

NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

(Furnished by Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture)

PLOUGHING PRACTICES

In preparing the land for the planting of farm crops the plough is undoubtedly the chief implement of cultivation. Ploughing practices vary greatly in different parts of the country. In order to get some comparative information on the different practices, experiments have been carried out at the experimental station at Lennoxville, Quebec, for a number of years, on different depths and times of ploughing.

On an average, over a period of nine years, ploughing four inches deep for a rotation crop of corn, oats, clover and timothy, has given higher yields than has ploughing seven inches deep, except in the case of oats, in which the yields have been practically the same. The shallow ploughing is of particular advantage to the corn crop.

In the preparation of sod land for grain, it has been found that ploughing in July, as soon as the hay is off and top-working during the summer has not only given higher yields of oats, but has also left the land free from couch grass. The experiment has shown that on sandy loam soil it does not pay to either rib the land or replough in the fall. On heavy clay soil, ribbing or reploughing late in the fall gives the frost a chance to mellow the soil and leave it in a better state of tilth.

In the preparation of sod land for corn, manuring on the sod and spring ploughing has given higher yields than manuring and fall ploughing.

It would, therefore, appear that for corn on sandy loam, the land should be manured and spring ploughed four inches deep, while for grain, it should be ploughed as soon as the hay is off and top-worked.

THE RESULTS OF FERTILIZER EXPERIMENTS

For ten years crop fertility experiments have been conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in a plot field where the soil was a sandy loam in a comparatively high state of fertility.

In a rotation of turnips, oats, clover, timothy, 500 pounds of basic slag applied to the turnip crop in addition to 16 tons per acre of manure was followed by a 10-year average yield of 892.8 bushels as compared with a yield of 822 bushels where only manure was applied. The crops following the turnips showed practically no influence from treatments with basic slag.

In this field complete commercial fertilizers applied to potatoes in a rotation crop of potatoes, oats, clover, in light, medium and heavy applications, 450 pounds, 900 pounds and 1,800 pounds respectively have been followed by no greater yields from the medium and heavy applications than from the light fertilizer. Twelve tons per acre of man-

ure has produced slightly higher yields than have commercial fertilizers.

Basic slag and nitrate of soda applied to clover in a rotation of corn, oats, clover, timothy, have not been followed by economical increases in yield.

In a second field manure and commercial fertilizers have been compared from the standpoint of their influence upon crop yield in a rotation of mangels, oats, clover, timothy, for a period of 20 years. Both manure and commercial fertilizers have produced profitable increases in crop yields. Manure has shown up to slightly better advantage, wherever it has been used, whether alone or in combination with commercial fertilizer. Oats have shown the least response to either commercial fertilizer or manure of any of the crops under consideration while mangels suffer from lack of fertility sooner than the other farm crops.

From the results of these experiments several main points present themselves:

1. Where soil is relatively high in fertility commercial fertilizers may not produce profitable increases in crop yield.
2. Where manure is abundant its application to the soil is the most economical means of maintaining and building up soil fertility.
3. If manure is limited it may be supplemented with commercial fertilizers alone.

PLANTING HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS
(Experimental Farms Note)

In the milder sections of the country most perennials can be planted successfully until quite late in the fall, but where the winters are severe care should be taken so that planting is finished several weeks before the ground is hard frozen and a mulch of straw or other suitable material applied.

Perennials that have been grown from seed sown in spring and transplanted during the summer should be ready to put in their permanent places in September. If the ground is dry, water thoroughly so that the soil adheres to the roots when the plants are lifted. If planting in a border, group three to five plants of each variety together leaving ample space so that each plant can develop to its full size.

Iris plants can be divided quite late in September, although July and August are generally considered the best time to do this. At the Central Experimental Farm we have found that iris plants generally begin to show signs of falling after three or four years. When the flowers begin to grow small the plant should be dug up and the oldest parts of the rhizome discarded. Pieces with several fans of good healthy leaves should be chosen and three or four can be planted about a foot apart in a clump in a large border. In a small border a single division is sometimes sufficient. The soil where they have to go should be well dug and some bone meal added before replanting. The roots should be made firm out the rhizomes should be just at the surface of the soil. A sunny position should be chosen for the tall bearded varieties.

Peony can stay in the same place for many years, but in time the flowers begin to fail and grow smaller than they used to do. When this occurs it is time to move and divide them. September is the best season to do this. If it is possible to give them a new bed it is better to do so. If this cannot be done, then the plants should be dug up and the old soil removed and new, good soil, put in its place. A handful of bonemeal for each plant should be mixed in with the new soil. After digging the plant wash off all the soil and divide the roots as carefully as possible. Divisions with four or five eyes are the best for an ordinary garden though smaller divisions can be made if a larger number of plants are required. Peonies should be planted so that there is two inches of soil above the eye. Too deep planting is one of the causes why peonies fail to bloom.

Sunday-school Teacher—"William, can you tell me what we must do before we can expect forgiveness of sin?"
William—"Yes sir. We must sin."

Asks Highway Ban For County Force

Provincial Police Head Says Municipal Officers Exceed Rights—Uniforms Similar.

Tuesday's Mail and Empire contained the following news of interest to rural Ontario municipalities:

General Victor Williams, commissioner of provincial police, charged last night that a number of county and township police, dressed in uniforms similar to those of the provincial men, have been patrolling the King's Highway. Declaring that these county and township officers have no right to patrol provincial roads, the commissioner announced that he had asked the Attorney-General to take immediate steps to stop the practise.

The action arises out of investigations of complaints that provincial officers had been extracting bonds from American tourists without giving receipts. In some cases it was found that the guilty parties were county and township men dressed in uniforms closely resembling those of the provincial officers.

The Government, it is expected, will "suggest" to municipalities concerned that they make changes in uniforms for their policemen.

Provincial police never obtain a bond from a tourist without giving a receipt for the money," said General Williams. "This receipt goes to the magistrate in the jurisdiction where the alleged offense took place and if the tourist does not appear for the hearing, the bond automatically becomes a fine. I have received numerous complaints that Ontario provincial highway officers have been stopping American tourists and getting sums of money with out giving a receipt. This is not the case. Not only does the original receipt go to the magistrate along with the amount of the bond, but a copy of the receipt is sent to my office and the officer keeps the stub which is checked up at the end of the month.

The commissioner was reluctant to go into the matter in detail but he admitted that county and township motorcycle traffic officers were wearing uniforms which in detail are almost exactly the same as those worn by provincial men, the chief difference being the coat of arms worn on the peaked cap and on the buttons.

No Right on Highway
These county and township officers have no right to perform their duties on the King's Highway," General Williams asserted. "Ontario provincial officers keep to the King's Highway and do not go off on to county and township roads. If municipalities wish to stop tourist cars and extract money from them in this manner it is their business but they should not allow their men to go on the King's Highway where they are mistaken for provincial police."

A strong doubt exists as to whether the Attorney-General's department has any power to stop township and county motorcycle policemen wearing their present type of uniform. As long as they do not represent themselves to be Ontario provincial police, it is considered in some quarters that they have a perfect right to wear any type of uniform they desire.

What can be done however, is change the uniforms worn by provincial police which would entail a considerable expense. It is expected that a strong "suggestion" will be made by Queen's Park to the offending municipalities that they keep their law enforcement officers from encroaching on the King's Highways and that a variation in the uniforms, sufficient to prevent further confusion as to identity, would be eminently desirable.

All fines collected on the King's Highway go to the Department of Highways, but when municipal motorcycle officers go outside their jurisdiction and stop cars on the King's Highways, the money goes to the municipality. It is reported that during the past year many additional motorcycle police officers have been placed on duty in a number of Ontario counties and townships.

"I have more important matters to

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attend to than investigate complaints of this nature," said General Williams. "The practice is going to be stopped once and for all."

A REAL INDIAN FEAST

If Canada's national festival is the Maple Sugar Camp, the big event of the late summer season is the Corn Roast. And corn roasts should be the vogue, now that Canada's own sweet corn, sun ripened in the fields, is available and just begging to be eaten.

The chief ingredients of a successful corn roast are a group of congenial people, a suitable location, preferably a beach, a roaring bonfire, plenty of corn, butter, salt and a good appetite.

There are two ways of cooking the corn. The simplest, and the method preferred by most people, is to peel off the husks, transfix the ear with pointed sticks and hang them in the flame of the fire until cooked. Another way is to take along a boiling kettle or cauldron, or even an empty gasoline tin with a wire handle, and boil the ears all together. Strictly speaking, this is not a corn "roast," but it has the advantage that all the ears are ready for eating at the same time, so that those in charge of operations may sit down and enjoy the feed with the other members of the party.

Somewhat Crowded

Antique Dealer—"This a very interesting piece, sir; a William and Mary chair."
Customer—"It is a bit small. Looks as though Mary must have sat in William's lap."

LIST OF FALL FAIRS

Alliston	Sept. 16, 17	Lucknow	Sept. 29, 30
Arthur	Sept. 27, 28	Manitowaning	Sept. 15, 16
Atwood	Sept. 16, 17	Markdale	Oct. 4, 5
Ayton	Sept. 30, Oct. 1	Massey	Sept. 20, 21
Barrie	Sept. 19-21	Meaford	Sept. 15-17
Bayfield	Sept. 28, 29	Midland	Oct. 3-5
Beeton	Sept. 29, 30	Mildmay	Sept. 20, 21
Blyth	Sept. 30, Oct. 1	Mount Forest	Sept. 21, 22
Bolton	Sept. 30, Oct. 1	Neustadt	Sept. 24
Bothwell's Corners	Sept. 14, 15	Oranageville	Sept. 15, 16
Brampton	Sept. 27, 28	Orillia	Sept. 9, 10
Cape Croker Reserve	Sept. 15, 16	Owen Sound	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
Chatsworth	Oct. 13, 14	Paisley	Sept. 23, 24
Chesley	Sept. 20, 21	Palmerston	Sept. 23, 24
Christian Island	Sept. 13, 14	Port Elgin	Oct. 7, 8
Collingwood	Sept. 21-24	Priceville	Sept. 13, 14
Desboro	Sept. 22, 23	Providence Bay	Oct. 5, 6
Drayton	Sept. 20, 21	Richard's Landing	Sept. 22, 23
Dundalk	Sept. 27, 28	Rocklyn	Sept. 23, 24
Durham	Sept. 13, 14	Saugene Ind. (Chippewa Hill)	Oct. 3, 4
Elmvale	Sept. 26-28	Shelburne	Oct. 4, 5
Erin	Oct. 6, 7	Shelburne	Sept. 20, 21
Fergus	Sept. 16, 17	Stratford	Sept. 20, 21
Feversham	Oct. 6, 7	Tara	Oct. 4, 5
Flesherton	Sept. 22, 23	Teeswater	Oct. 4, 5
Fordwich	Sept. 20, 21	Thessalon	Sept. 22, 23
Goderich	Sept. 20, 21	Tiverton	Oct. 3, 4
Gore Bay	Sept. 27, 28	Toronto	Aug. 26-Sept. 10
Grand Valley	Sept. 30, Oct. 1	(Canadian National)	
Hanover	Sept. 15, 16	Underwood	Sept. 29
Harriston	Sept. 29, 30	Walter's Falls	Sept. 27, 28
Hepworth	Sept. 13, 14	Warton	Sept. 15, 16
Holstein	Sept. 29, 30	Wingham	Oct. 7, 8
Kagawong	Sept. 22, 23		The dates of these Fairs are not guaranteed correct, but are given as received from the Department.—Editor Chronicle
Kemble	Sept. 20, 21		
Kilsyth	Oct. 6, 7		
Kincardine	Sept. 15, 16		
Lion's Head	Oct. 5, 6		
Listowel	Sept. 21, 22		
London (Western Fair)	Sept. 12-17		

"TELLING TOMMY"
By Pim

HOW MUCH DID THE ARMOR WORN IN THE MIDDLE AGES WEIGH, DADDY?
MANY COMPLETE SUITS OF ARMOR IN THE 13TH CENTURY WEIGHED AS MUCH AS 60 POUNDS, TOMMY

HELMETS, 15TH AND 16TH CENTURIES.
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MAXIMILIAN SUIT. VIENNA ARMORY, 1525.

WEIGHS 49 POUNDS, ONE IN PARIS WEIGHS 53, AND A THIRD IN VIENNA WEIGHS 85. THE FIRST KING JAMES OF SCOTLAND FAVORED THE USE OF HEAVY ARMOR, SAYING IT NOT ONLY PROTECTED THE KNIGHT FROM INJURY BUT PREVENTED HIM FROM INJURING ANYBODY ELSE.

HUH! WHAT GOOD WERE THOSE OLD SUITS OF ARMOR, TOMMY?
WELL, THEY DIDN'T SHOW DANDRUFF LIKE BLUE SERGE SUITS!

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK CITY SAYS THAT THE HEAVIEST ARMOR WAS PROBABLY WORN DURING THE 17TH CENTURY WHEN FIRE-ARMS WERE PRETTY WELL DEVELOPED. THE WEIGHT OF GOTHIC ARMOR OF THE 15TH CENTURY VARIES GREATLY. ONE IN THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM

7-18 PIM