Soils and Crops

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Suitable Quarters for the Hog.

Proper housing is essential in profitable swine production. The largest financial returns are obtained only when dry, comfortable and convenient housing conditions are provided. It it a mistake to think the hog does not need to be protected from the weather. Having been originally a native of comparatively warm climates, nature has not provided the hog with much in the way of protective covering. It is true it has layers of fat, when it is fat, which offer protection, but there is not the thick coat of hair or wool with which other farm animals are provided. Again, it is recorgnized that the best way to guard against the ravages of disease is to provide sanitary conditions. These considerations, together with the possibility of saving much labor in a well-planned house over a poorly planned one, makes it important to give much thought and study to the problem of housing swine.

In 1918, a swine expert, through questionaires sent to men whose names were obtained from county advisors, published a survey of one hundred and ninety-two farms in which he presented a table showing the various causes of litter losses.

The average number of brood sows in the herds was fourteen. They farrowed an average of 7.63 pigs, and weaned an average litter of 5.72 pigs. The total loss was 24.95 per cent. The various causes and the percentage of the loss due to each are given herewith:

Crushed by sows	29.13
Farrowed weak	22.34
Farrowed dead	15.88
Chilled	10.00
Eaten by sows	4.59
Aborted	4.55
Scours	3.43
Thumps	1.78
Necrobacilloses	1.56
Cholera	1.01
Miscellaneous	5.46

This survey was made on farms on which a good many hogs were raised as is seen by the size of the breeding herd. Undoubtedly, they are managed by men who raised hogs extensively and take better care of them than ordinarily is the case.

Which fact leads us to wonder how many millions of dollars worth of hogs could be saved if hollow tile houses, equipped with proper equipment, were universally adopted.

When a hundred or more pigs may be farrowed in cold midwinter in a house that is unheated, without the loss of a single pig, there is likely to be something in the construction of that house to commend itself to farmers in a region of cold winters and springs.

That very thing happened, not one season merely, but several, and not on one farm only, but many, with a type of house designed by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and named the "Iowa Hog House." Its test, not merely on the station farm but on other Iowa farms, has been so satisfactory that the station is recommending its use by farmers who want to build a substantial, permanent house for their swine. That this new type of house is so warm, even in the dead of winter, without artificial heat, is due to the fact that it is built of hollow clay tile.

The windows in the roof also add to the warmth of the house and especially to its sanitation. They admit sunshine, a broad belt of it eight feet wide the full length of the house, which sweeps every nook and corner of every pen and gives every pig a sun bath at some time during the day. That makes for warmth, for physical comfort, for germ destruction, for health and for strength.

All these things have been secured, not at a prohibitive cost, but at a cost that is well within the reach of the substantial farmer who wants to build a hog house that will stand for twenty years, or fifty or a hundred for that matter.

The comfortable hog is the profitable hog. The hog that does not need to store away quantities of surplus fat to be drawn upon for warmth when the temperature falls below a comfortable degree is the hog that is using all the feed it eats to build hard, high-priced pork. A hog is not comfortable and contented in a dark, damp, unventilated house. A hog in such a house cannot return a respectable profit to the hog man. A well-built house insures well-built hogs. A poorly arranged and improperly equipped hog house may be the cause of losing a great deal of money as long as it is used.

Avoid Overloading Your Truck.

A man I know, who owns a 200-acre farm, bought a three-ton motor-truck some time ago. Everything went well for six weeks after he began using the truck. Then something happened. One day, shortly after harvest, he loaded five tons of wheat on his truck, putting on a high pair of side boards to hold the load, and started to market.

About half-way to market, coasting down a long hill, in which there was a sharp turn, something snapped, and the truck plunged into the embankment at the side of the road. The driver was seriously hurt, the truck was badly smashed up, and the wheat was scattered so widely that very little of it could be saved.

That man, when he got out of the hospital, did what most men under similar circumstances would have done. He resolved never again to overload his truck above its rated capacity.

"I've learned my lesson," said he. "The truck manufacturers told me how much the truck would safely carry, and the capacity was stamped on the truck, just as freight-car builders mark the capacity on the cars they build. But I thought I'd save a few trips getting my wheat to market, when blooie! I'll never overload again."

A possible accident is only one big reason for loading a motor-truck up to its rated capacity, and no more. That is enough of a reason of course, but there is the other reasan of shorter life of trucks thus abused. Any well-made truck will last for a long time, if it is not overloaded, and if the operator keeps it in repairs and operates it wisely. But the man who overloads is generally guilty of other charges—reckless or careless driving, and little attention to the upkeep of the truck. And no truck can suffer abuse for long; it's the same principle as working your teams day in and day out, without currying them, without doctoring their ailments, exposing them to all sorts of risks on slippery pavements, straining them to pull heavy loads in soft spongy places, and a score of other evils. A truck is not so well fitted as a horse, to stand such abuses, for the horse has in itself the power to adapt itself in a measure to abuse. Not so with trucks.

There is a third reason for loading trucks only to capacity, and that is the effect on the roads. Heavy trucks, loaded only to capacity, wear down roads; but most of the damage is due to overloading the trucks, and to reckless driving. If drivers can not learn to avoid these evils, laws will eventually make them do so.

Possibly, more good farm trucks have been knocked to pieces in less than their allotted time because of overloading, than because of any other thing. The railroad people have learned that it is "throwing it in at the door, and shoveling it out at the windows" to overload their cars. When will truck users learn the same lesson?

Sheep Keep Weeds Down.

Sheep eat more weeds than any other class of livestock, except goats. Sheep will eat ninety per cent. of all troublesome weeds. They will destroy weeds in pastures, in grain fields and corn fields after harvesting, and clear the fence rows. However, sheep are not such scavengers that they can thrive on refuse and weeds alone. In order to get sheep to eat leaves on shrubs, the tenderer grasses must be scarce. Goats are better adapted to clearing brush land than are sheep. Some farmers consider sheep necessary just as a means of controlling weeds.

Tractor Experience.

When we purchased our tractor we had on hand a stationary gasoline engine which we did not care to sacrifice, and which we use for belt power, such as silo filling. Accordingly we bought a small tractor, with two plow bottoms, and have used it only for plowing, pulverizing, and similar work. We also use it for hoisting hay in the barn.

The tractor permits us to rush the work in spring, when the strain on the horses is heaviest. To illustrate: One spring, for one reason or another, we found ourselves with sixty acres of corn unplanted, and the planting season pretty nearly over. We have about ninety acres of drained marsh, which is a little late in getting into condition. So we took our own tractor, and my son-in-law brought his tractor, and the two machines were run full blast until the corn was in. Without the tractors, we would have lost at least two weeks, which means much to us, as we are always in danger of an early frost. The crop of silage corn which those two weeks probably saved for us would have paid the first cost and operating expenses of both tractors for two years.

When our stationary engine wears out, or we can sell it to advantage, we will use a tractor for belt power, but I do not believe that a tractor larger than a three-plow bottom tractor would be economical under our conditions, or the conditions in vogue on the average dairy farm. For two years' work we paid only about $50 for overhauling, and the tractor is today in excellent condition.

It depends largely upon the care a tractor receives. I know of cases where a machine was ruined the first week because of insufficient oil, and the bearings burned out. The inexperienced operator will also forget to use enough water; he may even allow the radiator to become dry. It is also necessary to keep the transmission well greased.

Our tractor burns kerosene, and this fuel smudges the spark plugs badly. It is our practice to clean the plugs every morning to insure good ignition during the day. When the tractor is not in use, it is well sheltered and under roof.—W. F.

Now Is the Time to

Dehorn stock.
Hog down corn.
Select seed-corn.
Start a flock of sheep.
Market fat hogs and "grass cattle."
Cull all hens that do not lay, but lie.
Attend fairs and county club contests.
Build fall and winter vegetable storage.
Locate your supply of pedigreed seed wheat for planting this fall, also get a supply of formaldehyde for treating the wheat to prevent smut.

To protect my roses during winter I cut them back quite short, take an empty box, fill it with leaves and turn it over the bushes. This protects them from cold, as well as mice. I never lose a bush.

To control black-knot on plum trees, prune out the knots before the spores of the disease have a chance to mature. An annual inspection of the trees and the removal and destruction of all the knots in the fall is the most satisfactory method to follow.

It is a mistake to put off plowing until late in the fall or early spring. The ground is often heavy and sometimes actually too wet to plow in the fall, but the action of the frost will repair all damages, or most of it, at least, if the plowing is done early. In the spring, ground should not be plowed unless it is dry.

Poultry

Molting hens require liberal feeding to quickly produce a coat of new feathers and return to laying condition. Sunflower seeds have been found of great value at that time. At least ten per cent. of beef scrap in the mash is desirable at molting time. It seems expensive to feed beef scrap to hens that are not laying, but experience proves that the sooner they are through the molt the better for the health and egg production of the flock.

Growing stocks on the roosts can be protected from lice by spraying the roosts. Teach them to roost early and it will help to prevent colds. Colds usually come from overcrowding in the corners of colony houses or brood coops. Early roosting is sometimes a cause of crooked breasts but it is better to have a few crooked breasts than birds with colds.

Hens of the American breeds fatten easily and it often pays to place them in good market condition, even at the present feed prices. There is no demand for skinny poultry and the producer can expect little success if such birds are sold. But the hen that is bagging down with fat is not liked by the best customers. There is a happy medium that about describes the prime market fowl.

Last Days With the Garden.

It is a great protection against insects and diseases to rotate the crops and not plant them in the same place in successive years.

A protective measure against insects is deep fall plowing. Many of the garden pests winter in the ground and are killed when they are plowed up and exposed to the cold. The plowing also works against the weeds, such as the mustards, will retain their vitality even after they have been buried in the ground for many years and sprout readily when brought up again to the surface but many others die from one year's burial. In a garden which has been kept free of weeds from frost to frost—not just through the growing season of some of the vegetables—fall plowed, and the crops rotated there should be very little injury from insects or disease and very little trouble with weeds. The fall plowing will also help to mellow the soil and make it more workable.

If you are counting on having a hot-bed or cold frame next spring, now is the time to prepare it. The pit should be dug and the inside of it mulched. Also cover some of the dirt outside with a heavy straw mulch or manure so that it will be available for use in the spring when the rest of the ground is frozen. The frame can be built now or in the winter if you think you will have more time for indoor work then.

There is still much to be done in the flower garden. In the first place there are the bulbs which are to furnish the early spring posy garden. They should be planted about the middle of October. They like rich soil but must have a layer of sand, gravel, stone or broken tile under them so that they will have good drainage. An ideal setting is a shallow layer of sand on top for the bulb itself, a layer of rich loam for the roots, and some coarse stuff under that for drainage.

Then there are the window boxes which are to brighten up your home through the long gray months of the winter. They should be very carefully prepared. Remember that these plants will have to live and bloom under abnormal and unfavorable conditions, and they should be given every advantage. The earth should be very carefully prepared. One quarter of very thoroughly rotted manure, and the rest equals parts of leaf mold and sand makes a fine combination which will furnish all the food necessary and will drain properly. Heavier soil will not drain so well and is apt to sour. Some coarse gravel or stone in the bottom of pots and boxes will help. The bottom of the container should always be perforated, for water should never be allowed to stand in it. If there is a pan under the box or pot there should be some stones or other supports in it to keep the container above the water.

Breaking a Horse to Ride.

It is well to break the horse to drive single and double. This will make him quieter to ride.

Horses usually buck through fear. In breaking one to ride, take plenty of time and do not frighten him. Put on the saddle and lead him around until he becomes accustomed to it. Do not have the girth too tight. The horse may be tied up for a time and later turned into a paddock with the saddle on.

Next accustom the horse to being mounted, getting on and off a number of times. The assistant should have a lead rope tied around the horse's neck and run through the rings of a snafflebit. If the horse attempts to play up, punish him with a jerk on the bit. Let the assistant lead the horse around with rider until the horse is familiar with the weight on his back, then dismiss the assistant. If the horse becomes rebellious, pull his head sharply to one side; do not let him get it down. The first few rides should be in a small inclosure.

The gaits should be taught separately. The first few rides should be the walk; next teach the trot, and then the canter. Spurs should not be used until the horse is well broken.

A few rows of trees on the side of the prevailing winter winds will make a world of difference in the comfort of the farmstead.

The Welfare of the Home

MARTYRS AND MENACES

By Margaret Steel Hard

We are all familiar with the memorable scene enacted in Mrs. Ruggles' kitchen (The Bird's Christmas Carol) when Mrs. Ruggles, distraught and determined, struggled to implant the rules of polite behavior in the minds of her nine harum-scarum youngsters during the space of a few fleeting hours. The scene was occasioned by their almost immediate appearance at Mrs. Bird's dinner-table and their mother's terror lest they conduct themselves in too outrageous a manner.

To-day, mothers are confronted with the same problem; though in a less acute and humorous degree. Children go forth to take part in a larger group than the immediate family one, and unless we have managed wisely and surely from the very beginning, we are beset with the same misgivings which Mrs. Ruggles endured; the almost certain knowledge that they may cause us mortification and chagrin.

It may be in the home that this realization comes. How many mothers, entertaining a caller, have suffered vexation because of the wilful demands and interruptions of an ill-behaved child? How many have experienced the disagreeable surprise of finding the habit of untidiness, inconsiderateness and inattention, overlooked at home, become appalling stumbling blocks at school. Outsiders look upon this child with mingled indignation and pity. Indignation that his parents have allowed things to come to such a pass; pity that the child must face existence so handicapped at the start.

The mistaken devotion which takes for granted that all restriction to a child's desires means deprivation, which cannot bear to see a child suffer temporary disappointment or punishment, allows him to develop an individuality which later will sap and prey upon all other individuals with whom he comes in contact.

The mother who trails after her children all day, picking up mislaid playthings and articles of clothing, who makes countless trips upstairs in answer to repeated calls after they are supposed to have gone to bed, who rises to shut doors left swinging as they rush in and out, who responds wearily and patiently to ceaseless demands and questions flung at her as she tries to read or write, and who has never really known a moment's repose during her children's waking hours; instead of being a martyr is a menace, for her children will become the careless, arrogant, selfish men and women of the next generation.

The mother who determines that her children must abide by the standard which requires painstaking effort and responsibility, who demands the same degree of courtesy and consideration to be extended toward her as she extends to her children, who expects them to respect her rights as truly as she respects theirs, will find herself blessedly relieved of mortification and chagrin and she will know the joy of a certain sureness and repose which will increase her days in the land of the living no matter how filled they may be with maternal duties.

"In Farmers We Trust"

United Grain Growers of Canada, World's Greatest Union

By Earle W. Gage

A six-thousand mile tour of Canada convinces me that that country not only has the world's greatest farmers' co-operative organization, but that it has attained man-size proportions, writes Earl W. Gage, of Michigan. It is past experimental uncertainty, and is a "trust with teeth in it," as a middleman testified to me who had been put out of business by it.

The United Grain Growers, Limited, includes sixty thousand active members and twenty thousand associate members, a total of eighty thousand producers and consumers. This membership includes one in three of farm owners and tenants of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The company has a paid up capitalization of about $3,000,000, with reserve funds of another $2,000,000, while the assets are more than $12,000,000, and pay their owners a dividend of from eight to ten per cent. on the stock investment, beside setting aside a reserve fund at the close of each season.

A Gigantic Enterprise.

Nearly seven hundred country elevators are operated by the combine in the three provinces of Western Canada, two large private elevators at the head of the Great Lakes. The Dominion government has a series of elevators, government owned, so that these farmers are able to store each season, without speculative aid, a major portion of their crop. They are not at the mercy of gamblers of the grain pit.

The United Grain Growers operates a grain exporting business, with headquarters at New York City, which prior to the war was one of the largest grain exporting concerns on the continent, and during the war was considered so good as to be called over by the allied governments. It is now a leader in the grain world.

This gigantic structure of teamwork has been erected in the short period of a few years, amid a field strewn with the wrecks of co-operative failures among farmers. It will transact a business of more than $100,000,000 this season, since it will handle Canada's greatest grain crop from farm to remotest export point, conserving profit to the individual grower.

This is the great combination which is being used as a pattern by the American Farm Bureau Federation in their present organization scheme in the middle west, a committee visiting Canada and studying at first hand the plan. It is estimated that it will save $35,000,000 a year in commissions alone to farmers of six central states, to say nothing of the former speculative profits, where farmers are under the domination of grain pit barons.

Development of Co-operation.

One of the most remarkable developments in Western Canada within the past decade has been the development of co-operative effort among the farmers. Although this has expressed itself most notably in the success which has attended the farmers' own elevator companies, yet the success has been equally as pronounced regarding creameries, live stock selling, wool and sheep associations, cheese factories and stores.

"The farmers' movement has now reached a stage when it is definitely recognized as one of the most important factors in the national life of Canada," advised Hon. Thomas A. Crerar, late minister of agriculture and president of the United Grain Growers. "It began in an effort at economic organization in 1905 to combat what many western farmers thought were oppressive monopolies and special vested privileges on the part of the railways, manufacturers, elevator companies, and other interests who between them had a large control over the markets, transportation and finance.

"In 1901 the first Grain Growers' Association was formed at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, and in 1905 the Grain Growers' Company was founded with headquarters in Winnipeg. Its early trials were many and severe; the Winnipeg exchange closed its doors against the farmers, the banks and business community viewed it with a suspicious eye, and its supporters among the farmers were all too few. Adventures in the same direction had had a bad record in Canada. But the initial difficulties were overcome, success brought friends, and the company gradually established a firm foothold. Parallel organizations were started in Saskatchewan and Alberta and met with equal success. The Saskatchewan company still maintains its special identity, but the Manitoba and Alberta institutions were amalgamated in 1916 into what is now United Grain Growers, Limited."

Now Dominion-Wide.

The co-operative movement is no longer confined to the prairie provinces. It is firmly established in Ontario, where the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of Ontario organized but a few years ago, increased its turnover by five hundred per cent. last year. The United Farmers of New Brunswick and of British Columbia are extending their co-operative activities. The dairy industry of Quebec is well organized on co-operative lines, the movement has a strong foothold in Prince Edward Island, and a start has been made in Nova Scotia. So the co-operative spirit has caught all Canada.

"These organizations," continued Mr. Crerar, "created, developed, and directed by farmers, have demonstrated that they can safely enter the world of commerce and distribution and compete successfully with old-established business institutions. Slowly but surely the co-operative idea is making headway against the old capitalist system in Canada, and it has at last aroused a promising interest in urban communities and business centres.

"Much remains to be done in the way of co-ordination and consolidation, but there is no reason why within one or two decades the whole agricultural population of Canada should not be linked up in vast co-operative organizations which will undertake all its selling, buying and distributing activities."

The economic aspect of the Canadian farmers' movement is but one aspect of the new era. To-day the farmers' political activities bulk even more largely in the public eye. The transition from economic organization to political action was both inevitable and simple. The organized farmers found that as long as paramount financial and manufacturing interests largely controlled and influenced the legislatures of Canada, especially the federal government at Ottawa, there must be a definite limit to their co-operative schemes. When people have learned to co-operate in business it is an easy transition to work together in governmental affairs.

Aim of Farmers' Movement.

"The ultimate aim of the farmers' movement is the improvement of civilization," advises Mr. Crerar, "through an improved economic order and the establishment of good citizenship as an ordinary practice of life, and their organization is planned to run parallel with the popular and representative institutions of the country, the municipal council, the provincial legislature, and the Dominion parliament. The local organizations and clubs form an invaluable social nexus for a scattered rural population. They hold regular meetings and educative debates; propaganda is carried on to aid the movement, and efforts made to elect good candidates for local offices. In the provincial field, farmers, through a working alliance with labor which may be developed and extended, have gained control of the government of Ontario, the largest province in Canada, and in the prairie provinces their political influence is such that they can secure favorable consideration for any reasonable legislation which they ask for."

Thus, the slogan of modern Canada is, "In farmers we trust," and the sane and satisfactory government of distribution, including the elimination of unnecessary middlemen and increased profits to producers, testified to the desirability of this type of organization.

Found It Worth While to Pack Light Soil.

In my farming experience it has appeared that we must take advantage of every opportunity to inform ourselves on the best methods of doing our work. We learn much from other farmers and from our county representatives and the experiment stations, but to make the greatest success we can not allow ourselves to go to sleep. I think I have learned a little lesson by accident which will mean as much to my success at farming light soil as any other information which I have secured from any other source.

After preparing a field for rye it became necessary to haul across the land loads of corn for the silo. The men in driving did not keep to a narrow track and as a result a rather wide strip of soil was thoroughly packed and when the seed was put in this soil was very firm despite the light nature of the land. Now the lesson which I learned was that when this field was harvested there was a splendid stand of rye where the soil had been thoroughly firmed and not much of a crop elsewhere.

This observation set me to thinking and I concluded that if the packing worked in a small spot it ought to work all over the field. I therewith procured one of these heavypackers and tried the plan out with very satisfactory results. A number of neighbors were recently surprised at results on a field where the packer was used and where a splendid stand of sweet clover is the result. It must be remembered, however, that it requires considerable power to pull the packer where the soil is loose. Three, and still better, four good horses are necessary to get on nicely. But it means the difference between success and failure in farming this type of land.—N.B.

Melancholia is often a result of biliousness.

Lice and mites thrive only at the expense of the poultry; anybody can choose whether to raise vermin or chickens.

The way to make money out of the production of milk is to begin at home. Weed out unprofitable producers. No real business man will keep a workman in his employ a week if he is an unprofitable producer, and the cow is the dairyman's machine, the dairyman's workman.

YOUR TOOL SHED

What have you done with your mower, your reaper, your corn planter, your disc and all the rest of the machinery that you are not now using? Have you got them in out of the weather and under a tight roof?

The machinery shed should be one of the most important buildings on the farm? It is about the best money-saver a man can have among his buildings. Every farmer realizes that cold animals, as they shiver and freeze out in the wind and the snow, require enough more feed to more than make up for the cost of a building to house them, but many do not realize that machinery also needs protection. Because it cannot feel the cold and does not huddle up and shiver when exposed to the weather, it is left out in the open.

It is easier, perhaps, to unhitch from an implement, and leave it in the field than it is to take it home and place it under cover. At least one would come to that conclusion from the amount of machinery that is left out in the field all winter. It is true that some of it even reaches the barn lot where it remains throughout the winter. It could all be placed in the shed within half a day. Of course, if the shed is filled with something else, there is not room, but on most farms some sort of shelter can be provided, even though an implement shed is not available.

Frequently an implement is left in the field because the farmer, when he unhitches, has not the time to store it. His intentions, of course, are good. He fully expects to place the implement under cover when he has time. When work becomes slack, he forgets about the cultivator, the plow, the mowing machine, or the binder which he left in the field weeks before.

The life of a piece of machinery is shortened by exposure to weather just as is the life of an animal. We know of several binders that have been in use for over twelve years and are still giving good service. They were not phenomenally good binders, either. They were merely given good care and were housed when not in use. The life of the average binder, as treated by the majority of farmers, is only five to six years. The man who has not been obliged to buy a new binder for a dozen years has in that time saved enough to pay twice the rent of shed room to cover it with.

Very few men would think of buying an automobile or a fine carriage and leaving it out in the open. No indeed, they see to it that they have some sort of shelter to put it in. Yet many of these same men will leave their binders or mowers or cultivators in the field or out under some convenient tree from one season's end to the next.

The points to consider in building a shelter are a tight roof, tight walls, plenty of light, and the accessibility of every machine stored in the building.

The size of the building can be determined by the amount of machinery to be housed. If the floor and approach are covered with cinders or gravel, the appearance will be improved and it will not be cut up and get muddy in wet weather.

Cliffs Wrecked by Snails.

You might not believe that he was serious if someone told you that sea-snails are entirely responsible for the fact that Great Britain is an island. Yet it is quite true, for the land which once joined England and France has disappeared through the activities of these tiny creatures.

There are many sea snails which are able to bore into hard rocks. They do this partly by means of a dissolving fluid which they secrete, and partly by the action of their tongues.

Boring into the base of a cliff, the snails riddle it with their galleries, so that it becomes less and less able to withstand the attacks of the sea. In course of time a great storm washes away the honey-combed rock, and great masses of cliff come crashing down as their foundations are undermined. Then the snails move a little further inland and the process begins again.

Home is a part of the farm. It needs and deserves equipment as much as the fields and barns.

House-clean the garden. After being killed by frost, the remains of all vine crops, tomatoes, eggplants, beans, etc., should be pulled and burned. This will go far toward eliminating diseases and insects next year, as many pests and diseases winter in dead plants.

One man's celery kinks: A man told me the other day how he put celery away so that it kept all winter. He said: "I had some narrow boxes made out of an old piece of tin roofing, so that they would hold water. These are only a few inches deep. When it is time to take in my celery, I put a couple of inches of water in these boxes and set up a row of the plants in one end, leaving in as much earth as I can when I lift the plants out, which I do with a spade. When I have a row clear across the box, I lay a stick across, making a sort of partition, and then set in another row, and so on until the box is full. The boxes are placed in the cellar. As we need the celery it is taken out plant by plant. It certainly keeps fine."