of cherry wood used commercially. It is heavy, hard and strong with a fine straight grain and close texture. It takes a fine polish and keeps its shape well. There is still a limited quantity of black cherry standing in Ontario. The car manufacturers favour this material above all others for the interior work of the better class of coaches. It is also used for office desks and furniture. Only 44 1/2 per cent of the black cherry used in the wood-using industries of Ontario, is purchased outside the province, as stated in a bulletin issued by the Forestry Branch, Department of Interior.

SOFT FRUIT CROP ESTIMATES VARY

Generally Below Average According to Latest Reports

In the Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report, issued monthly by the Fruit Commissioner's Branch, Department of Agriculture, there is the following on the subject of the tender fruit crop:

There has been no improvement in the Niagara Peninsula since our last report was published. Plums are unusually light, estimates varying from 10 to 30 per cent. The average is about 25 per cent. Recent dry weather has caused some dropping. Bradshaw, Yellow Egg and Lombard are showing a fair crop in some orchards. Pears are generally light, with the exception of Bartletts, which are showing up remarkably well and with favourable weather will yield 75 per cent or better. Peaches are a light crop in orchards east of Beamsville, and the average yield in that district will not exceed 30 per cent. Between Stoney Creek and Beamsville, and in a few orchards east of Beamsville, there is promise of a good crop. The total yield for the Peninsula will be about 50 per cent of an average crop or slightly less. Cherries are about finished and were a medium crop. Several cars were shipped to canning factories in the United States owing to shortage of the crop in Western New York. Grapes give by far the best promise of any of the tender fruits and with favourable weather should produce a record crop.

FALL PLOUGHING IN DRY BELT

Advantages are Shown in Note Issued by Experimental Farms Branch

The following are some of the advantages of Fall Ploughing in the Dry Belt, as given in an Experimental Farms note issued by the Department of Agriculture.

In ploughing under sod or cover crops early ploughing is to be preferred, especially if the land can be irrigated before ploughing, as this tends to rot the sod or cover crop and absorb any rains that may fall and allow the moisture to penetrate to a greater depth than on unploughed land. On most farms the manure output is greater during the winter months, and manure put on fall ploughing will work into the soil much better before re-ploughing in the spring for roots or corn. On fairly level land fall ploughing may be disced and harrowed to avoid loss of moisture during the fall. On steeper land, plough along the slope if possible and allow the land to lie fairly rough. One harrowing would be enough. This obviates any tendency to wash when a quick run-off of rain or snow occurs and the furrow lines act as a check to running water and allow it to percolate to a greater depth quickly.

Putting the water content, manure and cover crops out of the question, fall ploughing puts soils (which are apt to pack badly) in much better condition to be weathered, thus allowing moisture and air to break down plant food for the coming crop. We are fortunate in having long, open falls, and each acre ploughed is an acre caught up in spring work when everything is rushing. And where spring ploughing is advisable this is helped considerably by shallow ploughing in the fall, a more uniform seed bed being obtainable, the soil not being so hard packed on the surface.

Ploughing is the beginning of the crop. The first operation should be done well; good ploughing makes good cultivation easy. The cut-and-cover method is a set-back that it is hard to overcome with the best cultivation.

Fish for New Zealand.

Canada in 1918 exported preserved fish to the value of 98,535 pounds to New Zealand, according to a report from Canadian Trade Commissioner Beddoe.

ALFALFA WILL GROW IN DRY DISTRICTS

Experimental Farm Note Gives Details of Tests at Scott Station

The necessity of increasing the acreage of forage crops in the Prairie Provinces is only now being fully realized. At the present time many farmers are without sufficient feed for their stock and unable to purchase, says a report issued by the Experimental Farms Branch, Department of Agriculture. Of the many crops tested on the Scott Experimental Station, alfalfa has been found to give fair returns in the dry seasons providing it is sown in rows at least twenty-four inches apart. In 1919 alfalfa in rows thirty inches apart yielded at the rate of two tons of cured hay per acre. It is not recommended that large areas be planted to alfalfa, yet it is urged that every farmer who has young animals grow sufficient to carry the calves, colts and pigs through the first winter and to furnish part of the pasture for the swine during the summer months. Young animals fed alfalfa hay develop more rapidly than those fed on prairie wool hay, since the alfalfa contains an unusually large quantity of protein, the muscle-forming element in the food. When prairie wool is worth \$10 per ton the alfalfa may be reckoned to be worth at least \$20 per ton.

There is usually little difficulty in securing a catch of alfalfa providing the seed is drilled into moist land; clean summer-fallow is preferable, with the rows thirty inches apart. Three pounds of seed per acre is sufficient, and this will only mean a cost of \$1.80 per acre, and this cost divided over four years will amount to 45 cents per acre per year. Before sowing, the seed should be treated with nitro culture. This can be secured free with directions how to apply from the Division of Botany, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The seed should not be sown to a greater depth than two inches and the seed bed should be made fairly firm. Sowing alone early in May with the grain drill will usually insure a catch.

No crop can be expected the first year, but if weeds grow up they can be trimmed off with the mower so as to prevent their going to seed. Once the crop is established the cultivation can be done with the ordinary tooth cultivator with dull, narrow blades. If the land is reasonably free from weeds, the cultivator can be run over the land early in the growing season and then again after the crop is taken off. The alfalfa is so deeply rooted and the roots are so vigorous that the cultivator does little injury and the shallow rooted weeds are destroyed.

As a pasture crop alfalfa is satisfactory, particularly for swine, as it starts away in good time in the spring and provides pasture at a season when annual crops are only commencing to grow. It has the advantages of being more permanent than sweet clover, higher in feeding value than many of the grasses and of being hardy, providing it is not cut too late in the season or pastured too closely in the fall.

Communication with Germany.

The following cablegram has been received from the Chief Censor, London:—

In consequence of raising blockade inhabitants United Kingdom now allowed to trade and have commercial financial relation with Germany, German-Austria, and telegrams regarding such matters will be passed if otherwise unobjectionable. Exchange of telegrams on private affairs with occupied or unoccupied Germany still unauthorized.

Growth of Fish Exports.

The exports of fish from Canada, for the year ending June, 1917, were valued at \$23,658,894; for the twelve months ending June, 1918, at \$32,931,749, and for the same period ending June, 1919, at \$39,495,492, as stated in a report on the trade of Canada for these periods, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.