



## The Beard that Grows Outdoors

on the face of an active, vigorous man, is a very different razor test from the beard which grows at a desk or behind a counter.

That's why three years' service in the trenches has done more than ten years' use in the cities to single out, for real, stiff shaving, the

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ping the corn that you will have from 5 to 12 kernels of corn to the square foot spread all over this space when you would have one or two grains in a foot space sown with a grain drill and these left too near the surface of the ground. You should use your own judgment when dropping the seed. The germination qualities of your seed should guide you in the quantity used. This is the only system to get a good thick stand.

When you have dropped the seed take your harrow and run it on your rows the direction it is plowed. Do this only once if your soil is loose and fine. This should cover it deep enough, but not so deep as to hinder germination. After the corn starts up so you can see it well or the foul seeds begin to show up, put your harrow on your corn again, going the same direction as before. You will not hurt the corn a bit, as you will hardly pull a plant and as your harrow will ride to a certain extent on the remaining ridges, levelling them down and cultivating the young corn at the same time. In a week or so put the harrow crosswise of the corn and continue to harrow until your stalks get large enough to be brittle and break rather than give at the root. You will in this process punish the young weed crop in its infancy, and do your young corn a good favor. Then in the future use your seeder to your own satisfaction.

By this method you have your corn well in the ground and roots are all well below the surface. You keep adding soil to the plant as it grows higher and it will keep throwing its roots higher to brace the stalk in its older stage. You will notice that corn planted with a seed drill generally falls in all directions when coming to maturity. It was set on the surface to start with and large heavy stalks with little protection have to fall and this makes the harvest handling very inconvenient.

#### When and How to Harvest

The time to harvest corn is after it appears to have its full growth, begins to get dry near the ground, and when a gold-colored dust begins to fall from it. If one intends to go into the stock business and grow much corn, I would advise them to purchase a corn binder, as they are built for handling corn in all its forms. The saving in labor, convenience in handling, the risk of expensive breakage to grain binders will go far on the purchase of a corn binder machine.

I built one of the first silos in Ontario when ensilage was yet in the experimental stage, and silos as well. It is now not necessary for the inexperienced to spend some years making mistakes. If they will follow a few facts and common-sense advice, which experience will lead them finally to, they will save much time by cutting across the corner. I would certainly advise anyone raising much corn fodder to build a silo at first, in this climate particularly. Our seasons are sometimes short for the corn crop and should an early frost hit the corn it is as well to cut it, as the leaves will dry up and lose what substance there is in them, and a certain amount of the stalk may also be damaged. It might be well to immediately cut the corn, thus retaining the juices of the plant in the stalk. Remember, if you want good sweet ensilage, do not put the stalks when fresh and green into the silo. If so, your ensilage will have too much acid and a tendency to keep the bowels of stock using it in too loose a condition for health, unless a great quantity of dry food is added to the ensilage when fed. A good, sweet ensilage could be fed without other food to good advantage should circumstances point that way, but a feed night and morning of ensilage and a feed of hay or straw at noon is a better plan to follow. As to building a silo, many in Ontario are using cement to good advantage, but wooden ones are probably as good and are prepared to a proper shape. The staves are similar to well curbing, which is usually kept by all lumber merchants. The foundation should be solid and built of cement. Build about 12 or 14 feet at the base and as high as you wish. A silo will hold an immense tonnage of the best of food for any kind of stock.—Bruce E. Johnson, Sask.

#### Caring for Y

Continued

equal conditions with normal conditions. A blue or purple straw just below the band near the ground this stage it is ready to yield a fine crop on rich land. will not take on owing to the present same time it may have same remarks as Red Bobs. These in this respect.

In the season grown on summer farm, cut while the and was a fine one per acre, and field that had spread 63 bushels per The straw was y



Prize-Winning The cross indicated awarded First Prize Soil Product

five feet tall, w Bromo sod land ripened off and a sample owing dry hot weather

Where Kitcher the first time well to take no make no mistal to stand too lon to ripen if the if the crop is the drier parts should make a its heavy grow and smooth wel

To determin ready to cut note if the smo or amber color no moisture is and it is in ti the season for l cut it. Harden carried on in t the straw is sti

Red Bobs a similar in resp and well-filled make a good s

#### SASKATCHEW

To hear plar al discussi survey of con duction of far Saskatchewan, tion of noxious were the chief held at the p today between sentatives of of agriculture well, minister Hedley Auld.

The departv of the fr work in the equipment, lab sufficiency of livestock purp regarding nev of land and the best met the rocky dis animals, and are specialist ties of seed.

Certain to because of where an act order to furn as well as make a care production w