

**THE BEST VARIETIES OF VEGETABLES**

(Experimental Farms Note)

Owing to the scarcity of seed of many varieties of vegetables this year it will not always be possible to get those which are desired, hence the importance of ordering early in order to make sure of getting at least some of the best sorts. In the following list, based on tests made at the experimental farms and stations in Canada, several varieties of almost equal merit of some kinds of vegetables are suggested so that if it is not possible to get one it may be possible to get the other.

**BEANS**—(Round Pod Wax) Round Pod, Kidney Wax, Pencil Pod, and Brittle Wax (Flat Pod Wax), Wardwell Kidney Wax, early, and Hodson Wax, late; (Green Pod), Stringless Green Pod, and Early Red Valentine, early, and Refugee or 1000 to 1, late. Lima and Pole beans are not very satisfactory except where the season is long and warm. The bush varieties of Limas are the most satisfactory. Scarlet Runner is the most reliable Pole bean, but Kentucky Wonder is one of the best quality.

**BEETS**—Crosby Egyptian, Detroit Dark Red, and Early Model.

**BROCCOLI OR KALE**—Dwarf Green Curled Scotch.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS**—Improved Dwarf. The Dwarf varieties have been found more satisfactory than the tall ones.

**CABBAGE**—Early Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, early; Succession, medium; and Danish Ballhead and Drumhead Savoy, late, and Red Dutch, red.

**CAULIFLOWER**—Early Snowball and Early Dwarf Erfurt.

**CARROT**—Chantenay, Danvers Half Long, Early Scarlet Horn for extra early.

**CELERY**—Golden Self Blanching (Paris Golden Yellow) early; Winter Queen Evans Triumph, and Perfection Hartwell, late; White Plume for coolest parts.

**CORN**—(Extra early), Early Malcolm, Malakoff, and Peep O'Days (early); Golden Bantam; (medium), Early Evergreen or Black Mexican; (late), Country Gentleman and Stowells Evergreen Squaw for coolest parts.

**CUCUMBER**—Davis Perfect, White Spine, and Chicago Pickling.

**EGG PLANT**—New York Improved, Long Purple, and Black Beauty.

**LETTUCE**—Grand Rapids and Black Seeded Simpson (early loose curled); Iceberg, Giant Crystal Head, Improved Hanson, Salamander, All Heart, and Crisp as Ice (head or cabbage).

**MELONS**, Musk—(Nutmeg type), Long Island Beauty, Hackensack, and Montreal Market; (yellow fleshed) Emerald Gem, Hoodoo, and Paul Rose.

**MELONS**, Water—Cote Early, Ice Cream, and Phinney Early.

**ONIONS**—Yellow Globe Danvers and Early Red Wethersfield, Prize Taker especially for transplanting, Early Flat Red and Australian Brown are good where the season is short. Dutch sets ensure a crop in a short season, when, if grown from seed, the onions may not mature.

**PARSLEY**—Double Curled.

**PARSNIP**—Hollow Crown of a good strain is the best. Intermediate is also good.

**PUMPKIN**—Early Neapolitan of the large varieties and Cayenne, Chili and Cardinal of the small ones.

**PEAS**—(Extra early) Gregory Surprise, (early) Thos. Laxton, Gradus, Noni Excelsior, American Wonder, and Sutton Early Giant; (second early) Sutton Excelsior and Premium Gem; (medium to late) McLean Advancer, Heroine, and Stratagem; (tall late sorts) Telephone, Champion of England and Quite Content.

**RADISH**—Scarlet White Tipped Turnip, Rosy Gem, and White Icicle.

**SALADY**—Long White, Sandwich Is. lands.

**SPINACH**—Victoria Thickleaved, Viroflay.

**SQUASH**—Long White Bush, Summer Crookneck; late, Delicious, Hubbard.

**TOMATOES**—(Extra early) Alacrity, Sparks Earliana; (early and main crop) Bonny Best, Chalks Early Jewel. Later good sorts are Matchless and Trophy (scarlet), and Livingstone Globe and Pleasant (purplish pink). Ignatum for canning.

**SWEDS**, Turnips—Champion Purple Top.

**POTATOES**—(Early) Irish Cobbler or Eureka Extra Early; (main crop) Green Mountain, Gold Coin, Wee MacGregor, Cairnan No. 1. Early Ohio is a good extra early pink sort but is not very productive.

**COST OF GROWING POTATOES IN NEW BRUNSWICK UNDER 1917 CONDITIONS**

On account of the various investigations conducted by the Food Controller into the costs of production of various crops and the controversy arising especially in regard to potato growing, it may be of interest at the present time to give an actual statement of the cost of growing this crop at the Experimental Station, Fredericton, N. B.

In approaching this question it might be stated that on account of the larger estimate of the cost of production of potatoes in New Brunswick as compared with other provinces, that doubt has been expressed in some quarters as to the genuineness of the figures submitted by some New Brunswick growers.

The Experimental Station is in a position to help in dispelling these doubts by giving an official statement of cost actually incurred on one acre of potatoes especially set apart for this purpose. At the same time these figures may serve to call attention of growers to the desirability of keeping a business like account with their own individual field operations.

The conditions under which potato growing was undertaken last year necessitated higher expenditure than ever before. Labor, fertilizers, and spraying materials were much more costly than in previous years, while the price of seed was higher than ever before known in the history of the country.

As a comparison of cost and illustrative of its increase in 1917, it may be stated that based on the same details as given for the season of 1917, an acre grown in 1915 cost \$73.98, the crop was 80 barrels of marketable worth \$1.75 and 7 barrels worth 50 cents; a total value of \$143.50 leaving a profit per acre of \$69.52. A cost per barrel of 85 cents and a profit per barrel of 80 cents.

In 1916, the acre cost \$88.03, the crop was 120 barrels marketable, worth \$2.75 per barrel and 6 barrels culls, worth 50 cents a total value of \$333.00, leaving a profit of \$244.91. A cost per barrel of 70 cents and a profit of \$1.94.

In 1917, the following are the details of the actual time and expense put on the test acre. It might be stated that this land lay immediately alongside the acre grown in 1916 and the soil was similar except that it was better drained.

Fall ploughing 6 hours \$1.70, harrowing 68 cents, sixteen tons stable manure at \$1.00, \$16.00. Labor in applying it \$3.70. Ploughing in manure, 5 hours, \$1.70, harrowing 68 cents. Fifteen barrels wood ashes at \$1.13, per barrel, \$17.00, 835 pounds acid phosphate at \$23.00 per ton, \$9.81. Nineteen and one-third bushels Green Mountain potatoes at \$2.40 per bushel, \$46.32. Cutting and disinfecting seed at 15 cents per bushel, \$2.90. Planting, 2 men and team, 4 1/2 hours \$2.43. Cultivating and horse-hoeing three times, 18 hours, \$4.86. Hand-hoeing and weeding, 2 hours, 40 cents. Pulling weeds, 2 hours, 40 cents. Spraying 6 times, 9 hours with horse, \$4.26. Spraying materials \$8.08. Digging, 7 hours, man and team, \$2.38. Picking, 5 1/2 hours one man, \$10.30. Hauling to cellar \$1.28 Rent of land \$1.00. Depreciation of machinery and tools \$4.00. A total cost of \$141.88.

The yield was 58 barrels marketable worth \$2.50 per barrel, 5 barrels culls worth 50 cents. Total value of crop \$165.00, leaving a profit per acre of \$23.12, a cost per barrel of \$2.25 and a profit per barrel of 36 1/2 cents.

Had this crop been no better than the majority of fields in the province last season, viz., about 40 barrels per acre, the loss would have been over \$4.00 per acre.

(1) A four-row, horse-power machine with one nozzle spraying down from the top and one on either side of the row, applied 80 gallons of 4:4:40 Bordeaux to the acre, at a cost of \$1.65 per application without poison. The plot yielded at the rate of 194 bushels of marketable potatoes or 52 bushels more marketable potatoes than the corresponding unsprayed check, giving a net gain over the total cost of spraying, of \$32.40 per acre.

(2) A four-row horse-power machine with one nozzle spraying down on the foliage of each row, applied 35 gallons of the same Bordeaux per acre, at a cost of 80¢ per application. These plots yielded at the rate of 166 bushels of marketable potatoes, or 24 bushels more of saleable potatoes than the corresponding check, giving a net gain over the cost of spraying of \$14.80 per acre.

(3) A four-row hand machine with one nozzle spraying down, and one nozzle spraying through from the side, applied 40 gallons of the same Bordeaux at a cost of \$1.00 per application, per acre. These plots yielded at the rate of 171 bushels of marketable potatoes, or 52 bushels more saleable potatoes than the corresponding check, giving a net gain, after deducting the total cost of spraying, of \$35.00 per acre.

(4) A four-row hand machine with one nozzle spraying down on each row, applied 26 gallons of the same Bordeaux at a cost of 70¢ per application. These plots yielded at the rate of 138 bushels of marketable potatoes, or 19 bushels more saleable potatoes than the corresponding check, giving a net gain after deducting the total cost of spraying, of \$11.45 per acre. Marketable potatoes were valued at 75¢ per bushel. The above contest clearly demonstrates the advantage of thorough spraying, and the necessity of spraying the 1918 crop.

**CANADIAN FARM VALUES**

Ottawa, February 27, 1918. The Census and Statistics Office has published to-day its annual estimates of farm values in 1917 as compiled from the reports of correspondents at the end of January 1918. The estimates comprise (1) the average values of farm land (2) the average wages paid for farm help and (3) the average values of farm live stock and of wool.

**AVERAGE VALUES OF FARM LAND**

According to the returns received, the average value of farm land for the whole of Canada, including land improved and unimproved, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is approximately \$44 per acre as compared with \$41 in 1916. The average values by provinces are as follows: Prince Edward Island \$43.7; Nova Scotia \$33.6; New Brunswick \$28.8; Quebec \$53; Ontario \$55.3; Manitoba \$31; Saskatchewan \$26; Alberta \$26.7; British Columbia \$149. In the last named province the higher average is due to orcharding and fruit growing.

**AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP**

The average wages paid for farm help during the year 1917 have increased substantially since 1916 and have again reached the highest level on record. In many cases they are double what they were before the war. For the whole of Canada the wages per month of farm help during the summer, including board, average \$63.63 for male and \$34.31 for female help, as compared with \$43.23 and \$22.46 in 1916. For the year 1917, including board, the wages averaged \$610.60 for males and \$364 for females as compared with \$397 and \$228 in 1916. The average value of board per month is returned as \$19.44 for males and \$14.79 for females as compared with \$17 for males and \$13 for females in 1916. By provinces, the average wages per month for males and females respectively, in the summer season, including board, were as follows: Prince Edward Island \$39.74 and \$22.63; Nova Scotia \$53.75 and \$26.43; New Brunswick \$57.19 and \$28.14; Quebec \$59.09 and \$28.98; Ontario \$59 and \$31.96; Manitoba \$67.97 and \$40.28; Saskatchewan \$73.21 and \$41.09; Alberta \$76.09 and \$44.44; British Columbia \$78.12 and \$48.30.

**AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM LIVE STOCK AND OF WOOL**

On the whole there is but little change reported in the value per head of horses; in some of the provinces the value has remained stationary or has even declined. For cattle, sheep, and swine, however, values are substantially higher than last year and are higher than in any previous year for which records have been collected. For Canada, the average value of horses, three years old and over is \$167 as compared with \$160 in 1916; milch cows are \$84 as against \$70; cattle between one year old and three years average \$52 against \$43; sheep are \$14.93 against \$10.48 last year and swine are \$17.33 against \$11.98 per cwt. The average value of wool is 59 cents per lb. unwashed and 75 cents per lb. washed. Correspondents were requested to ascertain as nearly as possible the average value per head, of each description of farm animal, and for calculation of total values these averages have been applied to the total number of farm animals as returned in June last. The results are as follows: Horses \$429,123,000 as compared with \$418,688,000 in 1916; milch cows \$274,081,000 as against \$199,896,000, other cattle \$270,595,000 as against \$204,477,000, sheep \$92,886,000 as against \$60,700,000. The total value of farm live stock in Canada is estimated to be \$1,102,261,000, as compared with \$903,686,000, the estimate for 1916 as finally revised by the Census returns for the Prairie Provinces. In 1917, for the first time the total value of farm live stock exceeds one billion dollars.

**AGRICULTURAL RELIEF OF ALLIES**

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 13, 1918. W. R. Reek, Esq., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Fredericton, N. B.

Dear Sir—The following cablegram has been received by His Excellency the Governor General from the Duke of Portland, Chairman of British Committee for Agricultural Relief of Allies: "Agricultural Relief of Allies committee desires to convey their thanks to your Excellency to Doctor Robertson personally, and to Canadian Committee working with him, for efforts in connection with February campaign for funds. English committee watching Canadian activities with much interest, feeling sure result will materially help reinstatement of stricken farmers of our Allies. Signed Portland." The campaign to obtain contributions from farmers for this fund is in full swing under Provincial Departments of Agriculture in cooperation with voluntary organizations of farmers and Women's Institutes. Recently the British Committee sent to France many thousands young fruit trees to repair those Germans wantonly destroyed during their retreat. Perhaps you could obtain provincial newspaper publicity for this item.

**399 SEA-GOING VESSELS**

Washington, March 2.—The growing American merchant marine was increased by 399 sea-going vessels in the last six months of 1917. Government officials said to-day, or an average of more than two a day.

Many of the vessels were built in the United States, having been under construction for foreign accounts and taken over by the American Government. Others were interned, German ships; but the large steamers like the *Vaterland*, which were commandeered by the navy, are not included in the total of 399. Figures previously made public showed that more than 1,000,000 tons of shipping were added to the American merchant marine in 1917.

**FISHERMEN FREE FROM WAR DUTY**

As the result of a conference held recently between representatives of the government of Canada and the United States, with respect to bringing about a material increase during the present year in the output of the North Atlantic fisheries, fishermen have been declared exempt from the United States Immigration Law, which prohibited the entry into the United States of non citizens who are over sixteen years of age and unable to read.

At the conference, it was pointed out that the crews of the United States fishing vessels are recruited, to a large extent, from the maritime provinces of Canada, and that, in addition to the restriction which prevented men over sixteen years of age who were unable to read being admitted to the United States, there were other features of the law which made it unlawful for fishermen to enter for the purpose of joining vessels in the ports of that country for which they had been engaged.

With a view to overcoming these phases of the law, bona fide fishermen who seek entry into the United States in pursuit of their calling, will, for the time being, be considered as seamen and regarded as exempt from the operation of the illiteracy features of the Immigration Law, and will be admitted provided they are in possession of good health and character.

United States Immigration officers at Halifax and Yarmouth, N. S., and St. John, N. B., have been given instructions by the Government officials in Washington, and will take care of all fishermen of the class mentioned who apply for admission to the United States, while the United States Bureau of Immigration in Montreal will look after all such at this end.

**NEW REGULATION FOR FISHERIES**

Ottawa, March 4.—An order in council has been passed making changes in fishery regulations which will tend to permit the greatest production of fish compatible with proper protection of fisheries.

These modifications, as announced through the naval department, permit the use of purse seines for the catching of pollock on the Atlantic coast. This is an excellent fish for the table, and vast numbers are available in the Bay of Fundy and around the coast of western Nova Scotia. Herring fishing, which has been prohibited for many years around a certain portion of Grand Manan, on the assumption that it was a spawning area for these fish, may now be continued.

**Distribution of Seed Grain 1918**

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

The Department of Agriculture has ordered 50,000 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 bulk, 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.

**SAVORY**

1 cup rice  
1 pint good stock,  
1 tablespoon Worcestershire,  
1 onion chopped fine,  
1 tablespoonful butter,  
1 tablespoonful fat,  
Pepper, salt, and c.  
Cook together in a about 2 hours, or until served. Serve separate or with meat as a vegetable.

**NEWSPAPER**

"I thought Brown was He was—but his wife Friend—"Have you Prisoner—"The very he order been a burglar Editor—"This isn't rubbish." Poet—"So suitable for your Transcript!" "I can't understand a pleasure car." "A blague thing has given trouble."—Detroit Free Press "Why don't you see "I haven't an idea." "I might do well writing comedies."—Louisville Courier "Pop, what's an emergency, my son? An emergency is one of with a red light over American."

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**SOME ORIGIN**

**CHEESE**

1 cup grated che pinch of mustard 2 desertspoons g 1 cup boiling wa salt (if desired)

Put the cheese and stand it on a wa on the stove. Put t granite dish and pour water. Boil for five longer, and if it gets more boiling water. mixtures and pour ov is not necessary to bu

**LARD SU**

Beef suet, if tried equally good as lard bread, cakes, and ev bread. To use the until soft and rub it i

**CORNMEAL COCO**

1 quart milk 2 tablespoons min 2 tablespoons coc 2 tablespoons cor 1 cup molasses 1 cup brown suga salt

Place all the ingre dish and bake in a m and a half hours, s occasionally.

**GRAHAM**

1 cup shortening 1 cup brown suga 1 cup of raisins 1 cup graham flou 1 cup sour milk 1 teaspoon soda 1 nutmeg flour enough to ro Cream the shorten gether. Stir in the so add the graham flou and the white flour w together. Roll out to an inch in thickness. oven.

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