

## DISTRIBUTE MILLIONS OF FRY

## IN LAKES OF ONTARIO

Many million of young fry have been deposited in the lakes of Ontario by the Government this year, many of them to help make up the depletion caused by the heavier fishing operations of last year. Still more fry will be placed in smaller lakes later on by the Government, and these will be bass.

"We have already some weeks ago placed 15,000,000 whitefish fry in Lake Erie," said Hon. F. G. Macdormid to *The Telegram* this morning, "and some 40,000,000 herring have also been placed in this lake. These fry come from the Normandale hatchery. Then we have placed out about 1,000,000 trout fry, which came from the Mount Pleasant hatchery at Brantford. The bass are not hatched yet but there will be a large number of those distributed when they are ready."

The fishermen are taking out their licenses this year faster than ever before, and no less than 1,500 licenses have already been granted. Last year altogether there were but 1,800 taken out and the number applied for this year so far is way ahead of other years.

The Ontario fisheries are going to take the whole catch from Lakes Nepigon and Nipissing, and some eight or ten lakes along the C. N. R., and Transcontinental Railway. But in the other lakes and the Lake of the Woods they will only exact their 20 per cent. of the total catch.

"There were many applications for extra nets from the fishermen and we had to turn down hundreds of applications," said the Minister to *The Telegram*.—*Toronto Telegram*.

## BUY YOUR WINTER EGGS IN MAY AND JUNE

Eggs laid in April, May, and early June keep better than those laid later in the season. If properly treated, they will keep in perfect condition from eight to twelve months. If the eggs are to be boiled, the larger end should be pierced with a needle point before putting them in the boiling water.

The eggs, to begin with, must be fresh and clean, not washed clean, but laid clean. If the shell of an egg is not clean, use it at once. If there is a spot of soil on the shell, the water glass does not come in contact with the shell and the egg will decay.

A quart of water glass in a five-gallon crock or agate-ware container will suffice for 15 dozen eggs. Clean the crock thoroughly, scald till hot, wipe dry and stand in the sun, if convenient.

Boil 9 quarts of water, allow it to cool thoroughly, then add the water glass and stir well in the crock. Stand the crock in a cool, dry place and do not move unnecessarily after the eggs are packed. Put the eggs loosely, but carefully, in the solution, leaving a depth of two inches or more over the top layer of eggs. Tie heavy oiled paper over the crock to prevent evaporation. For more than 15 dozen eggs, two crocks are preferable to one larger one. After using the water glass once, it must be thrown away.

If water glass is too expensive or is unobtainable, add 3 pounds of unslacked lime to 5 gallons of water. After the lime has dissolved and settled, carefully dip off the clear water and pour over the eggs as with water-glass.

Do not pour the water glass or lime water over the eggs till it has thoroughly cooled.—*Conservation*.

## MAKE EVERY CHICKEN COUNT

The aim this year should be to make everything count. Make every hen lay her best, make every chick mature early enough, and thereby make every pound of feed give the maximum returns.

Hatch early. Make every effort to get your chicks out this spring before the first of June. As a rule the heavier breeds hatched later than that date are not satisfactory. At least 90% of the pullets in Canada were not laying during November and December of the past winter, because they were hatched too late.

A little sand or grit first.—When the chicks are removed to their brooding quarters there should be some coarse sand or fine chick grit scattered where they can have free access to it. They should be left until they show positive signs of hunger, which would be between the second and third days after hatching. They may then be given some bread crumbs that have been very slightly moistened with milk, this may be scattered on clean sand or chick grit. If being brooded by a hen she will see that no food is allowed to lie around, but if in a brooder that part of the food that the chicks do not pick up in a few minutes should be removed, as nothing in feeding causes so much trouble as leaving food of that nature around until it is sour.

Feed for the first ten or twelve days.—The following daily ration of five feeds given about two hours and a half apart and continued from the time the chicks are two to three days out of the shell until ten or twelve days of age may be altered or adopted to suit conditions:—

First feed.—Dry bread crumbs slightly moistened with milk.

Second feed.—Finely cracked mixed grains or commercial chick feed.

Third feed.—Rolled oats.

Fourth feed.—Dry bread crumbs moistened with milk.

Fifth feed.—Finely cracked mixed grains.

In addition to the above, give the chicks a little green food, such as grass, lettuce sprouted oats, etc. Do not have the moistened bread sloppy but in a crumbly state, and during this period let the chicks on to fresh soil or grass every day if possible.

## SMOTHERING WEEDS BY SOWING BUCKWHEAT

By a smother crop is meant a crop sown for the purpose of smothering out noxious weeds. Couch grass often becomes very troublesome, but can be controlled by the use of a smother crop. Buckwheat is very commonly used for this purpose. It is sown thickly on well prepared land. It comes up quickly and grows rapidly, and thus gives the weeds very little opportunity to develop. The land on which it is intended to sow the buckwheat should be well tilled and every effort should be made to weaken or kill the weeds before sowing the crop. This will help the smother crop to grow more rapidly and more perfectly to perform its function.

Splendid results were obtained in 1917 on two of the farms where illustration work was being done by the Commission of Conservation in Dundas county. The buckwheat was sown at the rate of one bushel per acre. It completely smothered out the weeds and, at the same time, gave a good crop of grain when cut and threshed in the autumn. One thing must always be borne in mind in sowing a smother crop and that is, it must be sown thick enough to smother the weeds.

—From *Handbook for Farmers*, published by the Commission of Conservation.

## SPRAYING

## (Experimental Farms Notes)

Unless many kinds of both useful and ornamental plants are protected from injurious insects and fungous diseases by spraying, the loss in fruit and vegetable crops may be very great, and, in the case of ornamental plants which would otherwise have attractive foliage and bloom, they may be rendered very unsightly.

The spraying of fruit trees should be begun just after the buds have broken in the spring, and repeated at the times recommended in the spray calendars and pamphlets which are issued by both Federal and Provincial Governments and in which is given information in regard to the treatment of the different kinds of insects and diseases most likely to cause damage.

The apple scab causes, perhaps, more loss than any other plant disease in Canada, yet this can be controlled and clean fruit obtained, by thorough spraying with either Bordeaux mixture or Lime Sulphur. Other diseases and insects can be kept well under control also, by the spray which has been found best for each.

Spraying is a rather expensive operation and it should be done in an intelligent manner, otherwise it may be wasted money. For instance, if the spray to kill the codling moth, which affects the apple, is not applied within a very few days after the flowers fall, the sepals or lobes of the calyx will have closed over the opening or "calyx cup" in the end of the apple, into which it is important to spray the poison. As it is in the "calyx cup" where most of the insects begin work, they are not likely to be poisoned if spraying is delayed, and the apples will be wormy. A spray mixture or solution which will control one insect or disease may be of little or no use in controlling another. Arsenical poisons are the best for biting insects, while soap or tobacco sprays are best for those which suck their food and which have to be killed by contact, and certain sprays intended to kill insects will not control fungous diseases.

Get the spray pamphlets and study them carefully before spraying, but spray and spray thoroughly!

## NEW TAXATION MEASURES

To be collected May 1, 1918.

Excise Duty of 10 per cent, May 1, 1918. Gramophones, Phonographs, Talking Machines, Cylinders and Records, Mechanical Pianos and Organ Players and Records, imported or manufactured.

Automobiles, imported or manufactured in Canada for sale previous to April 30th, 1918, and unsold at that date.

Exceptions: (a) Bonafide sales previous to April 30th, 1918.

(b) Manufactured for export. (c) Jewellery for adornment of the person only, (real or imitation) imported or manufactured, calculated on (a) imported price plus customs duty, (b) selling price, domestic.

Exceptions: (a) Manufactured for exportation. (b) Jewellery for adornment only, only manufactured by one person, total value of which does not exceed \$1,000.00 per annum.

This tax is also imposed on Jewellery imported or manufactured in Canada, for sale previous to April 30th, 1918, and unsold at that date.

Exceptions: (a) Bonafide sales previous to April 20th, 1918.

(b) Manufactured for export.

(c) Value of stock of such jewellery held by one person less than \$1,000.00.

Excise duty of 10 cents per lb. on Tea imported before the 30th April, 1918.

Exceptions: (a) Bonafide sales previous to April 30th, 1918.

(b) Small dealers not exceeding 1,000 lbs. in stock.

On, and after, May 1, 1918, an inventory of all unsold Automobiles, Jewellery and Tea will be taken and the duty collected thereon.

Matches imported or manufactured in Canada are subject to a stamp duty of one cent for each 100 Matches or fractional part thereof, to be affixed to and so as to seal each package, by the importer or manufacturer.

Playing Cards imported or manufactured in Canada are subject to a stamp duty of 8 cents per package of 54 cards, affixed to each package by importer or manufacturer.

Matches and Playing Cards for exportation are exempt.

## AFRICA'S ENLISTMENT SCHEME

Cape Town, May 6.—General Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, appealing for recruits to fill gaps in the South African brigade in Europe, asks that the men of wealth who cannot go themselves send substitute, with whom they may make arrangements themselves.

The Prime Minister concludes his appeal by announcing that he will open the list of names of South Africans willing to provide three, five, or any number of substitutes.

The Caller—"Smith & Banks have employed me to collect the bill you owe them." The Imprecious One—"You are to be congratulated, sir, in obtaining a permanent position."—*The Lamb*.

## CONTROLLING POTATO DISEASES FROM THE START

## (Experimental Farms Note)

Potatoes are plentiful this spring. Procure your seed from a field which produced a good heavy crop the previous year. The smooth appearance of the seed alone is no guarantee of a heavy crop. Disinfect the potatoes before cutting the seed. Soak them for three hours in a barrel containing either of the following solutions:—

Corrosive sublimate, 2 oz. in 25 gallons of water. (Note: fatal poison to man and beast.)

Formaldehyde, 1 pint in 25 gallons of water. In cutting for sets, throw out all potatoes showing rot or brown spots, or rings near the stem end and in the flesh.

Cut the seed immediately before planting. The longer you keep them cut the smaller the yield. Be prepared to meet the ravages of the potato bug. Spray your potatoes. Spraying pays! Use poisoned Bordeaux mixture. The poison for the bug, the Bordeaux for Late Blight. This is the solution: 6 lbs. bluestone, 4 lbs. lime, 40 gallons water. Dissolve bluestone first in 15 gallons of water. Slake the lime in another vessel, strain it if lumpy. Pour both solutions together and make up to 40 gallons by adding water.

Add arsenate of lead paste, 2 to 3 lbs. per 40 gallons of solution; or use 8 oz. Paris Green and 1 1/2 lbs. of arsenate of lead for 40 gallons solution. Stir well, and fill pump through fine meshed sieve. Particles will clog nozzles and are most annoying. Spray thoroughly, and cover all leaves well with spray. Don't drench. Commence as soon as the plants are a few inches high and continue every two weeks throughout the season.

For a large field use a high pressure horse-power outfit. For smaller areas, there are many good hand-sprayers on the market.

Get your spray chemicals right away and arrange for the purchase of a sprayer; sometimes it is a good practice for several farmers to club together and buy a good power sprayer.

Watch the field, and throw out any sickly-looking or dying individual plants. Mark the one hundred best hills for future seed supply. From these select 80 which yield the largest number of uniform potatoes and plant these separately next year, and increase this practice until your strain yields highest in the neighbourhood.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

## VEGETABLE GARDENING FOR EVENING

If you are cultivating a vegetable garden, either at home or on a vacant lot, it would be an evidence of wisdom to send to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for Circular No. 14, entitled, "Vegetable Gardening at Home and on Vacant Lots," and prepared by the Dominion Horticulturist. This circular, which can be had free of all cost, supplies information of a practical nature on every vegetable that it is desirable to cultivate for domestic consumption. It gives advice on the preparation of the soil, and on planning and arranging the garden, quotes examples of success achieved in 1917, supplies a list of the best varieties of vegetables for different districts, and describes how the growing plants can be protected from disease and insect ravages.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

## CEYLON TO PROVIDE MORE EUROPEAN TROOPS

Colombo, May 6.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—The Ceylon Government has requested the Chamber of Commerce and the Planters' Association to consider what further European man power can be spared. The Government considers that every man between twenty and forty should be with the fighting forces, unless the government decides that his present work is indispensable to the empire.

## FATAL TIDAL WAVE

San Diego, Cal., May 6.—Two soldiers were drowned and eleven other persons are missing as the result of a terrific tide rise late yesterday at Ocean Beach, a resort 12 miles from here. Sixty persons were rescued. Dozens of bathers were caught in the rise, which as the result of a right sea and an unusually high tide, started with scarcely a moment's warning.



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## Two Questions

With so many low-priced so-called anti-skids obtainable, would that great host of motorists pay more for Dunlop "Traction" Tread if they could get its merits elsewhere?

Also, would that other large list of car owners buy "SPECIAL" if tires which somewhat resemble it in appearance resembled it in efficiency?

SPECIAL DUNLOP TRACTION