

EFFICIENT FARMING

How I Overhauled My Tractor During the Winter.

Knowing the failings of traction engines, I offer you the humble advice: In time of winter prepare for summer.

Some farmers hold to the policy, let well enough alone—if a machine works, why bother with it? They do not think of the loss caused by expensive repairs and delay, often during the rush of harvest. I recall to mind a misfortune that happened to a neighbor which is quite illustrative of this point. A knock developed in one crank box. From day to day you could hear it getting worse, but he was so anxious to plow out a field that he paid little attention to it. Bang! Suddenly the piston shot clear out of the cylinder, bent the connecting rod broke the piston bell, twisted the brass holes out of shape, and jammed a hole in the water tank—about \$150 expense for repairs and a three-day lay down to make the repairs. The continual knocking had weakened the connecting rod bolts to such an extent that they suddenly gave way—a fearful reminder that mechanical conditions never get better by themselves.

Winter is the time to take the whole machine apart, from the governor to the water pump. I had a very convenient little shop, and I developed a system of taking care of my outfits. Every fall when Jack Frost would pull the curtain down on the season's activities, I would disconnect the tractor to the mechanical hospital for a complete dissection. The shop was about 20x50 feet in size, and afforded room for the separator, tractor, truck, and automobile. It had a cement floor, and when the tractor was run in several 2x8 planks were laid to protect the cement. Over in one corner was a home-made brick forge, and along one side a well-built bench stood ready for service.

Other conveniences included a stationary gasoline engine, mounted on its own individual section of wooden floor, that operated a small line shaft installation for transmitting power to the drill press, emery grinder, and lathe. But one of the best conveniences of all was a hand chain hoist that could be attached by hook and cable to overhead well-trussed timbers. Without that it would have been difficult to lift the truck and automobile motors out of their frames.

First, I would jack the tractor up and put blocks under the frame. Then I used a crowbar on the axle, counter and crank shafts, to "feel" for play, and also observed the gear meshes, which usually told a true story of bearing condition. I removed the governor from its seat, disconnected the connecting rods from the crank shaft, removed cylinder heads, extracted pistons, tore down the clutch assembly, took the pump apart, disconnected the magnets (which should never be allowed to rest on metal), and then went to work.

In all tractor motors, of whatever make, the piston travels its full length in one cycle, and returns in the other cycle of a complete revolution of the crank. The maximum pressure is approximately at dead centre before the down stroke begins. It is obvious that since the explosion, it is obvious that the height of compression, or even a trifle before the turning point, in the piston's travel, most of this kick is thrust directly onto the crank-shaft bearings. This thrust against the crank shaft is a terrible job, and therefore it is of the utmost importance that the crank-shaft bearings be kept tight, and that the crank-shaft connection with the pistons be maintained at an absolute right angle. If the shaft is thrust out of line to any appreciable degree, bending will result, and more heat efficiency, with the possibility of a sprung or broken shaft and a serious break-down incident.

Some transmissions operate through level gears, in which case considerable attention has to be given bearings, owing to the two-way corner crowding of the gears trying to get out of mesh, caused by heavy side and end pressures.

Tractors do not require so much attention the first winter as they do in succeeding years. But I have always found it good policy to pry shafts up and down and sideways with a crowbar, to see if there is too much play. Another way to tell is by observing how the gears mesh—if there is a tendency to back away it is a sign the bearings are weary, a very harmful condition, and one calling for re-babbiting of the bearings. Re-babbiting is not a very difficult process. Bearings wear away principally on one side, and by means of jack screws, clamps, and other tools the different shafts may be held in correct positions while babbitt is being poured, after which oil grooves may be chiseled in the bearing surfaces. In some cases, the removal of a shim or two between the bearing halves will suffice.

There are few tractors that pull straight back from the centre of the machine. Consequently, side draft wears the front and drive wheels unevenly, and in case of the latter it is very essential that they be

adjusted, or otherwise improper master-gear mesh is liable to result. I know of one farmer who evidently had not looked at his front wheels for some time, for when turning around he was very disagreeably surprised to find he was down on one side—on account of side draft one of his front wheels and the wheel, naturally, worked off the axle. Four jacks placed at suitable places, two on each side of the frame, should raise the whole tractor off the floor, and with the aid of crowbars and blocks the axles may be forced into proper position and the necessary work done on the bearings. The clutch is another heavy-wearing part. It is frequently necessary during the course of a season's run to overhaul this part of the transmission. Unless it is properly adjusted it is likely to prove a never-ending source of trouble.

I was very particular about keeping the pistons and cylinder heads free from carbon deposits. It seems that carbon will accumulate under the rings, in the compression chamber, and on the head of the piston, no matter what may be done to try to prevent it. The pistons must necessarily be well oiled, and this cylinder oil contributes largely to these deposits. That is a condition calling for both summer and winter overhauling. Dirt and oil will also accumulate in the magnet shaft housing, sometimes shorting the circuit. It will be found in the pumps, around the radiator connections, in the force-feed oil reservoir, in the gear oil reservoir, and must be removed. The governor calls for cleaning and very accurate adjustment. A good acting governor will lengthen the life of any motor. All crank boxes must be thoroughly overhauled and timed with the crank shaft when the pistons are connected up again. This should be the last operation, so that no other adjustments will throw it out of time.

Ordering Seed of the Best Vegetables.

In order to obtain the best results from the garden, it is a well known fact that good seed is the most important feature which will insure certain success. In this regard many of the old standard varieties are still giving satisfactory results, but it is a good policy at this season of the year to study the records of past years, to ascertain if the crops obtained then, compare favorably with the requirements of today.

Procrastination on the part of those intending to order seed may end in disappointment, because the bulk of seed orders received by seed houses are received late in the season. Those orders that are sent in early, are liable to receive exactly what is asked for, whereas, orders sent in later may receive many substitutions.

The requirements, whether general or specific, as the case may be, will have some influence on the choice to be made. However, it is a well known fact, and most people are well agreed upon it, that earliness, yielding ability, uniformity and quality are the chief deciding factors when making a choice of varieties for a garden, whether commercial or for home use. It is here that discrimination has to be applied, because there are many novelties being offered which may prove satisfactory and which may not. Where it is desired to introduce new early varieties, it is a good policy to refer to definite data dealing with this particular question, and in this way, find out from the reports of experiments the performances of such sorts. For instance, in the case of early corn, there is Early Malcolm and Sweet Squaw, both of which are fully ten days earlier than our best early variety. Both of these are white, but possess such quality, earliness and yielding ability that they can be recommended to the public with certainty. The same performance holds in the case of tomatoes, of which there is the Alacritty. It has become quite well known as a variety for earliness, quality and yielding ability. If such varieties are added to the garden tests, or other varieties that have become known, there is little doubt that the results will be very satisfactory.

By only good seed, sow plenty of it to insure having plenty of plants, from which the most vigorous ones can be selected.

A properly handled woodlot will save buying a lot of coal.

That farm cisterns, as a rule, should be made larger is the opinion of officials of the Department of Physics at the O.A.C.

The money which we put into education is an investment in the country's greatest asset. There are those who will send their money a thousand miles to promote a gold mine which they have never seen. There is precious metal close at hand which will pay better dividends. If we fail to develop it, then we shall be untrue to our trust. We shall have allowed a great national resource to languish, us which were much appreciated. A

Making Game of Housework

THIS JOLLY FAMILY SINGS ITS WAY THROUGH STACKS OF DUTIES.
BY HELEN WAITE MUNRO.

"Pick up and catch it, what shall it be?" sang small Marion. "Baby's rubber saddle, one, two, three," responded four-year-old Estelle, laughing to see Marion look wildly around for the rattle, then pounce upon it and run to put it away. Then she in her turn sang: "Pick up and catch it, what shall it be?" "Your red sweater, one, two, three." This from brother Eddie whose turn it was to answer her. By the time it was taken care of Marion was back again and ready to answer to Eddie's question to tell him what to take. With merry laughter the sitting-room was soon cleared and in order for Father to come.

I had arrived that afternoon at the home of my niece, Esther Albee, whom I had not seen since her marriage nine years before. She had gone to the kitchen to start supper but before going had suggested to the children that they play the Pick Up game, then go to the dining-room and set the table.

I could not resist a peek into the dining-room after the three had gone there, for, to the tune of the bugle call, "I can't get 'em up in the morning," they were singing: "Each dish in its place. Each dish in its place. Each dish in its place on the table!" Small Estelle was carefully laying the knives, forks and spoons. Six-year-old Marion was putting dishes in place with care and precision and Eddie was bringing in from the kitchen plates of food given him by his mother. No great task for any of them, but, except for a few finishing touches from an older person, the supper table was ready.

"What little helpers are here!" I exclaimed to Esther when she came in to sit down a moment while waiting for her husband. "How do you manage to interest them so?" "We make games," she replied. "I never could do all the work here except for their help but I try to make it a pleasure instead of a task—and I really believe I enjoy it as much as they do."

After supper was over and the baby tucked in bed the next game was in order. It was called The Dish Laundry. The two dishpans and the drainers were set in line. Mother washed the dishes, her accustomed hands able to keep up with the crowd. Father rinsed and put them in the drainer. Marion wiped dishes and Estelle wiped silver, while Eddie put them all away. To-night I was allowed to help the two girls with the drying.

"Just four minutes by the clock," announced Eddie, proudly. "We beat." "When we put them through in less than five minutes we beat the clock. When it's more than that, the clock beats us," explained Marion. "We put in a song we 'most always sing," put in Estelle in a hurt tone, "but everybody was talking so fast to-night there wasn't a chance." "Sing it now," I suggested. "I'd love to hear it."

So the three children started in, to the tune of Yankee Doodle. "Oh, when the dishes must be done. Each one should be quite ready. To do her part and do it well. And keep right at it steady. Help your mother, work your best. Do your mother's dishes. Wash them spry and wipe them dry. According to her wishes." The next day I saw that the spirit of play was carried into many branches of the family life. Such

happy co-operation made the housework a pleasure. The routine went on as if by magic. The clean clothes from the bars were imagined to be presents from a Christmas tree and each child took his or her own as they were removed and laid them carefully away in the proper drawer. While Eddie filled the woodbox the girls did the dusting to the tune of Buy a Broom and the following words:

"We're merry little lassies, A-dusting, a-dusting, A-dusting away. We've swept it all neatly, We've aired it all sweetly, We'll rid of dust completely, A-dusting to-day."

The morning work was finished with making the beds to the tune of Marching Through Georgia. "Spread the sheets up smoothly, folks, and tuck the edges tight; Never leave a wrinkle or we'll feel it in the night; Smooth the covers straight and square and place the pillows right. When all the beds we are making! Hurrah! Hurrah! We'll make the beds just so. Hurrah! Hurrah! We learned it long ago."

We may not be so very big but we surely are not slow. While all the beds we are making. They gathered around me happily before they went out-door to play. "You surely are a set of happy helpers," I told them. "Do you have a song for everything you do?" "Pretty nearly," Marion replied. "Want us to sing you the one we have when Mother lets us help with the washing?"

So they began together to the tune of Tramp, Tramp, Tramp: "To the kitchen we will go, Make the clothes as white as snow. Then we'll hang them out to dry upon the line. Every piece all clean and neat; Sunshine makes them smell so sweet. We are happy when we see the washer's line. Splash, splash, splash, we all are washing! Soaping, scrubbing, wringing too! Hanging on the line to dry. So well on by and bye; Washing is the nicest work that we can do."

Then with eyes dancing merrily they whispered together a moment. "We have one more, and that's a funny one," Eddie announced. "Do you know 'K-K-Katie'? Well, that's the tune of this one." "Hopping about to keep time to the lively tune, they began: "Mother makes the most squishious doughnuts, cakes with frosting nice and sweet. Pie and bread and tarts, but the best we all can say Comes when Mother bakes on Cookie Day. C-c-cookies, beautiful cookies. Never had such spicy, crispy ones before! When you are baking you smell so inviting. We can hardly stay outside the oven door."

Before they finished they had drawn their mother and me into their circle and danced us to the kitchen where Eddie pulled into the centre of the ring a big brown jar. And from the three singing helpers claimed their reward.

Unearthing Hidden Talents

With the simple working formula "If you know a good thing, pass it on," the organized home-workers of Ontario are discovering and developing a wealth of talent in themselves and others in many neighborhoods. Brennar says: "One of the most effective ways we have found of discovering talent is by placing the planning and arranging of our programs in the hands of the directors. These directors selected annually from different parts of the community are usually in touch with the different individuals in the society and in that way have a better idea of what they are best fitted for. An effort is made to have each member responsible for some feature of the program during the year. Those who are not musical or are not willing to give a talk or prepare a paper on a subject will sometimes give a reading, a demonstration or conduct a discussion on some practical subject.

Developing Talent.

In the way of developing talent we always aim at having the girls of the Institute take a part in the programs, and once a year we have a meeting left entirely in the hands of the girls. They plan and give the program and take charge of the refreshments. We find the girls take a deep interest in their meeting and it is always a pleasant feature of the year's work. A meeting entirely in charge of the Grandmothers of the Institute is also an excellent way of developing talent. This year we had our first Grandmothers' meeting and it was voted a splendid success. A number of the Grandmothers contributed three choruses which were much appreciated. A

duct was contributed by a Grandmother and her daughter. Two splendid readings were also given on Grandmothers' Day. One Grandmother responded very ably to a toast proposed to the Grandmothers. Then in addition to literary talent, we find in arranging for concerts, suppers, or social evenings, that some members have special ability for working on committees and, besides having a fund of excellent ideas, have a faculty for planning and managing the practical side and can always be depended upon to see things through, which is no small part of a successful organization.

Thought Expression.

We believe that all should be able to express their thoughts clearly and concisely in public. The business part of the program is a help in this direction. Discussion on current events, parliamentary procedure, and the laws of Ontario as they relate to women and children are very useful in drawing the members out and getting them to express their thoughts.

The Bognor Plan.

Bognor Institute thinks that one of the best ways to bring out the talent and ingenuity of the women and their families is to have a play company in which the men's patience is exercised in numberless ways but they certainly enjoy seeing their wives and daughters on the stage. Such a play is the "Temple of Fame." It was gotten up entirely by country women and their children who, with the exception of three teachers, were all Institute women. We think any community can do the same. We gave

The Sunday School Lesson

FEBRUARY 5.
Elijah Taken Up Into Heaven, 2 Kings 2: 5-11. Golden Text—Rev. 2: 10 (Rev. Ver.)

Time—In the reign of either Ahaziah or Jehoram, about B.C. 854-853.

Place—The plain of the Jordan. Connecting Links—At Mount Horeb Elijah had been commanded to anoint Elisha to succeed him 1 Kings 19:16. He had been presumed that Elisha had previously attached himself to Elijah as a disciple, learning his methods of work, receiving his personal wants, 1 Kings 19:21. The time has now come for Elijah to leave his work to his successor. As there was probably a Life of Kings and one of its sources (1 Kings, chs. 17-19, 21; 2 Kings, ch. 1), so, no doubt there was also a life of Elisha, which he was head, and this would comprise 2 Kings, chs. 2, 4, 7; 8: 1-15; 13: 14-21. We are now about to enter upon a study of Elisha's life.

When the intimation came to Elijah that he was to die, he was living with a band of prophets at Gilegal between Bethel and Shechem. He was directed to journey to a spot east of the Jordan and near Nebo where Moses had fallen asleep. Elisha, his faithful disciple, him the way of witnessing the transaction of his master, Elijah tried to dissuade him. The younger prophet, however, could not be turned aside. The two prophets then journeyed to Bethel where there was another circle of prophets. Elijah doubtless wished to encourage them in their faith and work and to take a last tender leave of them. The band of prophets in Bethel, having a presentiment of Elijah's near death, earnestly entreated him to stay, but he quietly rebuked their idle curiosity on so solemn a matter. Another opportunity was afforded Elisha to turn back but being refused, they journeyed on to the prophetic band at Jericho.

I. Elisha's Sorrows, 5-8.

V. 5. Jericho would be the last town visited before they entered upon the bleak region east of the Jordan which was to be the scene of Elijah's death. It was fitting that Elijah should be strengthened in spirit by a band of prophets in Jericho before proceeding on his journey. Sons of the prophets were necessarily prophets. It was not a hereditary caste. In communities near the great sanctuaries and recognized a common head or chief prophet was to be found. Their work and their inspiration were to increase their work. In short, they formed a sort of school. Knowest thou, etc.?

Being prophets, they understood what Elijah and Elisha were about on this journey, but in their eagerness to see Elisha give them the words which were merely retelling bad news without much sympathy.

V. 6. I will not leave thee. Still another chance was given to Elisha to turn back (see vs. 2 and 4), but without avail. Not only might he have felt that the might be the last moments with his great master were too precious to lose. He would cling to him to the very end.

V. 7. Fifty years' prophets; presumably from those in Jericho, was the desire to see the wonder which was to happen, they followed Elijah and Elisha at a distance, and stood on the banks of the river watching the two

it on two consecutive nights to an overflowing audience in our home village, and also in two neighboring towns. The theme of the play is this: A goddess issues a proclamation that she will give a crown to the woman who has done the most good in the world. Each woman, dressed in character, presents her claim. We had them from the Queen of Sheba to the 21st century girl. We bought the skeleton of the play but added other characters as we saw fit. For instance, we had one woman we thought would make a good "Mrs. Santa Claus," so we composed a part for her. Another would make a good Japheth's daughter, we made a part for her. We had six queens, funny parts, and solemn parts. There were 37 women present, and counting pages, heralds, attendants, chorus girls, orchestra, etc., there were 77 in the play. Each woman looked after her own costume, and what she did not have herself she borrowed of her neighbor. It was educative as well as entertaining. Taking all in all nothing has ever created such an interest in our neighborhood and it will be remembered for years to come.

It is estimated that less than one in ten farm homes in this province contain a bathroom.

Give the breeding ewes a chance to get outside for exercise. Close confinement is detrimental to all classes of breeding animals.

Altogether too much is left to chance in the breeding and rearing of stock. More consideration should be given to the selection of a sire to mate with the breeding females.

If the children have formed the coffee habit, drop a prune in the pot and each morning use less coffee until they are taking weak prune juice with milk and sugar added, instead of the harmful beverage.

A good dry mash for laying hens consists of one part each of bran, middlings, cornmeal, ground oats and beef scrap. Put the mixture in hoppers where the birds can help themselves.

A box stall does not give the bull an opportunity to take sufficient exercise. He needs to get outdoors.

If the silage will not see you through this year plan to produce the present silo capacity is not big enough add another 10 feet to the top or build another.

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disappear on the other side. They did not witness Elisha's translation. V. 8. His mantle. The mantle was the distinctive garb of the prophet. It was made of hair (see ch. 1: 8, and Zech 13: 4). John the Baptist seems to have worn this distinctively prophetic dress (see Matt. 3: 4). Elijah's mantle was, like the rod of Moses and Aaron, endowed with wonder-working power. Smote the Red Sea, Ex. 14: 16. They were divided hither and thither; into two walls of water with a dry space between. At the entrance of Israel into the land, the Jordan had divided in a similar manner, Josh. 3: 14-17.

II. Elijah's Promise, 9, 10.

V. 9. When they were gone over into the land of Moab, on the eastern side of Jordan. They may have journeyed on to the wild region of Nebo, where Moses had met his death. Deut. 34: 5, 6. "As Elijah went to the disposal of his life, his time of spiritual stress, so he is drawn into the final crisis of his life to the mountain region in which Moses was summoned to die, away from the face of man." Horeb for inspiration, his time of spiritual stress, so he is drawn into the final crisis of his life to the mountain region in which Moses was summoned to die, away from the face of man."

V. 10. A hard thing. Spiritual gifts are the hardest to communicate. Only some tokens of love and remembrance. A double portion of spirit. The first-born Jewish son received a portion twice as great as the other sons (see Deut. 21: 17). Elisha requested that he might be considered the first-born among Elijah's spiritual sons, Elisha is the chief among the prophets. His prayer was not that he might be twice as great a prophet as Elijah, but rather that he might prove a worthy successor to him.

V. 11. As they journeyed on a storm gathered. In the whirlwind that swept through the lonely valley, Elijah was carried off to his heavenly rest. A chariot of fire, etc. In the Old Testament Jehovah is represented as living in a bright fiery element where He is surrounded by a heavenly army, though invisible to mortal eyes. By the time of Elisha, the prophets appear to have a strict organization and lived together in communities near the great sanctuaries and recognized a common head or chief prophet was to be found. Their work and their inspiration were to increase their work. In short, they formed a sort of school. Knowest thou, etc.?

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NO LOITERING ON THE WAY HOME

Words of the universal anthem chanted by successful men who started life as farm lads will have to be changed in the next generation if these lads come from Iowa, says a Canadian writer. There will be no singing in their scars' offended ears: "When I was YOUR age, my boy, I couldn't be in bed till this hour. I had to pump the water for the stock before breakfast and then WALK two miles to school."

Water is now pumped by electricity and the children are driven to school in "buses."

No, the "caddy" does not wear a silk hat and sit on a high seat, but he drives a sparking team and the bus attached to it is heated in winter and wide open in summer time.

Consolidated schools have sprung up all over the state within the last ten years. Five years ago there were only eighty-five. Now there are between four and five hundred. They are an amalgamation of all the "little red schoolhouses" of a township into one well equipped big building with first-class teachers for every grade from primary to last year High school work.

Orange township consolidated school serves a district of 38 square miles, in which there is no town so the school is placed right in the centre at the cross-roads. Grounds, building and equipment, including the laurel hedge and ivy mantled gate, cost \$70,000, and twelve "hacks" are at the disposal of the 230 children who used to plod to the ten rural schools it displaced.

"Plod" is the right descriptive word for country walk when the weather is wet in Iowa. The mud is so sticky, if you throw it in the air when it rains it would stay there. Good soil makes bad roads, and hard surface roads in Iowa are not exactly plentiful. Consequently hacks call for some school children at 7.15 a.m.

But, oh joy to the hearts of the unruly—there is no such a thing as being "kept in after school." All leave together in the hacks and the last child reaches home at 5.20 p.m.

Several schools number a motor bus among their hacks. One of these costing \$1,810, is at Hudson. There they hire a reliable High school student as driver and pay him \$30 a month. Pupils living at the furthest end of his eight-mile route are 35 minutes on the road.

"A farmer's god you if he argues against a consolidated school along the line of cost," admitted E. H. Cunningham, secretary of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, who was the prime mover for such schools. "War has lowered the school tax on 160 acres up to \$25, but see how much more the children are in the hands of township communities they had sometimes two months, sometimes six months' schooling in a year often from inefficient, unqualified teachers."

"Now they've nine months' tuition. They don't even have to leave home to go to High School. Neither do the youngsters plow through snow or mud to reach school. The buses run on schedule time along the main roads. There is no standing waiting in the cold either, they can watch from their windows and see the hacks coming."

"One man from a rural district here moved to Chicago last fall and his children not only fell in step with their grade work there, but the eldest carried off top honors from the city High School he transferred to."

If there is a town or a village in a consolidated district, the school is located there. One such in a little place called Hudson serves twenty-one square miles. At a cost of \$40,000 it displaced four rural schools. In the larger village of Jesup \$100,000 was expended in supplanting eleven township schools scattered over 46 square miles.

A comparison of tax levies for 1918 shows the running expenses for 100 rural schools in the adjoining county of Black Hawk averaged 11.6 and the running expenses of Jesup Consolidated School 23 mills. But it cost rural school supporters 27 cents per pupil for one hour of schooling under the immediate direction of a teacher and consolidated school supporters 24 cents per hour, and the latter amount included high school and transportation expenses.

Parents and consolidated school teachers co-operate in supplying some hot diet each day so that cocoa, soup or a creamed vegetable supplements the bunk-of-plo-apl-a-sandwich lunch carried by most children.

A graded school system, well trained experienced teachers, fewer changes in the staff, more days spent in school, pupils advancing faster and staying longer, better laboratories, larger vision and perspective, wider acquaintance and friendship and an up-to-date four-year accredited high school course in a rural district, without leaving home, are some of the other advantages claimed, but for the most of the children the fun of the ride is the strongest argument in favor of consolidated schools.

Feeding hens are paying hens. And feeding egg-producing fations will make them lay.

There is only a very limited market for the fat hard-type of hog in Canada and that limit seems about reached.

Push Boats No

The pushing boat in improvement transportation. The invention of the motor portion of the boat, built on a barge or cargo boat, part like a boat, but with a motor, has been a boon to the pushing boat. It has made the pushing boat a more efficient to keep the work. Herein lies the cost and in cost, it is relatively to boats, own propelling engines.

These "pushers" are not independent, detachable portions of which portions the engine is attached. Though some claimed for these it would seem to be the way.

Bean That Is

Cultivation of the bean is a crop that is now receiving agricultural industry. Immense areas of the Southern Manitoba, this crop. The world's bean is steadily increasing. China's export of this to surpass in value the put. There are more than 100,000 acres of this crop in the Southern Manitoba, as the best of all. It is cal. yellow in color and of a small pea. A yield of 100 bushels per acre is not unusual. It is a crop that is now receiving agricultural industry. Immense areas of the Southern Manitoba, this crop. The world's bean is steadily increasing. China's export of this to surpass in value the put. There are more than 100,000 acres of this crop in the Southern Manitoba, as the best of all. It is cal. yellow in color and of a small pea. A yield of 100 bushels per acre is not unusual. It is a crop that is now receiving agricultural industry. Immense areas of the Southern Manitoba, this crop. The world's bean is steadily increasing. 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