

At Home

Come in & Chat Awhile

—Ruth Raeburn.

Dear Ruth Raeburn:

Have you seen or heard of any method of destroying weeds particularly sow thistle? If so please pass along the ideas.

—WEED CHASER

There is an article in the "Ontario Farmer" by Will Clayton on "New Weapons in Weed Warfare" which might give you an idea in experimenting on the destructive inhabitants of the grain fields. Some people who are real optimists predict that the days of the "yellow-peril" sow thistle may be numbered. As soon as it is proven that it can be exterminated, killing campaigns would need to embrace whole townships or even counties because its wind blown seeds travel long distances and would quickly reinfest individual farms which might have been cleared of this perennial pest.

It is only 33 years since a successful means of destroying weeds other than actual destruction by hand or machine was brought to light. Mr. L. Bonnet a French grape grower was spraying his vines with Bordeaux mixture and he noticed that leaves of mustard plants in the vicinity were blackened wherever the copper sulphate solution had fallen on them. Some far sighted agriculturists in Europe saw the possibilities of this discovery and conducted experiments on the destruction of undesirable plants with a solution of copper sulphate.

Three years after the discovery made by Bonnet of the French vineyard, Dr. F. T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, reported the first successful attempts to destroy mustard in North America with copper sulphate and iron sulphate. He showed that killing mustard in an oat or other grain crop was both a feasible and profitable practice. Nature gave to this yellow flowered curse a row of leaf with scattered hairs to which the poisonous spray will adhere. Nature, however, provided entirely different habits of growth for the grain crops—waxy leaves and concealed growing points protect them from injury against spray of this nature. It has been demonstrated that eight pounds of copper sulphate dissolved in 40 gallons of water and applied as a fine spray will successfully destroy mustard plants in a grain field. This spray is usually applied just before the mustard plants come into bloom. About 50 gallons of spray per acre is usually sufficient. A potato sprayer is often used for this purpose. Humid weather without wind followed by several hours without rain is ideal weather for spraying mustard. It is not at all likely to injure young red clover plants, should the grain be seeded down, as their leaves are covered with a dense mass of fine hairs and the liquid applied tends to collect into globules and run off.

Two agricultural workers at the Kansas Experiment Station, however, have revealed the chemical copquer of field bindweed. Sodium chlorate has become a weed-killing sensation. Two sprayings each of 100 pounds of this salt to 100 gallons of water per acre killed 95 per cent of all the field

bindweed in a large area practically covered with this bad weed. A third and in some cases a fourth spray is believed necessary if the bindweed is to be completely routed. The best time to spray is when the weed is full grown and in humid weather. Usually this plant vipers grows in small patches and 1 to 1½ pounds of sodium chlorate to one gallon of water may be used on a square rod. At this rate two applications would probably be all that is necessary to completely overthrow this weed.

Experiments have been made with potassium chlorate applied in dry state on the ground in late autumn which successfully killed the thick succulent underground roots of Canada thistle. Successful experiments have also been made in routing the notorious couch or quack grass with the same chemical and the spray is used when the quack grass is full grown.

Experiments with chemical agencies are being made at the Agricultural College at Guelph this year and definite results from its use under Canadian conditions will soon be available. Chemical weed killers are being given considerable attention in the West where the railway companies are using them quite extensively on their right-of-ways. A Fields Crop Commissioner of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture treated both perennial sow thistle and Canada thistle in the railway yards at Regina applying the solution with a watering can. He quotes: "In eight weeks the leaves had gone, the stalks were still green but the roots were affected. At eight weeks the stalks of the plants remained but the roots of both kinds of these weeds were decapitated as far as could be traced."

Another representative treated a luxuriant growth of sow thistle and destroyed it.

Manufacturers are now aiming to make the chemical weed-killers into powder for convenient handling and to reduce shipping charges.

Sodium chlorate has one serious imperfection which must be kept in mind by those who handle it. It is combustible. Spraying around buildings must be avoided and it must not be allowed to collect in clothing. Another serious feature to this chemical is that it does cause some injury to the soil for a few months and a heavy dose for perhaps a year, but after that crops appear to grow with usual vigor. Calcium and magnesium chlorates are quite safe to handle.

FORCING BULBS FOR WINTER BLOOM

(Experimental Farms Note)

There are few house plants that reward the grower with a finer display of bloom in such a short time and with so little attention as do the spring-flowering bulbs when forced in winter. Those most commonly forced include tulips, hyacinths, daffodils, and crocuses and they come in such variety that the amateur is likely to be bewildered by the long lists of names. However, a careful study of the bulb catalogues enables one to choose a collection that will give a succession of bloom beginning in early December and lasting until the tulips bloom out of doors in late May.

Bulbs should be potted as soon as they are received in September and October. Those intended for very early bloom may be had in September but the main supplies are not on the mar-

ket until October. A good potting soil consists of equal parts of loam, well-decayed cow manure, leaf mould, and sand. The size and style of pot used will depend to some extent on the personal preference of the grower, but a six-inch pot will hold six tulips, a five-inch pot takes six crocus bulbs, a four or five-inch pot may be used for a single hyacinth bulb and a seven or eight-inch pot will be required for five or six narcissus bulbs.

In potting, leave the top of the bulbs level with the surface of the soil and press it firmly about them but do not have it too compact beneath them since this causes heating when root growth takes place.

After planting, water the pots and set them in a cellar or darkened room at a temperature of 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. If the pots are plunged in sand they will require less careful watering and bringing to a depth of two inches above the bulbs will help to prevent heating. After the bulbs are well rooted and there is evidence of top growth, they may be brought to the living room to bloom. To economize in window space, cellar window or any north window may be used until the plants closely approach the blooming period. If kept too long in a dim light the plants become tall and weak-stemmed. If placed in too hot a place the buds will wither, therefore a window too close to a stove should be avoided.

After the plants are in bloom if they are kept in a cool part of the room and not exposed to bright sunshine the blossoms will last for twelve or fourteen days.

At the Dominion Experimental Station, Rosthern, Sask. the following varieties have been found satisfactory for forcing:

- Early Single Tulips: Duc Can Thoil, Prosperine, Brilliant Star, Couleur De Cardinal, Gramoisie Brillant, Calilian, Flamming, La Reine, Mon Tresor, Prince of Austria, Prosperity, Rose Grisdell, Rose, Luisante, White Hawk, Yellow Prince, Fred Moore and Isis.
- Early Double Tulips: Peach Blossom, Muril and Countess O'Or.
- Darwin Tulips: Bartagon, Wm. Copeland, and Roi d'Island.
- French Roman Hyacinth.
- Dutch Hyacinths: Gertrude, Queen of the Pinks, La Victoire, Lady Derby, Marconi, L'Innocence, La Grandee, Enchantress, Grand Maitre, King of the Blues, and Queen of the Blues.
- Narcissus or Daffodils: Victoria, Glory of Sassenheim, Tresserve, Princess King Alfred, Sir Watkin, and Double Von.
- Polyanthus Narcissus or Bunch Daffodils: Paper White and Grand Soleil d'Or.
- Crocus: Purpurea grandiflora, Mont Blanc and Yellow.

THE CAUSE OF FERMENTATION OF HONEY

(Experimental Farms Note)

Spoilage of extracted honey due to fermentation and souring has become, particularly of recent years, a matter of concern to Canadian beekeepers and others engaged in the handling and marketing of this product. In former years fermentation, though not infrequently encountered, did not present the menace it now does as long as relatively little of the honey crop was held over from one season to the next. Recent years, however, have witnessed in Canada an increased production of honey, while consumption has become less seasonal in nature, with the result that honey, in general, is now held for longer periods of storage than formerly. Consequently, spoilage through fermentation is now being encountered to such an extent that it is one of the most serious problems facing those engaged in the honey industry and the source of considerable financial losses.

For the past two years the Division of Bacteriology, Central Experimental Farm has been conducting investigations on honey fermentation, the first phases of which have been concerned with the organisms causing the spoilage and their possible sources. In all cases yeasts have been found to be responsible, four different types having been isolated from the samples of fermented honey examined. These yeasts were found to be particularly sugar-tolerant varieties, capable of growing in high concentrations of sugar solutions which would prevent the growth of ordinary yeasts.

Examination of the nectar of 24 varieties of flowers commonly visited by bees during the season resulted in the isolation of 11 varieties of yeasts, all capable of fermenting honey. Of these, two were identical with yeasts actually found in fermented honey. Moreover, a study made of hive nectar from the apiary of the Central Experimental Farm revealed an early and constant infection of the nectar by sugar-tolerant yeasts, some of which corresponded with those isolated from flowers, one being, in addition, a variety found in fermented honey.

That honey may be infected by yeasts at the time of extraction was shown by tests made in the extracting house.

From various containers used for handling honey, yeasts causing fermentation were isolated, likewise, from the air. It is therefore within the power of the beekeeper to keep out at least a part of the contamination of extracted honey by exercising precautions at the time of extraction and by insuring that all honey containers and utensils are thoroughly sterilized before use.

Further studies in the subject of fermentation are in progress.

Bentinck Council

Pursuant to adjournment, Council met September 3, 1929. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. That owing to the condition of the footing at Burns' bridge, this Council deem it necessary and advisable to cancel the former contract with the Keyes Bros., and have them drive piling for the abutments in place.—Carried.

Bailey—Magwood: That Treasurer mail tax notices to ratepayers and taxes be collected through the banks at Durham, Hanover and Edmwood, and that 5 per cent straight be added to all unpaid taxes after the 1st day of January, 1930. The Clerk is hereby instructed to prepare a by-law for the collecting of taxes.—Carried.

McCaslin—Magwood: That Voucher No. 7 as given by Supt., amounting to \$1,894.07, be paid.

Council adjourned to meet Monday, the 14th day of October, for general business.

Statement for Voucher No. 7: Fred W. Heft, pay sheet \$104.07; James Walsh \$19.92; Donald McLean \$12.57; Donald Stewart \$20.37; Edwin Noble \$35.62; Charles Petty \$19.25; John E. Purvie \$35.65; Fred. Breutigam \$15.69; J. I. G. \$11.15; Henry Metcalfe \$15.75; Philip Schmidt \$21.89; George Alexander \$26.88; George Mervyn \$13.80; S. C. Vickers \$29.16; William Patterson \$27.25; Robert Bennington \$14.75; John Weidendorff \$24.82; Wm. Biernis \$11.80; Louis Dietz \$14.16; Chris. Wiermier \$15.20; John Reier \$49.92; George Enke \$8.12; James Walker \$8.52; Edward Bailey \$21.54; Elmer Hatton \$14.05; D. J. Hewitson \$9.50; Charlie Schaub, iron cutting \$1.75; Henry Patterson, Sennik bridge, \$3.75; Henry Patterson, Davis bridge, \$50.30; Henry Patterson, salary \$36.40; James Hudson, townline B. and N. \$20.25; Keyes Bros., Hamel's bridge \$14.75; Hugh H. Riddell, gravel \$9.30; D. P. Highways, gravel \$1.80; Fannie Friendt, gravel \$1.00; W. J. McNaughton, tile \$12.00; Jos. Dirstein, tile \$4.80; Jos. Dirstein, tile \$6.00; J. W. Enke, nails \$2.12; Alex. Hill, Hamel's bridge \$350.00; John Reier, Pepper's bridge \$42.00; Canada Cement Co., for Davis bridge \$376.25.

J. H. CHITTICK, Clerk.

Glenelg Council

Council met on September 7, 1929. Members all present and minutes adopted. Road Supt. M. Black presented Voucher No. 8 for road improvements amounting to \$1022.45 which was adopted and payments ordered. By-law No. 714 was passed providing for current rates to provide for expenditure in 1930. Following is a complete list of rates as available at present: County 12 5-10 mills; Township, 8 mills; general school 5 6-10 mills; trustee rates: S. S. 1, 4.3 mills; S. S. 3, 4 1/2 mills; S. S. 4, 4.2 mills; S. S. 5, 4.3 mills; S. S. 6, 7.9 mills; S. S. 9, 5 mills; U. S. S. 2, 4.3 mills; U. S. S. 3, 3 mills; U. S. S. 4, 3.1 mills; U. S. S. 12, 3.8 mills; U. S. S. 16, 5.3 mills; Durham Public School 13 mills; Markdale P.S., 12 mills; Sep. S. S. 3, 9.2 mills; Sep. S. S. 5, 10.5 mills; Sep. S. S. 7, 11.7 mills; U. S. S. 18, not available at present.

Boyd—Wright: That the following accounts be paid: Reeve, 3 1/2 days inspecting roads \$10.50; John McKechnie, 1/2 day, do. \$1.50; Bank of Toronto, ex. on transfer 63c; Clerk, on salary \$50.00; Clerk, telephoning 40c.

McGirr—Wright: That this Council make a grant of \$25.00 to the Glenelg School Fair.—Carried.

McKechnie—Boyd: That the Treasurer accept from the County Treasurer the sum of two hundred dollars, being refund for cement sacks returned from McQuarrie's bridge in 1928.

Council adjourned to October 5, at 10-a. m.

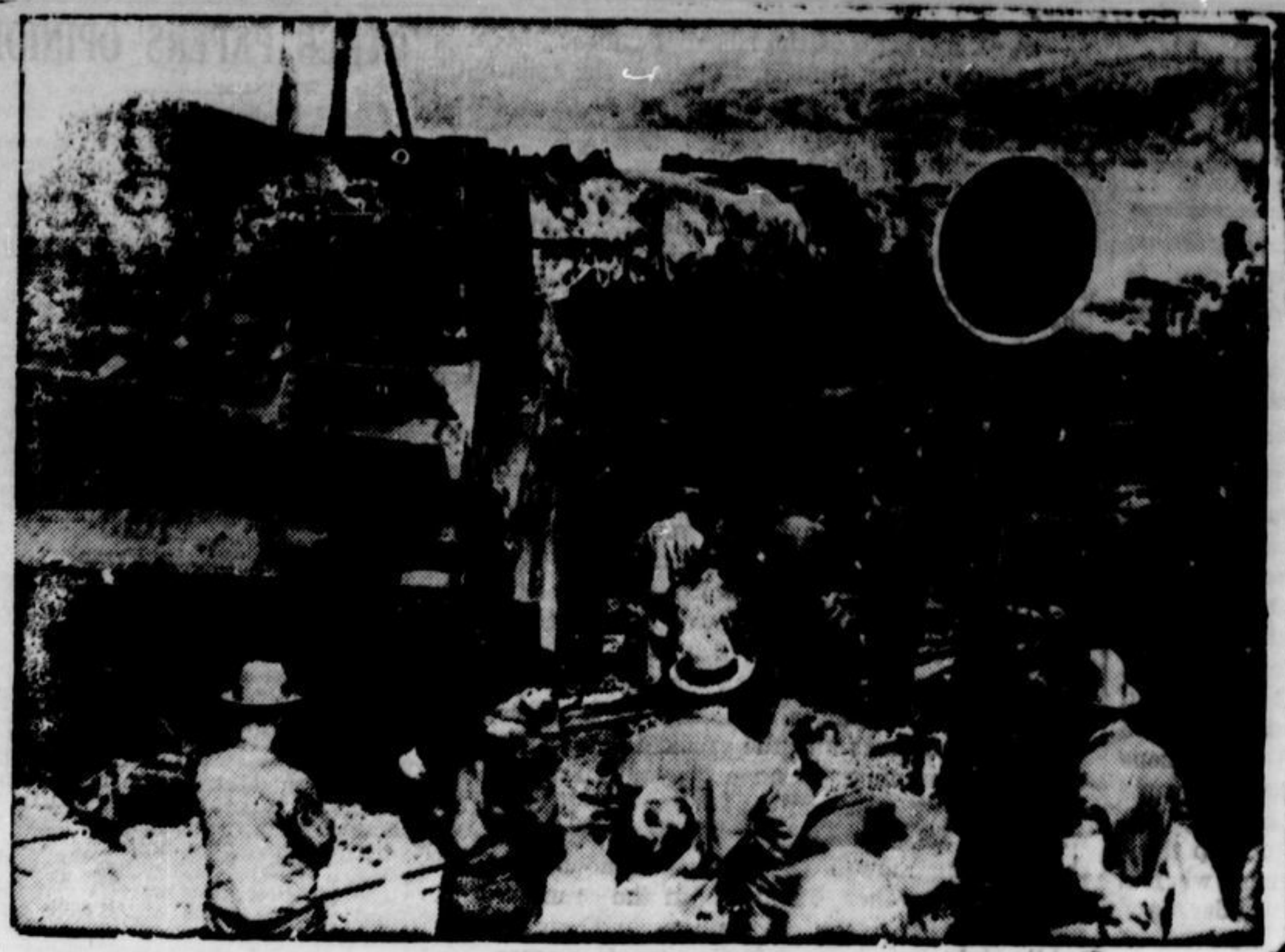
H. H. MacDONALD, Clerk.

Harry Hale had done no work for 12 months, and his father was getting tired of keeping him. There had been a death at Johnson's farm there's been a death at Johnson's factory. Go and see if you can fill the vacancy.

Harry went, and on his return explained that he could have had the job but the work was too hard for him to do.

"But," said his father, "you're a strong, fit man. If the man who died could do it, surely you could."

"It wasn't a man that died, replied the energetic Harry. "It was a horse."



VIEW OF PARIS-WARSZAW EXPRESS CRASH

The above picture was taken just after the Paris-Warsaw Continental Express had jumped the rails near Cologne, Germany, and shows a general view of the wreckage and workmen removing the victims. Eight people were killed and forty-two injured.



Good---and how

YOU can just bet that our bakery goods taste great. They're made of pure ingredients, baked to a turn by people skilled in their art.

Henderson's

Read The Chronicle ads on page 7.

The Rhyming Optimist

Young Camphor Tree
Who would have dreamed that a tree could give
So much joy to the hours?
Watching its struggle at first to live,
Putting forth leaves like flowers,
Timid new branches and slender shoots;
Sensing the thrust of its sturdy roots!
Who would have fancied a tree could bring
So much of melody?
Sly, bright songsters on fleeting wing
Rest in the brave young tree,
Rest in the tree while they carol there
Joyous lyrics of upper air.
How could one know that a tree could lend
Hope with its stir of leaves
Comfort like that in the smile of a friend.
Peace, as of home's dear caves?
Camphor tree, rustling beside my door,
You have done this to my heart and more!

Red Bird
Lest I be lonely, you have flown
Across wide fields to me,
To share in every silver tone
Your boundless ecstasy.
Lest I forget how beauty glows
Upon a bough you sway
With plumage redder than the rose,
You brighten all the day.
A scarlet bird, a little thing
A wind might crush, might break;
Yet, red bird, when I hear you sing,
Glad fancies stir and wake.
Sweet hopes come back which I
Thought past
Forever from my view,
And dreams, each lovelier than the last,
Red bird, return with you.
You break sad spells that might en-
thrall
My thoughts in some dark hour,
O, scarlet bird with merry call
And body like a flower!

Brother!
Even in these callous, selfish days
There is no man so heartless as not
to think occasionally of the poor chap
who bought the car from him.—Mont-
real Star.



Weak After Operation

"After having an operation, I was very miserable, weak, nervous and very near unfit to work. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and tried it and believe it helped me wonderfully. I have no weak spells any more, the pains have left me and my nerves are much better. I feel safe in saying Lydia E. Pinkham's medicines have helped me wonderfully."—Mrs. Wm. H. Bechtler, Box 143, Port Colborne, Ontario.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Hogs—Steers—Sheep Say: "The Purina Pound Is Cheapest"

IT'S not what we say about Purina Chows that it counts—it's what the animals say. Through 2,413 feeding records from all leading hog raising centers, 90,247 hogs shout, "Purina makes pork at \$6.50 per hundred," while 19,890 steers add, "and makes beef at \$10.08." At the same time 33,399 sheep say, "99¢ per cwt. gain." No wonder Purina feeders are making money—more money than by any other plan of feeding. No wonder we became enthusiastic about Purina and decided to become the local authorized distributor of the Checkerboard line.

You'll be an enthusiastic booster, too, once you've fed Purina to your poultry and live stock. Why not phone us for a supply—or drop in.

McKechnie Mills

PHONE 114 J. W. Ewen, Prop. DURHAM

The Store with the Checkerboard Sign



September 12, 1929
to take a strong crew at
prevent the Ship of State
with this load.—Walker-
Times
SIDEWALKS WILL
BE POPULAR IN CITIES
elopments of trade are be-
en even of those engaged in
Globe. An evidence of this
d in the news that rubber
e among the possibilities of
Sir Stanley Bois, an of-
British Rubber Growers'
who was in Toronto,
his new footpath as one of
s that are likely to come
plan has been tried in old
if the result is a great dead-
bund and reduction of vi-
ber may provide a solution
e problem. In all serious-
izens of any city will bless
he can give them whole
ubber, with rubber tires on
Those with nerve troubles
this happy state—a noise-
m the tremendous future
t would open up for the
ustry, such a use of the
aterial would be a boon to
Rubber trees on a rubber
Rubber tread wheels on a
street! This should bring
appreciably nearer the gold-
MILLS
creenings
ILIZER
sh prices.
GRAIN.
QUAL
WAN
Durham, Ont.

MILLER'S WORM POWDERS

RELIEVE THE RESTLESS CONDITION BROUGHT ON BY THE PRESENCE OF WORMS AND RESTORE THE CHILD TO NORMAL HEALTH.

NO NARCOTICS—PLEASANT AS SUGAR

Majestic ELECTRIC RADIO



Model 91 \$19700
LESS TUBES
Shown at Left
Model 92 \$24200
LESS TUBES
Sold on terms, if desired

See and hear the New 1930 Majestic "Humless" Models with—
Power Detection
and the New 45 Tubes
Automatic Sensitivity Control
Improved Super-Dynamic Speakers
Period Cabinets of American Walnut

Majestic Electric Radio has been talked of from the day the first set was sold in Canada. And again Majestic has triumphed in these marvelous new models! Phone or see us now for a FREE Home Demonstration.

H. J. SNELL

Majestic Radio Dealer Durham, Ont.