

# Exclusive Features in the MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

THE principle of doing all field operations with one man sitting where he can watch his work is correct, or farming has always been done backward, and the operator should always have ridden or led his horses, instead of driving them.

The Moline Universal Tractor places the power of nine big horses where the horses stood; is driven just like horses are driven—from the seat of the implement; and is hitched up to the implement just like horses are hitched.

## Exclusive Features

1. Does *all field work*, including cultivating, harvesting and belt work.
2. Both tractor and implement operated by *one man*.
3. Tractor and implement form *one unit*.
4. Operator sits on implement at centre of all controls of tractor and implement.
5. Operator sees his work. "Foresight is better than hindsight."
6. Tractive power in front of work; operator behind it.

## Exclusive Results

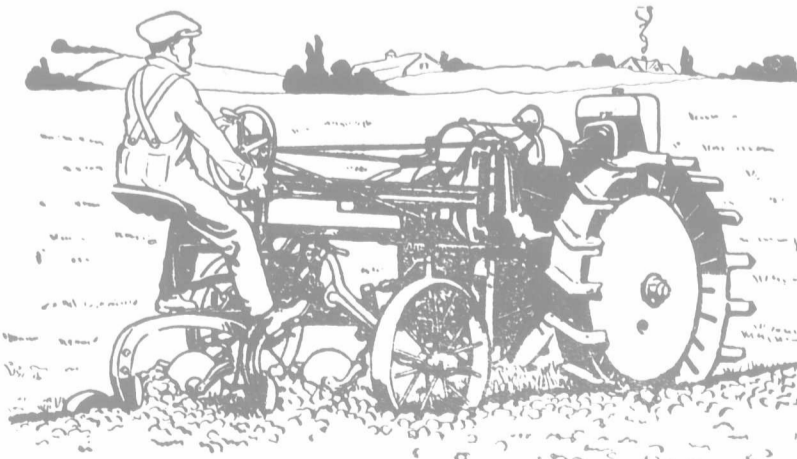
1. No duplication of any work by horses.
2. A saving in wages.
3. Entire outfit turns short, backs, and makes fence corners produce.
4. Ease of operation.
5. Better work.
6. Power used as horses are used.

See your Moline dealer, or write us for full information.

**NOTE**  
If desired, you can use the "drag behind," or horse-drawn implements you now have, the same as with other types of tractors.

Tractor Division  
**Willys-Overland**  
Limited  
Toronto, Canada

MOLINE PLOW CO.  
MOLINE, ILL.



## Methods of Growing Tomatoes.

Any good garden soil is suitable for tomatoes. It is usually best to delay manuring the plants until after the first fruit has set. Most amateurs make the mistake of planting in soil that is too rich in nitrogenous manures, which produces great vines with late fruit or a very large percentage of green fruit. Once the fruit has set, then liquid or other forms of manure may be applied generously.

A series of experiments were conducted with two varieties, "Bonny Best" and "Spark's Earliana," for several years at the Charlottetown Experimental Station, to determine the best method of growing tomatoes. Five methods were used with each variety as follows: No. 1. The plants were set four feet apart each way and the plants allowed to spread over the ground. They were unpruned and left lying on the ground.

No. 2. Planted two feet by four feet apart. The tomatoes were pruned to two stems and tied to wires.

No. 3. Planted two feet by four feet apart. The tomato plants were pruned to one stem and tied to stakes.

No. 4. Planted two feet by four feet apart, pruned to one stem and tied to wires.

No. 5. Planted two feet by four feet, pruned to one stem, tied to stakes and one-half of the foliage removed during the ripening period.

The first method produced the greatest quantity of fruit each year with both varieties. The tomatoes were later ripening than with the other methods, and the total quantity of ripe fruit from the plot was less than on the plots grown by the second method, where the plants were pruned to two stems and fastened up with wires. The second method gave the largest returns of ripe fruit. This was closely followed by method No. 3, which produced the most early ripe fruit though not the greatest total quantity. The removal of the foliage, in method No. 5, decreased the quantity of both ripe and green fruit, but greatly increased the percentage of ripe fruit on the plants.

Large quantities of tomatoes can be produced, with the least amount of labor, by planting four feet apart each way. A good percentage of ripe fruit can be obtained if the plants are not supplied with nitrogenous manures until after the tomatoes have set. The method that was most successful in producing ripe fruit early in the season was that of tying the plants to stakes placed two feet apart in the rows.—J. A. CLARK, Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

## The Rural Community Life Movement.

During the last five years there have gathered at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, anywhere from 50 to 150 clergymen, Women's Institute officers and others interested in the economic, educational, social, religious, recreational and other problems of rural communities.

This year the Summer School for Rural Leadership opens on Monday, July 26th, and closes Friday, August 6th. President J. B. Reynolds of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, is to be the principal lecturer. He is to give a course of ten lectures on rural problems. Other subjects to be discussed include consolidation of rural schools, the church's program of Boys' work and Community recreation, county Y. M. C. A. work, mental hygiene, appreciation of music, etc.

Some time during the school the Hon. Manning Doherty and Hon. R. H. Grant will speak on the work of the Departments of Agriculture and Education. J. J. Morrison will speak on the "U.F.O." its aims and objects.

Further information regarding the school may be secured by writing the President, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

## A Subscriber for 43 Years.

Have retired from farming but have taken "The Advocate" so long I can't do without it. I think I must be one of the oldest subscribers, as I have taken it 43 years, and my father took it before I left home. I find it the best paper out of eight others I take.

Halton Co., Ont. W. W. FOSTER.

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