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Thompson and Family

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SURANCE

FERTILIZED LAND SUFFERED LESS FROM SEASON

Barnyard Manure, Plus Commercial Fertilizers, Intelligently Used, Gives Best and Steadiest Results at Rothamstead, the World's Pioneer Experimental Station.

Rothamstead Experimental Station, at Harpenden, England, is the oldest institution of its kind in the world. Research work in the problems of soil fertility were started there in 1840 by John Bennet Lawes, who wished to increase the output of animal and human food from his land. Turnips were considered the most important farm fodder crop of that time, and the best fertilizer for this, as a rule, was bone meal. For some reason, however, bone meal had not acted well on Lawes' Rothamstead farm, and he set out to discover why. His researches led to the treatment of bone, and later mineral phosphates, with sulphuric acid, and with the resultant acid phosphate from this process, very satisfactory results were obtained.

Made a Fortune

Lawes himself made a fortune in the manufacture of this fertilizer. Fortunately, his interest in fertilizer research did not slacken with the acquisition of wealth, and much important work has been carried out in Rothamstead in the years that followed. Sir John Russell, the present director—who was a notable visitor in Toronto a few years ago at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science—has ably maintained the place that Rothamstead has always held in the experimental field. A short while ago he was a visitor at the annual convention of the American Fertilizer Association at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Sir John's speech was considered to be the keynote of the whole meeting, and some of his remarks on fertilizer practice should be interesting to all farm readers.

Emphasizes Barnyard Manure

It is especially noteworthy that at this meeting of commercial fertilizer men, Sir John put particular emphasis on the importance of barnyard manure as the foundation-stone of all sound soil enrichment programs. "Barnyard manure has a great value as an insurance against bad seasons," remarked Sir John, discussing soil fertility work in connection with the varieties of the weather. "On our plot it gives a steadier yield than any combination of artificial fertilizers that we have been able to devise; it breaks no records, but in the bad season it never fails us. Also it keeps up the fertility of the land better than anything else, and it has a specially good effect on certain crops such as clover, small fruit and other. So far as we can judge from our records, the plowing under of sod or clover residues is probably as effective."

Commercial Fertilizers Valuable

This does not mean, of course, that artificial fertilizers should not play an exceedingly important part in crop production. "A proper combination of artificials and barnyard manure gives on our plots the best and steadiest results," he goes on to say. "The phosphate acts well in a cold, wet season; the potash fertilizers help in the hot, dry season; the barnyard manure is good in dry, cold or dry, hot seasons, while the nitrogenous fertilizers are good nearly always. The fer-

tilizers thus acts as a buffer between the crop and the season, straightening things out and making for constancy of yield."

An example of this is given in the work with potatoes at Rothamstead. For four years, 1923 to 1926, the yields on inadequately manured plots varied considerably, the range due to seasonal factors being about 80 per cent. But on the adequately manured plots the yields were much steadier, showing for the four years a seasonal difference of only 18 per cent. "Such steadiness of yield is obviously in the farmer's best interest," observes Sir John, "and we are closely studying how best to secure it."

Part Played by Nitrogen

In discussing the part played by each of three important fertilizing elements, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, this authority states that nitrogenous fertilizers increase the rate of growth of the plant and size of the leaf, an effect of great value for leaf crops, which may, among other things, be used in intensifying the production of grass land. They induce a bulky, sappy growth, very good for vegetables, which may be nicely freshened up for market by a late dressing of nitrate of soda. It is less desirable for cereals because it may make them top-heavy and liable to be "laid" before harvest, although he states that if only the straw would carry the weight the grain would certainly increase. The nitrogenous fertilizers, he further observes, are the most uniform in their actions.

Phosphate Fertilizers

Phosphatic fertilizers improve the root development and stooling of cereals and hasten the development of grain, effects of great value on heavy soils or in cold, wet seasons, and often helping the crop to escape insect attacks. They alter the composition of crops, and one effect of the change is usually to increase their feeding value. This is particularly important in large areas which are deficient in phosphate, and where the animals actually suffer from phosphate starvation. "This lossness of quality of fodder crops, due to shortage of phosphate, is probably far more common than is usually suspected," comments Sir John. "Here, figures of yield do not adequately show the full effects of phosphates on crops."

Potash fertilizers have in the Rothamstead experiments shown two remarkable effects. They impart vigor to the crop under adverse conditions and they improve the quality. This makes them of special value to growers of potatoes, sugar beets, good quality fruit and vegetables. Other elements besides the recognized nitrogen, potassium and phosphates affect the plant, and Sir John remarks that there is a

considerable scope for the study and later utilization of the effects of the various chemical substances on crops.

Have Wide Choice

"The large number of fertilizers now on the market allows the farmer considerable latitude in adjusting his fertilizer scheme to his farm," says Sir John, in concluding. "He can have the quick action of nitrate of soda or the slow action of organic fertilizer. The best results are obtained where the scheme fits the farm and the climate, as a key fits the lock."

It should be remembered, of course, that Sir John Russell's conclusions are based on British conditions, and the Canadian farmer has for his guidance the valuable work carried out by our own experimental stations and agricultural colleges, which is largely available in bulletin form. The general principles outlined above, however, should be quite as applicable on this continent as in the Old Country.

Bentinck Council

Council met at Lamlash on August 12, with the members all present.

Turnbull-McGregor: That Bylaw 116, appointing inspectors under the Weed Control Act of 1927 be passed. The following were appointed to act in their respective divisions: No. 1, Hugh McLean; No. 2, Fred Torry; No. 3, Arch. Park; No. 4, John F. Dodsworth.

Magwood-Turnbull: That the tax rate of 7 mills on the dollar be levied for township purposes.—Carried.

The following accounts were paid: Ezra Schenk, 1 lamb, \$10; T.H. Lawrence, inspecting, \$1.50; C. Lawrence, 31 rods fence, \$7.75; W.G. Hastie, inspecting, \$1.50; John Parker, half cost patient at hospital, \$6.75; Municipal World, supplies, \$8; D.A. Campbell, pay sheet, \$42.08; Robert McCaslin, \$366.94; Henry Metcalfe, \$95.67; Spence Hopkins, \$187.12; F. Twamley, \$154.69; Chas. Petty, \$165.66; Peter Krauter, grading, \$10.80; F. Schmidt, 110 hours, \$44; Nelson McMahon, hardware, \$5.35; C. Eberth and others, bridge, \$9; John Urstadt, 39 yards gravel, \$39.00; Hanover Iron works, repairs, \$1.85; John Dirstein, eight 8-inch tile, \$6.40; D.J. McDonald, phoning, \$2.50; Alex. McGregor, commission, \$2.75; George H. Magwood, commission, \$2.75; Judge Sutherland attending Court of Appeals, \$13.30; J.H. Chittick, \$5; Harold McKechnie, \$5; W.G. Hastie, \$2.75; G. H. Magwood, lantern taken from highway guard, \$2.50; One mtg. of Council, \$13.50.

Council adjourned to meet Monday, the 19th day of September.—J. H. Chittick, Clerk.

OTHER PAPERS' OPINIONS

Success to the Pool!

The Ontario grain pool will probably handle between three and four million bushels of grain this year for approximately 8,000 farmers. In Canadian terms these are not huge figures, but the movement has potentialities that one can scarcely estimate.

Ontario agriculture is gradually, yet surely changing. There is an unmistakable tendency in the direction of cash crops and the pursuit of the waiting dollar. In spite of the hazard, encountered in growing fall wheat the crop will not diminish, because it affords an opportunity to realize some remuneration from the field crops during the current year. More than that, the corn borer is reducing the silage-corn acreage, and the most logical substitute in Old Ontario is sweet clover. The temptation is great to sow fall wheat on sweet clover stubble, because it makes such an excellent seed-bed at an opportune time of the year. This factor will increase the fall wheat acreage, and added to that is the growing of alfalfa which makes it possible to sell grain and still keep the farm in good filth without any increase in the number of live stock maintained.

"The Farmer's Advocate" is not recommending any wide-spread policy of growing grain for sale in place of the traditional live stock policy for which Ontario is noted. We are endeavoring only to portray the tendencies in Ontario agriculture, so as to reveal the growing importance of a grain marketing organization to the farmers of this Province.

Growers, of course, can sell their wheat and oats and barley without a pool; but a strong provincial organization should be a strengthening influence and help to give direction as well as more remuneration to the producers of commercial grain crops. If we have portrayed the situation correctly, and we believe we have, the Ontario grain pool will not only be a marketing agency but a guiding factor as well.—Farmer's Advocate.

A Real Sentence.

Magistrate Meikle of Belleville, Ontario, dealt with a young man, aged 21 years, for driving a car when intoxicated. The young man is said to receive his liberty on suspended sentence on the following conditions: That he will sell his car, that he will not drive another car during the sentence, that there be no car owned by him or his family, and that he will make a declaration that he will not take another glass of intoxicating liquor during his lifetime. The magistrate should have added that he attend church every Sunday.

say his prayers before going to bed, read his Bible once a day and never use profane language. Might as well try to make men religious by legislation as to make them total abstainers.—Alliston Herald.

Dogs and Sheep.

The theory behind the dog tax is that the money collected in that manner goes to reimburse the owners of sheep killed by dogs. In some places, especially in the towns, it is a paying proposition for the municipality because, there being no sheep to kill, there can be no losses and the revenue from the dog tax comes in just the same.

Some townships do not find it such a profitable business. Up in Grey county the township of Artemesia paid out \$590.70 to farmers for sheep worried by dogs and after paying an additional \$165 this year, they decided that it was time something was done about it and so they passed a bylaw requiring all dogs to be chained up between seven at night and six in the morning unless muzzled. The nearby township of Proton had a total bill last year of \$930.95 for damages by dogs and the council will be a long-suffering bunch if they don't take similar precautions.—Fergus News-Record.

Sand Wanted

A girl and her bashful lover sat on the beach. The full moon silver-plated the waters of the lake. The night was full of romance.

The girl let her hair touch her lover's face. No results. She rested her head upon his shoulder. Still no results. "John," she asked, "Why don't you kiss me?"

"I can't," he said; "some sand got into my mouth."

"Swallow it, boy, swallow it!" she cried. "If anyone ever needed sand, you're the guy."

A he-man is one who waits grimly until his wife whispers and tells him what fork to use.

PAINS ALL OVER BODY

Two More Cases of Feminine Ill- ness Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Barrington, N. S.—"I had terrible feelings, headaches, back aching and pains all over my body. I would have to go to bed every month and nothing would do me good. My husband and my father did my work for me as I have two children and we have quite a big place. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then got a little book about it through the mail, and my husband sent to Eaton's and got me a bottle, and then we got more from the store. I am feeling fine now and do all my work and am able to go out around more. I tell my friends it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that makes me feel so well."—Mrs. VICTOR RICHARDSON, Barrington, Nova Scotia.

Dull Pains in Back

St. Thomas, Ont.—"I took four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and found great relief from the dull, heavy pains in the small of my back and the weakness from which I suffered for five years after my boy was born. After taking the Vegetable Compound and using Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash I am feeling better than I have for the past seven years, and advise my friends to take it."—Mrs. F. JOHNSON, 49 Moore Street, St. Thomas, Ont. C.

All In

Sweet Thing—My husband says there's something wrong with the tire.

Garageman—I don't see anything amiss with the tire, but there's something amiss with the exhaust.

Sweet Thing—Oh, yes, that's it. I knew it was something about the car's fatigue.

Water! Water! Water!

What Is Good Health Worth?

Why take a chance and use water that is polluted and unfit for domestic use, when Pure Water can be had by having a well drilled. We handle Pumps and Pump Repairs.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

ED. J. PRATT

R.R. No. 4, Durham. Phone 98-12

CHESLEY MEMORIAL WORKS

Manufacturers of
High-Class Monuments
Estimates Given and
Designs Submitted Free
All work guaranteed first-class
Hugh McDonald, Thos. Soper,
Durham Chesley

Labor costs can be reduced with a Fordson

Of all items entering into the cost of crop production, labor is the one item that can be reduced. And the only effective means of reducing costs to a minimum is the adoption of mechanical power and modern farm machinery.

A Fordson farmer has a greater capacity for work. He can accomplish 2 or 3 times as much as he did before and with greater ease and convenience for himself. This saving in labor makes possible larger acreages, sown under ideal conditions—at just the right time. And, an extra 15 acres of wheat often more than pays for a Fordson.

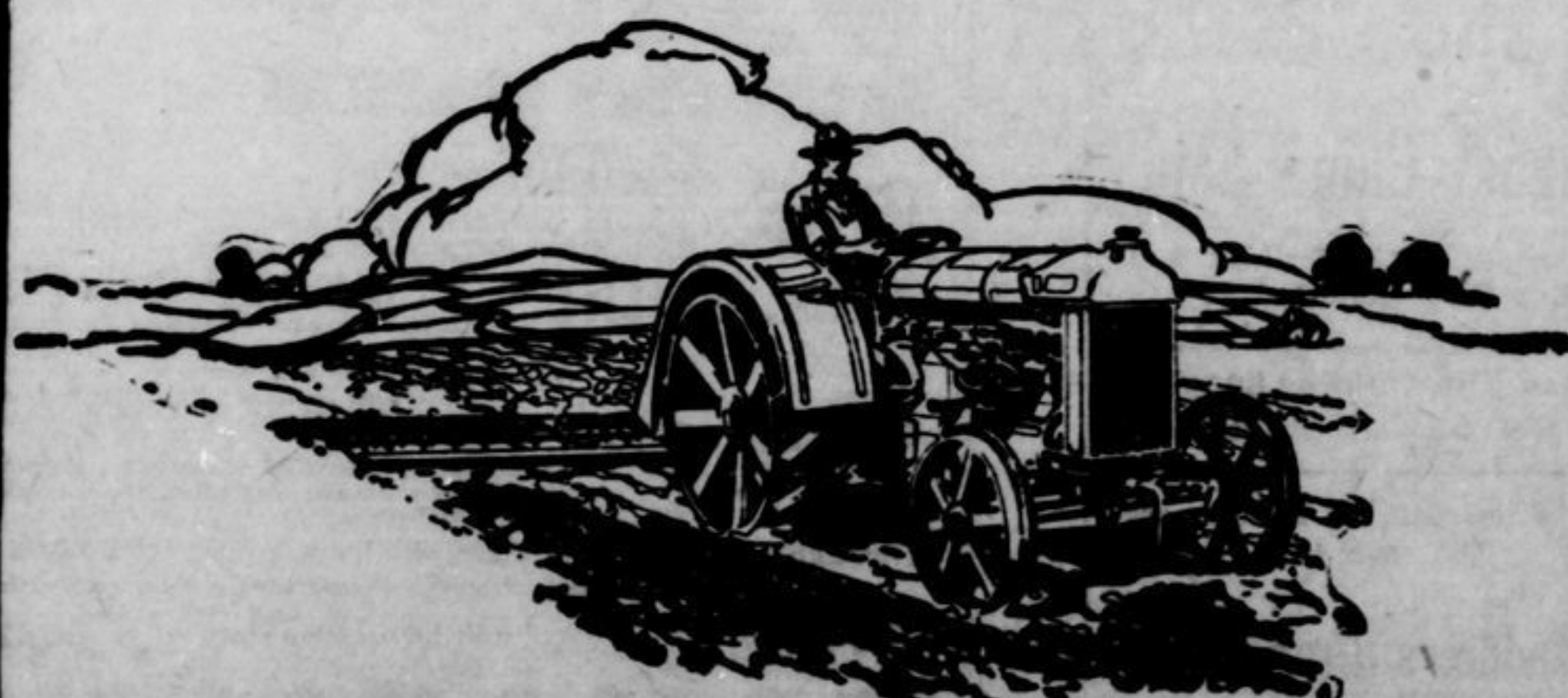
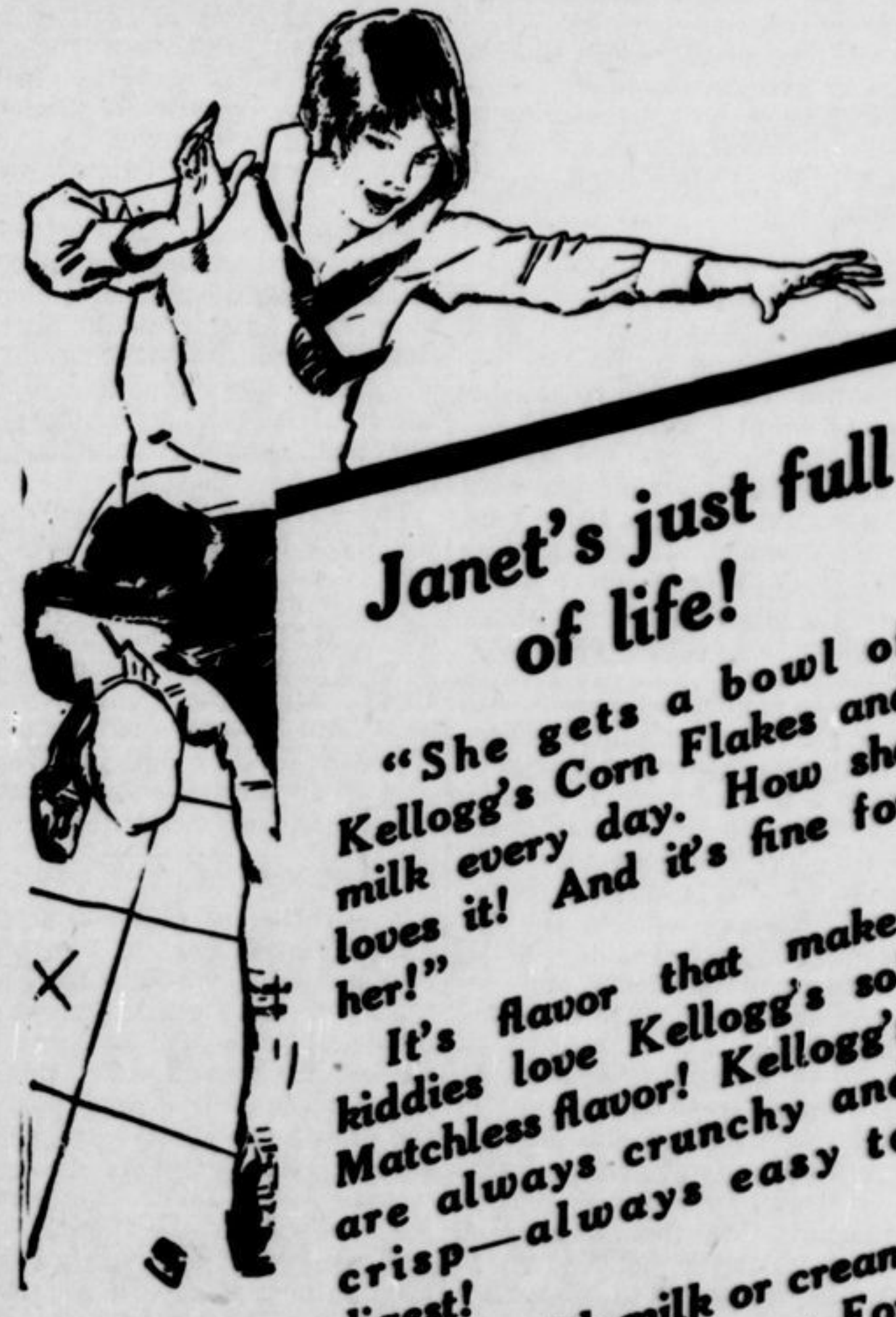
The Fordson is built and sold to serve mankind. It is significant that over 20,000 are now in use on Canadian farms.

Our new folder "Things You Should Know Before You Buy Your Tractor" will interest you. Ask for a copy.

SMITH BROTHERS
Ford Sales and Service

Ford

CARS • TRUCKS • TRACTORS


Janet's just full of life!

"She gets a bowl of Kellogg's Corn Flakes and milk every day. How she loves it! And it's fine for her!"

It's flavor that makes kiddies love Kellogg's so! Matchless flavor! Kellogg's are always crunchy and crisp—always easy to digest!

Serve with milk or cream and add fruits or honey. For breakfast, lunch or supper. Order at hotels, cafeterias. Sold by all grocers.

Made by Kellogg in London, Ontario. Oven-fresh in the inner-sealed red-and-green package. Imitations cannot equal such wonder-flavor. Demand the genuine!



Who is away from home?

Keep the family united. If some are away from home, the easiest and quickest way is of course by a Long Distance call. The young people nowadays put up a very brave front of wishing to appear independent and self-reliant, but their hearts still thump faster when they hear Dad's or Mother's voice over the wire.

Even when they go into business, perhaps in distant cities, their nature does not change with their habitation. The tie still holds. The dear familiar voices are just as potent.

Have a regular time to call up the absent ones by Long Distance. The service was never so rapid. The cost of Interurban Service to nearby towns—within a radius of say 25 miles—is very low.

