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Three of the many body styles that may be mounted on the Ford truck chassis

growth of grain to protect the grain seed and give the wind no chance to blow it out.—Light Land Farmer.

CONSCRIPTING IDLE ACRES

In Germany a decree dated December 31, 1914, placed at the disposal of agriculture all uncultivated state lands in Prussia. Measures were taken to ensure crops being available on these lands in 1915. It was also decided on March 31, 1915, that all land in private possession remaining uncultivated at the end of 1915 may be requisitioned. The cultivation of sugar beet on colonized lands was subjected to limitations in 1915, so that the area under winter rye and spring wheat might be duly increased. In Austria a ministerial decree dated March 3, 1915, orders that waste lands not dealt with before April 15 shall be requisitioned with the view of cereal production, and that their preparation shall be begun immediately in accordance with the arrangements of the commission on crops.

In France the law of October 6, 1916, empowers communal authorities to cultivate any soil not brought into use as customarily. The law of January 2, 1917, provides a credit of 30,000,000 francs for the direct organization of agricultural labor.

In Great Britain and Ireland occupiers are required under penalties to cultivate their land to the fullest extent possible, and failing this, the government will take measures to satisfactory cultivation. In Ireland farmers are required to cultivate the same areas as in 1916 plus 10 per cent. of the whole extent of the holding. This order does not apply to holdings of less than four hectares (about 10 acres), nor to those where at least one-half of the holding is already under cultivation. A law of August 22, 1917, authorizes the government to enforce adequate and suitable cultivation by prescribing the description of crop to be grown and by requisitioning and itself cultivating specified areas. The government has issued instructions that nearly 3,000,000 acres of grass lands in England and Wales are to be plowed and sown for the 1918 crops.

In Switzerland by decree of the Federal Council, dated February 17, 1917, the cantonal governments are requested to undertake the cultivation under compulsory powers for 1917, and if necessary, for 1918, of all agricultural land left untilled or badly farmed. The cantons are empowered to requisition labor and agricultural machinery. Communal councils are vested with these powers.

Corn a Substitute for Summerfallow

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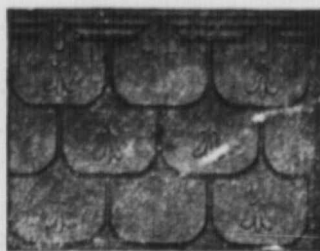
There are several limitations in the use of corn for this purpose. The area must necessarily be limited to what the farmer can handle properly and the product of which his livestock can use economically. On most farms 20 to 30 acres would be as much as could be handled properly. Then too, it should not be sown on very dirty land. On most well managed grain farms a regular rotation of crops is followed, so that a certain area is due for summer-fallowing each year. Usually part of this area is comparatively clean, with only a limited number of weeds and these not of a very tenacious character. This part should be chosen for the corn so as to make the working of keeping it clean as easy as possible. The dirtier parts of the land, and especially any infested by persistent perennial weeds, should be left for a regular bare fallow.

In order that corn may successfully replace the fallow, it must be kept clean. This means thorough preparation of the land before planting and frequent intertillage while the corn is growing. If the corn is kept free of weeds there is no need to plough it before sowing wheat the next year. Best results are obtained when the wheat is sown among the corn stubble in the surface soil which has been cultivated frequently while the corn was growing. The surface should be loosened up in the spring by means of disc or harrow, the harrow is sufficient in loamy soil but the disc is necessary in heavy clay.—Expt. Farm Note.

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