

Thursday, May 19, 1927

The Canadian Gardener

By Charles H. Chesley
ARTICLE VIII

Successions and Rotations

The good gardener keeps all of the ground busy during the entire growing season. One well-known gardener has named his vegetable-growing plot a three-story garden. By this, he means that he grows three crops of vegetables from the same ground every year, which, after all, is not a very difficult feat. The matter of growing succession crops is of particular interest to back-yard and other gardeners with but limited space for planting. Few of the products we grow occupy the ground for the entire summer. The early ones are removed and later ones put in to take their place. To illustrate the idea, we will suppose that a certain piece of ground is planted to lettuce, early beets and turnips and radishes. These products occupy the ground for but a few weeks. If you allow the beets to remain, they will simply grow too large and woody to be edible, so the best thing to do is to plant just what is needed for early use and plant a succession crop to follow. The succession crop may be put in even before the first crop is entirely removed from the ground. We will say that the first crop will be in June. We will simply remove spaces here and there, at whatever distance apart may be desirable, and plant sweet corn, in these spaces. In this way we will have the second crop well started when the last of the first crop is removed. Later in the summer we will sow seeds of lettuce and White Egg turnip between the rows of corn and harvest a third crop late in the fall.

The matter of growing a garden in this way affords many interesting problems. If you are to plant a crop in June or July, do not let the ground remain unproductive all that time, but grow a spring crop while you are waiting. If you are to grow simply an early crop, there will be several months the latter part of the season when the ground will remain idle unless a second crop is put in to take the place of the first. Here are a few suggestions along the line of succession crops. Set the tomato and pepper plants where you have had the earliest crops. This is done by cleaning small spaces for the plants and removing the remainder as occasion requires. Set cabbage and cauliflower where peas or early beans have been taken off. Still another suggestion which I have often worked. Grow the early lettuce and radishes, where, later, you will make the hills for cucumbers and melons. The vine fruits occupy a good deal of ground late in the season and hold all of the space right up to the time of frost. The first two months of the year, on the other hand, they take up very little space. Use that space for early crops. After the pea vines have been provided with supports, if a tall variety, plant corn for late use, using, of course, an early variety. You may, also, plant running beans four weeks after the peas are planted. As the rows of peas should be about three feet apart, there is ample room between for beans. These may not be cut left enough to ripen the beans, but they should afford a supply of snaps up to the time of frost. The poles need not be put in place until the bean start running which will be along in July. Pole or running beans start running, which will be late snap beans than the bush varieties. The latter usually succumb to rust and wilt in the cooler weather of autumn.

The thinking gardener will be able to work out many combinations for planting that will keep the ground busy every minute of the time. When one product passes its prime and is removed, another soon comes along to take its place. Under this system of growing vegetables, much less cultivation can be done, but there is less ground free to cultivate, also the larger part of the surface is shaded and evaporation is considerably less. According to my idea, it is the easiest way to grow a garden. Naturally there will be some weeds to pull and it is advisable to run a hoe between the plants occasionally to keep down the weeds.

The gardener should understand something about rotating crops. There are several products of the garden which do not grow to perfection two years in succession on the same ground. One of these is the garden pea. Beans are not as particular in this respect, although it is well to remember that all members of the pea and bean family make a better growth if planted on new ground each year. Other products which should be rotated are all members of the cabbage and turnip tribes. Cabbages, cauliflower Brussels sprouts, kohlrabi, collards and turnips are plants of practically the same nature, hence one will not follow another to best advantage. It may be said, also, that the

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same kinds of pests are bothersome to the various members of this list. The onion is a product that will grow to good advantage upon the same ground year after year. I have seen an old garden which had been planted to onions for thirty years in succession. Each year a coat of manure was plowed in and each succeeding year the onions seemed to grow better and larger. If the ground can be kept free from the small white worms which often do much damage to onions, there is no doubt but that this crop can be grown over and over again upon the same plot of ground if the ravages of maggots can be prevented. Radishes do best upon new ground each year, and the same is true of turnips. It is practically impossible to keep rich soil free from such pests, therefore it is a good plan to alternate root crops with crops that grow above ground. This will take care of the little white worms often found troublesome in old gardens. Beets are subject to scab disease when grown upon the same spot for a number of years. This disease is practically the same as that which often infests Irish potatoes and seems to be passed from one to the other of these two crops.

Fashion Fancies

Beige Fox Makes a Smart Border for Thin Black Crepe



There are several details about the coat sketched above which mark it as distinctly of the new season. The plain neckline with jabot is smart, the sleeves are new and unusual, and the combination of thin black crepe and beige fox is very good.

The fact that fur on the bottom of a coat is seldom seen this season makes it all the more unusual when it is applied with taste.

With this costume is worn a tiny beige ribbon hat and black kid slippers.

Conserved Energy

The foreman was rebuking Pat for being late.

"Why is it," he said, "that Johnson, who has to walk three miles to his work, is always here in time, and you, staying only round the corner are always late?"

"Sure," said Pat, "that's easily explained; if he's late, he can hurry a bit, but if I'm late I'm here, and it's no good hurrying."—Happy Mag, London.

The Ruling Passion

An old Scotchman and a youth had spent the whole day on the golf links and had had some remarkably close and exciting games. As they left for home, the old man remarked:

"Hay, mon, but it's been a grand day!"

"It has," the youth assented.

"Think ye could come again on the morrow, laddie?"

"Well, the young man answered reflectively, "I was to be married, but I darsay I can put it off."

Read the Classified Ads. on Page 7.

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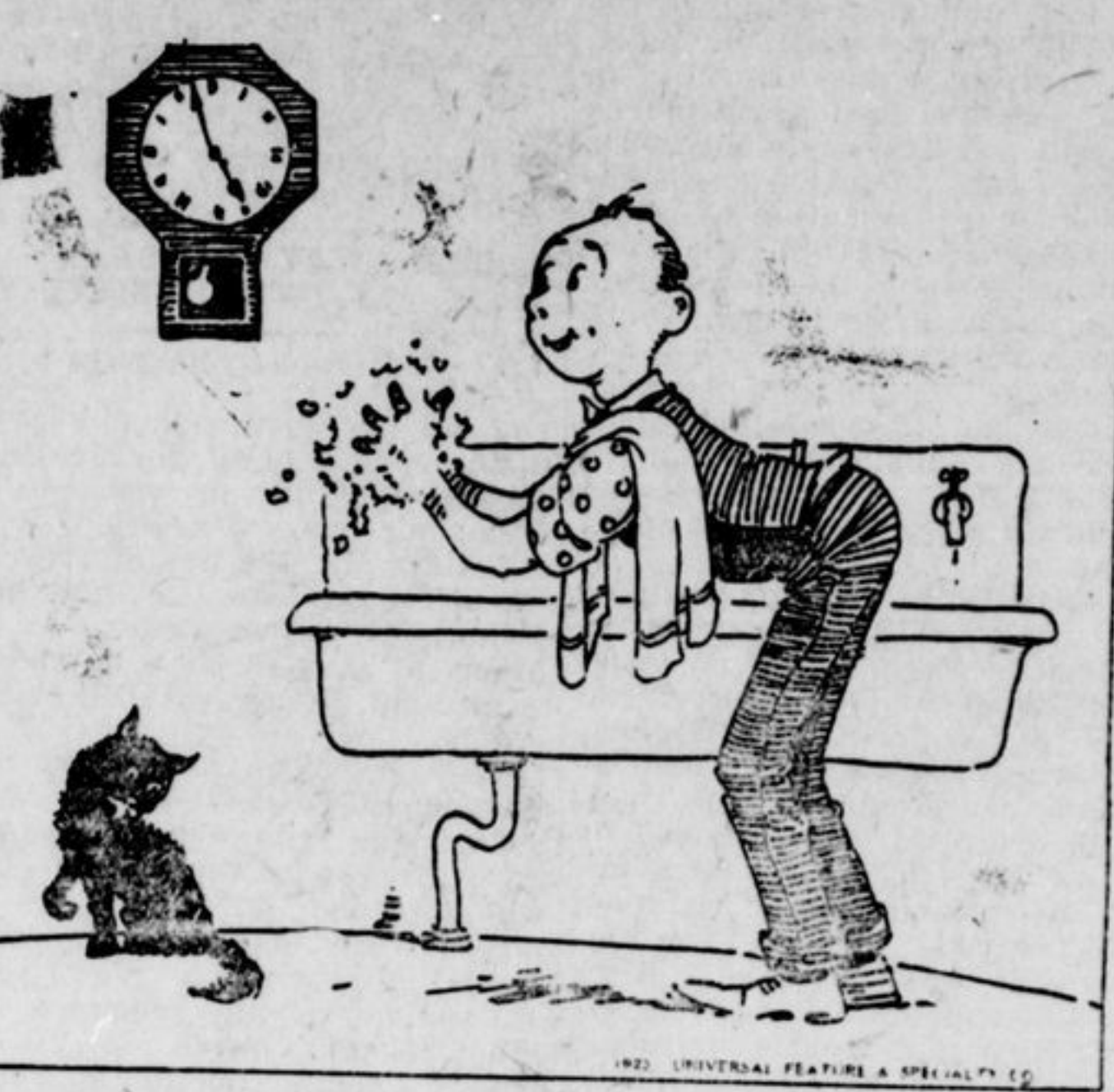
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THE GREEDY SHARK

For all their voracity, says Mr. Rex Clements in "A Gypsy of the Horn," sharks are lazy brutes. They are deservedly hated by most seafarers, but the South Sea Islanders hold them in contempt. A Kanaka will flip into the water and tackle one with only a knife, meeting it head on, passing underneath and ripping up its belly as he passes. Even little boys will dive into shark-infested waters for the sake of a small coin thrown overboard. But these are Kanakas and pretty well amphibious. Most white men, especially sailors, detest sharks.

Their voracity is awful. On one occasion, in Port of Spain, we threw overboard a dead pig. I watched it as it floated astern.

Suddenly I saw the fin of a shark cut through the water towards it. There was a gleam and a splash and the body of the pig, streaming blood, was knocked flying. Instantly, appearing from nowhere, a dozen fins showed through the water close to the carcass. There was a violent commotion; the pig shot bodily into the air and hardly touched water before it was knocked clear again. For a moment its body was banded about in a swirling eddy of bloody water.

A shark is nearly always accompanied by a companion, a graceful little chap called a pilot fish. Something like a perch the latter is, with pretty barred markings. I never heard any reason advanced as to the connection between the two. Perhaps the pilot fish searches for food for its big friend and, at any rate, seems itself to be safe from the other's omnivorous appetite. To the pilot fish the advantage of the companionship is still more difficult to understand.

Startling

Fright: "Why did kings tap men on the head when they knighted them?"

Bright: "Because the stars made the knights more realistic."

MANY CASES AT DIVISION COURT SITTING

(Continued from page 1)

lien and should be held liable for the amount. Judgment was reserved. Lucas & Henry for plaintiff, C. Grant for defendant.

Cross & Sutherland vs W. A. McArthur was a claim for account amounting to \$2.54. The account was admitted and judgment was given for plaintiffs. Middlebro' & Burns for plaintiff, with no counsel for the defense.

Robb vs Township of Egremont, was an action for recovery of wages. Plaintiff claimed he was engaged at \$5.00 a day by the Township, while defendants claimed it was at the rate of fifty cents an hour. The amount in dispute was in reality only 50 cents, one hour's pay. The Council had previously tendered \$4.50, pay for 9 hours, which he refused to accept and entered action for the whole amount, \$5.00. Judgment for plaintiff, Clark & Moon for plaintiff, Middlebro' & Burns for defendants.

Calder vs Halliday was an action brought by Miss M. Calder of Durham against Allan Halliday of Normanby for alleged damage done to the stable on her farm in Normanby, rented to Halliday for a pasture, and the stable used by him during the winter months for feeding his stock. The plaintiff claimed damages because the cattle had been allowed to run at large in certain parts of the stable, the manure had not been cleaned out and as a result certain damages had been done to the flooring at the stalls. The evidence offered by the defense convinced the bench that the practise of allowing cattle to run at large in this manner during the winter months, especially on farms used as pastures and in conjunction with another farm, was quite usual. The bench was also convinced that the plaintiff in renewing the lease for three years was quite aware that the building was being used in this manner, and that the damage complained of was no more than that caused by natural depreciation. Action dismissed with costs. C. Grant for plaintiff, Clark & Moon for defendant.

Clark Metals Limited vs Goldsmith & Co. This was an action brought by the Clark Metals Company for the recovery of \$163 balance due for

the building of digs for the manufacture of window locks for the defendant company. Another action was also entered for damages amounting to \$120 for the plaintiffs in not being allowed to go ahead with the manufacture of the locks. A counter claim was entered by the Goldsmith Company for the recovery of \$114 from Clark Metals, the amount paid on deposit by them for the manufacture of the necessary dies. The three cases were consolidated before evidence was presented to the court. After hearing the evidence Judge Sutherland reserved judgment. Lucas & Henry for plaintiffs, Telford, Birnie & Birnie, for defendants.

Calder vs Smith Bros. was an action brought by W. Calder against Smith Bros. for the recovery of \$91 due on fire insurance premiums. Defendants moved for non-suit. Judgment reserved. Lucas & Henry for plaintiff, Middlebro' & Burns for defendants.

Girl Marooned in a Lighthouse Burns Beacon. Other girls marooned in light housekeeping will continue to burn the bacon.—Hamilton Spectator.

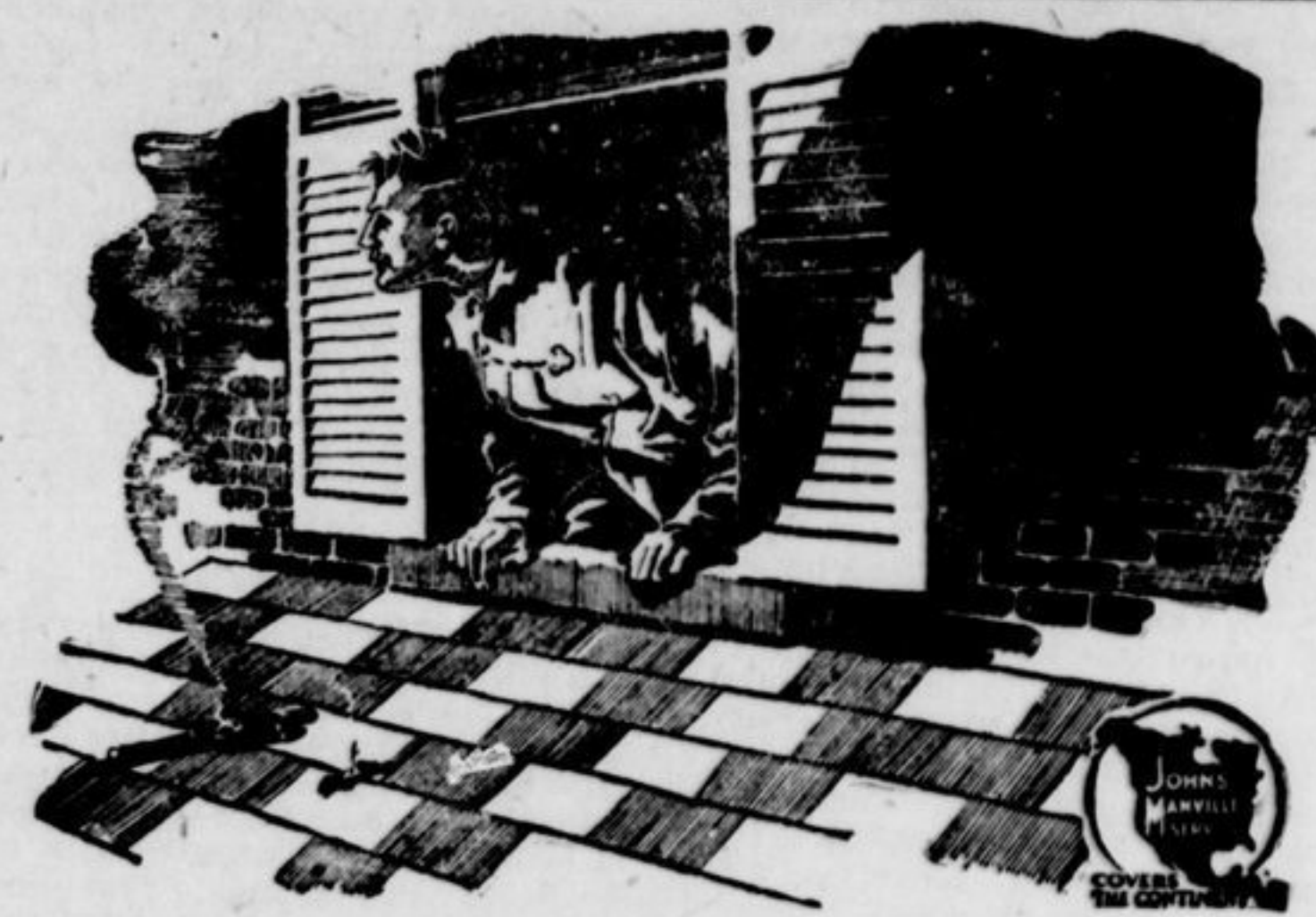
MARRIED

Long-Bailey—At the Presbyterian Manse, Durham, on Tuesday, May 17th, 1927, by Rev. B. D. Armstrong, B. A., Joyce Marjorie Bailey daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bailey of Bentinck, to Kenneth Mackenzie Long, son of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Long of Durham. Mr. and Mrs. Long will reside in Owen Sound.

Saunders-Henderson—On Saturday, May 14th, at St. Jude's Anglican Church, by Rev. W. J. Spence, Eva Almedia Henderson, daughter of Mr. John Henderson, Wanchester, Ontario, to Mr. Fred Saunders of Toronto, son of Mr. S. P. Saunders of Durham, Ontario.

Thibaudeau-Wilson—On Friday May 13th, at the rectory, Toledo Ohio, by the Rev. R. Lehmann, Theima Arletta, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Wilson, Flesherton, Ontario, to Ross Clifford Thibaudeau of Detroit, Mich., son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Thibaudeau Markdale, Ontario.

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There are manufacturing industries with fairly complete equipment which, because of lack of consideration, are idle much of the time. It must be patent to all that a busy plant can operate much more cheaply than one which is working only part time. Therefore it should be the policy of all to place their business of whatever kind it may be with the local plant or factory to the end that it may be kept reasonably busy and thus be in a position to give its best service.

When it is printed matter of any kind, remember the plant and equipment of

The Durham Chronicle

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