

News And Views Of And For Canadian Farmers

THE RIGHT DRAIN FOR THE RIGHT PLACE IS VERY NECESSARY

The Farmer Should Study the Conditions Causing Poor Drainage on His Land, and the Remedy for the Same--Many Times Drains Have Paid for Themselves Several Times the First Year of Their Installation.

By E. R. JONES.

The occurrence of an excess of water is an indication that some source supplies water faster than it is removed. The water is either coming too fast or it is going too slowly. Areas at the foot of uplands from which water oozes during the greater portion of the year owe their wetness to the excessive seepage from the upland. On the other hand, retentive clays, due to the fineness of the soil, and flat muck or peat marshes, due to lack of fall, are too wet, primarily because the water is removed from them very slowly.

drains. For underdrainage, depth is more important than capacity, and this can be obtained most economically through covered drains. Of these, the most common are drain tiles, which are pipes usually one foot long, made of burned clay or cement. Tile are laid end to end in trenches from two to four feet deep. A gradient or fall of two inches in 100 feet is sufficient, but more is better. The trench is filled, and the surface of the field is left smooth. Water enters the tile at the joints and flows toward the outlet. To prevent the entrance of sand with the water, tile laid in sand must be protected by a layer of clay or muck. Tile that are well laid last for generations. A tile drainage system put in 75 years ago in a tight clay soil near Geneva, N.Y., is still working.

particular depth or to a line of tile of the same depth and not full of water. The two are equally effective as underdrains in all soils, with the advantage in favor of the tile because it is out of the way. In sand or clay, tile two feet deep or more are not injured by freezing, provided they contain no standing water when they freeze. In muck or peat, tile should be laid below the frost line, because these soils may expand enough upon freezing to heave the tile to a damaging degree. Unglazed tile are just as good as glazed tile, except at an outlet exposed to the weather. At such outlets glazed tile or wooden flumes bear exposure without injury. Three feet is the common depth or lines of tile in stony clay. In sandy subsoil a tile four feet deep can drain a strip 200 feet wide as easily as one three feet deep can drain a strip 100 feet wide. Lines cutting off seepage should be four feet deep, if possible, in all soils.

On areas having a fair slope the depth may be uniform from the head to the outlet. On level areas the tile have to be shallow at the head and deep at the outlet. Likewise in pot-holes the depth is not always a matter of choice. The main frequently has to be eight or ten feet deep where it crosses a ridge in order to underdrain the potato to a depth of three feet. A submain may be used to carry the water from several laterals through a place where the cutting must be deep, thus avoiding a deep cutting on each of the several laterals. The failure of many tile drainage systems has been due to a poor outlet. The choice may be between a deep outlet that will give the main a good gradient and depth, and a shallow outlet that will be above the backwater of the creek into which it discharges. Though outlets may be submerged for a short time without injury, permanent submergence, however, causes sediment to gather in the tile, and, in climates where the winters are severe, may cause damage by freezing. Both of these dangers are lessened where there is a large volume of water discharged. This is one reason why it is better to have several laterals discharge into a single main than to let each discharge into a ditch. Vertical drains are holes dug

through a layer of tight soil so that the water may move downward past this impervious layer. These reaching down to a course soil not filled with water, are very efficient. The question to be determined is whether or not they will work fast enough to pay for themselves. Conditions found in lower soil layers are so variable that each piece of land must answer this question for itself. Sometimes the water moves upward in these holes instead of downward. A farmer contemplating drainage on an area known to be considerably higher than adjacent lakes or rivers can make no mistake in testing the efficiency of vertical drains dug ten or twenty feet deep and curved to within a foot of the surface of the ground with six-inch tile. The upper end of this column may be protected either by a patented drain-head or by covering to top with a flat stone or brick and surrounding the tile to a depth of six feet with coarse gravel placed in an excavation about three feet in diameter. It might be well to try both of these devices. Horizontal drains have an advantage in intercepting seepage water on springy areas, but in pot-holes

and on large flat areas the matter of vertical drainage should be especially considered. The limited capacity of vertical drains renders them more efficient for underdrainage than for surface drainage. Their success is dependent generally upon the accompaniment of surface drains for relief of flood flow. There are several kinds of land that need drainage: On tight clay soils with but little slope, dead furrows running with the slope are valuable as surface drains. The expense of having well-chosen dead furrows four rods apart and cleaning them after seeding, is refunded many times by the benefit, to a single crop. The ratio between the cost and benefits of these dead-furrows makes them the most profitable of drains. Areas now under cultivation with fair surface drainage, but with an underdrainage so poor that they are unable to have well-chosen dead furrows four rods apart and cleaning them after seeding, is refunded many times by the benefit, to a single crop. The ratio between the cost and benefits of these dead-furrows makes them the most profitable of drains.

Long narrow wet strips and sloughs or swales too wet to cultivate at all next demand attention. They produce nothing or at best a poor quality of hay or pasture. Their only redeeming feature is that they do not entail a cost of cultivation. Nevertheless, they affect the cultivation of the surrounding fields by cutting them up or making them irregular in outline. The drainage of these strips will square up the fields as well as reclaim wet lands. In appearance and usefulness such drainage commonly pays for itself every two years. The drainage of pot-holes has all the merits of that of wet swales, except for the handicap of cost. The excessive depth that is required to secure an outlet sometimes makes their drainage expensive. Large marshes are the last to be mentioned. Their drainage usually affects only the lands reclaimed. Nevertheless, it is a poor system of farming that will not justify thorough drainage. The net profit of tame hay or corn on these lands as compared with that of marsh hay commonly pays for the drainage in four years.

Shipping Hatching Eggs

The most important thing is to satisfy your customer by giving them exactly what you advertise to sell or, even doing a little better. If eggs are broken in transit do not hesitate to replace them the day you receive the complaint from your customer. Give everybody a square deal and remember that a satisfied customer is always a customer. A neat, attractive package may cost a trifle more than a slovenly one, but it will please your customers and advertise your egg business, because customers very often judge a man's business by first impressions of package and contents when they are received. The best package for shipping eggs is a basket, although many breeders do not use them. The basket should hold one or two settings, and these can be got for two cents from any manufacturer. A thick layer of excelsior should cover the bottom and all eggs should be wrapped in soft paper and so packed with fine excelsior that they will not touch each other. When the eggs are packed put another layer of excelsior over the top and cover with a thin board. Next to the basket is the egg box made for holding thirteen or fifteen eggs. This is arranged with room for excelsior or other packing at top and bottom. This box is provided with a wire

handle and the cover slides into grooves which may then be screwed or tacked down with small nails. Never ship a package that is not screwed or nailed down, because this will save eggs from being fished by curious persons who can open the package in transit. Never ship a soiled egg. Nothing so disgusts a customer as to receive a setting of eggs which are dirty and of poor shape. Eggs should be selected so that each setting will be uniform in size, shape and color when possible. When the package is ready to ship place on it a label containing your address and the address of the customer plainly written. Never fail to put your name on anything that will help to advertise your business. Stone Foundations Cheapest and Best If it is necessary to use a storage tank for water pressure on the farm, a tank built on the ground with a stone foundation will be found much more satisfactory than if built upon a wooden base. Some farmers have storage tanks built on the barns, but an occasional overflow of a little leakage will soon prove disastrous, for this will rot the timbers underneath. A stone foundation will prevent this trouble. On the secrets of egg scarcity is overfeeding and laziness. Nearly all owners keep their laying hens too fat and give them too little exercise. In winter there should be quite a variety of food, chosen with a view to supplying egg ingredients.

The Prices Paid For Produce On Kingston Market

Table with columns for Kingston August 21, Poultry, Dairy Products, Fruit, and Vegetables. Lists various items like Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Apples, etc. with their respective prices.

The Alfalfa Growers.

The organization of the alfalfa growers of Onondaga county may be only the beginning. Many other forms of agriculture in this part of the state may need the same kind of treatment. What the Onondaga Alfalfa Association proposes is a good deal like what the apple growers of various localities on the Pacific coast have done to succeed. The association will act as an agent between the big buyer and the grower with a small charge on each ton of alfalfa sold. The association proposes to do the work which the hay buyers have been doing and to give to the farmers the profits of the business. Quite as important as this, however, is the plan for improving the quality of the product and seeing to it that alfalfa sold by the association is graded properly and that each bale contains genuine value. Co-operation of this sort is one of the most promising features of the newest agriculture. Those heifer calves, being the hopes of the future dairy herd, give them the same care and attention you accord your high grade dairy cows and they are pretty sure not to disappoint you. Whatever sense a man may have he puts in cold storage when he falls in love. A banquet is often an excuse for near oratory and hypocritical applause. Corn piping hot sends the laying hens to roost in a proper state.

Retired Farmers

There are two sides to the fact that retired farmers are numerous. "Some" towns seem to be half full of them," says a Middle West correspondent. "Look over those same towns and see how many retired grocers, blacksmiths, plumbers, or even doctors or lawyers you can find. Is there any other trade or profession that produces so large a proportion of men who can retire while they are still in good physical condition, with enough capital to insure them comfortable maintenance for the rest of their days and a nice nest egg to leave their descendants?" The answer which comes from a New York editor is that the banker and the merchant get more pleasure out of their business than the farmer gets out of his, so they don't retire. The Post-Standard doubts whether that is the right answer. Most farmers continue to like farming as long as they are able to work at it. When the boys have grown up and gone to the city and the farmer himself has grown too old to follow the plow or manage the pitchfork, he rents the farm and moves to the village. A large part of farming for most farmers is hard physical labor. When modern methods change that retirement will be less common. Ventilate the cow barn or you may expect to have weakened and tubercular cows.

Advertisement for Sterling Gum, featuring an illustration of a child and the text 'Sterling Gum The 7-point gum'.

Advertisement for Beecham's Pills, featuring the text 'Remember When Using WILSON'S FLYPADS' and 'BEECHAM'S PILLS'.

THE KAISER INSANE. American Expert Draws This Conclusion and Gives Reasons. "When a madman directs the conduct of war it can end only in defeat." In these words Dr. McLane Hamilton concludes an article in the North American Review on "The Kaiser's Psychosis," in which he considers the possible madness of the Kaiser. He pronounces no positive decision, but he adduces some striking reasons for believing that the Kaiser is tainted with insanity, to which there was some hereditary predisposition. His childhood and youth were characterized by peculiarities of conduct that may safely be said to be psychopathic, while his early manhood was punctuated with frequent instances of decidedly insane behavior, which have since become more conspicuous and continuous. With regard to the Kaiser's belief in the Almighty as his ally, Dr. Hamilton reserves that though his is not an uncommon symptom in some early forms of dementia, it is in part a familiar Teutonic idea. Frederick William IV. had some such ideas, but he was unquestionably insane. All of us who see much of mental disease recognize the tendency of certain "desquibled" to ally themselves with God. He enters into their delusions, and their impulsive and other murderous acts often spring from such alleged direction. It is in his speeches and addresses that he most clearly shows his psychosis, for these reflect his chaotic delusions, which are highly characteristic of paranoia. Dr. Hamilton quotes an extraordinary proclamation issued by the Kaiser last October, in which the Kaiser claimed that the miraculous ringing of a bell at the Svalofarsky Monastery had been a signal to him "to wage war with Russia and restore Poland her main."

THE SAD EYE. New Disease in London - Affects Eyes of Men Who Don't Enlist. An English exchange states that a new eye disease has become prevalent in London. It requires the wearing of tinted spectacles or pinces. Young men between 18 and 38 are peculiarly susceptible. Oculists find some difficulty in describing the disease, since they have no opportunity of scientific examination. "It brings," said one, "more custom to the optician than practice to the oculist. It may be a form of eye strain caused by the recruiting posters or the looks of passers-by."



NEW LIFE-SAVING RAFT ADOPTED BY THE BRITISH NAVY. Photo shows sailors from one of the British battleships in the Dardanelles testing one of the new life-rafts now being supplied to all ships in the service.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE. M. Lloyd George is the first solicitor to become Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Queen of Spain recently presented to an infantry regiment at Toledo colors which she had worked with her own hands. Mr. Aquith is the first practicing barrister since Spencer Perceval, who was assassinated in the Lobby of the House in 1812 to be Prime Minister of England. Ben Tillett was working in a brickyard at eight on a fishing-shack at twelve, and then, in turn, was a bootmaker, bluejacket, and merchant seaman, before he took to advocating the cause of Labor. Sir James Murray, who is seventy-eight, has been engaged on the compilation of the New English Dictionary for thirty-six years. He hopes to finish it in time to take a holiday on his eightieth birthday. Lady Churston, who recently gave birth to a son, was formerly Miss

SAILORS PUBLISH PAPER

Curious Cartoon Found In The North Sea Times. Cartoons Magazine. One of the most curious war cartoons yet published is taken from a newspaper printed on board one of the big British battleships. The name of the newspaper is The North Sea Times, and it is edited, so the announcement reads by "one scribe and two Pharisees." The cartoonist, who is probably a Pharisee, signs himself Chas. I. The battleship is the "King Edward VII." of the third battle squadron. Sailor caricatures express itself in this instance in terms of a spirited county fair scene. In the background is a steam carrousel, over which waves the flag, "Business as Usual." In the foreground Emperor Wilhelm is seen endeavoring to test his strength by hammering the peg on a machine. France, supported by Russia, however, has hold of the mallet, which is thrown back over the Kaiser's shoulder. John Bull looks on in amusement, while Uncle Sam, also finds interest in the proceedings. Wounded Canadians. From London, Canada. A writer in Canada, a fortnight ago, speaking of her experiences in visiting wounded Canadian soldiers in hospital, emphasized their cheerfulness and gratitude. Not only in Great Britain, but in Germany as well, it appears that wounded Canadians are making a favorable impression by their patience and endurance. The correspondent of an Hungarian evening paper with the German army in the West has been describing a visit to a German base hospital, where he found a number of Canadian wounded prisoners of war. This is what he says of them: "These Canadians were all fine-spirited, excellent soldiers. The doctor told me that they were the best patients he had ever come across - nice, clean, manly fellows, who suffered silently and were very grateful. If you tell a Canadian not to smoke for another week, he will obey. A German soldier would sneak out and smoke in some hidden place. And they fight like real heroes. When they get caught they suffer, but take it cheerfully. Their wounded bear pain and suffering like heroes. Never a word of complaint." And the doctor's verdict was that of all his conferees on both sides of the English Channel: "Very nice and very grateful fellows, these Canadians." A woman laughs when she is in love probably for the same reason that a timid man whistles - merely to keep up her courage.

Advertisement for Lumbago-Sciatica-Backache Neuralgia-Rheumatism, featuring an illustration of a plaster and the text 'BUY THIS PACKAGE ONLY'.

Advertisement for Imperial Underwear and Hosiery, featuring the text 'Tried and Tested by thirty-five years of public approval' and 'Imperial Underwear and Hosiery appeals to you on the basis of quality'.