

A GREAT GRIP

DUNLOP TIRES—

"Traction," "Special"—
grip the road. It does not
matter where the road is
or what it is made of.



Neither does it matter
whether the speed of the
car is high or low, because

DUNLOP TIRES ::

are built to meet
every shock or
twist.



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GREAT LAKES STEAMSHIP SER-
VICE.

Canadian Pacific Steamship "Mani-
toba" now leaves Owen Sound 10.30
p.m. each Thursday for Sault Ste.
Marie, Port Arthur and Port William.
Steamship "Kewatin" and the "Assini-
boia" will sail from Port McNicoll,
Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing June 1st.

CABBAGE PLANTS

Of all leading early and late varieties, 45c per hundred, mail prepaid; 12.50 per thousand collect. Also cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, celery, onion and tomato plants. Ask for price list.

Herold's Farms, Fruitland, Ont.
Niagara District.

Deal with Farm and Dairy Advertisers

How the Harrow Reduces Cultivating Cost

Its Use Described by the United States Department of Agriculture

REDUCE labor cost 40 per cent.
Do the job in one-third the time.
A farm practice not now generally employed will do that in cultivating many crops. It doesn't involve buying new implements; it means only a different use of those already on many farms. Briefly, it is the use of the weeder or the spike-tooth harrow instead of the old-fashioned one-row cultivator in cultivating crops like corn and potatoes. A specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture describes it:

On well-prepared ground which is free from stones, clods, and trash a two-section harrow or a 12-foot weeder can be used for all but the heaviest cultivating until the crops are 5 to 6 inches high, and will do the work in one-third the time required by a two-horse cultivator. By using the larger implements the cost of cultivation is reduced from 35 per cent to about 20 per cent of the cost of growing the crop, besides releasing valuable farm labor for other work during the busy season. If desired the crops can be cultivated twice as often during the first part of the season, which case there will be little hoeing and cultivating to do during the haying. In either case the weeds are killed wholesale in May instead of a row at a time in June.

Not a Severe Treatment.

Driving a weeder or even a harrow over a young growing crop is not as severe treatment as would appear. Most crop plants are tough and heavily rooted and are not damaged permanently either by the harrow or the horses. A few plants are uprooted and there is some tearing of the larger leaves, but this can be entirely offset by seeding a little more heavily than usual. Weeds, on the other hand, are mostly shallow-rooted, and are nearly all destroyed. However, the harrow or weeder must be used before the weeds exceed an inch in height in order to be effective. Perennial weeds, of course, like quack grass, Canada thistle, and milkweed, can not be destroyed in this manner after they have become well established.

Injury to the stand is avoided by skimming the teeth of the harrow backward about 30 degrees, although an excessive skid is undesirable. When a weeder is used the teeth directly over the rows are often removed. Either tool had best be used in the afternoon or on a hot, dry day when the plants are wilted and limp. The period of greatest danger to the stand is just as the plants are coming through the ground at which time and for a few days thereafter harrowing is inadvisable. A short trial will demonstrate whether the injury is greater than the saving, although one should not lose courage too quickly.

Harrow These Crops.

Crops which can be harrowed successfully include corn, potatoes, field beans and peas, sugar beets, sorghum, cane, pecanira, Sudan grass, alfalfa, sweet clover, wheat, barley, oats and rye. The grain crops are harrowed more to remove wild mustard and other weeds than for the sake of cultivation. Special harrows are made for broadcast alfalfa.

Tobacco, cabbage, and other transplanted crops, as well as young grass and clover seedlings and most truck crops, are too delicate for this method of cultivating.

Harrowing can not be expected to give good results unless the surface of the soil is in good tilth. The object of harrowing is to maintain, not to make, a seed bed. For this reason the practice is most popular on the lighter types of soil, as these are easily prepared and worked. Very good results are secured, however, on heavy clay loam soils, and the practice is rapidly extending as the re-

quirements become more generally understood.

Stiff clay soils, wet soil, and soil on which a hard crust has formed should not be harrowed, as the implements must be weighted so heavily that they will injure the crop.

Harrowing may begin as soon as the crop is planted, and should be repeated after every rain, or as often as the fine little weed sprouts appear. Do not wait until the field is green, but watch the ground closely and catch the weeds as they are germinating. In case of continued wet weather the harrow must give way to the cultivator.

When to Drive Across Rows.
On light soils, as a rule, the harrow is run in the direction of the rows when the crop is in ridges, and across the rows or diagonally when planted level. On heavy soils running with the rows is apt to drag on more places than cross harrowing. Experience will indicate the best plan in each case.

Harrowing need not be discontinued until the crop shows signs of severe injury. The use of grain can be cultivated with a weeder until they begin to head out, if necessary, while corn will withstand the harrow until the plants are five to six inches high. With the broader-leaved crops the period is somewhat less.

A light-weight, steel-frame, spike-tooth harrow, with 30 or more half-inch steel teeth per foot, is probably the best tool for general use. The spring-tooth weeder is better on light, sandy soil and for cultivating while the crops are very small and very large weeds. Weeder teeth are with teeth stiffer and heavier than formerly, so as to work better in heavy ground. Disk harrows, spring-tooth harrows, and the old-fashioned A-shaped harrow are not suitable for this class of work.

A Chat on Corn

"I AM a strong advocate of commercial fertilizer for the corn crop," says Mr. A. S. Maynard of Kent Co., Ont. "I would not, however, use commercial fertilizers with manure. The practice on our farm is to apply six to nine loads of manure per acre on our corn land and 160 lbs. of complete fertilizer."

Speaking of the method of planting corn, Mr. Maynard said: "I am going to economize on seed rather than labor this year. I am going to put in the crop with the hoe. The boys will drop five kernels to a hill and cover with the hoe one-half inch of earth over the kernels. Then I will harrow continually until I can see the rows, then I will cultivate just as close to the rows as I can, running the cultivator both ways. In this way we hope to practically eliminate hand hoeing later in the season."

Incidentally we might remark that Mr. Maynard secured the first and best trophy at the last Ontario Corn Show for the best 10 rows of Pilsen corn in the show.

Husking Corn in Leeds

MR. J. S. Moore does not believe it necessary to live inside the corn belt in order to grow a supply of corn for husking. For years Mr. Moore has been growing Saker's North Dakota, a flint corn, on his farm in Leeds Co., Ont., and it has had its mature every year. The crop, in fact, has been the best of flint corn stood first in the Field Crops Competition east of Toronto, and in the seed fair at Kemptonville had the best 10 ears of corn grown east of Toronto and was fourth in the open class, where he came in competition with growers in south western Ontario.

"I find that this variety is thor-

ough satisfactory for ensilage. Moore told an editor of the *Farm* recently, "In all the 15 years I have grown corn along with but I do not grow them as two varieties are grown on each part of the field and more space."

The Dairy Situation in the United States

FOLLOWING is the latest report and recommendations of the dairy producers of the United States, with commendation in Washington, by the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration. The dairy situation in this country is such that we believe efforts should be made to secure liberal use of milk and milk products for the coming season, blocking up of exports of milk and other dairy products is undesirable. The situation in overseas transportation, together with the public agitation of the winter relative to the city milk supplies, is leading to a serious situation in the present demand.

It is of the utmost importance that the public welfare that is steadily maintained in production of milk and milk products, which are the maximum production, rough forage and feeding have but little human food value as used through live stock, is essential to the health of the nation. It is essential that the dairies be not only constantly stimulated. If this is done, the most use that is possible of products follows.

Recommendations We recommend, therefore, the following:

1. The Food Administration give wide publicity to its policy of recommending the use of milk in order to counteract misunderstanding which exists in the minds of people that milk is a luxury, and that it is a product which is so rich in promoting health and well-being, especially of the young, that its use should be curtailed in use.
2. That a campaign be conducted which will teach the public a correct appreciation of the value of dairy products.
3. We cordially approve the national and international exhibitions which the Department of Agriculture is now inaugurating in the form of skim milk and butter, human food instead of stock feed, that such work, if continued this season, will be highly in utilizing large quantities of nutritious food products.
4. We recommend that the Department of Agriculture should secure the adoption of additional stable dairy products in the Army and Navy, as this is a concentrated, nutritious food product, capable of transportation with the minimum care space.
5. Stabilized Prices for Products. The fundamental importance of milk in human nutrition is imperative that this case, especially in the case of milk, at stabilized prices heard cost of production and distribution, with a fair return to producer, labor, or manufacturer.

We approve of the creation of milk commissions established by Food Administration to determine cost of producing and distributing milk in its various forms, with a reasonable return to the producer or handler of the milk, the territories where controversy between the parties could not be settled through conferences or by the representatives of the interests engaged in the milk