

once more after successful hibernation. Prevention, as usual, is decidedly better than cure, and sanitary measures are just as important in field, garden or orchard as in stables and dwellings. As soon as possible after the harvest of each crop—or better, after the growing season is over—a general clean-up is most essential. Where possible, all refuse should be collected; diseased or rotten fruits, leaves, stalks, haulms, etc., should be gathered and the whole destroyed by fire. Material that will not burn readily, such as is common on the fields after harvesting—roots, potatoes, etc.—should be buried in a pit. In orchards, where such measures are followed by the usual dormant sprays, the results will be most beneficial, and field and garden crops will also greatly benefit.

### Rye as a Cover Crop

**R**YE is one of the most dependable crops for fall planting when a cover or catch crop is desired. Aside from its value as a cover crop during the winter, rye even when sown late in the fall is much harder than wheat and may be used as a substitute for the wheat crop in sections where wheat cannot be grown easily.

No other crops tested have been as valuable for cover crops as rye, the list including rape, cowhorn turnips, timothy, red clover, sweet clover, soybeans, wheat and alfalfa. Practically all these crops were incapable either of withstanding the winter freezing or of producing enough growth to be of any benefit when utilized as green manures.

A mixture of rye and hairy vetch also has been found dependable; the hairy vetch being a legume, some nitrogen is added to the soil by its growth, thus providing a high-priced fertilizing element at a low cost. It has been found that a mixture of 60 pounds of rye and 25 pounds of hairy vetch is practicable for the combination seeding.

## FARM CHATS

### Tinkering

H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S.

**I** REMEMBER when I was a small boy, my grandfather had a clock. It was not the one that was too long for the shelf—but it had stopped short, never to go again, all right. So I was permitted to try my practice hand on it. I took it apart, but when I came to assemble it again, I found the man who made it had put in four wheels too many. At the same time, in spite of my simplified gearing, the clock refused to keep time, or anything else but quiet. It was worse than a letter carrier; it would not even start.

I then did what a wise man would have done first; called in expert assistance. The watch-maker examined the clock for a moment, and then very seriously asked me why I did not bring the clock direct to him instead of taking it to the blacksmith first.

It was all right, I suppose I deserved it. At the same time, the machinery which we ordinarily handle can be greatly helped as well as injured, by just this which some call "tinkering." Some men are specially gifted in regard to machinery, others can hardly take up a monkey wrench without doing damage to something. With such born mechanics as first mentioned, the mower, binder, the car or tractor can get a bolt tightened, or some little repair done fully as well as if the thing was sent to the shop or garage. No machine will run forever, and the "ch in time" means much. But it often happens that Henry hears the remark (not addressed to him) that "Henry is forever tinkering at that old mower, or that car or something," and finally Henry

feels he is at fault. Now, it is all right to put in half an hour a day currying the horses, but that time spent on a machine is "forever tinkering."

So at last Henry feels guilty every time he takes a spanner in his hand. Accordingly, machinery on a farm gets just as little attention as is possible, so long as it goes, and if at last Henry has to fix it, someone greets him with: "What is that thing out of commission again?" What if a horse never got oats till he started to stagger, or went to the forge till his last shoe came off? We are very careful of the parlor organ lest it get even a scratch, but a bit of fine machinery of equal value has to take chances any old way, because "there is no sense in Henry everlastingly tinkering at it."

The day of the tractor is here, and unless Henry is given just as free a

hand to groom it and clean it that John has in regard to the horses, it will perish as quietly as horses under the same neglectful circumstances.

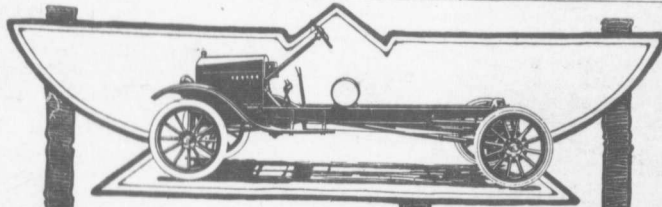
### Corn Silage for Hogs

By E. L. McCaskey.

**A** CROWD of farmers, myself included, were standing in the Canadian National Exhibition watching a power attachment to a Ford car operate a buzz saw. I was not acquainted with any of the bunch, but with the freedom of farmers on a holiday, I dropped into conversation with the man next me. While discussing the merits of the Ford car as a source of farm power, I learned that my new found friend was from away down in Eastern Ontario, Dundas County, if I remember rightly, and that he had a very novel way of feeding pigs. I be-

lieve his method is worth passing on. This man grows hogs on silage and cheese factory whey to weigh 200 lbs. at 5½ months old. This isn't ordinary silage, however. He grows a husking variety of corn, which is seeded thinly, and is practically ripe when it is cut into the silo. Almost two-thirds of the weight of such corn is in the ear, and the silage is consequently very rich in grain. This man has found that corn fed via the silo produces a satisfactory growth and keeps the hogs more healthy and vigorous than when the grain is fed pure. In addition to the silage they get all of the cheese factory whey that they will eat. I am curious to know if anybody else has tried pig feeding on this same plan.

The earlier the calf is taken from its mother the less the strain on the patience in teaching it to drink.



## Saves Money For The Farmer

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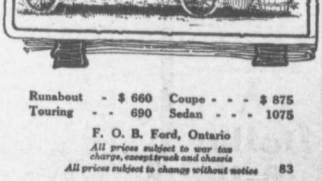
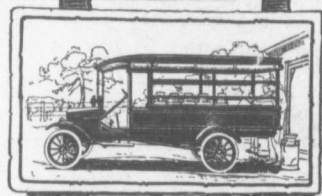
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