

IMPRESSED WHICH WAR IS CONDUCTED

J. H. Pullen Home from Salisbury Plain--Went Dr. Johnston De-Ronald McAvity and Men, and All Were Well.

Dr. Johnston De-Ronald McAvity and men, and all were well. The war is conducted in a most interesting way. The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner. The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner.

The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner. The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner. The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner.

The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner. The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner. The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner.

The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner. The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner. The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner.

The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner. The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner. The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner.

The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner. The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner. The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner.

The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner. The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner. The men are all well and the work is being done in a most efficient manner.

DROUGHT IS BEST FOUGHT BY THOROUGH CULTIVATION

Condition of a Peel Fruit Farm Affords Ample Proof—Tillage Means Good Crops and No Weeds—What W. G. Watson Has Done on Sandy, Once-Weedy Soil.

(Toronto Globe.)
"Even though the earth be waste and barren, it may still declare itself; since a soil productive of beautiful wild fruits can be carefully tended be made to yield fruits, of the cultivated kind, as beautiful."
So wrote Xenophon, some 400 years before the commencement of the Christian era. Not a word more applicable to the soil of the Peel fruit farm, which has been the scene of a most interesting and successful experiment in the cultivation of fruit trees on a sandy, once-weedy soil.

Mr. Watson and his sons feel the need of a good lake shore roadway and are ready to admit that such a road would be a big factor in closing the chasm existing between producer and consumer. Until frost comes the apples are carried in bushel boxes, and during the winter in barrels.
Mr. Watson's farm is entirely within the retail dealers in the west end of the city. Years of careful culture have given him more than a local reputation as an orchardist and gardener, and most of his produce is as good as sold-and-paid-for before it is loaded on the wagon. This "steady" trade with certain dealers would seem to be the best step toward the establishment of better trading relations between those who produce and those who buy.

How to Retain Moisture.
In walking over the splendidly-kept farm one could not but be struck with the degree of care and attention to its cultivation. No matter where one stood, rows of vegetables radiated in unbroken regularity to the far fence-lines, and beneath the rows the ground was as clean as screened sand. Look where you would, not a solitary weed of any description was to be seen. Cultivation, with Mr. Watson, is, it seems, the primal rule, the practice supremely essential to profitable growth. In the orchard the same wonderful effect was visible, a level, dark, loamy surface, from which the weeds sprang abruptly, with no surface rucking of weeds, as is often the case. "We cultivate the orchard until about the first week in July," said Mr. Watson. "Nothing is kept in the summer. I don't care how dry the time may be—and if you scratch away a little on the surface, you will find our ground moist. Nothing keeps this moisture there but the cultivation."
A Novel Cover Crop, This.
An exception of the "no-weed" rule is in the orchard. Even this is not an exception, for here the weed is not a weed, but a useful plant. On the day of my visit the thinnest green falling was visible on the soft-stirred soil; the cover crop coming up. This cover crop, strange to say, was the familiar weed known as chicken-weed. "This stuff is in the soil and it comes up as a natural cover crop," I was told. "We wouldn't plant it, you know—wouldn't have it on the place for any other use—but as long as it is kept absolutely within this field it serves a useful purpose and, we find, makes a splendid cover-crop."

Heavy Manuring Pays.
Needless to say the light soil general on the farm requires and readily responds to heavy feeding. Manure is obtained in Toronto by the farmer, is generously applied. This year, so far, Mr. Watson had on order no less than 1,250 tons, all of which has been applied in conjunction with commercial fertilizers. The nourishment of the soil is vividly reflected in the exceedingly heavy fruitage of the various crops. Spraying is done three times a year, though Mr. Watson maintains that two will suffice as a general rule, with a third—and that the first spraying—every two or three years. Every single tree and bush is sprayed, and the application of good gray matter under the success on this model Peel farm.

Keeps Yearly Crop Records.
The oldest trees in the apple orchard were planted 35 years ago by the present owner. He does not claim, however, that he has always been successful in the orchard; not until he put into practice the best approved modern methods did results come. On my expressing a desire to know how he had done this, he said: "I have kept a record of the crop every year since I began to grow apples. Now I can tell you the exact yield of every tree, and the exact profit of every acre. I have kept a record of the crop every year since I began to grow apples. Now I can tell you the exact yield of every tree, and the exact profit of every acre."

DAVID W. SIMPSON,
New Police Chief for St. John. Chief Simpson at present does not wear a moustache.
Why Tommy Atkins?
(New York Evening Post.)
What is the origin of "Tommy Atkins"? According to one theory, it is originally an invention for filling in a blank on an official form, like John Doe and Richard Roe. Another explains it with more circumstance. When Lucknow rose and all Europeans were ordered to the Residency, a private named Thomas Atkins, of the Thirty-second Regiment, refused to leave his sentry duty, and was killed. His name spread throughout India, so that all deeds of particular daring during the Mutiny were compared to his, and all heroes likened to him. The picture remembered by a correspondent of the London Sphere, in an old "Robinson Crusoe" second part, of a naked soldier named Thomas Atkins, who was killed by Tarsars, does not seem a likely basis for the mysterious appellation.

Two Farmers.
The sliph farmer goes by guess, and has all kinds of black distress. He doesn't keep his head on his shoulders, but sticks to his old way of doing things. You say, "Why don't you take a brace, and cultivate your blighted old place in modern style, with modern tools, according to the latest rules? Why not improve your flocks and herds? There you'd have coin to put to the birds."
He answers through his old straw hat: "I do the way my father did. I have no use for modern rules, for agriculture I learned in school. No farmer's journals do I need; I have no time to sit and read. I've too much trouble on my mind, to stand and talk here 'til I blind my eyes. I am all producing every, my hens have never learned to lay; my hogs are troubled with the tramps; my horses have the jumping mumps; our old stone churn is out of plumb, and so the butter will not come; my well is dry, the chimney smokes, my hired men are lazy blokes, and I must kick around and roar, just as my father did, all things running smooth and straight. He knows the farmer must advance, and knowledge gain at every chance. For farming is no blind man's game; the winner needs a lofty aim, must have a comprehensive view, and know what other farmers do. He ought to know what kind of stock will bring him roubles by the creek, how to combat ticks and worms, and put a trap to deadly germs; he ought to know what kind of grain will flourish best on hill or plain; he ought to know what kind of pills to give his horses for their ills, a thousand things he has to know, if he would sidestep grief, and so he reads farm papers every day, and knows the good one makes him pay. It pays a hundred times its cost—the time spent reading isn't lost.—Walt Mason.

Leader S. Elliott and Miss Zella L. Gibson, both of Marsville were married on Wednesday evening by Rev. A. F. Newcomb.

Canadian Farmers Should Grow Their Own Field Roots for Seed

Dr. Malte, of the Central Experimental Farm, Alludes to the Possibilities of Making Canada Independent of the European Markets by Producing at Home the Large Quantities Imported Annually—Important Results of Experimental Work.

BY BEATRICE HARRADEN.
The feeding value of turnips and other field roots is too well known to the Canadian farmer to warrant special explanation. Their value becomes prominent, especially in those provinces and districts where Indian corn for ensilage can be safely relied upon, and where mixed farming is gaining more ground. As the immense advantages of mixed farming dawn upon Canadian farmers in districts where up to the present crop have been relied upon, the demand for field roots as a most valuable part of the food for the live stock will most certainly be increased.
It can be safely predicted that the areas now allotted to field root crops will, in a very short time, be doubled many times over. The immediate result will naturally be that the amount of seed used by Canada will increase immensely.
At present practically all of the field root seed sown by Canadian farmers is imported from Europe. In other words, the conditions in Europe determine not only the areas that can be planted with field roots in Canada but also what prices the Canadian farmer has to pay for his seed.
With normal conditions in the field root seed sowing countries in Europe this dependence on the old world is generally not much felt, simply because the Canadian farmers have got used to looking to Europe for their seed supply, and the European seed supply partly or wholly cut off as a result of the gigantic struggle between the powers, the question of Canadian seed sowing is a different matter. Even should there be no immediate danger of Canada's seed supply being cut off, the fact that such a risk ought to set Canadian farmers thinking over the possibilities of making Canada independent of the European market for seed is a matter that now has to be brought home to them.
It is the opinion of the writer that Canada should not only produce her own field root seed, but also produce her own seed for the other crops which are raised in Canada, such as wheat, corn, and other cereals. This would be a most desirable thing to do, and it is the opinion of the writer that Canada should do this.

When the seed is stored during the winter months, it should be stored in a most careful manner. When storing the seed, two factors which are apt to influence to the greatest extent the following seed crop should be carefully considered, viz.:
1. The storing of the roots in such a way that they are not injured by frost.
2. Their storing in such a way as to prevent heating and, as a result thereof, rotting.
To protect the roots from freezing is comparatively easy matter; to prevent them from heating is a far more difficult problem, especially when the roots are kept in large quantities. Both difficulties can, however, be successfully overcome whether the roots are stored in cellars or in open sheds.
A good root cellar should be dry and well ventilated. It should also keep a uniform temperature slightly above freezing. The best location for a pit is that which good ventilation is provided for and that the temperature can be kept fairly low in the spring. This is namely the best location for a pit. The building up of the pit may then be varied according to the local requirements.
When a shallow trench should be dug under the pit, and the roots are placed on the surface of the ground is rather immaterial. If the pit is started in a trench, however, it is essential to provide for good drainage, and to prevent any water from staying in the trench.
A convenient sized pit should be made five or six feet wide with the roots piled up three or four feet above ground level. If the roots are piled higher it will be difficult to regulate the temperature in the pit properly, especially in the spring. When the roots are stacked they should be covered with a layer of straw; later in the season, when the cold weather sets in, a layer of earth should be added to the straw. In order to provide for ventilation, however, the straw on top of the stack should be left uncovered in spots about four feet apart or the pit be provided with special air shafts.
The thickness of the covering layers of straw and earth will depend upon the severity of the winter. For colder parts of Canada a twelve to eighteen inches thick layer of straw covered with a layer of earth six to nine inches deep can be recommended for the coldest part of the winter. In the spring the layer of earth should be removed, and general "speaking" or "blacking" of the covers modified according to the temperature.

Dr. Malte, of the Central Experimental Farm, alludes to the possibilities of making Canada independent of the European markets by producing at home the large quantities imported annually. He says that the conditions in Europe determine not only the areas that can be planted with field roots in Canada but also what prices the Canadian farmer has to pay for his seed. He suggests that Canada should produce her own field root seed, and also produce her own seed for the other crops which are raised in Canada, such as wheat, corn, and other cereals. This would be a most desirable thing to do, and it is the opinion of the writer that Canada should do this.

When the seed is stored during the winter months, it should be stored in a most careful manner. When storing the seed, two factors which are apt to influence to the greatest extent the following seed crop should be carefully considered, viz.:
1. The storing of the roots in such a way that they are not injured by frost.
2. Their storing in such a way as to prevent heating and, as a result thereof, rotting.
To protect the roots from freezing is comparatively easy matter; to prevent them from heating is a far more difficult problem, especially when the roots are kept in large quantities. Both difficulties can, however, be successfully overcome whether the roots are stored in cellars or in open sheds.
A good root cellar should be dry and well ventilated. It should also keep a uniform temperature slightly above freezing. The best location for a pit is that which good ventilation is provided for and that the temperature can be kept fairly low in the spring. This is namely the best location for a pit. The building up of the pit may then be varied according to the local requirements.
When a shallow trench should be dug under the pit, and the roots are placed on the surface of the ground is rather immaterial. If the pit is started in a trench, however, it is essential to provide for good drainage, and to prevent any water from staying in the trench.
A convenient sized pit should be made five or six feet wide with the roots piled up three or four feet above ground level. If the roots are piled higher it will be difficult to regulate the temperature in the pit properly, especially in the spring. When the roots are stacked they should be covered with a layer of straw; later in the season, when the cold weather sets in, a layer of earth should be added to the straw. In order to provide for ventilation, however, the straw on top of the stack should be left uncovered in spots about four feet apart or the pit be provided with special air shafts.
The thickness of the covering layers of straw and earth will depend upon the severity of the winter. For colder parts of Canada a twelve to eighteen inches thick layer of straw covered with a layer of earth six to nine inches deep can be recommended for the coldest part of the winter. In the spring the layer of earth should be removed, and general "speaking" or "blacking" of the covers modified according to the temperature.

Dr. Malte, of the Central Experimental Farm, alludes to the possibilities of making Canada independent of the European markets by producing at home the large quantities imported annually. He says that the conditions in Europe determine not only the areas that can be planted with field roots in Canada but also what prices the Canadian farmer has to pay for his seed. He suggests that Canada should produce her own field root seed, and also produce her own seed for the other crops which are raised in Canada, such as wheat, corn, and other cereals. This would be a most desirable thing to do, and it is the opinion of the writer that Canada should do this.

When the seed is stored during the winter months, it should be stored in a most careful manner. When storing the seed, two factors which are apt to influence to the greatest extent the following seed crop should be carefully considered, viz.:
1. The storing of the roots in such a way that they are not injured by frost.
2. Their storing in such a way as to prevent heating and, as a result thereof, rotting.
To protect the roots from freezing is comparatively easy matter; to prevent them from heating is a far more difficult problem, especially when the roots are kept in large quantities. Both difficulties can, however, be successfully overcome whether the roots are stored in cellars or in open sheds.
A good root cellar should be dry and well ventilated. It should also keep a uniform temperature slightly above freezing. The best location for a pit is that which good ventilation is provided for and that the temperature can be kept fairly low in the spring. This is namely the best location for a pit. The building up of the pit may then be varied according to the local requirements.
When a shallow trench should be dug under the pit, and the roots are placed on the surface of the ground is rather immaterial. If the pit is started in a trench, however, it is essential to provide for good drainage, and to prevent any water from staying in the trench.
A convenient sized pit should be made five or six feet wide with the roots piled up three or four feet above ground level. If the roots are piled higher it will be difficult to regulate the temperature in the pit properly, especially in the spring. When the roots are stacked they should be covered with a layer of straw; later in the season, when the cold weather sets in, a layer of earth should be added to the straw. In order to provide for ventilation, however, the straw on top of the stack should be left uncovered in spots about four feet apart or the pit be provided with special air shafts.
The thickness of the covering layers of straw and earth will depend upon the severity of the winter. For colder parts of Canada a twelve to eighteen inches thick layer of straw covered with a layer of earth six to nine inches deep can be recommended for the coldest part of the winter. In the spring the layer of earth should be removed, and general "speaking" or "blacking" of the covers modified according to the temperature.

Dr. Malte, of the Central Experimental Farm, alludes to the possibilities of making Canada independent of the European markets by producing at home the large quantities imported annually. He says that the conditions in Europe determine not only the areas that can be planted with field roots in Canada but also what prices the Canadian farmer has to pay for his seed. He suggests that Canada should produce her own field root seed, and also produce her own seed for the other crops which are raised in Canada, such as wheat, corn, and other cereals. This would be a most desirable thing to do, and it is the opinion of the writer that Canada should do this.

When the seed is stored during the winter months, it should be stored in a most careful manner. When storing the seed, two factors which are apt to influence to the greatest extent the following seed crop should be carefully considered, viz.:
1. The storing of the roots in such a way that they are not injured by frost.
2. Their storing in such a way as to prevent heating and, as a result thereof, rotting.
To protect the roots from freezing is comparatively easy matter; to prevent them from heating is a far more difficult problem, especially when the roots are kept in large quantities. Both difficulties can, however, be successfully overcome whether the roots are stored in cellars or in open sheds.
A good root cellar should be dry and well ventilated. It should also keep a uniform temperature slightly above freezing. The best location for a pit is that which good ventilation is provided for and that the temperature can be kept fairly low in the spring. This is namely the best location for a pit. The building up of the pit may then be varied according to the local requirements.
When a shallow trench should be dug under the pit, and the roots are placed on the surface of the ground is rather immaterial. If the pit is started in a trench, however, it is essential to provide for good drainage, and to prevent any water from staying in the trench.
A convenient sized pit should be made five or six feet wide with the roots piled up three or four feet above ground level. If the roots are piled higher it will be difficult to regulate the temperature in the pit properly, especially in the spring. When the roots are stacked they should be covered with a layer of straw; later in the season, when the cold weather sets in, a layer of earth should be added to the straw. In order to provide for ventilation, however, the straw on top of the stack should be left uncovered in spots about four feet apart or the pit be provided with special air shafts.
The thickness of the covering layers of straw and earth will depend upon the severity of the winter. For colder parts of Canada a twelve to eighteen inches thick layer of straw covered with a layer of earth six to nine inches deep can be recommended for the coldest part of the winter. In the spring the layer of earth should be removed, and general "speaking" or "blacking" of the covers modified according to the temperature.