

BREAKDOWN OF RUN AIR SERVICE

WAS APPARENT LONG
THE ARMISTICE.
Morale Crumbled More
In Any Other Section
Military Enterprises

Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice and acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soil, plants, and animals.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column, in the order in which they are received. When writing kindly mention this paper. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question when the answer will be mailed direct.

The Business of Farming—II.
Water and its importance.—Next to the soil structure itself, the supply of water within the soil is of prime importance. It is of such great importance because every bit of plant-hood outside carbon dioxide that enters the plant must be dissolved in water before it can be taken up by the roots. Water is therefore the carrier of plant nutrition.

Growing crops require a considerable supply of water. For instance, for every pound of dry matter in corn and small grain there is required at least 400 lbs. of water to carry the crop through from germination to maturity. Where you are getting 50 or 60 bushels of oats per acre or where you are getting 10 tons of ensilage corn to the acre, you will see that there is great need of an abundant supply of water. Last summer I saw acres of potatoes that had made a good start, absolutely destroyed on account of a deficient supply of water. When an enormous amount of rain is required, it is necessary for man who is going to get most out of the moisture that falls during the autumn, winter, and early spring, because average summer rains supply merely enough moisture for the great demands of the crops. The best means for conserves of fairly deep fall and close attention to the homes in the soil.

Soils are worked down by disking, harrowing, rolling, working with a spring-tooth cultivator and dragging. Sols are worked down by disking, harrowing, rolling, working with a spring-tooth cultivator and dragging. No. 1 shows the sod cut in strips and completely inverted. This is the result of attempting to wide a furrow. Open spaces or strips of growing grass remain attached between the furrows. The soil is not pulverized. No. 2 shows an improvement in that the furrows overlap. Its defect is that large open spaces occur at the base of the overlapping furrows, rendering sufficient rise of water in the soil. These furrows, too, are not pulverized. No. 3 shows a complete burying of plant matter, accompanied by a thorough pulverizing and packing of the soil. No. 4 shows how to obtain a deep, mellow seedbed; by disking, then plowing, then disk again.

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Soil Tillage—The tillage of the soil is next in importance to the drainage. If your fields are left compact and unstriven in spring, millions of barrels of moisture will be lost because the water from the water-table below the soil can come up to the surface and continually evaporate. The stirring of the soil by plowing, disk-ing, and harrowing breaks up the compact surface-layer and thereby prevents the escape of much of the moisture.

But there is another reason for plowing and that is to stir the soil structure so that there may be better circulation of air in the area where the plant roots thrive. Of course, plowing also accomplishes the burying of dead plant matter, which decays and supplies humus of the soil. The accompanying pictures show four types of plowing.

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It is recognized that the live stock industry is not a separate series of conflicting competitive interests, but a chain of links, each depending on the other and upon that principle committed will proceed.

OUR FAMOUS



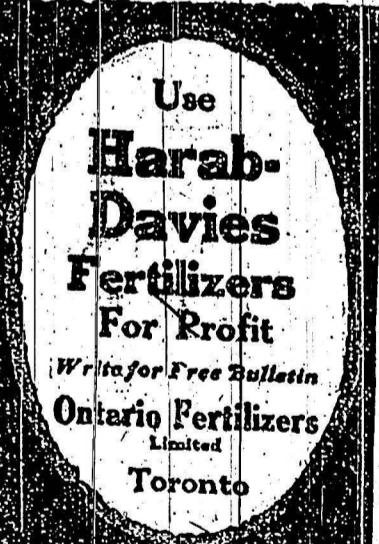
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In all the stations, the combination of manure and fertilizers ranked 1st, and took highest place in the average yield, according to the Experimental Farms Report 1918.

FERTILIZERS HASTEN RIPENING AND INCREASE CROP YIELDS.
Write for Bulletin on Crop Production.
Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau,
The Canadian Fertilizer Association,
1110 Bloor Street, Toronto.

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Compared with other animals, the domestic fowl is a small unit, but wide distribution and large numbers make it very important that we maintain this branch of our national food supply during the coming reconstruction period. Eggs, like milk, form an important part of our national diet that cannot well be replaced with substitutes.

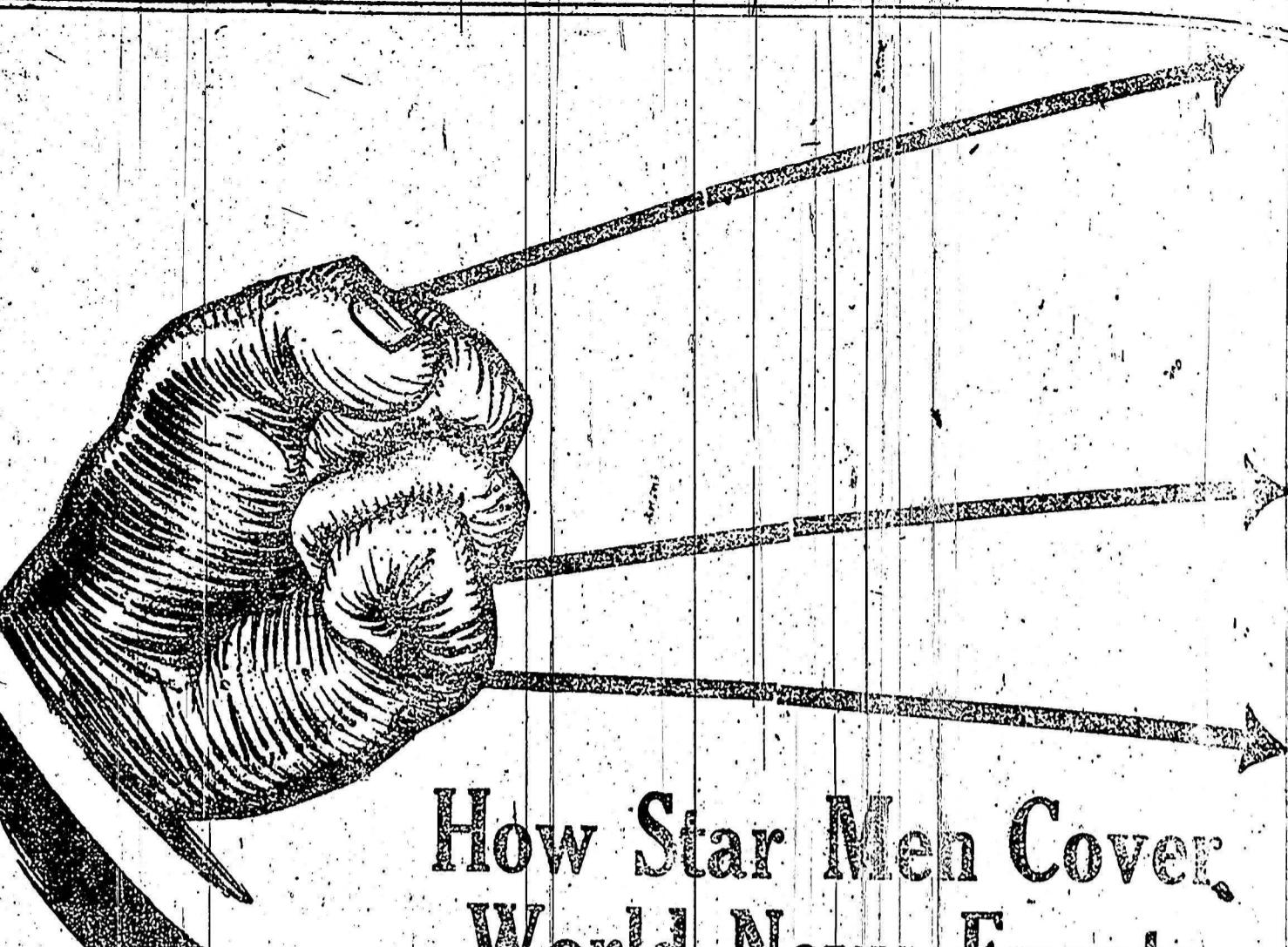
For the life of a family there must be not a mere passive acquiescence in existence together, but a common eager interest of some spiritual kind. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." If father is at the club and mother is at a neighbor's house, and the children are at a party, it might as well be the casual association of strangers who dwell in a boarding house. It is unreasonable to expect that the family shall act as a unit in its amusements. But there ought to be something like music or

the spaces between the soil particles, it cuts out air circulation and therefore destroys one of the essential conditions for the growth of soil bacteria—the tiny forms of life that have the duty of breaking down the mineral matter of the soil, so that it may be used by the growing crops. Moreover, if water stands on the soil in spring there is a continuous evaporation going on which means that the evaporation is continually retarding the warming of the soil. Prof. King, of Wisconsin, estimated that when a pound of water disappears from a cubic foot of soil by evaporation it takes away enough heat to lower the temperature of sand 32 deg. F. and clay 28 deg. F. That is why un-drained soil is cold and backward in spring. Therefore, the man that is going to have his soil in best shape to warm quickly and provide early growth will see to it that the soil is well drained, so that there will be as little heat lost as possible in the evaporation of unnecessary water in the soil.

There are three kinds of drains. First, the open drain, which in many farms is depended upon entirely to carry off the drainage water. This type of drain especially should be watched carefully so as to see that the water is flowing freely. Too often back fields are wet and late because a little impediment in the open drain holds back a large amount of water; then there is the covered drain, which consists usually of stones covered with brush and soil. This is effective as long as it remains open. The third type of drain is fortunately coming into general use and is capable of rendering enormous service where the rows of tile are laid with engineering skill, and suitable outlets are main-tained.

Do not use a spring-tooth cultivator on light friable soil. It tends to make the air spaces too large and results in moisture shortage. Do not use a roller on heavy clay soil while the clay is wet. It tends to pack the soil and under the benefits of plowing. When a roller is used always follow it with a light harrowing to prevent escape of moisture. Do not use a drag on heavy clay soil. There is danger of breaking down clay lumps into too fine particles, with the result that the clay is puddled.

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Keep Tubes Clean.

One of my neighbors put a can of milk back from the creamery because it was spoiled. He had a milking machine and I believe the reason the milk spoiled was because the tubes were not kept clean. One thing is sure, the tubes must be thoroughly cleaned every time they are used. A few minutes will do it and save several dollars worth of milk. The can that was lost was worth at least three dollars.

When a woman sweeps a room she stands erect, with her head in mouth closed.

Justice is merciful when the extenuating circumstances, but there are none justice must be served.

—Lord Reading.

One teaspoonful of salt to water is the proportion water in which cereals are boiled.

Commercial lime and soap container starting with half a pint of water and adding more very slowly if it is needed to dissolve the lime. After three hours very slowly add the lime solution to the raw linseed oil, stirring constantly until a smooth liquid soap is produced. Then very slowly stir in eight and a half quarts of commercial creosote.

4. Creosol disinfecting solution made as follows: Put three and one-fifth quarts of raw linseed oil in a five-gallon crock. Dissolve one pound six

Peroxide of hydrogen will remove scorch.

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