

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

The object of this department is to place at the dervice of our farm readers the advice of an acknowl-adged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and trops.

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. 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.

Question—F. A. B.:—Can you tell lt destroys iron or tin. Since it is a me the cause of scabby potatoes and how to treat ground so as to prevent potatoes from becoming scabby? My potatoes from becoming scabby? My potatoes seem to recombine the cause of scabby and but the cause of scabby potatoes and deadly poison it should be kept away from stock and children. Do not feed any left-over potatoes that have been treated.

potatoes from becoming scabby? My potatoes from becoming scabby? My potatoes seem to grow fairly well, but are always very scabby.

Answer:—Scab on potatoes is a disease caused by a parasitic fungus. When once it gets into the soil it remains there for some time. Potatoes should be grown in a rotation and should be kept off soil known to be infected with scab. It is not advisable to use wood ashes or lime on ground to be put to potatoes, as they make conditions right for the development of the scab. Fresh manure tends to produce suitable conditions for growth of scab.

My control of the scab in thave been treated. Question—E. L. M:—How much correct for for for silage should be sown to the care, and how far apart should the rows be?

Will corn in drills produce more silage to the acre than if sown in hills?

Which is considered the best method of seeding?

Has the corn planter any decided advantage over the ordinary seeder?

Answer:—The rate of planting corn for ensilage depends largely on the fertility of the soil. Plant closer on rich than on poor soil. The rows

\$1.00 to \$1.50 per acre, no scabby be planted closer for ensilage than potatoes will be present. The formalin if desiring for husking. If the ground treatment may be used, but we prefer the corrosive sublimate treatment, since it controls a number of other diseases besides scab. It is as follows: Dissolve four ounces of corroside seized in the ensilage, it should be planted farther apart than if forage is the main consideration. More sive sublimate (nurchased at any drugs).



of scab.

If potatoes are planted on clean ground and treated with either formalin or corrosive sublimate at a cost of not closer than 36 inches.

Corn can

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Early Model Blood-red Table Beet Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c First and Best Cabbage, solid heads Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, 4 ozs. 90c Giant White Feeding Sugar Beet, for cattle......4 ozs. 15c, 1/2 lb. 25c, lb. 45c.

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HOW TO SET A HEN.

As the time approaches for the hen to become broody or set, if care is taken to look into the nest it will be seen that there are a few soft, downy feathers being left there by the hen; also the hen stays longer on the nest when laying at this time, and on being approached will quite likely reling approached will quite likely reling approached will quite likely reling approached will discover and making a clucking sow should be put into a farrowing pen sow should when laying at this time, and on being approached will quite likely remain on the nest, making a clucking noise, ruffling her feathers and pecking at the intruder. When it is noted that a hen sits on the nest from two to three nights in succession, and that most of the feathers are gone from her breast, which should feel hot to the hand, she is ready to be transferred to a nest which had been prepared for her hefarhand. The normal

red to a nest which had been prepared for her beforehand. The normal temperature of a hen is from 106 to 107 degrees F., which varies slightly during incubation.

Dust the hen thoroughly with insect powder, and in applying the powder hold the hen by the feet, the head down, working the powder well into the feathers, giving special attention to regions around the vent and under the wings. The powder should also the sprinkled in the nest.

Screen the floor to prevent the sow from crushing the pigs against the wall. Use only a small quantity of bedding; leaves or straw are preferable. See that the sow has plenty of fresh water.

It pays to keep the sow quiet. Assistance at the time of farrowing should be at hand if needed, but the sow need not be helped if she is getting along well. In cold weather put the newly born pigs in a well warmed basket, and after farrowing is over.

she return to the nest after feeding ground from the mest after feeding scour, feed the sow less and give her economize the food supply and countries to be incubated. It is very necessary that the little tasty and digestible.

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the wings. The powder should also be sprinkled in the nest.

The nest should be in some quiet, out of the way place, where the setting hen will not be disturbed. Move her from the regular laying nest at in the sad handle her carefully in do

ting hen will not be disturbed. Move her from the regular laying nest at night and handle her carefully in doing so. Put a china egg or two in the nest where she is to set, and place a board over the opening so that she cannot get off. Toward the evening of the second day quietly go in where she is setting, leave some feed and water, remove the board from the front or top of the nest and let the hen come off when she is ready. Should she remove the china egg or eggs and put remove the china egg or eggs and put the second stream of the second stream of the second day quietly go in where she is setting, leave some feed and water, remove the board from the front or top of the nest and let the hen come off when she is ready. Should she remove the china egg or eggs and put remove the china egg or eggs and put to scour, feed the sow less and give her plenty of strong lime-water.

The housewis's task will be to economize the food supply and cook it with skill, so as to make her meals

Remember that flies are the baby's

Swat the fly before it swats you

with skill, so as to make her meals

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