

Hints for Back-Yarders Vacant Lots Cultivation

MILK SUBSTITUTES FOR WEANED PIGS

Three Years Experiments Reveal Many Important Facts.

GAINS AT LOW COST

Diet Found Adaptable for Growing Hogs Under Conditions.

The use of milk-substitutes for the weaned pig has received considerable attention on the experimental farm station. An average of results of three years' work at Ottawa with tankage reveals the following facts:

1. That a direct replacement of milk by tankage shows the lowest gains and the highest cost of production of the five rations fed.

2. That the lots receiving no tankage usually made highest gains at the lowest cost.

3. That tankage, while useful in correcting an unbalanced ration, showed up poorly when added to rations already showing variety and fair balance—particularly illustrating the comparative value of skim-milk.

Grain, oil meal and milk required 117 pounds meal per pound gain; tankage and milk, 154 pounds; grain, tankage and water, 259 pounds; and grain and milk, 154 pounds.

As mentioned, these results were obtained from an experiment in triplicate or carried on similarly in three consecutive years. That tankage, however, may be regarded as a fair substitute for milk, while by no means appalling, it would be indicated by an experiment at the experimental station at Brandon.

Here three lots of pigs were fed, No.

1. grain only; No. 2, grain and tankage; No. 3, grain and buttermilk.

High Gains at Low Cost.

While high gains at a low cost were particularly in evidence as the result of feeding buttermilk, a very considerable reduction in cost of production and a marked increase in gains, are seen where the tankage was added to the straight grain ration. Grain only made gains of 22 pounds daily costing 9.50 per pound; grain and tankage, 1.39 pounds daily costing 7.10 per pound; grain and buttermilk, 1.87 pounds daily costing 6.00 per pound. This bears out what has been pointed out, that as a balance for a ration low in protein, or for weaners, or a ration lacking milk, tankage has a place, but that, as an addition to an already balanced and suitable ration, no adequate return is likely from the use of the cheap-priced meal-by-product.

A further qualified comparison of milk substitutes for weaned pigs was afforded at Ottawa in 1917. Here skim milk was fed to all lots; meal and milk; meal, milk and 10 per cent. tankage; meal, milk and 10 per cent. fish meal. The grain and milk lot gave gains of 1.04 pounds daily costing 5.30 per pound. Meal, self-fed, with tankage replacing milk with another lot, gave gains of .52 pounds daily costing 10.20 per pound. The skim-milk fed lot required 1.79 pounds meal and the tankage fed pigs, 3.9 pounds meal per pound gain.

In the experiments referred to in the foregoing all lots were practically identical in age, weight and thrift, at the start of operations.

Skim milk is the natural food for the weaning and weaned pig. Tankage, blood meal and fish meal, where these feeds are procurable, may be regarded as fairly efficient substitutes.

By the first of July sow turnips for winter use.

Do not cut asparagus too late in the season. Discontinue cutting by the last of June.

Squash, melons and pumpkins can be safely started in the open ground by the first of June.

Bees That Help Make Fruit

Also They Produce Honey for the Orchardist.

By FRANK C. PELLET

A fruit grower complains that his orchard of 70 acres is not so fruitful as it should be and wonders whether the lack of bees may be responsible. There are no large apiaries near his orchard, and such wild bees as may live in the woods a mile or so distant are all the bees within reach. He wants to know how many colonies of bees should be near his orchard to insure pollination of the blossoms of his trees.

So many orchards like this one have become productive immediately upon the arrival of apiaries in the immediate vicinity that there is no longer any question in the mind of most fruit growers but that the bees are invaluable at the present time. When the spring days are warm and sunny other insects may be present in sufficient numbers to serve the purpose and secure a fair set of fruit; but in cold and cloudy springs, when the weather is still and with only now and then a few hours of sunshine, orchards which are not within reach of large numbers of honeybees are likely to prove unfruitful.

As to how many colonies of bees should be within reach of an orchard is a question that is very hard to answer. So much depends upon circumstances and upon the reasons that any estimate must take into account the variations of the weather. In a favorable spring, as already mentioned, but few hives will be necessary for a large orchard, because of the presence of other insects, and also of the opportunity for an individual bee to make hundreds of visits every day. The more unfavorable the weather conditions the greater the need for the bees and the larger the number that will be necessary to accomplish the desired result.

There are seasons when the bees are unable to fly during the period of fruit bloom, and so, of course, they can be of no assistance. It sometimes happens in such a season that there will be but a few hours of sunshine during the blooming time, and at such times the bees demonstrate their value very clearly by the 20 to 25 per cent. increased production of the trees nearest the hives.

Bees Must Be Really Busy.

If one stops to make an estimate of the number of apple blossoms in an acre of orchard, he will find a considerable number of hives should be present to insure fertilization during the unfavorable weather. At that season of the year the average colony probably will not have to exceed 10,000 bees. Not

every blossom visited will be pollinated, even under favorable conditions; nor can all the bees leave the hive to gather nectar and pollen. It is safe to say that at that season more than half the bees will be needed within the hive to nurse the brood and to maintain the temperature necessary for hatching eggs and caring for young larvae. I should consider that 6000 field bees would be a liberal estimate for the average hive at that season. If we suppose that the 70 acres of orchard contain 50 large trees to each acre we shall see that it will require a good many visits for each bee if only one hive is present for an acre of orchard.

WHOLESALE FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES

WHOLESALE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Cabbage—The first Canadian cabbage for this season arrived on the market yesterday from J. Atkin of Leamington to Dawson-Elliott. It was of choice quality, and sold at the high price of \$2.50 per hamper, just one dollar more than the first shipment of last season, which came in on June 15.

Strawberries—Home-grown strawberries advanced and brought a new record in high prices, selling at 50c to 55c per box; one shipment of particularly choice quality, coming in from Howard C. Fisher of Queensbury to Wilson & Co., but the boxes continue to be rather slack.

Asparagus—Asparagus shipments were very light, and choice quality grass brought higher prices—yesterday's receipts ranging all the way from \$1.75 to \$2.75 per 11-quart basket.

McWilliam & Everist had a car of watermelons, selling at \$1.10 to \$1.25 each; a car of late Valencia oranges, selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per case; Canadian strawberries at 30c to 35c per box; green onions at 30c per dozen bunches; green peas at \$1 per 11-quart basket; asparagus at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per 11-quart basket.

A. A. McKinnon had a car of new potatoes, No. 2's, selling at \$5.50 per bbl.; cucumbers at \$4.50 per hamper; a car of Texas Bermuda onions, selling at \$2 per crate; tomatoes at \$2 to \$2.25 per four-bushel carrier.

D. Spence had pineapples, selling at \$4.50 per case; cucumbers at \$4.75 per hamper; tomatoes at \$2 to \$2.15 per 4-bushel carrier; new potatoes at \$6.75 to \$7 per bbl.

White & Co., Limited, had a car of watermelons, selling at 75c to 80c each; a car of tomatoes, selling at \$2 to \$2.15 per four-bushel carrier; asparagus at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per 11-quart basket; strawberries at 30c per box; hothouse tomatoes at 50c to 55c per lb. for No. 1's and 30c to 35c per lb. for No. 2's; radishes at 35c per dozen bunches; beets at 60c to 70c per dozen bunches.

Joe Bamford & Sons had a heavy shipment of extra choice beets, selling at 80c to 90c per dozen bunches; also spinach at 60c per bushel and radishes at 40c per dozen large bunches; tomatoes at \$2 to \$2.25 per 4-bushel carrier; asparagus at \$2.50 per 11-quart basket.

The Union Fruit & Produce, Limited, had a car of tomatoes, selling at \$2.15 to \$2.25 per 4-bushel carrier; cucumbers at \$4.75 per hamper; watermelons at 80c each; tomatoes at \$2 per 4-bushel carrier; oranges at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per case.

Manor Webb had pineapples, selling at \$4.50 per case; tomatoes, selling at \$2 to \$2.25 per 4-bushel carrier; California grapes, selling at \$4.50 per case; Canadian cauliflower at \$1 per 11-quart basket.

H. Peters had two cars of new potatoes, No. 1's selling at \$7 per bbl. and No. 2's at \$6 per bbl.; a car of cucumbers, selling at \$4.50 to \$5 per hamper; imported hothouse cucumbers at \$3 per basket.

W. J. McCort Co. had a car of tomatoes, selling at \$2.15 to \$2.25 per 4-bushel carrier; pineapples, selling at \$4.50 per case; asparagus at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per 11-quart basket; cucumbers at \$4.75 per hamper; watermelons at 80c each; tomatoes at \$2 per 4-bushel carrier; oranges at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per case.

Chas. S. Simpson had a car of cabbage, selling at \$4.50 per crate; a car of tomatoes at \$2.15 per 4-bushel carrier; a car of Florida grapefruit, selling at \$6 to \$6.50 per case; California cherries at \$4 to \$4.50 per dozen and ten row cases respectively.

Dawson-Elliott had a car of pineapples, selling at \$4.50 per case; green peas at \$1.25 to \$1.35 per 11-quart basket; asparagus at \$1.75 per 11-quart basket; hothouse cucumbers at \$4.75 per hamper; hothouse tomatoes at 25c per lb.

Bananas—7c to 7 1/2c per lb., also \$3 to \$3.50 per bunch.

Berries—California, \$4 to \$4.50 per case; home-grown, 50c to 60c per three-quart basket.

Lemons—Nebraska, \$7 to \$8.50 per case, California, \$11 to \$12 per case.

Gooseberries—\$1 per 11-quart basket.

Grapefruit—Florida, \$6 to \$6.50 per case; California, \$4.50 to \$5 per case.

Oranges—Late Valencia, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per case.

Peaches—Georgia, \$3 to \$3.25 and \$3.50 to \$3.75 per 4-bushel carrier.

Pineapples—Cuba, \$4 to \$4.50 per case.

Rhubarb—Outside-grown, 25c to 30c per dozen bunches.

Strawberries—Home-grown, 30c to 35c per box.

Tomatoes—Hothouse, No. 1's, 25c to 30c per lb.; No. 2's, 20c to 25c per lb.; Mississippi, \$2 to \$2.25 per 4-bushel carrier.

Watermelons—40c to \$1.55 each.

Wholesale Vegetables.

Asparagus—hand-picked, \$2.25 per 11-quart basket; new wax and green, \$2 to \$2.50 per hamper.

Poultry and Pet Stock Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables

Watermelons, Strawberries, Lemons, Tomatoes

New Potatoes and Vegetables, California Fruits

McWILLIAM & EVERIST 25-27 Church St. Main 5990-5991

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Beets—\$1.75 to \$2 per hamper; 65c to 70c per dozen bunches.

Cabbage—\$4 to \$4.50 per crate; Canadian, \$2.50 per bushel.

Carrots—New, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hamper.

Cucumbers—Leamington hothouse, No. 1's, \$2.75 to \$3 per 11-quart basket; No. 2's, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 11-quart basket; imported, \$4.50 per hamper.

Deerplant—\$2 each; 75c per case.

Lettuce—Canadian head, 60c to \$1.25 per case; Boston head, \$1 to \$1.25 per case; leaf, 15c to 20c per dozen.

Mushrooms—None in.

Onions—Texas Bermuda, \$2 per crate; Bermuda, \$1.75 per case.

Parley—None in.

Peas—\$1 to \$1.25 per 11-quart basket.

Peppers—Green, 75c to \$1 per dozen; \$7 to \$8 per case.

Potatoes—Ontario, \$1.60 per bag; No. 1's, \$1.75 per bag; No. 2's, \$1.50 per bag; Irish Cobbler, \$2.25 per bag; new, \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl.

Radishes—Sweet, none in.

Radishes—25c to 40c per dozen bunches.

Spinach—Home-grown, straight, leaf, 10c per bunch; ordinary, 50c to 60c per bushel.

Turnips—None in.

Watermelons—per 11-quart basket.

Wholesale Raisins, Dates, Figs, Nuts.

Raisins—Quarter-boxes, \$1.25; large boxes, 1-lb. packages, \$5.50; California, seeded, 12 1/2c per lb.

Brazil nuts—Bag lots, 14c per lb.; less, 15c per lb.

Almonds—Bag lots, 20c lb.; smaller lots, 21c lb.

Walnuts—New, bag lots, 22c lb.; less, 23c lb.

Pecans—25c per lb.

Pilberts—19c to 20c per lb.

Cocoanuts—\$8 per sack of 100.

Peanuts—Jumbo, green, 21c lb.; roasted, sack lots, 22c lb.; smaller lots, 24c per lb.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

There were twenty-four loads of hay brought in yesterday, the top price being \$16 per ton.

Grain.

Fall wheat, bush.....\$2 14 to \$....

Goose wheat, bush.....2 10 2 12

Barley, bush.....1 40

Oats, bush.....0 80 0 91

Buckwheat, nominal.....1 75

Rye, bush, nominal.....0 40 0 45

Hay and Straw.

No. 1, per ton.....\$15 00 to \$16 00

Hay, No. 2, per ton.....13 00 14 00

Straw, rye, per ton.....20 00 22 00

Straw, horse, per ton.....10 00 12 00

Straw, oat, bundled, per ton.....15 00 17 00

Dairy Produce, Retail.

Eggs, new, per doz.....\$0 45 to \$0 50

Bulk going at.....0 45 0 47

Butter, creamery, lb.....0 25 0 30

Spring chickens, lb.....0 65 0 75

Turkeys, lb.....0 58 0 68

Farm Produce, Wholesale.

Butter, creamery, fresh, lb. squares.....\$0 46 to \$0 47

Butter, creamery, solids.....0 44 0 45

Butter, dairy, lb.....0 25 0 30

Oleomargarine, lb.....0 22 0 23

Eggs, new-laid, doz.....0 40 0 41

Eggs, new-laid, solids.....0 43 0 45

Cheese, new, lb.....0 24 0 25

Cheese, new, twins, lb.....0 24 1/2 0 25 1/2

Pure Lard.....\$0 51 to \$....

Tierces, lb.....0 23 0 24

20-lb. pails.....0 23 0 24

20-lb. pails.....0 23 1/2 0 24 1/2

Shortening.....0 23 0 24

Tierces, lb.....\$0 23 to \$....

20-lb. pails.....0 23 1/2 0 24 1/2

20-lb. pails.....0 23 1/2 0 24 1/2

Beef, hindquarters, cwt.....\$21 00 to \$23 00

Beef, choice sides, cwt.....20 00 22 00

Beef, forequarters, cwt.....19 00 21 00

Beef, medium, cwt.....24 00 26 00

Beef, common, cwt.....18 00 20 00

Lamb, spring, lb.....0 40 0 45

Yearlings, lb.....0 20 0 25

Mutton, cwt.....17 00 20 00

Veal, No. 1, cwt.....22 00 25 00

Veal, medium, cwt.....20 00 22 00

Hogs, 120 to 150 lbs., cwt.....24 00 26 00

Hogs, heavy, cwt.....20 00 22 00

Poultry Prices Being Paid to Producer.

Chickens, springs, lb.....\$0 50 to \$....

Roosters, lb.....0 25 0 30

Fowl, 3 1/2 lbs. and under.....0 25 0 30

Fowl, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....0 23 0 25

BRITISH OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

London, June 14.—A prominent official of the government office was arrested today in connection with the case of former Lord Mayor Sir Joseph Jones of Sheffield, according to The Evening News.

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Register Ahead of Time Where You Can

16 17 18 19 20 21 22

THERE is good sound advice in the old saying—"Come early and avoid the rush." Come early to the registration booth on Registration Day—but better still—register before Registration Day, if you can.

It is going to tax the powers of deputy registrars to the utmost to handle the crowds on June 22nd. Realizing that to be so, many of these deputies are arranging to take beforehand the registration of any persons who care to present themselves.

The Board urges you to read the papers carefully for news items in regard to prior registration in your locality, and to take advantage of any facilities offered in that connection. Enquire of your employer as to the arrangements in effect for advance registration at the place where you work. He can readily make such arrangements, if he has not already done so.

REMEMBER

That registration ahead of time is valid registration—it is complying fully with the law.

That by so registering you will almost certainly be saving yourself great inconvenience on Registration Day.

That every registration taken beforehand is so much of the job done—so much of the load lifted from the overburdened registrar—so much congestion avoided.

Study your own convenience, aid the Volunteer Deputy, obey the law, and serve Canada, by registering early in the week if you can, or, in any event, early on The Day.

Issued by authority of

Canada Registration Board

War Garden Bulletin

PRACTICAL DAILY GUIDE FOR VACANT LOT AND BACKYARD GARDENERS ENLISTED IN GREATER PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN.

Issued by the Canada Food Board in Collaboration With Experts on the Staff of the Dominion Experimental Farm.

KEEP PLANTING.

Don't forget about your successful plantings as the season advances. Every war gardener should make a point of having a continuous supply of fresh vegetables for the table. There should be several successive plantings, one or two weeks apart, of string beans, lettuce, radishes, spinach, sweet corn, peas, beets and carrots.

Onions to be used green may be followed by late tomato plants in the same row. A few of the onions may be removed to make way for the tomatoes. Radishes mature early, and as they are harvested the space they occupy may be used for cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts.

Successional plantings must necessarily be left largely to the good judgment of the individual gardener. Weather conditions and the success he meets with in his various crops will largely decide the question for him. The main point to remember is that full use must be made of the ground at his disposal.