

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF WOOL VERY SATISFACTORY

J. D. Thompson, expert wool grader, representing the Livestock Branch at Ottawa, assisted by J. K. King, B. S. A., another representative of the Livestock Branch, have finished grading the wool accumulated at the Fredericton warehouse and have classified it as follows:—

Fine medium	5%
Medium	53%
Low medium	34%
Coarse	3%
Rejects	4%
Tags	4%

On June 11th the wool valuations from Ottawa and Washington, accompanied by T. Reg. Arkell, Manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited, Toronto, appraised the wool at the Fredericton warehouse and placed the following valuations on the various grades:—

Fine Medium	81½ cents per pound
Medium	73½
Low Medium	73½
Coarse	67½
Rejects	64
Tags	28½

These prices are very satisfactory to the officials of the Department at Fredericton, and undoubtedly will be equally satisfactory to those wool growers who have participated in this co-operative undertaking.

It will be noted that the major portion of the wool has graded as low-medium and medium, and that the price ranges from 73½ cents to 81½ cents, with 81½ cents for fine medium. These prices are less freight to Boston, which will amount to about one-half cent per pound, thus giving an average price of from 75-76 cents for wool in the grease.

The wool accumulated at the Moncton warehouse has graded slightly higher than that at the Fredericton warehouse, consequently the wool growers in the Moncton district will receive a higher average price for their wool than those wool growers in the Fredericton district.

The two warehouses at Fredericton and Moncton will continue to take in wool during the entire month of June, thus giving wool growers who have held their wool an opportunity to market through the Co-operative Association.

ALL ANXIOUS TO PLAY PART

REGISTRATION DAY MAY SOLVE THE WAR PROBLEM OF MANY CANADIANS

Everyone who has taken the time to reflect upon the seriousness of the present situation is anxious to do everything within his power to get on with the war. The most difficult problem facing many people is a determination of just what they should do. Their services are at the disposal of the State, but so far the State has not indicated the way in which these services could most acceptably be employed. The information which will be obtained on Registration Day, Saturday, 22nd June, may help to solve this problem. If the war is prolonged and it becomes necessary more closely to direct the activities of the civilian population, the data disclosed by the registration cards will be made the basis of the readjustment. By knowing precisely the capabilities of the civilian population the Government will be in a position effectively to deal with all problems of man power as they arise.

All persons resident in Canada, male or female, of sixteen years of age and upwards, are required to register their names on Saturday, 22nd June, and to furnish information as to the kinds of useful work for which they are best fitted by training and experience. The task as a whole is an enormous one, but with each doing his best to facilitate the work its successful completion is assured.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

CANADIAN CROP REPORTS

Ottawa, June 12, 1918. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued to-day, subject to revision, the first or preliminary estimate of the areas sown to grain and hay crops this spring, with a resort on their condition on May 31, as compiled from the returns of Crop Correspondents. The returns show very satisfactory increases in the areas sown to wheat and oats, and the condition of these crops on May 31 was generally better than at the same date last year.

AREAS SOWN TO GRAIN AND HAY

The total area sown to wheat for the whole of Canada for 1918 is estimated at 16,080,800 acres, as compared with 14,755,850 acres, the finally established figure for 1917, representing an increase of 1,324,950, or 9 p. c. The area to be harvested of fall wheat is 338,000 acres, and the area sown to spring wheat is 15,742,800 acres; so that the increase of the latter as compared with 1917 is 1,712,250 acres, or 12 p. c. The area sown to oats is placed at 13,739,000 acres as compared with 13,313,400 acres last year, an increase of 425,600 acres or 3.2 p. c. The acreage of barley is 2,395,800, as compared with 2,392,200 in 1917, of rye 234,530 as against 211,880, of peas 200,430 as against 198,881, of mixed grains 506,530 as against 497,236, of hay and clover 8,200,300 as against 8,225,034, and of alfalfa 103,900 as against 103,825. The areas sown this year to wheat, oats, barley, and rye are the highest on record for Canada. Nearly all the provinces have considerably increased their acreage under spring wheat, Nova Scotia by 11, New Brunswick by 44, Quebec by 24, Ontario by 45, Manitoba by 7, Saskatchewan by 113, Alberta by 16, and British Columbia by 6 p. c. The acreage under oats is also increased by percentages ranging from 1 p. c. in Saskatchewan to 13 p. c. in British Columbia, Manitoba showing no change.

GRAIN ACREAGE OF PRAIRIE PROVINCES
The acreage sown to wheat in the prairie provinces totals 15,196,300 acres as against 13,619,140 acres last year, to oats 8,707,000 acres as against 8,559,500 acres, and to barley 1,845,500 acres, as against 1,850,000 acres. To wheat Manitoba has sown 2,618,000; Saskatchewan 9,222,000 and Alberta 3,356,300 acres. Under oats the acreages are for Manitoba 1,500,000, for Saskatchewan 4,602,000, and for Alberta 2,665,000, whilst for barley Manitoba has 715,000 acres, Saskatchewan 663,500 acres, and Alberta 467,000 acres.

CONDITION OF CROPS ON MAY 31
Throughout the West the month of May was exceptionally cold, with heavy frosts and consequent retarding of growth. According to the reports of Crop Correspondents, expressed numerically in percentage of the average yield of the past ten years, the condition of the principal grain crops was on May 31 as follows: Fall wheat 80, as against 85 last year; spring wheat 101, against 93; all wheat 100.5 as against 92; oats 102 as against 91, barley 101 as against 95, and rye 95 as against 97. For other crops the condition on May 31 this year, expressed in percentage of the decennial average, was: Peas and mixed grains 103, hay and clover 101, alfalfa 97 and pastures 100.

RECENT REPORTS OF PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE
Ontario reports (June 5) that timely rains with warm weather have favored the growth of all field crops. Prospects are excellent for another good hay crop, and spring grains never gave better promise at the beginning of June. Saskatchewan reports (May 28) that rain and snow were general throughout the province during the week with the exception of some parts of western Saskatchewan. Alberta reports (June 10) that warmer weather has been prevalent during the past week with light local showers. Growth generally is coming along fairly fast.

FIREWEED AS A HONEY PLANT

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Fireweed, or Great Willow Herb (*Eupatorium angustifolium*), has produced large crops of white honey of excellent quality in different parts of Canada, especially after bush fires in soil rich in humus or clay. In the North Country this plant secretes more nectar than alsike clover. It comes into flower later than clover, after the colonies have had plenty of time to build up strong, and the honey flow from it lasts for about seven weeks during the best part of the summer. In the Gatineau Valley, Que., and in the Temiskaming and Kenora districts of Northern Ontario, the honey-flow from fireweed commences about the middle of July, reaches its height about the middle of August and lasts until stopped by frost at the end of August or beginning of September. On the Pacific Coast fireweed is in bloom during June and July. Unfortunately the high yields from fireweed in many places do not last for more than a few years. Other vegetation springing up gradually chokes the fireweed, and the plant does not get another chance to develop a heavy growth and many flowers until another fire occurs. After a bush fire, the surviving root-stocks from scattered plants of fireweed creep in all directions, and the following year they throw up tall stems bearing the showy rose-colored flowers which keep opening, those that wither being succeeded by a ring of flowers higher up the stem. Although the flowers produce seed freely which will germinate in early spring, the seedling perish except on ground that remains moist and shaded. Experiments are being conducted by the Bee Division to discover means by which fireweed may be made a dependable source of honey year after year. A stand of fireweed is being maintained by occasional burning, but this method whatever may be learned from it, can hardly be recommended on account of the danger of fires spreading. The most promising method at present seems to be the development of systems of beekeeping whereby the apiary may be easily transported every few years from a locality that is failing to one that is coming into profit. Many of the best fireweed locations are remote from civilization, but as bees can be kept so as to need no attention in winter, this is not a serious drawback, but the risk of losing the apiary in a forest fire must be guarded against.

Fireweed is particularly plentiful in many places in British Columbia, especially at high altitudes where it flourishes independent of fires; but the weather conditions are not so favorable for honey production as in parts where the summer is drier, less cloudy, and warmer. For a good production from fireweed, clear, moderately warm days with cool nights appear to give the best results.

At present, vast quantities of nectar secreted by fireweed in Canada are lost for want of bees to gather it.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S RESOURCES

In this material age, the cry is for "opportunity"—opportunity to develop and utilize every available asset. While much interesting and instructive material has been published regarding the province of New Brunswick, from time to time, by both the federal and provincial governments, it had chiefly to do with her possibilities from the standpoint of the agriculturist. Her vast wealth of forest and mines; her water power and waterways; her store of fish and game were not made the subject matter of many concrete publications. It is only of comparatively recent years that the attention of the world has been effectively called to the enormous potentialities of this little province by the sea.

There has been issued recently a small pamphlet of 27 pages entitled "The Province of New Brunswick, its Natural Resources, Developed and Undeveloped." While the wealth of the forest, mine, and fisheries has been dealt with in this little work, it must not be supposed that the agricultural advantages of the province have been ignored. By no means. They have been given a prominent place, as they well deserve. Following them, the subjects of forestry, minerals, fisheries, water powers, water ways, angling, and fur farming have been treated in a concise but intelligible manner. What adds very materially to the value of the publication, is the series of maps outlining the agricultural, forestry, mining, and water power situations. This pamphlet may be obtained gratis, on application to the Superintendent of the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Department of the Interior, at Ottawa.

INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

The increase in staple products exported from Canada last year over the average annual shipments of the three years previous to the war are very striking. Here is the table as given out by Chairman, H. B. Thomson, of the Canada Food Board:

Meat	122,000,000 pounds increase
Beef	74,000,000 pounds increase
Butter	12,000,000 pounds increase
Cheese	30,000,000 pounds increase
Eggs	15,000,000 dozens increase
Wheat and flour	85,000,000 pounds increase

SUPPLEMENTING THE COW PASTURE

With coarse grains at abnormally high prices the question will arise in the minds of many dairy farmers as to whether or not it will pay to feed concentrated feeds of any kind to dairy cows while on pasture. Given an abundance of good pasture, experiments at Macdonald College have proved that it will not pay to feed the average dairy cow grain. With limited pasture and a summer of extremely unfavorable weather, it will pay to feed milking cows something besides the pasture. If soiling crop or silage is available, concentrated feed is less important, but for the best return from every standpoint a combination of the two is necessary.

The prevailing practice in many districts is to depend upon pasture entirely. For the average cow having as she does small milking capacity and usually quite a territory of rough pasture, it is questionable if grain feeding will pay under present conditions. On the other hand, when farming is more intensified, with less acreage in pasture and better cows, it is absolutely necessary and it will pay to supplement the grass when it gets short with at least a limited amount of grain feed.

The time to commence feeding is just when the cows begin, or even a little before they begin to shrink because of short pasture. If feed is delayed until the cows have materially decreased in milk and flesh the results from feeding will at first be disappointing and will continue so until the cows regain normal condition. This fact explains many of the apparently poor results from extra feedings.

The amount of feed necessary must depend on the cow's work, her condition, and what else she is receiving. In the average case three to five pounds of meal per day will suffice. At the present time it is often a case of taking what meal may be available and mixtures are almost out of the question. Oil-cake meal seems about as good value as anything and less of it will do. It is a good milk producer, and is a splendid feed for sustaining and increasing body weight. If other feeds can be combined with it, so much the better, but one pound of it per day even alone on short grass will go a long way in tiding the cows over a bad time.

"Is the woman I saw you talking to a fitting associate for you?" "She couldn't be more fitting. She's my dressmaker."

—Baltimore American.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK
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JULY 10—AUGUST 8, 1918

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Satisfactory completion of the Course entitles teachers to receive certificates of competency.

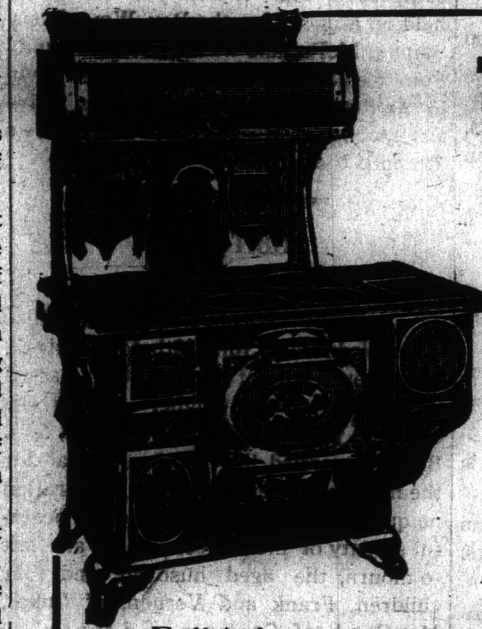
In naming the school an applicant wishes to attend the principle of readiest accessibility from home should govern.

Teachers actually engaging in the public schools of New Brunswick are eligible for admission free of charge.

Both Schools open at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of July 10th. Teachers who propose to attend for Second year classes are requested to present themselves at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for examination on the Winter Reading and Experimental Course.

As no standard certificates are issued by the Railways this year students will purchase return tickets with receipts for amounts paid for same. Cost of transportation from home to school (the one way will be paid on condition stated above). For further information and for admission apply to

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