

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

The 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. Labour, 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 culls worth 50 cents, a total value of \$113.50, leaving a profit per acre of \$69.52. A cost per barrel of \$1.44 and a profit per barrel of 80 cents.

In 1916, the acre cost \$83.09, the crop was 120 barrels marketable worth \$2.75 per barrel and 6 barrels culls worth 50 cents, a total value of \$335.00, leaving a profit of \$241.91. A cost per barrel of 70 cents and a profit per barrel 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 5 hours \$1.70, harrowing 48 cents, sixteen tons stable manure at \$1.00, \$16.00. Labour in ploughing it \$3.70. Ploughing in manure, 5 hours, \$1.70, harrowing 68 cents. Fifteen barrels wood ashes at \$1.13 1-3 per barrel, \$17.00, 835 pounds acid phosphate at \$23.50 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, \$4.23. Spraying materials, \$8.08. Digging, 7 hours, man and team, \$2.38. Picking, 5 1/2 hours one man, \$10.39. Hauling to cellar, \$1.28. Rent of land, \$2.00. 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 1-3 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.

Food Aphorisms.

- The bacon you save may save your bacon.
The cabbage pail is as deadly as the tub.
High prices are better than a Hun Peace.
Miner's Liniment Cures Distemper.

WILL YOU BE ONE?

Thousands of thoughtless people neglect colds every winter. A cough follows; they get rundown—then stubborn sickness sets in. This can be prevented easier than it can be cured. If you will give your system the benefit of a few bottles of



you will find your whole system strengthened. It will fortify your lungs and throat and enrich your blood against rheumatism. Scott's is powerful concentrated nourishment without drugs or opiates.

Don't neglect taking Scott's—commence today.

POTATO GROWING IN P. E. I.

Spraying Demonstrations in 1917 at the Charlottetown Experimental Station.

During the early summer of 1917, several makes of potato-spraying machines were secured for experiments at the Charlottetown Experimental Station. A contest was arranged, and the dates on which the several sprayings would be applied were advertised in the local papers. A number of interested men attended practically every demonstration. On the 28th of August, 1,300 people visited the Station, and the majority went to the potato field to see the work of the different machines. Late blight occurred in many parts of the province early in the season, and the check plots that were not sprayed at this station, showed very plainly that quite a bad attack of the disease was present.

The contest was carried on in duplicate with Green Mountain potatoes. Four applications were made to each plot. The total cost of applying the blue-stone and lime includes the cost of both man and horse labor. Unsprayed check rows were left at intervals throughout the field for purposes of comparison. Long before potato digging time, anyone could pick out these by their dead, disease-infected tops. The following results were obtained:

(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 4:1:40 Bordeaux to the acre, at a cost of \$1.65 per application without poison. The plots 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 25 gallons of the same Bordeaux per acre, at a cost of 80 cents per application. These plots yielded at the rate of 165 bushels of marketable potatoes, or 21 bushels more of marketable 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 \$1.60 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 70c 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 75c per bushel. The above contest clearly demonstrates the advantage of thorough spraying, and the necessity of spraying the 1918 crop.

Making Maple Sugar.

The appeal of the Food Controller to produce large quantities of maple sugar and syrup this spring should receive a ready response from those who have groves of maple trees. While maple sugar can be made as it was in the early days of settlement, with very simple apparatus, the work is greatly reduced and better products made when a modern equipment is utilized. For the instruction of those not entirely familiar with advanced methods, the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has issued Bulletin No. 2-B entitled "The Maple Sugar Industry in Canada." By text and illustration it makes very clear the operation of a maple sugar plant. The time to tap, the utensils to use, the refining and handling of the product are all dealt with. This bulletin is available for distribution to those who apply for it.

DON'T YOU KNOW

that you can soon get rid of the agony of chapped hands by using Zam-Buk. Mrs. William Elstone, of Haliburton, Ont., writes: "Last winter my hands were very badly chapped. I used a lot of different so-called remedies, but my hands only seemed to get worse. Finally I tried the great herbal healer—Zam-Buk—which completely healed them."



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 in 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—Chautenay, Danvers Half Long, Early Scarlet Horn for extra early.

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

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

Cucumber—Davis Perfect, White Spice 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, Cole 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—Doubly Curled.
Parsnip—Hollow Crown of a good strain is the best. Intermediate is also good.

Pepper—Early Neopolitan of the large varieties and Cayenne, Chili and Cardinal of the small ones.

Peas—(Extra Early) Gregory Surprise; (early) Thos. Laxton, Gradus, Not 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, Rose Gem, and White Icicle.
Salsify—Long White, Sandwich Islands.

Spinach—Victoria Thick-leaved, Virgiblay.
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 Plentiful (purplish pink). Ignomus for canning.

Swede Turnips—Champion Purple Top.

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

Easter Sunday.

There are some interesting facts about the date on which Easter falls this year, March 31st. This was the date eleven years ago—1907—and will be the date eleven years from now—1929. These eleven year cycles for March 31st, as the date of Easter also occurred in 1839, 1850, 1861, 1872. They occur again in 1991, 2002, 2013.

If Easter comes on March 22nd, its earliest possible date, the full moon must fall on March 21st, and that day must be Sunday.

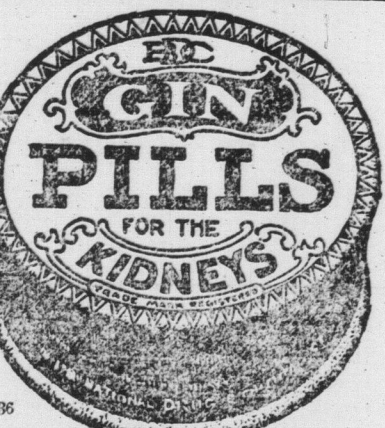
"When Easter occurs on April 25th, its latest possible date, there must be a full moon on March 20th, and the next one on April 18th, and the latter day a Sunday."

Your Untapped Trees.

"If you had fifty cows and they all gave good marketable, money-saving milk," said H. J. Grimm, addressing the Pure Maple Sugar Association, "you surely would not be content to milk only twenty-five of them and let the others go to waste, would you? And yet your untapped sugar maple trees are just like those imaginary unmilked cows. There is money in them only waiting to be brought out and put in your bank. Maple sugar is the quickest money making harvest in all your business of farming. It needs no seeding. It is all harvest, and what is more, the harvest is quickly turned into real money."

"And Lived Happy Ever After."

A subscriber once upon a time received a dun through the post office, and it made him mad. He went to see the editor about it, and the editor showed him a few duns of his own— one for paper, one for type, one for coal and several others. "Now," said the editor, "I didn't get mad when these came to me, because I knew that they had to be paid, and that all I had to do was to ask several reliable gentlemen like you to come and help me out, and then I could settle all of them." When the subscriber saw how it was he relented, paid up, and renewed for another year.



READ HER LETTER. "About eight months ago, I read your advertisement in one of the Halifax papers offering a free sample of Gin Pills for the Kidneys. I had been a martyr for years to kidney trouble. Before I had finished the third box I found myself perfectly free from pain."

Good Things to Eat

Following are a few lines we suggest to every buyer of foods for the home:

PORK and BEANS

A steaming plate of Pork and Beans for dinner or supper makes an ideal meal; only requires a little heating.

- Heinz Red Kidney Beans TIN
Heinz Plain Pork and Beans
Heinz Beans with Tomato Sauce 28c.
Clark's Pork and Beans 20c.

CLAMS

Stewed in milk make a splendid meal. We have been fortunate in securing some of Brown's Little Neck Clams, which are extra good. Also Shaw & Ellis' Clams 20c.

CLAM CHOWDER

Something new and good. Large can 18c.

LOBSTER

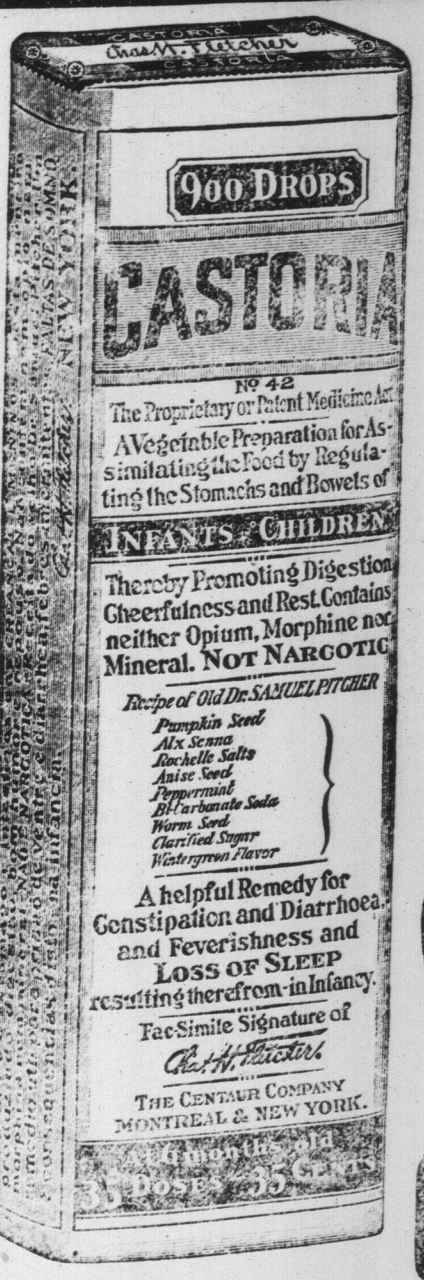
Half pound tin 30c.

BEEF STEW

RED-E-EAT. A full cooked dinner of choice Beef, Potatoes, Carrots and other vegetables, well cooked and seasoned 22c.

PEAS, CORN, TOMATOES, STRINGED BEANS, SUCCOTASH.

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CONSTANT PAIN AFTER EATING. The Tortures of Dyspepsia Corrected by "Fruit-a-tives".

For two years, I suffered tortures from Severe Dyspepsia. I had constant pains after eating; pains down the sides and back; and horrible bitter stuff often came up in my mouth. I tried doctors, but they did not help me. But as soon as I started taking 'Fruit-a-tives', I began to improve and this medicine, made of fruit juices, relieved me when everything else failed."

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE. DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY. Change of Time January 7th, 1918.

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H. & S. W. RAILWAY. Table with columns: Accom. Thursdays only, TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Jan. 13, 1918, Accom. Thursdays only. Includes stations like Middleton, Bridgetown, and Port Wade.

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