SHOP TALK, cont.

Hatchet, Axes, Adzes - When using the axe or hatchet, be careful that there is no obstruction in the line of swing, and see that no one is close enough to be hit by flying chips. The eyes should be kept on the object to be hit, and the handle of the tool should be nearly horizontal when the blade strikes.

When not in use, these tools should be driven into a block of wood firmly enough to embed the cutting edge. Leather cases should be used for carrying double edged axes, or the tool should be carried with the cutting head forward, the handle gripped directly behind the head. Single edged axes should be carried with the handle on the shoulder, the axe head back of and close to the shoulder with the blade turned out.

FERTILIZATION OF FISH PONDS

During the last few years considerable interest has been manifested in the fertilization of fish ponds for the production of fish. Many ponds varying in size from an acre to two or three acres, have been built according to the specifications of various governmental agencies. These specifications usually provide that the lowest point in the pond be at least five feet deep, so that during hot weather the fish can seek cool depths, but that much of the area under water be relatively shallow so as to provide the best feeding grounds for the fish.

As fish feed largely upon microscopic life, the abundance of fish in a pond is largely determined by the quantity of the microscopic plant and animal life present. The quantity of microscopic plant life present in a pond is largely determined by the amount of the plant nutrients, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash that may be present in the water of the pond. Fish culturists have shown that economically it is a sound practice to apply commercial fertilizers to the surface of the water for the purpose of supplying these nutrients.

The fertilization of fish ponds should necessarily vary depending upon the location of the pond, the depth of the pond, and the composition of the water entering the pond. About 400 to 500 pounds per acre, per year, of a complete fertilizer is generally recommended. The fertilizer should be applied to the water surface in split applications during the spring or early summer. It is sometimes best to scatter the fertilizer about the edge of the pond so that rains will carry it into the pond gradually.

Tests conducted at the Alabama Experiment Station, as reported by Robertson (1939), have shown that as much as 580 pounds of fish per acre of pond can be produced annually by proper fertilization. The Alabama Experiment Station recommends using 100 pounds per acre of a commercial mixture analyzing 6-8-4, together with 10 pounds of sodium nitrate, at weekly intervals during the spring and at four to eight week intervals during the remainder of the summer. The aim of fertilization should be to keep the microscopic plant life of the pond at such a concentration that the pond water presents a slightly greenish cast.

(Collings) (Commercial Fertilizers)

* *

"Floating around on paper
Adorned with printer's ink,
We find a lot of little things,
Which make us stop and think."

* *

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

July 16,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Duke:

I think Goit said a mouthful in his note about the "BULL SHEET". I enjoy it a lot, and only wish I were in your neighborhood so I could get in on some of the meetings.

Sincerely yours,
Claude Whalen

* * * * * *

July 18,
Pinehurst, N.C.

Dear Norm:

Enjoy an awful lot these BULL letters which you send me regularly. I feel as tho' I'm an active member of your association. Matter of fact, I'm saving them all, perhaps they'll be useful someday.

Regards,
Joe E. Maples

S E N D I N T H E N E W S -

W E C A N'T P R I N T I T

I F W E D O N'T K N O W I T.

THE BULL SHEET EDITOR
470 Phillips Avenue,
Glen Ellyn, Illinois.