

ARTHUR PEAS. THEIR VALUE TO THE CANADIAN FARMER

(Experimental Farms Note)
This variety stands to-day among field peas as the earliest in commerce that will give profitable yield. There are earlier field varieties and very early varieties among the garden sorts, but they will not return, when grown for general purposes, a commensurate profit on the labor expended. It has held true, as it does in practically all classes of grain, that the advance has been made at a slight sacrifice in yield, but as the Arthur matures some three to ten days in advance of the Golden Vine and Prussian Blue varieties, depending entirely on the district, this slight loss is a negligible factor in the parts of Canada where, if the Arthur variety were not grown, it would be practically impossible to grow peas with either satisfaction or profit.

The Arthur variety carries its flowers in a cluster or "crown" at the end of the vines, thus differing in habit from the other varieties, Golden Vines and Prussian Blue which bear their flowers distributed at various points over the stems. It is thought that this characteristic renders the Arthur variety somewhat susceptible to injury in districts where very dry heat prevails at time of flowering. The results from our southern prairie stations where it gives a slightly lower yield, especially at Lethbridge, Alta., tend to confirm this opinion.

This variety serves its best purpose in the northern districts, within the fifty-first and fifty-fourth parallels in western Canada, and all the northern districts of the eastern provinces extending up to the fifty-first parallel. Small districts lying within the defined territories, subject to both late spring and early fall frosts, may find even the Arthur variety too late for their peculiar conditions. It must not be assumed that this variety is only suitable where its early maturity offsets its slightly lower yield. In the eastern provinces, in many cases, it yields equally well with the Golden Vine and Prussian Blue varieties and, on account of its superior color and quality, frequently commands a higher price on the markets. The Golden Vine and Prussian Blue varieties are, however, old standard sorts which give high yields, and wherever the grower has had success with either of these, untroubled by the problem of maturity, we would not recommend him to change for the Arthur. In the extreme southern parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, we would recommend these varieties in preference to the earlier sort.

In peas, like in all other classes of grain in Canada, there is a keen need for early, productive varieties. Within certain limits the problem of securing the combination of earliness with a large yield can be solved by plant breeders, and it is not too much to expect that the Arthur variety may some day be replaced with an earlier maturing field sort that will give an equally large yield. Until that time, the Arthur variety can be recommended universally in Canada to all farmers who find difficulty in ripening field peas before frost or who are anxious to grow a fairly prolific sort that will produce seed of fine quality and high market value.

Cholly (keeping an appointment)—"I'm a bit too early, am I not?" Ethel (sweetly)—"Yes. We were just leaving without you!"—Life.



MENTHOLATUM A Healing Salve

Quickly Relieves

Headaches
Neuralgia
Hay Fever
Catarrh

Anyone troubled with sore, tired or aching feet should use Mentholatum according to the directions with the jar.

Always keep a jar handy.

Mentholatum

Is sold and recommended by the leading druggists throughout the Maritime Provinces.

2 sizes—25c and 50c

Send 3c in stamps for a generous size sample.

The Mentholatum Co.
Bridgeburg, Ont.
11-6-17.

SEASONABLE HINTS

BEEES

MAKING A START WITH BEES—The spring is the best time to begin keeping bees; the outlay is small and they do not require daily feeding like other animals, which ties one to the place. Bounded, by no fences, they collect a valuable food which otherwise goes to waste.

BEE-KEEPING IS PROFITABLE—At the time of writing the price of honey is at least 50% higher than a year ago, and there is an urgent call for increased production. This may be met by (1) the adoption of modern apianry equipment and practice by bee-keepers not yet employing these, (2) the production of extracted honey in the place of comb honey, the former being now much more profitable, (3) good spring management such as keeping colonies protected until summer, avoiding starvation, and keeping all colonies raising bees at full capacity by early replacing unsatisfactory queens and limiting queenless colonies to weak ones, (4) ordering supplies early, especially sufficient supers, frames, and foundation to cover all possible needs.

Beekeeping is now so profitable that it is nothing short of folly to neglect the apiary.

ROAD MAKING

(Experimental Farms Note)

There are many miles of roads which must be maintained by some means, more or less inexpensively. On the Dominion Experimental Farms, the Split-Log Drag is found to be one of the most useful implements for this purpose. It is now in use in many localities and an increasing mileage of the rural highways of this country is being kept in repair economically by the use of this simple implement.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE SPLIT-LOG DRAG

A dry, sound, red cedar log is the best material for a drag, the hard woods being usually too heavy for this purpose. The log should be from seven to eight feet long, and from ten to twelve inches in diameter and carefully sawn down the middle. The heaviest and best slab should be selected for the centre, both flat sides to the front and set on edges thirty inches apart, giving the back half a setback of sixteen to eighteen inches at the right end so that when the drag is drawn along at an angle parallel to the ditch on the right side of the road, the end of the back half will be directly behind the front half, as other wise the ditch end of the rear slab would stick out past the ditch end of the front slab, crowding into the bank and interfering with the proper working of the drag.

Two cross-pieces are wedged in two-inch auger holes bored through the slabs and on the right hand side a piece of scantling is inserted between the ends of the slabs. This is of great value in strengthening and stiffening the end of the front slab.

In working a clay or gumbo road it is advisable to put iron on the lower edge of both flat sides. Handles may be attached to a piece of iron similar to a piece of wagon tire, the irons to be hinged to the back of each end of the front slab. By pressing the handles the drag could be raised, thus depositing a load of dirt which is desired to fill a hollow or increase the crown at some particular spot.

A platform of inch boards laid together by three cleats should be placed on the stakes between the slabs. These boards should be spaced at least an inch apart to allow any earth that may heap up and fall over the front slab to sift through upon the road again. The end cleats should be placed so that they will not rest upon the cross stakes, but drop inside them. These cleats should extend about an inch beyond the finished width of the platform. An extra weight may be added if necessary, but it is seldom needed.

To use the drag, attach a chain to the left cross piece which is behind the front slab, running the other end of the chain through the hole in the front slab near the right end. It is a mistake to hook this end of the chain over the front slab as in the case of the other end, for when the drag strikes a stone or snag there is great danger of toppling forward. With the right end of the chain drawn through the hole in the slab as suggested, this danger is entirely obviated.

The operation of the drag is very simple, though there are many fine points that may be learned by experience. For ordinary smoothing purposes, the drag may be drawn up and down the road one or two rounds commencing at the edge and working towards the centre. Usually it is drawn at an angle of about 45 degrees. For the last stroke of two the drag may be drawn backward, with the round side of the slab to the front and with comparatively little angle.

There are two stages when roads will drag and one when you cannot do a job satisfactorily. The first stage is when they are in a very sloppy condition in spring or in other seasons after a heavy rain. A road may then be shaped up wonderfully well, and after the surface has a chance to dry a little, before it is cut up with traffic, it will make a smooth, fine road. Dragging at this stage fills ruts and sends the water to the ditches. After this soft stage, comes a sticky stage when the mud will roll up under the drag and the road cannot be reduced to a satisfactory condition. After this again, when the surface approaches a crumbly texture, the drag may be used very successfully.

Save Food

In a time needing food economy many people are not getting all the nourishment they might from their food.

It is not how much you eat, but how much you assimilate, that does you good.

The addition of a small teaspoonful of Bovril to the diet as a peptogenic before meals leads to more thorough digestion and assimilation and thus saves food, for you need less.

5-18a

A PROMISING NEW WHEAT

By bringing out Marquis wheat the Dominion Department of Agriculture did a service to Canada and to the Empire that it would be difficult to over-estimate. On account of its vigorous habits of growth, excellent yield and superb milling qualities this variety which year after year as an exhibit from Western Canada has carried off premier honors at the International Soil Products Exhibition in the United States, has largely supplanted the old standard Red Fife that also gained for Canadian wheat an enviable reputation in the flour markets of the world.

A service rendered by the introduction of Prelude a few years later was also of great importance, inasmuch as it extended the wheat-growing area of this country by millions of acres. To these two very valuable accessions to the hard wheats of Canada is to be added a new sort that comes midway between Marquis and Prelude in the matter of yield and ripening. This new sort has been produced at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, the Dominion Cerealist, who gives the following account of the new wheat in the March number of *The Agricultural Gazette*, the official organ of the Federal Department of Agriculture:

"The new wheat, which has been named Ruby, Ottawa 623, possesses characteristics in ripening and other qualities midway between Marquis and Prelude. It is beardless, possesses hard, red kernels, gives a fair yield, and makes flour of the highest quality in regard to colour and strength. Bread made from it ranks in the first class. This wheat is the result of a cross between Downy Riga and Red Fife. Downy Riga was produced from two early sorts, Gebun, an Indian variety, and Omega from Northern Russia. Ruby is recommended for trial where Marquis does not ripen satisfactorily. A very limited distribution of five-pound samples is being made to farmers requiring an early sort. A sufficient crop will be grown this year on the Experimental Farms to provide for a generous distribution next Spring."

THE SEED CORN SITUATION

Supplies of seed corn usually available in Western Ontario for Canadian ensilage growers are this year insufficient to meet local requirements. The seed corn crop of the more Northern states is also insufficient to supply home needs, which leaves as the only source of supply to Canadian ensilage growers the late varieties grown in or south of Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia. These late varieties include Red Cob, Mastodon and Mammoth Southern Sweet which although giving a large tonnage per acre are somewhat low in dry matter and make silage of rather poor quality. However, the ensilage growers of Eastern Ontario and the southern part of Quebec may this year consider themselves fortunate in obtaining even late varieties of seed corn. In districts where only the early varieties can be grown successfully, farmers may grow oats and vetches for ensilage or hay.

Canadian seed corn dealers negotiate their purchases direct with United States seedsmen and send their orders through the Toronto office of our Seed Purchasing Commission for confirmation and assistance in securing export permits and transportation. Dealers are allowed a net profit not exceeding five per cent on carlots and seven and a half per cent on less than carlots in wholesale quantities. Prices are not fixed but will depend on the market when orders are placed.

Seed Branch, Ottawa

Fortune Teller—"There is trouble coming in your household from a blonde woman and a dark man." Patron—"It's come. Our Swedish cook eloped with the coal man."—*Baltimore American*.

"What is your old enemy's position in this crisis?" "I don't know exactly," replied Senator Sorghum. "But whatever his position is, it pays a good salary, or he wouldn't accept it."—*Washington Star*.

"What's the matter with that automobile?" asked the policeman. "I dunno," replied Mr. Chuggins. "Every time it gets to a street car track it thinks it has a right to lay off and obstruct traffic, the same as if it was a part of the company's regular rolling stock."—*Washington Star*.

WAR TIME SEED SUPPLY

Dominion Seed Branch Provides Supplies to Provinces through a Seed Purchasing Commission

Operating under the direction of the Seed Commissioner and composed of members of his staff, the Seed Purchasing Commission aims to insure a reserve supply of staple farm seeds for distribution where needed. Outside offices of the Commission are maintained at Regina, Toronto and Quebec City. The Seed Branch staff of seed inspectors and the chain of Government elevators, under the control of the Board of Grain Commissioners of the Department of Trade and Commerce, co-operate with the Seed Purchasing Commission in the inspection, cleaning, storing, sacking, and distribution of seed supplies. The grain trade also assists in purchasing on the basis of small brokerage commissions.

The purchases of the Commission are financed by appropriations made by Orders-in-Council, and proceeds from sales are deposited to the credit of the Receiver General. The Commission makes sales only in car lots of one or more kinds of seed, and subject to payment by sight draft with bill of lading attached. Prices are fixed to cover the actual cost of the cleaned seed as nearly as can be determined.

All of the cereal grains purchased for seed are obtained subject to inspection as to definite standards of quality for seed grades. Small premiums per bushel are offered on car lots which will grade for seed with a limited dockage in cleaning. Relatively pure varieties are available in the quantities required only in a few items; hence the operations of the Commission do not interfere unduly with the business of seedsmen who always handle named varieties.

The seed surplus or requirements of each province are estimated by the Seed Branch district officers in consultation with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and where supplies are needed the latter bodies frequently place orders and assist in the distribution. Much of the seed handled by the Commission is, however, distributed through the usual channels of commerce for seed supplies. Municipal governing bodies, agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, or groups of farmers take advantage of ordering in car lots and thus serve as a control on prices asked by the trade.

He—"Darling, I love you. She—"Good gracious! Why, we've only just become acquainted." He—"Yes, I know, but I'm only down here for the week-end."—*Boston Transcript*.

FILL OUT AND FILE INCOME TAX FORMS

INCOME WAR TAX FORMS MUST BE FILED BEFORE MARCH 31ST

It was inevitable that an income war tax law should have been placed on the statute books. The growing demands made upon Canada, as one of the free nations of the world, engaged in the life and death battle with the forces of barbarism, and the necessity of distributing the burden as equitably as possible, made the imposition of a tax, based on ability to pay, merely a matter of time.

All the great nations engaged in the conflict have found it necessary to make the income tax one of their principal sources of revenue. Among the more striking evidences of the will to win in these times of sacrifice, is the spirit with which the people of Great Britain—upon whose shoulders rests the major portion of the war's financial burden—are going about the work of supplying the sinews of war. The people of France and the United States are as cheerfully doing their part and it is a forgone conclusion that the people of Canada, already inclined to sacrifice, will make of the income war tax an opportunity to serve the holiest cause which has ever engaged the attention of mankind.

Like the fathers of the American Revolution, the free peoples of the earth have dedicated their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, to the cause which they espouse. The call upon the fortunes of the people of Canada is to take the form of a graduated tax on all incomes of \$1,500 and over enjoyed by all unmar-

ried persons, or widows and widowers without dependent children, and of \$3,000 and over, enjoyed by all the other persons as well as by the corporations and joint stock companies.

The Department of Finance is now calling for the filing of the necessary forms, filled out as required, before the 31st of March. While the penalties for failure to carry out the requirements of the act are provided, it is confidently expected that the people of Canada, jealous of their right to play a major rôle in the conflict, will respond to this latest call in a spirit of quiet patriotism.

Mrs. Crawford—"Did your husband surprise you with a present at Christmas?" Mrs. Crabshaw—"No, he didn't. I told him exactly what I needed, and he was mean enough to go and get it for me."—*Life*.

Are These YOUR SYMPTOMS?

Pains in the Back or Sides, Constant Headaches, Swollen Joints, Urinary Troubles, Stone or Gravel? You will find the remedy in the box below—



By DR. N. Director-in-Chief

To the Editor of the *Sir*: "Trees Are This epigram, taken from the American *For* likely to impress a relation between w as fuel. The mine cannot be increased charcoal may be in itely. While the to enormous, the acute we are now experie time being. Com would cause their r frequently as the ar is progressively less becomes more diff competition for coal races of men will occupation by the Belgium and of no present time is an il al coal fields may p but probably only in civilization.

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Distribution of Seed Grain 1918

Good seed is scarce. Place your order now with your County Councillor

The Department of Agriculture has ordered 56,000 bushels of oats and 18,000 bushels of wheat.

Oats will be sold for \$1.32 per bushel, in bulk, car lots, or \$1.38 in bags in car lots laid down.

Wheat will be sold for \$3.00 per bushel, in bags, car lots, or f. o. b. distributing point for smaller orders.

Local freights will be paid by purchaser.

County Councillors and Agricultural Societies should place car lot orders immediately, stating destination for cars.

Delivery not guaranteed unless orders placed within three weeks, because of transportation difficulties.

New Brunswick is expected to bread herself for the duration of the war. Every farmer should grow some wheat.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FREDERICTON, N. B.

We Carry in Stock

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF

Light and Heavy HARDWARE

Paints and Varnishes
Mill, Plumbers' and
Contractors' Supplies
in the Maritime Provinces—Some
Say in Canada.

! All orders by mail or telephone will receive the same prompt attention as though you came in person. ! If you are a customer you know what our delivery service is; if you are not, become one and see how well we can serve you. ! Our prices are no higher than good quality goods ought to cost. ! ! ! ! !

T. McAvity & Sons LIMITED

Saint John, N. B.

You
WOOD AND
You

By DR. N. Director-in-Chief
To the Editor of the *Sir*: "Trees Are This epigram, taken from the American *For* likely to impress a relation between w as fuel. The mine cannot be increased charcoal may be in itely. While the to enormous, the acute we are now experie time being. Com would cause their r frequently as the ar is progressively less becomes more diff competition for coal races of men will occupation by the Belgium and of no present time is an il al coal fields may p but probably only in civilization.

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