

Hints for Back-Yarders Vacant Lots Cultivation

VEGETABLE GROWING CALLED NECESSITY

But Work With Nature,
Abundant Production
Results.

DON'T WASTE TIME

Plant at Proper Time, and
Grow the Right
Vegetables.

BY FREDERICK ABRAHAM.

Chairman Vacant Lot and Home Garden
Section Canada Food Board.

Some one has estimated that Canadian
vacant gardens last year added to the
wealth of the state upwards of
\$20,000,000. American gardens are
credited with producing food last year
worth, in the aggregate, \$450,000,000.

The productivity of nature is beyond
calculation. At best statistics can
only approximate the wealth of the
soil. The Scots have a saying that
if you are good to the soil the soil
will be good to you.

The cultivation of vacant lots and
backyards has risen from a pastime
to a work of national necessity. It is
no longer a hobby. Everyone who can
be asked to assist this movement to
the fullest extent of his or her ability.

It may be the only way service you
can render. Do not let this spring
pass without seizing the opportunity
to assist a situation that is continually
growing more grave. Do not let
us continue the principle of doing today
what should have been done a year ago.

This has proven to be one
serious defect of Democracy in its
struggle against an organized and
unscrupulous Autocracy.

Failure to Feed the Soldiers.
Too many people in this land of
abundance, plenty assume that they
cannot starve, forgetting that just as
grave a tragedy can happen if we fail
to feed the soldiers at the front.

Home grown vegetables eliminate
unnecessary transportation with its
attending waste of fuel and labor. It
also releases other and much-needed
space for export to the Allies. Another
misconception which needs constant
correction is that if the war should
suddenly cease prices would immediately
fall.

In most towns and cities a cultivation
committee exists. It is desirable
that all who can should join such an
organization. Failing that, secure a
small lot as near your home as possible.

A great responsibility rests
upon each one of us with a plot of
land at his disposal of helping in this
national struggle.

Let Every One Do Something.
Everyone can help. It is the individual
effort that counts. There's not a pair of legs so thin,
there's not a head so thick.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AIDING PRODUCTION

Thoro Cultivation is the Basic
Need, According to
Ottawa.

PRODUCTION MAY BE SPEEDED UP BY USING LARGER IMPLEMENTS.

Soil management or cultivation in
the several phases of land and farm
factor in crop production. On the
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa,
and several of the branch experimental
stations in eastern Canada, methods
have been investigated for several
years. The results obtained have
warranted the following recommendations
being made as applicable to
average conditions on eastern Canada
farms:

Cultural Operations and Implements.
Plowing is the basic cultural operation.
It is therefore important and should
be performed with care and judgment.
No definite rule can be laid down as to the best method of
plowing. A safe rule, however, is to
plow only when the soil is in shape,
not too wet, especially if of a heavy
clay nature. Plow deeply in autumn,
as deep as the surface productive soil
will allow turning an up-standing furrow.
Plow shallow in spring, turning a
low-lying or flat furrow. Plow
well, turn all the soil and finish with
straight, even furrows and lands. Let
the plowing be a credit to the farmer,
a reflection of his character, a standard
for other operations and a guide to
the farmer to do better.

Harrowing.—Of the several imple-
ments on the market for performing
this work the disc harrow is the most
suitable for preparing soil for seed
after it has been plowed. Thoro cul-
tivation at this time is indispensable,
and the disc harrow should be used
until the surface of the seed bed is
smooth and friable and the soil im-
mediately below is firm and solid.

The drag, or spike-tooth harrow, too,
may be employed advantageously in
seed-bed preparation, especially fol-
lowing the disc or roller to restore a
matted or clumpy surface to a smooth
and friable condition. It is also a
valuable implement in the corn field
a few days after sowing corn and after
the corn is up to stimulate a rise in
temperature in the soil, to destroy
small weeds and encourage germination
of weed seeds and to restore the
essential mulch.

Seeding.—This operation is now done
by means of seed drills. Several
types are on the market, but the single
disc drill is probably most popular.

Rolling.—The roller is the frequently
used to put a finishing touch to the
field after seeding. It may be so used
to advantage on light soils, but even
then should be followed by the drag
harrow to break the smooth surface.

The chief use of the roller, however,
should be to firm and crumble the
soil before seeding. It should not be
used on very damp soil, especially
clay; let the surface dry first, then
use the roller to break the crust.

Where implements are to be pur-
chased, it should be borne in mind
that larger implements requiring from
three to six horses handled by one
teamster provide a means of solving
to some extent the present, unusual
labor problem. Besides, the work
done in this way is accomplished eco-
nomically and thus tends to keep down
the cost of production of crops.

**Plowing may be speeded up by us-
ing two-furrow plows. Double-disc
harrow make a thoro seed bed in the
least time. The horse-drawn disc drill
is efficient. More sections added to
the drag harrow reduce the time re-
quired for this work.**

GIVE BACKYARD A CHANCE.
A backyard can grow a crop just as
well as the rural market garden. Some
people have an idea that a poor soil will
not produce a crop. This is a mistake.
Dig it well and fertilize it with leaves
and street sweepings.

RICED POTATOES HELD OUT-FLOR.
Freshly-cooked potatoes, put thru a
ricer, or forced thru a fine strainer, can
be used in place of part of the flour in
batters or doughs. Cold, left-over pota-
toes may be used, but are not so easily
blended as the fresh hot potatoes, nor is
the flavor quite as good.

MARKET YOUR MAPLE SUGAR.
There is a big market for maple sugar
and maple syrup in the United States
and in England. Farmers who can't
find local markets should write to
Montreal or Toronto.

Every extra acre of wheat farmers can
put in this spring will save somebody
from starving. Europe is short about
500,000,000 bushels.

PROVINCIAL MATCH PLOWMEN'S PRIZES

Many Trophies Offered for
Competition in October
at Ottawa.

Following is the prize list for the On-
tario provincial plowing match to be
held at Ottawa Oct. 16, 17 and 18. The
Toronto World challenge trophy for the
champion Junior plowman is in addition
to the class prizes, as follows:

First class in sod, open to all—First
prize, \$50; second prize, \$35; third prize,
\$25; fourth prize, \$10.
Second class in sod—First, \$35; second,
\$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10.
Third class in sod, open to Indians
only—First, \$35; second, \$25; third, \$15;
fourth, \$10.

Fourth class in sod, open to boys un-
der 18 years—First, \$25; second, \$20;
third, \$15; fourth, \$10.
Fifth class in sod, open to Indian
boys, under 18—First, trophy, \$50; sec-
ond, \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10.
Sixth class in sod, open to plain plows in
sod—First, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15;
fourth, \$10.

Seventh class in sod, open to plow
men—First, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15;
fourth, \$10.
Eighth class, jointer plows—First, \$25;
second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10.
Ninth class, boys in stubble—First,
\$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10.
Tenth class, 2 furrow plows—First,
\$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10.
Eleventh class in stubble, open to re-
sident soil Carleton County—First, \$50;
second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$15.
Twelfth class, best team and equip-

ment—First, \$20; second, \$15; third, \$10;
fourth, \$5.
Thirteenth class, double mold plow
drilling—First, \$12; second, \$10; third, \$8;
fourth, \$5.
Fourteenth class, sowing grain with
drill—First, \$12; second, \$10; third, \$8;
fourth, \$5.

**CAREFUL FEEDING
OF YOUNG CHICKS**

Prof. Graham's Successful
Method of Artificial Brood-
ing is Described.

Artificial incubation is easy; at
least we have found it so. It is artificial
brooding that calls for the most
care, and it is here that the
poultryman registers his heaviest
losses. We have never failed to
hatch out a good percentage of
chickens, but during the first season
or two when we were testing our
experience with artificial brooding,
we paid dearly for the knowledge
gained. The method that we have
found, and which is described in
this booklet, is simple and com-
mended by Prof. W. R. Graham
at Guelph, writes F. E. Ellis in "Farm
and Dairy." It is a method that calls
for care, as the chicks are fed five or
six times a day and are being over-
fed that they get must be weighed
carefully.

The first day the chicks are in the
brooder house they have warm water
to drink and are on the feed board.
For the second day and the rest of
the first week they are fed six times
—at 8:45 a.m., 9:15 a.m., 11:30 a.m.,
1:15 p.m., 3:45 p.m., and 5:15 p.m.
The first week they get a mash mixed
in the following proportions: Two
cups bread crumbs two cups rolled
oats, one cup hard-boiled eggs and
scrambled, one cup corn meal and two
cups of water.

The second and third weeks the
chicks have sour milk in addition to
the water. We give them two feeds
a day, one in the morning and one in
the evening, with the amount slightly in-
creased, but with no chick feed, fol-
lowing, two feeds of chick feed, one
and a quarter to one and one-half
ounces to 60 chickens, and two feeds
of a wet mash, composed of 100
lbs. bran, 100 lbs. low grade flour,
100 lbs. corn meal, 100 lbs. beef scrap
and 100 lbs. of bone meal. The
mashings may be substituted for the
low grade flour, which is not now
generally obtainable. At one feeding
the chicks are given all they will eat
and in the third week the chicks are
fed the same, except that they get all
of the mash they will eat twice a day
instead of once.

The fourth week we start to hopper
feed and by the fifth week they are
rolled oats in front of them all the
time. These are not the table rolled
oats, such as are used in their mashings
the first two weeks, but horse oats
or cracked oats, which they get a
mash crumbly wet of corn meal, rolled
oats, middlings and beef scrap,
equal parts of each, or where skim
milk is used, one-half part of beef
scrap will be sufficient. At night
they get chick feed in the litter, all
they will clean up. The fifth week
this same system is followed, but at
six weeks and thereafter they are
hopper fed, except for a wet mash at
noon. It will not be long before they
will be neglecting the wet mash, and
from then on they are entirely hop-
per fed, with a choice of rolled oats
and a mixture of cracked corn and
wheat. Charcoal, fine grit and fine
oyster shell are kept before the
chicks at all times from the first
week on.

If there is any one point that is
more important than another it is that
perfect cleanliness be preserved
throughout. The litter must be clean
and free from dust. We have found
that alfalfa or clover leaves make an
excellent litter. The drinking dishes
are washed and scalded regularly and
the shingles on which the chicks are
fed are never left on the floors longer
than it is necessary for the feed to be
eaten. If they have not a run of fresh
green grass, they are given finely
pulped mangels or sprouted oats.
They take a lot of enjoyment scratch-
ing over the green sods which we cut
and throw on the floor of the brooder
house. And again let me say—it is
absolute regularity and care in weigh-
ing rations that makes for successful
feeding of small chicks.

YOU KNOW IT'S TRUE.
You are only playing at food-saving
yet in England and France they are
"doing" it.

ORGANIZATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE
In Co-Operation with Canada Food Board

Dear Sirs:
Please send me a copy of your booklet "A Vegetable Garden for Every Home."

Name _____
Address _____

Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

What this family did your family should be able to do. The
way they went about cultivating their garden is described in a
booklet entitled "A Vegetable Garden for Every Home." This
book has been prepared by the Ontario Department of Agri-
culture for distribution to any householder who will send for a
copy. It is full of helpful, practical suggestions, including plans
for various sized gardens. You can get a copy free by filling
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Poultry and Pet Stock Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables

Wants Practice Not Preaching

Manchester, April 12, 1918.

Editor World: In my eyes, The World
is a good paper gone wrong. It is loaded
up with advice for the farmer and his
wife, instead of advice for the govern-
ment. The last insult is the preachers
coming to the schoolhouses to tell the
farmers and their wives what to do. Are
we to be preacher-ridden out of the pre-
vailing?

There will be a lot of vegetables to
throw away this spring. This is the
fault of an all-wise government, who
should have had evaporators to take
care of them.

So far the government has done nothing
to get rid of those useless middle-
men. Enclosed you will find one dollar for
renewal. Remaining yours,
John Boya.

GROW HOG FEED.
Owing to the shortage of coarse grains
and ensilage, hog feed is scarce in Can-
ada, and American corn is slow in get-
ting here. Grow plenty of ensilage corn
yourself this summer and make sure of
your own hog feed.

**FARM IMPLEMENTS
REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS**

GEO. W. SMITH COMPANY
Cor. Jarvis and Danforth Sts., Toronto



Make Your Vegetable Garden A Family Affair

The best way to insure the success
of your vegetable garden is to get
every member of the family inter-
ested in it.

Don't put the whole burden upon
father and mother. Any child over
the age of ten years can, and
usually will be glad to help, if his
interest is encouraged; and even
younger children may be shown
how to help.

The way one family cultivated a
very successful vegetable garden
last year was as follows:

The husband and wife planned the
garden. The man spaded up the
soil and manured it as he went
along.

Then he and his wife and their two
eldest children raked it all over
thoroughly and put in other fer-
tilizer. In this way they got the
ground into good condition.

The man planted the potatoes, the
corn, the tomatoes and the cab-
bages.

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The woman attended to the beans,
peas, green onions, spinach, radish
and lettuce.

The children looked after the late
onions, parsnips, beets and carrots.
And they all helped one another
with the hoeing.

What was the result?

There grew up in that family a
friendly rivalry and an interest in
the garden such as no person
would have believed possible had
the experiment not been tried.

The family had plenty of salad
vegetables during the summer.
They preserved sufficient toma-
toes, beans and pickles to last all
through the Winter and they took
off enough potatoes, beets, carrots,
parsnips and onions to carry them
through until March of this year.

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