

Farm Crop Queries

CONDUCTED BY PROF. HENRY G. BELL

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops. 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.

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R. B. What is your opinion on my idea of growing strawberries in the open field? I have a small plot of ground, about 100 ft. by 100 ft., and I want to grow strawberries in the open field. I have a small plot of ground, about 100 ft. by 100 ft., and I want to grow strawberries in the open field. I have a small plot of ground, about 100 ft. by 100 ft., and I want to grow strawberries in the open field.

P. C. I. I would like a little information in regard to Sudan grass. I understand that the second and third cuttings of sorghum or Sudan grass are a good feed for cattle. I have a small plot of ground, about 100 ft. by 100 ft., and I want to grow Sudan grass in the open field. I have a small plot of ground, about 100 ft. by 100 ft., and I want to grow Sudan grass in the open field.

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The Dental Tragedy

Ninety to Ninety-Five Per Cent. of Children Have Decayed Teeth.

BY DR. WILLIAM H. LEAK.

"My grandfather and grandmother they are brought into contact with had fine teeth, Doctor, and my father sticky, gummy foods. I had good teeth. Never had one out. In brushing the teeth, small brush of never had a cavity. I think that is as should be used. The adult-size tooth why I have such fine teeth." I often brush is certainly too large. The have patients say something like this youth's size is also usually too large to me. Or the patient may conclude for even adults. The child's size is his remark by wanting to know why just about correct for adults. The use it is that he had such poor teeth. Mr. of the brush should be the brush upward and forward, then upward and backward, coming to where you started and starting to form at the fourth month of the first year of life. The teeth are formed in the second month of uterine life, and the second set start forming at the seventh month of uterine life, he readily comprehended the value that his mother's diet had been to him in giving him the strong sturdy body which he has.

Not Due to Heredity.

Heredity as little to do with the strength or texture of our teeth; food which we eat has much to do with this. The greatest reason why many of our grandfathers had good teeth was because they ate better and more wholesome foods than we do today. They ate the natural foods, practically preparing them altogether themselves, taking into their bodies the whole of the grain or vegetable without its being prepared in a factory, and having some of its best parts removed to make it more pleasant in appearance and then doctored to tickle the palate.

Dental Decay Preventable.

Statistics as to the surface upon which decay takes place show us that a large percentage of teeth decay on the cutting or masticating surfaces. Therefore, special attention should be given to brushing vigorously the cutting surfaces in all directions. The straight back and forth motion does not crowd the bristles between the teeth, it simply polishes the high surfaces and actually forces food between the teeth where it may cause the teeth to decay.

Get Your Customer's Eye.

Not long ago I found a truck farmer who has hit upon a rather spectacular and effective way of catching the eye of his customer. He built a windmill about 10 feet in height and mounted it in a conspicuous place near the highway. It is a famous Dutch windmill and this itself attracts the passer-by. But he went farther than that. He conceived the plan of making his reproduction of a Dutch windmill do some effective advertising for him as well as furnish a means of catching the eye of his customer. He arranged suitable signs or grooves on the blades to receive advertising cards conspicuously lettered with the names of various kinds of truck, fruit, and produce in which he dealt. The cards are tin or sheet iron, neatly lettered and painted, and few passers-by need produce so uniquely advertised as he is able to withstand the appeal. When they are entered to see the produce the sale is assured. A man having such advanced ideas on publicity can be depended on to hold his customers by means of quality, once they are caught.

After the teeth appear, the service to which they are put governs to a large degree their liability to decay. The teeth are the hardest substance in the body. Normally they are well embedded in and well supported by strong bone and gum tissues and are capable of withstanding heavy pressure and of grinding coarse food. Instead, if we do not chew hard and resistant foods the gum tissues will become flabby; to chew such foods (and this applies to children as well as adults) will strengthen the gum tissues and cause an active flow of blood to keep them healthy. The chewing of coarse, hard foods materially increases the flow of the saliva. This fluid not only dissolves but also acts chemically upon certain foods, removing them from the surface of the teeth. Also during the act of chewing, the cheeks, lips and tongue rub over the surfaces heavily and fast, mechanically cleaning them. If we avoid hard foods and eat soft foods, these normal activities do not occur, the gum is likely to become diseased through lack of use and the presence of food stuffs upon it. If the food deposits are not washed away by the saliva or action of the cheeks or lips, it remains upon and between the teeth and is likely to cause decay. Persons who resort to soft foods usually also desire much sweet food. Our pastries, pies and cakes, the soft starches and refined sugars allowed to remain near the teeth will ferment and as a result will act upon the enamel and cause decay.

How silly humanity has been in the care of its health! We wash the outside of our bodies, giving special care to our hands and faces, but fail to cleanse as far as in our power the insides of our bodies, particularly mouths and teeth. If we give as little attention to the washing of our hands as we do to our teeth, perhaps even more so, they would become so cracked and sore as to demand attention. The work which the teeth are called upon to do is as hard as that of our hands and

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A Poultry Pen Asset.
Poultry manure has both a fertilizer and a medicine value. It is a rich source of nitrogen and phosphorus, and is also a powerful disinfectant. It should be used on the soil around the poultry pen, and also on the soil around the house and barn. It is also a good remedy for many of the diseases of poultry, and should be used on the birds themselves.

The Reddick.
A reddick is a small, round, red fruit, which is very popular in the West. It is a good source of iron and is also a powerful disinfectant. It should be used on the soil around the poultry pen, and also on the soil around the house and barn. It is also a good remedy for many of the diseases of poultry, and should be used on the birds themselves.

Robins obtain most of their insect food on the ground. It consists of cutworms, wireworms, ground beetles, earthworms, caterpillars of all kinds, spiders, grasshoppers, crickets, slugs, and the white-winged fly which does so much damage to grass-stands. The chick beetle, the parent of the wireworm, is also included in Robin's diet. Every farm should encourage Robin birds. If boys are handy with tools they can make a Robin shed for the Robin family to nest upon. It provides a safer nesting site than the crevices of trees.

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WAITING

"I want to show you something," Amis said suddenly. They were in little Ann's room, and Anne herself was sitting on the floor, rocking her beloved Rose Buttercup to sleep. Little Ann had two rooms with a bell, a table and high enough for a little girl of five years. The other room was her mother's dressing room, and she had a bed in it. Through Helen's "grown-up room" she had never had a room of her own. Helen, who had been in Anne's room since she was a child, had never had a room of her own. Helen, who had been in Anne's room since she was a child, had never had a room of her own.

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Poultry & Dairy

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Windmill Does Double Duty
On a great many farms it is possible to have a complete and up-to-date water system with little expense. In many cases the windmill is located very close to the house, sometimes right on the porch, so it is very easy to pump the hard water into a gravity tank in the house and thus put this water where it can be used to supply the kitchen sink, or a bathroom with water under pressure. Simply have the water pumped first into this gravity tank, which may be located on the second floor of the house or in the attic, and when full let it overflow back to the barn tank.

DYSPEPSIA IN A SHOOT

CHAPLEAU'S MUCH HEATED MEAL TIME

"The Way My Troubles are Settled"

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