

NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

(Furnished by the Ontario Department of Agriculture)

Clipping the horse that has a heavy coat makes work easier for both horse and attendant. Grooming is not always as thorough as it might be even with a clipped horse to say nothing about the one with a long, heavy covering of hair.

Too big a rush the first day of seeding may break the heart of the young horse that is unaccustomed to work. Even the mature horse that has been idle all winter feels the strain of the first few days on the soft ground. Bring them to a full day's work gradually.

School Fairs

School Fairs are being continued throughout Ontario by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. This spring, however, the pupils of the rural schools will not receive seeds as they have formerly and special judges will not be provided, but the Department expects School Fairs to be carried on much the same as in the past. The Agricultural Representatives, therefore, will require the co-operation of various people to assist in planning any necessary changes and to assist with the judging at School Fairs.

Plant Raspberries Early

When starting a raspberry patch or plantation the planting should take place very early in the spring, before the canes have budded out. This enables the plants to go forward without much shock. It is important that the soil be carefully prepared and well fertilized if one is to secure abundant crops.

Two general systems of planting are equally popular. With the hill system the plants are set about four feet apart each way, while if the hedge row system is used the distance between the rows should be about six feet, in order to provide plenty of room for cultivation. If the plantation is of considerable size, the best method to adopt is to run a furrow and set the plants in this. For a small plantation the hills may be opened with a spade with equal success.

As a rule there is greater danger of shallow planting than of setting the plants too deep. The crown should be at least four inches lower than the level of the ground in such a manner that the row of plants is in a depression. Cultivation later on will level up the soil. In setting the plants the earth should be trampled firmly above the roots so as to ensure proper contact between the soil and the small roots.

How to Use Fertilizers

Experience shows that fertilizer broadcast on top of the soil will not give nearly as good results as will the same fertilizer drilled into the soil. The exact placing of fertilizers must be determined for each class of crops and for each general type of soil. Fertilizer

drilled into the soil for grains gives better results than an equal quantity of the same fertilizer broadcast and worked into the soil. For grain, the tube application, as accomplished by the ordinary grain drill fertilizer equipment, gives satisfactory application up to 400 lbs. an acre. For potatoes fertilizer should be sown on either side of the seed pieces but not in contact with them, and on a level with the seed pieces, neither above nor below them. For turnips and mangels grown on the drill, broadcast the fertilizer on the land just before drilling it up. For beans and peas, special care should be taken to prevent seed and fertilizer coming together. Two very important points in fertilizing all crops are: 1. Get the fertilizer down into the damp soil. 2. Don't let much of it come in contact with the seed or seed piece.

Current Crop Report

Perth County shipped a carload of purebred Holstein cows to the U. S. A. recently, selling around the \$100 mark. A Grain Club in Oats has been organized for the Junior Farmers of Perth and has a membership of 72.

Preparations in Kent and Norfolk Counties indicate that the tobacco acreage this year will be about on a par with that of 1931.

Alliston branch of the Central Ontario Potato Growers' Association marketed a quantity of Canada Fancy potatoes recently. These are being put up in 15-pound bags and are retailing in Toronto at 18 cents each which nets the growers about 45c per 90 pounds.

A report from Temiskaming district states that approximately 200 herds of cattle have been tested for T.B. during the past winter with less than 1 per cent reacting.

Farmers in Wellington County are worried about their seed oats and many will use seed oats from the 1930 crop, which is most unusual. The similar scarcity is reported in other counties too.

There appears to be a more general interest in the sowing of registered seed and the growing of registered grain this year than ever before. Down in Renfrew County last year they had the largest number of registered seed growers on record and the number will likely be increased in 1932. Most of the seed-cleaning plants have been running steadily for some time and one or two of the plants running nights to keep up with the demand for cleaning.

Improving the Appearance and Value of Farms by Planting

A farmer can improve the appearance and increase the value of his farm in 10 to 20 years by spending a few days in the spring planting trees and shrubs around the farm buildings. A cash outlay is not necessary, as he may procure native trees and shrubs in neighboring woods and along the fence-

The trees should be placed to give a setting for the buildings, rather than hiding them. Their ultimate size should be kept in mind in order that they will be spaced properly, and will not be too close to the buildings.

As the root hairs that take up food from the soil are at the end of the roots, are should be taken to preserve as many of these root hairs as possible. When moving trees in dry weather, the roots should be protected by wet burlap or blankets.

In planting, the hole should be sufficiently large to take the roots without cramping. Rich loam should be well worked in around the roots. Some of the branches should be removed to offset the loss of roots, and in pruning, the final desired shape of the tree should be kept in mind, such as the distance the lowest branch should be from the ground.

The white elm, sugar maple, red maple, red oak, white ash and white oak are fine trees for planting in all parts of Southern Ontario. The soft or silver maple should not be planted extensively as it has very brittle wood which breaks badly when exposed to heavy winds and ice storms.

The native sumach and dogwood make attractive shrubs for planting around the grounds.

Early spring is the best time to plant trees in Ontario. Chances of success will be lessened greatly if left until late spring, as growth will be quite active and moving will be a greater shock to the tree.

Miss Macphail's Letter

Continued from page 3.)
any way his view of the great experiment in social reconstruction. "If I could not get a hotel to sleep in, I slept in a barn, and if there was no barn, I slept on good mother earth, and it troubled me not at all," said Mr. Hindus.

Anyone who had read his three books, "Broken Earth," "Humanity Uprooted" and "Red Bread" did not from the lecture get much new material; some, it is true, but they profited greatly by coming in contact with the vivid personality of Maurice Hindus. He is young, energetic, sincere and intensely interested in his subject; then too, the spoken word is always more revealing; it is alive, vital. The spirit of the speaker reaches the hearer as it cannot the reader. Mr. Hindus sketched the revolution from its beginning. The group of highly trained tacticians who had a plan for social reconstruction; the peasants with their great land hunger, were the two determining factors in the revolution in 1917 the peasants seized the land and the tacticians began to work their plan. During the revolution the landlords had been driven out or killed off; almost no one was left on the land who could, or did, farm expertly. The quantity of agricultural produce fell off and the need for food in the cities increased. The Soviet government sought to meet this need by the taking of food stuffs and the creating of great collective farms and the peasant struck back by burying his wheat in the ground, using as much of his own product as he possibly could and killing great quantities of livestock. The Soviet government then, according to Mr. Hindus, removed the element of force, said to the peasants "only come into the collective farming scheme if you wish. We will not take your product. Do not kill your livestock," and from then on, while the peasant was induced in every possible way to go in for co-operative or collective farming, he was not forced to. Gradually, however, the peasant gave up private ownership in the land until today 70 per cent of agriculture has been collectivized. In Mr. Hindus' opinion the Russian revolution would have followed almost exactly in the steps of the French revolution if the peasants had become deeply rooted in their own land. The French peasant is one of the most conservative men on the earth and he is a political force which all French governments must reckon with. The Russian peasant, according to the speaker, is becoming less and less, rather than more and more, conservative. It is a tragedy for the older people on the land who can never fit themselves into the new ways, but the young people like the new method.

The Russians are an undisciplined people; they dislike going to work at a certain time, stopping at a certain time; they knew almost nothing twelve years ago about machines or machinery, consequently they have mishandled many of their fine machines and have been in many cases unable to operate a factory after it was built and ready for operation, but year by year they are learning to do these new things. They are throwing a terrific amount of energy and determination into the task; they are doing without a great many things. Maurice Hindus does not believe that this generation of Russians will attain a comfortable standard of living, but he does believe that their children and their children's children will. Orthodox religion is dying out,

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Special! Frankford Brand Tender Sieve 4 PEAS 4 No. 2 Tins 25c	Carroll's Own BACON Daintily Sliced and Wrapped lb. 16c Carroll's Rich Old CHEESE Aged For A Year! lb. 23c Carroll's Own Rolled OATS Fresh Milled 6 lbs 21c McLaren's Queen OLIVES 19c	Special! Aylmer Choice Quality Golden Bantam CORN 3 No. 2 Tins 25c
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 - Cucumbers, Small 10c; Lge., 3 for 25c
 - Spanish Onions 3 lbs. 29c
 - Chile Onions lb. 10c
 - New Carrots 2 bunches 19c
 - Spinach 2 lbs. 25c
 - New Cabbage 2 lbs. 19c
 - Celery Hearts 25c
 - Dutch Set Onions 3 lbs. 25c
 - Parsnips 2 lbs. 7c
 - Head Lettuce 2 for 19c
 - Pineapples, large 23c
 - Salome Cooking Apples 4 lbs. 23c
 - Oranges 55c, 39c, 25c
 - California Lemons 25c
 - Grapefruit 3 for 19c, 5 for 25c

Garafraxa St., Durham

Phone 58

How Many Supertwist Cords in the Average Goodyear Tire?

\$3000.00

In Cash Prizes For Answering This Question

Good at figuring? Get out your pencil and estimate the number of cords in the average Goodyear Tire. Some lucky person is going to get those thousand dollars. Why not give a crack at them yourself?

Anyone from a household where a car is owned may enter—except tire dealers, employees of rubber companies and the families of both. Six Good-year Tires of various sizes, types and ply-thicknesses are on

display here. Estimate the number of cords in each of the six tires, find the total, and divide by six to strike an average. A cross-section of a tire, also on display will help you. Submit your estimate on the standard entry blank which is free. No other requirements. You don't have to buy anything.

Closing date—June 5th, 1932. Address: "The Good-year Supertwist Cord Contest," New Toronto, Toronto 14, Ontario.

- 1st prize — \$1,000.00 cash
- 2nd prize — \$500.00 cash
- 3rd prize — \$200.00 cash
- 4th prize — \$100.00 cash
- 5 prizes, each \$50.00 cash
- 95 prizes, each \$10.00 cash
- 104 prizes totalling \$3,000.00

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Come in and see Supertwist Cords demonstrated and get a helpful booklet of contest directions.

but the family, he said, was enduring and in the country divorces were few though in the cities there were many. This was the second lecture Mr. Hindus has made in Toronto this year.

It is now rumored that Parliament will adjourn within two weeks time. This is only made possible by the shelving of the Radio Commission's report and the report of the Royal Commission on the railroads and transportation until the Fall session. It is thought that the 1932 session will meet for a month or two before Christmas, then carry on again after the holiday is over. I think a great deal is lost by not acting on the reports of commissions during the sessions in which they are brought down. The members of the committee are "up on their toes" on the subjects they have been investigating; the House is soon made familiar with the subject by those who are experts and desirable action seems to me more likely to result. Two other committees have been sitting steadily, the one investigating the conduct of three Senators, W. L. Macdougald, Andrew Haydon and Donat Raymond in connection with the Beauharnois scandal. This committee has brought down a majority report in which it names these three Senators and says that their "actions were not fitting or consistent with their duties and standing as Senators of Canada." The other committee mentioned above has been examining into some of the appointments made by the Civil Service Commission, and two of the commissioners particularly have been subjected to a gruelling examination.

No really new matter was introduced in the budget debate this week. Mr. G. G. Coote, of Macleod, Alberta, in his speech said that the depression was due to a collapse of the price of commodities, particularly basic commodities; that this collapse of prices was caused by the shortage of gold, which was really due to the gold standard. "Prices are the ratio of gold to com-

modities; when gold is scarce, the price of gold rises and commodity prices fall. The gold standard depressed prices to the point where England, the mother of the gold standard, was forced to abandon her child. Canada being on a gold standard has suffered the full force of this world deflation, although it was inaugurated principally in France and United States." Mr. Coote said that the Canadian Prime Minister, who was acting as Minister of Finance at the time Great Britain went off the gold standard should have followed her lead. Canada should, he said, have been one of what is termed the block of sterling countries—Britain, Sweden, Norway and Denmark and a few others. If our money was on the same level of value as British money we would be getting 69c more on every £'s worth of goods sold in Britain and for some

months we would have received \$1 more on every £1. The pound sterling sells for \$6 in Australian money and for only \$4.18 here. It is clear then that Australia can sell for less on a British market and still have more in their own currency.

An English curate taught an old man in his parish to read. After his lessons were finished, he was unable to call upon him for some time, and when at last he called he found only the man's wife at home.

"How is John?" said he. "And how does he progress with his reading?"

"Oh, nicely, sir."

"I suppose he can read his Bible quite comfortably now?"

"Bible, sir!" exclaimed the woman. "Lor' bless my soul! Why, John was out o' the Bible and into the sporting papers long ago!"

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