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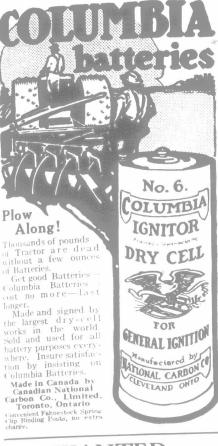
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Ouestions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Building Up Peat Land.

Can you recommend any special way or method to work or build up peat land for culture ? A. R. Ans.-On boggy land which is being prepared for growing vegetables and celery, it has been the custom to first seed it down to timoticy and take, in most cases three crops of hay off the land. This practice results in breaking up the peat. which overlays deep strata of the real black-muck soil. An application of lime of from ten to fifteen hundred pounds, or as much as one ton per acre, would not be out of the way. This would break up the super-abundance of organic matter in the upper layers, and render it available at once for growing vegetation. A little manure on peat land inoculates it with organisms that bring about decomposition of the organic matter. Usually barnyard manure is out of the question, and one must resort to lime and growth of some plants, such as timothy or corn, to use up the large amount of organic matter, and bring it down so it will have a reasonable percentage of mineral ingredients.

Fertilizer for Vegetables.

Would you kindly advise what fertilizer would be best for potatoes this year, as we cannot get potash? Also what would you recommend for carrots, turnips, and sugar beets? A. H. T.

Ans .- A good fertilizer for potatoes where potash may be obtained is 130 pounds of nitrate of soda, 370 pounds of acid phosphate, and 160 pounds of sulphate of potash. Potash, of course, is practically unobtainable this spring, but the nitrate of soda and acid phosphate are perhaps as necessary as ever. In the absence of wood ashes also, all there remains for farmers to do is to get as much potash out of the soil as is possible to do. In order to do this, barnyard manure and lime must be requisitioned in fairly liberal quantities. Of course, the manure question is always a puzzler, but one can obtain lime. We would advise using the mentioned amounts of nitrate of soda and acid phosphate along with from one-half to a ton of lime per acre. Basic slag contains a considerable amount of phosphoric acid, and a large percentage of lime, and might replace part of the acid phosphate mentioned in the formula. In this case, less lime would be necessary. Basic slag is not so prompt in its action as acid phosphate, but it is nevertheless good fertilizer. Some soils contain as much as 12,000 lbs. of potash per acre to plow depth, and it must be gotten out in this time of scarcity of potash salts. Carrots, turnips, and sugar beets require about 130 lbs. of nitrate of soda and 400 lbs. of acid phosphate, together with 120 lbs, of muriate of potash per acre. The potash in the case of sugar beets should be applied as sulphate of potash. The nitrate of soda and the acid phosphate are still necessary, and still obtainable, but the acquisition of potash depends upon the manipulation of the soil. Mixed fertilizers are sold which contain a fair amount of potash, and it might be well to look into the analysis of some of these offerings and use a commerciallyprepared fertilizer.



took to build a

The stretch is 110 feet and the bridge is 20 feet wide. They used 240 rods. They laid the mesh 5 widths side by side, and 5 layers, making in all 25 lengths of 8 wires each or 200 wires in all, binding them up together at every two or three feet, and then putting the uprights on as you see, and then stretching a wire along the top in the ordinary way as pro-tection. They are now at camp time, when the Rurals come into camp, march the artillery across it and put some gun cotton under it and blow it up. They estimate it capable of carrying a load of 60,000 lbs., or a body of soldiers at close marching order. You can use these photos in anyway you see fit, or if you want I could send you the negative. Yours tuby, (Signed) W. A. Mitchell.

Why Peerless Fence Gives Such Good Service

We build it twice as good and strong as is necessary un-dinary circumstances. We build it of heavy Open Heart gel wire with all the impurities burned out and all the rength and toughness left in. Heavily galvanized, were intersection is locked together with a Peerless

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Canadians

are loyal to the colors;

loyal to their citizenship; loyal to business enterprises of the

Provinces; every patriotic appeal



Gossip. THE FIRST TELEPHONE

The inauguration a short time ago of long - distance telephonic connection between New York City and San Francisco, with Dr. Graham Bell, the inventor, at the former end of the line, recalls that the first working telephone was installed at Brantford, Ont., extending a few miles out, in August, 1876. One of the pres ent editors of "The Farmer's Advocate," on a visit to Brantford at the time, had the unique experience of talking over the new invention, and had perfectly distinct replies from a voice at the Mt. Pleasant end. Dr. Bell expects that talking across or under the ocean will be achieved.

