30 (2142)





WE ARE practical tanners and fur dressers. OUR facilities for custom tanning are unexcelled.

ALL our work is meatly and carefully done by experienced workmen. WE have one of the most expert tanners to be found in Canada. WE guarantee all our work.

WE tan all kinds of hides and furs, with or without the hair on, making them soft, light, moth-proof and odorless, and when so ordered make them up into robes and rugs.

- WE can save your money. WE do not tan harness leather.



## CORN LAND BEATS FALLOW

Field Crops

The highest yield of wheat per acre in this section was obtained from a 20-acre field on our farm. The rain-fall from April 1 to August 31 was less than three inches. We had killing than three inches. We had killing frosts in June and burning hot winds in July. The soil in this field is a sandy loam, one part is a gravelly loam and the soil is not fertile. The total area of the field is 40 acres. Five acres of low land was sown to oats, the remaining 15 acres is in tame and wild hay.

This field was bare fallowed early in June, 1910, and harrowed at intervals through the season. In 1911 the yield was 7 bushels per acre of No. 3 Nor-thern wheat; it was evident that the land was wheat sick. In 1912 it was spring plowed and sown to oats; in 1913 it was summerfallowed and stock pairs it was summerfallowed and stock pastured on the fallow. In 1914 it was again sown to oats; in 1915 it was spring, plowed, part was sown to green feed and part to flax; the flax was frozen, however, and was not worth threshing. frozen, ho threshing.

frozen, however, and was not worth threshing. A In the spring of 1916 the field was disc harrowed. A few acres was sown to oats, but the rest was planted wth field corn in check rows with the corn planter on May 19 and 20. The seed was sown at the rate of four quarts per acre and the corn was above the ground on June 2. The field was given one cultivation in June and three dur-ing July; the first cultivation was deep and the succeeding ones shallow. The weeder was used once.

weeder was used once. The corn ripened, excepting some low spots. Part was husked and the stalks cut for winter feed. Part of the stalks were left standing in the field and were caten during the winter by the stalk the stock.

As early as the land could be worked

As early as the land could be worked has spring the field was plowed and drilled at once with one bushel of Marquis wheat per arere. As soon as drilling was finished the field was packed. Our practise on land with which there is any possibility of drift-ing is to leave the field unharrowed and use the packer right after the drill. This field yielded 17 bushels per acre elevator measure of No. 1 Northern. Part yielded 22 bushels per acre. There was very little dockage as the wheat was free of weed seeds and wild oats. The largest yield of wheat on summerfallowed land on adjoining farms was 12 bushels per acre, many fallows yielding only 8 and 10 bushels and many fields yielding 4 to 10 bush-els per acre of 3 and 4 Northern with a high percentage of pig weed seed and wild eat. a high percentage of pig weed seed and wild cats.

In former years we have obtained good yields by drilling in the wheat on corn stubble. This spring the corn land was plowed and the yield was quite was plowed and the yield was quite satisfactory. However, just as good a yield could have been secured from the torn stubble and the cost of growing the wheat would have been less. We had only half a crop this year. Had the season been favorable that field would have yielded at least 35 bushels per sere. per acre.

Why should corn land give a higher yield of wheat than fallowed land? Recause more moisture was stored in the soil. Corn land is given cultivation to conserve moisture from early in May until late in July. Then until the mid-dle of September the corn shades the dle of September the corn shades the land from the sun's rays and brenks the sweep of the wind. The agencies—the sun and the wind—which cause evapor-affun, are checked. Again the roots of the corn penetrate deeply into the soil. They open.up the sub soil and deepen the water holding strats. Throughout the winter the corn stubble holds the smow which blow's off the bare fallow. Now we had a paying eron of com Now we had a paying crop of com in 1916 and a prefitable crop of wheat in 1917. Corn as a preparation for wheat pays. We had 50 acres of well sampays. We had 30 acres of well sum-merfallowed land which yielded 10 bushels per acre, land which is more fertile than the field mentioned. Our font crop yielded the best per acre in this immediate section. The farmers wouldn't admit it, but much of the land in this section is wheat siek and depleted of humus. If present methods are continued, in a few years these farms can no longer be worked at a profit. With proper methods we can grow wheat here for generations. Corn growing may be a fad but it paid us dividends of \$14.70 per acre in our 1917 wheat crop compared with summerfal-low. low.

"HAYSEED."

## Albert Municipality, Man.

THE ALLIES' WHEAT SUPPLY Until new ships, which are now under construction, become available as cargo carriers, the Allies must depend upon the North American continent for the North American continent for wheat and flour. Europe must import not less than 450,000,000 bushels of wheat, or the equivalent in flour, before the next harvest. United States today has not one bushel more than would be required for normal consumption in that country, and Canada has only a

be required for normal consumption in that country, and Canada has only a surplus of 110,000,000 bushels. There is wheat in Argentina, in Australia, in New Zealand, but without more shipping it cannot be moved. North America must supply almost the entire wheat needs of the Allies at least for the next three or four months. The Allied nations in Europe had completely exhausted all accessible reserves when the 1917 crop became available. Un-fortunately the new harvest of France was-less than half the production of fortunately the new harvest of France was-less than half the production of a normal year before the war. The **Hajian** crop was also much below the average. Both these countries have re-quired larger amounts of foodstuffs from this continent than was antici-pated and their needs will continue. The geographical position of Canada

The geographical position of Canada and the United States in relation to the and the United States in relation to the Allies makes it imperative that this continent should provide the food which must be forthcoming during the next few months. Until the shipping shortage is relieved, several months hence, the Allies must depend upon Canada and the United States to make up their deficiency of essential food

Canada and the United States to make up their deficiency of essential food supplies, including wheat. Canada and the United States can only spare the needed supplies by re-ducing their own consumption by at least 20 per cent. If Canada and the United States should fail to make up the Allies' deficiency of food, the sold-iers would have to go short and the whole Allied cause might be endan-gered. gored

## EFFECT OF PREVIOUS CROP ON YIELDS.

An important feature of the work at the Rosthern experimental station is an attempt to determine the effects of certain crops on succeeding crops with a view to arriving at such a rota-tion as will be most profitable and at the same time maintain the fertility of the land. This involves, of course, the working out of a system of arriof the land. This involves, of course, the working out of a system of agri-cultuge rather than merely the work-ing out of the best possible conditions for the production of one or two crops. It involves a system whereby a large portion of the products will be utilized in such a way that they be returned to the soil for the up-keep of fertility. The whole problem has not been worked out, and will not be carried to a satis-factory conclusion for a number of years, but some interesting results have years, but some interesting results have been reached relating to the effects that certain crops have on succeeding grain crops and particularly on eats and wheat.

and wheat. " There is little danger, in northern Saskatchewan, of the wheat crop being so rank as to lodge and consequently the very best possible englition of the soil with respect to fertility and mois-ture is must satisfactory for wheat. The same condition for oats and bar-ley in a favorable sequen will cause them to lodge. The highest yields of wheat and the cleanest wheat covering a period of four years have been on a period of four years have been on ground that bore a heed crop following ground that hore a hoed crop following summerfallow. Manure was applied on the summerfallow and i hoed crop of roots or potatoes grown the following year. Such work properly carried out cleans the soil absolutely free from wild cats and grasses, gives high re-turns in roots or potatoes and produces the following season a crop of wheat